

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 2, 1864.

OPENING OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[From the British Columbian.]

At a quarter past 2 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, the 21st January, 1864, the members of the Legislative Council being in their places...

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of confirming by these acts of justice and humanity the fidelity and attachment of the native tribes to Her Majesty's rule.

I have endeavored, so far as the circumstances of the Colony would permit, to give effect to Her Majesty's instructions, enjoining that the attention be paid to the encouragement of religion and morality; but in a Colony to which persons of every religious persuasion are invited to resort, it is impossible, without injustice to some, to establish a dominant or endowed Church.

I have also to recommend that provision be made for the formation and maintenance of Schools in all parts of the Colony requiring such aid.

I shall soon lay before you a communication from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, containing proposals, on the part of the Atlantic and Pacific Transit and Telegraph Companies, for establishing Telegraphic and Postal communication between British Columbia and the head of Lake Superior, and also of the answers returned by Her Majesty's Government to these proposals.

I have to recommend this project to your favorable attention, as the conditions are not unreasonable considering the magnitude of the undertaking, and the advantages which this Colony will reap from the faithful execution of the enterprise.

The estimates for the year 1864 will be laid before you in a few days. They have been prepared with the utmost regard to economy consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

It appears by the accompanying statement from the Treasurer, that the expenditure of the Colony for the year 1863, as far as can at present be ascertained, amounts to the sum of £192,860, as shown in the following abstract:

Debtor balance from 1862. 9,302 Redemption of Road Bonds. 12,650 Repayment of advances to Imperial Government. 7,000

satisfaction to the aid of your counsel and advice, and I trust that our decisions may all tend to the advancement of the public good, and of the true and substantial interests of this Colony.

At the conclusion of the above speech, Judge Begbie who was in attendance, arose in the members, when he declared the Council duly organized, and competent to proceed to the transaction of business.

His Excellency bowed to the Council, and retired amid applause followed by the Judge. Attorney General Cress, in the absence of the Colonial Secretary, took the chair, and introduced an ordinance confirming the acts of the Governor subsequent to the issue of the Orders in Council establishing the Legislative Council, remarking at the same time, that in conformity with the usual practice, it was necessary to read a bill the first time at the first sitting, to establish the right of discussion, which he asked permission of the Council to do.

Mr. Homer, member for this city, rose and said that as it was proper that rules and regulations for the guidance of the Council in its proceedings should be adopted before proceeding to general business, he would move for the appointment of a committee to draft the same.

Having been refused admittance yesterday we are unable to place before our readers more than a meagre outline of what was done. When the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, Mr. Homer rose and objected to the power exercised by the President on the previous day in adjourning the Council.

Mr. Hamley moved for a committee to prepare a reply to His Excellency the Governor's speech. The motion was supported by Mr. Brew, and the following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. Hamley, Brew, O'Reilly, Homer and Holbrook.

Mr. Homer moved, seconded by Mr. Ball, for a committee to draft rules of order to regulate the proceedings of the Council. Messrs. Brew, Homer, Sanders, Ball and Orr were appointed.

The little progress made by the Russians in subduing the insurrection in Northern Poland, is shown by a dispatch from Wilna, dated 10th November, which is published in the official Journal. The day after the French Emperor's speech the Russians mockingly told the women who were asking mercy for their husbands or sons, to go to the French Emperor, who will free their relatives and put the Russians into prison in their place.

The land of the village of Ibiary, which had been burnt by order of Mouravieff, has been distributed among Raskolniks. The former inhabitants who have consented to fall alive to the hands of the enemy, they will murder you little by little, my father; spare the shame to your family of surrendering yourself to our foes.

Radom. The poor wretched daughter faints on the body of her expiring father, and the Russians, removing it forcibly, left her senseless. The old hero had faced death in this year alone 46 times.

Whole populations of villages in Lithuania are being forcibly transported to the steppes of the Ural. The inhabitants of Klanzyki, Szaliezki and Sayfany, consisting of 57 families, were thus transported a short time back. Their property was confiscated and sold, and the proceeds applied to the expenses of journey.

The insurgents have lately met with several successes. The corps in the palatinate of Lublin, under Ruzki and Cwick, have gained an important victory at Chelm, and a Russian magazine at Krasnyy was burnt by Ruzki's cavalry. Prince Wittgenstein has been again defeated in the palatinate of Kalisz, and large reinforcements have been sent him.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Warsaw, Nov. 10. Three hundred persons were sent to Siberia to-night; this morning, on the other hand, the town were in a state of gaiety; the women opening, in accordance with orders, in those extravagant bright colors which alone are to the taste of savages.

Mr. Orr gave notice that he will bring in a bill for the construction of a bed-rock drain on Williams Creek.

Mr. Holbrook gave notice that he will move for the amendment of a bill introduced since 1860; also, that he will bring in a bill for the relief of the Douglas lot owners; also, that he will bring in a bill for the improvement of the Harrison Rapids, and a complete survey of the same, and to borrow money for the purpose.

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Mouravieff has given orders to destroy all the houses and estates in the country that do not belong to villages or towns. A heavy tax has been imposed on the estate of Count Tyszkiewicz, a boy ten years old.

The following ladies have been sent to Siberia: — Mdlle. Skarzynska, because her brother is an insurgent; Mdlle. Poradowska, because she wrote to her relatives that the inhabitants of Wilna are oppressed; and Marianna Misiwicz, with her daughter.

The Central Committee of the Polish cause has addressed a petition to the French Senate, asking for the recognition of the Poles as belligerents.

The following correspondence has passed between Her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor of the French: (Translation.) Madam, my Sister.—In face of the events which daily arise and press themselves on attention I deem it indispensable to impart my whole thoughts to the Sovereigns to whom the destiny of nations is confided.

Such was the object of the Treaty of Westphalia in the 17th century, and of the negotiations of Vienna in 1815. It is in this last foundation that the political edifice of Europe now rests; and nevertheless, your Majesty is not ignorant, it is crumbling to pieces on all sides.

Summation to the throne by Providence and the will of the French people, but brought up in the school of adversity, it is perhaps, less allowable for me than for others to ignore the rights of sovereignty and the legitimate aspirations of peoples. Thus I am ready, without any preconceived system, to bring to an International Council a spirit of moderation and justice, the ordinary portion of those who have undergone so many different trials.

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THE NOMINATION.

The nomination of a candidate to fill the vacant seat in the House of Assembly, took place yesterday in the open space near Martin's hardware store, on Fort Street, and drew together one of the largest attendances of electors which we have yet seen collected in Victoria.

Mr. Gibb's name was proposed, and Mr. Gibb, Mr. Selim Franklin, as a fit and proper person. Mr. Thos. Douglas—I second him. [Laughter.] Dr. Powell proposed William Martin Seabury, as a man who had been tried, and not found wanting.

Mr. W. E. Stannard seconded, and strongly urged upon the electors the claims of Mr. Seabury to their suffrages. He put forward cogent reasons why they should not support Mr. Franklin, and as for Mr. Welch, he thought it needless to refer to his chances of success, as he had none. [Laughter.] Mr. W. E. Cooper, after passing a compliment to the late member, Mr. Ridge, proposed Mr. Alfred James Welch.

Mr. Layzell seconded the nomination. He referred to Mr. Franklin as a pioneer of '58 with himself. His (Mr. Franklin's) acts were known to all, and he would say nothing about him one way or the other. He then proceeded to scrutinize Mr. Seabury's acts in the Council, and said he had no voice of his own; he had been led by the nose. [Hisss, mingled with groans and applause.] Mr. Layzell went on to criticize the various acts to which Mr. Seabury had been a party in the Council, and concluded by urging the claims of Mr. Welch to the seat.

No other candidates having been proposed, Mr. Franklin addressed the electors as follows: Fellow citizens and electors, I am too happy and proud to meet my fellow citizens on this occasion. I have been with you a long time and have nothing to desire, but to promote the good of the country and your good. I won't make a long speech, you know me well. [A voice, too well.] I have been misrepresented with reference to my personal, not public character, and I wish to have those aspersions put to rights; I am not a politician, only a fellow colonist with you.

Mr. Seabury then took up and enlarged upon the following subjects: Free Port.—His views on this subject were well known. He believed our prosperity was dependent on its continuance. Crown Lands.—He considered that the crown lands should be the property of the colony, but what was the case? A large proportion of the best lands had been disposed of and the conditions, for the conveyance of the remainder, were, that we should pay a heavy civil list. One item at the head of this list was \$15,000 for a governor; he asked why should we contribute towards the payment of the governor, but the crown having disposed of those lands somehow or other, they should pay the greater portion of his salary. The home government had done nothing for this colony and had no claim whatever to make an entirely self-supporting colony.

A voice—Will you take one of the first batch? [Great laughter.] Mr. F.—No, I don't want to do that. Mr. Franklin concluded by avowing himself an Independent candidate, ready to support good measures, from whatever source they emanated, and to oppose bad ones, whether originated by the government or individual members.

Daniel Seabury rose in favor of a paid lecturer in England? Ans.—I am. Mr. Fell and others—Will you be prepared to support a thorough examination into Crown Lands, and an inquiry into the way in which they have been disposed of?

Mr. Franklin answered in the affirmative. [H. Gillard—Will you assist Mr. Fell to get the land he jumped? [Laughter.] F. F. D. (in stentorian but brandy-faded tone)—What about reciprocity? I am a British subject, that's my question! [Roars of laughter, during which a hoop was thrown over F. F. D. and his nearest neighbor, which created much diversion.] In reply to Mr. Thorne Mr. Franklin said he thought the present taxation too high and not fair or equal. He would go in for economy.

Mr. Gibb here came forward and spoke on a question of vetacity. Mr. G. said he was one of those who called upon Mr. Franklin and he (Mr. Franklin) said he would support the bill; he never said he was opposed to it. [Hear!] Mr. Gibb was told to ask a question, and not make a speech. Mr. Franklin then explained that he had opposed granting full privilege to aliens, Messrs. Lester and Gibb came to him again, and he told them he would vote for a term after five years, but his opinions were unchanged. It did not follow that because the bill passed an alien must go into the House. It rested with the people to say whether they would send them there.

Mr. Seabury next came before the electors and was received with three hearty cheers. He thanked the electors for their cordial reception, and remarked that he would not make a long speech. He would inform the electors that he was not a Sir Robert Peel, [laughter], but he would promise them that they might always know where to find him. Many points alluded to by Mr. Franklin were the same as his own, but he thought if they could enter the House together, they would often be found voting on opposite sides. Mr. Seabury then took up and enlarged upon the following subjects: Free Port.—His views on this subject were well known. He believed our prosperity was dependent on its continuance.

Crown Lands.—He considered that the crown lands should be the property of the colony, but what was the case? A large proportion of the best lands had been disposed of and the conditions, for the conveyance of the remainder, were, that we should pay a heavy civil list. One item at the head of this list was \$15,000 for a governor; he asked why should we contribute towards the payment of the governor, but the crown having disposed of those lands somehow or other, they should pay the greater portion of his salary. The home government had done nothing for this colony and had no claim whatever to make an entirely self-supporting colony.

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Mr. Seabury concluded by passing a high eulogium on the British constitution. It was the most liberal and at the same time the most conservative in the world. Britons were united as one man under that constitution; he was a lover of it, and would yield to none in loyalty and attachment to British institutions.

Mr. F. Forrester—Are you in favor of the Firemen's Exemption Act? Mr. S.—I am glad you have alluded to that. I am most decidedly in favor of exempting the firemen to whom the town owes so much, from all jury duty.

Mr. Seabury retired from the hustings amid much applause. Mr. A. J. Welch said he had been bitterly opposed by both Colarist and Chronist, particularly the latter—for what reasons, he need not explain to the public. He had been urged by the papers to retire in favor of Mr. Seabury, but he had been the first in the field, and it was Mr. Seabury that was interfering with him with Mr. Seabury [derisive laughter]. Interested parties had tried to drag Mr. Seabury from the retirement of selling medicines (loud groans and hisses). Mr. F. Forrester—Mr. Fell is going to make pills for him. [Laughter.] Mr. Welch said he was determined to stand his ground and pull the last man. (A voice—That's easy done!) If the electors thought him worthy to represent them he would do so honestly and to the best of his ability. (A voice—Go home and make sour beer. [Laughter.] Mr. Welch then picked up Mr. Franklin, without gloves, showing up his conduct as chairman of the Gordon defalcation committee, and his vacillating policy in regard to the Alien Bill, and other important public questions. He derided having had any understanding with Mr. Franklin or his committee. Mr. Welch went on at much length to expound his views, and was very patiently listened to, but owing to the cold the reporters found it difficult to continue their notes.

No other candidates coming forward, the Sheriff called for a show of hands for Mr. Franklin, when not more than two or three dozen hands were raised, a result which produced shouts of laughter from the assembled multitude. A show was then called for Mr. Seabury, when a forest of hands were held up from all parts of the crowd. The next call was for Mr. Welch, when every one present, the friends of the other two candidates included, raised their hands, many throwing up both fists, amid uproarious laughter. The spirit of the evening showed hands to be in favor of J. Welch, and a poll was demanded for the other two candidates.

FREE TRADE IN FRANCE.—The impulse given to French commerce and industry by the abolition of the system of protection in every day becoming more manifest to the manufacturers of Paris. The exports from the 1st of January to the 1st of October exceed the amount of the entire exports for the year 1862. England and Belgium have particularly contributed to this development of the French industry. England has taken her part and figured silks, merinos, articles of plain dresses, mercury, ribbons, linen and cotton cloths, bleached and unbleached; gilt and plated bronze, jewellery, clocks and watches, porcelain, a quantity of chemical ingredients, such as potash, chloride of lime, nitrate of soda and sulphate of copper; refined sugar, dressed skins, and a variety of basket work. It is fully expected that the exports to England this year will amount to 100,000,000 francs more than of the last. The exports to Belgium for the first nine months of the present year are equal to those of the entire twelve months of 1862. The exports consisted chiefly of fine pearls, gilt bronzes, wrought metal, plated ware, cutlery, tin, tin-patching, fine and common porcelain, chemical and surgical instruments, pianos, potash, nitrate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, alum, cream of tartar, acetate of copper, common carmine, isinglass, wax candles, and caviare. Other nations in Europe and America have by their purchases benefited the French commerce to the amount of 2,800,000,000 francs, which is expected they will amount to by the end of the year.

THE FRENCH INCLADRE.—A letter from Funchal, in the Island of Madeira, of the 22d Nov., gives some details of the French iron-cased squadron which had just arrived there. The squadron sailed from Brest on the 27th Oct., with fine weather, which continued during the voyage to the Madeira. Various trials of their speed on different tacks, during four days. They first sailed in line, each ship having on the first day two, on the second, four, on the second day, six on the third, and eight on the fourth. The ship of the line Silferie barely kept the lead, performing in fourteen knots an hour on an average. The ship of the line Magenta and the frigate Couronne came next, making thirteen knots. The Napoleon, one of the best ships of the iron-cased navy, followed the Couronne. The iron-cased frigates Invariable and Normandie followed close after the Napoleon. The five iron-cased ships all behaved well, as none of them steamed less than twelve knots an hour. During the trial they made with sails the Solferie, although her masts are very low, accomplished six knots making the lead of all the others. After the sailing qualities of the ships were ascertained, an experiment was made to ascertain the consumption of coal. It appeared that each iron-cased ship can carry sufficient coal to perform 1400 nautical leagues. Vice-Admiral Pennard hoisted his flag on board the Solferie. The squadron has left Funchal for the Canary Islands, to continue their comparative trials. On the morning of their departure, the Talisman, steam-corvette, arrived from Cadiz with dispatches for Vice-Admiral Pennard, who presides over the commission appointed to watch the proceedings of the vessels.

PORT ANTONIOS SHIPPING NEWS.—The bark Gold Hunter, carrying all-sail and put back for supplies and sails. The bark Florence, ships John Jay, Herman and Emma and bark Cambridge, all put back from stress of weather. FROM THE SOUND.—The steam propelled Geo. S. Wright, Capt. Lewis, arrived last night from Port Ludlow and other ports on the Sound; she proceeds to Namsam to tow down the ship Saracen.

EUROPEAN.

The Dutch have sent twelve vessels, with 223 guns, as a reinforcement to Japan, and a further addition is expected. At Cologne, a young lady of good family was recently sentenced to a month's imprisonment for robbing a live ostrich, an inmate of the Zoological Gardens there, of some of his finest plumes.

The late King of Denmark recently ordered the vigorous prosecution of researches in the Nydamm Morass, in Sandevit. Objects of antiquity of various kinds have lately been found there. They are stated to belong mostly to the second and third centuries. On the 27th Oct., in the course of a six hours' search, besides a large Gothic vessel of war, a host of nearly thirty feet in length was brought to light. Various weapons were found at the same time, some of them lying in the boat, others around it, among which were an iron arrow-head and three swords, with rare bronze ornaments on the sheaths. The excavations are going on with success.

The Mayor's Charity.

Our worthy and popular Mayor has frequently of late been assailed in a most unjustifiable manner by our contemporary, but the unwarrantable onslaught upon that gentleman contained in its leader column of yesterday far exceeds in malignity and extreme bad taste anything which it has heretofore published. We heard nothing yesterday of all sides but expressions of unqualified indignation and disgust at this most uncalculated and unwarrantable attack. Mr. Harris' friends are legion, and the firm and independent stand which he has taken in the late complications to which he has been officially subjected, has tended to raise him still higher in public estimation with the intelligent and right-thinking portion of the community. If Mr. Harris, during the last few months of his mayoralty, voluntarily chooses to expend a certain sum for the benefit of the city in which he has achieved his prosperity, it certainly is out of place in any public journal to impugn his motives, still less to resent the Mayor's good intentions by gratuitously stating that which is not the case.

THEATRE.—Last night was one of the merriest which has been enjoyed in the theatre for many a day. The performance began with the "Maid of Orleans," followed by "Griat to the Mill," in which the chief characters were sustained by Miss Fanny Morgan and Mr. A. R. Phelps. Fanny, as the gay and charming widow, was positively bewitching, and "wicked" Mr. Harcourt (Phelps) and every body who came in contact with her, in the most laughable manner. In the final drama "Ireland as it is," she took the warm-hearted rollicking peasant girl to perfection, and the Irish jig danced by her, with Myers as Ragged Pat, was the best thing of the kind we have seen in the theatre.

Bible Society.—A full meeting of the Committee of the Victoria Auxiliary Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held Monday evening at the office of Messrs. Franklin; the Rev. E. Ordge in the chair. After receiving from the Rev. Leslie Taylor an outline of the principles by which he would desire to see the society governed in its relations with the various branches, and a few parting suggestions on matters of business detail connected with the working of the Society, it was moved by the Rev. Mr. Macle, seconded by the Rev. A. C. Garret, that this Committee desire to place on record their high appreciation of Mr. Taylor's exertions as agent of the Parent Society, and to wish him an affectionate farewell and a hearty God speed, whereunto every God may direct his steps. Carried with acclamation. The reverend gentleman briefly but earnestly thanked the Committee. Two or three notices of motion were then given and the meeting adjourned.

FREE TRADE IN BANKING.—It appears that the remarks of Dr. Folmie in favor of free trade in banking, with proper restrictions, although perfectly understood in the House, have been rather misconstrued outside. In justice to the hon. gentleman, we must state that he has throughout the debate on the Bank Note Bill, advocated free competition in banking, with proper safeguards for the protection of the public.

THE LAST DANCE.—Mr. Welch, knowing that his own chance of success is hopeless, is trying all in his power to damage Mr. Seabury, in order to secure the election of Mr. Franklin. His last dodge, through his committee, has been to challenge Mr. Seabury's qualification—a spiteful trick, but showing the animus of the man. The communication in another part of our columns, from the chairman of Mr. Seabury's committee, sets the matter completely at rest.

FOR SANGSTER ISLAND.—The steamer Otter, Capt. Swanson, will leave for Sangster Island at 12 o'clock to-night, with a number of the shareholders, as well as several mining engineers and contractors. We understand the company will give out some large contracts should the appearance of the lodes give that satisfaction which is anticipated. The steamer "Eliza Anderson" was towed out of port yesterday by the G. S. Wright. Rumor has it that the Sheriff "wanted" the former steamer, but although her steam was off, she found a friend in need and slipped the clutches of the law. LAST.—Miss Fanny Morgan has not yet recovered the diamond ring lost by her on Monday evening, in or about the theatre. A liberal reward will be paid by Mr. Ralph Phelps for its restoration.

ALL CURES MADE EASY!!!



Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds. No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicinal is applied.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and relieving pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously, either drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and supple. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed, at least three times a day, upon the part affected, by the hand, so as to penetrate to the glands, as said in several instances; this course will at once remove the inflammation, and the worst case will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions. Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system, will remove the cause of the disease, and the remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood impure, the liver becomes diseased, and being much deranged, requires purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds. Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands. Dropsical Swellings, and all other Derangements of the Throat. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed, at least three times a day, upon the part affected, by the hand, so as to penetrate to the glands, as said in several instances; this course will at once remove the inflammation, and the worst case will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions. Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system, will remove the cause of the disease, and the remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood impure, the liver becomes diseased, and being much deranged, requires purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

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