

GE RIVER
-OR-
RIBOO

Government Wagon Road
which it is easy to walk,
or in fast Stages.

running from San Francisco
of passengers, by way of
Fraser River, being under
British Colonial Governments,
is charged are very low, and
expeditiously, comfortably
veyed from Victoria to the

from San Francisco to the
a Gold Mines will derive
advantage by visiting the
OF VICTORIA. In Vic-
n supply themselves with
require, free of duty, and
cheaper than they can buy
California or Oregon.

Victoria,
to Big Bend, 473 Miles
Astoria via
Big Bend, 752 Miles

MILES
by steamer 80
Ferry, by stages, 136
Sunwap Lake, by steamer, 111
a River, at a point 30
supposed head of naviga-
tion Trail, 34
by boats 20
473

via Portland.
MILES
..... 96
..... 110
..... 190
..... 210
where the Trail from
strikes the Columbia
..... 216
..... 29
752
to the Big Bend Mines
BY WAY OF VICTORIA
nd.

respects the proba-
of Travelling from VIC-
ND, have been compiled by
well known British Colum-
Stage Proprietor:
over the Wagon Road, and
a and Des through.
Dist. Time. Rates. Meals
175...24 hrs...\$4...\$6
133...24 hrs...40... 5
120...16 hrs...10... 4
35...18 hrs... 9
ours travelling, 81.

Yale to Lake Ka-loops,
at Wayside Houses.
Dist. Time. Rate. Meals
175...24 hrs...\$4...\$6
133...5 days... 20
120...1 day... 10... 4
35...2 days... 9

own Food on Steamer-
From Yale to Lake Ka-
own Provisions on the
with them.
75...24 hrs...\$4...\$6
23...5 days... 20
20...1 day... 10... 4
35...2 days... 9

island, 1866. fe15
of the Victoria Chamber

machic Weakness
SINE.
MEDICINE for weak and
be had in the form of
OZINGERS, THE POWDER
ALTERABLE, and the
AGREABLE, and con-
the medicine. Manu-
ed by
N & SON,
hampton Row, Russell
London.
all respectable Chemists
keepers.
s Patent) MORSON'S
SOTE,
Chemicals, and all new
packed for shipment.
Trade Mark on all Pre-
le in London. M1

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 7. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1866. NO. 21.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED
EVERY MORNING
Numbers Excepted
TERMS:—
By Year (in advance).....\$10 00
Six Months, do..... 6 00
Three Months, do..... 3 60
Single Copies, 10 cents
Subscribers in Victoria will be supplied by the
carriers for 25 cents a week.

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AGENTS.
John Meakin, Nansimo
Clarkson Street, New Westminster
Bernard's Express, Queenelle, B. C.
Richard Vanwinkle
Richfield
Barkerville
Gamerontown
Clinton
San Francisco
F. A. King, Clement's Lane, London
G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London

POLITICAL POMPOSITY IN
BRITAIN.

Practical experience shows us, however
paradoxical it may appear, that the men who
dispense the law are generally the worst
law makers. There are, of course, and have
been, brilliant exceptions to this rule; but if
we take upon another after another the in-
stances where the two functions were or are combined,
we shall find as a general thing that the
judicial mind makes a very narrow and con-
tracted legislation. Vancouver Island, we
are sorry to say, affords no exception to this
rule. On the contrary, the experience of the
jurisdiction in this colony compels us to assert
that Her Majesty's Government made a serious
blunder when they admitted the Chief Jus-
tices of the Island to the Legislative Council.
We are ready to acknowledge, and we believe
we are only speaking the general sentiment,
that Mr. Needham is a valuable acquisition
to the colony as a Chief Justice, with the
exception probably of a little too much for

for the gowgas of more antiquated colonies,
and a slight disposition to relax occasion-
ally into some of the habits of the advocate
—a failing oftentimes perceived in barristers
when first donning the judicial robes—he is
well adapted to his high legal position.
When we take the learned gentleman, how-
ever, from the bench and place him in the
legislative hall, we are doing an injustice to
his legal talents and his reputation. We are
asking Paganini to make his own fiddles,
and Keen to write his own plays. There
have been manufacturing violinists before
now, and actors who gave to the world dramas
of considerable merit; but they are isolated
instances of a versatility of genius which
circumstances do not lead us to believe Mr.
Needham possesses.

Independent, however, of the confined ideas
which the continuous application to the study
of law is apt in many cases to engender,
the Chief Justice of Vancouver Island
like most of his colleagues in the Upper
House, is a man entirely destitute of colonial
experience, and also, like most of his col-
leagues, a man very difficult to break into
colonial harness—very difficult in fact to
teach. The real misfortune is he knows too
much. He knows the laws of England, he
knows her forms and ceremonies; we dare
say he could tell when Black Rod bows an
isch too little and Gold Stick makes a move-
ment too much—when the Lord Chancellor
has got his wig the tenth part of a hair-
line out of place, and when the Speaker
of the House of Commons elevates his
eye-brows beyond the orthodox limits. All
this and a great deal more we have no
doubt is within his ken, but unfortunately the
knowledge, valuable as it no doubt is in its
place, is of little use in Vancouver Island,
and least of all in making Vancouver Island
laws. This is the mistake into which our
Chief Justice has fallen; it is a similar mis-
take which makes English emigrants so often
encumber themselves with every conceivable
piece of ancient lumber on leaving home, and
adhering rigidly to the old country habits,
however inapplicable in the new land of
their adoption. Of course they all sooner or
later find out their blunder—the patriotic
youth who will at first persist in the Bond
street "make-up," whether he swelters in
Melbourne or freezes in Montreal, is obliged
after a time to relinquish his distinguishing
mark of nationality, and the fussy old man,
who looks on England as the centre of the
universe and all outside an uncivilized mass
of unintelligent matter, at last comes to the
sad conclusion that he has been mistaken,
and that nature is more impartial in her
gifts than he at first supposed. We have
therefore still hopes of Mr. Needham—we
believe, as we have said before, that he will
acquire some valuable knowledge by a resi-

dence in Vancouver Island and get rid, at the
same time of much of the old country lumber
with which his head seems just now rather
inconveniently stuffed. Until then, however,
for the sake of his reputation we would
advise him to stay away from the Legisla-
tive Council. The same advice might with
advantage be followed by several of his
legislative coadjutors, but as unlike him
they have not much of a reputation to lose, we
will not press the matter.

The first lesson which we would place be-
fore the President of the Council is that of
modesty. It becomes no man, not even him
of the greatest attainments, to put on the
garb of pompous assurance and majestic
condescension. In one way to the legisla-
tive of legislation and its imperfections, and
the colony's wants as Mr. Needham, such
garments are simply ludicrous. When we
hear him in grandiloquent style assert that if
the colony could only obliterate its legislation
for the past eighteen months a golden horizon
would loom up in the future, we are as much
amused at his recklessness. The legislation of
the past eighteen months, thanks to the ob-
structive character of the Legislative Council,
has been confined to some half dozen acts,
outside Supplies and Ways and Means.
One of these acts admitted colonial barristers
to practice in our courts on the same footing
as professional men from the United Kingdom
—a very imprudent act, perhaps, inasmuch
as besides removing an injustice it broke up
a legal monopoly. Another was the Com-
mon School Act, affording gratuitous educa-
tion to the children of the colony—a mis-
chievous measure, no doubt, on the principle
that "a little learning is a dangerous thing."
Then we have an act for the election of Mayor
and Council in Victoria, an amendment to
the Land Registry Act, an act repealing a
portion of the Telegraph Act, and an act to
amend the manner of taking verdicts in civil
cases—two of which, we believe, were
opposed by a single person in the colony,
high or low, and they have proved
themselves, the Chief Justice alone must
perceives the disastrous effects. If
we go to the money acts we find that the
act of supply, one act levying a tax on
the colony, and the act of supply, one act

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
THURSDAY, March 29.
Speaker took his seat at 4.15 p.m. Present,
Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, McClure,
Trimbale, Dickson, Ash, Cochrane, Carwell,
Cunningham. Mr. Dennis was present dur-
ing the early part of the session.

Mr. DeCosmos rose and moved that the
seat of Mr. Schim Franklin as member for
the city of Victoria be declared vacant, and
that a writ for the election of a new member
do forthwith issue. He said that by law any
member vacated his seat by absenting him-
self for more than three months without the
leave of the House, and Mr. Franklin's three
months' absence expired on the 28th inst.

Dr. Trimbale said the hon. member left
for England when the House was not in session
and the same courtesy should be shown to
him as to other members who had had six
months' leave of absence.
The Speaker read the act and thought the
interpretation doubtful.
Mr. DeCosmos also referred to the act
which declares that the seat of any member
absenting himself for three months during
the session of the House shall ipso facto va-
cate.
Mr. McClure said the seat was ipso facto
void by law and he was surprised at hon.
members raising any opposition to the obser-
vance of the rules that guided the House.
There could be no question about the mat-
ter.
Dr. Trimbale said he only asked that the
same privilege be extended to one member
as another absent member (Mr. Southgate).
The Speaker said he could not put the
motion as there was a conflict between two
acts which must first be determined. The
original act spoke of absence during the ses-
sion and the second act of absence for three
months during session.
Mr. DeCosmos contended that the course
of the House was clear under the act. The
second act by its preamble amended the
original representation act and plainly de-
fined that three months at any time while
the House was in session rendered the seat
vacant and authorized a new writ.
Dr. Ash quoted the title of the act which
was to amend the representation act and its
provisions must therefore in so far as it
amended that act take precedence. He
therefore supported the motion. (Clear,
hear)

Dr. Trimbale said he failed to see the con-
flict. It was clear by the first
act that the seat of a member who absent-
ed during a whole session his seat was vacant,
secondly, if absent for three months while
the House was in session without leave a new
writ should issue.
Dr. Trimbale said that when Mr. Franklin
left he asked him [Dr. T.] to make an
application for six months' leave, another member
promised to support it. Not believing that
there was any intention to interfere with the
seat he had neglected when the House sat
to make the application.
Mr. McClure said he could not understand
the opposition to this motion. If Mr. Frank-
lin were present and applied for the privilege
of retaining his seat the matter would stand
in a very different position; but that gentle-
man was not only present but no hon.
member could say when he would be. In the
meantime Victoria was left without its pro-
per complement of members and an injustice
was done to the constituents.

Dr. Trimbale asked how application for
leave could be made when the House was
not in session?
Mr. DeCosmos knew of no rule that allowed
an honorable member to ask for leave by
proxy.
Dr. Ash called the Speaker's attention to
the fact that the one act applied to absence
from the colony, and the other to absence
from the House.
The Speaker still maintained that he could
not put the motion while there was any
doubt.
Dr. Trimbale said he begged to call atten-
tion to another absent member. What was
saucy for the goose was sauce for the gander,
and he would make a similar motion.
Several members—Of course that's only
right and proper.
The Speaker said the cases were different.
He would look at both at the same time. If
notice had been given he would be better
prepared to give his opinion.
Mr. McClure asked by what authority the
hon. Speaker refused to put the motion.
Could he point out so extraordinary a course
in "May?"
The Speaker said that while he himself
had a doubt of the legality he could not as-
sume the responsibility of putting it.
Mr. McClure said the House and not the
Speaker was responsible.
The Speaker said that was all very fine,
but he was still responsible.

Dr. Ash seconded the motion of the hon.
member for Victoria District that the seat
of the hon. member for Esquimalt be de-
clared vacant.
The Speaker would not put the motion and
the subject dropped.

MUNICIPAL BILL.
Mr. McClure moved the first reading of a
Municipal Bill giving electoral districts in
the Island, including Comox and Cowichan,
certain municipal powers, which he stated in
substance as follows: Each district was to
have a Council of five resident landholders,
appointed by the Governor, or, on petition of
a majority of the inhabitants to the Governor,
elected. The chairman of the Council to be
ex officio a justice of the peace, with power
to swear in one or more special constables
for maintaining order and supporting the law.
The Council to have power to assess real
estate, exclusive of buildings and improve-
ments, at a rate not exceeding one per cent.
on the Government Assessment Roll of 1864,
or where no assessment had been previously

made, one per cent. on the market value—
such revenue to be expended exclusively in
the interests in which the money is raised
on roads and bridges, and for general
municipal purposes. The Road Act to be
repealed.
Dr. Trimbale thought that although the bill
might contain some very good provisions, he
did not consider it advisable to pass such a
bill without consulting the people whether
they required such elaborate machinery.
Mr. McClure said the hon. gentleman did
not understand the bill. Its object was to do
away with the present elaborate machinery
of the Road Act and form a substitute for
the Road Act.
The bill passed the first reading.

REAL ESTATE RETURNS.
On motion of Mr. Cochrane, a committee
was appointed to wait on the Colonial Secre-
tary and request that the returns asked for
by the House be printed in the next Col-
onist.

VICTORIA INCORPORATION.
The House went into committee on this
bill, Dr. Dickson in the chair.
Dr. Helmcken moved that the words
"police force" be stricken from clause 7, which
provided that the police and fire departments
should be maintained out of the municipal
funds.
A lengthy debate ensued, Messrs. Helmcken
and Trimbale defending the motion, and
Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell and McClure op-
posing it.
On a division the motion was carried.
Ayes—Ash, Trimbale, Helmcken, Coch-
rane, Carwell.
Noes—DeCosmos, Powell, McClure, Cun-
ningham.

After some wrangling as to whether clause
8 had been recommitted or not,
Dr. Trimbale moved that a clause be sub-
stituted requiring the police force, in addition
to their other duties, to carry out the municipal
regulations.
A further debate of some length was car-
ried on by the same hon. members, and after
a first motion to rise had been negatived, a
second was put by consent and carried, and
the House adjourned until Saturday.

NANAIMO AND THE MAGIS-
TRATES.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.
Sir,—That our town is without a stipendiary
magistrate and police must now be known to
all the world; at all events no efforts have
been omitted here on the part of a few
to show how much Nanaimo has been suffer-
ing from a want of Ministers' justice. Just
now two cases have come off before our two
Justices—drunken Indians both—in which
the magistrates took advantage of the oppor-
tunity to show that they were powerless,—had
no money to apply to the confinement and
feed of prisoners, nor the means, monetary
or constabulary of sending prisoners to Vic-
toria on conviction. This was done in the
most brilliant style of oratory that those two
worthies were capable of effecting. One of
the Indians had been sent to jail in Victoria,
the other, a disorderly rascal, because he was
taken into custody by one of our ordinary
citizens, was let go although the charge was
proven, and the citizen told that he was now
liable to prosecution by the Indian. The
whole truth is that until the people take the
execution of the law into their own hands no
good will ever be effected here. We must
have men of common sense and at least some
small intelligence to perform the duties of
magistrate, or let us be without them
altogether, and we will be far better gov-
erned than now.
ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

MAGISTERIAL TOADIES
TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST:
Sir,—I have often asked this question,
viz: What interests do those persons repre-
sent who have been trying of late in the
most base and unscrupulous manner to rein-
state the stipendiary magistrate, and whose
joint and labored efforts through the same
amateurs have appeared so often in your
contemporary the Chronicle. I shall take no
further notice of their sad lamentations over
the loss of the stipend (not the magistracy)
but will proceed to enquire what interest
this joint stock consolidation of from three
to seven represent. Is it the Coal Com-
pany's interest? I say emphatically, No! Is
it the interests of the property owners? I
say with equal emphasis, No! And the
proof I shall offer to sustain my position is
clear and conclusive. In the first place the
great meeting at which their forces were
hors de combat (so far as their influence in
Nanaimo was concerned) was presided over
by Mr. Bryden, the Assistant Manager of
the Company. At that meeting Mr. C. S.
Nichol, the Company's Manager, and six
others, were appointed by the Chairman to
assist Mr. Cunningham to settle the principles
of the incorporation bill. That meeting
passed a unanimous vote sustaining the ap-
pointments made by the chair, also a vote
expressing entire confidence in the commit-
tees. I will here repeat the names of the
gentlemen who were appointed to act on
this committee, lest some may have forgotten
them, viz: Messrs. C. S. Nichol, R. Dun-
smuir, H. Stone, A. Hood, C. Platt, D. W.
Gordon, and — Raper. This committee
held two meetings, which brought their del-
iberations to a close. Mr. Nicol was Chair-
man and Mr. Platt Secretary. I have been
informed by several of the committee that
there was not a point brought forward at
either of their meetings that resulted even
in a discussion, but on the contrary every
question was settled unanimously. I am
also informed that Mr. Nicol not only ex-
pressed himself warmly in favor of the bill,
but that many of his suggestions were in-
corporated in it, especially the clause allow-
ing the town clerk to act as Treasurer, As-
sessor, &c., &c. This is my proof that the
howling faction to whom I have alluded do
not represent the Vancouver Coal Co.'s in-
terests. As to the outside interests, I have

only to say that the people not only of Nan-
aimo but of Victoria are too well acquainted
with the rest of the committee to give any
credence to the anonymous correspondence of
the Chronicle, and until they send in a list of
their names, their occupations, and the in-
terests they represent, I shall consider the
case as settled, that the people and the Com-
pany are working hand in hand for the bene-
fit of the place; and I wish the editor of the
Chronicle and the guerrilla band that have
assisted him to fabricate a scandalous story
to the effect that the people of Nanaimo were
determined to resist the incorporation, to
bear in mind the facts I have stated. I
would also respectfully call the attention of
the Legislative Council to the foregoing
facts and warn them not to be misled by the
representatives of the clique faction who
have had every reason to be thankful for the
immunity they have enjoyed under the stip-
endiary system, and who are complain-
ing of the fact that when a system is inaugurated
by which men will hold responsible positions
through their own fault, that neither they nor
their chief will figure so conspicuously as
they have hitherto done in their so called
management of the public affairs of the
poor working classes (classes) of Nanaimo.
In conclusion, I would appeal to His
Excellency if he values the good will or de-
sires to promote the happiness and prosperity
of the people of this place or their loyalty to
his person, set to obstruct the passage of the
incorporation bill or throw any other unne-
cessary hindrance in our way, simply be-
cause we choose to elect a gentleman to re-
present us whose opinions we believe to be
progressive.

LOYAL SUBJECT.
MARCH 28th, 1866.
LETTER FROM COMOX.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST:
Sir,—In the Colonist of the 6th inst. "A
Comox Farmer" and "Spectator" place
wrong views of the road dispute in this dis-
trict before the public.
"A Comox Farmer" says—Mr. Edwell
talked a great deal about a road. It is
unjust to charge Mr. Edwell with neglect
of duty. He did not come here for the
purpose of laying out the road throughout the
whole settlement, but merely to designate
the line of road from the Church to Green's
Landing, which was then stopped up by
Duncan. Mr. Edwell settled this dispute by
laying out a road one chain wide from the
Church to a suitable place on Green's Slough
where he reserved a public landing. He
also pointed out a suitable place for a road
for about a mile on each side of the Church,
and it is to be regretted that he could not
stay to finish what he began.

"Spectator" must either be ignorant of the
facts or he misrepresents them. His main
objection is that the Commissioners' Roll
has been some months pending. He says the
Assessment Roll has been made out, while
the truth is so many errors appeared in it that
the Commissioners threw it out and ordered
the Assessor to prepare a correct list, which
he has not yet done. He further writes
"they laid out a road for each side of the
prairie one-half chain wide." For the upper
prairie they laid out a road one chain wide
for the greater part of the distance and then
suddenly narrowed it to one-half chain for
what reason is unknown. I challenge
"Spectator" to prove that any one wished
to have "three main roads, each one chain
wide, running through a tier of one hundred
acres claims." The thing is absurd. Or to
prove that "the pulp very nearly became a
receptacle for hats, coats, &c.;" or that
anything approaching to ill-feeling was ex-
hibited at the meeting so as to justify his
concluding remarks. They constitute a libel
on the settlement. As he has placed the
word church in italics some may blame our
preacher for allowing us to meet there, so I
think it right to state that the log hut is not
yet consecrated. As to the roads the Com-
missioners have neither the power to mark
out the roads nor to call out the settlers to
make them when marked out, granted them
by the Road Act, 1850, which is solely for
the repair and regulation of existing roads.
If they had planned the roads for the general
accommodation of the settlement, the super-
intendent of roads might possibly have con-
firmed what they had done; but no one who
knows the ground can say with "Spectator"
that for "easiness of construction and choice
of ground it could not be bettered." For
instance the branch road to the upper prairie
for a part of the way runs through a swamp,
and for the next half mile up one of the
steepest hills in the settlement, when there
could be a direct road on the level top of a
dry ridge requiring scarcely any labor. I
think that the main road ought to be a con-
tinuation of the road to Nanaimo, beginning
on the river bank opposite Khus-kus-sun
(Ford's Ranch) and extending northwards.
But it is desirable that a disinterested party
should mark it out.
The snow has now left the prairie, but
rain prevents plowing. The winter has been
very severe, numbers of cattle having died,
and greater numbers of pigs.
Respectfully yours,
ROBT. C. COLEMAN.
COMOX, 28th March, 1866.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for the week ending
24th March, 1866:—Duties \$5181 66; Ex-
port \$51 65; Harbor Dues \$138 02; Head-
money \$254 14; Tonnage Dues \$272 08;
Fees \$1. Total \$5898 55. Passengers 262.
—Columbia.

THE B. C. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL on Tues-
day strangled the Cattle Import Bill and
the resolution to remove tonnage dues from home
grown produce and manufactures. The
House will be prorogued on Tuesday.

THE NEXT STEAMER—The Columbia says
it is understood that the steamer California
would leave San Francisco yesterday or the
day before, and would be due at New West-
minster on Monday or Tuesday.

Com 1 2 3 4 5
In 1 2 3 4 5
THE BRITISH LIBRARY

The Weekly British Colonist

Tuesday, April 3, 1866.

A TWO MONTHS' REMINISCENCE.

Reminiscences are sometimes instructive as well as amusing. On the 15th of January of the present year—a little over two months ago—a debate took place in the Assembly, in Committee of Supply, on the subject of police and stipendiary magistrates. In that debate, Messrs. Cochrane, Powell and Duncan took part, and voted that the office of stipendiary magistrate of Victoria, as well as the police of the city, should be placed under the control of the Corporation. A similar motion was sustained by these gentlemen in reference to the magistracy and police of Nanaimo: A few days ago we find our advocates of municipal institutions adopting a very different programme. Not only did some of these gentlemen grow eloquent over the danger of turning the stipendiary magistrate over to the city authorities, but they voted for the recommitment of the clauses placing the police under the control of the Mayor and Council, in order that such clauses might be expunged. Yesterday Messrs. Cochrane and Duncan (Dr. Powell had left) voted against the clause in the Nanaimo Incorporation bill, giving the Council the power to "establish, regulate and maintain a police." Of course as things stand at present, to expunge this provision from the Nanaimo or Victoria Incorporation bill is virtually to destroy the measure. And yet we have these and other gentlemen of similar ideas in the Assembly talking glibly of municipal institutions. We have said that Messrs. Powell, Cochrane, and Duncan voted, little more than two months ago, for placing both Stipendiary magistrate and police under municipal control. On the motion of Mr. DeCosmos to transfer the stipendiary magistracy to the control of the corporation, Dr. Powell, according to the Colonist, said—"He had always been in favor of placing the police department under the control of the city (hear, hear), and would favor the motion, with a compromise in the salary, which he moved be \$1750." According to the Chronicle he is made to speak almost the same words. "He was always in favor of putting both the police and the stipendiary magistracy under the control of the Corporation. And as soon as a proper Incorporation Act was passed that must be done." There is not much ambiguity here nor sign of vacillation. Mr. Duncan, according to both papers, went even farther—"he was in favor of placing the police and goals (Heaven save the mark!) under the Corporation," and alluded in tones of indignation to the conduct of the police on the church reserve question, arguing if they had been under the Corporation instead of the general Government they would have made some effort to protect public right. Whither, alas, has the hifiutin fled! Have the "two short months" made as great a revolution in the hon. gentleman's feelings as they did in those of Hamlet's mother? Mr. Cochrane comes next, and we find this gentleman actually moving that the stipendiary magistracy be placed under the control of the Corporation at a fixed salary of \$1750 per annum. As a final proof of these gentlemen's determination to place the police department under the control of the city, we have their names down in the vote as follows:—Ayes—DeCosmos, Dennes, Duncan, Cochrane, Dickson, Cunningham, M'Clure, Powell; Noes—Helmcken, Carswell, Ash. We have said nothing in the foregoing of Dr. Trimble, who being chairman of the Committee of Supply, did not enlighten the House very much as to his ideas on the question at issue, but we have no reason to suppose, if we leave out the office of stipendiary magistrate, that his sentiments differed materially from those expressed by the gentlemen to whom we have particularly alluded. We would really like to know, if public men are to chop and change and swallow not only their deliberate words but their deliberate votes every month or so in the House, what is to become of legislation and representative institutions. Surely nothing could be a greater burlesque on a deliberative assembly, or tend to bring it into greater contempt. Of all the qualities that are most prized in public men is that of a steady adherence to a settled line of policy. The individuals who vote one way to-day and another way to-morrow, whose principles are as lippery as their ideas, are not only utterly useless but positively dangerous. With members like Dr. Helmcken and Dr. Ash, we know how to deal; and however much we may differ from them occasionally on general principles, we are always ready to concede to them an honesty of conviction—but with men who are like the conjurer's pea—"now you see them and now you don't see them"—the less the country has to do with them the better. We may in these remarks be doing an injustice to Dr. Powell. It is possible that this gentleman, although voting for the recommitment of the police clauses, had no idea of seeing the principle for which he had previously contended, signified in the Incorporation bill. It even proved that we have been wrong in placing him in the same category with the others, we shall take the first opportunity of making the

amends honorable. The matter will be quickly decided. To-day the question will come up again for debate, and the responsibility devolves on every member to be present either to kill or pass a proper Incorporation bill. If the police clauses be rejected the bill is dead to all intents and purposes; for we have no idea of seeing another emasculated measure foisted on the public of Victoria. If we are to be governed even in our local affairs from the Government buildings, let us accept the calamity in its entirety—anything is better than the wretched paralysis under which the city has been so long laboring.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Congressional. WASHINGTON, March 21.—In the House of Representatives, on the committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill to secure the speedy construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. WARD, of New Jersey, said the friends of deceased soldiers buried at Arlington Cemetery were apprehensive that it should reach the heirs of Gen. Lee, therefore he desired to read a letter from the Secretary of War, which states that the Arlington property was bid in for the Government at \$260,000, at a sale for unpaid taxes January 11th, 1866. The certificate of sale would soon be placed on file in the Treasury Department. The House passed the diplomatic appropriation bill, with an amendment authorizing the appointment of a solicitor for the department at an annual salary of \$3,000. The House also passed the bill to prevent railroads which have received land grants from receiving any compensation for Government business. In the Senate, Brown, of Missouri, introduced a bill to aid the construction of a railroad from Kansas City to Galveston. Ramsey, of Minnesota, presented a memorial from the Minnesota Legislature for the establishment of a port of entry at the head of Lake Superior. The Senate passed a bill providing for incorporating the Kansas Railroad Company, and also a bill to punish counterfeiting or altering any bond. Cost of Government Printing. Secretary McCulloch contends that he must have complete control over all securities and postage of New York. The Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, in the report yesterday on printing the Patent Office Report made a compromise of the amount of paper used by Government calculated to open the eyes of the public. He says it uses one-thirtieth of all printing paper used in the United States, in fact by this it is the greatest publishing house in the world. And when it goes into the market to buy it affects the whole paper trade, consequently if reductions in the quantity used by Congress were made, it would have much effect in reducing the price and lowering tariff. The President's Policy.—National Mass Meeting. Several Connecticut members had an interview with the President; among them Senator Foster and Gen. Hawley, Union candidate for Governor. The interview was of a private nature, and is reported to have been satisfactory to the callers. The President assured them he had given no intimation of a desire for the election of Senator, but on the contrary desires the success of the Union nominee, and is glad to see a disposition manifested by the people to support soldiers. The House Election Committee voted six to three that James D. Brooks is not entitled to a seat in Congress, and that Dodge is. It has been anticipated for some time that Brooks would be ousted on the ground of fraudulent votes. A call is issued by the National Union Committee of which Alexander Randall 1st Assistant Postmaster General is President, for a grand mass meeting to be held at Washington next week to endorse President Johnson. Telegraph to the West Indies. The Senate yesterday passed the bill authorising the enactment of submarine telegraph between the United States and the West Indies with exclusive privilege for 14 years. Official Appointments. The Senate yesterday confirmed a large number of appointments, among them Edward McCork of Colorado, Minister resident at the Hawaiian Islands, H. Hawkins, of Nevada, Consul at Bombay, Wm. H. Seargeant, of Oregon, Indian Agent, in the Territory of Washington; Franklin H. Head, of Utah, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for the Territory Grant, River Indians, B. L. Fairfield, of California, Agent for Mad River Indians; Jacob L. Houghton, of New Mexico, Associate Justice of the Territory of New Mexico. European. New York, March 19.—The steamship Germania, from Southampton, 7th arrived last evening. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons that the reform bill would apply to England and Wales. He hoped then to state the course to be taken in regard to Scotland. The Lord Chancellor's bill to make parties to a divorce suit complainants to answer any questions as to whether they have not committed adultery, was vetoed. The London Times says: The courage and decision exhibited by President Johnson in refusing his assent to the Freedman's Bureau Bill, confirms the respect in which his policy has been held in England, and will entitle him to credit as one of the ablest statesmen who have ever conducted a great nation successfully through a crisis by firmness, moderation and wisdom. The prospectus of a new company has been issued. It is called the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, with £600,000 capital, for laying a new cable and raising the old one, introduced by Morgan & Co., with Mr. Peabody on the board of directors. It is rumored that Prince Couza has addressed the Great Powers, protesting against his forced abdication and soliciting their assistance, to obtain his reinstatement. Couza has arrived at Vienna. The Porte claims authority to intervene in the Principalities on account of the dissension between political parties. Masses of troops are being concentrated at Widdin, Prest, Chokos and Silistria. Paris has been selected for the Conference on the Principalities. Three regiments of Cossacks have reinforced the Russian corps of observation on the Moldow Chain frontier. Reinforcements were dispatched from Bucharest and Jassy, and military order established along the frontier of the Pruth. Spain has demanded of Portugal the extradition of Spanish soldiers who had taken refuge in Portugal. Portugal hesitates to reply. Two regiments from Rome will return to France in April. A Montreal dispatch says that the excitement among the bank depositors during last week nearly exhausted the bank funds and would have crippled them but for Government aid. Depositors living fifty miles distant, came in hot haste to draw their little balances. PORTLAND, March 19.—The steamer Peruvian from Liverpool via Londonderry March 9th, arrived this evening. The House of Commons passed the bill for the abolition of church rates to a second reading, by 285 against 252. The announcement of the vote was received with loud cheering. It is thought the vote indicates an early solution of the question, although the present bill will doubtless be rejected by the House of Lords, as usual. The London Post asserts that public feeling is dead about reform. The Times continues to protest against dealing with parliamentary reform. News from West India Islands. New York, March 20.—Further advices from Havana, per steamer Manhattan, state that the numerous recent fires throughout the Island, are attributed, by one of the Havana journals, to negro incendiaries. The discovery of a plot on the part of the slave traders to destroy one of the Havana newspaper offices, is reported. The further progress of the Royal Commission in their work of investigating the Jamaican revolution, is reported in the Herald's Kingston correspondent. Abundant evidence, it is said, has already been produced to show that the affair was not morally a sudden and unprovoked outbreak, but a deliberately organized rebellion, with the ultimate design of murdering or driving from the Island all of the whites. Members of the committee are reported to have left for England on the 26th inst. The entire British West India squadron are ordered to Halifax. A strong feeling in favor of the annexation of the Island of Jamaica to the United States, is manifesting itself among the people of that Island. In Hayti, sixty persons charged with being concerned in the revolutionary movements that Republic, have been arrested, and it is supposed that twenty of them would be executed. An Envoy Caught by Guerrillas. New York, March 20.—M. Saillard envoy from Napoleon, had left on his return to France. One of the Belgian envoys was caught by guerrillas en route to Vera Cruz. A concentrated effort will be made by the Imperial troops to clear the Rio Grande of guerrillas, and re-establish communication with the interior. AFFAIRS IN MEXICO. New York, March 20.—Advices per steamer Marietta, from Vera Cruz, show that the promised Imperial pacification of the country is as far as ever from realization, and the Republicans still maintain the contest with the invaders, and nearly all their stations with stubbornness and ability. Not the slightest indications of the withdrawal of the French is yet apparent. Additional Mendez over the Republicans in Michoacan is claimed to have been far more important than was at first reported, and he afterwards had a brilliant reception at Marlia in honor thereof. Gen. Mendez says himself he fought the bands of several chiefs combined, that he had a hard battle and that his losses were severe. Confirmation is furnished of the critical position of the Imperialists at Chiempé. The Republicans are threatening the town, bringing their force within some 30 miles of it, in the Pacific States, the Imperialists

to England and Wales. He hoped then to state the course to be taken in regard to Scotland. The Lord Chancellor's bill to make parties to a divorce suit complainants to answer any questions as to whether they have not committed adultery, was vetoed. The London Times says: The courage and decision exhibited by President Johnson in refusing his assent to the Freedman's Bureau Bill, confirms the respect in which his policy has been held in England, and will entitle him to credit as one of the ablest statesmen who have ever conducted a great nation successfully through a crisis by firmness, moderation and wisdom. The prospectus of a new company has been issued. It is called the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, with £600,000 capital, for laying a new cable and raising the old one, introduced by Morgan & Co., with Mr. Peabody on the board of directors. It is rumored that Prince Couza has addressed the Great Powers, protesting against his forced abdication and soliciting their assistance, to obtain his reinstatement. Couza has arrived at Vienna. The Porte claims authority to intervene in the Principalities on account of the dissension between political parties. Masses of troops are being concentrated at Widdin, Prest, Chokos and Silistria. Paris has been selected for the Conference on the Principalities. Three regiments of Cossacks have reinforced the Russian corps of observation on the Moldow Chain frontier. Reinforcements were dispatched from Bucharest and Jassy, and military order established along the frontier of the Pruth. Spain has demanded of Portugal the extradition of Spanish soldiers who had taken refuge in Portugal. Portugal hesitates to reply. Two regiments from Rome will return to France in April. A Montreal dispatch says that the excitement among the bank depositors during last week nearly exhausted the bank funds and would have crippled them but for Government aid. Depositors living fifty miles distant, came in hot haste to draw their little balances. PORTLAND, March 19.—The steamer Peruvian from Liverpool via Londonderry March 9th, arrived this evening. The House of Commons passed the bill for the abolition of church rates to a second reading, by 285 against 252. The announcement of the vote was received with loud cheering. It is thought the vote indicates an early solution of the question, although the present bill will doubtless be rejected by the House of Lords, as usual. The London Post asserts that public feeling is dead about reform. The Times continues to protest against dealing with parliamentary reform.

AMMUNITION. ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes, Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefauchaux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres. Jacobs' Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Celts, Deane's, Tranter's, Adams' and other Revolvers. BALL CARTRIDGES For Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's, and other breech-loaders. Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft refined Lead. Mechanically fitted projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles. ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's Inn, London, W.C. Wholesale only.

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Caution. Lea & Perrin's WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. & P. ROBINSON. L. & P. will proceed against any one who manufactures or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement on their rights. Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. Sole Wholesale and Export for the Provinces, Worcester, Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, etc. etc. and Grocers and Oilmen universally. Agents for VICTORIA, V.I.

were still confined to a few posts, the Republicans holding all the country. The latter had boldly attacked the garrison at Mazatlan on three occasions in five weeks. Lieut. Maury, Maximilian's minister of colonization, had left for England.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, a certain remedy for diseases of the skin—Ringworm, scurvy, scrofula, or king's evil, sore heads, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject, cannot be treated with a more safe and speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which act so peculiarly on the constitution, and so purify the blood that those diseases are eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure is obtained. They are equally efficacious in the cure of tumours, burns, scalds, glandular swellings, ulcers, wounds, rheumatism, contracted and stiff joints. These medicines operate mildly and surely. The cure effected by them is not temporary or apparent only, but complete and permanent.

TARGET. Represents average shooting at 500 yards with ELEY'S ENFIELD CARTRIDGES. AMMUNITION. ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes, Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefauchaux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres. Jacobs' Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Celts, Deane's, Tranter's, Adams' and other Revolvers. BALL CARTRIDGES For Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's, and other breech-loaders. Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft refined Lead. Mechanically fitted projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles. ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's Inn, London, W.C. Wholesale only.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. A confidently recommended as a simple but powerful tonic and gentle aperient. They act as their operation; safe under any circumstances; and to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World. *Orders to be made payable London at 23 law Government street. Agent for Victoria, W. M. SEABY, Chemist.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST. LONDON. Publish monthly a Prices Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparation, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Supplies. This is the most complete list ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, upon application. *As the latest fluctuations of the market are always noted, this List is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons. 1427

Any one can use Them. A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of JUDSON'S Simple Dyes. Ten colours, Prices, 6d., 2s., 6d., and 1s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies. WHOLESALE DEPOT—19, Coleman St., London E.C.2

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness! PEPSEINE. THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion may be had in the form of PEPSEINE, WINE, AND LOZENGES. The PEPSEINE LOZENGES are VERY AGREEABLE, and in convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. And may be obtained at all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers. GELATINE (Morson's Patent) MORSON'S KREOSOTE. And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment. *See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations. Orders to be made payable in London. m

59 Mile House, Cariboo. SAUL & CO'S. Friends and the Traveling Public will find them at their old stand, 59 Mile House, and also at the Lochmond House, (Late McMURPHY), Which they have purchased. Comfortable Accommodations. First-Class Liquors, &c. CALL AND SEE US. SAUL & CO. m4 1m

FRESH Garden & Field Seeds GUARANTEED. JAY & CO'S CAREFULLY SELECTED stock of the above from the best EUROPEAN and AMERICAN markets, is now ready, and they solicit the early orders of their friends in British Columbia, feeling assured that every article sent out by them will give entire satisfaction. Particular attention is called to their large stock of Mangold, Grass, Clover and Onion Seeds, which are of very superior quality. Fruit Trees and Bushes, Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs, Greenhouse and Garden Plants, and Standard and Dwarf Roses of every variety. *Catalogues on application. Wm12 3m

Dinnford's Fluid Magnesia. Is the great remedy for Acidity of Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations & Bilious Affections. It is the Physician's cure for RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of Fever and Febrile Irritability of Skin. It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinnford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescent Saline & Aperient. Prepared by DINNERFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON, And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World. *CAUTION.—ASK FOR "DINNERFORD'S MAGNESIA," and see that "Dinnerford & Co." is on every bottle and label. W. M. Seaby, Agent for Vancouver Island.

THE MINERS OF CARIBOO, AS HAVE NOT MET WITH MUCH OF THE GENTLEMEN AT PRESENT AT GOVERNMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, POSITION TO ABOLISH THE ROAD NEGATED BY MR. BIRCH. OBTAIN TO BEAR THE BURDEN OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—the men Mr. Birch must look for a salary fact the whole Government rests, are to be crushed by a of taxation, or driven, as hundreds of men have already been country in disgust. We cannot Mr. Birch on either his justice ment. His residence in New seems to have affected both son, in the responsible position of the Government of a agree to a system that makes a country pay double the amount demanded from the other party difficult to conceive; it is even to understand the reasons as Birch for his action. According monication to the Legislative Council, told that, owing to certain remarks made to him by lumberer prospectors of the hardships he is entailed on them by addition to the present duties impose of \$6 a ton, he has been refuse his sanction to the Council. Now let us see what will be in this overwhelming reason been so persistently used by tators around the capital. Mr. B. to impose \$6 a ton would be a the coal, lumbering and other requiring the investment of a large capital before any return can be Granting this, in what light upon the industries of Cariboo many of the projects in that re the investment of a large amount before any return can be expected the history of William's Creek of hundreds of thousands of dollars on undertakings in which en capital had to wait during months for a return? Where parts of British Columbia has fraction expended of that enorm which has been invested in the schemes for developing the mine of Cariboo? It would be vain reply. Mr. Birch himself must the industrious investments of country are a mere bagatelle wh with those of the gold mines ground, therefore, does he greater for the less? If \$6 a and impolitic on enterprises near how much more unjust and impo in the interior, where the p reported articles are more than 3000 But nobody, and certainly not the miner of Cariboo, wished to lumbering, coal, or other industri of the Lower Fraser. Every one permanent industries like these fostered rather than retarded, ar would have been perfectly satisfie them exempted from the operation ton impost. Mr. Birch, however, the suggestion either directly or officials in the Council. If be the amount or character of the p posed, being the Legislator as v Administrator of the country he had any other substitute for the thought proper. He shrinks the however, of doing what he decl desire—equalizing the taxation of He holds out a kind of hope that Lilloet and Lytton will be abo that a toll-gate will be erected instead—a measure which so far ing to equalize taxation will on effect of making the miners o bear a larger proportionate w exempting a still larger portio Lower Fraser from the general t the country. The whole affair, glancing to end—the evident pande clamor of a few selfish, foolish New Westminster—reflects any credit on the Government. We have already alluded to A disinclination to impose \$6 a ton dustries of the Lower Fraser, but we say of his proposition to con posing \$40 a ton on everything in ately that goes to the mines? If \$6 a ton a wrong and an injury to on the Lower Fraser, by what extr process of reasoning does he arr conclusion that \$40 is just and exp the people of Cariboo? Is he with the British Columbian theo more difficulties nature throws in a population the more the populati be taxed—that the more energetic become, the more they should contribute to the General Govt. It would really appear that this is the authorities of New Westmin been imbibing some of the civiliz of the Japanese, and have come to clusion that the more obstructions

The Weekly British Colonist

Tuesday, April 3, 1866

MR. BIRCH AND CARIBOO
The miners of Cariboo, as we anticipated, have not met with much consideration from the gentleman at present administering the Government in British Columbia.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—An Son and Kim Foo two Chinamen committed for trial on the Langley street robbery, were charged yesterday in the Police Court on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery that recently took place at Farm cottage, the residence of J. D. Pemberton, Esq.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL met yesterday. Present—the Honrs. Colonial Secretary (presiding); Attorney-General, Treasurer, R. Finlayson, Donald Fraser, H. Rhodes. The motion of the Hon. D. Fraser for returns of arrears of taxes due, from whom, and in respect of what property, was, after some discussion, carried.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—Mr. Herbert Gaston was charged yesterday in the police court by Mr. Joseph Frutin with assaulting him by knocking off his hat. The assault was admitted. It appeared from the statement of the parties that an altercation had taken place between them relative to some matters of business, when the complainant made some assertion which Gaston thought was a reflection on his veracity, and he thereupon committed the assault.

THE GREENADIAN.—This steamer, which is reported lost on her voyage from Liverpool to Aspinwall, had on board goods consigned to Messrs. J. H. Turner & Co. and other importers of this city.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.
Tuesday, March 27.
AS INDISCREET EDITOR.—Our New Westminster contemporary in his attacks on the Victoria press resembles at present very much the mordacious bound laboring under hydrophobia; his "saaps" are just as discriminating and as much guided by reason.

FOR QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND.—The original company are communicating to-day by canoe with their working party at the coal mine on the above island. Letters and papers will be acceptable to the isolated workmen.

FOR COMOX.—The steamer Sir James Douglas will leave this morning, at 8 o'clock, for all the northern settlements.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer Del Norte left yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, carrying about 60 passengers and freight as stated yesterday.

MASONIC.—An interesting ceremony will take place in a few days in connection with the Masonic body in this city. The brotherhood will lay, with the usual honors of the craft, the corner stone of Capt. Stamp's fine building now in course of erection on Government street, the second story of which has been leased for a Masonic Hall.

BOAT RACE.—Last evening a race took place in Esquimalt harbor between the first cutters of the Clio and Scout, manned by mariners. The race was from the Naval Stores round a boat near the Powder Magazine and back to the Alert. The boats kept well together until the return on the home stretch when the Clio's boat got the lead and won by about four lengths. Governor Kennedy and family witnessed the race.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer Del Norte, Capt. Johnston, will leave this morning at 10 o'clock for San Francisco taking a few passengers and about 175 tons of freight, consisting of furs, skins, hides, brands, iron, onions, etc.

THE CABLE ARRIVED.—The submarine cable to stretch across the Straits of Rosario and connect Vancouver Island with the mainland arrived yesterday by the ship Heloise from San Francisco, Mr. Haines, the local Superintendent, arrived yesterday from the other side, just in time to meet the Heloise, which put into Esquimalt. The cable will be laid so soon as the necessary arrangements are completed, and it is probable that one of the war steamers on the station will be employed in paying it out.

BOAT RACE.—A boat race for \$100 was arranged last night to come off on Good Friday, at 2 o'clock, between Lachapelle's boat "Glanee" and Reid's four-oared gig, from the ferry, round Dead Man's Island, and back. The oarsmen are principally foundry-men and a tight race is expected.

EGGS.—Yesterday we were shown by Mr. J. Hoare an egg 7 inches by 5 1/2 inches in circumference, laid by a common Island chicken, eleven months old. Mr. Hoare has also a maiden egg only 3 inches by 2 1/4 laid by a chicken of the same brood.

THE GERMANIA SING VEREIN.—The last soiree of this association will take place on Tuesday next. As one of the pleasantest reunions of the season it will doubtless be well attended.

NAVY.—H. M. S. Clio, Capt. Turnbull, will leave this morning at 9 o'clock, for Mazatlan, coast of Mexico, whence she will proceed to Panama, where she expects to find the flagship Sutej. The Sparrowhawk returned yesterday from Port Angeles, whither she had been in search of property taken by deserters some time ago.

MUSIC BY MOONLIGHT.—The Victoria Rifle Corps Band will not be disbanded as stated by the Post of last evening. Two or three members purpose leaving in a few weeks for Big Bend, and before doing so intend to favor the citizens with some favorite pieces. They will play from the roof of the St. Nicholas Hotel on Thursday night next, from eight to ten o'clock.

POLICE COURT.—Charley, an Indian, convicted of stealing some bottles of whisky from the premises of Messrs. Wilson & Murray, on Fort street, was yesterday ordered to pay a fine of \$20 or suffer two months' imprisonment. Two Tsimpsaan Indians, charged with assaulting a comrade, were each fined \$5.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.
G. E. Denner—Second examination postponed until the 4th of April, to allow of settlement. \$150 were paid into the credit of the estate, by Messrs. Pearkes & Green.

ROYAL HOSPITAL.—We are requested by the Treasurer of the Royal Hospital to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of one hundred dollars, being the proceeds of the benefit given at the Victoria Theatre on the 22d instant, in aid of the Hospital funds, by the generous "Fanny Fellows" of H. M. S. Clio.

VALER.—Capt. Turnbull and the jovial crew of H. M. S. Clio will take their departure for southern latitudes this morning. They will bear with them the best wishes of the entire community, amongst whom both officers and men have made many friends since their arrival on the station.

FOR AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Edwin A. Reeves, a young and rising actor, will proceed by the ship St. John to Melbourne, where we hope he will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to advance in his profession.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris left yesterday for the above port.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR MONTANA.—M. E. Hughes, of this city, has this week sold three billiard tables to a gentleman from Virginia City, Montana. The tables are of the finest finish, Phelan's patent, with frames of solid California laurel wood, and cost \$1,850. They are ordered shipped via the Gulf of California, the Colorado River and Salt Lake—a long way around but the shortest way home—and the freight will amount to about \$1,800. It must require some pluck and energy as well as capital to start a billiard saloon in Montana.—Atla.

IDAHO QUARTZ.—Wilson Waddingham of Boise, we observe, has made a sale in New York, through his broker, of 200 feet in the Esmaralda and 600 feet in the Ophir for \$125,000, the deeds arrived at Rocky Bay for record on the 17th instant. We learn from a person who has been in that country that a good deal of this claim is not worth much.

ANOTHER PRAGAS.—A slight difficulty occurred last evening between a well known merchant on Wharf street and a real estate agent on Government street, resulting in a resort to attorneys. We refrain from making any comments, as the matter will in all probability be investigated by a legal tribunal.

THE HAREWOOD COAL CO.—Satisfactory advices were received last mail of the progress being made in the formation of this company. The share list includes some large capitalists, and the company is favorably regarded.

FROM THE ISLANDS.—The schooner Pfiel arrived yesterday from Honolulu, which port she left on the 26th Feb. She brings a freight of Island produce consigned to the Hudson Bay Company.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday morning from Olympia and way ports, with nearly 30 passengers and the usual live stock and produce.

STOMACHIC WEAKNESS... PSINE... HOUSE, CARIBOO... & CO'S...

FLUID MAGNESIA... FLUID MAGNESIA... FLUID MAGNESIA...

FLUID MAGNESIA... FLUID MAGNESIA... FLUID MAGNESIA...

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FLUID MAGNESIA... FLUID MAGNESIA... FLUID MAGNESIA...

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, April 3, 1866.

THE RECORD OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

The general municipal bill introduced into the House yesterday completes the programme of the liberal party in the Assembly. The public have now before them the measures with which they have identified themselves. From the beginning to the end there have been but two objects in view—to have the government carried on at the lowest possible cost, and in accordance with the popular wish. With the first of these two schemes our readers are pretty familiar. Retrenchment was inaugurated and carried out by the liberal members against all and every opposition—offices were abolished, salaries reduced, and general expenses cut down to an amount running between \$30,000 and \$70,000. While this reduction was made public works were largely increased. The Executive's insignificant \$4,500 for roads was raised to \$45,000, and a steam subsidy, giving us steady communication with San Francisco, was granted. The party, in order to carry out their scheme of economy, found it necessary to call into action that power of the Lower House which had heretofore lain dormant—the right to initiate money votes. In the scheme of retrenchment as well as in this latter position the liberal members have been sustained by the entire population—in fact the only opposition was to be found coming through the very feeble tin-whistle of our morning contemporary. A few of the reduced officials and Government parasites essayed a little blast, but their efforts sounded more like the last notes of porking agony, than the forcible expression of men who felt themselves in the right, and the public only laughed contemptuously at both the paper and its unfortunate adherents. If we come to the legislation we shall find the measures of the party no less popular and no less necessary. The country has been day by day suffering more than we can well describe through the pernicious law of imprisonment for debt, and the want of a Homestead Act, and almost the first thing the Liberal party did was to introduce a bill for the abolition of the first, and a measure to secure to the inhabitants the benefit of the second. The mechanics wanted some protection for their labor, and a Mechanics' Lien bill was drawn up and carried through. To give an untrammelled expression to popular opinion a liberal Franchise Act was brought forward, and to give to Comox and Cowichan—our two principal agricultural districts—representation in the House of Assembly, a bill was also introduced. These, and a host of other measures almost equally necessary were carried through the Assembly and sent to the Upper House. If we come to the Ways and Means, we shall find acceptable reductions made, and equally agreeable imposts levied. We shall find the obnoxious Real Estate Tax repealed and in its stead a system of municipal government established that, while making real estate contribute to the general improvement of the country, by the expenditure of its taxation on public works and on maintaining "peace order and good government" in the various districts, will do away with the present generator of endless litigation and train up the inhabitants to a knowledge of self-government. The Salary Tax has been abolished, because, while raising but \$2500, it has created a very great deal of discontent among artisans and others. The half yearly license and the country liquor licenses have been reduced; the farming interest has been further stimulated by an impost on hay and the lumberers have had an additional encouragement afforded, by a duty on lumber; while, however, the industries of the country have been generally fostered, no interference has taken place in the commerce of the colony. Such is the record of the Liberal party in the House, and it is one which for the first time in Vancouver Island history has met with almost the unanimous support of the inhabitants: When we come to the record of their opponents, what is there to be seen? Nothing! Absolutely nothing! In vain we look for their bills, in vain even for their attempted legislation—everything is a blank. On the shoulders of a few men has devolved the whole of the initiatory work of the session. We do not say this boastfully—we merely state a fact. The opposition in the House have not only done nothing, comparatively speaking, themselves, but they have retarded and thwarted in many instances the best measures that have been introduced. The issues, however, are now removed to another sphere. It is not a struggle between the members of the Lower House—it is whether the Legislative Council are to prove the incubus of last year—whether the demands of the people are to be met by the senseless gibes of a few silly officials—aged as well as youthful—whether the practical experience of the people and their representatives are to be thrown aside by quibbling ninnyes—whether, in fact, the prosperity of the country is to be jeopardized in this year of 1866, when everything looks hopeful, by a number of people who have been pickled on the public of Vancouver Island, and who have fastened like leeches to its Treasury. Whatever a few renegades in

the Assembly may say or do, or a few object scribbles like those of the Chronicle write, the people are of but one mind, and the Upper House may, before many months, feel the unpleasant effects of that unity in a manner they little wot of.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from New Westminster with 35 passengers and a Cariboo Express. Among the passengers was Mr. Ormanby, Express Messenger of the Bank of British Columbia, direct from Williams Creek, Cariboo, whose news is contained in the following supplied to the British Columbian:

LATER FROM CARIBOO

\$75,000 in Treasure.

The steamers Lillooet and Onward arrived from Yale on Monday, the latter bringing a Cariboo Express, with dates to the 16th instant, and Mr. Ormanby, messenger of the Bank of British Columbia, with \$75,000 of treasure belonging to that institution. The news from the diggings is not of a startling character, although highly encouraging. The weather was favorable and work had been resumed in many claims. Several claims had been worked above Richfield during the winter, most of them paying \$10 a day to the hand.

The tunnels in Conklin's Gulch have been run into the hill to a considerable distance, and in some of them good pay has been struck in the gravel. In the Australian Claim, opposite this gulch, two days' work produced 103 ounces. They washed the week before the express left 300 ounces. In the Cameron Claim they were working with rockers, and making \$10 a day to the hand, some of them as much as \$15, exclusive of twenty-five per cent paid into the treasury of the company.

The Prince of Wales is paying over wages. The Union Quartz Company, in Conklin's Gulch were sinking a shaft. A good deal of prospecting has been done in the hills during the winter. Duncan McMartin and a company of 16 have been driving a tunnel on the other side of the hill from the creek towards Richfield. Johnny Bryant and a company of 15 had run a tunnel from near the head of Conklin's Gulch in the same direction. The Aurora Company are running a tunnel. A tunnel has been run into the hill on the west side, near the old Diller claim, and the men say that from prospects obtained it will pay well.

The San Francisco Company on the opposite side of the creek, have commenced to put a shaft down. The Bed Rock Flume Company have got through a great deal of work this winter, and it is expected that the Bed Rock Drain will be completed as far up as Barkerville by the end of June. The Wake-up-Jake Company are sinking a shaft at the upper end of their ground. The Moffatt Company were to be at work in a day or two. The New York Company were working, and taking out a little gold. The Surprise Company, below the Morning Star, had put in a tunnel over 300 feet. The Black Douglas Company (Marysville) had been working all winter driving into the hill. It is believed these hills will be well prospected this season.

LATER FROM LILLOOET.

Great Fire—Important from Bridge River.

Dr. Featherstone arrived from Lillooet on Monday, having left that town on the 22d. The doctor is the bearer of the unwelcome news that a fire broke out in Lillooet, consuming a number of buildings. The Hon. Mr. Elliott has received a letter from Church & Co., of Guo Creek, in the new Bridge River Mining District, being about sixty miles from Lillooet. In this letter it is stated that they have prospected a good deal during the winter, and had found a large breadth of ground which will pay from \$12 to \$15 a day to the hand with sluices, or \$5 to \$6 with rockers, and that the ground pays from the surface.

We also learn from a private letter that a party of three—Joe Wakefield, Bill Clark and Harry—men who had been working on the Cayoosh Bridge, and who are thoroughly reliable, went out to those mines a short time ago, and notwithstanding the snow, managed to prospect to some extent. These men had returned to Lillooet and report plenty of ground which they think will pay from \$8 to \$10 a day. They panned out \$11 in a very short time, but their provisions gave out and they came back. It is the intention of this party to return to these diggings in five or six weeks. Every one at Lillooet appears to be confident that, as to breadth of ground and certainty of yield from the first spadeful of dirt

to the bedrock, these mines will rank second to none in British Columbia.

There are 100 Chinamen at work on Bridge River, 15 miles from Lillooet, constructing a windmill. Several companies of white men are also at work near the same place. Travelling between Lillooet and this city is now excellent. Mr. Dowdney was met at Seaton lake on his way to Lillooet to survey the new trail to the Bridge River mines.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met at 3 p.m., His Honor Chief Justice Needham presiding. Members present—the Hon. Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Donald Fraser, R. Finlayson, and H. Rhodes.

The President announced the receipt of a communication from the Lower House enclosing a bill for the incorporation of the town of Nanaimo, and upon the motion of the Colonial Secretary it was formally read a first time.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, in pursuance of notice, obtained leave to introduce a bill for legalizing the establishment of a Volunteer Corps in Vancouver Island, and in moving the first reading observed that the force at present in existence did not possess any property constituted footing. In other countries enactments had been passed granting such military bodies a legal status; and though it was true that they had been recognized by the Legislature here, as demonstrated by certain sums of money having been voted them, it was far more desirable to be framed authorizing the organization. The Hon. Attorney General seconded the motion. The Chief Justice was anxious that no misunderstanding should go abroad as to the legality of the corps now in existence. It was perfectly legal in every respect, and it was indispensable to the welfare of the community that such a movement should be fostered. It was of the utmost importance to afford so valuable a body of men every facility for the embodiment of their patriotic sentiments, and in order to do so it was desirable to endow the members with legitimate powers for free operation. In Great Britain there were 170,000 volunteers representing every branch of the Service, and the admirable discipline of the troops was a subject of national pride. After alluding to the origin of the movement in the reign of George III, he said he was induced to make these remarks to prevent any misapprehension. The Colonial Secretary explained that in England there was a special enactment for this purpose, and the only motive which actuated him in the introduction of the measure was to act in conformity with constitutional precedent. Hon. Donald Fraser was glad to hear the opinions expressed by the Chief Justice, and he had no doubt the bill would receive ample consideration from the Council. The bill then passed the first reading.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

The Council then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, the Hon. Henry Rhodes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Franchise Bill. The Hon. Donald Fraser then submitted the amendment to clause 8 proposed by the Colonial Secretary, which he stated he should have much pleasure in supporting. After inserting the requisite interpolations the alteration read as follows: Absence from the colony for one month during the session of the House without leave of the House for that purpose obtained. In ceasing to be possessed of a registered property qualification as aforesaid of \$1500, or the incumbrance of the property in respect of which as shall at any time reduce the residue of such property below the market value of \$1500, or the accepting of or obtaining any appointment or contract from or under the Government, or becoming disqualified by reason of any of the disqualifications in this Act mentioned, shall ipso facto determine the membership of the member so absent or ceasing to possess his property qualification or incurring the same, or accepting or obtaining any appointment or contract from or under the Government, as aforesaid, and the Speaker shall cause a new writ for the Electoral District which such member represented to be immediately issued for the return of a new member in place of such late member. The amendment was carried nem. con.

With reference to the clause insisting upon every voter taking certain prescribed oaths involving the question of allegiance, which had been expunged by the Lower House, the Colonial Secretary moved the restoration of them. He stated that he was as liberal as most people, but he wished to see the principle of loyalty clearly set forth. In the course of his experience he had seen men in this colony come to the poll, and when these oaths were put to them they shrank from the responsibility and went away without voting. It was expedient to apply this test of nationality.

The Chief Justice to some length dilated upon the practice pursued in England. From the excitement which prevailed at election times it was found desirable to leave merely the fact of identity to be decided at the polling booths. Any other disputed point was adjusted by the revising barrister. However, it was for the Council to determine whether there were any exceptional circumstances in this island to justify a departure from such rules.

Hon. Donald Fraser said that his Lordship had anticipated his views. Every precaution should be adopted to avoid giving the Returning Officer unnecessary trouble, thus reducing the probability of confusion. A protracted discussion arose upon the remaining clauses of the bill, in which the Hon. Colonial Secretary broached the idea that there were grave doubts as to the legal existence of the present House of Assembly. The previous House had expired by the effluxion of time in March, 1863. The period was obviously stipulated in the Act of 1859. Some of the members contended that the power to call the Assembly together was included in the commission of His Excellency Governor Kennedy.

The Chief Justice said that we had really no written constitution to guide us, we rested chiefly upon assumption, but practically the constitution was recognized by custom. Hon. Donald Fraser was of opinion that it was the best system of Colonial government that could be devised, as much litigation and difficulty was thus avoided.

A desultory conversation then followed, in the course of which the Chief Justice said very emphatically "I have no interest to serve in this country, but as far as I can judge I cannot help thinking that if the colony could only obliterate all that has been done within the last eighteen months a golden horizon would be discerned in the future."

After some trifling alterations the remaining clauses were carried, with the exception of 9 and 11, which will be recommitted. The Council then adjourned until Wednesday next at 2 o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Eastern News.

(From the Columbian.)

Colonel Williams, well known as Adjutant General of the Army of the Potomac, has become insane, and has been sent to the asylum at Augusta, Me. The Charleston Courier says it is hardly possible to imagine the extent to which small pox prevails throughout the entire South. In some places the blacks furnish the most victims, while in others the white population suffer most. No care is taken to prevent its spreading. Those who have the disease walk through the streets in the most indifferent and unconcerned manner in several of the large towns.

MEXICAN LOAN.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post says the new Mexican loan project should be thoroughly understood as it will most likely be reported back most favorably by the committee and pass the House. The correspondent adds that these bonds, to the amount of fifty millions, have already been paid. They have in the market been sold in gross five millions to a wealthy combination now bent on carrying a resolution of guarantee through Congress in order to secure the magnificent results that must ensue. This combination will pay fabulous sums for lobby expenses, and it is proposed to give the scheme every semblance of legitimacy by going so far as to secure the sanction of the Federal Government to equip several thousand men ostensibly for service in the cause of Juarez. Their expenses paid leaves a surplus of 25 millions; three millions will then be divided among the movers of this gigantic struggle. It is the biggest lobby job of late years.

EUROPEAN.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The following is additional by the steamer from Liverpool of the 10th inst.: The London press generally speaks approvingly of President Johnson's 22d of February speech. A Madrid despatch says the Peruvian war ship independent proceeded to the Pacific to take part in the approaching struggle between Spain and Chili.

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

EASTERN NEWS.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Pike's Opera House in Cincinnati was totally destroyed by fire last night. The Daily Enquirer office and adjoining buildings on Fourth street were also burned. It was the most destructive fire that ever visited Cincinnati. Loss—\$500,000. The Ohio Senate has passed the eight-hour bill with trifling amendments, and if they are agreed to by the House the bill becomes law July 1st. It makes eight hours a legal day's work.

Georgia papers publish a rumor that there will soon be held a convention of colored people at Augusta, for the purpose of nominating representatives to Congress from the Territory of Georgia.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The Committee on Weights, Measures, and Coinage recommend to Congress to authorize and encourage by law the admission and use of the metrical system of weights and measures, and also to introduce the system into the post-offices, by making a single letter's weight 15 grammes, and to cause the new cent pieces to be so coined that they shall weigh each 10 grammes, and that their diameters shall be made to bear a determinate and similar ratio to the metrical unit of length.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The case of the Meteor, the alleged Chilean privateer, was up yesterday in the U. S. District Court, and the case comes on again to-day.

FRANKFURT, Ky., March 27.—The Court of appeals has rendered a decision, which virtually prevents a soldier, Union or Confederate, from being prosecuted for acts committed under the orders of superior officers.

NEW YORK, March 27.—An exhibition of the game of billiards took place last evening at the Cooper Institute. The players were Roberts, the English champion, Kavanaugh, Derry, Cahill, Grey and Forester. There were four games played, in two of which Roberts was victorious against Kavanaugh and Derry respectively. Cahill beat him at the French carom game. President Johnson transmitted a veto message to the Senate to-day on the civil rights bill. The message has not, up to this hour (3 p.m.) been read. Senator Foote, of Vermont, is supposed to be in a dying condition this noon.

OREGON.

PORTLAND, March 26.—By a dispatch from San Francisco last evening we learn there has been another earthquake in that city, which was felt at Sacramento, San Jose, Gilroy, and several small towns in the interior. Chimneys in several places were demolished. Our dispatches give no particulars, owing to the wires being out of order.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Petitions are being circulated in all parts of the city, asking Governor Low to veto the bill expected to be passed by the Legislature increasing the fare on the city railroads. A "right smart" shock of an earthquake visited the city at 12:15 p.m. to-day. It was the most vivid remembrance of the October quake that we have had since that date, and sent quite a number of our citizens into the street. The funeral of Charles Peasley and Ben-

jamin W. Ballou took place yesterday afternoon.

Hon. Assen Burlingame, U. S. Minister to China, and Hon. B. Van Rensselaer, Minister to Japan, arrived in this city by the last steamer from Panama, and will spend a few days in California before proceeding to their destinations.

The marked decline in gold to-day in New York is a prominent theme in financial and commercial circles. The price vibrated between 125 1/2 and 124 3/4, at which price it appears to have closed. The decline is generally attributed to the passage of the Loan Bill in the Lower House of Congress: Should the bill pass the Senate further decline is anticipated.

Exchange in New York continues depressed. Banker's sterling is quoted on the 24th inst. at 107@107 1/2; Legal Tenders 79 1/2@80 cts.

Arrived March 25.—Steamer Oregon, 12 days from Port Isabel; steamer Pacific, 3 days from the Columbia River; brig Franklin Adams, 20 days from Carmon Island, with sail to J. C. White; Bremen brig Helene, 59 days from Guatemala, coffee to C. A. Low & Co.; March 26.—Bark Clara Sutell, 62 days from Manila, with sugar.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Arrived, March 26th, ship Valparaiso, 155 days from Baltimore; British ship Carlyle, 140 days from Liverpool; bark John A. Paulding, 95 days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee; steamer Montana, 3 days from Portland; bark Almatia, 5 days from the Columbia River. The telegraph brings the price of gold from New York, 26th instant, at 126, and Banker's sterling at 107@107 1/2; Greenbacks sold 80 @80 1/2; Brokers quote 80 buying, and 80 1/2 selling, which is really about the gold price.

HOW THE ANCIENT GREEKS FISHED.

It is currently supposed that honest Izaak Walton was the father of the science of angling. Nothing can be more erroneous. The Greeks were masters of the rod and line 5,000 years ago. A writer in the October number of the London Quarterly Review says: "The old Greeks and Romans, having a particular weakness" for fish, were ardent followers of the gentle sport. The existence of proficient in the art of angling," says Dr. Badham, "is competently attested from the scattered hints of contemporaries, and from frescoes, gems, bas-reliefs and coins." Athenian mentions the names of several writers who had written treatises or poems about fishing; as Cecilius of Argos, Numanus of Heraclea, Fanocrates the Arcadian, Posidonius the Cretan, and Oppian the Cilician. With the exception of this last named poet, all these writers' works have perished. Seleucus of Tarsus, Leonidus of Byzantium, and Agathocles of Atreia, are also enumerated by the author of the Deipnosophists, as having written prose essays on this subject. Angling with line and hook, trolling, and even fly-fishing after a rather primitive fashion, were practised by the ancients; netting, of course, was in great vogue, while meaner devices to catch the fish by ruses were sometimes resorted to, such as Homer refers to the art of taking sea-fish with hook and line—"As when the angler on a prominent rock Drags from the sea to shore, with hook and line, A weighty fish."

FISHING WITH RODS.

A rod was sometimes used in sea-fishing; or horses, the material of which were hemp or linen, must have been strongly made for the capture of large fish. A leaden weight was attached to the line to make it sink. "The angler at sea who used no rod," says Dr. Badham, whose interesting book evidences considerable knowledge of ancient piscatorial lore, "either wound his line round the left wrist [rather a dangerous proceeding should a mighty conger swallow the bait] and manoeuvred with the other hand, or else attached it to a boat-peg, with a number of hooks disposed at intervals, in a similar manner to our hand-lines; but when he ventured small for great ones, only a single large hook was fastened to the end of it. Of the third requisite to the angler's craft—fish-hooks—an abundant assortment, now in the museums at Naples, was discovered at Pompeii; they vary extremely in form, size, and mode of adjustment, and are manufactured of two different metals, some like our own, of steel (nucleus ferri), others, as we read in Oppian, of bronze—"His hooks were made of hardened bronze and steel."

GREEK FISH-HOOKS.

These ancient hooks, some of which were two-barbed, bore considerable resemblance to the modern kinds; some of the larger of these hooks were leaded, "the leads being formed into conical-cylindrical lumps shaped like dolphins, and named Delphini, after a certain rude resemblance to that fish." Of the following lines, which describe the ancient Greeks' mode of sea-trotting, apparently almost identical with the modern gorge-bait trolling for pike: He holds the labrax, and beneath his head, Adjusts with care and oblong shape of lead Named from its form a dolphin; plumbed with this, The bait shoots heading through the blue abyss; The bright decoy a living creature seems, As now on this side, now on that it gleams.

FLY-FISHING.

Fly-fishing is generally considered to be an invention of quite modern days, but it is certain that the device of taking fish by means of an artificial fly was known and practised by the Isaac Walton of classical antiquity. Martial, in one of his epigrams, alludes to the art in the following lines: Odidolosa munera et malas artes, Imitator hamos dona; nanaqui quis nescit. Avidum vorata deepi scutum mucosa? All treacherous gifts and bribes I hate, For gifts, like hooks, oft hold a bait; Who has not seen the scartur rise, Deceyed and caught by fraudulent flies?

TELEGRAPHIC—The Western Union Telegraph Company will commence work at Quenselmouth on the 1st May.

GOVERNOR SHYMOUR and his bride, we understand, are expected out in May next.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, April 3, 1866.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Mar

PERSONAL DISPUTES—It would be individual squabbles are the order of the day. It is the inevitable fate of communities that everybody should have an intense interest in the sayings and doings of public and private, of every body's serious antecedents are fruitful of speculative imaginations, and occasional or assumed, furnish a titbit of sensational gossip-mongers. The Frontin encounter came up for final before the stipendiary magistrate. The defendant Gaston was censured. Bench for his exorbitant conduct and a few peculiarities, and was fined \$25; in addition to which he was ordered to find two securities for his bound over himself in the sum of \$1000 to keep the peace for six months. The street fracas will be adjudicated by Supreme Court, and actions have been entered for assault and battery of part and alleged defamation of the other. It is a matter of regret scandalous misapprehensions caused privately without any reference to legal tribunals.

ESTATE OF G. E. DENNES—In a paper headed "Paid over," our morning paper, who is addicted to taking others for inaccurate statements, yesterday some glaring misrepresentations. That the amount paid over by Messrs. & Green on Wednesday was \$130 & 2/3, which the court had directed to be paid in. It does not follow that the whole amount by \$80 to the credit of the estate now paid in, the credit of the estate now paid in, not subscribed by any "Club" of the Chronicle is acquitted. The \$130 will not be equally divided among the creditors, as arrangements have been intended and will be made to full. More veracity and less animosity hurt our contemporary.

HOLIDAY AMUSEMENTS—Our naval who contributes in no slight degree to time towards enlivening the month town, are busy preparing a caping's entertainment for Easter Tuesday. The time-honored play of "Douglas" be represented by the theatrical amateurs. "Alert." Although a bold and historic notices, report says that the performance will merit a liberal patronage. The new farce of the "Area Belle" in the programme, will be produced much merit, and will constitute atractive feature in the entertainment.

MUSICAL—The band of the Volunteers afforded our citizens a musical treat night. A selection of popular airs were formed, on the roof of the St. N. Hotel, and the dulcet strains were heard and near, calling up pleasant recollections of gone scenes of gaiety and social ment. The members subsequently of a genial "stirrup cup" toasting hearty unanimity the success of the rades who are seeking their fortunes Big Bend country.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—A meeting of the committee of management of the cultural and Horticultural Society was yesterday at Messrs. Franklin's office, with Mr. McKenzie, Esq., in the chair. The resignation of Mr. Elliott, the efficient secretary, is about to proceed upon the receipt and acceptance of Mr. Miles, of the firm of Jax & Co., of forists, was appointed Secretary. After some unimportant business meeting separated.

BIG BEND—A letter from Captain dated Lytton City, March 22d, to this city, says it is altogether too expensive to proceed to the Big Bend. The roads are in a bad condition at present, provisions are very scarce, and there is prospect for transporting any for some time to come yet.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON—There will total eclipse of the moon to-night commencing at about 20 minutes to seven, and shadow at about 15 minutes to seven ending at about 10 o'clock.

Monday, Apr

BOAT RACES—On Good Friday the race for \$100 announced to take place between Lachapelle's boat "Glance" and Reid's four-oared gig created considerable interest. The course was from the round the farthest buoy and back, and of people collected on the wharves, and on other points where a good view of the race might be obtained. The oarsmen each wore an amateur, not professional rowers but men of sinew, who trusted to their physical strength than their skill. The gig, steered by her owner, was the fastest away but was soon overhauled and turned. The latter boat then increased her lead, the gig rallied and endeavored to overtake her but to no purpose, and the Glance won in several lengths ahead. The next event was a sculling match for \$25, a between Messrs. Glasgow and Alex over the same course, which was won by the former. To-day an interesting for \$40 a side will take place between Glance and Reid's gig propelled by two instead of four, without coxswains. The winning crew will pull the former and well known Cariboo miner and another a taur will propel the gig.

Tuesday, April 3, 1866.

DEMAGOGUES AND THEIR CEN- SORS.

Men are really but children of an elder growth. They have their Santa Claus and their Raw-head-and-bloody-bones, their good angels and their bad ones, their ethereal benefactors and their unearthly enemies. Vancouver Island and British Columbia form no exception to the rule. The misfortune, however, is with some of our population that their imaginative faculty delights to dwell more on the horrible than on the hopeful. They cling to a hobgoblin with as much tenacity as Professor Pepper clung to his ghost, and resent any interference with their predilections with a very unghostly vehemence. At present, and for some time past, the bugaboo, the evil spirit, the raw-head-and-bloody-bones of this class is the political demagogue—the unscrupulous, unprincipled political demagogue. To this monster is ascribed all the malignant influences that of wont made witches so terrible. If a cow takes sick, if crops fail, if an epidemic arises, if houses become empty, if trade becomes depressed, the demagogue and he alone is answerable for the calamity. There is nothing of an evil character of which this dreadful being is not capable. The worst feature is, however, his fickle-mindedness and his ubiquity. You never know when or where he is going to strike. We have had many extraordinary instances of his diabolical power and peculiarities narrated by our morning contemporary, but the last number of the British Columbian shows more clearly than anything we have yet seen the inhumanity and inconsistency of the monster. Speaking of the late infamous plot to make the people of New Westminster pay something approaching their proper share to the revenue of the country our contemporary says: "Had the political cabal (demagogues) of Victoria set their wits to work for the purpose of devising a measure to accomplish what they have long striven for, viz: the destruction of the commerce of the colony and the reduction to the position of a mere mining ground for Vancouver Island, they could not have hit upon a scheme better adapted to that philanthropic and patriotic end."

We will not here inquire whether it is the "destruction of the commerce" or the "colony" that is to be reduced to the position of a mining ground for Vancouver Island; it is sufficient for the purpose to know that a cabal of designing demagogues in the latter colony have been endeavoring to build up Vancouver Island at British Columbia's expense—to take away the commerce of the mainland and make the country tributary to Victoria. This is something truly horrible and demands more than ordinary condemnation. Our contemporary quickly leaves the region of doubt about the authorship of the disgraceful \$6 a ton proposition, and advances boldly to that of belief: "We must be excused" he says, "for still thinking that if the history of the measure were known its paterality could be traced to that ambitious and unscrupulous clique of political demagogues who have dragged the neighboring colony down to the pitiable position of a mendicant, begging to be annexed to British Columbia on any terms."

We have italicized in both extracts the designs imputed to the political demagogues, in order that the inconsistencies and eccentricities of these disreputable characters may appear the more glaring. In the first extract we are told that the Victorian demagogues have endeavored to make the commerce and the mines of British Columbia—the colony itself, in fact—subject and subservient to Vancouver Island; but in the very next sentence it is said, these same demagogues have dragged their own colony down to a mendicant attitude, and made Vancouver Island subservient to British Columbia. In the one breath we are told that their great design is to enrich Vancouver Island at British Columbia's expense, and in the other to enrich British Columbia at the expense of Vancouver Island. Now, we think that demagoguism, with all its vices and its follies, is not so flighty as this. We are, indeed, rather inclined to believe that the inconsistency is more to be attributed to our contemporary's intellectual shortcomings than to the "cabal" eccentricities, and we would, therefore advise him in future to avoid the rather inconvenient habit of making assertions in the one line only to contradict them in the next.

THE EXCOMMUNICATION OF BISHOP COLENSO.—A copy of the notice sent by the Bishop of Capetown to Bishop Colenso prior to the execution of the sentence of the ecclesiastical authorities has been published. The Metropolitan offers to submit the judgment and sentence for revision either to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of England, or the Anglican Bishops of the Empire, but he refuses to submit it to any lay tribunal, and gives his reasons for this refusal. He notifies Dr. Colenso that if the latter accepts the appeal, he must give notice to the Dean of the Cathedral of Maritzburg within seven days, otherwise the Dean will issue at once the Metropolitan's sentence of excommunication.

A NEW ROUTE.—The Oregonian says that the people of the Dalles are interesting themselves in the opening of a route to Big Bend and Blackfoot mines by way of White Bluffs overland from that city.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 28. Council met at 7:30 p.m. Present—His Worship the Mayor and Councillors Lewis, Jeffery, Senr., Layzell, and Jeffery, Jr.

SPRING RIDGE WATER WORKS CO. A communication was read from the Clerk of the House of Assembly, dated the 24th, enclosing at the request of the Chairman of the Select Committee on private bills, the Bill of the Spring Ridge Water Works Co. (Lim.) in order that the Committee might be informed whether or not the Mayor and Corporation are opposed to the granting of the privileges sought to be acquired under the said bill, and desiring a reply before Monday at 2 p.m. The Mayor said there had not been sufficient time allowed to comply with the request at the desired time, and an answer to that effect had been written by the Clerk, but he suggested the nomination of a Committee of three to consider and report upon the subject as it was an important matter. Mr. Layzell thought the matter was one of great importance to the city and could be considered by a Committee of the Whole. Two Councillors were absent and it was advisable that all should be present. It was finally agreed upon motion of Mr. Lewis that the subject should be considered by a Committee of the Whole to-day at 3 p.m.

NUISANCES. The Clerk said he had waited upon the owners of the property on the ravine, complained of as a nuisance, and delivered a written letter, with the notice to repair culvert, to which no written reply had been sent.

Mr. Lewis said the opinion of the Committee on Nuisances was that it required an act of Parliament to compel a property holder to run a culvert through private property, and the Council could not therefore interfere. This had been a vexed question ever since the Council was in existence. The Committee had inspected the nuisance, and had seen the agent, Mr. Lowenberg, and had seen the culvert, who was willing to carry his portion of the culvert through, provided the other property holders were made to keep the water course clear. A rush of water had done some damage to Dr. Evan's garden, but dead animals and debris of all kinds were emptied into the ravine sufficient to choke up any culvert or water course, and it would hardly be fair to make Messrs. Joseph Bros. carry off all the filth and rubbish accumulated by their neighbors.

Mr. Jeffery, senior, thought the water course was a natural one, and it must either be left as nature made it, or the natural course kept sufficiently open.

Mr. Layzell said there was no doubt that Dr. Evan's property had suffered damage, but he thought Dr. Evan ought to contribute towards the expense of keeping the water course open.

The Clerk mentioned that the following property-holders had been complained of by the Committee on Nuisances: Messrs. Charity & Butler, L. A. Blanc, A. Baler, Solomon Brothers, Gerard and Pedro, who had been notified accordingly to abate the nuisance complained of. Mr. Passerard's yard, adjoining the Louisiana Restaurant on Johnson street, required cleaning out. Mr. Austen for nuisance on Douglas street between Fort and View.

SIDEWALKS. Messrs. Cochran, Austen, Passerard, and Driad were notified to repair or lay down sidewalks.

Mr. Lewis drew attention to the fact that the earth excavated from Mr. Thomas' premises on Fort street had not been removed, and the Clerk was instructed to give Mr. Thomas notice to remove the same within 24 hours, on pain of summons to appear before His Worship.

Council adjourned till Monday week next at the usual hour.

EXPLOSION AND PANIC IN A LONDON THEATRE.

Recently at the Standard Theatre, Shoreditch, during the performance of the pantomime, and in a scene previous to the transformation, an explosion took place which shook the building to its foundation, filling the place with smoke, and extinguishing the gas throughout the theatre. The house was extremely full at the time. The wildest confusion and excitement prevailed, and a simultaneous rush took place towards the doors, amidst the screams of women and shouts of "Fire." The cause of the explosion was quite a mystery to the audience, but the worst was imagined. A short time elapsed, when the light was restored, in effecting which a gas branch in front of the theatre, which by some means got disjoined, and in the lighting of it a flame of fire shot out some feet, and thus caused a second panic; but being quickly put out all fear was abated. On order being restored it was explained to the remnant of the audience that one of the india-rubber bags used in the oxy-hydrogen light had burst, and the shattered vessel was exhibited as a demonstration of the fact. The manager stated that no damage had been done, neither could it be found that any person had been injured. The entertainment then proceeded to its close. Great credit is due to Mr. B. Wright, the stage manager, for his persevering endeavors to save the audience of their safety, and his calm demeanor was equal to the emergency.

MEXICO AND THE LATE KING LEOPOLD.

The death of Leopold may exercise a great effect upon the destiny of Mexico. Very indifferent to grandeur, the late King was not indifferent to money, and in thirty-four years he accumulated a fortune stated to exceed \$2,000,000. One-third he has left to his successor, another to his second son, and the third to his daughter, Empress of Mexico. One of the reasons which induced an Austrian archduke to accept his odd position as a satrap of France was pecuniary embarrassment, which this immense legacy will finally remove. Miramar with a great income may seem a far pleasanter berth than Mexico, without French troops or American revolution.

QUEEN EMMA will probably arrive shortly at Panama, and it is expected that the Clie will have the honor of conveying Her Majesty back to her Hawaiian home.

NANAIMO POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir.—The "inserting course" of nature is upheld by sign and planet obeying one law, and the onward march of the moral world is secured by the subjection of systems and men to one common goal—the test of practical usefulness. This age is eminently practical, intensely utilitarian, and men with stability of principle, purity of purpose, and with inflexible courage, to advocate and practise their convictions, in the face of all opposition and danger. Such men, we opine, are those in the House, who, in consonance with the spirit of the times, and in harmony with the urgent and necessities wants of the colony, have labored the last few months for the country's weal and right cause—fighting the battles of right against prescriptive privilege, and checking the revival of the long-ago exploded Castlereaghian doctrine that "the people have nothing to do with the laws but to obey them;" by commencing the retracement, and by severing from the official staff a few of the leeches who were feeding on the vitals and fattening on the life's blood of the colony.

At a crowded meeting in the Institute Hall, Nanaimo, resolutions endorsing the actions of the House were carried by large majorities. Of course the proceeding evoked the anathemas and maledictions of the "privileged" and their partisans. A few of the adherents to the doctrine of the *divine right* failed in effecting anything in the Hall, and his voice since then flutinated weekly through the columns of the *Chronicle*. What effect they may have had in Victoria, I do not know but they influence the people of Nanaimo politically about as much as the baying dog affects the distant moon. Personalities, bitter invectives, base insinuations and malicious insinuations are the chief characteristics of the correspondence that besmears the columns of your contemporary. And why? Simply because the duties of the representative of the Queen have been irreverently discussed by the profane lips of "vulgar democracy." Dear me! how intensely vulgar was Cromwell when he said "I would as soon run my sword through the heart of a King as any other man's;" and how "vulgar" are the people of Nanaimo because they claim the right to question the merits of the office of the stipendiary. What presumption! what profanation!

We wonder not at the ravings of the "scribblers." It is their fate to live in an age when "subjects as well as rulers are clothed with divine rights," to live in a land where the "Toe of Democracy" galls the heel of the would be aristocracy," goading them on in the work of progress and turning them out of the way. Hence the hue and cry. Not a stone is left unturned, not a schism is left untried, not a single "tool" is unemployed in arresting the decline of the "House of Hapburg." If report is correct, they descend to the most unprincipled actions, such as appending to the late Petition for the retention of the magistracy names of individuals without their consent or knowledge. As to their writings, we see they are surcharged with the most unscrupulous statements and personal attacks ever written. True, the number of "scribblers" seems on the decline. "Lover of Truth" has apparently backed down, "Fair Play" seems to be "played out," and "Spectator" cuts a sorry figure in his last. For some time he has taken up himself the tune of "Woodman Spare that Tree;" for some time he has taken upon himself the political censorship of this community, yet in his last he very candidly confesses his inability to continue the office, admits his political ignorance by telling us he "knows nothing about politics." The fact is his personal attacks and mischievous insinuations put him in a tight corner from which he must extricate himself, if in no other way, on his "marrow bones." I wouldn't be surprised if he does not appear again as "Spectator," though he may with his coadjutors appear again as "Old Inhabitant," writing advertisements for hotels and billiard saloons. "Veritas" is evidently hard up, and, as a consequence, has indulged in personal personalities, not only accusing his opponents of dishonesty, but libelling a Victorian jury by implicating them in the charge of assisting a "quirk of the law" in extorting money from the pockets of a generous friend. However honest "Veritas" may be in regard to what goes into his pocket, in reference to principles, I may say he is as honest as all latitudinarians, and can turn his principles round to suit his pocket.

NARROW ESCAPES FROM THE LOSS OF THE "LONDON."

The *Western Morning News* says:—"Some hairbreadth escapes in connection with this disaster are already known. A lady who was desirous of proceeding from Plymouth with her family to Melbourne by the London, had made repeated pressing applications to the owner's agents at Plymouth, and the captain had been consulted, but, fortunately for the applicant, had declared that his cabin were so full that he could not possibly accommodate her—a result that, at the time, caused her much disappointment. A second class male passenger was so alarmed at the rough weather which the London encountered on her arrival at that port that he immediately on her arrival at that port he came ashore, resigned his passage, and went back to his home, thus unwittingly saving his life. A young man, as the result of some family quarrel, left his home and took a passage by the London. He was advertised for in the *Times* and importuned to return, his friends being aware of his whereabouts. Messengers were sent down to Plymouth, and an influential shipbroker in the town was employed to intercept him should he attempt to sail thence. Fortunately, he was detected amongst the passengers of the London, and his family communicated with by the broker, the result of which was that a brother of the young man came down to Plymouth and persuaded the would-be emigrant to forego his voyage."

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE DISCOVERED AT LAST.

M. Frantz, a metallurgist, and M. Henri Faure, editor of the *France Medicale*, have just announced to the world that they have discovered a method for transmuting silver, copper and mercury into gold, "which," they say, "are only one and the same metal in different dynamic states."

IDAHO NEWS.

The following news is from the Idaho Statesman from the 8th to the 13th inclusive:—

INDIAN HOSTILITIES. In Tuesday's issue we published a short note from Lieutenant Peppin in regard to the attack on Dr. Inskip's house in Jordan valley. The following letter gives more of the particulars and mentions also the killing of the other men since that time:— Office Wells, Fargo & Co., 5th and Ruben City, March 5th, 1866. More sad news was brought up from Jordan valley this afternoon. Last Friday evening about dusk, the Indians chased Mr. Osborn—horse and all—into Dr. Inskip's house, and kept up a furious attack on the premises all night, completely riddling the board part with balls, fortunately hurting no one. During the night they killed a horse within sight of the house, built a fire, cooked and ate him up. Mr. Osborn got out of the back side of the house and went to the camp for help. Thirty soldiers were sent out but unfortunately lost their way and did not succeed in intercepting the savages, who continued their firing on the house until after daylight, and until about eight o'clock, when they left down the road towards the Owyhee. Some hours afterwards parties passing down the road found the bodies of two men, Messrs. Lockwood and Brown, who had been murdered by the savages and one of them horribly mutilated—being scalped and his heart cut out and stuck on a stake. Mr. Lockwood was well known here and universally respected, and his brutal outrage causes intense feeling hereabouts. I cannot get full particulars, but this is the substance of the lamentable affair. This band of Indians were about thirty in number and seem to have followed in the rear, Captain Walker's party. The rapidity and length of time they continued to fire on Dr. Inskip's house proved that they were well armed with firearms and had plenty of ammunition. Everybody is asking where this was obtained, and the universal opinion here is that it came from Boise City. While on are sending out men keep a watch for the friendly Indians prowling around your town.

THE MERCER FEMALE IMMIGRATION BUREAU.—From gentlemen in this city who were at New York during the time Asa S. Mercer was operating to get a cargo of women for Washington Territory, we are informed that some of the basest schemes have been brought to light concerning the transactions, and it is generally believed that the principal in them realized a handsome sum of money on account of the operations. The dispatches have, previous to this, told very hard stories, which the passengers corroborate, and from them all the inference seems to be that Mercer has acted very irrespectably. We have reports of the Superior Court proceedings before Judge McCann, of New York, giving full particulars of the alleged frauds of Mercer, the affidavit of the chief complainant, a communication from one of the sufferers, etc., which may not be uninteresting in time. The examination in the case shows facts substantially as we have before stated, and places the matter in the light of a huge swindle on several hundred females for passage on the steamship *Continental* for Seattle. There was a deep interest taken in the trial by parties in New York, and our informant states that Mercer would have been treated roughly had the facts been made apparent before he left. As it happened he got away in time to save himself from this trouble. The story of the sufferers shows that the scheme was commended to them by those in authority, including the clergy. Those persons swindled were left destitute among strangers. We notice the name of Mr. Hilton, of New York, among those who have acted kindly to the sufferers in the matter. The *Evening Post* of February 7th, has the following on this subject:—"Mercer, brought from the Pacific coast certificates of good character and social standing; and the Governor of Washington Territory gave him a commission as Emigrant Agent. He was approved by Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, who recommended his scheme to the New England public. It seems he has maltreated and deceived a considerable number of very respectable persons. Several cases of suffering have occurred; and the contributions of the benevolent should be so distributed as to relieve the immediate necessities of all who were deceived and impoverished, and whose claims upon the public sympathy are established."—*Oregonian*.

TRAGEDY AT PORTLAND.—A young man named George Badie, who came to this city in its early days, where he held an engagement as clerk, and has since been leading a vicious life in Oregon, was shot last week in a house of ill-fame in Washington street, Portland. He dropped down dead on the sidewalk while coming out of the front door, a pistol ball having severed a vital cord in the neck and lodged near the spine. Michael Gallagher, John Torrence and a female were subsequently liberated. Gallagher was held for further examination. The murdered man was buried at the expense of the taxpayers.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS HELENA.

The wedding of Princess Helena with his Serene Highness Prince Christian of Augustenburgh will, it is anticipated, take place on the 9th of June. According to present arrangements, there will be eight bridesmaids at the coming ceremony—two being daughters of dukes, two of marquises, two of earls, and two sisters of earls, viz, Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, Lady Margaret Scott, Lady Alberta Hamilton, Lady Laura Philips, Lady Muriel Campbell, Lady Fanny Fitzwilliam, Lady Alexandrina Murray, and Lady Ernestine Edgcombe.

FOR COMOK.—The steamer Sir James Douglas left yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, for the Northern settlements.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE.

Yesterday morning, the steamer *Enterprise* mostly tinkered away about 60 passengers, yesterday miners bound to the upper country.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, March 28. The Council met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, His Honor Chief Justice Needham presiding. Members present—the Hon. Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Donald Fraser, and H. Rhodes.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT.

The President read a communication from the House of Assembly re-enclosing the District Courts Act, stating that that body could not agree to the proposed amendments. Hon. Donald Fraser thought that it would be advisable to urge that some reasons should be assigned for the course adopted, as some misapprehension evidently existed with reference to the provisions affecting the employment of agents in suits not previously sanctioned by the Court. The Chief Justice coincided with the previous speaker, as the honorable members of the Lower House could scarcely realize the importance of the principle involved in the suggested alteration. It was a very dangerous precedent to entrust to irresponsible persons the power of wielding the machinery of the law, as it would lead to an amount of oppression which would be very lamentable. Hon. Donald Fraser considered it might be deemed prudent for the Council to expunge the clause in question altogether, in order to protect the public interests. Hon. Mr. Fraser was of opinion that it would be better to take time for deliberation before moving in this matter. It would certainly be requisite to remove the bias of the clause as it stood in the original bill. The subject then dropped.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Hon. Colonial Secretary gave notice that on a future occasion he would ask leave to introduce a bill to legalize the formation of a Volunteer Corps.

NEW BILLS.

Upon the second reading of the eight fiscal measures transmitted from the House of Assembly, including the Repeal of Real Estate Act, Loan Act, etc., The Colonial Secretary remarked that it was impossible to take them up at present as they constituted a part of the financial scheme of the colony for the current year. He therefore proposed that they should be ordered to lie on the table for further information, which was agreed to.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

The Council was then resolved into a committee of the whole. Hon. Mr. Rhodes in the chair. The consideration of the Franchise Act was resumed at clause 7. A long discussion took place respecting the expediency of disqualifying ministers of religion from sitting in the Legislative Assembly. The Chief Justice observed that he doubted the policy of excluding clergymen from participating in the government of the country. As a rule they were men of the greatest learning in the colony, and were generally men of enlightenment and chastened views. In a large community their deliberative assistance could perhaps be dispensed with, but with a limited population, it was different. The only valid objection entertained as to the propriety of their admission was their sectarian opinions, but they were invariably gentlemen of judgment and discretion, and their advice would be valuable.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S CONTENT WITH THE CLAUSE AS IT STOOD AS DISQUALIFYING CLERGYMEN.

The Colonial Secretary was content with the clause as it stood as disqualifying clergymen. It had been found to answer very well hitherto. Hon. Attorney General was understood to say that a political career was not necessarily stultified and contention was not exactly the province for ministers of the gospel.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE SUGGESTED THAT IT WOULD LEAD TO GIVE STRENGTH TO THE WISDOM OF OUR GOVERNMENT TO ADD THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE TO THE UPPER HOUSE, AND ONE CLERGYMAN OF HIGH STANDING IN THE LOWER.

He deprecated an undue preponderance of any special element in a deliberative assembly. Professedly men naturally reasoned upon facts in a groove. Their education conducted to such a result; but it was of moment to have the varied experience of the merchant, the scientific research of the lawyer, and the technical accuracy of the medical practitioner, to add weight to the debates. It was true that too much of one element frequently caused much mischief, but the number could be regulated by the enactment. It was not advisable to come hastily to the conclusion that ministers of religion should be excluded.

HON. DONALD FRASER SAID THAT IT HAD OCCURRED TO HIM ANY ALTERATION MIGHT BE DEEMED A NEEDLESS INTERFERENCE WITH THE PRIVILEGES OF VOTERS, AND THIS CREATES DISSATISFACTION WITH THE ELECTIVE BODY.

After a further desultory conversation the clause was ultimately passed. The remaining sub-sections of clause 7 were then adopted with some slight amendments, and the Council adjourned until to-day at 2 o'clock.

A CARD FROM A DEAD MAN.

COURTVILLE, Whidby Island, W.T. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. Sir.—In your weekly issue, dated 12th inst. I see reported the death of a Dr. De Lacy at Olympia. As to the best of my knowledge I am the only Mr. Lacy who practiced as a surgeon in Victoria, and many people will infer that I am defunct, you will oblige me by inserting this in your paper, as a report of my demise would naturally cause a good deal of uneasiness to my friends, who doubtless would rather hear that I am in excellent health and pursuing my profession in this Island. I am, yours obediently, R. GLENN LACY, Surgeon.

WE APOLOGISE TO THE DOCTOR IF THE PARAGRAPH IN THE COLONIST LED TO THE INFERENCE THAT HE WAS NO LONGER A TENANT OF THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE, BUT WE THINK IT WILL BE FOUND REFERRING BACK THAT IT WAS ONE OF OUR CONTEMPORARIES WHO WENT SO FAR AS TO GIVE OUR "CORRESPONDENT" HIS QUIETS.

Under any circumstances we are glad to have the opportunity of announcing that Doctor Gilpin is not only alive and kicking, but is attending to the practice of his profession (in which his skill is acknowledged) among the good people of Whidby Island.

Tuesday, April 3, 1866.

THE MUNICIPAL STRUGGLE.

The Nanaimo Incorporation Bill has passed the Assembly, after a stormy debate. The great point was the system of police government, whether the Executive should retain control of the police or whether it should or great as it might be, placed under the control of the inhabitants. The House has decided in favor of the scheme. The Governor is to have power of appointing the members, but their pay is to be left to the Mayor and their superintendence and control exclusively to the Mayor. We think it will be but one opinion as to the action of the Assembly, and that one a hearty one. The principle of self-government is too dear to the heart of every intelligent British subject to be with impunity by any Legislature. The people want in every part of the globe the circumstances will admit the power to manage their local affairs. They will have the power, despite any antagonism, come from what quarter. The miserable attempts which were made by a few members of the House to ignore the right of the inhabitants to themselves—recited on their own behalf—There was sufficient manliness in the reply to rise above the wretched pand Executive power, and the schemes enemies of the public proved, as they will in the end prove, abortive.

The question at issue, although in itself affecting but a fraction of the population, cover Island, embraces, nevertheless, the most important principles which come up before a legislative body. It is ground, and not merely because the wants of Nanaimo will have a little say in the management of the police, deem the subject worthy of more than ordinary attention. It is on the ground a new country like this, where Government are apt to deal in a despotic manner, public interest, it becomes absolutely necessary that instead of adding power Executive we should transfer as much as we can to the people. Any person or persons who hold a contrary opinion are more fit for a Russian Province or English Colony. And yet we have creatures in our midst—we have individuals in the city of Victoria who would yield up every vestige of their manhood to a tyrant, and who would actually think it only a too unworthy offering to the shrine of Executive power. We have pharisees in the House and reptiles in the city who glory in their own shame and station—who like the dastardly block yesterday's *Chronicle*, would actually with joy at the prospect of damage popular cause. Fortunately such characters are rare on Vancouver Island, and rarely they are as stupid as they are cruel. In all cases instead of exciting ire they become the objects of general execration and contempt, and have less with the inhabitants than the most wretched of the Flathead Indians.

We cannot say what may be the position made of the Victoria Incorporation bill to-day. But we know that public feeling about the matter, and that they are even more anxious than they were when they transmitted monster petition to the House, to police maintained and controlled Corporation of the city. When we consider the size and character of that petition in fact of every respectable individual in the place—praying for the transfer of police from the Executive to the municipal authorities, we are at a loss to know how person can have the presumption to in the House and declare that the inhabitants of Victoria shall not have what they shall not control what they are unwilling to maintain. There may be many offered to-day to replace the original situation—some partaking of Dr. Powell's resolution on the Nanaimo Bill, others of a more cumbersome character, but we believe that the House will not be satisfied unless the inhabitants some way or other shall have control of the police.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, March 28. The Speaker took his seat at 2:20. Present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Trimble, son, Powell, McCann, Cochran, Cannon, Carwell, Duncan, Denness, Ash.

DISTRICT COURT ACT.

This bill came down from the House with some amendments in addition to those made by the Assembly. Mr. DeCosmos moved that the amendments be returned to the Council. In perfect mockery and robbery under the name of justice that parties should be put to expense for the recovery of small debts, inasmuch as a case of injustice that had become to his knowledge. The effect of the employment of attorneys or to the discretion of the judge was impossible an onerous burden upon litigants.

DR. DUNCAN SECONDED THE MOTION.

Mr. Duncan would prefer the amendments being sent to a committee, as he had understood them.

The Weekly British Colonist

Tuesday, April 3, 1866

THE MUNICIPAL STRUGGLE.

The Nanaimo Incorporation bill has finally passed the Assembly, after a somewhat stormy debate. The great point at issue was the system of police government—whether the Executive should retain the control of the police or whether the force, small or great as it might be, should be placed under the control of the inhabitants. The House has decided in favor of the latter scheme. The Governor is to have the power of appointing the members of the force, but their pay is to be left to the Council, and their superintendence and control exclusively to the Mayor. We think there will be but one opinion as to the action of the Assembly, and that one a hearty endorsement. The principle of self-government is too dear to the heart of every honest and intelligent British subject to be ignored with impunity by any Legislature. What the people want in every part of the Island, where the circumstances will admit of it, is the power to manage their local affairs, and they will have the power, despite any and all antagonism, come from what quarter it may. The miserable attempts which were made by a few members of the House to make the Nanaimo Incorporation bill a burlesque—to ignore the right of the inhabitants to govern themselves—recalled on their own heads. There was sufficient manliness in the Assembly to rise above the wretched pandering to Executive power, and the schemes of the enemies of the public proved, as they always will in the end prove, abortive.

The question at issue, although in itself one affecting but a fraction of the people of Vancouver Island, embraces, nevertheless, one of the most important principles which can come up before a legislative body. It is on this ground, and not merely because the inhabitants of Nanaimo will have a little more to say in the management of the police, that we deem the subject worthy of more than ordinary attention. It is on the ground that in a new country like this, where Governments are apt to deal in a despotic manner with public interest, it becomes absolutely necessary that instead of adding power to the Executive we should transfer as much as we can to the people. Any person or class of persons who hold a contrary opinion to this are more fit for a Russian Province than an English Colony. And yet we have such creatures in our midst—we have individuals in the city of Victoria who would to-morrow yield up every vestige of their manhood and think it only a too unworthy offering at the shrine of Executive power. We have scoundrels in the House and reptiles in the press who glory in their own shame and humiliation—who like the dastardly blockhead in yesterday's Chronicle, would actually scream with joy at the prospect of damage to the popular cause. Fortunately such creatures are rare on Vancouver Island, and fortunately they are as stupid as they are unprincipled. In all cases instead of exciting public ire they become the objects of general ridicule and contempt, and have less influence with the inhabitants than the most worthless of the Flathead Indians.

We cannot say what may be the disposition made of the Victoria Incorporation bill to-day. But we know how the public feel about the matter—we know that they are even more anxious to-day than they were when they transmitted the monster petition to the House, to see the police maintained and controlled by the Corporation of the city. When we think of the size and character of that petition—the voice in fact of every respectable inhabitant in the place—praying for the transfer of the police from the Executive to the municipal authorities, we are at a loss to know how any person can have the presumption to rise up in the House and declare that the inhabitants of Victoria shall not have what they desire—shall not control what they are willing to maintain. There may be many schemes offered to-day to replace the original proposition—some partaking of Dr. Powell's practical resolution on the Nanaimo bill, and others of a more cumbersome character, but pass what scheme the House may the public will not be satisfied unless the inhabitants some way or other shall have the control of the police.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, March 27.

The Speaker took his seat at 2:20 p.m. Present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Trimble, Dickson, Powell, McClure, Cochrane, Cunningham, Carswell, Duncan, Ash, Carwell.

DISTRICT COURT ACT.

This bill came down from the House above with some amendments in addition to those made by the Assembly. Mr. DeCosmos moved that the amendments be returned to the Council. It was a perfect mockery and robbery under the name of justice that parties should be put to heavy expense for the recovery of small debts. He instanced a case of injustice that had recently come to his knowledge. The effect of leaving the employment of attorneys or agents to the discretion of the judge was imposing an onerous burden upon litigants. Dr. Dickson seconded the motion. Mr. Duncan would prefer the amendments being sent to a committee, as he hardly understood them.

Dr. Trimble agreed with the hon. member for Lake. It would be more courteous to the Upper House to act so hurriedly.

Mr. Cochrane agreed with the hon. senior member for the city. The amendments did away with the very purpose of the bill, which was to avoid as much expense as possible.

Mr. Dennes said either parties to a suit could appear in person, and if an agent were employed it was gratuitously. That was the amendment of the Council as he understood it. Mr. McClure differed from the hon. member for the district (Dr. Trimble) in his desire to act towards the Upper House with such extreme courtesy. It was such pusillanimous conduct that had tended more than anything else last session to the destruction of the Assembly's bills. The amendments of the Upper House did not require a moment's consideration. They destroyed the whole principle of the bill, which was to obtain cheap law.

Dr. Trimble maintained that he had always acted, as he believed, conscientiously; and he thought the House lost more than it gained by acting so hastily in sending bills back to the Upper House.

Mr. DeCosmos' motion was carried on a division.

Ayes—DeCosmos, Dickson, Dennes, Cochrane, Cunningham, McClure—6.

Noes—Ash, Trimble, Powell, Duncan, Carswell—5.

PRINTED RETURNS.

Mr. Cochrane enquired if the returns connected with the real estate sold by Government had been printed.

The Speaker said the House had made the order and the returns would no doubt be printed as soon as practicable.

ROAD TAX ACT.

Dr. Powell moved to appoint a committee to enquire into the working of the Road Act. Mr. DeCosmos thought it would be much better to leave the matter in the hands of some honorable member to repeal or amend the bill. A committee was a loss of time.

Mr. McClure said a committee had been appointed last year for the same purpose, but they had not reported yet (hear, and laughter).

Dr. Powell's motion was lost.

INVENTIONS BILL.

Mr. McClure moved the second reading of this bill. There might be some alterations or amendments made in committee, but he did not suppose the measure would meet with any opposition, as it could do no possible harm but might confer great benefits on the country. There were parties to his knowledge waiting for such a bill to bring forward inventions.

Mr. Duncan would not oppose the bill at present, though he was opposed to the principle.

NANAIMO INCORPORATION.

After some cavilling on the appointment of a Chairman the House elected Dr. Dickson and went into committee on this bill.

Several clauses giving the Council power over the granting of various licenses were expunged.

The clause empowering the Council to levy one per cent on the real estate of Nanaimo was passed.

The clause giving the Council power to devote moneys to send destitute sick to Victoria Hospital was expunged on the ground that the latter institution was not under the control of the Government.

On the clause giving the Council power to establish, regulate, and maintain a police, coming up.

Dr. Helmecken moved that it be expunged. He thought Nanaimo could not support a police establishment, and he was opposed any way to municipal councils having the control of the police.

Mr. DeCosmos said it was absurd to talk of a town like Nanaimo not being able to pay for one constable; for that was all it had had (hear, hear). Even that constable instead of being employed in constabulary duties had been compelled to spend the principal portion of his time as a servant to the late stipendiary magistrate (hear and laughter), looking after domestic affairs and attending to the horses. If this issue were forced upon the people there would be much greater demands than those at present made (hear).

Mr. Cunningham said the late police system proved a complete failure. A certain class of ruffianism had enjoyed a perfect immunity.

Dr. Trimble considered that the police should be under the general government.

Mr. McClure would inform hon. members that if this clause were expunged the whole scheme of municipal government would break down, and the House would have to go back again to the Committee of Supply to create fresh taxes for the general Government. The House had already bound itself to a certain policy, had ordered the very clause now under discussion to be brought in, and certain hon. members either did not know what they were voting for then or did not know what they were doing now (hear, hear).

The clause was put with the following result, Mr. Duncan refusing to vote until two divisions had been taken—

Ayes—Cunningham, McClure, DeCosmos, Noes—Helmecken, Cochrane, Trimble, Carswell, Duncan.

The clause was lost.

Mr. McClure thought it was merely wasting time to go on any longer, and he moved to rise and report progress, which was carried.

On the Speaker taking the chair Mr. DeCosmos applied for a Committee to report on whether the hon. member for Lake had any property qualification or not. The Speaker appointed a Committee, and the House adjourned till Wednesday at one p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 28.

The Speaker took his seat at 1:20 p.m. Present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Dickson, Powell, McClure, Ash, Carswell, Cunningham and Dennes.

NANAIMO INCORPORATION.

House went into Committee, Dr. Dickson in the chair.

Clause 5 was passed, making every male inhabitant, not less than 18 and under 50, perform two days labor on the public roads.

Mr. McClure moved that a Board of Commissioners of Police should be appointed immediately after the first meeting of the Council, consisting of the Mayor, a Justice of the Peace and a resident inhabitant appointed by the Council, each board to control and regulate the police forces.

Dr. Helmecken said that under the ordinary rules of the House it would be supposed that the clause placing the police under the control of the Corporation having been struck out it would have been sufficient to have prevented the hon. member from bringing forward this motion, which was almost the same thing, only placing the police under a board of commissioners instead of the Corporation. Saying nothing of the retrenchment in providing for a separate government for a place that according to a previous statement only required one constable, he went upon the broad principle that the police should be placed under the general Government, not the Corporation. The hon. gentleman proceeded to show in what instances the services of the force might be collectively or individually required outside of their own districts, which would render it advisable that they should be placed under one general system, with one head, like the Irish police. He believed it was both more economical and more efficient.

Mr. McClure said the hon. gentleman had made out a very good case in favor of placing the police under commissioners. It was not to be expected that the few police of Victoria could be parading over the length and breadth of the country to protect the lives and property of people in distant districts. Each district should have its own justice of the peace who could appoint special constables when required. The fact of a man being robbed in his own house at midnight with impunity only a few days ago, showed the necessity of each district having its own constabulary to protect it. Mr. McClure alluded to the corruption that had been known to exist under the hon. gentleman's general police system, bribes being accepted for breaches of the law and crime offered to be committed with impunity. The police were always more honest and efficient when under the supervision of the people who paid them.

Mr. Cochrane here entered.

Dr. Powell was in favor of the system of country districts being protected by constabulary appointed by justices of the peace; but where the last gentleman was in error was in anticipating the passing of a general municipal law such as existed in Canada. He (Dr. P.) advocated the appointment of constables being made by the Executive until such a system, of which he was in favor, was in force. It worked to perfection in Canada; but there was no analogy between Canadian towns and Nanaimo, as the latter town was so small.

Mr. Cunningham took the last speaker to task on his facts respecting Canada, and read portion of the municipal act granting such powers to small communities, to show that the hon. gentleman was wrong in his statements. (Hear.)

Dr. Powell asked the hon. gentleman whether he could instance any small town of a thousand people that appointed its own police.

Mr. Cunningham instanced Centreville where the population was only 500 persons. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman instanced Clifton, near the Falls of Niagara, and other small towns possessing the power. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Helmecken said that under the ordinary rules of the House it would be supposed that the clause placing the police under the control of the Corporation having been struck out it would have been sufficient to have prevented the hon. member from bringing forward this motion, which was almost the same thing, only placing the police under a board of commissioners instead of the Corporation. Saying nothing of the retrenchment in providing for a separate government for a place that according to a previous statement only required one constable, he went upon the broad principle that the police should be placed under the general Government, not the Corporation. The hon. gentleman proceeded to show in what instances the services of the force might be collectively or individually required outside of their own districts, which would render it advisable that they should be placed under one general system, with one head, like the Irish police. He believed it was both more economical and more efficient.

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Dr. Helmecken reiterated his arguments in favor of placing the police force under one head, and facetiously alluded to the influence and awe exercised by a policeman in a blue coat. He was worth several special constables in plain clothes.

Mr. DeCosmos—No!

Dr. Helmecken—The hon. gentleman may say so, but he is afraid of a blue coat himself. It is not long since some hon. gentlemen hid themselves during the night from one policeman. (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman (Mr. McClure) had misrepresented him in implying that the police force of the Island should belong to Victoria; what he meant was that the Executive should have the control of the force. In a more civilized country called England the police were placed under one general head, and the municipalities had no control over them. The hon. member did not believe in a better system because he had never seen it. He (Dr. H.) had.

Mr. Cunningham regretted that the bill had produced so much discussion; his object in placing the police under the corporation was simply that the present system was quite inefficient to prevent crime, which was committed under the very nose of the magistrate.

Mr. McClure said it was certainly strange that the hon. gentleman (Dr. H.) who talked so much about England should display so much ignorance about the police of the United Kingdom. No later than 1863 a bill had been brought into the House of Commons to take the police from the control of the city of London and place them under the Government, a measure which the House repudiated. As to Ireland the hon. gentleman was entirely wrong. He had got confused. There were two systems of police in Ireland the municipal and the general.

Dr. Ash alluded to the circumstances under which the bill had been introduced into the Imperial Parliament. It was in consequence of the mismanagement during the marriage of the Princess of Wales, and the influence of the city was too great and it was defeated. He believed with the Speaker that the system would be changed before long.

Mr. DeCosmos would not follow the hon. gentleman (Dr. Helmecken) to England.

Dr. Helmecken—I wish you could; you would perhaps become more enlightened (laughter).

Mr. DeCosmos—The hon. gentleman is very fond of talking of his enlightenment, but his political career since he had been in the colony cannot be taken as a sample of it. He, (Mr. DeCosmos) perhaps knew more of English history than of English people, but the hon. gentleman had not lived in a civilized country for 20 years and had forgotten all about it. The people of England were opposed to the principle of centralization which the hon. gentleman supported. Even prior to the revolution of 1688 they had battled against it. In a very little time from Barclay Sound to Cariboo there would be a general cry for the principles of self-government.

Dr. Helmecken argued that the police in England were the safeguards of liberty; instead of interfering with the freedom of the subject they protected it by preventing the laws from being broken.

Mr. DeCosmos—And in France?

Dr. Helmecken—Oh! the hon. gentleman had better go to China at once.

Mr. McClure—Order (laughter). Dr. Helmecken sat down but rose again, and being in a facetious mood began to amuse himself and the House at the expense of the senior member for the city, who had said that the people of the Island would in two years cry out for a system of municipal police from Victoria to the top of the Rocky mountains.

Mr. DeCosmos denied having made the statement and explained what he did say.

Dr. Helmecken—The hon. gentleman puts in a tit-bit to qualify what he said. I am sorry to find that his memory is becoming defective, that the cares of State are weighing upon him and bringing him to a decrepit old age (laughter). That he is, in fact, fast sinking into what is called "premature decay" (laughter). It is to be hoped, however, to use his own words, that he will soon have an opportunity of "recuperating" (laughter).

Mr. DeCosmos suggested that the House pass a vote of thanks to the hon. Speaker for officiating as "funny fellow" to the House while a motion was being prepared.

Dr. Powell introduced an amendment to the effect that the police should be appointed by the Governor subject to what remuneration the Council might deem fit.

Mr. Cochrane did not see the use of the proposed change in the police. He thought it inadvisable to place the police under the Corporation, as cases might occur, as one had some months ago, in which they were required to quell a public disturbance, when they would be subject to the very authorities that had instigated it, and if the corporation had the control they might do it again.

Mr. DeCosmos—Hear! hear! They certainly will before long.

Mr. McClure withdrew his resolutions, but proposed as an addition to Dr. Powell's amendment a clause placing the police under the control of the Mayor.

Dr. Powell's amendment was put and resulted in a tie vote.

Ayes—Cochrane, DeCosmos, Cunningham, McClure, Dennes.

Noes—Helmecken, Ash, Trimble, Cochrane, Carswell.

The Chairman said he would certainly vote in his favor (hear, hear).

Mr. McClure's amendment passed by the following vote—

Ayes—McClure, Powell, DeCosmos, Cunningham, Carswell, Dennes (6); Noes—Helmecken, Ash, Trimble, Cochrane (4).

The remaining clauses of the bill were then passed, with some amendments, and the bill reported complete.

VICTORIA INCORPORATION.

Dr. Trimble said that the circumstances of Nanaimo differed from those of Victoria, where the police force was much larger, and he moved that section 7, placing the Police and Fire Departments under municipal control be struck out.

Mr. DeCosmos said the hon. gentleman spoke of one thing and moved another. The clause merely provided that the departments should be paid out of municipal funds, and he contended that the provision was quite correct.

Dr. Helmecken reiterated his arguments in favor of the police force being retained under the control of the Executive. Cases frequently occurred where the services of the force were required outside of the city limits and the general revenue should sustain the force.

Mr. McClure said the hon. Speaker was again laboring in error. He overlooked the fact that the House had already voted half per cent to be raised by the corporation for the maintenance of the police, and fire department. If the corporation did not pay for the police what was to be done with the money?

Dr. Helmecken contended that the half per cent was insufficient for paying the expenses entailed on the corporation.

Mr. McClure argued that the amount to be raised by the half per cent tax on real estate exclusive of the improvements would be \$14,000, leaving, after the police and fire department had been deducted, about \$5000. The Council had also the power to make assessments under the seven-tenths clause in the old act. The objection, however, of the Speaker against the smallness of the revenue came with a bad grace, as the hon. gentleman advocated the reduction from 2/3 per cent which he (Mr. McClure) had in the bill, to 1/2 per cent. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Helmecken contended that the amount was inadequate, and wound up by intimating that some hon. members had been bought over since last meeting.

Mr. DeCosmos—Did the hon. gentleman say bought or bought?

Dr. Helmecken—It is common enough to say members are bought over—it may be by argument.

Mr. McClure rose to a question of order. The hon. Speaker, instead of setting the House an example, as from his position he should do, was constantly breaking the rules of order, and indulging in slang and personalities that would scarcely be tolerated in a bar-room. He considered such remarks a disgrace to the House.

Dr. Helmecken contended he had said nothing out of the way, and thought the hon. gentleman should know bar-room slang.

After some further debate the Committee reported progress.

NANAIMO BILL.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham the rules were suspended and the Nanaimo Incorporation Bill passed the third reading.

House adjourned till Thursday at 3 p.m.

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Tuesday, April 3, 1866.

COMMERCIAL

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

(From the Victoria Prices Current, March 26.) BACON & HAMS, (Oregon)—Prime, scarce, and tendency to rise in price. BEANS—remain firm at quotations. BITTERS—All American varieties have risen much in price in consequence of heavy duties from Congress on the raw materials of which they are manufactured. BLANKETS.—2 1/2 point scarce, but prices of all sizes low. BUTTER.—Island, Fresh, commanding very high prices, Oregon, California, and Isthmus, also bringing prices leaving a good margin. CHOICESTOCKS.—Stocks very low, a shipment of 2 or 3 tons would meet ready sale. CLOTHING.—Market overstocked, and quotations not well sustained. SOAP.—(Yellow English) Good brands scarce and prices advancing. SUGARS.—(Yellow) Stocks of finer grades are light, and prices firm with slight advance. TEA.—No Green in the Market except a little of inferior quality, and much wanted. WOODEN-WARE.—(American) Scarce, and commanding high prices. YEAST POWDERS.—Best Brands scarce, and prices high. N. B.—All Provisions, Ollman's Stores and articles of consumption shipped to this market, should as a general rule be of the best qualities and brands. CIGARS.—Manilla Cheroots much wanted, none in the market, other kinds, fair stocks. CURRANTS.—Zante scarce, slight rise in prices. COFFEE.—No addition to stocks since last issue, and good qualities very scarce. CHEESE.—English, no good qualities to be had, no double Gloucester has hitherto been offered in this market, if shipped in hermetically sealed packages to stand the long voyage and changes of climate, it would doubtless become one of the leading articles of trade in these colonies. DRIED FRUITS.—Apples and Turkey Figs, scarce and much wanted. FLOUR.—Very little moving, some small sample lots have been sold at Auction, realizing about 10 per cent below quotations, but the bulk was held for higher prices. LIQUORS.—Brandy is held firm, having advanced in California—Ginger Brandy, market very bare, slight advance—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish, very small quantity in importers hands, and prices advancing, American, (Daly's) scarce, none in first hands, prices firm. NUTS.—All kinds scarce, and much wanted. OIL.—Lined, (boiled) none, and much wanted, Olive, only a small quantity of pints in the market, half pints none, and wanted. OILMAN'S STORES.—Though large quantity of inferior on hand, stocks of good brands very low, and prices looking up. RICE.—Tendency to fall, stocks pretty large. MINING.

VANCOUVER COAL COMPANY NANAIMO.—There is the usual steady demand for this coal and a brisk business is carried on. The yield is now 180 tons per diem a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent was declared for the last half of the year 1865. QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND COAL CO. (LIMITED)—A small quantity of this Coal, (Anthracite), was put on board the American Steamer "Del Norte" and the Engineer has certified that the Coal gives greater promise than any he has seen tried on the Pacific Coast—A parcel of 7 tons was forwarded on the last Mail Steamer to San Francisco, to have the quality more fully tested; if it gives as good a result as anticipated from past experiments, the Company will possess the only mine of good Anthracite Coal known on this Coast. They have a lease of 42 years from Government of 5000 acres of land at a nominal rental of \$100 per annum, with privilege of purchase at will of 1000 acres out of that quantity, at \$1.00 per acre. A temporary reserve has been made by Government of 20,000 acres in the locality, until the exact boundaries of the 5000 acres shall be determined. A tramway of 1 1/2 miles from the mine to the wharf, is in course of construction, and will be completed by June. The facilities for shipping are everything that could be desired, a beautifully sheltered harbour, and 40 feet of water 30 feet from the shore, at the spot where the wharf is being constructed. A sum of \$20,000 has already been expended in carrying on the works of this Company, which indicates great confidence in the safety of the investment; sales of shares as yet are nearly all local. HAREWOOD COAL COMPANY.—This Company has obtained by purchase from Government a freehold of 8000 acres of land of a rectangular shape, on the south and west sides of the Vancouver Company. The Coal, of which they have several promising veins is considered equal in quality and extent to that of the first mentioned Company. About \$90,000 have already been expended in the purchase of land, and the construction of Roads, Bridges, and Buildings, &c. The debouché will be at a neck of land on the south side of Departure Bay, distant 5 1/2 miles to which place a railway is to be constructed. A company under the title of the Harewood Railway Company has been formed for this purpose, and the Colonial Legislature has passed an Act granting certain privileges to the Company, amongst which are 10 acres of land at the site for the wharf and 1 acre at any place where a station may be made. The Chief resident shareholders are now in England making arrangements, with others interested for pushing forward the work. As it is generally known that Coal underlies nearly all that section of the Country, there are good grounds for feeling secure of good returns being ultimately received, for any outlay in opening up the mines. NORTH PACIFIC COAL CO. Port McNeill.—Although the quality of this Coal does not at present equal that of the Vancouver Company, it is expected that it will improve when worked a little deeper. This Company hold a Government Mining permit over 1200 acres of land containing several very promising veins conveniently situated for shipping purposes. During the ensuing summer these mines will doubtless be more fully proved.

BAYNES SOUND COAL CO.—This Company holds a Government Mining permit over 8400 acres of land situated to the westward of Denman Island and Baynes Sound. The organization was only commenced as the winter set in so that very little has been done towards opening the mine. The samples of Coal brought down are good and the veins are said to be extensive. SILVER ORE.—A few weeks since, 1000 lbs. of quartz from Cherry Creek (stream running into the Shuswap Lake) was sent down to San Francisco to be assayed. The return given by the Assayer was \$600 of silver and \$60 of Gold. As the spot is near the head of Navigation on the road to the Big Bend diggings, and easy of access, doubtless more will be heard of this as the summer draws on. According to the Newspapers the ore attracted much attention in San Francisco.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 31. Prices firm—Sales moderate. Jobbing rates: FLOUR—Extra, \$9@10 00 per 50 lbs; Superfine, \$8@8 50; Common, \$7 25@8 00 do. RYE FLOUR—\$15 do. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$7 50@8 75 per 100-lbs. CORNMEAL—\$1 50@2 00 do. OATMEAL—\$9@10 00 do. RICE—6 00@6 50 do. BEANS—White, \$6 do do; Pink, and Red do \$5 50 do do. COFFEE—25c@28c per lb sack. SUGAR—Raw, \$10@10 50 per lb sack; Refined do, 12c@15c do per case. TEA—\$36@42c per lb chest. YEAST POWDERS—\$3 75@4 per doz. SOAP—\$2 50 do. CANDLES—\$6@7 per lb. BUTTER—Prime 45c@50c per lb case; Ordinary 37c@40c per lb. BACON—Sides—24c@25c do; Shoulders, 22c@23c do. CHEESE—22c@30c do per case. WHEAT—2 1/2@3 do per bushel. OATS—1 1/2@2 do do. BARLEY—1 1/2@2 do do. MIDDINGS—2 1/2@3 do do. BEAN—1 1/2@2 do do. ONIONS—2 1/2@3 do per sack. POTATOES—1c@1 1/2 do do.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

From Victoria V. I., to American Ports For the Month ending March 31, 1866. TO SAN FRANCISCO: Assorted Furs \$325 00, Oysters 90 00, Furniture 133 00, Plans 30 00, Coal 141 75, Seal Oil 175 00, Clothing 20 00, Printing Paper 1098 33, Pig Iron 797 26, Assorted Skins 658 72, Dry Goods 30 00, Flat Shawls 401 47, Bottles 160 95, Cutlery 401 47, Curled Hair 315 00, Assorted Furs & Cigars 1025 00, Skins 2340 77, Brandy 61 50, Brandy 578 00, Plants 61 50, Brandy 578 00, Pig Iron 1098 00, Brandy 655 00, Printing paper 821 21, Bottles & Rope 86 00, Deer and Elk 65 00, Glassware, sump. 1 00, Skins 549 12, Coal 1432 60, Pig Iron 1650 00, Seal oil & skins 1896 07, Liquors 115 00, Brandy and print. Assorted Furs 4088 85, Ing paper 840 44. Total \$5,122 99. TO ASTORIA: Iron \$530 33, Cast Steel \$790 00, Skins & Tobacco 28 50, Glass, Paints, &c 261 99, Porter 133 00, Iron 64 17, Fish Oil 289 00, Brandy 204 50, Ale and Porter 472 50. Total \$3,177 44. TO PORT ANGELOS: Liquors \$990 00, Tea, Oakum &c \$114 87, Dry Goods 164 90, Furniture 595 89, Hardware 116 98, mds. 595 89, Lino 259 79, Provisions 102 76, Dime Cement 121 65, Steam Pipe and Tobacco 49 39, Flat Castings 270 33, Steam Winch 100 00, Miscell. Mds. 770 33, Boiler, &c. 521 00. Total \$3,177 44.

IMPORTS

To the Port of Victoria, V. I., for the month ending March 31st, 1866. FROM SAN FRANCISCO: Apples \$268 00, Meats, preserved 116 00, Almonds 80 00, Machinery 35 00, Acids 70 00, Merchandise 687 00, Ale 19 00, Meal 687 00, Butter 8,113 00, Nails 1,173 00, Boots 10,221 00, Oil 97 00, Bran 1,292 00, Oysters 9,065 00, Beans 250 00, Onions 16 00, Billies 610 00, Orange 105 00, Beef 859 00, Paper Hangings 451 00, Bitters 535 00, Pepper 173 00, Cheese 1,016 00, Pork 630 00, Candles 2,940 00, Provisions—Chili 780 00, Coal Oil 300 00, Rice 7,502 00, Cutlery 77 00, Soap 1,650 00, Canned Beef & Mutton 720 00, Tobacco 5,614 00, Coffee 610 00, Sugar 82 00, Cigars 13,165 00, Shandlery 254 00, Claret 1,359 00, Paper 1,229 00, Champagne 1,214 00, Sheep 785 00, Cards 227 00, Sivers 478 00, Doors, &c. 1,310 00, Sugar 4,930 00, Drugs 189 00, Syrup 77 00, Dry Goods 77 00, Stationery 493 00, Eggs 4,185 00, Snuff 72 00, Express Matter 799 00, Tobacco 493 00, Flour 19,451 00, Tea 5,614 00, Furniture 200 00, Toys 309 00, Groceries 1,857 00, Trunks 85 00, Gunnies 200 00, Wagon Material 589 00, Hardware 5,710 00, Whiskey 3,760 00, Hats 287 00, Wheat 1,109 00, Lard 1,604 00, Yeast Powder 1,302 00, Leather 1,460 00. Total \$129,026. FROM ENGLAND: Books \$497 00, Private effects 1,727 00, Drugs 1,680 00, Pension Cap 107 00, Gin 2,935 00, Millinery 107 00, Boots 638 00, Iron 3,050 00, Brandy 12,300 00, Rum 1,600 00, Dry Goods 15,355 00, Stationery 1,600 00, Glassware 450 00, Merchandise 1,419 00, Carriage 100 00, Stationery 1,619 00, Lead 350 00, Wine 710 00, Paper 1,230 00, Shot 125 00, Hardware 1,828 00, Shot 75 00, Medicines 684 00, Ollman Stores 2,000 00, Tea 759 00, Machinery 156 00. Total \$63,506. FROM PORTLAND: Apples \$304 00, Flour 70 00, Bacon 1,793 00, Hams 74 00, Beef 2,417 00, Lard 688 00, Eggs 130 00, Saddlery 85 00. Total \$5,531.

Table with columns: FROM PUERT SOUND, FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA, FROM SAN JUAN, FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, RECAPITULATION, IMPORTS.

Table with columns: IMPORTS, RECAPITULATION, GRAND TOTAL.

Table with columns: PASSENGERS, MARINE INTELLIGENCE, ENTERED.

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IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Company. 1, Old Broad street; and 16, Pall Mall, LONDON. INSTITUTED 1818. For Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Stock, Ships in Port, Harbor, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Invested Capital, £1,800,000. Rates of Insurance and every information will be supplied at the Agent's office. J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent, Wharf street, Victoria, V. I.

Big Bend Gold Mines, British Columbia. The Safest, the shortest and the Cheapest Route to these rich Placer Mines is by way of Victoria, Vancouver Island.

These, or other first-class steamers, will run on this route regularly, and will connect at Victoria with swift River steamers carrying passengers to Yale, a distance of 175 miles. From Yale to Savana Ferry, a distance of 133 miles, there is a splendid Government Wagon Road and Comfortable way-side Houses every few miles; over this road travellers can easily walk, or they can ride in Bernard's Fast Four-horse Stages. From Savana Ferry the Hudson Bay Co.'s new and swift Steamer Marten will run to Ogden City, upper end of Shuswap Lake, a distance of 111 miles. From Ogden City to the Columbia River, a distance of 84 miles, there is an excellent Government Pack Trail.

Miners Going to the Rich Mines of BRIDGE RIVER OR CARIBOO can do so by the Government Wagon Road from Yale, over which it is easy to walk, or travellers can ride in fast Stages. The Steamers running from San Francisco for the conveyance of passengers, by way of Victoria and the Fraser River, being under contract to the British Colonial Governments, the Rates of Fare charged are very low, and passengers are expeditiously, comfortably and cheaply conveyed from Victoria to the mines.

Miners going from San Francisco to the British Columbia Gold Mines will derive another great advantage by visiting the FREE PORT OF VICTORIA. In Victoria, Miners can supply themselves with every article they require, free of duty, and 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than they can buy similar goods in California or Oregon.

The City of Glasgow LIFE ASSURANCE Company. Established 1888. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Subscribed Capital - \$3,000,000. Annual Revenue, - 560,000. Subsisting Assurances, January, 1865, - 14,415,000.

Thence to the Dalles. Thence to Walla Walla. Thence to Colville. Thence to a point where the Trail from Shuswap Lake strikes the Columbia River. Thence to Gold Creek.

Showing that the distance to the Big Bend is 279 MILES LESS BY WAY OF VICTORIA than by way of Portland.

The following Statistics, respecting the Time and Expense of Travelling from TORIA TO BIG BEND, have been compiled by Mr. F. J. Barnard, the well known British (Canadian) Express Agent and Stage Proprietor: CLASS 1—By Stages over the Wagon Road including Meals and Beds through.

CLASS 2—On Foot from Yale to Lake Kamloops, taking Meals and Beds at Wayside Houses. CLASS 3—Men furnishing own Food on Steamer, Travelling on Foot from Yale to Lake Kamloops, and buying their own Provisions on the way or packing it with them.

BRITISH & FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. The Auxiliary to the above Society For the Colony of Vancouver Island Established in June, 1863. PATRON—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. PRESIDENT—THE BISHOP OF COLUMBIA. SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT—HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE. SECRETARIES—REV. C. E. EVANS, D. D., REV. A. C. GARRETT, B.A., TREASURER—JOHN WRIGHT, Esq., (of Wright Saunders).

Messrs. Culler & Parsons Have now ready at SAVANA'S FERRY, 20 TONS BURDEN, Convey Freight or Passengers to the head of SHUSWAP LAKE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BIRKENHEAD DOCK OR WHARF, LIVERPOOL, have now completed their Copper Ore, Silver Ore, and Quartz Crushing Mills, and are prepared to receive Ores for crushing, sampling, assaying, and for which warrants are issued. The wharf is direct railway communication with London, Birmingham, Staffordshire, and South Wales, vessels of the largest size can discharge at all times. Samples of minerals of all classes assayed and valued. The proprietors also undertake the consignment and sale of all metals at very moderate charges. Apply to EDWARD LOGAN & CO., 24, Cannon Street, West London, Or to SAMUEL JOHNSON & CO., Liverpool.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST. Published every Tuesday. By the telegraphic news this morning we learn that the steamer for Victoria is filled for Big Bend; We also learn that Labouchers will start for Saturday. As things present therefore, just now, we shall of a fortnight, have probably to 1,000 persons landing in Victoria to the mines. The question upon us at present is, will a quantity of goods be forwarded to supply the demand? With it been paying any attention to the merchandise which has, up to this time, been sent to New Westminster, they know that little or nothing is being forwarded. They know a disinclination on the part of the merchants to make the same risks this year as last year. It has been clipped off its speculative value that nothing but the hard cash numbers to send their goods to the mines. All this will have the effect of reducing the supplies of British goods to the colony, and will consequently materially the prospects of the colony, unless, indeed, matters be placed in a different footing from what they are at present.