

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL 10. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6 1869. NO. 14.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
DAVID W. HIGGINS.

TERMS:—
One Year.....\$5 00
Six Months.....3 00
Three Months.....1 50
One Week.....0 25

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—Colon Building, Government and Langley streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS.—
S. D. Levi.....Nanaimo, V. I.
Clute & Graham.....New Westminster
Barard's Express.....Quebec, B. C.
do.....Victoria
do.....Richmond
do.....Okanagan Falls
do.....Osoyoos
Crosby & Lowe.....Olympia, W. T.
Hudson & Menzies.....New York
F. Alger.....St. Clement's Lane, London
G. Street.....30 Cornhill, London
L. P. Fisher.....San Francisco

ALTHOUGH we have already expressed our opinion on the subject of Investment and Loan Societies, yet as the bill for an Ordinance to encourage their establishment in this Colony will come up for its second reading to-morrow, we think that on a subject of such general importance to all classes of the community, it would be well to set forward some the advantages which may be attained if the bill is passed into an Ordinance and a society established under its provisions. It would afford to

MECHANICS, ETC.,
of provident habits a safe mode of investing their money; and to others an inducement to save, an easy method of saving, as well as of accumulating their savings and investing them at a profit;

TO CAPITALISTS
An opportunity for the investment of their money under competent supervision, and to secure payment of their income within certain intervals;

TO BORROWERS
A mode of obtaining money at a fair rate of interest, repayable by instalments within a given time, at stated periods, to be arranged by themselves;

TO THE PUBLIC
The accumulation, investment and re-investment of money, at present lying idle and distributed amongst the community in small sums.

It is worthy of notice that in addition to the advantages afforded to the public already referred to, there is one class of securities in which the funds of societies we are now advocating, might be invested with advantage to the Colony. We allude to the securities of the Colony for loans to the Government at a nominally small rate of interest. In the present state of the Colony it may to some people appear an absurdity to advance a proposition of such magnitude, but we cannot see that there is any reason why the operations of such a society should be more limited in extent than those of any banking establishment, for we are satisfied that there are ample means in the Colony available for the accumulation of the capital necessary for the successful working of one at least of the proposed institutions, and for performing all that we anticipate. In the management of the operations and carrying on of the system, nothing more is required than integrity on the part of the officers, and ordinary care and vigilance. As the Attorney General has already introduced and obtained the passage of the Savings Bank Bill, we take it for granted that the principle herein advocated is admitted; we therefore take it on ourselves to say that although it is his undoubted duty to raise such objections to the proposed Bill as he may think advisable for the protection of the public, yet it is also his duty to find a mode by which any such objections may if possible be obviated.

Friday Feb 5
Police Court.
(Before Hon. A. F. Pemberton.)

February 4, 1869.
Mr Hayward, of the firm of Jenkinson & Hayward, Undertakers, was summoned at the suit of Mr J G McKay, for injury done at the post on the grave of his brother, in the Cemetery.

It appeared from the evidence that Mr Hayward, in the construction of an entablature over a grave adjoining that of Mr McKay, had removed a certain post of Mr McKay's fence. After hearing the evidence of Mr McKay and Mr Spell, the Sexton; and Mr McKay having proposed to withdraw the summons if the damage was made good, but which Mr Hayward declined to accede to, His Honor decided to fine defendant £5, accords to the acting if he did not come to an arrangement with the complainant by Monday next.

Mr Bishop for complainant.

MASONIC INSTALLATION.—The ceremony of the installation of the W M and Officers of Victoria Lodge No 78, E R, took place on the 4th inst, at 12 o'clock, noon. The following officers were installed by D G M Bro Robert Barnaby, viz: Joseph Blackburne, W M; Godfrey Brown, S W; S L Kelly, J W; A R Robertson, Treasurer; Wm Leigh, Secretary; J G McKay, S D; Fred Daily, J D; Thos Allison, D of C; A W Barnett, J G, W H Thain Tyler. After the installation, Bro P M Lewis, with a few appropriate remarks, on behalf of the officers and members, presented Bro McGrath, the outgoing Master, with a Past Master's Jewel, as a slight token of appreciation of his valuable services during his term of office. The recipients of the jewel with appropriate remarks. Bro Lewis then presented the half of the members, a very unique Gold Pen, Pencil and Case, with suitable inscription, to Bro Secretary Leigh, in recognition of his valuable services as Secretary for the last five years, which was acknowledged in appropriate terms. At seven o'clock in the evening the Masonic Brethren sat down to a sumptuous repast provided by Astico, and presided over by W. M. Blackburne. Among the guests present were the officers and members of the D. G. Lodge of England officers and members of Vancouver Lodge, 783, officers and members of British Columbia and Nanaimo Lodges, and many visiting Brethren. The banquet passed off happily, and with an interchange of brotherly sentiment.

THE THEATRE.—We last evening enjoyed one of those rich feasts of intellectual enjoyment that flow from the correct rendition of our greatest poets through the medium of their representatives, the votaries of histrionic art. In Mrs Bates' 'Julia' we have the purest picture of a wayward woman's heart we ever witnessed. Her representation of the character is poetry itself. Mr Bates' 'Master Walter' did him infinite credit and stamps him as truly wedded to his art. 'Helen,' 'Clifford,' and the other characters in the piece, were well supported. The house was the best we have seen this season. This evening 'Rochester' will be presented.

The bark Maria J. Smith, bound for Sydney, Australia, was towed down from the B. C. & V. I. Mills Barrard Inlet, on Wednesday night by the Inlet. She has on board 500,000 feet of lumber and will sail for her destination to-day. The ship Corsica, which arrived on Wednesday from San Francisco, is ordered to load with lumber at the same mill.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, YESTERDAY.—The Affidavits Bill was read a third time and passed. The report of the committee on the petition of Robert Homfray was read; the committee took a favorable view of the petitioner's claim; on motion the report was adopted. The Council then took up the mineral Lands Bill, and passed nine or ten clauses. A debate took place on the price to be fixed on mineral lands other than coal, when the following were decided on: \$25 for 200 feet and \$100 for 300 feet, exclusive of cost of survey. The committee rose and asked leave to sit again. After some further business of an unimportant character, the Council adjourned till 1 p m to-morrow.

We were taken to task touching certain expressions which appeared in our item on the Legislative Council yesterday, where we stated that a 'free fight' had occurred. We sincerely regret that any misapprehension of our meaning should have occurred, as the term 'free fight' was only used figuratively. Far be it from us to entertain the possibility of physical force ever being brought into play in a British Legislative Assembly. The mere supposition of such a reversal of all our ordinary habits is almost incredible. We only alluded to a free fight in words.

It has been suggested that the guns of steamers arriving at or departing from the harbor be fired outside, if possible—the sudden shock caused by the reports having been found injurious to patients at the hospital. The condition of Mr Camm, so lightly injured at Burrard Inlet a few weeks since, has been greatly aggravated by the firing of the arrival and departure guns of the Active. We trust we have but to call the attention of the agent to this circumstance to insure a change in the practice.

GOOD TEMPLAR'S INSTALLATION.—At the regular meeting of Victoria Lodge, No 1 I O of G T, held on Wednesday evening, the following were installed as officers for the ensuing term by Lodge Deputy, David McFadden: John Vaughan, W C T; John Goodaers, W V T; J E McMillan, W S; R. Butler, W F S; H Waller, W T; J Work, W M; Miss Gough, W I G; Oliver Jackson, W O G; Ernest Leigh, W A S; J Friedman, W D M; Miss Jeffrey, W R S; Miss Overstrun, W L S; D Richards, W C.

PARTIES of hunters are now engaged in shooting sea gulls, the skins of which have lately come into fashion and favor for ladies' hats in Europe and elsewhere in lieu of feathers, which have 'gone out.' The gulls abound in great numbers near the mouth of Fraser River. At and near San Francisco it is estimated that one thousand gulls are sacrificed daily on the altar of fashion, the greed of which for victims is more insatiable than the 'prevailing epidemic.'

The steamer Sir James Douglas, Captain Clarke, arrived from Nanaimo and went port yesterday evening. She brought eight passengers, a quantity of Island produce and some lumber for LaChapelle, the boat builder. Rough weather was experienced on the upward trip.

The SS Geo. S Wright, Captain Langdon, arrived at 8 o'clock last evening from Portland. She was detained at Aatoria five days by a rough bar. She brought seventeen passengers for Victoria, and 150 tons of freight for Puget Sound. We are indebted to Purser Tarball for the customary favors.

NEW SHOW ROOM—Turner & Co. have commenced the construction of a commodious and spacious show-room at the rear of the London House. The room will be about twenty feet square and will extend across the alley which runs through the East street, entrance of the Occidental Building.

The Active sailed yesterday morning for Portland, Oregon. She had about 30 passengers from Victoria.

The steamer Fly came in yesterday laden to the gunwales with Island produce raised at Saanich Inlet.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Jan 29.—A bill was introduced into the Senate to provide for the construction of a line of telegraph between New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, under direction of the Post Office Department. Referred to Postal Committee. The Constitutional amendment came up as originally introduced, as follows: Article 15.—No State shall deny or abridge the rights of its citizens to vote or hold office on account of race, color or previous servitude. Second—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. The Judiciary Committee reported as substitute, the following: The rights of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude. Stewart addressed the Senate, advocating the committee's substitute, which was then adopted.

A joint resolution was introduced that Presidential electors be chosen by the people. Referred.

Davis offered an amendment proposing that all constitutional amendments shall be submitted directly to the people.

WASHINGTON, Jan 29.—The Constitutional amendment passed the House—150 to 42—as follows:—Sec. 1. Right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by reason of race or previous slavery of any citizen or any class of citizens. Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

NEW YORK, Feb 2.—A bill was introduced in the House for the admission into the Union of St. Domingo and other West India Islands upon application of such Governments. The bill was tabled.

A bill was introduced in the House to increase the President's salary to one hundred thousand dollars; also to widow and children of President Lincoln to seventy five thousand; also, to deliver two Government Monitors to the Greek Government.

NEW YORK, Feb 2.—English papers say passports are dispensed with to Americans arriving in the South of France. The Minister of the Interior issued a circular declaring that all citizens of the American Union are permitted to travel and sojourn in France on a simple declaration of nationality.

NEW YORK, Feb 2.—It is stated that the almost individual sentiment in Congress is adverse to the ratification of the protocol of the Alabama Treaty in its present form. The Senate will never agree to a settlement of the claims on the basis proposed.

CHICAGO, Feb 2.—The Times' special says that the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department is likely to fail this Session.

Europe.

LONDON, Jan 29.—An invitation has been tendered to Beverly Johnson to dine with the Corporation authorities of Glasgow, in February, which was accepted by Mr Johnson.

MADRID, Jan 29.—It is stated that members of the Provisional Government are in favor of the Duke de Montpensier for the Spanish throne.

The Provisional Government has issued an address to the nation, in which they decline to take active steps against reaction, and declare they are closely watching and if necessary, will combat it.

Religious questions are left to final disposition by the constitution to the Cortes, to which they also refer the petition relative to the abolition of slavery.

The Diplomatic Corps have addressed to the Government a protest against the treatment of the Papal Nuncio.

ATHENS, Jan 29.—It is reported that Burgole, Prime Minister, has resigned. The action of the King of Greece upon the terms submitted by the recent Paris Conference is considered uncertain. Nothing definite concerning his intentions relative to the matter is as yet known.

VALENCIA, Feb 1.—The storm has prostrated the telegraph lines connecting with European cities and the cable.

LONDON, Feb 2.—The afternoon despatches from the Continent to-day report that a bloody battle occurred between the Turks and Montenegrans.

A heavy rain storm prevailed throughout Great Britain yesterday, and much damage was done by small streams overflowing their banks. Several marine disasters occurred, but no lives lost.

There is reason to believe that the Ministry, in their forthcoming Budget, will reduce the Army and Navy Estimates a million sterling each.

The Grand Jury found true bills of indictment against the Directors of the Overend, Gurney & Co. Bank, for a conspiracy to defraud and share noteholders of the Company.

MADRID, Feb 1.—It is probable that Marshal Prim, General Serrano and Senor Rivero will constitute the proposed directory. All those opposed to monarchy are to base their hopes on the permanency of the directory when once they established a government. A reinforcement of a thousand men sailed last week for Havana. The Papal Nuncio departed from Madrid last Sunday on his way to Rome, but explanations have been made which induced him to return. The Cortes will probably make great reductions in the cost of the army and expenditures for the army.

PARIS, Jan 31.—The Russian Government, through its minister at Athens, urges Greece to accede to the proposition of the Conference at Paris. It is rumored here to-day that the Greek Government has yielded and will sign the protocol.

PARIS, Feb 1.—Gen Diaz received yesterday the Hon. Anon Burlingame and suite. The Princess Otilidia gave a reception this week to the Chinese Embassy.

In the Corps Legislatif an opposition member demanded restoration of diplomatic relations with the Mexican Republic on the ground that French interests suffer by the interruption.

MADRID, Feb 3.—The French Minister and the Papal Nuncio are about to withdraw from Madrid. All the foreign ministers except the Russian have protested against the results of the Nuncio.

MADRID, Feb 1.—The first business of the Constitutional Cortes, soon to assemble, will be to establish a Directory to govern the country until a sovereign is chosen. A delegation composed of citizens in favor of a Republic and free religious worship, waited upon the Ministry yesterday and requested them to issue a decree declaring a separation of Church and State. An immense crowd gathered in the street in front of the ministerial palace and clamored for religious liberty. The Ministry replied that they would refer the subject to the Constitutional Cortes; that government would prohibit large popular demonstrations and the utterance of political cries in the streets, as liable to cause the disturbance of peace and order.

LONDON, Feb 1.—A despatch from Athens dated yesterday announces that a majority of the Greek Cabinet have decided to agree to the proposals of the Paris Conference. Four ministers voted for signing the protocol, and three, including Bulgaria, present minister, against.

VIENNA, Feb 2.—The Reichrath adopted a bill allowing trial by jury in all cases of violation of law regulating the press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb 1.—A telegram asserts that Mr Morris, American Minister, instructed by Secretary Seward, offered the Sublime Porte mediation of the United States in the Grecian trouble.

West Indies.

HAVANA, Jan 31.—Salvage seized two French vessels in the harbor of St. Mary's for running the blockade. The French Admiral compelled the Government to surrender the vessels, declaring that Hayti had no right to seize foreign vessels coming into her ports under a paper blockade which the Government could not maintain.

Canada.

MONTREAL, Jan 29.—The billiard match last night between Foster and Dion was won by the latter. The score stood 1200 to 1114. The game was very exciting.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 30.—Heavy rains have caused considerable damage in the Western Addition; streets and roads have been gutted in many places at Mission and 19th streets, and crossings have been galled out to a depth of 10 to 12 feet.

Steamer Golden City sailed for Panama to-day with 174 passengers.

Sailed—Bark Camden, Teakale.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 1.—Legal Tenders are quiet at 75% buying; and 78% selling. Flour—Superfine, \$4 62½ to 4 75; extra, \$5 62½ to 5 75.

Wheat—Fair milling at \$1 70 to 1 80. Barley—Coast feed \$2 27½; choice, \$2 37½; the range of the market is still \$2 to \$2 30.

Oats—\$2 15 to 2 20; Oregon, \$2 20 to \$2 25. Sailed, 30th—Bark Camden, for Teakale.

Arrived, Feb 1st—Ship Top Gallant, from Burrard Inlet. Sailed, 31st—Ship Aureole, for Port Discovery; bark Banier, for Teakale; bark Ionium, for Port Orchard.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 2.—Arrived—Schr. James Townsend, Burrard Inlet; bark W H Gawley, Port Madison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 3.—The steamer Japan sails for Yokohama and Hong Kong to-morrow noon.

Mining stocks still maintain an upward tendency.

Flour—City brands are unchanged. Wheat—Ordinary to fair, \$1 50@1 75; air to choice, \$1 70@1 81.

Barley—Feed, \$2 10@2 20; brewing, \$2 20@2 30.

Oats—California range from \$2 10 to \$2 25; Oregon from \$2 20 to \$2 30. Gold in New York to-day 135½. Wheat quiet but steady. Flour nominal, \$6@11 30.

HOMER MANUFACTURE.—We have seen a portable copying press on exhibition at Messrs Hibben & Co's, Government street, designed for use at the mines. It is an ingenious combination of iron and wood, ensuring strength, compactness and lightness, the weight being only ten pounds. The freight betwixt Victoria and the mines on the ordinary screw press, which is made entirely of cast iron, is in most cases more than the original cost of the machine. In the new press the pressure is applied by means of two short levers and four eccentric, so arranged that the pressure is more equally and simultaneously distributed than by the old screw press. Another advantage is that it can be used on any ordinary press.

costs copies can be produced with less expen- tion and in a shorter time than by the ordinary method. The machine was constructed by Messrs Spratt and Kreimer for the Inspector of the Bank of British Columbia from that gentleman's own design. We recommend those who require to send a copying press up country to look at this one.

PARIS, Jan 31.—The Russian Government, through its minister at Athens, urges Greece to accede to the proposition of the Conference at Paris. It is rumored here to-day that the Greek Government has yielded and will sign the protocol.

PARIS, Feb 1.—Gen Diaz received yesterday the Hon. Anon Burlingame and suite. The Princess Otilidia gave a reception this week to the Chinese Embassy.

In the Corps Legislatif an opposition member demanded restoration of diplomatic relations with the Mexican Republic on the ground that French interests suffer by the interruption.

MADRID, Feb 3.—The French Minister and the Papal Nuncio are about to withdraw from Madrid. All the foreign ministers except the Russian have protested against the results of the Nuncio.

MADRID, Feb 1.—The first business of the Constitutional Cortes, soon to assemble, will be to establish a Directory to govern the country until a sovereign is chosen. A delegation composed of citizens in favor of a Republic and free religious worship, waited upon the Ministry yesterday and requested them to issue a decree declaring a separation of Church and State. An immense crowd gathered in the street in front of the ministerial palace and clamored for religious liberty. The Ministry replied that they would refer the subject to the Constitutional Cortes; that government would prohibit large popular demonstrations and the utterance of political cries in the streets, as liable to cause the disturbance of peace and order.

LONDON, Feb 1.—A despatch from Athens dated yesterday announces that a majority of the Greek Cabinet have decided to agree to the proposals of the Paris Conference. Four ministers voted for signing the protocol, and three, including Bulgaria, present minister, against.

VIENNA, Feb 2.—The Reichrath adopted a bill allowing trial by jury in all cases of violation of law regulating the press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb 1.—A telegram asserts that Mr Morris, American Minister, instructed by Secretary Seward, offered the Sublime Porte mediation of the United States in the Grecian trouble.

HAVANA, Jan 31.—Salvage seized two French vessels in the harbor of St. Mary's for running the blockade. The French Admiral compelled the Government to surrender the vessels, declaring that Hayti had no right to seize foreign vessels coming into her ports under a paper blockade which the Government could not maintain.

MONTREAL, Jan 29.—The billiard match last night between Foster and Dion was won by the latter. The score stood 1200 to 1114. The game was very exciting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 30.—Heavy rains have caused considerable damage in the Western Addition; streets and roads have been gutted in many places at Mission and 19th streets, and crossings have been galled out to a depth of 10 to 12 feet.

Steamer Golden City sailed for Panama to-day with 174 passengers.

Sailed—Bark Camden, Teakale.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 1.—Legal Tenders are quiet at 75% buying; and 78% selling. Flour—Superfine, \$4 62½ to 4 75; extra, \$5 62½ to 5 75.

Wheat—Fair milling at \$1 70 to 1 80. Barley—Coast feed \$2 27½; choice, \$2 37½; the range of the market is still \$2 to \$2 30.

Oats—\$2 15 to 2 20; Oregon, \$2 20 to \$2 25. Sailed, 30th—Bark Camden, for Teakale.

Arrived, Feb 1st—Ship Top Gallant, from Burrard Inlet. Sailed, 31st—Ship Aureole, for Port Discovery; bark Banier, for Teakale; bark Ionium, for Port Orchard.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 2.—Arrived—Schr. James Townsend, Burrard Inlet; bark W H Gawley, Port Madison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 3.—The steamer Japan sails for Yokohama and Hong Kong to-morrow noon.

Mining stocks still maintain an upward tendency.

Flour—City brands are unchanged. Wheat—Ordinary to fair, \$1 50@1 75; air to choice, \$1 70@1 81.

Barley—Feed, \$2 10@2 20; brewing, \$2 20@2 30.

Oats—California range from \$2 10 to \$2 25; Oregon from \$2 20 to \$2 30. Gold in New York to-day 135½. Wheat quiet but steady. Flour nominal, \$6@11 30.

Arrived, Feb 2—Bark Gold Hunter, Port Madison; bark Huntsville, 25 days from Port Madison.

Sailed—Ship Elizabeth Kimball, Teakale.

NOTICE.
DEAD AND AFTER THIS DATE I will only accept COIN for RENTS as well as any other payments to be made to me.
Ed. LOWENBERG

Ed. LOWENBERG

that the British ship
pool via Rio to this port
November 20th of the
chooner Alviso collided
a ship Duke. The bows
struck the plate of the
fore-quarter and went
ake a hole as if a 60
ck ber. The schooner
Jan 25—Legal Tenders
week 20,000 sacks, good
20,000 sacks \$1 70.
note Barley feed \$2 70
0@265.
Jan 27—Arrived—Ship
ck.
REGON.
26.—The sailing of the
postponed until to-morrow
ency of the weather. The
to-morrow.
28.—The steamer Active
yesterday, with 30 pas-
sengers were the Bates' Theatrical
Intelligence.
IA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
ENTERED.
McIntosh, Saanich
McMartin, Nanaimo
LEARED.
Kenzie, San Juan
Pritchard, San Juan
Pit Townsend
Jones, Pit Townsend
SENGERS.
DERSON, from Puget Sound—
and servant, Engilbom, Shultz,
ington, Nichols, How, Wallace,
in Smith, Rolih, and 6 others.
Honolulu, S L—Capt Wash-
with, J E Ebeby, Capt Roys, and
IRTEL.
The 21st inst., the wife of A. Rocco
F. of a son.
8th inst., the wife of Mr. John
Jan. 23, the wife of H. V. Ed-
RIED.
The residence of Alexander Munro,
in Atkin, M. A., the Rev. Thomas
of Church of Scotland, Vicar-
of James Dawson, Esq.,
chester papers please copy.
ry 27th, 1869, at the residence
Frank Sylvester to Miss Cecilia
please copy.
the wishes of their joy, forgot not
good wishes of our staff avail
Frank Sylvester will be long
will increase and multiply
& ALL NEW MEDICINES
SON & SON,
ption Row, Russell Square, Lon-
SUPPLY
ALS AND ALL NEW
PREPARATIONS, in-
g specialties:
ive digestive principle of the
greenish and popular remedy for
Lozenges, and Globules]
EMULSION, and PAN-
powder, containing the active
and will be vigorously proce-
tion of fat is effected.
WHEAT PHOS-
phate dietic preparation for in-
supplying the elements for
Wood Tar, of which T. M. & Son,
Manufacturers.
fect and economical substitute
cut with care and dispatch]
my 10
BAUD
MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was
Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting
the
ABELLS
BLACKWELL, London, and was
by Mr Justice Phear to
DROUS IMPRISONMENT
of the same month, for
DROUS ARTICLES
on of Messrs GROSS & BLACK
O was sentenced, by the Satur-
rate at Seaside, to
DROUS IMPRISONMENT
SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S
Blackwell's name, will be liable
and will be vigorously proce-
commended to examine all goods
delivery of them. THE GENUINE
Gross & Blackwell may be had
ABLE DEALER on Vancouver
my 10 law
EUROPEAN NEWS.
MAIL.
news, the principal leaders, a
and all interesting matter from
rendered available, in a cheap
abroad or in the colonies.
n will be Tuesdays and Fridays,
price is ad. per copy, or 8d. a
THE MAIL, through Newspaper
from the Publisher, on pres-
Square, London.
22 6m law
OUR.
and Imperial
ands.
SALE BY
STAHLSCHEIDT,
RY STREET, Jul 18

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 6, 1869

European Summary.

Our dates by the Active are only five days later than those received by the Ajax. Few English papers came through, owing to the non-arrival at San Francisco of the Panama steamer in time to connect with the Continental. European intelligence is to the 26th December, on which day Sir Richard Mayne, Bart, the lately retired Chief of the London Police, died. Sir Richard was an Irishman by birth, aged 72 years, and a barrister. He failed to make a mark at the Bar and was made Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in 1829. He attained his promotion as chief in 1847, a position he continued to hold until about one month before his demise, when he was made a Baronet with a very large pension. About a year and a half ago, shortly after the Derby Ministry came into power, while the reform question occupied the mind of all classes of Englishmen, Sir Richard Mayne made himself quite notorious and unpopular by his official course towards the members and supporters of the Reform League. A meeting was announced to be held in Hyde Park, and by his orders the gates were closed and the crowd refused admittance. As will be generally remembered, a riot on a small scale was the result of this most unnecessary exercise of power and all the odium of the act rested upon the deceased. The manifestation of public sentiment on this occasion, however, appeared to have some effect upon the autocratic Chief of Police, as a subsequent meeting was held in the Park and the people were not molested. Sir Richard was, we think, a Tory of very decided opinions, holding to those views of government which give the masses as little power as possible. That he had outlived his day and was blind to the progress of the age was made manifest in the course he pursued last year. However, to his praise it must be said, that the discipline and efficiency of the Metropolitan Police of London were and are due more to his administrative facilities than those of any others of his colleagues. Ritualism has received a severe blow in the face from the hands of the Privy Council. This body does not appear to regard with favor the genuflections, prostrations, vestments, wafers and paste-board hats of the ritualistic clergy, and on the day preceding Christmas day, spoiled the appetite of Rev Mr Mackenzie for his Christmas goose and plum pudding, by a remarkable, and we hope conclusive, decision. The case decided was one of Martin v Mackenzie on an appeal from judgments in the Court of Arches by Sir R. Phillimore. The charges against Mr Mackenzie were 'kneeling or prostrating before the consecrated elements, and the use of lighted candles. The Privy Council, after a lengthy hearing and after considering and announcing their opinion against Mr Mackenzie and in condemnation of the practices charged against him. The London Press continues to discuss the Alabama treaty and the probable nature of its reception by the United States Senate. The relations of the two countries excite concern. In the Times of the 26th December, appears another long editorial article on the subject of the Alabama claims. The people of both England and America, the Times says, are uneasy in regard to the relations which are to exist in future between the two nations. This uneasiness arises from ignorance of the true state of the negotiations now pending on the Alabama question. The Times believes that Secretary Seward himself obstructs these negotiations, but that the questions will be finally and amicably adjusted under the incoming administration of President Grant. Reverdy Johnson is not likely to be removed by the new administration, but will be permitted to remain and complete the work already begun. If Mr Seward seeks to delay the settlement of this important question he should be humored; but the bases of the protocol already agreed upon by Lord Stanley and Mr Johnson must remain fixed, and will, sooner or later, determine the content of both countries. On the 23d December Richard Boyle, Earl of Shannon, Viscount Boyle and Baron Castle Mervin in the county of Cork, peerage of Ireland; Baron Carleton of Orleton county York, in the peerage of Great Britain, died. The deceased nobleman was born on the 12th of May, 1808, and was consequently in the sixtieth year of his age at the time of his death. He succeeded his father as John Boyle, Earl in April, 1842. His Lordship's family was elevated to the peerage in 1756. The deceased, who does not appear to have taken a very conspicuous part in public affairs, will be succeeded in his titles and estates by Henry Bentinck Viscount Boyle. A very curious scene is reported to have occurred at the execution of Monti Guiseppe and Torregnet Gaetano, upon whom the Pontifical Tribunal had passed sentences of death for blowing up the Serristori Barracks, in Rome, on the 22d of October, 1867. When the men reached the scaffold they sent for M de Charrette, who commanded the Zouave escort, and begged him to forgive them in the name of the Zouaves. He said he was willing to do so; and his comrades had already taken steps to provide for the families of the doomed men. The latter burst into tears, and Monti cried, 'Well, then, sir, I pray you in the name of God, before whom I am about to appear, give me a kiss which you have not given to me.' Col de Charrette embraced the two men, who then were executed.

We were somewhat exercised on Friday evening to observe the warm advocacy on the part of the worthy Mayor of New Westminster for the payment of members to the Legislative Council. We remember hearing of the 'Mutual Presentation of Plate Society,' in which the members presented each other with testis-

monials, but a Mutual Salary Voting Association is something novel. It would seem, however, that the members from New Westminster are under the influence of this mania, and in the face of its being barely possible for the Government to squeeze out of an overtaxed people sufficient to meet the absolute necessities of Government, the hon members from the Mainland proceed to vote salaries to one another. Surely those hon members must have forgotten the odium which followed the ridiculous proceeding at New Westminster in 1864, when, on the strength of taxes that were never collected, additions were voted to official salaries which the same hon members have been lately pretending to deprecate, and which the people of this Colony will insist upon being reduced when such can be done without any sacrifice of honor on the part of the Government. En passant we would ask if this is the end and aim of the representatives of New Westminster in the Legislative Council? Is their object simply a division of the plunder? Do they think for a moment that the people will stand tamely by while the funds wrung from their hard earnings are being coolly pocketed by men who are known to be ready to serve anyone so long as their own objects are attained? We reply for our fellow citizens emphatically no! Let us see in what way we are indebted to hon members who favor us with their presence in the Legislative Council, and who, when elected, were supposed to be giving their services gratuitously. What can be their object in setting themselves up for people's champions? Is it the mere hope of dropping into a good berth, or the very doubtful chance of the members for New Westminster succeeding in securing for them a miserable pittance grudgingly bestowed from the public funds? Do the people in electing representatives simply elect so many vampires? To this we again apply a decided negative; the people's true representatives are gentlemen in the strictest sense of the word, and although in all cases they may not be possessed of such a share of this world's goods as would place them above future want, they are still so far independent as at all times to treat with contempt the miserable pittance of the members for New Westminster in their anxious desire for popularity. If anything is granted to the members from the Mainland, it will be of so trifling a character that it will only be assistance in name; but then it will bear all the odious appearance of wages from the Government, for performing the duty of which every man chosen by the people should be proud—the defense of the rights and privileges of his fellow citizens. Would these gentlemen eat bread coming through official hands, which would make them *particeps criminis* in the infliction of taxation, which they are supposed to hate to watch and guard against? The idea is absurd, and the sooner these unfortunate timeservers, the members from New Westminster, can get rid of the thought the better, as otherwise they will be held up to the scorn of every gentleman in the Council, and every honest man out of it. The word 'Mainland' being struck out of the resolution, the assistance would extend to Island members, who we are sure would rather sacrifice their right hands than be paid a single cent of such blood money; the least, therefore, to the people for the honor of being represented by members not official, would be somewhere about \$ 000, more than half the sum that violent efforts have been made, to deduct from the salaries of the officials. May not the members from New Westminster be acting as tools for officialdom, in trying to induce the popular members to receive payment, and thus shut their mouths in relation to Crown Salaries? The hypothesis is far from extravagant, when we recall the only instances of consistency in the political career of these two imitators of the immortal jump-jim-crow Rio— their humble desire to become the mats on which the Executive may dust its Imperial feet.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—Figard and Blanchard streets are to be graded and gravelled; and the View street drain is to be repaired and cleaned. Long live the Mayor and Council!

Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society. A numerous attended meeting of the above Society was held at the Angela College on Saturday afternoon, presided over by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. Amongst the gentlemen present we observed the Very Rev Dean Oridge, Revs Hayman, Gribbell, Jones and Owen, Chief Justice Needham, Attorney General Crease, Messrs McCreight, Alston, Drake, Ward, J D Pemberton, Registrar Woods, Finlayson, Dr Tolmie, Barnaby, Stahlshmidt, Harvey, Spark, R N. His Lordship opened the proceedings with prayer. His Lordship then addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech in which he described the difficulties under which the Church labored in this Colony. The Church in Canada had the assistance of original endowments, and in Victoria, Australia, a sum of £20,000 was set aside for Church purposes, affording an average of £200 to each of the congregations. In this Colony we are only making a beginning, and owing to the shifting character of the population, the work was necessarily slow. Even such difficulties had not been so great as to prevent the steady progress of God's good work which went steadily forward. The schools in connection with the Church, had been successful, and were duly appreciated by the colonists. The instruction imparted to the Indians, although surrounded by many obstacles, had brought forth fruit, and numbers were now familiar with the meaning of the gospel and were preparing for a holy and great eternity in an intelligent spirit. The success achieved and advanced; but to this end it required the active co-operation of all the congregations in the diocese, led by a faithful clergy and assisted by the heads of all the families in the land, for the sake of their children and society. In the days to come they would also be assisted by the young who would take a lively interest in all pertaining to the Church of their fathers. We had the co-operation of our brave and honored friends who visited us in Her Majesty's ships, and who no doubt felt that they were reproducing the religion of our Mother country. Such good work would never be stopped. He would not detain the meeting with details, although he had received many interesting letters from the clergymen in the various districts of this great Colony of the British Crown. These letters told of difficulties, but they also told of a constant determination to go forward. This being the annual meeting, the report would now be read by the Rev Mr Hayman the Secretary, to the Society. His Lordship was listened to with the most earnest attention. The Rev Mr Hayman then read the report which was of a highly favorable character, and demonstrated the growing labor in which the Society was held by the people of British Columbia. Mr Ward, the Treasurer, then read to the meeting the list of subscriptions and donations, which showed an available balance of \$376 over all expenditure. The meeting then proceeded to the election of a committee for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected.—R v Jones, Gribbell, Hayman, Messrs McCreight, Drake, Crease, McDonald, Robertson, J D Pemberton, Alston, Sparks, Wood, Finlayson, Bushby. The motion of Mr Spark, of which notice had been given at a previous meeting, was read by Mr Hayman; he recommended a change in the formation and mode of action in the committee, so as to give it a broader basis. Mr Drake moved that the report be adopted, and together with the rules, objects and constitution of the Society, with a list of the subscriptions and donations, be printed. He congratulated the Society on its progress and was sure that their co-operation in the good work would be of very great advantage, as their efforts would only be of a spasmodic character otherwise. They must rely entirely on the exertions of members, and he hoped they would soon be able to free themselves from outside help. The schools and various objects connected with them, the Indian missions, and the support of the Church generally, were objects worthy the greatest exertions on the part of all. Rev Dean Oridge could only echo Mr Drake. The meeting to-day had an air of business about it, and the well known character of the gentlemen present was an earnest of future success. The Society was not likely to fail in its objects, as its base was on a rock as firm as that on which the Church was built. It was the duty of those in England to send the gospel abroad, but how much more was it the duty of those who were in immediate contact with the people requiring their aid. The progress already made by the Society was encouraging, and he hoped it would continue to progress. He seconded the resolution of Mr Drake. The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously. His Honor Chief Justice Needham rose to offer the next resolution, to the effect that the Society and the Church generally in this Colony, tenders its warmest thanks to those friends in England who have so generously contributed to the Columbian Mission fund, and it is earnestly hoped that these kind efforts will be continued, so that the various missions established by the Bishop may not be allowed to fail. We were greatly indebted in this Colony to the Columbian Mission Fund, which had sent to this Colony between £30,000 and £40,000. It was owing, no doubt, in a great measure, to the high esteem in which our Bishop was held on the other side, that enabled himself and friends to accomplish so much. We had here a wide field for the labors of the Church, and it would be long before we could go alone unaided, and we therefore hoped the Mother Church would continue to aid. We expressed our gratitude for past favors with a lively sense of favor to come. The efforts made by the Church here, were far from discouraging, they had created the skeleton. They had planted Missions that were producing very promising results. The Indian Mission at Cowichan was attended by an average of between 80 and 70 and we had Indian Missions very much larger. We should not talk of the rewards of our labors, but whether we had satisfied our own consciences,

Mr Finlayson in seconding the resolution had only to say, that parents in this Colony had much reason to be thankful to the Mother Country, for the timely aid afforded us, and be as one of the members of the Church, expressed his gratitude. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr Alston proposed the next resolution, to the effect that the Diocesan Church Society tenders its warmest thanks to the Society for the propagation of the gospel, for past liberal assistance in the maintenance of the Church in this Colony, and that in view of the infant condition of the Colony, and its severe momentary vicissitudes during the past four years, this meeting ventures to express a hope that the society will not only continue for some years its grant undiminished, but will also if possible, increase the same. Without the aid received from that Society the efforts of the Church must have been confined to the clergy of Victoria alone. In view of the early departure of our Bishop for England, it would strengthen his hands when in that country, by showing that the people of this Colony were not forgetful of the aid received from home. Without the Society here, and the efforts made by its members in support of the Church, His Lordship would hardly venture again to England to ask for help. Rev Mr Jones seconded the resolution. The hon Attorney General would be very sorry to allow this resolution to pass without expressing how deeply thankful he was to the Society at home for their help in the temporal part of the work in this Colony. He hoped, however, that by constant and daily efforts they would be able to continue their work, even without grants from home, with God's blessing. This was the first time he had been able to join a meeting of the Society, but he would venture to suggest that a number of the laity should join with the clergy in carrying out the objects of this Society. If gifts of land were bestowed on the Society, although of little value now, they would ultimately become so valuable that the Society would be self-supporting. He thought some plan should be adopted by which gifts and donations from the congregations themselves might be collected and applied by way of endowments. He thought our most grateful thanks were due to the Society from whom we had received so much generous assistance. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr McCreight tendered the thanks of the meeting to His Lordship, the Bishop of the Diocese, for his kindness and attention to the affairs of the Society, and they all felt extremely grateful for his arduous labors in behalf of the Church. Mr Spark seconded the resolution. He trusted, with the cooperation of those who had the power, that the Church of this Colony would soon be self supporting; but whatever the position might be, he would always joyfully give his best efforts in furthering its progress. His Honor, the Chief Justice, then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously. His Lordship, the Bishop, briefly replied—and thought that a more hearty sympathy would exist between the clergy and laity if they knew each other better. The meeting then adjourned until this day week. Later from Sitka—Trouble with the Natives. The U.S.R.C Wyanda, Capt White, brings news from that remote section to the 24th January. Troubles with the Indians have already commenced. A Chief of the Chillicots (who with a number of his tribe had gone to Sitka to trade) got drunk one evening and when ordered without the stockade at dusk—as is the military custom there—lugged behind his fellows. The sentry gave him a 'prod' with the butt of his musket, when the Chief turned, wrested the weapon from the soldier and ran with it to his lodge, at the Sitka Indian village. The officers of the garrison repaired to the lodge and demanded the return of the weapon and the surrender of the Chief. They were defied and the red flag was hoisted over the Chillicot lodge. The Sitkas displayed the white flag, as a token of amity. On the following morning the guns of the stockade were directed towards the village and the gunboat Saginaw and Revenue Cutter Reliance opened their ports and got ready to bombard the savages. A file of soldiers were then sent to the Chillicots, and the Chief, after a parley, surrendered and was taken to the guardhouse where he was kept in confinement two weeks and then let loose. During the time trouble was anticipated; an order was issued by General Davis that no Indians should be allowed to leave the harbor without permission from the officer of the day. The order, unfortunately, had not been rescinded, when, a few days after the liberation of the Chief, a canoe full of Chillicots started for home. A sentry near the beach ordered the canoe to stop. The Indians, perhaps not understanding the demand, kept on their way, and the sentries immediately opened fire upon them, killing four outright and wounding three others—one mortally. The event is greatly deplored by the military authorities. A grand ball was given to the officers of the garrison by the officers of the Wyanda on the 22d ult. It was largely attended. Forty ladies were present. While proceeding North from Victoria the Wyanda struck a rock not laid down on the chart, and lost a part of her keel. In coming down she ran on another rock. She will proceed to San Francisco and go on the dock. What a pity we have no dock here where she could be repaired. The dump-box robberies in Cariboo continue. We noticed by the Sentinel of the 16th ult that the dump-box of the Sheepskin claim was robbed in eighteen minutes—an amount of address almost incredible when the proximity to Barkerville is remembered, and the fact that the headings were still in the

The CONVICTED POSTMASTER.—The U. S. Postmaster at Portland, Mr Ely Randall, has just been convicted of stealing \$200 in gold dust from a registered package, in July last, and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment with hard labor. The indictment charged that on July 28, 1868, one Thomas Smith, of Auburn, in Baker county, Oregon, deposited in the post office at Auburn, a registered letter numbered 36, enclosed in registered package, envelopes numbered 28; and that said registered letter contained 12 1/2 ounces of gold dust of the value of \$200, the property of said Smith, and was addressed to Yee Kang in San Francisco, and intended to be conveyed by post to said last mentioned place. That the defendant on August 3, 1868, was employed in the post office at Portland, Oregon, being then and there postmaster thereof, and that on said day, said registered letter, registered and numbered as aforesaid, came into possession of the defendant, who then and there unlawfully opened the same, and did steal therefrom the 12 1/2 ounces of gold dust aforesaid. It was proved that two of the defendant's clerks were in the office at the time the package was received and handled it. There was no evidence to prove that the gold dust was traced to the possession of the accused. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and of so flimsy a character that it could never have influenced the minds of a British Jury against the prisoner. Since the conviction and sentence of Randall one of the clerks has been arrested charged with the commission of the crime. WITH regard to the card in yesterday's News, signed 'Jno. Robson,' deprecating the writer had first endorsed and then denounced the mining petition, we beg to refer our readers to all official and non-official members of the Council, present on the occasion, as to the truth or falsity of our statement. The trouble with 'Jno. Robson' is this: he talks too much and too often, tires his hearers, and finally botches every scheme he is asked to further by his indiscretion and volubility. In the present case the mischief resulting from his indiscreet and probably untruthful remark will not stop with the mining petition; future petitions may be met by the Executive with the remark, 'Oh, we know exactly how much weight to place on these documents. One of your own popular members in the Council has stated that men of intelligence and wealth will sign any document presented to them without reading or knowing its contents.' Too bad, is it not, that the loquacity and indiscretion of one member of the Council should imperil every good and useful measure that may be supported by a popular endorsement? ARRIVAL OF THE ACTIVE.—The steamship Active, Capt F C Scholl, met the steamer Continental, from San Francisco, at Astoria, on the 28th ult, received from her the mails and express for Victoria, and reached Esquimalt shortly after dark on Saturday evening. She brought fifty passengers and a large freight. Mr Purser Goodhue has placed us under renewed obligations for files of late papers and list of passengers. The Active sailed for Orcas Island yesterday morning with live stock, and returned to this harbor at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. THE 'SAN FRANCISCO DAILY HERALD' has made its appearance. The evident care observable in the selection and arrangement of the matter contained in its columns, recalls vividly to our mind the high estimation in which we held the talented editor in years gone by. The typographical 'get up' of the Herald is very creditable, and will bear favorable comparison with any other newspaper on the continent. THE BEERY HOTEL.—This old and well-known establishment has passed from Mr Thomas' hands into those of Captain James Cooper, late Harbor Master, who has resigned his situation under Government and accepted eighteen months' pay in lieu of continuing in office. THE U.S. Revenue cutter Wyanda sailed yesterday morning for San Francisco. She

By Electric SPECIAL TO THE DAILY Eastern CHICAGO, Jan 28.—Washington with credit Baez proposing a go to the United States New York, Jan 28.—vans special says that captured by the patri command of Quesada, o oitement is intense, and between the Spanish Cubans is manifesting if persons are killed eight has been presented to G American citizens he The officers of volunteer by General Dulce to m as to the course to be ing sent to control the has sent to Matanza for Califor SAN FRANCISCO, Jan Capital and New World yesterday morning and which the former res ahead. Mining stocks contin tained. Legal Tenders, 73% Wheat, \$2 05@2 10. Barley—No sales to-c 51 50@25. Oats—No transactions Arrived—Bark Carl ship Nicholas Biddle fr Oreg PORTLAND, Jan 29— nental arrived at 7:30 l The Geo S Wright at the Sound on Saturday Jacob Kamm sailed yesterday, it is rumo making arrangements fo line between Portland Weather clear and pl Legislatio Fr Present—Hons Ring Alston, Crease, Bush Hallbrook, Walkem, H rroll, Humphreys, Helm Trutch, Wood, Young, NOTICE OF Hon Davis gave a move that the Govern appropriate \$1200 to the Agricultural Soci orders of The Council was re te of the Whole on Bill, Hon Bushby in Hon Crease moved l lands, other than coal length be the size of and 1200 feet in len clusive of lodes, dips a Hon Robson moved posing 308 feet in leng 3000 feet to companies. The amendment was Attorney General agre should have 200 feet feet, which was carried. A debate, which whole of the remainder relation to the price fo for coal lands, in fee Hon Robson proposed was opposed by Hon Young, who pr Hon Helmecken sugg for small grants, as fo for five hundred acres, for larger parcels, anything like a desi merely speculative pu was very uninteresting thing. The committee rose asked leave, to sit aga to take up the bill. passed three clauses. The Queen Charlott pany's Registered Off through Committee a plate with amendment Monday. Hon Walkem move a bill for the appoint to take affidavits; leav bill read a first tim Wednesday. The Health Bill Monday. PAYING ELE Hon Holbrook brou tion recommending the from the Mainland during the time of the Council, (with a li that a sum sufficient cellyon on the sup He was in a position a resolution being an when they remember be travelled was i great and the expense they would have ne resolution. If such would be impossib tives for several dist There were only four land, hence the e would not be great- tendance of member sentative districts, that he hoped w most important dist which was not repre cause before record Hon Davis second conceived it to be the Mainland that be represented by m districts, and that co unless the Governm those willing to le attend the Council homes. Hon Crease moved the Mainland' be

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 6, 1869

With an equable, healthy climate and a soil unsurpassed in the world for fertility; with rich veins of gold and the baser minerals; vast seams of coal, and trackless forests of the finest descriptions of timber; with exhaustless fisheries, and a hundred other sources of wealth, this Colony offers inducements for permanent settlement that few other countries possess. A few days ago we took occasion to point out the necessity of encouraging a limited but steady immigration of respectable young females into this Colony, with a twofold object in view—first, of providing competent servants for families at a reasonable rate of compensation; and second, of providing wives for our settlers. Nothing will cure a conscientious, thoughtful man of nomadic habits so thoroughly as a good wife and a knowledge of the fact that little ones look up to and regard him as their natural protector and guardian. When a man's hat covers his family, he is not so likely to study the consequences of a break in the chain of association and acquaintance by a change of abode, as when he has a family dependent upon him for support; and the great want of the Colony has been and is the command of means to induce miners and farmers who are successful in their respective avocations to remain among us. A few years ago, while traveling through a portion of Washington Territory, we carefully observed the agricultural progress of the country and the social condition of the occupants of the soil; and we discovered that the social relations of the farmers had a great deal to do with the appearance and state of their land. Where we saw green pastures and waving grainfields carefully fenced in—fat cattle and thrifty flocks of sheep—a snug farmhouse with a neat little garden in front and a half-dozen tow-headed youngsters playing about the doorstep—in nice cases out of ten we learned that a civilized woman was sharing the lot of the hardy backwoodsman. Where the fences were neglected, the grain sparse, the pastures barren, the cattle and flocks shrunken, the farmhouse a tumbledown shanty, with old rags supplying the place of broken panes—where, in short, the aspect was that of a dreary, neglected waste, we almost invariably found that the settler led a bachelor's life, or that his household fair was selected from the nearest Indian village. No valid reason can be advanced why the picture of the flourishing farmer and his thrifty helpmeet should not prove the rule rather than the exception in this Colony. Governmental assistance to the amount of \$2000 per annum, and an advance of \$100 by each head of a family desiring a servant, would bring forty English girls annually to this Colony. As we pointed out the other day, the advance made by Government should be a free gift, while the advances made on behalf of families should be considered in the light of an ordinary debt, secured by liens upon the wages of the servants until the liability had been discharged. The agreements (made in England) should stipulate the amount to be paid each girl, which should in no case exceed \$150—or less than one-half the rate now paid for very inferior household 'help.' And it should be understood when selecting girls that by accepting service in this distant land they would not shut themselves out from drawing a prize in the great lottery of life. Let them be plainly told that if our families want servants our settlers want wives; and that the manner in which they may fulfil their agreements as servants shall be the best test of their fitness to enter woman's highest and holiest sphere of action. With a given number of girls arriving yearly, families could afford to part with those already in service to make glad the hearts of the settlers, and thus secure for the Colony a permanent and thrifty population.

Mr. HOLBROOK'S resolution to reduce the duty on wheat—the only sensible proposition that has emanated from New Westminster this session—was lost in the Council. The hon gentleman produced

figures to show that the duty and freight on a quantity of wheat sufficient to make a barrel of flour amounts to exactly five cents more than the duty and freight on a barrel of flour. But this result was obtained by rating wheat at a figure it has not reached for years—8½ cents, instead of about 1½ cents per pound; its present price at San Francisco; by making the freight on wheat \$10 50 per ton, instead of \$6; and by reducing the freight on flour. The old saying that figures cannot lie, is, doubtless, correct; but, there is such a thing as contemplating them through a magnifying-glass and extracting exaggerated ideas from their increased bulk. Seen through a powerful lens, a fly will assume the proportions of an ox; an ox, those of a house. Now, the fact is, the hon gentleman had an excellent idea running through his head when he proposed his motion; but he failed to develop it. Had he moved that wheat be admitted free and the duty on flour reduced to 75 cents, he would have attained two objects with one motion. The miller would have received the same protection as now without detriment to Colonial wheat, and the poor man's loaf would have been cheapened by one-third. A misquotation of figures, produced by a powerful imagination, defeated a worthy object, and leaves the staff of life as heavily taxed as before.

By the Customs law gunny-sacks—an East Indian production—are admitted free of duty; while upon Dundee bags—made in Scotland—a tariff of 12½ per cent. is levied. There is a palpable error in this. The evident intention of the framers of the Tariff was to admit all empty bags that cannot be made in the Colony free of duty. If such was not the intention why are gunny-sacks admitted free? Cotton bags, that can be and are sewed here, there is the object of protection to serve in levying upon; but who ever heard of a Dundee bag manufactory in this Colony? When the Tariff was adopted, gunny-sacks were principally used for packing purposes; now Dundees are preferred and take the place of gunnies. As the Tariff stands it is an absurdity to admit gunnies free and tax Dundees. Both should pay duty or neither.

Thursday Feb 4
THE THEATRE was again crowded by our citizens, who are certainly extending a generous support to the excellent troupe of artists that now grace the boards. The drama of 'Camille' was presented last evening. It was played with a spirited naturalness we have seldom seen equalled and never surpassed. The leading part in 'Camille' leaves but little chance for the delineator of Armand Duval to exact from the audience an equivalent share of approbation to that generally allotted to the lady who may represent Camille whenever the latter role is tolerably developed; yet Mr Bates frequently drew forth loud manifestations of admiration of his acting during the performance. Of Mrs Bates' Camille, we think we may say in all fairness that had it the finish which maturity and experience will give it would in all respects equal that of Matilda Heron's. Mrs Bates' conception of the character, in our estimation, surpasses Mrs Hayne's.—Mr Pierpont Thayer's Count de Varville was executed correctly and with good taste. Mons Duval, by Mr Robinson, was very effectively rendered; and so was the role of Gaston, by Mr Fuller. Miss Nellie Cummings played Olympe, and Miss Bella Bird, Nannie, charmingly. When the curtain fell, Mr and Mrs Bates were called out and loudly cheered. This evening the grand play of 'The Hunchback' will be given.

AFFRAY AT SEABECK.—On Tuesday evening last an affray took place in a saloon at Seabeck, by which a man named Hiram Bryant lost his life. It appears that the deceased and another man named George Bryant, were drinking; that the latter called for liquor and put down a fifty cent piece for payment, which Hiram picked up and put in his pocket. Words passed between the parties relative to the action, and it is stated that Hiram choked and struck his companion, who, being highly exasperated, seized a tumbler and flung it at him. The glass, in striking him, broke, and its sharp edge severed the jugular vein in his neck. In a few minutes he bled to death.—Seattle Intelligencer.

STRAUSS & Co, a few days ago, dispatched from Yale 20,000 pounds of freight for Cariboo. The contract for carriage was at the rate of 20 cents per pound. The goods went out in wagons. This instance of wheeling goods through British Columbia in midwinter is unprecedented. The present is the mildest season known since 1858.

On Tuesday a brisk walk in the open air produced profuse perspiration. The weather was like that of a balmy day in June. An old and valued friend of ours, who resides at the head of Fort street, cuts asparagus for his table twice a week. Roses, wallflowers, cowslips and long, new grass are seen in profusion in every garden; daisies are sported by young and old bucks in their button-holes; peas are six inches above the ground. Apple-trees are preparing to blossom. Was there ever such another climate as this?

Mrs LINCOLN ASKS A PENSION.—A petition of Mrs Lincoln for a pension, dated at Frankfurt, Germany, presented to the U S Senate, says her health is greatly impaired. Her physicians advised her to come to Germany, and then go to Italy. Her finances do not permit her to do so, nor to live in a style becoming the widow of the Chief Magistrate. The petition was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

ARRIVAL.—The French ship Corsican, from San Francisco, consigned to J. Robertson Stewart, and bound for Soke to load lumber at Muir's Mills, arrived yesterday afternoon.

It is stated that the Carlton, the chief English Tory club, spent \$1,200,000 in gold in the recent general election.

A 'Journal of Exiles' is to be started by Victor Hugo, to which Rochefort and others are to contribute.

Legislative Council.

Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1869.

Present—Hons Holbrook, Havelock, Ring, Davis, Saunders, Hamley, Bushby, Crease, Alston, Humphreys, O'Rielly, Ball, Robson, Drake, Wood, Trutch, Pemberton, Helmcken, Carrall, Young (presiding).

NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

Hon Havelock.—To ask the attention of the Council to consider the expediency of encouraging the introduction of beet root sugar manufacture into this Colony, and the advisability of recommending the Government to offer a premium for the establishment of a Beet Root Sugar Factory. To come up for consideration on the 9th inst.

Hon Davis.—To move that the subject of Confederation with Canada be brought under the consideration of the Council.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Queen Charlotte Coal Co's removal of Registered Office Bill, the Fence Bill and the Supply Bill were each read a third time and passed.

Hon Holbrook conceived that the sum of \$1500, which he asked the Council to add to the Supplementary Estimates to be allowed for the conveyance of mails between this port and New Westminster was not unreasonable when they remembered that \$4000 were allowed for the same purpose between this place and Comox and Nanaimo. A great advantage would be secured by the Government in the control which it would give them over the movements of the steamer Enterprise, which now plied between the two ports with a view only to suit the convenience of her owners.

Hon Havelock seconded the motion. Hon Crease.—The amount paid at present for the conveyance of the up country mails was the amount contracted for, and which amount had been considered and reconsidered time after time in that House, and to make any addition to the sum contracted for would be simply throwing the money away.

Hons Robson and Ring supported the motion.

Hon Ball had never heard any complaints as to irregularity of the steamer's trips; he knew she always accommodated her movements to the despatch of the Cariboo mails.

Hon Helmcken.—The motion was entirely out of order; the item for the contract referred to had been duly considered in its turn when the Estimates were before the House and the subject could not be re-opened.

Hon Young must rule the motion out of order; the House had expressed its opinion upon the subject already.

Hon Holbrook moved that a sum be recommended to be allowed for the conveyance of the mails per steamer between New Westminster and Yale.

Hon Ball.—If there was any grievance in the matter it must be redressed by the contractor who carried the mail between those points; the Government had nothing to do with the steamers as the contractor subsidized them.

On division the resolution was lost.

MESSAGE NO. 5.

In accordance with the resolution of the Council of the 20th January, the simplification of accounts had been taken into the Governor's most earnest consideration.

MESSAGE NO. 6.

In reply to the resolution of the 26th January, respecting an ordinance for the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, efforts made to bring in a similar bill on the Mainland had failed, and as the Governor could not please himself with the forms that occurred to him, he transmitted to the Council the recommendations in that regard of the Secretary

for the Colonies, which he hoped the Council would find useful in assisting them to a definite conclusion on the subject.

MESSAGE NO. 7.

In relation to the Land Bill 1867, it was not in the Governor's power to forward the correspondence on the subject, the bill being still under the consideration of the Home Government. He might say, however, that the provisions of the bill were likely to be very liberal.

MESSAGE NO. 8.

The Governor would remind the Council, in regard to proposed alteration in the law between the Crown and subject, that the House had power to initiate any measure that the interests of the public made advisable, and they would in all cases receive every attention at his hands; he thought however, that the law as it stood at present afforded every justice to those interested.

Hon Ring moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law and practice in the Probate Court of the Colony. The hon and learned gentleman described in lucid terms the great hardships arising from the present state of the law, and recommended a speedy change.

Hon Alston would remind the hon member that the costs on £50 were just the same as on £50,000. After some further discussion the resolution was granted.

CROWN COSTS BILL.

This bill after a short discussion passed through the committee with some trifling amendments, and was reported complete. Third reading for to-morrow.

REMOVAL OF ONE OF THE SISTERS ROCKS.

Hon Havelock asked whether it is the intention of the Government to cause one of the Sisters Rocks in the Fraser river, to be removed this year as recommended by the Council. As no steps had been taken in that regard, a strong feeling in the public mind had arisen to the effect that the rocks were likely to remain untouched this year.

Hon Trutch.—Although the question had not been addressed to him, he would inform the House that the subject was under the consideration of the Government. He was aware that in six weeks the water would be so high that no work could be done towards the removal of one of them. No doubt that fact had had due weight with the Government, and all would be done that was possible in the matter.

INFORMATION TO IMMIGRANTS.

Hon Robson moved, that in the opinion of this Council it is of importance that the Department of Lands and Works should be so conducted as to afford to those arriving in the Colony the fullest possible information respecting the country, its various resources, the lands still open for pre-emption or purchase, the position and character of such lands, the rate of wages and the cost of living in the various Districts, the population, stock and improvements therein, and all other information likely to prove interesting or useful to persons desirous of settling in the country, or of engaging in any pursuit therein; that all Assistant Commissioners throughout the Colony be provided with means of supplying such information; and that an address be presented to the Governor embodying these views. The office proposed to be established at San Francisco would have the effect of sending numbers of people up this way, and it was proper that the requisite information be easily obtained by those desiring it.

THE SEED STORE, YATES STREET. Cook street, and James' Bay Nursery, Michigan street, VICTORIA, V.I. JAY & BALES. In consequence of the increasing demand for their Seeds, and in order to retain the confidence of their customers, have grown expressly for this Market and have now on hand THE LARGEST, MOST RELIABLE AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF Colonial-raised Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds. Ever offered on this Coast. Special attention is called to their various GRASSES AND OTHER FARM SEEDS, which are now, and for the first time in this Colony, Guaranteed of Home Growth. A SPECIAL PRIZE was awarded them at Yale, and Honorary Certificate at Victoria Agricultural Shows of 1868 for samples of the above. J. & B. have on the way from Europe, overland, many Useful and Ornamental Novelties for amateur and professional Gardeners. FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES, Garden and House Plants, Bulb and other Nursery Stock securely packed for travel. Catalogues at the Store and Nurseries, as usual. feb 6 d w

Hons Wood and Carrall supported the resolution.

Hon Trutch had only to say that the Lands and Works Department every facility was afforded to any one desiring to obtain information of the nature indicated by the member for New Westminster; maps and plans of every portion of the Colony already surveyed were always open to inspection. He would, however, be glad to have any practicable suggestion on the subject by which such information could be more readily conveyed to intending settlers.

Hon Pemberton.—Farmers were very careless in sending in the returns of their stock, &c, hence, it was very difficult to compile statistics for the various portions of the Colony. He would recommend that some mode of enforcing a proper return being made should be instituted, as such statistics would form the most valuable portion of the information to be afforded to intending settlers.

Hon Alston would recommend, in view of some system for obtaining the necessary statistics being arrived at, that a pamphlet be printed containing all the necessary information, and distributed as might be thought likely to serve the purpose proposed.

Hon Holbrook.—Immigrants would soon be coming by the overland route, hence not by Victoria; an office should be established on the Mainland with all the necessary facilities for placing such information at the disposal of the public.

Hon Helmcken.—Immigrants were mythical beings; when they came they should be amply provided for. After some further debate the resolution was carried.

PAID MEMBERS.

Hon Humphreys moved that his Excellency the Governor be respectfully asked for the Returns of monies paid to, elected or selected members of the Legislative Councils of British Columbia, since their formation, and to whom paid. He thought the information would be useful and instructive in any future measure the Government might think fit to take in the matter.

Hon Helmcken hoped the House would not vote in any shape or way for such returns.

Hon Robson.—A great deal had been said both inside and outside the House on the subject, particularly by a local print which had contained the usual amount of misrepresentation. It might be said that such a resolution involved a feeling against a member who was absent, but that was not sufficient reason, as that member would be placed in a proper position by the production of these returns.

Hon Carrall.—The information was rendered necessary in consequence of the rancour which had been created by the debate on the subject on Friday night last and the manner in which certain gentlemen had been vilified by the press; they were styled blood suckers and so forth; he thought the information should be granted; he would support the resolution. Hon Ring supported the resolution. Hon Crease would like to see the resolution withdrawn; if hon members were affected by what appeared in the public press they were thinner skinned than the members connected with the Government. He did not see that the resolution would do any practical good; he had been in many Councils and had always seen a request such as he then made complied with; he again begged the hon member to withdraw his resolution.

Hon Humphreys was not very thin skinned, he pressed his resolution on public grounds.

On division, the resolution was lost; yeas 6, noes 11.

The Health Bill was then taken up in Committee. After some progress had been made, it was determined to rise and ask leave to sit again in order that the Bill might be printed with the amendments added.

The Council adjourned till 1 p m to-morrow.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 6, 1869

CENTURIES ago a "there is nothing new under the sun." Individual experience that this is in general may be new to individuals, but it is not new in reality. If we that which is put forth day as new and original has only the semblance of the reality. It is many things which in their old and familiar. A after all merely the elements bygone thoughts. alone is new, the elements. Society, education, surroundings combine on most subjects. When a matter that interests at what we may be pleased, but if we go back sources from which we information respecting it then severally the fragments we draw from them, we remaining with the reality upon it. Newspapers seldom in a position, discussing questions of to advance anything of itself or to make an original. On public questions should seek to re-views of the thinking community. To do this needs discuss such questions. When the time for a writer finds that the plan he is about to develop is the result of many different suggestions, persons, and so all credit to his part is extolled the preacher or the often does no more and expression to ideas and undefined shapes present at some time of many of his readers schemes for political merely new applications well known principles morning cotemporary plagiarism. He asserts that the scheme for County Courts which two articles recently columns, is claimed one by us—while he first point is not assertions referred to, and claimed here. As to limit (at the scheme new to our cotemporary not so in reality. We glad to be in a position is a comparatively scheme with many city who have taken a question. To them we knowledge our indebted useful suggestions in the matter. The article merely states and concise way what catered more fully. He long thought of reform touched upon its principles neither can claim the stating it; but we have put it in a practical shape having disposed of the us, we feel bound to glad our cotemporary from us as to the details. He suggests the only—First, he is in Chief Justice's Clerk three Registrars. Next of retaining the Magistrate giving them the position District Clerks; and he cautions giving them power adjudicate cases involving exceeding \$50. We whole of these suggestions are not expedient because not be carried out without extra expense and a whole fabric. As to will be remembered the duty of Registrars us, is to act as Registrars. Now this can be done by professional men, reside for that purpose minister, the other a third, therefore, is a clerk for the Cariboo District for each Court is able, because the name would otherwise fall upon trars, such as register taxing costs, register Stock Companies, etc efficiently performed by again, if for the maintaining in the service pendiary Magistrates,

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 6, 1869

CENTURIES ago a wise man wrote, "there is nothing new under the sun."

Individual experience satisfies most of us that this is in general true. Much may be new to individuals that is not new in reality. If we carefully analyze that which is put forth in the world today as new and original, we find that it has only the semblance of novelty, not the reality. It is made up of many things which in their individual forms are old and familiar. A new idea contains after all merely the elements of old familiar bygone thoughts. The combination alone is new, the elements themselves are not. Society, education, habits and surroundings combine to form men's ideas on most subjects. When we ponder over a matter that interests us, we may arrive at what we may be pleased to call a new idea, but if we go back to all the varied sources from which we have derived our information respecting it, and restore to them severally the fragments of thought we draw from them, we often find nothing remaining with the real impress of originality upon it. Newspaper writers are seldom in a position, particularly when discussing questions of public importance, to advance anything that is really new in itself or to make suggestions purely original. On public questions, a journalist should seek to represent the sound views of the thinking portion of the community. To do this faithfully he must needs discuss such questions with many. When the time for writing arrives, the writer finds that the well-considered plan he is about to develop is not his own. It is the result of many, perhaps widely different suggestions from numerous persons, and so all claim to originality on his part is extinguished. Like the preacher or the lecturer he often does no more than give shape and expression to ideas that in a vague and undefined shape have been present at some time to the minds of many of his readers. His best schemes for political reforms are merely new applications of old and well known principles. Our Sunday morning cotemporary charges us with plagiarism. He asserts, substantially, that the scheme for remodeling the County Courts which we unfolded in two articles recently published in our columns, is claimed as an original one by us—while he says, in point of fact, it is an original one of his. The first point is not asserted in the articles referred to, and is willingly disclaimed here. As to the latter, we admit that the scheme may have been new to our cotemporary, but it was not so in reality. We are exceedingly glad to be in a position to say that it is a comparatively old and familiar scheme with many gentlemen of the city who have taken an interest in the question. To them we willingly acknowledge our indebtedness for many useful suggestions in connection with the matter. The article of our cotemporary merely states in a very bald and concise way what we have advocated more fully. He has mooted a long thought of reform—and lightly touched upon its principle; we have worked out the details. The result is, neither can claim the merit of originating it; but we have endeavored to put it in a practical shape. And now, having disposed of the charge against us, we feel bound to say that we are glad our cotemporary differs a little from us as to the details of the measure. He suggests three alterations only—First, he is in favor of dispensing altogether with the Chief Clerks, Chief Justice's Clerk and one of the three Registrars. Next he is in favor of retaining the Magistrates in office, giving them the position of Deputy or District Clerks; and lastly, he advocates giving them power to hear and adjudicate cases involving sums not exceeding \$50. We may say of the whole of these suggestions, that they are not expedient because they could not be carried out without incurring extra expense and disarranging the whole fabric. As to the first point, it will be remembered that one part of the duty of Registrars, as proposed by us, is to act as Registrars of Titles. Now this can be done properly only by professional men, and one must reside for that purpose at New Westminster, the other at Victoria. A third, therefore, is absolutely necessary for the Cariboo District. A Chief Clerk for each Court is also indispensable, because the numerous duties that would otherwise fall upon the Registrars, such as registrars of titles, taxing costs, registers of Joint Stock Companies, etc., could not be efficiently performed by them. There again, if for the mere purpose of retaining in the service the present Stipendiary Magistrates, they are made

Deputy Registrars, the result can be easily seen; first they are salaried, whereas our proposition is to appoint reliable resident business men to act as Deputies in the places where courts may be held, and take fees for their pay. The one method of remuneration is a tax upon the Government, the other is not. But in addition to this, our cotemporary's scheme will not be as conducive to the efficiency of the service as ours. The Magistrates, not being gifted with ubiquity, could not be in more than one place at a time, and the convenience of suitors requires that they should always have a Deputy at hand from whom to obtain writs, etc. As to the proposition that the Magistrates should try cases not involving more than \$50, we object to it on the ground that it would only complicate the system; and further, that intricate points may as easily arise in a case involving a small amount as in one for a larger sum. A wrong decision in a case of \$50 may as much affect a poor man as an erroneous judgment on a \$5000 transaction may injure a wealthy man. Our impression of yesterday contains a communication from a suitor in a County Court of the Colony, who considers himself aggrieved. If the facts of his case be as stated by him, the instance affords ample ground for the above objection. We are as anxious as our cotemporary that the expenditure of the Colony should be kept within such limits as a due regard to the public service will allow; but we consider it false economy to underpay officials—particularly those in whose hands important trusts are reposed. Let us have good men in office, pay them well, amalgamate offices so as to give them plenty to do, and by careful supervision see that they do their work. In conclusion, a word or two as to compensating retiring officers. We put the matter in the alternative: Either give them other offices, such as we suggested, or compensate them by lands and money. We do not advocate compensation unless the change cannot be made without it. If compensation must be made, then, we repeat, let it be by the gift of lands or money, or by giving them such positions as we suggested. To offer them Deputy Registrarships in rural districts, as our cotemporary proposes, would savor of insult to men who have occupied the exalted and responsible positions of Judges.

Wednesday, Feb 3

THE THEATRE—Last evening, before a full house, Shakespeare's beautiful tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet" was successfully presented, the leading actors making most happy impressions upon the minds of the audience, who frequently interrupted the performance with loud and long-continued applause. In relation to the playing of Mrs Bates, we increase in admiration with each change of character. Her conception of the role of Juliet is perfect; her intonation and gestures convey the true meaning of the poet's verse. Mr. Bates performed his part remarkably well. His language was clear, and pronounced with a very pure accent, his acting graceful. The part had been carefully studied. The balcony scene was charmingly rendered, and the last scene of the fifth act, where tragedy runs riot, and a hecatomb of victims is sacrificed, was delineated well and with thrilling effect. Mr. Thayer's Mercutio; Mr. Fuller's Tybalt; and Mr. Robinson's Friar Laurence are deserving of especial commendation. The character of the Nurse was assumed by Miss Bird, in a very creditable manner. As Lady Capulet, Miss M Field was not so effective as we could have wished, in consequence of suffering from an attack of hoarseness. This evening the great drama of "Camille," a character in which Mrs Bates is said to excel—will be offered.

A MEMBER of the Young Men's Christian Association, at San Francisco, has been convicted as a common thief. He came lately from the States, was received into society as a most eligible young gentleman, joined the church, sang in the choir, drank tea and ate rolls with the old ladies, and played croquet with the young, and finally succeeded, by his many fascinations, in winning and marrying a lovely girl of one of the fine families. The wedding was celebrated with great éclat, and the bride received earnest congratulations on possessing the affections of such a wonderful husband. Sometimes he would spend the evening in a private parlor where he would charm them with his entertaining graces, and soon after his leaving, the lady of the house would miss a handsome gold watch; in other houses where he called or dined, choice things of value, such as card receivers, napkin rings, fancy inkstands, etc., would magically disappear about the time that he would, until the wife was caught in larger stealing operations, and every one had to acknowledge that he absolutely had the most 'taking' ways in the world!

SPRING RIDES WATER WORKS Co. — At the annual meeting of this company, yesterday, Messrs H P Walker and L Lowenberg were added to the directors to fill vacancies. A dividend of one per cent. was declared. Mr C A Gillingham was re-elected auditor.

ALEX. WATSON, Esq., General Manager on this coast for the Bank of British Columbia, goes down in the Active to-day on a tour of inspection of the agencies at San Francisco and Portland.

PAYING MEMBERS.—The Council yesterday, by a decisive majority, voted down Mr Humphreys' resolution calling for returns as to the amount paid to selected members of the Legislative Council of British Columbia since their formation, and to whom paid. We regret this action. It looks very much as if there have been a great many besides official mice nibbling at the public bread-and-cheese, and that not a few have been helped to generous slices. The public, who have all along supposed that the services of their representatives were given gratuitously, will be startled to learn that there is now reasonable ground for the suspicion that more than one of their number have been paid—and well paid, too—for their services. Heretofore a difficulty has been experienced in getting candidates to stand for the Council, the reason assigned being that the expense was too great. But now that it has gone forth that members are paid—and paid 'under the rose'—there'll be a perfect scramble for the position next year.

GRAND MASONIC BALL.—The MASONS are promoting a grand ball, to be given at Port Townsend, W. T., on the evening of Wednesday, March 3rd, 1869—the proceeds to be devoted to the extinguishment of the debt on the Hall. Visitors from Victoria and ports on the Sound will be conveyed to and from the ball at reduced rates of passage. The names of the gentlemen composing the committee should be a sufficient guarantee for the respectability and success of the affair. Among the gentlemen who have consented to act at Port Townsend are: Messrs E S Fowler, O F Gerrish, D O H Rothschild, E S Dyer, Cyrus Walker, M S Drew, C B Wood, E Jones. At Victoria, Messrs N I Neustadt, G Suro, J W Powell.

FORMOSA.—It is reported, by the last advices received at Japan from China, that a very severe action has taken place between the English fleet and the natives of Formosa. Eight thousand natives are said to have been killed. As no particulars have arrived, it is not known how much credence can be attached to these rumors. The British Admiral, who is one of the most noted officers for gallantry in the navy, has evidently determined to settle matters at Formosa, and there is no doubt there has been a heavy engagement.

SOME anxiety is felt for the safety of H M S Satellite, which ship is supposed to have sailed from China via a Japanese port, in the latter part of October last, for Vancouver Island and has not yet arrived. It is just possible the Satellite is detained at China by the Formosa troubles.

The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived from ports on the Sound at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing a large cargo of livestock and other produce.

The steamship Ajax arrived at San Francisco on Monday, with Victoria and Portland passengers and freight.

THEATRICAL.—Mr R. G., wife, and George Marsh, arrived on the 20th January at San Francisco from China.

The Portland papers speak hopefully of a steamship opposition between that port and San Francisco.

FEARS were entertained in California of a drought; but telegrams received yesterday announce copious falls of rain.

Legislative Council.

Monday, Feb. 1, 1869

Present—Hons Ring, Holbrook, Havelock, Robson, Walker, Helmecken, Bashby, Sanders, Carrall, Humphreys, Hamy, O'Reilly, Alston, Trutch, Crease, Wood, Ball, Davis, Drake, Pemberton, Young (presiding). Mr Walker introduced a protest against the adoption of the resolution as passed on Friday last relative to payment of members, on the ground that two of the members elected had voted in favor, when they were personally interested.

Hon Crease thought it right to say that although he voted for the resolution as passed, it did not meet the views he had always entertained and had expressed yesterday in the House, against commencing the practice of having paid members. What he should like to see was, that such a liberal allowance should be given to the up-country members only, or traveling expenses, as such allowance would be of material assistance to them while giving their time and brains to the country. It was proposed at such a late hour and in the midst of so much confusion that there was no opportunity of changing the resolution into such a shape as would more nearly express what he thought was right and just under the circumstances of the case. As to the protest, he should vote against it, as it proposed to make a precedent, that anything besides the legal impediments under the Orders in Council or the Orders of the House, should prevent any member from voting upon any subject.

Hon Holbrook protested against the protest placed on the books by certain members in relation to the Crown Salaries; no proceeding having taken place to which the protest could be referred, it should not consequently have been received.

A most amusing discussion ensued, during which several members attempted to speak at once. A vote was ultimately taken, seriatim, as to whether the protests should be placed upon the books, when both were lost. The minutes of previous meeting were then confirmed.

Governor's Message, No 4, enclosing returns of exports from British Columbia for 1868—ordered to be printed.

Hon Helmecken presented a petition praying for a remission of the duty on window glass.

Hon Helmecken put in amendments on the Health Bill.

Hon Drake—To move for returns of the amount of money paid under the Vancouver Island Road Act.

Hon Young thought the motion would not result in anything, as no data existed out of which returns could be formed.

Hon Drake then withdrew his motion.

Hon Havelock—To move that a sum of \$250 be appropriated for the British Columbia Central Agricultural Association.

Hon Havelock—To ask whether Government intends removing one of the Sisters Rocks, this year.

Hon Holbrook—To move that the Government be recommended to appropriate \$250 in aid of the Agricultural Society for the district of New Westminster.

Hon Robson—To move that the Lands and Works Department be so conducted as to afford every information to intending settlers and others touching the mineral and agricultural lands of the Colony, with cost of living, rate of wages, and any other information advisable under the circumstances.

Hon Humphreys—To move that his Excellency the Governor be respectfully asked for the returns of the moneys paid to elected or selected members of the Legislative Council of the said Council, and to whom paid.

MINERAL LANDS BILL.

Hon Crease—There were so many alterations and amendments in committee to the bill as it now stood that he thought it prudent to withdraw the bill in order to add and arrange the amendments, when it would be re-submitted to the committee.

Hon Helmecken—It would be better to fix the price first, and then the bill could be withdrawn as desired.

Hon Carrall proposed that the price of the first 1000 acres should be one dollar, for the next 500 acres two dollars, and for the remaining 1000 acres or any less quantity five dollars per acre for coal lands; patents for grants to be issued as soon as the payments were made.

Hon Young suggested that the first hundred acres should be one dollar, second hundred two dollars, third hundred three dollars, fourth hundred four dollars, and fifth hundred five dollars, at which price it would continue up to the limits of the quantity allowed to a company.

Hon Alston concurred in the opinion that five dollars per acre should be charged for the first 1000 acres and ten dollars per acre for the remaining 1500 acres. He confessed to being influenced by the petition on the subject which had been before that House, but since the remarks which had fallen from an hon member in relation to the petition he had been deprived of that sheet anchor, as he felt with the Council that the petition was valueless.

Hon Helmecken proposed five dollars per acre for the fee simple, without any Government supervision.

Hon Trutch moved that five dollars per acre should be charged for the first 1000 acres, and ten dollars for all above 1000 acres up to 1500, or 2500 in all; provided that if the company have expended \$10,000 beneficially during the period of prospecting, then the Government to give a free grant of the first thousand acres.

Hon Helmecken proposed the prices should be \$2 50 and \$5 in lieu of \$5 and \$10 respectively, in the above motion.

After a long debate the amendment of hon Trutch was carried.

GAME ORDINANCE.

Hon Drake asked leave to bring in a bill to amend the Game Ordinance, 1867. The present law as it stood was quite insufficient to prevent the destruction of game; and to the present list of game in the existing Ordinance he would add quail. He thought an addition of two months to the close season was necessary, and he would make the sale of game during the close season a criminal offence.

Leave granted, and the bill read a first time.

The Fence Bill was amended by the striking out of description of occupation from interpretation clause. The bill was then reported complete.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Read a second time and committed, hon O'Reilly in the Chair. The bill was reported complete. To be read a third time tomorrow.

Hon Davis asked leave to recommend to the Governor that \$250 be appropriated for the Victoria Agricultural Society.

Hon Wood seconded the resolution, and strongly recommended its adoption by Government as helping those who show a disposition to help themselves.

Hon Alston opposed the resolution as being a bad precedent; if this amount were granted all the other Agricultural Societies in the Colony would expect similar grants, and they were all equally deserving.

Hon Ball—Such associations should be supported by public subscription; at the exhibition at Yale they collected \$700 or \$800 in a little community like that; and he thought in a town like this, with a large population, they should not ask the assistance of Government.

Hon Robson moved as an amendment that \$1000 be appropriated for all the Agricultural Societies in the Colony.

The original motion was withdrawn.

Hons Crease and Drake opposed the amendment.

Hon Wood—The Government should encourage associations having for objects the establishing of our superiority for particular descriptions of produce, as Barley, Hops, Fruit, &c. He was sure if our advantages in that respect were better known we should not be long without population.

Hon Trutch thought such a grant would not more as a hindrance than otherwise; it would not advance the object in the slightest.

Hon Helmecken—It was true that the money should be expended for the benefit of the country, and doubtless that was done as far as possible, as the money had all been expended. It was very easy to vote these appropriations, but it would be rather startling to hon members who supported them to be put on Committee of Ways and Means to provide for them. They should be very careful in voting anything which was likely to increase the present temporary debt, which was carrying 12 per cent. interest.

Hon Carrall opposed the appropriation be-

cause the Government could not apply such a sum to give universal satisfaction. He thought they had gone through the exchequer pretty cleanly. The Government ought not to be expected to stand godfather for every institution in the country; farmers should do it themselves.

After some further debate the house divided, when the resolution was lost. Ayes, 5; noes, 13.

The Health Bill was postponed till tomorrow to allow of amendments suggested being added.

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON WHEAT.

Hon Holbrook brought forward a resolution recommending that the duty on wheat be reduced to 15 cents per 100lbs. The present rate of duty on wheat was most anomalous because manufactured flour did not pay a proportionate amount of duty. He would demonstrate that very simply, for instance:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. 1 bbl of Flour, 300lbs, was \$1 00 \$2 50. Freight on 300lbs of Wheat 1 50 \$2 50. The duty on 1 bbl Flour was 1 50. Freight on do do 1 00 \$2 50.

Thus the difference in favor of flour was 05

If the duty on wheat was reduced encouragement would be given to home manufacture, a most important consideration in good government.

Hon Ring proposed an amendment that wheat should be admitted duty free.

Hon Drake moved the previous question, which, after some discussion, was carried.

Hon Drake moved that the Governor be requested to send down an Ordinance altering the duty on spirits manufactured in the Colony, from \$1 to 50 cents a gallon, and to amend the Excise Ordinance.

Distillers desired to make their spirits from barley, which would give a great impetus to agriculture on the Island, but they found that they could not get more than \$2 per gallon for their spirits when manufactured, and as the actual cost was one dollar, and the duty one dollar, there was no margin left for profit, hence they would be compelled to stop the manufacture; but if the duty was reduced to 50cents they would be enabled to compete with manufacturers on the other side, who only paid 50cents a gallon duty.

Hon Helmecken supported the motion as, if we don't supply the whiskey the Americans will do it for us, and we may just as well have the money from this source as our neighbors. It would be better to reduce the duty on our own liquor, than be forced to engage a large staff of Custom house officers in preventing the contraband trade from the shores of Puget Sound.

Hons Davis, Robson, Carrall and Havelock spoke in favor of the motion, and hons Crease and Trutch against; an division, the resolution was carried. Ayes, 10; noes, 7.

Hon Davis withdrew his motion relative to statements in English papers.

The Council then adjourned till 1 p m tomorrow.

Notice of Removal. VICTORIA NURSERY AND SEED ESTABLISHMENT. MITCHELL & JOHNSTON, PROPRIETORS. The Good Business of the Firm is REMOVED to the OCCIDENTAL BUILDING, Corner of Government and Fort Streets.

JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People. REGISTERED. Anyone can Use them. Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19, Coleman street, London. N.B.—A small bottle of color will dye 12 yards of bonnet-ribbon.

SEE THAT YOU GET JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. The wonderful popularity of which has caused numerous inferior imitations, which are calculated to injure both buyers and sellers. For our Catalogue of instructions how to use the color twenty different purposes. "JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES." my 10 Law. NOTICE. ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of James Wilson Trahey, deceased, are requested to present them forthwith to the undersigned; and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make payment of the moneys due from them to ROBERT BURKAY, Government Street, Victoria.

Carrall supported the... only to say that in the... department every facility... one desiring to obtain... indicated by the... Westminster; maps and... of the Colony already... says open to inspection... be glad to have any... on the subject by... could be more readily... settlers. Farmers were very care... returns of their stock... very difficult to compile... portions of the Col... mended that some mode... per return being made... as such statistics would... portion of the info... to intending settlers. recommend, in view of... obtaining the necessary... at that a pamphlet... all the necessary info... as might be thought... posed. emigrants would soon be... land route, hence not by... should be established on... the necessary facilities... mation at the disposal... migrants were mythi... came they should be... debate the resolution... MEMBERS. moved that his Exce... respectfully asked for... nes paid to elected or... the Legislative Council... since their formation... he thought the info... and instructive in any... verment might think... ped the House would... pe or way for such re... eat deal had been said... the House on the sub... local print which had... amount of misrepresen... said that such a reso... ling against a member... that was not sufficient... would be placed in a... be production of these... formation was rendered... of the rancour... by the debate on the... t last and the manner... men had been villified... en styled blood suckers... ought the information... he would support the... of the resolution. the resolution. the resolution members were af... in the public press... than the members... Government. He did... on would do any prac... in many Councils... request such as he... to be again begged... not very thin skinn... resolution on public... tion was lost; ayes 6... was then taken up in... the progress had been... ined to rise and ask... in order that the Bill... th the amendments... ed till 1 p m to-mor... A SPECIAL PRIZE was awarded them at Yale, and Honorary Certificate at Victoria Agricultural Shows of 1868 for samples of... J. & B. have on the way from Europe, overland, many Useful and Ornamental Novelties for amateur and professional Gardeners. FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES, Garden and House Plants, Ball and other Nursery Stock neatly packed for travel. Catalogues at the Store and Nurseries, as usual.

The Weekly British Columbia AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 6, 1869

The respectfully worded and numerously signed memorial presented to his Excellency the Governor yesterday, which prays that the Government may be pleased to direct the immediate opening of a trail to the Big Bend, Kootenay and Perrie Creek diggings via Eagle Pass, is entitled to favorable consideration. From the American side we hear of crowds of miners from Montana and Oregon gathering on the frontier awaiting the return of Spring to cross; of merchants and packers with heavy stocks forming depots for their goods at the inland towns of Oregon and Washington Territory, preparing to transport stocks across the frontier at the first break-up of winter to possess themselves of the rich traffic which must naturally arise from the influx of a mining population of several thousands to the new diggings. To the centre of these new mines—though more distant than ourselves—the Americans have a good, well-travelled trail. For two or three years they have enjoyed the cream of this Kootenay business, leaving only the skim-milk for our colonists. True, a circumlocution-office sort of trail was opened by our Government, which wound around Osoyoos Lake and Fort Shepherd, and through American territory; but that was before the practicability of the Eagle Pass, was demonstrated by the Hudson Bay Co. A road opened through this pass would save many miles of travel and enable goods from British Columbia to reach the heart of the diggings in advance of goods from the other side. A few thousand dollars would open the new route and the revenue derived from the increased trade with the district would nearly if not quite reimburse Government for the entire expenditure within a year. Divested of its formal phrases and circumlocutory sentences the memorial asks the Government to take advantage of the facilities Nature has set in its path and place British Columbians in a position to compete within the limits of their own territory with foreign traders and foreign goods. The request surely is a reasonable one; and the advantages it promises to confer on the whole Colony are so great that we cannot see how any but a favorable answer can be returned. It may be urged in some quarters that \$100,000 in temporary loans made at 1 per cent, per month, require to be met by this year's revenue; but what class of bondholders are clamorous for their money? Who has expressed a willingness to part with bonds that bear so high a rate of interest as ours? If there be any so silly, we have not heard their names. British Columbia Government bonds are actually in demand today in this market at a lower rate of interest than that paid on the temporary loans; and were the Government to fund the debt, say for seven years instead of paying it off, it would experience no difficulty in disposing of its bonds immediately at 10 per cent. Thus 2 per cent, per annum would be saved, and the possession of sufficient funds ensured for the next seven years to intersect the Colony with roads and give employment to hundreds of laborers. There is not the slightest shadow of a reasonable excuse why work upon the Eagle Pass trail should not be commenced forthwith. Money is plentiful, the rivers are open, and the weather is so mild that trailcutters can work now with as much facility as in the summer season. THE exact position of reciprocal relations between the United States and Canada, as seen by our neighbors, is set forth in the accompanying extracts from Mr Secretary McCulloch's report to Congress:—"Since the abrogation of the treaty of June 4, 1854, between the United States and Canada, no favorable opportunity for a reconsideration of the commercial relations of the two countries has been presented. Canada has yet to consolidate a political confederation with the other English colonies and possessions

on this continent, and until the hostility of Nova Scotia to that measure is removed, and the concurrence of North-west British America is secured, the authorities of Ottawa are in no situation to make an adequate proposition to the United States, in exchange for the great concession for an exceptional tariff, on our northern frontier, in favor of leading Canadian staples. On the other hand, until the United States shall have fully matured a system of duties, external as well as internal, the Secretary would be indisposed to favor any special arrangement which would remove any material branch of the revenue system from legislative control. Meanwhile, a Canadian policy for the enlargement of the Welland and St Lawrence canals to dimensions adequate to pass vessels of one thousand tons burden from the upper lakes to the Atlantic, will doubtless be regarded by the Secretary as warranting an authoritative comparison of views between the revenue system of the respective countries make their markets mutually available, and for all commercial or social purposes render the frontier as nearly an imaginary line as possible. There certainly seems no just reason why all communities on the American continent might not imitate the example of the Zollverein of the German States."

Saturday, Jan 30

AMUSING SCENE.—In the Council on Thursday, during the discussion of the Mining Bill, the loquacious gentleman who represents New Westminster, was observed to be more than usually talkative. Like a Jack-in-a-box he popped up and down incessantly to 'speak his piece,' scarcely affording any other member an opportunity of getting a word in edgewise. At last, to the great relief of the Committee, he was 'hoisted by his own petard' in a very amusing manner. In discussing the measure he told the hon Attorney General and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works that they were no authority as to the requirements of the public. 'Here,' said he, taking up a copy of a petition on the subject of the Mining Law, signed by Capt Stamp and others, 'are the only opinions deserving the attention of this Council. This expresses the views of the people.' The honorable gentlemen thus severely rebuked, had scarcely a word to say in their own defence, and an amendment to the bill passed. In a subsequent part of the same debate, an amendment being offered touching the quantity of land to be allowed companies mining for silver and the base metals other than coal, he was referred to the petition which he had just endorsed, when he glibly replied that that document was no authority, as he had positive proof that some of the persons signing—for example Mr Barnard and Mr Nelson—had affixed their names to the petition in perfect ignorance of its nature! The laugh which succeeded this jump-jim-crow remark brought the gentleman to his seat if not to his senses, and he remained comparatively silent for the remainder of the afternoon. The honorable gentleman should employ a prompter, or a guardian. His tongue wags, like a dog's tail, incessantly.

A MAN SHOT AND KILLED BY HIS OWN SON.—A terrible shooting affair occurred in Chehalis Valley, Yamhill county, Oregon, recently, which resulted in the death of Mr Matthew Hall, by the hands of his own son, Presley Hall. We copy the particulars as far as learned from the Portland Commercial: "The father and son, it seems, had had very high words early in the morning, when the old gentleman ordered the son to leave the room, which he shortly did, and was soon followed by the father. A few minutes after a gun shot was heard, and a son after another. The wife of Mr Hall then rushed into the sleeping department of a hired man, who had not yet risen, and exclaimed that James, the son, had shot and killed his father. The man sprang from his bed, jerked on his trousers, and had just reached the front door when he met Matthew Hall, who came staggering in, and expired in his arms. At last accounts, the son was in the hands of the officers, and had been committed to jail to await his trial. This is a terrible shock to the community. Mr H was one of the oldest residents of the county, having lived there since 1846, and was universally esteemed and respected as an estimable citizen."

THE GREAT PACIFIC.—Captains Cooper, Gardner and Laing returned last evening in the steamer Emma, from surveying the ship Great Pacific at Ustulady, W.T. They report that the vessel received severe straining on the trip up from San Francisco to Puget Sound, and that she requires strengthening. NEW SEEDS.—Messrs Mitchell & Johnston, the well known Seedsmen, advertise their new selections for the farm and garden, the bulk of which were grown by themselves, and may therefore be relied on. The Seed Store is in the Occidental building.

ROAD TO KOOTENAY.—A deputation, consisting of Messrs Tolmie, Nathan, Frudley, Gillon and Stahlshmidt, waited upon the Governor yesterday with a memorial setting forth the advisability of immediately opening a road through Eagle Pass to Kootenay and Perrie Creek. Parties now in town state positively that were the trail opened they could get goods from Victoria to the diggings by the month of May; but that by the present roundabout line of road, till August will be required to reach there. Fancy a pack-train being able to make but one trip to and from the diggings in a well-worn month. Part of the road now used winds through American territory, and the British packer is forced to pay a Customhouse officer who accompanies the goods while in transit \$10 per day and his expenses, which, considering the amount of whiskey consumed on the frontier, must be quite heavy. It is hoped the Government will take a favorable view of the petition.

MR WADDINGTON'S book on the overland route through British North America has for its motto 'once lost never regained'—the author meaning to convey thereby that the Eastern trade of England, if once possessed by the Americans, will never find its way back to its present channel, which makes London the world's centre of commerce. To retain this traffic for London, Mr Waddington proposes to construct a road through British North America. The book embodies a part of the able paper read by the author before the Royal Geographical Society, where his views were well received by the leading statesmen and commercial men of the United Kingdom. Accompanying the book is a colored map with the route proposed to be followed laid down, from which it would appear that Mr Waddington proposes to make Bate Inlet the western terminus of the road. The book may be had at Hibben & Co's.

THE TELEGRAPH.—Telegraphic copies of petitions were received yesterday from the New Westminster, Yale, Lillooet, Quessnel and Cariboo Districts. The petitions pray that a subsidy may be granted the telegraph company to enable them to maintain the line on the Mainland. The names of the signers (which are numerous) accompany the petitions.

THE SHOW.—It has not been decided in what part of the city the next Show of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society will be held. From the interest evinced in the movement a very successful exhibition is anticipated.

No Police Court yesterday. A good sign, especially while the Legislative Council is in session.

The Enterprise sailed at 9 yesterday morning for New Westminster.

The last plank of the new James Bay bridge will be laid to-day.

The U.S. revenue cutter Wyanda arrived last night from Sitka.

South African Correspondence.

PORT ELIZABETH, Cape of Good Hope, } 14th November, 1868.

DIAMOND, GOLD—THE ANCIENT OPHIR.

The subject most canvassed here at present are the continued discovery of valuable diamonds, an indisputable fact—but which, strange as it may appear, attracts but little attention abroad, and indeed among the majority of the colonists themselves; since the researches are confined to the natives—and the existence of gold fields some distance up the interior. The latter caused some sensation at first, but the excitement, like most other gold fevers, has considerably subsided. I see you have alluded to the Victoria Gold Fields in the COLONIST, and I should have sent you some account of them long ago, only the information regarding them has been, and still is, so indefinite that I have been waiting for something more substantial to found my statements upon. Dr Livingstone was the first to point out the existence of an auriferous tract of country in the region referred to; but a German explorer, one Herr Manch, subsequently visited the locality, and his reports were so glowing that a few adventurous characters immediately started for the New El Dorado. Several exploring parties, properly organized, have since gone up, and until they report progress we can barely hazard an opinion of the value of the discovery; suffice it to say that at present we are not told of alluvial diggings being found, and only know that numerous gold bearing quartz reefs have been noticed, some of which are reported to be very rich. To one who has had any experience in a gold country it is somewhat amusing to see the eagerness with which some sanguine spirits are determined to brave all obstacles and difficulties, and rush up to the land of promise to make their "pile"—as if quartz reefs could be made to disgorge their treasures as easily as a clam bed at low water. Of course, the matrix once proved to be there in abundance and worth working, it will not be long before mills will be set

in operation to extract the ore, and the probability is strong that alluvial deposits will be found in the neighborhood, but at present there is nothing to induce a rush, which interested parties are trying to excite in England, and should further discoveries of value be made I will send you word. Scientific men have mooted the idea, and Sir Roderick Murchison favors it, that these recent discoveries have unfolded the site of the Ophir of Holy Writ which is supposed to have been at or near Sofala. Certain it is that there are traces where some of the miners have at present been engaged, of mining having been very ancient and extensively carried on, and according to report the ruins of the city itself have been found. Indeed, old books of travel allude to the existence of these ruins, so that it is no new discovery any more than the existence of the precious metals are. The chief difficulty which the scientific fraternity experience in asserting positively that Solomon's ships brought their treasures from South Africa and not from Arabia, India or Abyssinia (whence the Queen of Sheba came) as various authorities have from time to time contended, lies in the fact that they are said to have brought "Peacocks feathers," whereas, peacocks belong to the Ind, and not to Southern Africa. We have ivory and apes in abundance (the latter being common to most countries), and so far as the huge "Almug trees" of which Solomon made the pillars of the Temple, are concerned, they argue that there is good reason for supposing that these were none other than "Ebony trees," which are said to grow in Moselekatzes country to an enormous size. Sir Roderick, I believe, surmounts the peacock difficulty by assuming that in the original no distinction was known between ostrich and peacock feathers. Let Hebrew scholars admit, he says, that the words were synonymous, and everything else that we glean from the 10th chap. of the Book of Kings coincides with recent developments, and points to the Sofala of South Eastern Africa as the place that Solomon's ships traded to for the treasures of Ophir. I am writing from memory and cannot recall the name of the first Lord of the Admiralty who controlled the Naval Department, but the time the ships took would also favor the supposition that they must have gone a greater distance than heretofore supposed. Herain, (that was the name of the Royal Controller) sent his navy to Ophir every three years. I conclude my comments on the gold fields by enclosing the particulars of an assay of a piece of quartz made by the assayers to the Bank of England, showing 1185 ounces of gold and 60 ounces of silver to the ton, but the knowing ones are not misled by such startling figures: It is an easy matter to select specimens that will assay largely.

CURIOUS RECOGNITION.

The other day, in the course of professional business, I was required to attend a Court of Enquiry on behalf of the Captain of a fine Aberdeen bark, called the Oatfield, burnt at sea near Tristan D'Acunha, while proceeding with a cargo of coals from Leith to Penang. In the course of conversation with the Master, he casually alluded to Vancouver Island, and of course I was 'all thar,' immediately. 'Have you been there?' I asked. 'Certainly; have you?' 'Yes?' 'Then you must remember the Gen'l Wyndham being out there?' 'Of course I do.' 'I took out Miss—, who married H— of the Civil Service. How did you leave them, and B—p, the lawyer I used to meet at B—x—n's Hotel, and— Well, I needn't repeat the whole of our conversation, but what surprised Capt Jane (for that was his name) the most was when I told him I was then a proprietor of the COLONIST and handed him a file to read. We became chums, and the court found that the abandonment and destruction of the vessel and cargo was occasioned by no default of the Master or his officers but by the spontaneous ignition of the coals laden on board. Since then numbers of similar cases have occurred, and some think the heat of last summer in England caused the coal shipped to be so gaseous and inflammable. Beyond Dr Seddall, B.E, whose name I have mentioned in previous letters, I have not come across any other Pacific face or acquaintance in this Colony. The other day, while seated in my office, a tall good looking Commissariat officer walked in and claimed my acquaintance. He said he had been told by his brother, who had been at Vancouver Island, to look out for a Mr —, who was somewhere at the Cape, but the only directions he could give him were that he was an amateur actor and a jolly good fellow. His own name was Rushton, he said, and from the directions given him there could be no doubt that I was the man he was looking for. Of course I 'caved in' at once, as there was no disputing the description.

PROGRESS OF THE COLONY.

While our Continent has sustained a severe blow by the collapse of the wool market through productions having out-grown the demand, I am glad to notice that things are brightening on your side—that the yield of your mines has steadily increased, while agricultural interests are prospering and the material wealth and importance of the country is becoming so much better

known and recognized. Tardy justice, I see, too, has at length settled the much vexed Capital question, and brought your recalcitrant Governor over to Victoria. I was somewhat amused at a paragraph (I think in the Times) alluding to the Queen's Birthday, having witnessed the proclamation of Victoria as the Capital, and lauding the small, brave band of loyal and intelligent subjects at the city of stamps for whom Governor Seymour had felt the prediction which had caused him to lean towards them instead of towards the *mauvais sujets* on the island, who, inferentially, were the antithesis of the gentle Westminsterians.

OLD "WADDY" AND HIS HOBBY-HORSE.

The indefatigable and clever old "Waddy" has, I see, made some influential friends at home, and while still mooned on that backing horse, the "Bate Inlet Scheme," is doing good for your Colony generally. He deserves to succeed, and I hope he may not only get his own restive animal through, but that the "Iron Horse" may soon follow. His capital letter to the COLONIST on his visit to the Circumlocution Office presided over by the Secretary for the Colonies, found its way into our Colonial Press.

I hope Messrs H. and L. both enjoyed their visit to the centres of civilization on the Atlantic, and that, under their careful and judicious management the COLONIST, which has outlived the stormy days of opposition and competition, may prove sufficiently remunerative to enable them to take periodical holidays of a similar nature. I am sure few require relaxation of body and mind more than those connected with the production of a daily paper.

Kind remembrances to all old friends.

Yours, W. A. H.

Legal Interest.

EDITOR COLONIST:—If I err in saying that in the absence of any special agreement as to the rate of interest, it is fixed by the law in this Colony at 15 per cent per annum, some one of your readers learned in the law will I hope correct me.

In a case recently tried before Mr Sanders, at Clinton, he decided that the creditor had a right to fix the rate of interest at 3 per cent per month, and that the half yearly charge of interest in current accounts furnished to the debtor, was legal evidence of a contract. This I take to be a sample of British Columbian law. The defendant gave notice of appeal and named two sureties residing in the locality; the constable at Clinton telegraphed to his Worship at New Westminster and received the following reply:—"No—householders—debt free—three times the amount—defendants to pay telegrams." There is another illegal decision; the law says *double* the amount is sufficient, and surely the defendant is not to pay for telegrams rendered necessary by the absence of the magistrate. The meaning of the telegram is simply this: The law says you may appeal, but I say no! Illegality is law in this favored district. I am, &c.

CLINTON, Jan 15, 1869. G. A. K.

Cap Cooper and the Government.

Victoria, Jan 30th, 1869.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Having resigned my appointment in the public service of the Colony, I shall feel obliged by your publishing the annexed extract of a letter received from the hon. the Colonial Secretary. JAMES COOPER.

[COPY]

Colonial Secretary's Office, 30th Jan, 1869.

SIR:—I have received and laid before the Governor your letter of the 27th inst, tendering the resignation of the appointment you held under this Government. * * * I am desirous by His Excellency to convey to you his acceptance of your resignation. * * * In thus quitting the public service by your own act, after a connection with it for more than ten years, His Excellency desires me to express to you his appreciation of the care and anxiety you have at all times exhibited in the conduct of the business of your department and of the energy and ability you have displayed in the performance of the duties entrusted to your care. I have, &c, &c. (Signed) W. A. G. YOUNG, James Cooper, Esq.

Canadian News.

OTTAWA, U. W., Jan. 31.—Desbarra's block, in which were situated the Queen's printing office, the Royal Canadian Bank, with Trotter's hotel, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, a quarter of a million dollars.

AMHERSTBURG, Ontario, Dec. 24, 1868.—A fire broke out last night in the south ward of the Lunatic Asylum here. One woman was suffocated, and two others badly burned. The building was saved with great difficulty.

HALIFAX, Dec. 26, 1868.—At a lecture delivered at Cornwallis last night by Mr Howe, one of the audience enquired if he had accepted the situation. Mr Howe replied—"Many changes have been rung upon the words, 'accepted the situation.' When King David's son lay sick unto death, David wept grievously and prayed to the Lord. The child died. David arose and accepted the situation. In this way we have been obliged to accept the situation; not because we like it, but because we cannot work miracles, and earthly means have been exhausted. If the gentleman means 'Have I accepted the situation?' I answer, 'No.' In August last Sir John A. McDonald offered me a seat in the Cabinet, with £1,500 a year. I not only declined but informed him that no honorable man on our side of politics could take office until the confederation scheme had been revised. I am as free and independent of the Dominion government as I am of the local government."

Quebec papers say the Canadian Government is endeavoring to exclude entirely the French language. Many accounts have been returned from Ottawa because they were written in French. Revenue officers are ordered not to receive or make returns in French, and some accounts have been returned from Ottawa to demand the words 'Received payment' in place of 'recu paiement.' The order causes much embarrassment to French Canadians, especially among workmen and small traders.

Chief Justice Young, of Nova Scotia has been knighted. He is now Sir Charles Young.

The Weekly British Columbia AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 6, 1869

THE CATTLE BILL in Legislative Council is an end, if possible, to operations of cattle-pests of farmers—who a larger amount of stock than all the wolves the honorable member districts and his constituents and skin in the next to of men are known to be tie-stealing a trade; for temerarily for seven slaughtering the live mercy or regard for stock-raiser, who was penniless in consequence redations. In 1861 a cattle Pass landed about waited six years without an animal, and at the period had just twenty stock, all told. The increased in number, and depredations of a thieves, one of whom detected and punished, of depredations that not so numerous as for long as it is known to a stringent one, ten out for the commission. In California the practice in Oregon, Idaho and to call into requisition limb of a tree and hang without judge, jury or practice has worked cause the Courts are state. It rid those depredators and fright who might have emulated. But the state of here is against Lynde Government would not people would. So we 'law of the land,' and discussion has been in the 'evil in a legal manner will'; but we fear it will on the Island, where the to one against detection vides that if stolen cattle within a year succeeding covery, they may on seized by virtue of a we any Justice of the Peace the proper owner. For the execution of search-skin or carcass of stolen person willfully branding assisting in any manner marking of stolen cattle, pay a fine of \$250 or months, or both, at the Magistrate. The thieves cut for felony. All be taken in a summary informer or party prosecute half of the amount received. The law is good far as it goes; but it enough.

THE MISSING BILL

length along' in the day hon Mr Alston, the Government in few remarks in opposition ment offered by a member, said he felt pain in naming petition had been the member from New V had declared that it was ties who had never read fell like a pall upon the guilty member, who has dug the grave of had hung his head and had say in reply. The card were completed yesterday ferred back to the Attorney 'put into shape.' M difficulty in recognizing The amendments passed ing parties 2500 acres; expended they will be grant of 1000 acres; the use of the land for pre is two years; but mine purchased at \$5 per 1000 acres, and \$10 acre above 1000, with

