

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Tuesday, February 5 1867.

Legislative Matters. After the disposal of Dr Helmcken's motion affecting the constitution of the House, and the reply to the Vice-Regal speech, the most important matters that will next engage the attention of the House will probably be the vexed "capital" question, the suspension of the illegal imposts at present existing between this Island and the mainland, and the revision of the tariff.

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The Yale Representation. Our special despatch from Yale announces the probable return of Mr Barnard. Out of 191 votes, Dr Black only received 20. Had the doctor come out under more influential patronage than that of his old antagonist of the Columbian, he would have stood a better show of success.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Tuesday, Jan. 29th. The Death of Henry Harrop. Messrs Editors:—Presuming that you would not intentionally injure anyone or misrepresent the facts of a case to the extent of creating a prejudice that might involve serious consequences, I beg to correct a statement made in your issue of 26th inst., to the effect that I had returned to Comox, leaving your readers to believe that I wished to evade justice and had shown an amount of reckless indifference of which I am incapable.

The Naniimo Nominee.—We learn on reliable authority that the government nominee at Naniimo will positively not take his seat in the Council Chamber. Passing by the inconsistency of appointing a gentleman without previous intimation, to represent Vancouver Island, who, from the nature of his position as the paid servant of a company, is precluded from accepting the proposed honor, Mr Nicol can hardly be said to have acted in good faith with the people of this Island, in suffering a doubt—so easily removed—to rest on his intentions, and in the mean time depriving them of one voice in the Legislature.

OLD DIGGINGS GIVING A GOOD ACCOUNT OF THEMSELVES.—In 1866, a miner known as 'Jackass John' prospected the Similkameen river, wing-dammed a small portion of that stream, and took out \$40 in two days, when the water rose and drove him out. The result of these two days' work by 'Jackass John' caused the rush to Similkameen and Rock creek in 1866, but the discoverer having gone to Salmon river, which then offered attractions to 'loose fish,' the exact locality was never discovered, and the prospectors returned disappointed to Fraser river.

FROM SIMILKAMEEN RIVER AND ROCK CREEK.—A gentleman who arrived from Similkameen River and Rock Creek, on Saturday reports that there was no snow at that time on the creeks. The weather had been very mild and the stock was wintering finely. There were about 2500 head of horses and beef cattle at pasture in the valleys of Okanagan, and Similkameen. Forty-two white men and Chinamen are wintering on Rock Creek. The miners did very well during the summer season, and show considerable hope as the result of their work.

BURGLARY.—Yesterday morning, at 3 1/2 o'clock, Mr C. T. Millard, who sleeps in the rear of his store at the foot of Yates street, was awakened from his slumbers by a noise on the premises, and, upon calling out, heard a person run through the store to the front door. Mr Millard sallied forth, and having procured a light, discovered that an attempt had been made to rob the premises of a trunk of gaiter boots, and another filled with underclothing; the contents of the trunks had been removed to the front door, a portion passed through a broken pane of glass in the door, and the remainder lay upon the floor in convenient-sized bundles for removing. Entrance had been effected through the sash of the front door by removing the pieces of broken glass that had adhered to the sides. The burglar left behind a felt hat, and a pair of well-worn shoes, which were handed over to special officer McGee and Sergt. Ferrall, who arrived on the spot immediately after the alarm was given.

UNEXAMPLD GENEROSITY.—In addition to the kindness shown by the officers and men of H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, towards the shipwrecked mariners of the Mauna Kea, a collection of \$85 was made up on board, and presented to Captain Robinson, for the benefit of his distressed crew.

ALBERT BIERSTADT was married in Waterville, on the 21st ultimo, to Rosalie Osborn, of this city. Mr Bierstadt has just erected at Irvington a residence costing \$50,000, and commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson. It is really a studio, with house attached. The studio is eighty feet in length with walls thirty-four feet high, galleries for art studies and lovely views from its windows. Mr Bierstadt's 'Storm in the Rocky Mountains,' goes to the Exposition. He is now engaged upon a new piece, with mountains, plains and sunset glow, entitled 'Emigrants Crossing the Plains.' He has nearly completed a bird's eye view of Yosemite Valley—larger than any of his previous pictures. It is painted to fill an order given three years ago by Le Crand Lockwood, Esq., of New York. Mr Bierstadt's 'Rocky Mountains' was bought by Sir Morton Peto for \$20,000, and it will require the artist four or five years to fill his present orders. In his case, at least, art proves remunerative.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL held a meeting last night; present—Councillors Lewis in the chair, Hebbard, Layzell and Trahey. An application from James A. McCrea, applying on certain conditions for leave to open a public cattle market, was received and filed, and considerations of the same deferred pending the farming of a by-law regulating public markets. It was agreed, on motion of Mr Hebbard, that Mr Pemberton be requested to allow the chain-gang to remove two trees obstructing the highway on Humboldt street, near St. Andrew's cathedral. The clerk was directed to notify Mr Heisterman to remove a stove pipe running through a wooden partition on his premises, contrary to the Municipal by-law. Councillor Lewis was authorized, during the absence of the Mayor, to open all communications addressed to the Mayor and Council up to Monday evening next, and if necessary to convene a meeting of the board.

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The Comox Shooting Case.

INQUEST. An inquiry was made yesterday, before the Coroner and a jury, of which Mr E. R. Thomas was foreman, into the cause of the death of Henry Harrop, who recently expired at the hospital from a pistol-shot wound alleged to have been inflicted at Comox by one John Holder. After viewing the body at the ferry, the jury returned to Court, and the following deposition, made by deceased, before his death, was read: "I am aware that there is no chance for my recovery; on Monday night, the 31st day of December last, I went over to John Holder's store, at Comox, to relieve a man named Charley Coulter, who was attending on Holder, who was suffering from delirium the effects of drinking; when I saw Holder he had an iron bar, which he flourished about and said somebody was trying to get into the house; he afterwards took a revolver and commenced firing the barrels off at random; the last barrel he fired at me, and the bullet entered my left side—at the same time he said, 'I've one barrel left for you,' or words to that effect. I laid down under the counter, and Holder threw some blankets on me; he continued firing a musket off in the house during the night; I have never quarreled with Holder, and I do not think he had any intention to injure me. I believe he was perfectly delirious at the time he shot me. I told Coulter to go and fetch Mr Robb; he sent some Indians for him, and he (Robb) found me bleeding in the house; he made a similar statement to Mr Franklyn, Magistrate at Naniimo. Sworn before me the day and date first before written. A. P. FERRERSON.

Dr Davie, sworn—Testified that he had made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased, and found under the left arm an apparent gun-shot wound; removed the thoracic viscera and found the right and left lung had been perforated, as well as one of the vertebrae of the back. One of the ribs on the right side was broken, and outside that rib the ball which I now produce was lodged beneath the skin. The mischief produced was a shock to the spinal column, entire loss of power in the lower extremities, inflammation of the lungs and of the pleura, and by sympathy, inflammation of the intestines, all of which combined to impair and exhaust the powers of life. The gun-shot wound produced the effects which led to death in the manner described.

By the Coroner—The lungs were not previously in a healthy state, there was considerable tubercular disease, which would probably have developed itself in a year or two; nevertheless the immediate cause of death arose from the effects produced by the gun-shot wound. Henry Holder, the person charged with firing the fatal shot, who has been in Victoria since the sad affair happened, was present during the enquiry. The Coroner informed Holder that there was no charge against him at present other than what was contained in the evidence of the deceased; but that it would be advisable before the jury were called upon to find whether this was a case of manslaughter or otherwise, that they should be made aware of the circumstances under which the shot which produced death was fired, and he should, therefore, adjourn the inquest until Monday next, at 1 p. m., to enable the accused to bring witnesses down from Comox. Holder declined to make any statement.

Summary Court.

JANUARY 28, 1867. Parejo v. Capt. Williams and owners of the Active—Action was brought to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by neglect of defendants to deliver fifteen boxes of grapes and sweet potatoes consigned to plaintiff from San Francisco. The fruit and potatoes, it was alleged, were carried to New Westminster through mistake, and when returned to Victoria were found to have spoiled. The fruit was sold by auction and realized \$51. It was shown that plaintiff first presented a bill for \$52 99, which defendants agreed to pay; subsequently the first account was withdrawn by plaintiff and another account of \$148, the alleged value of the goods in Victoria, presented, and to recover which suit was brought. Mr Ring, instructed by Drake & Jackson, for plaintiff; and Peakes & Green for defendants. The Chief Justice held that the claim of the plaintiff to the larger amount was not vitiated by his having first submitted a smaller bill while laboring under a misapprehension, and, taking the market value of the goods as a basis, awarded \$98 to plaintiff.

McClure & Mitchell v R Cameron—Action to recover balance due for sundry advertisements inserted in the defunct Telegraph newspaper, and for job work done. Mr Bishop for plaintiff, and Mr Courtney for defendant. The plaintiff Mitchell was placed on the stand, and testified to the correctness of the account. Defendant produced a receipt for \$5, signed by James Shepherd (foreman of the Telegraph office), for McClure & Mitchell, as payment in full for one of the items of the bill. Defendant admitted \$9 of the account, claiming that an advertisement was kept in the paper beyond the time for which it was ordered. Judgment for \$15 for plaintiffs.

Robert Hughes v. Thomas Burnes—Action brought to recover \$150 damages for boat, with sails and appurtenances, the property of plaintiff, alleged to have been wrongfully taken possession of by defendant, whereby the plaintiff's business of carrying oysters to Victoria was materially injured. Defendant pleaded not guilty. Mr Bishop appeared for the plaintiff and Mr Courtney for the defendant. Judgment was rendered for plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

The Elocution Class met last evening, and the question as to the propriety of reading and criticizing the Governor's speech came up.

The President, Mr Coochrane, objected to the discussion of a political topic by an association purely literary in its character, and the class having decided to admit the reading, the President left the chair, which was then taken by Vice-President Gray. Mr Rennie read the speech, and comments were made by Messrs Babbitt, Fell, Bull, Gray and Rennie. Most of the speakers handled the speech ably, and pointed out its defects in a manner that drew forth manifestations of approval from the class.

FRMALE INFIRMARY—LECTURE IN AID OF.—The Bishop of Columbia will deliver a lecture at the Boys' Collegiate school, this evening, on 'Egypt and the Pyramids.' The proceeds will be devoted to the assistance of the Female Infirmary, a most worthy Institution. The noble object sought to be attained by the lecture, and the high character of the reverend and talented lecturer, should ensure a large audience. The lecture will be illustrated by magnificent dissolving views of Southampton, the Needles, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, the Nile, Cairo and Karmak, and views of the exterior and interior of the Pyramid.

GOT OFF EASY.—The two men Morgan and Kelly, after having their physiognomies photographed in case they should be wanted hereafter, came up yesterday for sentence in the Police Court. The Magistrate told them that they had escaped the more serious charge, but had been convicted of being rogues and vagabonds, which subjected them to three months' imprisonment. He would remand the prisoners for a week, taking their own recognizances in the sum of \$50, to appear. Their legal advisers would let them know the meaning of this decision.

IMPENDING DANGER TO THE COMMERCE OF THE WORLD.—We understand that a Chamber of Commerce has been established at the "Capital." It is not known how many members this important organization numbers, but it is currently rumored that three "commercial" gentlemen have already joined, with strong hopes of one or two more following, each member being bound by a solemn oath of secrecy as to what transpires at the meetings of the board. The price of smoked salmon is said to have been visibly affected since the formidable association was ushered into existence.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION AMONG THE JAPANESE.—The Prince of Satsuma has sent a very large collection of curiosities and specimens of the produce of his province to the World's Fair at Paris. One of the firm of Glover & Co., had left Yokohama for Nagasaki, there to take charge of the Prince's younger brothers on an expedition to Europe. Fourteen young Japanese gentlemen, in charge of Rev. Mr Lloyd, are to leave Yokohama, also bound to see the Paris Exhibition.

THE METROPOLIS.—We were in error on stating that this bark was awaiting repairs at Honolulu. Messrs. Janion, Green & Rhodes have received advices of date of 26th ult., which stated that the Metropolis would sail in a few days with 1500 barrels of sugar to their consignment. Capt. Ella and the mate of the schooner Mick have also written to their friends here that they have engaged passage by the Metropolis for Victoria. The vessel may therefore be hourly looked for.

THEATRICALS AT THE CAPITAL.—The Marsh troupe will give a performance at the Amateur Theatre, in New Westminster, to-night, commencing with the new and entertaining piece entitled "A Silent System," to be followed by an interlude, in which the Fixley Sisters will appear in song and dance, and concluding with the farce of "Lucky in a Name." Mr Marsh will be at considerable expense in catering for the amusement of the Metropolitans, and we hope will be patronized with the liberality that he merits.

PAUL PAY REDEVIVUS.—The Examiner of Friday announces the departure for Langley of the steamer Enterprise, with "Messrs C. W. Wallace and Henry Nathan, jr., on board. Business unknown." It is presumed that immediately upon the return of the steamer, Messrs W. and N. waited upon our contemporary and explained the nature of their business at Langley.

FUNERAL.—The remains of the unfortunate Englishman, Henry Harrop, were duly interred yesterday through the humane offices of Surveyor-General Pearce, who was present at the interment. William Lyon, a shipmate of the deceased, desires us to express his grateful acknowledgments to Mr Pearce for the kind attention exhibited by him towards his departed friend.

FOR THE EAST COAST.—The steamer Sir James Douglas will leave this morning, at half-past seven o'clock, for Comox and way settlements.

MATCH FACTORY.—A match factory has been started at Fielayson's mill, by Thompson, of Sooke.

By Electric T

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BR

YALE, JANUARY. Polling took place on Saturday and Black were the candidates received 171 votes; Black sound to the core on all the of the day.

Europe.

PARIS, JAN. 12.—Francis issued for the reorganization. He says the carrying out of certainly prove fatal to the present difficulties, and urges to accede to the claims of the LONDON, JAN. 14.—Consolidation for money. Five-twenty-five LORENZO, JANUARY 14.—Tweety Italy and Turkey, re-into an Italian steamer, is likely adjusted. The amount to be paid by the Turkish gov-Grand.

PARIS, JANUARY 13.—Rumors of a desperate plot to assassinate Napoleon were found discovered by the police.

ST. PETERSBURG, JANUARY of Russia has ordered a general of all offences committed by the the Empire.

BRASS, JANUARY 14.—The ment has under consideration to prohibit the people of Sw joining the Pope's army.

LIVERPOOL, JANUARY 14.—T Humphreys, hence for New Y near Holyhead; all on boat captain and one man were d MADRID, JANUARY 14.—The Junta having its headquarters need a stirring address to the

Cuba.

NEW YORK, JAN. 13.—A B pondent of the 7th says the Banco Espanol has been and \$1,370,000 over and above \$2,000,000 in circulation a people entertain strong doubt- cial future of the island, and general bankruptcy.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, JAN. 14.—special says the Government information from Vera Cruz transports have arrived, and commenced embarking. The four large transports, which w to remove all the troops all will have embarked by March.

NEW YORK, JAN. 15.—A Ne patch says advices have been from Vera Cruz, which give accounts regarding the Emp he had abdicated; another do so in twenty days. F French troops are expected daily, preparatory to embark- eral forces were following clos- of the enemy. Bazaine was t 28th. The idea of holding a gress is not agreeable to the has been given up. An Aust awaiting Maximilian at Vera- abandoned cities were being Liberals.

Canada.

NEW YORK, JAN. 15.—A spe- ronto says that in Court yester Maxwell and James Burke guilty of levying war against Government. Haveneck pleas similar indictment. Senten- cases was deferred.

Gen. Mechant has received Confederation would be sac- people endorsed it, and he w submit the bill to him. A pet forwarded asking the disban- Secretary of St. Peters, on the Fenian tendency.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, JAN. 15.—A Wis- says resolutions will be introd Legislature soon censuring t Senator Doolittle, and positiv him to resign.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 14.—Loa- the floor on his impeachment. course of his remarks he char- dent with complicity in the Lincoln. He was called to or New York, but the speaker- jectious.

The U. S. Supreme Court h- provision of the Missouri C- quiring the test oath of alleg- constitutional. Also, that scribed by Congress is unconst- tice Field delivered the opinio- Justice Miller delivered the d- ion in which Chief Justice Ch- ces Swayne and Davis concu- Sumner's amendment, requ- officers and agents of the Gov- salary or fees exceed \$15, mus- by the Senate, was oppos- said he would prefer it as a proposition. The amendment- ayes, 12, noes, 21.

NEW YORK, JAN. 15.—The- mod special says: General Henry A. Wise addressing t- Richmond last evening, on relief of widows of Confed- Both expressed opinion that- still a fair prospect of succe- he would never give up—h- sublimely united. He partic- to be buried in a grey over- time should come.

NEW YORK, JAN. 15.—The- sioners has forbidden partic- pilots of this harbour in the across the Atlantic between- therefore the match between- and the Hope for \$5,000 h- done.

Forty armed mounted met- week from Fort Morgan, an- on their way to Denver to rob and Wells, Fargo & Co.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

YALE, January 28th, 1887.

Polling took place on Saturday. Barnard and Black were the candidates. Barnard received 171 votes; Black, 20. Yale is sound to the core on all the great questions of the day.

Europe.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Francis Duke (?) has issued an address condemning the patent lately issued for the reorganization of the army. He says the carrying out of the scheme will certainly prove fatal to the arrangement of present difficulties, and urges the Emperor to accede to the claims of Hungary.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Consols closed at 90 for money. Five-twentieths at 72 1/4.

LORENZO, January 14.—The difficulty between Italy and Turkey, relating to firing into an Italian steamer, is likely to be amicably adjusted. The amount of indemnity to be paid by the Turkish government is not fixed.

PARIS, January 13.—Rumors are afloat that a desperate plot to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon has been discovered and frustrated by the police.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 14.—The Czar of Russia has ordered a general amnesty for all offences committed by the newspapers of the Empire.

BERNE, January 14.—The Swiss government has under consideration a proposition to prohibit the people of Switzerland from joining the Pope's army.

LIVERPOOL, January 14.—The ship Thos. Humphreys, hence for New York, was lost near Holyhead; all on board except the captain and one man were drowned.

MADRID, January 14.—The Revolutionary Junta, having its headquarters here, has issued a stirring address to the people.

Cuba.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A Havana correspondent of the 7th says the whole capital of the Banco Espanol has been disposed of, and \$1,370,000 over and above it. There are \$2,000,000 in circulation besides. The people entertain strong doubts of the financial future of the island, and many predict general bankruptcy.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The Tribune's special says the Government has received information from Vera Cruz, that several transports have arrived, and the troops have commenced embarking. There are twenty-four large transports, which will be sufficient to remove all the troops. It is expected all will have embarked by the first of March.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A New Orleans dispatch says advice has been received direct from Vera Cruz, which gives conflicting accounts regarding the Emperor; one saying he had abdicated; another, that he would do so in twenty days. The last of the French troops are expected at the Capital daily, preparatory to embarkment. The Liberal forces were following closely in the wake of the enemy. Bazaine was to leave on the 28th. The idea of holding a National Congress is not agreeable to the Liberals, and has been given up. An Austrian frigate was awaiting Maximilian at Vera Cruz. All the abandoned cities were being occupied by Liberals.

Canada.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A special from Toronto says that in Court yesterday, Thomas Maxwell and James Burke, were found guilty of levying war against Her Majesty's Government. Haveneck pleaded guilty to a similar indictment. Sentence in all the cases was deferred.

Gen. Mechant has received word that the Confederation would be sanctioned if the people endorsed it, and he was anxious to submit the bill to him. A petition has been forwarded asking the disbandment of the Secretary of St. Peter, on the grounds of its Fenian tendency.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A Wisconsin special says resolutions will be introduced into the Legislature soon censuring the course of Senator Doolittle, and positively instructing him to resign.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Loan of Mo. took the floor on his impeachment resolution. In course of his remarks he charged the President with complicity in the assassination of Lincoln. He was called to order by Hale of New York, but the speaker overruled objections.

The U. S. Supreme Court has decided the provision of the Missouri Constitution requiring the test oath of clergymen to be unconstitutional. Also, that the test oath prescribed by Congress is unconstitutional. Justice Field delivered the opinions in both cases. Justice Miller delivered the dissenting opinion in which Chief Justice Chase and Justice Swayne and Davis concurred.

Sumner's amendment, requiring that all officers and agents of the Government, whose salary or fees exceed \$15, must be confirmed by the Senate, was opposed by Lane, who said he would prefer it as an independent proposition. The amendment was rejected, says, 12, votes, 21.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Herald's Richmond special says: General Rosser and Henry A. Wise addressed the citizens of Richmond, last evening, on the subject of relief of widows of Confederate soldiers. Both expressed opinion that the rebellion had still a fair prospect of success. Wise said he would never give up—the South was sublimely united. He particularly desired to be buried in a grey overcoat when his time should come.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Pilot Commissioners has forbidden participation by any pilots of this harbor in the proposed race across the Atlantic between pilot boats; therefore the match between the J. D. Jones and the Hope for \$5,000 has been abandoned.

Forty armed mounted men deserted last week from Fort Morgan, and are reported on their way to Denver to rob the city banks and Wells, Fargo & Co.

Oregon.

CORVALLIS, Jan. 22.—Last night, about 8 o'clock, two ladies, two children and one man were crossing from a farm house to a neighboring house, on the east side of the river, in a skiff, when, by some accident, the skiff was upset, and one woman by the name of Vaughn and one child were drowned.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

NEW WESTMINSTER, January 30th.—The House was in session this afternoon. The time was occupied in discussing the reply to the speech in committee of the whole. It is a non-committal document. An amendment offered by Helmecken that the Governor be informed that there was a general feeling in favor of Victoria being the Seat of Government, was withdrawn for the present, and the reply passed.

De Cosmos commented at length on the speech. Helmecken's constitutional motion produced a long discussion. Crease's explanation is considered equivocal, he claims that the Order in Council and the Union Act gave the Governor the whole power of nomination without compulsory apportionment of seats. The word "maximum" implied power to appoint a less number. He declined to say what position Young occupied; but said that Victoria had eight members. When pressed, the President said that the Treasurer was not a Councillor.

Helmecken, DeCosmos and Walkem spoke ably in reformation, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, among the notices of motion are De Cosmos' to suspend the collection of inter-colonial duties; MacDonald's to amend Victoria Incorporation ordinance; and Crease's to amend the Customs' law.

Europe.

LIVERPOOL, January 19th.—It is reported that Queen Victoria will visit the Paris Exhibition.

Rio Janeiro advices to December 15th state that the allied forces will soon assume the defensive. The Paraguayan army are said to be disintegrated.

LONDON, January 17th.—It is reported that a desperate plot for the assassination of the Pacha of Egypt has been discovered. The plot included the sub-officers of the Government, and the investment of the reins of government in the hands of Selim Pacha, who was said to be at the head of the conspiracy. It was discovered and frustrated.

The chiefs of the Candian insurrection have written a long letter to the American Consul there, thanking the American people for their sympathy, and petitioning him to allow American ships of war to carry off the women and children.

LIVERPOOL, January 4th.—The stock of wheat is 109,000 quarters against 339,000 a week ago. Farmers' deliveries for the week ending December 28th were 57,000 quarters against 72,000 last year. The price averaged 60s.

The political exiles at Bologna had largely signed an address, which virtually calls for the overthrow of the Pope. Liberty, it declares, can only be won by blood.

The introduction of the Winchester rifle in the Swiss army is delayed by the refusal of the American Manufacturing Company at New Haven to make the rifle in Switzerland.

The Turkish Government has received information of plans formed by the Greek party, of action for fomenting insurrection in other islands of the Archipelago.

A reduction in the Bank of England's rate of interest to 3 per cent. is expected soon.

LONDON, January 21st.—Disastrous storms over all of England have damaged property greatly on land and water.

The yacht race was attracting much attention in Italy and Russia.

The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has declared that there is no hope of peace except by the annexation of Crete to Greece.

LIVERPOOL, January 20th.—Cleared—Look-out, for San Francisco.

PARIS, January 25.—Evening.—The Moniteur says the Government is anxious to explain to the French Chambers its foreign policy, and will accept questions on the subject at the opening of the session, which will be substituted for the usual debate on the address.

The total deaths by famine in India was one million.

LONDON, January 19th.—Garibaldi, at the request of an American friend, has written a letter giving his opinion of affairs in the United States. He applauds the election of colored Deputies to the Massachusetts Legislature, and earnestly expresses his hope for the preservation and future harmony of the Union, and urges the President to come to terms with Congress.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.—The unusually intense cold has aggravated the distress of this city so that it resulted in bread riots to-day in the streets. The disturbance was not serious.

PARIS, January 19th.—Napoleon has issued an important decree, in which he orders that the address of the Chambers, in reply to the speech from the Throne, be discontinued grants the legislative body the right of questioning the Government; directs that offences of the Press be tried in the Correctional Courts; that the stamp duties be reduced, and the right of the people to meet in public be limited only by those regulations which are necessary for the public safety. The decree concludes that these reforms will now crown the edifice of a State founded on the National will.

The French Cabinet had tendered their resignation.

ATHENS, January 19.—Advices from Candia state that the Cretans have fought another battle, and claim a victory over fifty thousand Turks. The Cretan Assembly has addressed a call to all the Powers of Europe, to witness and report on the condition of the country.

ATHENS, January 20th.—The Greek Government has sent General Kabogias on a special mission to the United States.

VIENNA, January 19th.—The Porte has agreed to evacuate the forts held by Turkish troops.

TRIESTE, January 19th.—The Empress Carlotta has quite recovered from her severe illness.

VIENNA, January 19th.—The proposed reorganization of the Austrian armies will not be carried out.

MADRID, January 20th.—It is reported that the Government is about to send Fardjoudji (?) as Minister to the United States.

BERNE, January 20th.—It is reported that the Prussian General Moltke is staying in this country (Switzerland) for a strategic purpose.

STOCKHOLM, January 20th.—The Swedish Parliament opened yesterday. The King, in his speech, said that Sweden had always endeavored to remain neutral in the various differences between European Powers.

PARIS, January 21st.—All the members of the Cabinet tendered their resignations to the Emperor, but six of them were not accepted. The resignation of M. Fould was among those accepted. M. Rober remains in the Cabinet, and at present will preside over the Finance and State Departments. General Villy will take the Navy Department, and M. Corquette the Bureau of Agriculture. The rest of the Cabinet is unchanged.

LONDON, January 21st.—It is reported that there is much excitement in Paris over the changes in the Cabinet, and it is thought they indicate a more warlike policy on the part of the Emperor. The French Press applauds the reforms made by Napoleon.

It is said that Lord Derby has declined to present the Government Reform Bill to Parliament.

PARIS, January 21st.—It is stated in official circles that the powers of the Senate are to be increased.

A majority of the journals declare that the reforms announced by the Emperor are a liberal.

A rumor is current that an order has been issued which relieves Marshal Bazaine of his high powers in Mexico.

LONDON, Jan. 21st.—The Herald says that the Government has protested against the decision of Spain in the Tornado case.

The question between Italy and Turkey has been amicably settled, Turkey yielding every point.

NEW YORK, January 23d.—We have Liverpool dates by steamer to the 13th.

The Japanese Embassy of nineteen persons has arrived at Paris en route for Berlin, St. Petersburg and the United States. It is said that permanent embassies are to be appointed to Paris and London, and schools established there by Japanese.

The political emigrants at Bologna have issued an address with numerous signatures, calling for the overthrow of the Pope, the disbanding of the Papal foreign army, the release of prisoners for supposed offences against religion, and the suppression of the Dominican order of monks.

FALMOUTH, January 5th.—The Ivanhoe, bound from London to San Francisco, broke adrift and grounded. She will be discharged to go into dock.

LONDON, January 19th.—To the present hour 41 persons are reported to have lost their lives by the breaking of the ice in the Regent's Park. Others, however, are still missing.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A. J. Meyer & Co., bankers, have failed. Their account at the Bank of North America is overdrawn \$210,000. The Bank has a reserve of over \$300,000. The assets of this defaulting firm are reported accessible, and will cover the losses of the failure. Meyer came from Chicago three years ago, and has been in good repute. It is stated that application was made to the Teller of the Bank of North America, to certify to some checks of Meyer & Co., but that the amounts drawn were large, and they had no deposits of the firm in the bank, he refused. John P. Yelverton, President of the bank, being appealed, having confidence that deposits would be promptly made, certified to them, and the loss sustained by the bank so affected Mr Yelverton as to produce apoplexy, of which he died last evening.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Herald's Washington special says: One of the members of the Committee on Impeachment has said that Sumner would be examined by them concerning Johnson's complicity in the assassination of Lincoln.

The report that General Grant is going to Europe next spring is authoritatively contradicted.

The impeachment question and the continued contraction of the currency tends to depress business.

In the House, noticing the remarks of Kelly in denouncing Johnson as a usurper, Cooper, of Tennessee, said, if permitted by Parliament, he would reply, in the language of Marmion, "Lord Angus, thou hast lied!" Kelly said that the gentleman from Tennessee, while the usurpation was being plotted, was the confidential and paid agent of the usurper, and knew all the secrets of the usurpation; and, if conscience was not extinguished in him, it would not permit him to deny the charge he (Kelly) had made of usurpation. Cooper replied that he was a confidential friend of the President of the United States, but not a dollar of his money had been handled by him, and if Kelly said he was a paid agent, he lied again. (Sensation.) The Speaker called him to order. Kelly said he knew it was not Andrew Johnson's money the member from Tennessee had handled. It was the money of the people of the United States. He was a member of Mr Johnson's household, and was paid for his services; but he would not bandy words with him. The Speaker stopped the personal allusion, and the resolution was passed as amended.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Delegate Holbrook from Idaho, yesterday, at Willard's, assaulted with a cane another Idaho man, named Cummings, who was considerably bruised. The cause was politics.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—James Stephens is in Brooklyn trying to leave for France.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The North and East rivers are choked with ice. The Brooklyn and Jersey ferries were stopped this evening, to the great inconvenience of thousands of citizens separated from their homes.

Several lives were lost in Boston and vicinity during the furious storm. The Boston police rescued 127 women and children, who otherwise would probably have perished in the snow. The mails are waiting, and freights are behind so much that there is a general disarrangement in business throughout the State. There is no communication between Washington and Boston.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Washington evening organ of the President says: If the radical majority in Congress pursues its course much longer, the Government, in order to sustain itself, must arm its supporters. We advise the opposition of this determined, fixed fact, that Andrew Johnson will serve out the constitutional term of his office.

The Times of this morning says the President will offer no bar in the way of the fullest investigation of every charge, personal and political, should impeachment be determined upon.

Senator Nesmith's report on the affairs of the Indian Bureau of the Pacific, just published, makes very scathing disclosures. He charges the contractors with systematic swindling. They have agents and accomplices in the Department to purchase goods given as annuities. He urges that goods required on the Pacific coast be bought there. Everything necessary can be obtained of the manufacturers in California.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Five thousand persons crossed at the Fulton Ferry on the ice this morning.

A large number of New Orleans policemen concerned in the July riot have been arrested under the Civil Rights bill, upon affidavits of freedmen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A prominent Republican member of the House, in recently writing to a friend, says, touching the impeachment question: "My opinion is, and has been, that it will amount to nothing. The Committee on Judiciary has been taking no testimony bearing on the case—not a single witness has been examined."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Mayor of Georgetown has given notice that all male inhabitants, white and black, above the age of twenty-one, must appear before him and the Board of Aldermen, at times named, for the preparation of the list of voters, under the act regulating the elective franchise in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—To-day the bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up. The question was upon Sumner's amendment as an additional condition, providing that all officers of the Government, except clerks of Departments, whose salaries exceed \$1000 per annum, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr Sumner said: It is now little more than a year since I felt it my duty to characterize the message of the President as white-washing. That message presented the condition of things in the rebel States as fair and promising, while the prevailing evidence was otherwise; and you do not forget how certain Senators, horror-struck at this plainness, leaped forward to vindicate the President. Yesterday, some of these same Senators, horror-struck, leaped forward again to the same task. Time has shown I was right on the former occasion; if anybody doubts I was right yesterday I commend him to time, and he will not have to wait long. For myself, I shall insist always on free exercise of debate, and shall exercise it. I thank God now that the slave masters have been driven from the chamber, such at least is the liberty of American Senator. Of course there can be no citizen of the republic too high for exposure, as there can be none too low for protection. The exposure of the high and the protection of the weak—these are not only inviolable privileges, but sacred duties. At last the country is turning its eyes to the actual condition of things. Already it sees that Andrew Johnson, who came to supreme power by a bloody accident, has become the successor of Jeff Davis in the spirit by which he is governed and the misery which he has inflicted on his country. It sees the President of the rebellion released by the President of the United States. It sees that the violence which took the life of his illustrious predecessor, is now by his perverse complicity extending through the rebel States, making all who love the Union its victims, and filling the land with oppression. It sees the war upon faithful Unionists still continued under his powerful auspices, without distinction of color, so both white and black are sacrificed. It sees that he is a monster of discord, not a minister of peace. It sees that so long as his opinion prevails there is small security for tranquility or reconciliation; that the restoration of prosperity in the rebel States, so much longed for, must be delayed, and that the business of the whole country must be embarrassed, and that these conditions upon which rests a sound currency must be postponed. All these things the country now sees; but indignation assumes the form of judgment when it is seen that this far-reaching mischief, second only to the rebellion itself, of which it is a continuation, is invigorated and extended through a plain usurpation. Sir, in holding up Andrew Johnson to judgment, I do not allude to his exposure of himself in the state of bestial intoxication, while he was taking his oath of office, nor do I allude to the maudlin speech by which he has disgraced the country as it was never before disgraced; nor do I hearken to any reports of pardon sales or corruption.

CANADA. (Date to Dec. 29.)

QUEBEC, Dec. 27.—Another mine is said to have been discovered in Tudor, near Madoc. The Richardson mine is reported to have been bought for \$50,000. The report lacks confirmation. A number of Boston men are in Madoc.

BELLEVILLE, Dec. 29.—Mr Bela Flint found gold in three places in the township of Elzevir last week, of the kind styled 'placer diggings.' He washed and melted the sand and dirt, obtaining rich specimens of gold. The dry goods trade of Montreal is forty per cent greater than it was three years ago.

BELLEVILLE, Dec. 26.—The Madoc gold mines are a few miles back of this point.

You come here by the Grand Trunk Railroad then take the stage to the mine.

Although many people are flocking to the mines, and land is selling at high figures, the yield is not yet of much importance. The gold is found mostly in quartz, and rather thinly interspersed. Some gold is found in the earth. The best mine is the Richardson, for which \$45,000 is said to have been offered.

The mode of mining is still a very rude one, and the mines are rather being tested than earnestly worked.

The people are mostly from Toronto and Montreal, while the lesser cities and towns along the Grand Trunk Railroad contribute a few adventurous spirits. Few Americans are here, and they mostly hail from Ogdensburg. It would not be well for many more to come, for they would be disappointed in their expectations. Besides, the Canadians are not well disposed toward Americans at present, owing to the late Fenian business.

TORONTO, Dec. 27.—In the Court of Chancery yesterday another writ of injunction was filled against the Bank of Upper Canada.

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—The friends of General Napier, commander of this department, entertained him at a banquet last evening, which was of unusual festive character. He returns to England immediately. General Lystead has been named as his successor.

Central America.

NEW GRANADA.

The President of the State has issued a decree granting full amnesty for all political offences committed up to the 1st of January, 1867.

The mails and passengers which arrived from New Zealand by the steamer Rakata, on the 6th of January, and which were landed at Panama about 2 o'clock, p. m., were despatched for Aspinwall at 6 p. m., and sailed for England the same evening.

Colonel St John Neal, H. B. M's Charge d'Affaires to Ecuador, died suddenly recently at Quito.

BOGOTA.

The Bishop of Popayan, Dr P A Torres, died at Cali on the 18th of December.

On the 6th December, Gen Mosquera handed in his resignation as President of the Republic, to the Supreme Court, giving as his reason that his predecessor ruled the country so miserably he has found it impossible to replenish an empty treasury; the army is full of abuses and the treasury has been robbed of a million of dollars by false certificates; the Archbishop of Bogota and other Bishops are in rebellion against the Executive; the circular regarding public order has met with no respect from the Governors of the States; in fact there is a general desire to disturb the public peace and to make way with him, the General, by assassination, if necessary.

NEW YORK, January 21st.—The Herald's Panama correspondent says it was rumored the U. S. Minister to Colombia, [New Granada?] Mr Burton, had a serious difficulty with President Mosquera and demanded his passports. Mosquera told him he did not require passports, and could go or stay, as he pleased; whereupon Burton broke off all communication with the Colombian [New Granadian] officials, and has referred the matter to the United States Government.

South America.

CHILE.

The Mercurio of Valparaiso is disposed to accuse the Cabinets of Paris and London of connivance with Spain in trying to bring about a settlement favorable to the latter country.

The Mercurio shows up the preposterous absurdity of an adjustment, the acceptance of which would be a triumph for Spain.

The loss of the British bark Uruguay outside the harbor of Valparaiso, is to some extent confirmed. The vessel was loaded with wheat, and it is supposed the cargo shifted, causing the vessel to capsize.

There are now one hundred and seven cannon on the batteries in Valparaiso, harbor, thirty-three of which are Blakely and Parrott.

The British schooner Melero was recently lost on the bar at Constitution, through the ignorance of the Captain. The wreck was sold for \$300.

Japan.

A third fire broke out in Yokohama on the night of the 9th December, which destroyed three sides of a square of buildings before it was put out. It commenced in the British Hotel, from the over-heating of a stove-pipe. In consequence of the last disaster, the agents of the various insurance companies in Yokohama had refused to insure wooden buildings or contents, as it was almost impossible to save either in case of fire. The American and German residents had each formed a fire brigade, and a call had been made on citizens of other nationalities to enrol themselves in companies for the same purpose.

China.

The arrival of the steamship Colorado, the pioneer of the China Mail Line, was looked forward to with much interest in Hongkong, and judging from the tone of the public press would meet with great favor from the traveling and business public of China.

Mrs Anna Bishop's series of concerts at Hongkong had been well attended, and the singing was the subject of great encomiums from the press of that city.

A succession of heavy gales of wind had prevailed in the China sea during the latter of October, doing much damage to shipping.

A piratical junk, which had been committing depredations in the vicinity of Mirs and Bias Bays was found in Soloo Harbor, and destroyed by H. B. M. gunboat James.

Asia.

Marseilles, January 21st.—Despatches from the East state that troubles in the district of Lebanon, Palestine, have been renewed.

Honduras.

NEW YORK, Jan 25.—The Herald's British Honduras correspondent states that a body of Yucatan Indians have invaded the Mahogany district, and threatened to break up work and make a raid on the city. Trade was at a stand still and there was great excitement.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
PROCEEDINGS.

[Reported expressly for the Colonist.]

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1867.
Council met at 3 p.m. Present: Hon. President Birch, Crease, Wood, Hamly, Brew, Robson, Young, Macdonald, Helmcken, DeCosmos, Southgate, Stamp, Pemberton, Cox, Sanders, Trutch, O'Reilly, Smith, Ball, Walkem.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon. Mr. Crease, to introduce an Indemnity Bill for not enforcing certain Vancouver Island Imposts; a Bill to assimilate certain laws of British Columbia and Vancouver Island; and a Bill respecting the application of the Customs Laws.

Hon. Mr. Pemberton—To move an address to the Governor to cause a copy of his Instructions and Commission to be furnished to the Council.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald—On Friday, to introduce a Bill to legalize the Victoria Incorporation Ordinance.

Hon. Mr. DeCosmos—To move an Address to the Governor to instruct the Collector of Customs to discontinue at once the collection of Customs duties on goods shipped from any portion of Vancouver Island to the mainland.

The President put each notice to the Council, and prevailed respecting the Indemnity Bill, and referred to standing orders.

Hon. Dr. Helmcken considered it extraordinary that the Governor should frame the rules for the guidance of the House.

The matter then dropped.

THE REPLY.

Hon. Mr. Hamley presented the reply of the Committee to the Governor's speech.

Hon. Dr. Helmcken claimed that the order of the day should take precedence, but he waived the right as a matter of courtesy.

On motion of Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, Council went into committee of the Whole, Hon. Mr. O'Reilly in the chair, to consider the reply, Hon. Mr. Hamley opposing.

Hon. Mr. DeCosmos commented on the Governor's speech in an address which was attentively listened to, but which from its length we are unable to furnish in detail.

The hon. gentleman was moderate and conciliatory in his tone. He approached his public duties in a friendly spirit towards the Governor and members of the House, believing that the Executive and heads of Departments were actuated by correct motives, but there were errors of the head if not of the heart; and he trusted that a largeness of mind would be manifested by the popular and magisterial members in meeting the issues they would be called upon to grapple with in order to unfold the resources of the large territory confided to their care, and to render the Government a success.

He looked forward with confidence to the merging of all sectional and local interests in order to promote the general welfare. He then proceeded to point out the defects in the speech.

Various measures were proposed which were unimportant; others necessary but not important, such as Indemnity, Dredging, Assay Office, V. I. Incorporation Act, Retrenchment, Education, Public Works, &c. As to the Estimates, he would wait until they could be examined in detail, but hoped they would not be cut and dried.

We are fully alive to the serious responsibilities which rest upon us in the discharge of our duties during the ensuing session, and we beg to assure your Excellency that your task imposed upon us will be cheerfully undertaken; that the interests confided to us will be carefully guarded; and that in the promotion of all measures conducive to the advancement and prosperity of the colony your Excellency will meet with our cordial co-operation. With your Excellency, also, we venture to hope that the days of depression may soon pass away; and we confidently look forward to the wisdom of your Excellency's administration to stimulate the industry, restore confidence, and dispel the present gloom, fervently trusting that under the guidance of Divine Providence your Excellency's efforts may be crowned with success.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

Hon. Dr. Helmcken presumed by this time the hon. and learned gentleman (Crease) understood the subject fully and was prepared with his reply. If he required more time, however, it should be given him.

Hon. Mr. Crease thanked his obliging old ex-chief for his kind consideration and for kindly feeling with which he (Dr. H.) and his colleagues had addressed themselves to the House. He felt sure that he spoke the sentiments of the other members of the House when he said that those feelings were reciprocated, and he hoped they would all work well and faithfully together. In the explanation he was about to offer, he asked the House to sever questions of policy and expediency as he simply treated the matter as a question of law. The foundation of the House rested on an act of Parliament, following which act was the order of the Queen, in Council '63, the basis of our constitution. Before Union (19th Nov. '66) the Council consisted of 5 Executive members, 5 magistrates and 2 so-called popular members. Except 5, all were nominees of the Government. By the order in Council, Clause 5, the number of Councillors could not be raised above 15, but the Governor might nominate any less number, he might vary the proportions, and take one magistrate instead of five. There was no provision in any written instrument for the selection of any particular persons or of popular members beyond the power of nomination given to the Governor. They derived their position from the Governor. The order in Council was still in force, except as to the number of 15. What change had the act produced? The

majority of the people, from one end of the Colony to the other, excepting New Westminster, were in favor of the seat of Government being at Victoria, should be placed before His Excellency, and the general fact would come up at another time. That it did exist none could dispute; the magistrates and members must all endorse that opinion. Petitions would shortly come to the Council stating this, and it was well that the Governor's attention should be drawn to it to regulate him in framing the message on which he believed the prosperity of the Colony rests.

Hon. Mr. DeCosmos seconded, saying that the amendment was really a statement of facts. A general feeling in favor of Victoria to his knowledge did exist, and he had no doubt His Excellency would give the matter his gracious consideration.

Hon. President regarded the amendment as premature, as the petitions alluded to were not before the Council.

Hon. Mr. Crease thought it was slipping the question in by a side wind. Hon. members had better reserve their opinions.

Hon. Mr. Trutch also thought the question premature and inopportune. The reply was framed so as studiously to avoid the issue.

Hon. Mr. Robson opposed on the ground that it was prejudging the question. The petition consisted of the evidence of the truth of what the hon. gentleman told them. Even if it were a fact, which he would not admit, that was the strongest reason why the House should postpone the consideration until those petitions were brought before them.

Dr. Helmcken withdrew the amendment for the time being.

The clause then passed, and the Committee rose and reported the reply complete.

The reply, which reads as follows, was adopted and ordered to be presented to His Excellency by the House.

To His Excellency Frederick Seymour, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its dependencies, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency—We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of British Columbia have received with pleasure the speech with which you have honored us.

We are fully sensible of the arduous and important duties devolving upon your Excellency at this critical period in the history of the Colony; and we shall not fail on our part to tender every assistance in carrying out all measures calculated to promote the public welfare.

The acts of indemnity referred to by your Excellency and the bills amalgamating the laws of the Colony shall receive our most careful consideration.

We are gratified to learn that the Crown Lands of Vancouver Island are to be placed under the control of the Legislature. We trust that the reconveyance of the Island will be consummated with as little delay as possible, and that it will be followed by a general land system so liberal as to encourage immigration and settlement and to foster our agricultural interests.

Conscious of the financial embarrassments of the colony, we learn with satisfaction that your Excellency has caused the Estimates to be prepared with the strictest economy compatible with the efficiency of the public service.

Your Excellency having drawn the particular attention of the Council to the Assay Office, and to the Dredging Machine and steamer, we venture to assure you of the earnest consideration with which these subjects shall be treated by the Council.

We desire to express our entire concurrence in the proposed measures for the repeal of the Real Estate Tax in Vancouver Island, and for the assimilation of taxation throughout the colony.

We shall look forward with anxiety to the Messages which your Excellency has been pleased to promise us upon the important subjects of Education and the Seat of Government.

We are fully alive to the serious responsibilities which rest upon us in the discharge of our duties during the ensuing session, and we beg to assure your Excellency that your task imposed upon us will be cheerfully undertaken; that the interests confided to us will be carefully guarded; and that in the promotion of all measures conducive to the advancement and prosperity of the colony your Excellency will meet with our cordial co-operation. With your Excellency, also, we venture to hope that the days of depression may soon pass away; and we confidently look forward to the wisdom of your Excellency's administration to stimulate the industry, restore confidence, and dispel the present gloom, fervently trusting that under the guidance of Divine Providence your Excellency's efforts may be crowned with success.

Hon. Mr. DeCosmos asked for the production of the opinion of the Crown's adviser.

Hon. Mr. DeCosmos thought there had been evasion in respect to the Treasurer, though he was willing to accept Mr. Young in lieu of Mr. Cornwall, so as not to impede business.

Hon. Dr. Helmcken thought it very degrading to the people of Vancouver Island, to say that it was necessary to appoint any member from here at all. Such a system of Government could not be tolerated, and would soon be changed.

Hon. Mr. Robson could not understand the agitation. It was necessary to invest the Governor with power to distribute the seats as he thought best, and he could not understand the anxiety to unseat the hon. member, and make him appear an intruder. The hon. gentleman would in any case stand first for appointment. But the Governor had distinctly given Vancouver Island eight members, and it was competent for him to legalize the seat; to give the Island more or less. The hon. gentleman concluded by expressing his surprise at the outbreak of the hon. member, who, when he aspired to the high position of Attorney General (hear from Mr. Walkem) but had not thrown any light on the legal bearing of the case. He considered the explanation given by the Hon. Mr. Crease clear and laud.

Council adjourned till Thursday.

POULTRIC.—Joe Eden is out with a card in reply to the Cariboo champion. Joe means "fight."

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.—Moore & Co. have just received a large invoice of garden seeds direct from the Shakers at New Lebanon, which they are offering at reasonable rates.

European Mail Items.

King Victor Emmanuel's speech to the Italian Parliament is reported in full by Telegraph. His Majesty, it will be seen, expresses the highest confidence in the patriotism of the Italians and their ability to maintain their destiny. He is Catholic, yet national towards Rome, thankful to France, and distinctly admires his subjects of the necessity of exercising their self reliance and securing an economic administration of affairs.

Correspondents in Madrid and Lisbon report the journey of Queen Isabella of Spain from her capital and her reception by the King of Portugal. The visit was undertaken evidently with fear and trembling, as Marshal Narvaez was not fully assured if the royal party would be permitted to return to their positions. The Portuguese government has in fact organized a military camp on the Spanish frontier.

Our special correspondent in Madrid, writing on the 6th December, expresses his conviction that the sudden appearance of Queen Christina in Spain, may be accepted as a certain indication of the rapid maturing of the revolutionary movement, the liberal tendencies of her ex-Majesty being well known. The question of who will come after Queen Isabella, was canvassed in the city, and it is said that Napoleon and Frances Joseph of Austria, have consulted and are in accord on the subject of a new ruler for the kingdom.

Pope Pius the Ninth delivered a most eloquent address to the officers and soldiers of the French army gathered to their march from Rome. He thanked them for their services, but expressed a doubt as to their cordial reception in France, on account of leaving the city and Head of the Church exposed to the revolution at that moment. His Holiness acknowledged that the troops were right in obeying orders, and that France was a great Catholic Christian nation, adding the words, "its ruler should be Christian also."

Cardinal Cullen, in his pastoral, warns the people of Ireland against Fenianism and revolutionary conspiracies, but says he cannot understand why England assails Fenianism so severely after according a national ovation to Garibaldi and cordial patronage to Mazzini, the great architect of secret societies.

The West Indies.

We have news from the British West Indies, dated at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 16th, and Ponce, P. R., on the 14th of December, with later reports from the French Antilles.

The newspapers to speak from Kingston make no allusion whatever to the existence of cholera, and only speak of vessels from St. Thomas and elsewhere having had to suffer quarantine. The public health was good, and the weather cool.

Government contemplated removing the public offices from Spanish Town to Kings town.

The crew of the American bark, Mary Henry, with a cargo of Mahogany and cedar, bound from Manzanillo to G. B., were wrecked on the Jardines, Cuba coast, were brought safely to Kingston.

Business continues much depressed in Jamaica. Bitter complaints are made against the Colonial Bank under its present management.

The court martial on Ezequiel Cullen had arrived at its thirty-second sitting. The proceeding were closed on the 5th inst., after hearing from the Deputy Judge Advocate, and it was supposed to be favorable to the prisoner. The trial of Dr. Morris, for the share he is alleged to have taken in the same affair, will be proceeded with when he recovers from his serious indisposition.

Mr. Rawlin, sub-agent of immigrants in the parish of St. James, being charged with embezzling a large sum of money received from the coolie employers, was apprehended at Montego bay and placed in the county jail.

Central America.

Several vessels have recently arrived at Callao, with their crews in a deplorable state from scurvy. One from Aden had lost four men, and eight more were in the last stages of the disease. Three other vessels were in almost as bad a condition. We learn that H. B. M.'s Charge has taken the matter up very energetically, the vessels being under the British flag, and had instituted a naval court of inquiry on them.

New York January 20th.—The steamer New York from Aspinwall, arrived to-day. It was advised by this steamer from Valparaiso to December 18th gives confirmation to the rumor that Chile has refused the mediation of England and France on the Spanish question.

A South American Congress is to meet at Lima, and the Republics which have not yet given their adhesion to the league are to be invited.

The bark Teunissen, with sixty cannon for the Valparaiso fortifications had arrived. Lima advices are to the 28th. It is stated that an attempt was made on the night of the 20th to assassinate the President of Peru, at Callao. The shot passed through his sleeve. The assassin has been arrested.

Canadian Items.

D'Arcy McGee is in the midst of an unusually bitter controversy with George Brown, of the Toronto Globe. In answer to a sharp letter published by the former, Mr Brown intimates that Mr McGee is perfectly welcome to hold him responsible for articles in the Globe, either "personally, editorially or any other way in which he has a mind to indulge himself."

At Ottawa (Canada), on the 19th Dec., a young coquette, named Julia Walter, had an appointment to elope with a British private, John Welsh. While in waiting for the girl, the soldier was seized, gagged, stripped, and an old flame, Larry Lawlor, whom Julia had jilted for the red-coat, donned the uniform, kept the ryst, and was firmly tied to the girl, before she discovered the mistake, by a ready-made priest feed for the occasion. The girl's mother had arranged the whole affair. Julia professed her willingness to allow things to stand as were, her one desire for a husband having been answered.

QUEER SCENES IN IDAHO.
Paid Legislators, Hungering and Thirsting after their Pay

According to the Idaho Statesman, the refusal of Mr. Howlett, Secretary of the Territory, to pay the members of the Legislature until he received further instructions from Washington, has given rise to a good deal of ill-feeling and disgraceful proceedings on the part of the members.

After the examination of Mr. Howlett, threats of personal violence toward him were constantly made, and knots of angry men filled the halls. Several hours after the adjournment, and at an early hour on the following morning, two or three members called upon the Secretary and threatened him with personal violence unless the members were paid. The language used by these members, and the threats made toward the Secretary, made him think it unsafe to appear on the street.

A caucus was held in the hall of the Lower House in the forenoon. The remarks were angry, defiant and threatening. Some were in favor of forcing the Secretary to make him leave town. The majority finally resolved to go in a body to the Secretary's office and there demand their pay, which motion was carried into effect, and some 20 or 25 members in a body, visited the Secretary's office in a body. While there it was agreed to pay Mr. Howlett until half-past 2 in the afternoon, to consult with his attorneys, at which time it was agreed to meet him at the hall to hear his answer.

In the meantime, another meeting was held in the Hall, and all manner of exciting speeches were made, denouncing Mr. Howlett and every other Federal officer in the Territory. Judge Cumming was accused of being a defaulter; and the despatch was declared to be bogus, gotten up to gain time for him and prevent an exposé.

During Friday night and Saturday morning much of the furniture of the hall was destroyed and carried away.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Howlett repaired to the hall. From the riotous manner in which he had been treated, he thought he had reason to fear personal injury. Therefore he had called upon the United States Marshal for an escort for personal protection, and a squad of infantry was furnished, who at this time were drawn up in front of the hall. After some 20 minutes of indescribable confusion sufficient order was restored so that Mr. Lindsey could read a letter from his attorneys to Howlett, in which they stated it to be their opinion that it was his duty not to disburse any moneys until he had further instructions from the Department. After reading the letter, while some were trying to speak, others made a rush for Mr. Howlett, who was standing near the Speaker's desk, and but for the effort of several gentlemen near him he would have been torn in pieces. However, he was allowed to leave the hall without serious injury. Quiet was to some extent restored, after which the infantry were finally withdrawn.

Judges McBride and Cumming advised Mr. Howlett to pay such members as would take the oath of allegiance. This proposition was agreed to by all parties and carried into effect, and the members and attaches visited the Secretary's office and received their pay.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Canada.

[Dates to December 23th.]

A banquet was given at Toronto, on the 19th December, by the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company to the delegates from the United States.

Colonel Hamilton, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at Toronto on the 15th December, aged 84. For nearly 40 years he was employed in the office of the Receiver General, and only recently was granted an honorable retirement.

William McComb, fancy storekeeper, of Kingston, was arrested by a constable from Ottawa, under a warrant charging him with forging orders on New York and Boston piano and melodeon dealers, in the name of James Fraser. He left for Ottawa by the afternoon's express, and his store has been closed in consequence.

A hunter on the Colonge river recently shot ten moose deer in one day. Game in that part of the country is said to be very plentiful.

A fire broke out in Vienna on Sunday morning the 9th inst., destroying the stores of Sufel & Co., Francis Jewell, Samuel Brazer, the Post office, and the office of the Montreal Telegraph company; also the warehouses of Sufel & F. Jewell. Mr. R. McKay an old resident, and much respected, was burned to death. It is believed that McKay was first murdered and the place robbed, and then fired to avoid detection.

The Board of Trade of Stratford have for some time been talking about a railway from Woodstock to Stratford in connection with the G. W. R., giving as their reason that the Grand Trunk does not pay sufficient attention to the traffic of the way stations.

Prince Edward's Island.

A general election is at hand in Prince Edward Island, and the Confederates fear and tremble. Writs for the election of six Legislative Councillors are out, but these elections create little interest, as the six out-going members are all anti-Confederates, and none but anti-Confederates dare face those constituencies. The elections for the House of Assembly will probably be held in January.

Turk's Island.

Thousands are still homeless in Turk's Island, notwithstanding the efforts to relieve those who suffered so severely from the late storm.

Nearly one-half the commercial capital of the Island of St. Vincent has been destroyed by fire.

THE ACTIVE will sail for San Francisco this morning at 9 o'clock, wind and weather permitting.

The Glamara from London may be looked for here between the 8th and 20th of February. She sailed on the 8th October.

A Lesson Twice Taught.

The recollection of the disaster befel a noble frigate on the sand beach the entrance of Fraser River, a little more than two years ago, has scarcely died out of the popular mind when people of the united Colony will be startled by the announcement of another of Her Majesty's war vessels while on the way from Victoria New Westminster, has barely escaped sharing a similar fate, and that damage sustained by her is of serious a character as to necessitate an early visit to a dry dock. It is well known that the Malacca left here day last week for New Westminster to be present at the opening of the Legislative Council, and to fire a salute in honor thereof. But it is a sad not so well known that on her way thither she struck twice, and has leaked freely; that upon her rival at New Westminster, and wilying opposite the camp, her stowed on the muddy bottom; that when she left the river it was with her boilers so filled with fraser river mud as to render them for time almost useless in the general of steam, and cause the return of the ship to this port without a return to her sails a work of extreme difficulty. After the destruction of the Tribune (the frigate was so badly "hogged" on the Fraser sands as to be condemned and broken up on her return to England), and the consequent loss of we don't know how many hundred thousand pounds to the Imperial Government, it was naturally supposed that no further attempt would be made to fly in the face of Providence and repeat the costly experiment of navigating Fraser River with Her Majesty's vessels tickle the self-conceit of a handful of people at the (so-called) capital British Columbia. But the sequel has shown that the first lesson was insufficient to prevent another "lamb led to the slaughter" at the Colon Government "shambles"—another Her Majesty's ships required to be immolated at the shrine of gubernatorial vanity and the presumptuous self-conceit of a pampered hamlet before their prejudiced minds were convinced that to order a vessel of draught of eighteen feet two inches undertake the navigation of the water lying between Esquimalt and New Westminster was one of the most ill-considered commands that ever emanated from the Vice-Admiral of a British fleet. The Victoria Chamber of Commerce in their report of 1865, pointed out "the great additional risks and delays for sea-going vessels without steaming navigating between Victoria at Fraser River." This report was based not only upon the general observation and experience of the members of the Chamber, but upon the report of Captain Richards, the eminent hydrographer who says:

"There is yet another cause which must add to the importance of Esquimalt in a maritime point of view which is, that it is at the extremity of the Gulf of Georgia and the channel leading into it have been navigated by sailing vessels, yet the disadvantages are obvious and very great and the loss of time incalculable. The general absence of steady winds among these channels, the great strength and uncertainty of the tides, and the existence of many hidden dangers could not fail to be productive of constant accidents, and in a commercial point of view such a class of vessels could never answer."

But it appears, from the results of the two costly experiments with Her Majesty's ships, that the navigation between Esquimalt and New Westminster is not alone dangerous to sailors, but that it is highly destructive to sea-going steamers. Were a mishap of the kind to befall a merchant ship the surprise would not be so great but when we reflect that Her Majesty's vessels are in every instance furnished with the most skillful navigators, the best charts, an efficient crew, high steam power, and all known appliances for assuring the safety of

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, February 5, 1867.

SCENES IN IDAHO.

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A Lesson Twice Taught.

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The Reform Meeting.

We yesterday made brief allusion to the Reform demonstration in London. It was a failure, so far as numbers were concerned...

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Feb. 5.

The Chief Justice Petition.

By some oversight, the petition to the Governor asking for the retention among us of Chief Justice Needham has never been published...

Loss of the British Bark Envoy.

H.M.S. Mutine, on Wednesday, brought from Tahiti three seamen, late of the bark Envoy, Captain Murphy, which vessel was wrecked on Starbuck Island...

THE CONCERT IN AID OF THE FEMALE INFIRMARY.

It is probable that the concert for the benefit of the above institution, which has already been announced to take place at the Boys' Collegiate School on Tuesday next...

WHAT NEXT?—AND NEXT?—An Eastern despatch in the Alta says that Felix O'Byrne has been again arrested in New York for swindling and forging checks.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—Our ingenious friend of the N.W. Examiner thus neatly corrects a slight mistake that he lately made: "In speaking of the arrival of the Malacca, we stated that that vessel crossed the bar at the 'lowest tide.' The reading should have been—the lowest high tide."

INCORRECT.—The reported death of the Empress Carlotta turns out to have been incorrect. The lady is alive, and has entirely recovered her health.

FOR THE RIVER.—The steamer Enterprise sailed for the river yesterday at six a.m. She will return to-day with a return mail and such passengers as may offer.

CAPE COLONY.—Lady Woodhouse, wife of the Governor, died on the 6th of November aged 48 years. Her illness had been long and painful.

THE PUBLIC are admitted by ticket to the Council Chambers, and each member is limited to two tickets. What nonsense!

THE AUSTRALIAN CROPS will exceed by 100,000 tons the requirements of the country.

N. P. WILLIS, the American poet and dandy, is dead at the age of 60.

A VICTORIA BOY IN A NEW ROLE.—We find the following favorable mention of a Victoria "boy" in the San Francisco Dramatic Chronicle:—"Charles de Lacy, of this city, has written an original play in four acts and a prologue especially for Miss Alice Kingsbury. Charles de Lacy and Marcus Mayer have written and dramatised the following: 'The Wager,' a new play, in four acts; also, a dramatization of Charles Dickens' novel of 'Our Mutual Friend.' The above pieces will shortly be brought out at Maguire's Opera House." The Daily Times also contains favorable mention of the new play. Mr Mayer is a printer, and served his time in this office. He is evidently a rising young man.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE OFFICERS OF H. M. S. MUTINE.—Commander, William Swinburn; Lieutenants, R. B. Nicholais, P. C. Johnstone, R. C. Townsend; Master, E. B. D'Arcy; Surgeon, J. Martin, M. D.; Paymaster, T. D. Nettleton; Chief Engineer, G. Kent; Asst. Surgeon, W. Grant, M. D.; Asst. Paymaster, C. F. Roberts; Midshipmen, W. Mackay, A. Pigott, C. W. Dickinson; E. H. Arden; Master's Assistant, H. Baehler; Clerk, B. Mathias; Engineer, E. Lilley; Asst. Engineer, W. Pettit.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.—The memorial asking Congressional aid for the Sutrö Tunnel has passed both Houses of the Nevada Legislature. The tunnel is intended to drain many miles of mining ground.

A WHOPPER!—We find the following novel notice in the San Francisco Examiner:—"BIRTH—January 24th, the wife of H. C. Thompson of a son—eleven pounds in weight

sailed on the 8th October.

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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 5, 1867.

English Mail Summary.

The great Reform demonstration in Beaufort House grounds proved a very great failure, and is so pronounced by even the Reform organs. The highest estimated number present, according to the Times, was 25,000, which fell just 175,000 short of the number expected.

The residence of Mr Lewis was the scene of joyous merriment on Friday evening. It being the tenth anniversary of the marriage of Mr and Mrs Lewis—their 'Tin Wedding'—their friends had prepared a surprise party to celebrate the happy event.

Several parties have lately arrived in Walla Walla from the Kootenay country. They report that mining operations had been suspended for the winter.

belonging to one of his children, loaded it with a Minie-rifle ball, rested the cannon on his dead wife's breast, touched the charge off with a match, and blew a hole through his body.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, Jan. 31st. TIN WEDDING.—The residence of Mr Lewis was the scene of joyous merriment on Friday evening.

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FROM THE FRASER.—The Enterprise returned from the Fraser last evening with about 30 passengers. There is no news from the upper country. The Council was to meet at 3, yesterday.

THE "METROPOLIS."—Advices received by the Mutine, from Honolulu, of date 8th January, state that the bark has been sold, and placed under the Hawaiian flag.

NAVAL.—By the last Gazette we learn that the iron-clad Zealote, sailed from England for the Pacific station, on the 8th of December last.

SUPPOSED WRECK IN THE STRAITS.—On Thursday last a ship's boat, painted white, a box filled with apples, portions of a vessel, and a few pieces of lumber came ashore at Clallam Bay, W. T., near the Fuca Strait coal mine.

THE CHASSEPOT MUSKET.—The Patrie gives a few additional details respecting the Chassepot musket; it weighs only three kilograms (6 lbs.), and it can discharge as many as 50 bullets in four minutes.

THE "ACTIVE."—The steamship Active arrived at 7 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning, after a splendid run of 3 1/2 days from San Francisco. The Active brings 26 passengers, a fine freight and the mails.

VICTORIA DANCING ASSEMBLY.—The regular monthly Soiree Danseante of this well-known and popular institution will take place on next Monday evening.

WHITE PAPER.—The Active brought us a large supply of English white paper, from bond at San Francisco, and we shall take care not to run short again in a hurry.

THE SHIP REVERIE, from San Francisco for Nanaimo, arrived yesterday morning and will be towed up by the Isabel.

SALE OF AN INSECT.—At noon, to-day, Mr McCrea will sell at his rooms the well-known steamer 'Fly'; terms cash.

LECTURE.—Commander Porcher of H M S Sparrowhawk, will deliver a lecture before the Mechanics Institute this evening.

A HOAX.—The reported earthquake at Fort Klamath is all a hoax.

THE FIDELITE sailed from Portland yesterday.

Australia.

A new gold field of great extent has been discovered at the Weddin mountains, about 280 miles from Sydney. The Government officials report that it will give employment to a large number for three or four years.

The Hon. Robert Johnson, member of the Legislative Council, died very suddenly on the 6th of December.

Clark's gang of bushrangers are still continuing their depredations in the southern district. They robbed two mails during the month. One of the robbers, named Cornell, has been captured and fully committed for trial.

The yield of the gold fields, as indicated by the escort returns, shows that a falling off has taken place during the present year, as compared with that of last year, the amount being; 1865, 230,934 ounces; 1866 194,937 ounces.

in the American trade, and H. H. Eldier, Chilean Consul.

The receipt of contributions to the Paris Exhibition has ceased. The number of exhibitors is larger than on any previous occasion.

The first general Synod on the Anglican Church commences its sittings on the 10th. The new Roman Catholic Bishops of Dentlam and Goulburn, have been well received at their new spheres of labor.

VICTORIA. The Inter-Colonial Exhibition has proved a great success, and attracts visitors from all parts of Australia.

Barke, the bushranger, has been hanged at Melbourne, for the murder of Mr Hunt.

The 'Barb' won the Melbourne Cup, the second longest race of the year. 'Smuggler,' carried off by 'Fisherman,' won the Queen's Plate.

Representatives of the riflemen of three colonies are now in Melbourne to compete for the challenge shield and the rifle championship of the colonies.

Very heavy floods are reported in the newly settled districts in the far north.

Harvest prospects are as good as anticipated, and the wheat crop will leave fully 100,000 tons surplus over requirements for local consumption; flour, £12 to £14; wheat, 4s 7d to 4s 8d.

QUEENSLAND. The Government are issuing Treasury bills value £1, to meet the crisis which has arisen, through the failure of the Agra Bank to carry out its engagement to negotiate a loan.

Governor and Lady Boncom are visiting New South Wales; her ladyship's health is precarious.

Traces of Leichardt have been found on the Gulf of Carpentaria, and part of a skull close to a tree marked with the lost explorer's mark.

H. M. S. Salamander has recently discovered several fine harbors on the northern coast.

Cotton and sugar planting is being carried on more extensively this season than ever before.

A meeting of the Legislative Assembly has determined to petition his Excellency to assemble Parliament as soon as possible.

NEW ZEALAND. The Hokitiki gold fields continue to yield very largely, and all the miners are reputed to be doing well.

A disastrous fire occurred at Christchurch, on the 6th of November, resulting in the destruction of property to the amount of £35,000.

A soldier of the 14th was tried by Court martial, at the camp Otauhu, New Zealand, for being in the presence of his officers, uttering a violent invective against her Majesty the Queen; he was sentenced to be drummed out of the regiment and imprisoned for five years.

Platinum has been found to exist in considerable quantities amongst the iron sand on the sea coast of Southland, and in which sand gold is also obtained.

The East Coast rebellion has been more promptly put down than any native outbreak that has ever occurred in the Colony.

The Governor himself took command of the New Zealand troops raised amongst the settlers, and one by one the Maori strongholds fell without the interference or aid of the imperial forces.

The Tauranga quarrel about the confiscated land, or rather the ceded block of land, seems likely to produce a regular war in that district, and will only be ended by a fight of the same kind as that at Te Ranga, and the wholesale confiscation of the rebels' land.

The twentieth session of the Auckland Provincial Council was opened on November 25th, in the Council Chambers, by his honor and Superintendent, Frederick Whitaker.

There was a large attendance of members, and the strangers' gallery was crowded by persons anxious to hear the opening address of the session.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in New Zealand opened its annual sitting in St. Andrew's Church, Auckland. There was a large congregation assembled.

A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of Mr James, the defaulting clerk of the New Zealand Steam Navigation Company. The amount of his defaultations had not been ascertained.

A Man with a Grievance!

Messrs Editors:—It appears from this morning's paper that the President of the Elocution and Debating Class of the 'Literary Institute' has a 'grievance'; it is the way with some people, to parade their re- vactions and annoyances to the whole world; others prefer to keep those matters in the bosom of their own family.

Politics in the Debating Class.

Messrs. Editors:—Permit me through your paper to make a remark or two in relation to the communication of Mr John I. Cochrane in yesterday morning's issue.

Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Dec 29—Heavy gales from the southeast since Thursday night. Telegraph poles have been prostrated and other damage done. Several vessels have been damaged at the wharves.

Mexico.

New York, January 22d.—The Herald's Vera Cruz correspondence says a force of fifty negroes and Algerines had burned the villages of Jamapa and Cataste under orders from the French Commandant at Vera Cruz.

A severe conscription is going on at the Capital. Maximilian intends going to Madera (Madaira) in case a National Congress does not sustain him.

Maximilian had issued another proclamation condemning in the strongest terms the conduct of General Sedgwick.

Both the French and Mexican flags wave over the Fort and Custom House at Vera Cruz. The Liberals are encamped within twelve miles of Vera Cruz. There have been no hostilities.

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"Facts and Acts."

In the Governor's late speech we perceive that mention is made of several Acts that in the opinion of His Excellency should be repealed, and others that should be extended over the United Colony.

The want of a Lien Law has always been seriously felt by mechanics and working men in both sections and the passage of a proper bill should early engage the attention of the Council.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD

It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, and is composed of herbs only, it can be given to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package. THYER'S.

EMIL FRESS, Wholesale Druggist, Sole Agent, 410 Clay St. San Francisco, Cal.

