

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 a judgment 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 of Shannon, in 1852. 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 Gasiano, 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 3,000, 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 Rieu—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 i persons are killed eight has been presented to 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 contina 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 Oregon PORTLAND, Jan 29— neral arrived at 7:30 l The Geo S Wright at the Sound on Saturday Jacob Kamm saila yesterday, it is rumo making arrangements fo line between Portland Weather clear and pl Legislative 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 lena 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 a 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 ELEK Hon Holbrook brou tion recommending the from the Mainland during the time of the Council, (with a li that a sum sufficient cellyony 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 move the Mainland' be

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, Jan 28.—Two parties are in Washington with credentials from President Baez...

NEW YORK, Jan 28.—The Herald's Havana special says that Puerto Principe was captured by the patriot forces under the command of Quesada...

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 28.—The steamer Capital and New World raced up the bay yesterday morning and on to Mare Island...

Mining stocks continue to be well maintained. Legal Tenders, 73 1/2 @ 74; Gold 136 1/2.

Wheat, \$2 05 @ 2 10. Barley—No sales to-day; market heavy, \$1 50 @ 2 25.

Oats—No transactions. Arrived—Bark Carlotta from Seabeck, ship Nicholas Biddle from Fort Blakely.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, Jan 29.—The steamer Continental arrived at 7:30 last evening. The Geo S Wright sails for Victoria and the Sound on Saturday at 4 p. m.

Jacob Kamm sailed for San Francisco yesterday, it is rumored for the purpose of making arrangements for an opposition steam line between Portland and San Francisco.

Legislative Council.

Friday, Jan 29, 1869.

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

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Hon Davis gave notice that he would move that the Governor be recommended to appropriate \$1200 to be applied in aid of the Agricultural Society.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Council was resolved into Committee of the Whole on the Mineral Lands Bill, Hon Bushby in the Chair.

Hon Crease moved (in relation to mineral lands, other than coal), that 200 feet in length be the size of grants to individuals, and 1200 feet in length to companies, inclusive of lodes, dips and angles.

Hon Robson moved an amendment proposing 300 feet in length to individuals and 3000 feet to companies.

The amendment was withdrawn on the Attorney General agreeing that individuals should have 200 feet and companies 3000 feet, which was carried.

A debate, which occupied nearly the whole of the remainder of the day, arose in relation to the price to be paid to the Crown for coal lands, in fee simple.

Hon Robson proposed \$1 25, in which he was opposed by Hon Young, who proposed \$5.

Hon Helmcken suggested a moderate sum for small grants, as for instance, \$1 per acre for five hundred acres, and an increased ratio for larger parcels, so as to prevent anything like a desire to hold the land for merely speculative purposes; the discussion was very uninteresting and resulted in nothing.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. Monday being fixed to take up the bill. The Committee only passed three clauses.

The Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company's Registered Office Removal Bill passed through Committee and was reported complete with amendments. Third reading for Monday.

Hon Walkem moved for leave to bring in a bill for the appointment of Commissioners to take affidavits; leave was granted and the bill read a first time, second reading for Wednesday.

The Health Bill is to be committed on Monday.

PAYING ELECTIVE MEMBERS.

Hon Holbrook brought forward his motion recommending that the members elected from the Mainland be paid their expenses during the time of their attendance at the Council, (within a limit of forty days), and that a sum sufficient be placed by His Excellency on the supplementary estimates.

He was in a position to bring forward such a resolution being an independent member and when they remembered that the distance to be travelled was in many instances very great and the expenses enormous, he was sure they would have no objection to support his resolution. If such aid was not granted it would be impossible to procure representatives for several districts of the Mainland. There were only four members from Government land, hence the expense to the attendance of members from the distant representative districts, he might be one of those that he hoped would be one of the most important districts in the country, but which was not represented there from the cause before referred to.

Hon Davis seconded the resolution. He conceived it to be of great importance to the Mainland that outlying districts should be represented by members resident in those districts, and that could not be accomplished unless the Government paid the expenses of those willing to leave their occupations to attend the Council at a distance from their homes.

Hon Crease moved that the words 'from the Mainland' be struck out, that the word

'reasonable' before 'expenses' be inserted, and that the words 'within a limit of forty days' be struck out of the resolution.

Hon Drake considered that the sum allowed should be limited, for they would have a class of persons coming down from the upper country, who would make a living of it.

Hon Walkem—About four years ago the payment of members from Cariboo was decided on, and Messrs Orr and Black were allowed their expenses to and from the Council, but there had never been any idea of paying them while attending to their legislative duties. He had received sixty dollars on one occasion merely out of delicacy to the others; that was about four years ago, but he had absolutely declined to receive anything since that time. He was decidedly opposed to paying for the maintenance of representatives, and he moved an amendment that the actual expenses of travelling be paid.

Hon members must consider that no gentleman was compelled to come to that Council; and if they commenced with the principle of paying members they would induce a worse class of members to put themselves forward as representatives.

Hon Holbrook—Officials were paid their salaries while attending the Council, and he did not see why elective members should not be equally remunerated. It would cause much ill-feeling on the Mainland if Government did not allow the resolution to pass, as it would be equivalent to denying the people of the Mainland the power of expressing their opinions.

Hon King supported the resolution. Hon Walkem—The resolution was the first step towards paying representatives, and he would rather that the whole system was thrown open for paid members than commenced by a measure like the present. After some further debate the amendment of Hon Attorney General was carried.

The Council then adjourned till 1 o'clock, p. m. on Monday.

Female Immigration.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Sir, Your leader of this morning on the subject of immigration is a decided step in the right direction.

Since the palmy days of the 'Paget Sound Company' little or nothing has been done for this unfortunate colony in the way of immigration. True it is we have annually sunk sums of money in a mail subsidy, hoping that the bare existence of steamers in our harbor would populate the country, but in consequence of the absence of collateral arrangements to stimulate actual settlement, these subsidized 'rattle-traps' have simply afforded facilities for emigration; so that in place of a steadily increasing settled population we have up to this time only succeeded in attracting a gold-seeking class, and now we find ourselves in this position, that after spending several millions of dollars through taxation on the one hand and bad debts on the other, with a view of promoting what has been called the 'development of our resources,' all the progress we can point to is the temporary location of a handful of men at the terminus of a long and expensive road in the interior of the rugged mainland, who are engaged in a description of industry the profit of which, in the aggregate, does not pay for the food and the clothing of those engaged in it, and the result of whose labors leaves the country unimproved and intrinsically less valuable.

It is estimated that this year we are to pay about \$50 per head towards the maintenance of a branch of industry which has already impoverished the Government, not to speak of thousands of dollars are to be expended practically without any return, so that future generations may look upon pyramids of well-arranged buildings, and beams on our works about as much as does the modern traveller when he beholds the pyramids of Egypt.

As far as the healthy progress of the country is concerned, an agricultural laborer or mechanic is politically equal to several gold miners, because not only is his labor more continuous and efficient in enriching the country, but his every effort is an additional guarantee that he has adopted the colony as his place of abode. Two-thirds of the miner's life, being spent in 'prospecting,' is a dead letter to the country. During the periods which must necessarily elapse between the strikes, the miner has to be clothed and fed and governed, all of which is relatively at the expense of the other industries in the country. When the agricultural laborer has his spade the work is generally done by his superior intelligence and industry, and his successor reaps the advantage of the previous labor expended; but when the miner drops his spade it is without any reproductive advantage to the country.

It has been urged that the agricultural interests of the Colony are sufficiently fostered by the provisions of our protective tariff. But will anyone undertake to say that bread, or butter, or cheese, or beef has fallen in price since the introduction of the tariff? And why not? Because any amount of protection will not have the effect of attracting agriculturists from England or Canada, and without an accession to our agricultural population, no material increase in the productions of the soil can be expected. It might be supposed that the extent of the protection which our farmers enjoy under the tariff would ensure to them a monopoly in the supply of the staple productions of the soil, but what do we find in the case? Why, that although the tariff has been in operation for two years, we still import annually upwards of \$60,000 of articles of food, which could, with efficient labor, be produced on the island.

Many persons think that, after incurring the expense of bringing emigrants to our shores, they would be apt to migrate to neighboring territories. But my own impression is, from all I have observed during the past year, that there is no more than a few years of colonial life, that there is no country under the sun where emigrants from Great Britain would be more likely to remain than this, due regard of course being paid to the introduction of the proper class, namely, families. There must be a stronger influence than the dollar to induce settlement, and the history of North American Colonies, and the history of the strongest of all moral

restraint, in this respect, is the influence of social ties.

Bring out domestic servants or in fact any other class of population, and the result will generally be unsatisfactory in the absence of a controlling influence over the moral conduct of individuals.

The expenditure for bringing out 100 persons from England every year would only cost the taxpayers \$500 per annum or \$9 for each emigrant, provided the Government could borrow the money at six per cent, and considering that, according to our present rate of taxation the Government would gain by the operation, it appears almost paradoxical that the Executive should not be the first to move in the matter.

Governor Kennedy, I am informed, had the whole arrangement out and dried with the Emigration Commissioners of Great Britain before he came amongst us; but his timely efforts were thwarted by the depressed condition of the Colony and the consequent want of funds.

Now that the credit of the Colony is beginning to improve I would urge upon our legislators, if they have influence, to exert it in this behalf.

ECONOMIST.

Politics in the English Pulpit.

The interests of clergymen in political affairs is by no means confined to the United States. In England they appear to exercise a more decided influence than in that country; as appears from the following extracts from English papers:

Two persons were dissuaded from voting for Mr. Vaughan, in Cardiganshire, by a preacher who pressed upon them that it was a 'matter of the soul,' and that 'neither of them had a chance of being saved in the day of the Lord if they voted against Mr. Richard.' Another preacher uttered the following at a chapel near Llangrang: 'I know all the Disasters in the lower part of the country. I shall be at the pole on the day of election, and if I see any Dissenter voting for Vaughan I will excommunicate him without mercy.'

Near Carmarthen a preacher told one of his flock, 'If it is your intention to vote for Jones and Purley, then, in case you should die to-night, you will find yourself in hell.' At a prayer meeting a very devout Dissenter uttered the following: 'We thank thee, oh Lord, for the excellent harvest this year! We thank thee for the reasonable weather by which our cattle have had food this autumn. We thank thee for all thy mercies both temporal and spiritual; but, above all, we thank Thee, O Lord, for having sent unto us a stranger to defend our rights, and to relieve us from the unjust tyranny under which we suffer! Bless him, O Lord! Bless Mr. Mr. Sur—' (Aside to a neighbor—'Davy, do you remember his name?') 'Mr. Sur—' (but failing to recollect, or obtain the name of Sartoris he proceeds.) 'O Lord, Thou knowest his name better than I do, therefore do Thou give him success at the election, that we may trample upon the enemies of liberty, both civil and religious.' A Blackburn clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Moss, at a Conservative tea-meeting, held in the school room of his church, moved a resolution to the effect that the constitutional support of the working classes, and in the course of his remarks said: 'I have just been in town on business, and happened to pass the Reform Club, and there I saw an illumination. I also saw a large stick with words "God save the Queen," and another with "Gladstone and Bright." Well, I said, God save the Queen, when she has got into such company. She requires to be saved, because I am quite sure she is in danger, because I want you all to go home to-night and pray "God save the Queen." And may I say, God save Bright and Gladstone, because I believe they are running into much danger. I have such an affection for them that I am quite ready to say "God bless John Bright and William Ewart Gladstone."

DEATH-BED CONFESSION OF A GREAT CRIME.

The New Orleans Picayune relates that some years ago a respectable young man, the only support of a widowed mother and a sister, was clerk in a dry-goods store in that city. He frequently assisted the cashier, and one day a forged check for \$400, in the handwriting of the young man, was presented at the bank by an unknown person, and paid. The young man admitted drawing the check, but had no recollection of the circumstances, and could give no explanation. He was arrested, tried, and convicted. His mother and sister alone believed in his innocence. Bowed down with shame and unable to vindicate his honor, he died shortly after. It was less than a year the bereaved mother died also, and the sister was left to struggle alone for a living, which she obtained by becoming a seamstress. A few days ago a lawyer was called to write the will of a man at the point of death. In this will he bequeathed his property to the sister, and embodied in the instrument a full confession of the forgery committed eight years ago. He was the cashier of the firm, now grown rich. It was by his direction the draft was prepared. Now after the lapse of eight years a tardy reparation is attempted to be made. But it will not restore life to the dead, or extract the bitter sting of sorrow and grief so long endured. It is one of the strange events which make up the story of a life.

ALL colliery explosions occur in England soon after a sudden fall in the barometer. Extra ventilation at such times is said to be a prevention. Before the last fatal explosion in the Ardley colliery, a scientific writer had been predicting such accidents in the London Daily News.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Sleeplessness, flatulency, acidity, nausea, and all dyspeptic indications may be speedily relieved by these famous Pills, of which large quantities are shipped to all parts of the world. The constantly increasing demands for Holloway's medicine prove its power over disease, and its estimation by the public. In weakness of the stomach, in diseases of the liver, and in disorders of the system caused by cold or a sluggish circulation, no medicine is so efficacious as this remedy, so rapid, as these Pills, which are altogether unobtainable of doing mischief. By quickening digestion they give refreshing sleep, sharpen the appetite, impart tone to the digestive organs, and enrich and purify the blood, regulate the secretions, and strengthen the whole of the physical frame.

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON

New Seeds for the Farm and Garden.

The bulk grown by themselves and harvested in prime condition.

The stock of Grasses, Clovers, Lucerne, Trefoll, Turnips, Rape, Mangolds, Carrots, &c., is the most complete, choice and extensive ever offered in this Colony.

Of Garden and Vegetable Seeds, the selection (including all the best kinds in cultivation) is unrivalled, and of

FLOWER SEEDS

Only the most beautiful kinds have been grown.

To arrive per "Prince of Wales," in February,

Garden Ironmongery, Saynor's Cutlery, Iron Hand-Lights, Flower Pots, &c.

Printed Catalogues to be had at the SEED STORE, Occidental Buildings, Fort street, or at NURSERY GROUNDS, Fort street.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

—BY—

Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving the most distressing cases of rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and all other forms of nerve pain. It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the skin, such as eczema, psoriasis, and scabies. The Ointment is prepared by Holloway & Co., London, and is sold in all the principal cities of the world.

Consumers from the remotest parts of the globe can obtain this Ointment by sending a few lines to the Proprietors, Holloway & Co., 17, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. The Ointment is sold in all the principal cities of the world, and is also sold by the Proprietors in all the principal cities of the world.

Dropical Swellings.—This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scabby Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They cannot be cured with a salve or more speedily removed than by Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and to purify the blood, so that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel.—Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if this Ointment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immense relief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect a cure.

Disorders of the Liver, and Intestinal Affections.—These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and usually proceed from the knowledge of the most intimate friends and relations, and are often attended with the most distressing symptoms when they might be cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect heretofore unobtainable by any other means.

Disorders of the Stomach, and Indigestion.—This Ointment is a certain cure for all the diseases of the stomach, and is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the liver, and is also sold by the Proprietors in all the principal cities of the world.

Disorders of the Skin, such as Eczema, Psoriasis, and Scabies.—This Ointment is a certain cure for all the diseases of the skin, and is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the liver, and is also sold by the Proprietors in all the principal cities of the world.

Disorders of the Blood, such as Chlorosis, and Anemia.—This Ointment is a certain cure for all the diseases of the blood, and is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the liver, and is also sold by the Proprietors in all the principal cities of the world.

Disorders of the Nerves, such as Neuralgia, and Sciatica.—This Ointment is a certain cure for all the diseases of the nerves, and is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the liver, and is also sold by the Proprietors in all the principal cities of the world.

Disorders of the Lungs, such as Consumption, and Phthisis.—This Ointment is a certain cure for all the diseases of the lungs, and is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the liver, and is also sold by the Proprietors in all the principal cities of the world.

Disorders of the Heart, such as Dropsy, and Anasarca.—This Ointment is a certain cure for all the diseases of the heart, and is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the liver, and is also sold by the Proprietors in all the principal cities of the world.

Disorders of the Bladder, such as Stricture, and Hemorrhoids.—This Ointment is a certain cure for all the diseases of the bladder, and is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the liver, and is also sold by the Proprietors in all the principal cities of the world.

Disorders of the Prostate, such as Prostatitis, and Prostatic Hypertrophy.—This Ointment is a certain cure for all the diseases of the prostate, and is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the liver, and is also sold by the Proprietors in all the principal cities of the world.

Disorders of the Uterus, such as Menstrual Disorders, and Leucorrhoea.—This Ointment is a certain cure for all the diseases of the uterus, and is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the liver, and is also sold by the Proprietors in all the principal cities of the world.

Disorders of the Vagina, such as Vulvitis, and Vaginitis.—This Ointment is a certain cure for all the diseases of the vagina, and is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the liver, and is also sold by the Proprietors in all the principal cities of the world.

Disorders of the Cervix, such as Cervicitis, and Cervical Hypertrophy.—This Ointment is a certain cure for all the diseases of the cervix, and is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the liver, and is also sold by the Proprietors in all the principal cities of the world.

Disorders of the Ovary, such as Ovaritis, and Ovarian Hypertrophy.—This Ointment is a certain cure for all the diseases of the ovary, and is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the liver, and is also sold by the Proprietors in all the principal cities of the world.

Disorders of the Fallopian Tube, such as Salpingitis, and Salpingitis.—This Ointment is a certain cure for all the diseases of the fallopian tube, and is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the liver, and is also sold by the Proprietors in all the principal cities of the world.

Disorders of the Uterine Appendages, such as Endometritis, and Myometritis.—This Ointment is a certain cure for all the diseases of the uterine appendages, and is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the liver, and is also sold by the Proprietors in all the principal cities of the world.

Disorders of the Vagina, such as Vaginitis, and Vaginitis.—This Ointment is a certain cure for all the diseases of the vagina, and is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the liver, and is also sold by the Proprietors in all the principal cities of the world.

Disorders of the Cervix, such as Cervicitis, and Cervical Hypertrophy.—This Ointment is a certain cure for all the diseases of the cervix, and is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the liver, and is also sold by the Proprietors in all the principal cities of the world.

Disorders of the Ovary, such as Ovaritis, and Ovarian Hypertrophy.—This Ointment is a certain cure for all the diseases of the ovary, and is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the liver, and is also sold by the Proprietors in all the principal cities of the world.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.

The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BOARDS, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Middlesex:

"Nightingale Hall, Edmonton. "Dear Sir,—I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough, proceeding from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole frame entirely shaken. Having seen the good effects of your Balsam of Anised in several members of my family, I purchased a small bottle, and, when going to bed at night, took a teaspoonful in two or three glasses of water, just warm. The effect was immediate; it arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well and arose perfectly restored in the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough, entirely left me, and has never returned. Having since heard of a lady in the neighborhood who for a long time had laboured under a most distressing cough, and who had resorted to every remedy within her knowledge, I sent the remainder of the bottle to her; and that long-standing, obstinate, and (as she thought) incurable cough, was perfectly cured. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you may please of this communication, as the contents are strictly true. I shall take every opportunity of recommending your inestimable medicine, feeling as I do fully assured of its efficacy.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, "W.M. BOARDS.

"To Mr. Thos. Powell.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISED, For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all Affections of the Lungs, this old established remedy will be found invaluable.

The large sales and increased demand for this excellent and elegant preparation, which has followed its introduction into Australia, New Zealand and nearly all the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial results of its use; and he begs to announce that he is now introducing its sale into Victoria, B. C., and has appointed Messrs. Millard and Bandy, Wharf Street, Victoria, Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain their supply.

The Price is within the means of all classes.

Prepared and Sold by THOMAS POWELL, 15, Blackfriars Road, London. Sold in bottles, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Observe that the Words, "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, affixed over the top of each Bottle, with cut which, none can be genuine.

Wholesale Agents, MILLARD & BANDY, Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C. ool 261 s.

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.—The proprietors of this celebrated and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to purchase the name of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

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

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

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crose & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ASAPTA ROAD, VICTORIA—JANSON, GREEN & RHODES. 1868 1/2 1/4

FRAUD On the 27th June, 1868, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the name of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

LABELS of Messrs CROSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSE & BLACKWELL'S, BEAUFORT BARRAGE, was sentenced by the Sabarwan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT!

CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crose & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE manufacture of Messrs Crose & Blackwell is had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island. my 19 law

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—3½ 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 Sooke 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 writer finds that the plan he is about to develop is the result of many different suggestions persons, and so all credit on 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 to cater giving them power adjudicate cases now exceeding \$50. We whole of these suggestions are not expedient because not be carried out without extra expense and whole fabric. As to will be remembered the duty of Registrars us, is to act as Registrar. Now this can be done by professional men, reside for that purpose minister, the other 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 eclat, 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, Baskby, Sanders, Carrall, Humphreys, Hamy, O'Reilly, Alston, Trutch, Crease, Wood, Ball, Davis, Drake, Pemberton, Young (presiding).

Hon 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 British Columbia since the formation 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; 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 and Price. Items include 1 bbl of Flour, 300lbs, and Freight on 300lbs of Wheat.

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.

M. & J. would respectfully invite parties about to plant to inspect their large stock (\$5000) of FRUIT TREES, Consisting of the most approved varieties of the Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, etc., True to name.

THE SEED DEPARTMENT is replete with the finest varieties of Seeds for the Farm and Garden, grown by the firm and imported. Among their fine selection of PEAS: M'LEAN'S LITTLE GEM, a wrinkled marrow, 1 foot; M'LEAN'S ADVANCE, a wrinkled marrow, 2 1/2 feet; and HING'S EARLEST, a smooth kind, 2 1/2 feet, are the best and earliest Peas in Cultivation, are quite new and highly recommended.

NURSERY GROUNDS—Head of Fort St. SEED STORE—OCCIDENTAL BUILDINGS, Government and Fort Streets. December 15th, 1868. 4-21 2nd Day

JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People. REGISTERED. are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

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.

NAMES OF COLORS. Magenta Mauve Violet Scarlet Green Blue Pink Crimson Brown Canary Orange Black. PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE. May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19, Coleman street, London.

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 BURKABY, 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... pose proposed. 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 vilified... ere styled blood suckers... ought the information... he would support the... of the resolution. the to see the resolu... tion 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. feb 6 dw

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 Esq, 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.

Competition in my profession is as great here as it is in most other things; but I am beginning to make a little headway now, and hope to do fairly by-and-by.

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.

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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

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 6, 1869

Legislative Council.

Wednesday, Feb. 3d, 1869.

Present—Hons. Walkem, Helmcken, Holbrook, Humphreys, Havelock, Davie, Alston, Carrall, Crease, Robson, Wood, Ball, Drake, O'Reilly, Pemberton, Trutch, Young (presiding).

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Hon Helmcken—To ask the hon Commissioner of Lands and Works what steps have been taken for the formation of the proposed Graving Dock at Esquimaux.

Hon Humphreys whether it is the intention of the Executive to carry out the promises held out in the opening speech so that the people may be enabled to elect nine members to the Legislative Council.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Third reading of the Crown Costs Bill passed over as no hon member rose to propose it.

Hon Helmcken moved that the Governor will be pleased to obtain and place before this Council during the next ensuing session statistics of the amount of the various Agricultural, Horticultural and the Dairy productions produced in Vancouver Island, and upon the banks of Lower Fraser, during the year 1869; and similar information with regard to the interior of the Mainland; also, the quantity of live stock (domestic), the number of acres taken up, the number of farms and population existing in each, respectively. He did not desire the matter reduced to very fine points, he only wished to have a general idea.

Resolution carried.

Hon Helmcken moved, that in the opinion of this Council it would be beneficial to the Colony, were a site appropriated for the deposition and continual exhibition of its natural and other productions. His object in this motion was to have a place where strangers could go and see for themselves the resources of the country.

Hon Holbrook—There was a good museum at New Westminster containing all the specimens requisite to afford the information alluded to, and which would answer all the purposes without a further outlay of public money.

Hon Helmcken—These specimens had better be all sent down here, and he would like to know, by the way, when the bills were to be sent down. (Oh, ho, and laughter).

The resolution was carried.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

Hon Alston, in bringing forward the School Bill for a second reading, conceived he was introducing the most important measure of the session next to the Mining Bill. He took it for granted that it was the duty of all good Governments to place Education within the reach of all, but at the same time there was a corresponding obligation on the part of those who were to benefit by the instruction, to show by exertions on their part that they were worthy of the blessing thus extended to them. It was quite true that those unable to help themselves must be taught free, but those who had the means were expected to meet the Government halfway. The schools would be open to children of every denomination. The system would be entirely voluntary. He knew the opinion had been entertained that education must be compulsory, that there ought to be no chance of evasion on the part of the people or on the part of the Government; but he could assure hon members that no such system could exist in a country peopled by the Anglo-Saxon race. In Prussia, under a despotic Government, such a rule might be possible; where, for instance, a man was not allowed to marry unless he could show that he was in a position to maintain a wife. (Laughter). The question was whether the system to be adopted was to be free or not, and he conceived that the system of free education was most vicious; it was burdensome to those who contributed to denominational schools, who did not desire free school education, and it destroyed that stimulus to exertion which would exist were the scholars required to pay something towards the cost of education. In other countries, as for instance, England, a sum of money was appropriated for Education, and out of that a portion was given towards the support of denominational schools estimated by the degree of efficiency shown to exist in their mode of imparting instruction. The Ragged Schools were entirely free, but they were supported by voluntary subscription. In all the Colonies of England grants were made to non-sectarian schools, but in no case were they wholly free. In Canada a fixed grant was made to denominational schools in proportion to the population of the whole country. There were three modes of raising the necessary funds by voluntary subscription, by a school

rate, or so much per head for each scholar, or a rate on resident householders. In Australia the same proceedings were adopted as in Canada. In the United States there were no grants to denominational schools; they had school rates applicable to this particular purpose. We cannot set ourselves up to be wiser than the great men who had studied the question in all its bearings, and who had come to the conclusion that free schools were vicious in principle. Free schools existed in Vancouver Island, but they had proved a complete failure, the machinery was defective and within a year they came to an end. The country schools languished and nearly all now cease to exist, and the town of Victoria has swallowed up nearly all the grant. The teachers are, and always were, dissatisfied both with the Board of Education and with the Government, and the Board of Education are supposed by the public to be equally dissatisfied, and yet I need not say, neither the Board nor the Government have been in anywise to blame. That act is a failure necessarily from the inherent viciousness of the system and from the imperfect provisions contained. If the revenue of this Colony could afford it, I am free to confess that I prefer the method adopted in England of denominational grants, because I believe that education without religion is wanting in all knowledge, wanting in spirit; in the absence of religion we are but enjoying the shadow and allowing the substance to elude us. The church he belonged to had done much in that respect; but rather than have no system of education at all, he would accept the only system that has any chance here and would wait, repeating the while:—

"Oh for the coming of that glorious time When prizing knowledge as her noblest wealth And best protection, this Imperial Realm, While she exacts allegiance, shall admit An obligation on her part to teach Them who are born to serve her and obey; Binding herself by statute to secure For all the children whom her soil maintains The rudiments of letters, and inform The mind with moral and religious truth, Both understood and practiced, so that none, However destitute, be left to droop By timely culture unsustained."

Hon Wood could not allow the observations of the hon member who had just resumed his seat, to pass unanswered, as he had spoken in disregard of the system of free education which formerly existed on this Island; although he intended to give the Bill his support, he differed in one point from the hon gentleman who brought it forward. Whether the grant was placed upon the Estimates and hence by means of taxes or by a local rate, which really meant the same thing, he thought it a public duty to educate the people. What he objected to was that certain of the people were supposed to be worthy of charity, and thus class was set against class. As far as he knew, he was under the impression that the hon member was misinformed in respect to the school systems in other countries when he said there were no free schools in any of the other British Colonies. The grants for such purposes might not be in the Estimates but the system might nevertheless prevail. He had always been led to believe that in New Zealand free schools existed, and also in Victoria, Australia. He had recommended the hon gentleman to rank England last, as the system which prevailed there was vicious and unworthy of the age. It would be better to be taught by Canada or the United States, where education was understood to be the right of all and not that of a class. This may be a theory perhaps, but it is a theory which as daily gaining ground. In Canada the free school system would soon be universal, as the legislation tended that way as also for compulsory education. (The hon gentleman referred to a report from which he read some extracts; the report had been compiled from personal experience of the writer in England, Canada, and the United States, and a comparison of opinions with gentlemen from each of these countries). The question was not as to whether a tax or a rate should be levied for the support of the schools, or whether they should be part free; but whether the Legislature should not make them all free. As to compulsory education he could not see how that could be deemed tyrannical, as a man, if his senses were so blunt as to be ignorant of the difference between right and wrong, should be made to understand by government enactment. The prevailing opinion that education was a right, was one element which had been allowed to slumber in our country. The system of free education in Vancouver Island fell from the want of sufficient machinery; but the fact was that in 1865 this colony was under free institutions, \$10,000 were voted for the support of education, but the money was not forthcoming, and the Superintendent of Education, who had been appointed, was discharged. During the first year the system was quite successful. Mr Waddington did all in his power to make the system effective. Since that time boys and girls had been placed under male teachers, which has caused immense dissatisfaction. A superintendent of education was absolutely necessary as he was the proper person to whom all complaints should be made, and who would attend to all the details of the institution. Sooner or later education would be entirely free, he would

move an amendment when the bill was in committee, not that he expected to be successful, but in order to see who were the friends of the system. Hon Helmcken did not rise to oppose the bill, but to say something against it. So far as education goes he would do as much for every child in the colony as any man. The education proposed to be afforded at these schools did not go far enough, it only designed to track the mere rudiments; at present the colony could not afford to do better. What they must think of now was to be practical in matters of the kind; they must recollect the small number of people and the small amount of money that was to spare. As far as Vancouver Island was concerned, free schools proved a failure because the Government did not give the money voted; the school system must fall because Government did not. It was useless going back to what was dead and buried and the tombstone the hon proposer of the bill had tried to erect announced that Government free schools was a failure. The board machinery was the old tale over again; his experience of Boards was, that as a rule the whole of the duties fell upon the shoulders of one or two individuals however competent they may be for the duties they entirely omit to attend to them. He would propose that the Board be struck out; the Governor in Council was the proper head of a system of education because he could be made responsible. Boards had no responsibility. Government was as well able to take care of the school funds as a Board, and with quite as much safety; Government was as well able to appoint school teachers and to attend generally to the supervision as a Board. To give the power into the hands of a Board was to give the Government an excuse for neglecting education, thus the Government skirke its duty. The Government could manage everything connected with education more cheaply than a Board, and keep the accounts without expense to the colony at all. One of the officials could attend to that; a salaried official was not necessary for carrying out the spirit of the Act. \$10,000 was the whole amount appropriated for schools. A superintendent would have to be appointed, who would have to visit all the schools once in every year; he would have to go nearly to Cariboo and all over the Colony. The superintendent's salary and traveling expenses would be about \$2000, or one-fifth of the entire sum appropriated for the support of Education throughout the country. For that sum two or three schoolmasters might be provided. They would be able to judge from that whether it would be better to do without a special superintendent. Government had paid officers all over the country who might be made to enquire into school matters and report to the Government. They could examine into the cause of all complaints. Government could depute a half-dozen of its officers to examine as to the working of the local Boards, whose duty it would be to see the schools properly carried on. The local Boards were elective, and would take a great interest in the scheme. As to the appointment of nine members to the Central Board, he did not see where they could be taken from, as they could not be expected to come all the way from the extremes of the Colony. He did not see that the bill would do better for them than the free school system. There were 425 children in the entire Colony; and if they paid one dollar each, that would not amount to much; but from that amount they must except those who could not pay, and who must attend charity schools. Hon members must see how such a system would fall in rural districts, where they could not calculate on more than twenty children, particularly where the districts were thinly populated. It would fall heavily on those who were struggling to get their farms into a state of cultivation. The system would not work under the voluntary system because the poor schoolmaster might get the one-half from the Government, but he would find it very hard to get the other half from the farmers—perhaps he would never get it. He would allow the salaries in proportion to the districts, because the schoolmaster in town would be able to get the half from all his scholars; and they would always exceed in number those of the country schoolmaster. Then the schoolmaster in the rural districts might be quite as well educated as his confere in town, and would be likely to do better, having poorer scholars. By arranging the salaries to suit the districts, it would give the schoolmaster an interest in the attendance of the scholars. There was nothing in the bill which the payment of fees could be enforced, as it was entirely a voluntary system. The bill would not succeed in its present form; either Government must pay the whole expense of education, or the local Boards must be empowered to collect the fees. Perhaps the alterations would be better made in Select Committee.

Hon Carrall said he would support the bill before the House; he was in favor of free schools; but the free school system was a failure in this Colony. The grant for the whole Colony was only the amount which had previously been granted for Vancouver Island alone. There were a great number of applications for school grants, and the present bill gave them the way of getting on of these applications. He did not think the free school system would be applicable to the Mainland; and the idea of placing the management in the hands of Government and officials would not work, as he did not think the members of the Government took much interest in the subject; their seats were all empty; a Board would therefore be necessary. A Government member had said that he did not care for public opinion as expressed in the public journals—then, what effect would the representations of popular members in that House have upon him? If the Board was deemed impracticable, the management of public instruction should be placed in the Department of Lands and Works. He was sure the Chief Commissioner would take the fostering care of any system of Education which might be decided upon into his charge, as he would take great pleasure in teaching the young idea how to shoot. It behoved the Council to make the \$10,000 go as far as possible. He was not a parent—but he did not know how soon he might be qualified for that position.

Hon Havelock supported the bill as the most practicable measure at present. He would limit the grants to schools in proportion to the number of children. Where a school was desired, the bill offers assistance to those who desire to help themselves. The system of free schools was impossible in new countries; he was in favor of such a system where it was possible to adopt it; but the present state of our finances does not permit us to carry out the free school system. He did not see with that system how they could give to every

district a school; the bill provides for that. The people were not so thin-skinned as one hon member had stated; children had been admitted free to schools where he had been, and did not think it any degradation. He hoped they would not try to make this a great question of education, but that they would decide what was best for the Colony.

Hon Walkem—The Free School system would apply better to this Colony than to any other place that he knew of; he did not think gentlemen could make the present bill work, as boards were always failures. It was always the case with any Boards that had come within his experience however great their capital; many instances could be named where companies that would otherwise be successful languish simply for want of attention on the part of the Directors. A Board would have nothing to sacrifice; they would take the whole burden of Education to let it fall into confusion for want of attention. But even with the prospect of such a result he did not think a Board could be found. Government should be answerable for such a thing as this. It is well known that there are many children on this Island who are peculiarly situated as far as parentage is concerned, and unless some system can be created to admit of their being educated free they would never be educated at all. The best thing would be to give these poor creatures the means of providing for themselves by giving them a good education.

Hon Davie would go with the provisions of the bill as far as possible, but as it stands it would certainly prove a failure. The Matchless road was twenty miles long, and he did not see how such a district could be provided with schools, as the parents, principally farmers, had not cash enough to provide themselves with common necessities, as the road was in such a state that they could not bring their produce to market. Education should be compulsory, and a general system involving that provision would be the best.

Hon Drake had listened to the objections adduced against the bill, and these he had reduced to two. In the first place, it was the question of Boards. He thought that objection necessary for the Government to assist at their deliberations. Such an arrangement would secure to this House the right to call for returns, and would ensure the administration of the system unexpensively. It would be necessary to arm the Board with power to enforce the rate if necessary. The unquestionable duty of everyone was in the support and advancement of education. There was not a single district in this Colony where persons of education could not be found who would undertake the instruction of the young of the district; it of 20 or 25 dollars per month was a great consideration to them, and for that they could instruct the young in the early part of the day and give all the attention necessary to their farms afterwards. All that would be required would be the instruction of the young within a radius of four or five miles in the rudimentary branches of English, such as reading and writing and the first rules of arithmetic. Of course those seeking a more liberal education would be sent to the public schools. The Government aid must be confined to the extent of the public funds appropriated for that purpose; he hoped the time might come when the funds applicable to such a purpose would only be measured by the requirements for educational purposes, and those of the most liberal character. The Colony was still in its infancy; it was true there were faults to be found with Boards, but present circumstances rendered them necessary, and he at least would bow to the desires of his constituents. One or two of the clauses of the bill might be more liberal, but the amendment of such faults might be left to a future time and the whole bill could be amended or improved as the nature of the period would indicate.

Hon Robson—The bill, under all the circumstances, was very creditable to the gentlemen who had drawn it up. The complaints for want of a common school system throughout the Colony were very general, and the importance of the subject of education entitled this bill to support. He cordially agreed with the main features of the measure, and any little defects might easily be removed in committee. He did not see why Boards should be deemed unnecessary, on the other hand, the bill did not empower the local Boards to enforce the payment of rates, which he thought a very great defect. Local Boards must be clothed with power to raise taxes in any way for the purposes of education, and he recommended before all the imposition of a tax on real estate as the best mode of raising the necessary funds. In Nanaimo, for instance, the great bulk of the property belonged to a wealthy company in England and it would be a great hardship if the Local Board, by such non-residence, were unable to raise the necessary funds. In relation to remarks of hon member opposite (Hon Wood), he would say that there was not a free school in Canada; the understood system in Canada was opposed to free schools; it was true legislation in Canada tended towards free schools in a restricted sense and also to make them compulsory; they legislated there on the principle of helping those who helped themselves. To throw free education open to everyone was a serious principle, it caused people to forget the advantages that were bestowed on them and rendered the parents careless as to the attendance of the children at school. There could be no doubt that making the parents pay one-half the cost of educating their children was the true principle. The bill before them took up that ground with a little elasticity to meet the requirements of the Colony. He did not think a farmer could teach school; school-teaching was a profession like the law or physic. There were objections to a Central Board, but he would give the Local Board power to hold the property of the schools, and the Central Board could thus be dispensed with. He did not think the common schools was the place to impart religious instruction; it was in the Church or Sunday-school where that should be sought. To allow clergymen to visit the schools to discuss religious matters with the pupils would be to inaugurate a reign of terror; that feature must be eliminated from the bill.

Hon Crease would support the second reading of the bill. The Government could not be indifferent on a subject of such vital importance as education. He felt some reluctance in supporting the common school feature of the bill which left out religious instruction; he conceived that education without religion was in many cases worse than ignorance. He had no wish to allude to the subject as a matter of discord. Boards can be constructed to work remarkably well; he did not see what inherent evil they contained in their composition to prevent their acting in perfect harmony. It was very true that in certain things Government supervision is very necessary, as for instance in connection with a Board of Health;

but in education he should not recommend more than the infusion of a certain number of officials on the Board; they would form a connecting link between the grantor and the grantees of the funds. He did not believe in the free school system, under that system lurked the lack of self-reliance. He supported the bill because it supplies a uniform system so necessary in all countries. He never wished to see the Governor in Council precluded from giving aid to denominational schools; many people object to send their children to Godless schools where God and religion was excluded. The bill was a sort of compromise that he felt sad and humiliated to contemplate as confessing the necessity of excluding religion.

Hon Pemberton suggested the addition of some arrangement by which the advantages of a reformatory might be combined with instruction.

Hon Holbrook supported the bill, but he regretted the absence of aid to denominational schools; religion was a necessary part of education.

Hon Alston felt glad the objections were so few.

The second reading was carried. The Fire Ordinance was read a second time. The Affidavit Bill passed through committee and was reported complete.

CONFEDERATION WITH CANADA.

Hon Davie asked the House to fix a day for the consideration of Confederation with Canada, upon which a remarkable debate ensued during which the opponents of the motion made several long and not altogether pertinent speeches; the motion was ultimately carried. Ayes, 10; noes, 5. The Council then adjourned till 1 o'clock, p. m. to-morrow.

Exports from the Colony of British Columbia in 1868.

Table with 3 columns: Country to which Exported, Value of Domestic Merchandise, Value of Foreign Goods. Includes entries for The United Kingdom, British Possessions, New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Foreign Countries, Chili, China, Mexico, Peru, Sandwich Islands, U.S. of America.

SUMMARY OF ARTICLES—COLONIAL PRODUCE.

Table with 2 columns: Article, Value. Includes entries for Coals, Cranberries, Fish, Fish Oil, Fur, Hides, Lumber, Live Stock, Macintoshes, Vegetables, Wool.

FOREIGN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Table with 2 columns: Article, Value. Includes entries for Ale and Porter, Dry Goods and Clothing, Groceries, Miscellaneous, Molasses, Oils, Spirits, Sugar, Salt, Tobacco, Waggon (Telegraph returned).

W. HAMLEY, Custom House, Feb. 1st, 1869.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED. Feb 1—Stmr Active, Scholl, Portlnd. Sloop Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan. Feb 2—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Olympia. CLEAR'D. Jan 30—Stmr Active, Scholle, Portland. Feb 1—Schr Discovery, Holmes, Burrard Inlet. Stmr Emma, McIntosh, San Juan. Schr Ringlander, Beaudry, Point Roberts. Slip Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan. Feb 2—Stmr Active, Scholl, Portland. Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, Nanaimo and N Westminister.

PASSENGERS.

Per G.B.O. S. WRIGHT, from Portlnd—J J Harned, F Mitford and wife, J Sullivan, L W Harger, Jas Boyd, J Braice, H Friedman, C A Allen, M W Hand, Minor Parrot, Sister Joseph, Henry Rendel, A F White, S H Collins, F B Chase, H W Harman. Per Steamship ACTIVE, Scholle, from Portlnd—Gen M A Reno U S A; Col W B Johnston U S A; Capt G B Wright, D McDonald, Mrs McDonald, Miss W Griffin, Mrs Garache, nurse and two children; G C Mansfield, John Elmer, E Phillips, R Fulton, D B Green, W Frink, G H Nesbitt, Frank Holliday, George Hayes, G J McFadden, S Aarass, K S Worcester, Mike Hayes, J Trucworthy, Peter Fraser, A L Boyer, J A McDonald, W Lewis, John Coy, John Wise, John Chalmers.

THIS DATE'S THEATRICAL COMPANY.

F M Bates, Mrs F M Bates, Miss M Field, Miss Nellie Cummings, Mrs Bella Bird, Mr Pierpont Thayer, H W Fuller, J B Robinson, W C Livermore, George Bird, Miss Bird, John Wilson, John Neal, Charles Thornton, Harry Watson, J R Douglass, H Winkelman and Louis Hennig.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Reynolds, Botwell, Burr, Finch, Dan, Kane, Sheehan, Murray, Capt Kohl, Neely, Marzay.

Per stmr ACTIVE from Portlnd—

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—10 hd cattle, 5 do mutton, 1 gr beef, 25 mtatons, 9 socks ovgs, 12 do dog, 21 hogs, 25 sheep, 25 cattle, 2 hys, 17 hogs, 1 ox tongues. Value \$2900.

MARRIED.

At Boise, City, Idaho Territory, Jan. 20, John Huntton, Esq., formerly of British Columbia, to Miss Mary Gertrude Hyde.

DIED.

At Bondebosh, near Cape Town, on 6th November 1868, after a long illness, in the 35th year of his age Arthur Bellairs, second son of the late W. M. Harries, Esq., M.L.A., Cape of Good Hope. Deceased was brother to W. A. Harries, Esq., formerly one of the proprietors of this paper.

HOUSE TO LET.

THE SEVEN-ROOMED COTTAGE on Queen's Avenue, with Stable, Offices, two good wells of water, and Garden, formerly occupied by Mr. Thomson, to whom applications can be made at THE GAS WORKS.

THE

VOL 10.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

Published every Saturday. Terms: One Year, \$10; Six Months, \$6; Three Months, \$4; One Week, \$1.50. Office: Colonial Building, streets, adjoining Bank of Brit.

Legislative

Present—Hons. Hamley, Robson, Rivie, Davie, Carrall, Alston, Crease, Ball, O'Reilly, Wood, Pemberton, Young (presiding).

NOTICE OF MOTION. Hon Humphreys—To His Excellency the Governor on bonded cattle and sheep to \$1 per head and to \$1 per head of land re-conveyance.

HAREWOOD EXTENSION.

Hon Ring moved for a bill to extend the time of the expiration of the Colliery Company Rail had spent in hard cash purchase of land, survey for an extension of the line. Leave granted and time.

THE HAZARD.

Read a third time.

THE GAMING.

Hon Davie thought the bill did not sufficiently provide for the possession of game; he desired to see a bill to give a great deal of power in view of recent discovery by which men working on the land were prevented from obtaining a license to sustain the game.

Hon Robson—The hon member had proposed a bill to give power to the hon member who had introduced the bill to amend the law.

Hon Drake—The hon member had proposed a bill to give power to the hon member who had introduced the bill to amend the law.

Hon Crease concurred in the amendment.

Hon Carrall—The hon member for Victoria thought the idea that the law would bear strain if some such law was suggested by the hon member.

Hon Alston supported the bill.

Hon Walkem—The hon member would only be a game.

The examples would not be of men who were their own consumption.

Hon Helmcken did not think the bill was a law, as likely to work; it was a law for shooting of robins, and eaten. The person who shot turkeys and who shot turkeys yards, making their way a cloak for robbery.

On division the amendment was carried.

The bill was then passed.

HON DRAKE'S MOTION. Hon Ring rose to move that the motion be carried on the second reading of the bill.

Hon Robson seconded the motion.

The House then divided on the motion without dissent 10 against 8. The bill was then carried.

THE SUPREMACY.

Hon Crease explained the bill.

Hon Drake would have taken place relative to the bill and the consequent loss of the House on the subject of a measure like that brought forward in the state of things in the required was shown.