





By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

New York, March 10.—The ship James Foster from Liverpool has arrived in the lower bay, the last four of her passengers and twelve of her crew, and nineteen of the remaining passengers are sick of fever.

Washington, March 10.—Edmunds offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate information relative to the military importance of the Island of San Juan. Adopted. Edmunds thought the Senate should not hastily divest itself of one of its greatest Constitutional powers.

Washington, March 11.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day, all of which are confirmed: Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State; Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of Treasury; General Rawling, Secretary of War; E. B. Washburn, Minister to France; D. Curtis, Russian Minister.

Atlanta, Ga., March 11.—The Governor's Message strongly urges the ratification of the amendment as the best means to secure full recognition as a State. The amendment was made the special order in the House to-day, and in the Senate on Friday.

New York, March 11.—The steamer from Jacksonville, Florida, succeeded in landing one hundred Cubans and a large assortment of war material near Majorca, where Cepidas is waiting to receive them. The Cubans are all armed with Peabody rifles.

Augusta, Maine, March 11.—Both Houses of the Maine Legislature have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment.

Harrisburg, March 11.—The State Senate has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment by a strict party vote.

New York, March 11.—Boutwell's appointment is received with much favor, and has had a beneficial effect upon national securities.

McCormick, the Reaper man, and Gen. Dodge, late Congressman from Iowa, are the new Directors chosen by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Washington, March 11.—A number of bills were introduced into the Senate, including the following: To reorganize the Navy Department; granting two millions acres of public lands for the benefit of the public schools of the District of Columbia; to establish a Department of Indian Affairs. The Senate took up the bill to strengthen the public credit. Sumner moved to strike out the second section legalizing gold contracts on the ground that a late decision of the Supreme Court made it unnecessary.

Sherman and Williams favored the motion; the section was finally struck out—yeas 27; nays 17. Morton offered a verbal amendment to the first section, upon which a long discussion ensued, terminating in the rejection of the amendment without disposing of the bill. The Senate then adjourned.

The crowd of visitors at the Executive Mansion is greater than on any previous day. Commissioner Delano is completely over-run with visitors.

Brevet General George Erie, Paymaster, is transferred to the district of San Francisco and ordered to report without delay.

The Post's special says Grant has decided that Hancock shall remain in Spain, and that the Minister in Italy. Changes will be made in the Mini to England, Russia, France and Portugal. Governor Canby's name was not sent in a Minister to Russia as was reported. There is a great contest over the office of Commissioner of Pensions.

The diplomatic corps called on the President to-day, presented by Secretary Washburn. The interview was very agreeable. Baron Gerolt of Prussia, in behalf of the delegation, presented their congratulations, and hoped for a continuance of the friendly relations now existing. The President responded briefly, thanking the gentlemen for their kind wishes, declaring it should be his constant endeavor to maintain the present relations of peace and friendship.

President Grant, in reply to Washburn's letter of resignation, says he accepts it and regrets that his health will not permit Washburn to continue in the Cabinet. He says: Our personal relations since the breaking out of the rebellion have been such that no other idea presented itself stronger on the first news of my election to the Presidency, than that I should continue to have your advice and assistance. He concludes with expressions of continued confidence and hopes for an early restoration of Washburn's health.

Baltimore, March 11.—Ex-President Johnson arrived in this city at eleven o'clock to-day, and was received by Governor Bowie, Mayor Banks and a number of city officials. The procession was large and imposing, comprising a squadron of cavalry, two regiments of the State militia, the Fire Department and a large number of citizens. During the afternoon Johnson held a reception at the Exchange. Thousands called upon him.

Chicago, March 12.—The Tribune's New York special says the appointment of Hamilton Fish was not generally satisfactory to New York politicians. Bets are being made that another change of the Cabinet will occur within a week. There is excellent authority for belief that nomination of Horace Greeley as Minister to Spain will be sent in on Monday.

Washington, March 12.—The President's special says the people are about to ask England for political connection, and will petition to Washington to ascertain terms they can be received

as a State. The feeling in the colony favors the measure. Washington, March 11.—Brockley, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, resigned to-day. Brockley attempted to assault Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the street this morning; but the latter escaped. Brockley soon afterwards knocked Mr. Harlan down and beat him, but the crowd interfered.

Atlanta, Ga., March 12.—The State Senate passed the 15th amendment to the United States Constitution without debate—yeas 21 to 16.

Washington, March 12.—The joint resolution fixing the day for final adjournment on the last Friday in March 26th. Adopted, 118 to 114.

Banks introduced a resolution to recognize the Independence of Cuba when a Republican form of Government shall have been established; also a resolution to open negotiations for the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Schenck introduced his bill to strengthen the public credit, and legalize gold contracts. Allison moved to strike out the second section; agreed to. Fifty-two delegations of Irish republicans from New York tendered Grant their congratulations, and pledged the support of the Irish republicans of America to his administration.

London, March 11.—The Spanish Government has telegraphed to General Duce to suspend the execution of the Cuban insurgents.

Constantinople, March 10.—Ignatieff, the Russian Minister, has returned to St. Petersburg on leave of absence.

Dublin, March 11.—The committee appointed to raise funds for the Fenian prisoners are about to raise funds by subscription for the relief of those who have been discharged from custody.

Madrid, March 12.—Vignola, the Minister of Finance has asked for a loan of 100,000,000 reales to meet the extraordinary expenses of the Government. The Cortes rejected the restitution of capitulation tax and conscription.

Paris, March 12.—The bulletin of the Bank of France has increased 11,000,000 francs.

Vienna, March 12.—The Austrian budget has passed a deficit of 3,000,000 francs.

London, March 12.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Everett, Lord Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that if the mail contract with the Inman Steamship Company were sanctioned the steamers of that line would sail from Queenstown every Friday for New York instead of every Thursday, as heretofore.

Canada. Quebec, March 11.—During the terrific snow storm yesterday a wooden house at Point Levi was blown to pieces. The family of three persons within it were buried in the snow. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

Montreal, March 12.—The snow is 8 ft. deep on the level for many miles on the railroad track. No trains for two days. Four trains from New York are blocked; passengers are well supplied with fuel and provisions. Some of the roads have discontinued operations until April. An avalanche of snow fell on a house containing fifteen persons at Point Levi, four of whom were crushed to death.

Montreal, March 10.—A heavy snow storm has been raging all day. No mail to-day. The mail for the United States was dispatched to St. John's in sleighs.

Despatches from all points describe the storm as the severest of the season.

Cuba. Havana, March 10.—The cholera has entirely disappeared from the neighborhood of Santiago. The insurgents are burning the plantations, and scattering general destruction in the vicinity of Manzanillo and Santa Cruz.

California. San Francisco, March 11.—The steamer Golden Age arrived from Panama this morning.

Produce market.—Flour, sales of 2000, hbl extra and superfine in lots, mostly for local and coast consumption, current rates. Jobbing prices for city brands are as follows: Superfine in sacks 19c; 20c; 24c; 28c; 32c; 36c; 40c; 44c; 48c; 52c; 56c; 60c; 64c; 68c; 72c; 76c; 80c; 84c; 88c; 92c; 96c; 100c.

Wheat—Sales of 800 cks, common, \$1.50; 300 cks, fair, \$1.55; 270 cks, fair, \$1.55; 500 cks, good choice, \$1.60; good to choice lots are still quotable at \$1.60 to \$1.65 per 100 pounds.

Barley—500 cks, fair brewing, \$2.10; 300 cks, good, \$2; market quiet. Feed, \$1.80 to \$2.10; and brewing, \$2.10 to \$2.20. No round lot of choice brewing could probably be secured under \$2.30; further sales of 120 cks feed at \$2; 400 cks brewing \$2.10 per 100 pounds.

Oats—California, \$1.75 to \$2.15; Oregon, \$2.05 to \$2.20 per 100 pound.

New York—Gold 131 3/4; 131 1/2; Liverpool—Wheat dull, prices unchanged, \$1.50 to \$1.80.

Chicago, \$7 to \$7.10.

Legislative Council. Thursday evening, March 11th, 1889. Present, Hons. Havelock, Alston, Helmcken, Crease, Robson, Ring, Trutch, Wood, Ball, Humphreys, Drake, Sanders, Davie, Young, (Presiding).

THE MINERAL LANDS BILL. The amendments suggested in His Excellency's Message were considered in Committee, and occupied a considerable time. A number of alterations were made, the most important being the limitation of the quantity of coal land to be granted to any one company to 1000 acres; the price for which, in the event of purchase, being fixed at \$5 per acre. Some of the clauses were postponed—and the Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

THE VICTORIA WATER BILL. Hon. Trutch—The bill was to enable the citizens of Victoria to procure a good supply of pure water. The preamble of the bill fully expressed the value and necessity of such a supply; as to the sources whence the supply should be obtained, although not yet fixed upon, they were nevertheles within an easy distance of the city and had the necessary elevation to secure the requisite pressure in the city. He had before him three different estimates of the cost of the undertaking, and the amount therein named were not very dissimilar. One of the assessors, however, was \$60,000 less than the amount stated in the bill, so there could be no doubt that \$125,000 would cover all expenditures. Everything would be ascertained before the work was commenced, as to the supply and quality of the water, amount of fall and outside cost. The reason why he, as a member of the Executive, had introduced the bill, was simply because being guaranteed by the Government it would facilitate the raising of the necessary funds, as the Municipal Council was not in a position to obtain the advances. It was also thought advisable as the Government guaranteed the bonds that the construction of the works should be under the supervision of the Government agents, so that the money would be laid out as profitably as possible. The tax would be one-half of one per cent, which he considered would be quite sufficient to provide for payment of interest and sinking fund. The mode of raising the money was the course commonly pursued both in England and the United States; he might instance the Croft's Water Works at New York, which were constructed with money raised in this way. The Company that now supplied the city would be properly considered, although the supply was not good; they had no exclusive privilege or charter. The present measure, although presented to the Council, for reasons stated, under Government auspices must still be regarded as a private measure; hence, any compensation paid to the existing Company must be regarded from that point of view.

Hon. Crease—The necessity for a supply of water was admitted by everyone, and would be valuable in case of fire, for flushing sewers &c. As to the amount of taxation it would be far more than met by the increased value of property and the advantage proposed to the health and comfort of the citizens. After the works were completed they would become the permanent property of the city, and ultimately be a source of considerable income.

Hon. Helmcken—The introduction and passing of the Bill had strangely developed on two members of the Government. He did not understand why the Bill had not been introduced earlier so that everybody could satisfy himself as to the propriety of its provisions. As it was, no one had any idea of where the water was to come from, what it would cost, or how it was to be done, nor had any question been asked as to whether the town was in a position to pay for it. He did not consider the Spring Ridge water was so bad as some people said, and as to the supply, every one obtained as much as required. As the member for Victoria he could not consent to allow the Bill to pass at present; more time was required to consider ways and means. He thought they were wrong in supposing one-half per cent. would cover the expenditure for interest and sinking fund—he doubted whether one per cent. under the present assessment would enable them to do it, although the land was assessed higher than its absolute value. The amount collectable at one per cent. would only be \$12,000, and at a half per cent. of course only \$6,000; whereas, it would require \$16,000 to meet the responsibilities. Thus, it would require one and a half per cent. or three times the amount proposed, and the tax on real estate would amount to two per cent. before they had done. The tax would fall most unequally because those who had the most valuable property would pay the most taxes, although they were the smallest consumers of water. He did not believe \$125,000 would do it. That sum would only bring the pipes into the city, after which every one would have to pay for taking the water into his own house, and then pay for the water. Did any one know what it would cost for maintenance and management? After the pipes were brought in the Municipal Council could charge what they pleased. So far from the measure giving us cheaper water, it would cost twice as much as it did at present. It would take at least twelve months before anything could be done supposing the Bill passed, so that there was plenty of time to think about it, and it would be time enough to pass such a Bill when they met in that House again. The half per cent. was put on to induce people to go in for the Bill, but if they did they would soon find out their mistake; they grumbled when one per cent. covered all the expenses of the Colony. The Spring Ridge Company would have to be compensated and that would bring the sum up to \$150,000 at least. The cost of such an undertaking was always underestimated. The Spring Ridge Company had obtained a contract because they declared to lay down iron pipes. Their present income even at the high rate charged for water did not pay them two per cent. on their investment.

Hon. Robson—The hon. senior member for the City was evidently conscious of having a very weak case, and his main argument against the bill was, not by clause No. 1. His opposition was on general grounds and the best refutation that could be offered was in the petition which was now lying on the table, which had been most influentially signed. The bill was desired by all the

principal inhabitants of the city, the ratepayers would not require to amend the bill until the cost of the scheme was perfectly known. In his rambles in search of a dwelling house, he was informed that a well of what was called good water in Victoria, was worth an increase of four or five dollars per month in the rental. He estimated that there were four hundred houses, and if they paid fifty dollars a year for their water, a much lower price than at present paid, that would give \$20,000, which, added to the \$60,000, the sum named by the senior member for the City, would make \$80,000; and supposing the sum necessary for interest and sinking fund to be \$16,000, a margin of \$64,000 would remain to pay off the debentures. No one could say that the Spring Ridge water was good or the supply sufficient; their wooden pipes could not convey the quantity of water required by the population. In New Westminster the lots assessed at a fictitious value, were rated at 2 per cent, which was paid without complaint. If the bill was put off for 12 months it would require two years before the ground could be broken in order to bring in the water.

Hon. Drake—As member for the city of Victoria he felt he would be neglecting his duty if he did not pay attention to the requirements of the citizens, and there was nothing more necessary to the health and comfort of the inhabitants than a good supply of water. If the property holders thought that the bill would be a benefit, he did not think the Council should throw any obstacles in the way. If the Bill was postponed another session they would be exposed to the infection of another epidemic, hence the sooner it was passed the better. He spoke as the representative of Victoria, and individually as a lot-holder; the lot-holders would be largely benefited by the measure. It was well known that the water obtained from the wells was productive of disease, and when a supply of pure water could be obtained very few would make use of well water. An estimate of the cost of bringing in the water had been made four or five years ago, and the sum then named was \$80,000. If the amount required was larger than the sum named it was for the people to say whether they would expend it or not; and if the people chose to tax themselves for such a purpose it was not for the House to interfere. Five per cent. had been set down for the sinking fund, but he thought possibly should pay a share of the expense, so that one or one and a half per cent. in his opinion was sufficient to set aside for that purpose. No drainage could take place without a proper supply of water, and with the needed supply Victoria would be the healthiest town on the Pacific coast.

Hon. Humphreys thought the matter was very simple; if the people of Victoria wanted the water they should be allowed to have it; hon. members were legislating for the happiness of the people and should pass the Bill. It was very easy in accordance with the provisions of the Bill, to ascertain whether the people wanted it or not.

Hon. Wood had ever seen a measure involving such important interests introduced into a Legislature in such a manner, and it was very easy for hon. members in no way interested in voting to tax the people. The bill was most unfair, as it proposed to throw the whole burden on the shoulders of a few property holders. The introducers of the bill should have been prepared with all the necessary data to show the advantages of the bill; but instead of that they had brought in the measure at so late a period of the session that it was quite impossible that that patience could be exercised in examining its details which was absolutely necessary in the case. If they insisted upon passing the bill they would be conflicting with the rules of natural justice, as the first cost would have to be paid by one class of ratepayers, and that class the unfortunate lot holders. Was it fair that lot holders who would not be benefited by the bill should have to pay for the Victoria Water Works? It would not come out of the pockets of consumers at all; if they made owners of houses pay it would be fair enough, but that the honest owner should benefit himself out of the holder of worthless lots was most unreasonable. The cost had been estimated at \$125,000, but it would be \$150,000 or \$200,000. It would be an enormous tax on Victoria, and no doubt they would make a handsome building at the works, but who, while admiring the architecture would sympathize with the poor lot-holders? It was said that posterity would have to pay it, not at all; our heirs would have to pay it—the lots would have to pay it. The measure was unfair and deceptive at this stage of the session, as it was impossible to give it due deliberation; the discussion would be a sufficient expiation to the public and the best mode of procedure can be fixed upon at some future time. It was proper to give the opponents of the measure time to prepare their opposition; if the signers of the petition had been those who had to bear the burden of the taxation, they would not have signed it. It was no use for members from other towns venturing about at a rate of two per cent. being levied; what was the result? Has the experiment been successful? Many a lot in New Westminster had been brought to the hammer for taxes, that would not have otherwise been paid, with the example only served to show how unfair the system of piling all the taxes on lot-holders was.

Hon. Alton desired to see the Bill passed because it would improve the lots, and make them more valuable. The former tax of one per cent. had been grumbled at because it was not applied in such a manner as would improve the land it was drawn from. With-out the Water Bill passed, there could be no drainage, and everyone would admit how necessary that was for the health of the town. He conceived that the estimate of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works was far too high, the cost would certainly not exceed \$100,000, and four per cent. was quite enough for the sinking fund. Holders of land would not object to one per cent. if so much was required for the purpose. When the people paid for the water in this way they would use more than at present because the supply would always be ample; and in relation to the application of the provisions of the Bill, people would have plenty of notice as provided by the first section. Taxes only for fees real estate in respect to the purpose for which they are levied. If the Bill was not passed we may not have water for the next ten years.

Hon. Ring—If the Bill was intended to invite discussion in Committee, he would give the second reading his entire support. Hon. Trutch—The objections to the bill were so weak that the bill itself was an ample answer. Could anything be fairer than the first clause? If the people were not content with the measure, they had only to say so, and the majority would decide the question. He had gone into the calculations very carefully, and without going over the ground itself, he felt perfectly satisfied with the estimated amount as being quite sufficient for the purpose of the measure. He would go over the ground next summer, and if the cost was likely to be greater than the amount named in the bill, the work would not be proceeded with. If the half per cent. did not produce the amount required other Municipal rates would make up the deficiency, and if not, the general revenue would be appealed to; he thought one per cent. too much. If it was true that the Spring Ridge Company were losing money, who's grounds would there be for a claim for compensation? If they were entitled to compensation they should have it.

The Bill was then read a second time and ordered for committee at the next meeting of the Council.

The Report on the Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Supreme Courts was adopted.

The Council then adjourned till 11 p. m. on Friday.

WALTHAM WATCHES. The Waltham Watch Co. movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, and all other fine improvements, in a solid 6 oz. Coin Silver Hunting Case, with Gold Joints, \$37 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$32. In 5 oz. case, \$35 coin. The Waltham Watch Co. movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, and all other fine improvements, in a solid 6 oz. Coin Silver Hunting Case, with Gold Joints, \$37 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$32. In 5 oz. case, \$35 coin. The Waltham Watch Co. movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, and all other fine improvements, in a solid 6 oz. Coin Silver Hunting Case, with Gold Joints, \$37 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$32. In 5 oz. case, \$35 coin.

HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths, 619 BROADWAY, N.Y. In order that all my addresses with conditions, refer, by permission, to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. or to any of their agents on the Pacific Coast.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH. The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BOARDS, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Middlesex.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISED. For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this old established remedy will be found invaluable. The large sales and increased demand for this excellent and elegant preparation, which has followed its introduction into Australia, New Zealand and nearly all the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial results of its use; and he begs to announce that he is now introducing its sale into Victoria, B. C., and has appointed Messrs Millard and Beady, Wharf Street, Victoria, Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Stereopters can obtain their supply.

THE TRIBUNE'S NEW YORK SPECIAL. The Tribune's New York special says the appointment of Hamilton Fish was not generally satisfactory to New York politicians. Bets are being made that another change of the Cabinet will occur within a week. There is excellent authority for belief that nomination of Horace Greeley as Minister to Spain will be sent in on Monday.

RICHFIELD HOTEL FOR SALE. THE WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT situated at Richfield, Cariboo, now doing a good paying business, is offered on advantageous terms. To a person possessing a knowledge of the business, the Richfield offers inducements for investment seldom met with in the Colony. For Particulars, apply to FELL & CO., made in d.w. Fort St. Victoria.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, March 20, 1869

The prorogation of the Legislative Council yesterday attracted little attention. The attendance of spectators was less than the average upon such occasions; and if regarded as an evidence of the interest the public take in legislative matters, shows that the apathy of the people towards everything appertaining to the government of the country is increasing rather than diminishing. There is a settled and growing conviction in the public mind that the worst backing a measure can have is a popular endorsement. For instance: In the Speech of yesterday His Excellency "has to thank" the honorable members for the "spirit of initiation" they have exhibited during the session; and then proceeds immediately to state his objections to several measures of public utility—the offering of this "spirit of initiation," for a display of which he has just thanked the Councilmen. It is true, that His Excellency does not "veto" these measures, and that he gives the members to "understand that none is finally disallowed," but he withholds his consent, which, in the opinion of a large majority of the public, is a polite way of saying that the measures are moribund. Among the bills held in abeyance are the Investment and Loan Societies' Bill, the Companies' Bill, and the Bill to Incorporate the Members of St. Andrew's Church—all beneficial measures based upon public necessity. The Savings and Loan Bill was especially demanded by the mechanic class, for whose advancement it was conceived. His Excellency regrets that he can "find no precedent for the principles enunciated" in it. It is a pity His Excellency's office is not provided with a copy of the Canadian statutes, wherein he would find an Act furnishing ample precedent, under the provisions of which several associations have been for years in successful operation. Any alteration this year in the Excise and Tariff is deprecated; but hope is held out that at the "next session" important changes may be expected. "Twas ever thus." The "next session" is the ignis fatuus we have been pursuing from year to year, and still appear as remote as ever from grasping its benefits. But notwithstanding the unfavorable tenor of the first part of the Speech, we still experience a slight sense of gratification at knowing that the Drawbacks Bill will be forwarded to the Colonial Office accompanied by His Excellency's "favorable recommendation." We had rather the bill had gone into operation immediately, but "half-a-loaf is better than no bread." Every day that our commercial relations with the adjoining country remain in their present unsatisfactory state, opportunities are being lost by our merchants, and indirectly by our people and Government. The first thing to be considered in any country is to put the people in a position to make money. If merchants cannot prosper from the Colonial trade, an avenue ought to be opened for their goods in another direction. Trade here languishes. The Drawbacks Bill proposes to revive it—to win back the prestige of our port acquired under Free Trade, yet without repeating any of the objectionable features of Free Trade. Is it wise to allow our merchants to leave the Colony? would it not be better to place them in a position to make money and thus increase trade instead of diminishing it? How there could be a moment's hesitation in signing the Drawbacks Bill is a puzzle; and, indeed, we shall "rest" if not "thankful" under the assurance of His Excellency that he "shall carefully consider how far his powers extend to remove any restrictions not absolutely required by law, which may appear to impede the operations of commerce." We think we observe one or two other evidences of a desire to atone in some degree for the errors of the past, cropping out through the Speech. The suggestions of the Council regarding Female Immigration and a Labor Exchange are adopted. The remonstrance as to the present position of the Supreme Courts will go home with a gubernatorial endorsement; the principle of paying the expenses of "elected" (selected) members of the Council is pronounced "a bad one;" the consolidation of the laws of the two sections of

the Colony "shall receive earnest consideration during the recess;" and last, but by no means least, the wolves and panthers that Dr. Davie moved against are to receive a quietus. In conclusion, Governor Seymour says—"It would be wrong for us to despond, where Nature is doing all for this country of unbounded resources and most charming climate." His Excellency is correct. "Nature is doing all," or nearly all, "for this country." We are extremely sorry to have it in our power to say that her efforts are not always seconded by the Government, which might, by paying a proper regard for the vox populi, improve the gifts which Heaven has bountifully spread around us, and start the country upon a career of prosperity and happiness instead of allowing it to sink into a condition of discontent and inactivity.

Tuesday, March 16.

THE GOLD HARBOR EXPEDITION.—As far back as 1858 the Hudson Bay Company knew of the existence of rich veins of gold-bearing quartz at Gold Harbor, Queen Charlotte Island. Specimens of the rock were brought to Victoria by the late Capt. Reid, then in command of one of the H. B. Co.'s ships, and subsequently three of the company's servants started for the harbor and located there. Powerful and hostile tribes of savages inhabited Queen Charlotte Island at the time, and the three men were seized and held in slavery until ransomed with blankets by the Company. Three or four expeditions were subsequently made to the spot, and in 1863 the writer was shown four pieces of beautiful milk white quartz through which ran delicate threads of gold. A limited joint-stock company was organized to work the vein; but in the general disaster that overtook our mining corporations in 1864, the company went under and has not since reappeared. The once hostile tribes have been reduced to a mere handful and are no longer feared. The expedition which started on Sunday is composed of experienced prospectors and quartz miners and we expect to receive a good account from them soon.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUSSE TELFAIR.—The propeller Gussie Telfair, Capt. Sholl, arrived at 9 1/2 o'clock last evening from Portland, having made the run in the remarkably short time of 49 1/2 hours. She left Portland at 7:40 o'clock on Saturday evening, and crossed the bar on Sunday at 1:20 p. m. The Telfair encountered very rough weather and head winds, but behaved herself gallantly. Her passengers number sixty. The names of Major Francis, C. A. Gillingham, C. T. Millard, L. Wolf, L. Oppenheimer, appear among the list. No English mail came. The freight amounted to 160 tons, part of which is for the Sound. Mr. Goodhue, the gentlemanly purser, has placed as under obligations for files of late papers.

A BOLD STRIKE FOR LIBERTY.—Yesterday morning, about 10 1/2 o'clock, Thomas Jenkins, one of several poor fellows confined as lunatics at the Barracks, scaled the highest part of the prison fence fronting on Langley street, and upon his hands and knees crawled along the spikes to the corner of Langley and Bastion streets, where he dropped to the sidewalk, a fall of fifteen feet, and kicking off his shoes, prepared for a run for liberty. His movements, however, had been observed by his keeper, and before he could get well underway, he was recaptured. The poor wretch struggled and fought desperately to free himself; but without avail and he was carried back to his cell.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Yesterday morning Thomas Waterhouse and Wm. Williams were brought before the Police Magistrate charged with being suspicious characters or lunatics. The Magistrate, addressing Waterhouse, said that an opportunity occurred for sending him to Olympia.

Waterhouse—'I've been to Olympia; but I don't like the looks of the country thereabouts. I'd rather go to Portland.

Magistrate—Very well. Williams, the American Consul has promised to send you, on next Friday, to Portland.

Williams—Thank you, sir, much obliged. The prisoners were then remanded to await conveyance hence.

THE LOST BARK.—A man who assisted in loading the lost bark John Bright, at Port Gamble, in January last, is in town, and states that the vessel had on board, in addition to her crew, a woman and two children—supposed to be the Captain's family. There is not the slightest room for indulging the hope that any of her unfortunate people are alive. All have undoubtedly found either a watery grave, or have fallen by the hands of the West Coast savages.

PARDONED.—A dispatch has been received in Portland, which states that E. G. Randall, lately convicted of stealing gold dust from a letter while holding the position of Postmaster in that city, has been pardoned.

BRICKING WINDOWS.—On Sunday night a party of men cast great stones through the window of the John Bull Hotel, Government street, destroying the glass and breaking the sashes. Such acts of wanton blackguardism deserve the severest censure and exemplary punishment. A communication from a sufferer appears in another column; the grievance of which he complains demands redress.

THE "ALASKA TIMES."—Mr. T. G. Murphy, editor and proprietor of the Alaska Times, announces his intention of publishing the first number of his sheet in about fourteen days. Mr. Murphy is not unknown to fame as the writer of the "Barney O'Regan" letters in THE COLONIST, and as editor of the Alaska Times, every line of which was written in an elegant and clerical hand.

ARRIVAL OF THE WILSON G. HUNT.—The steamer Wilson G. Hunt arrived from Peget Sound at 9 1/2 o'clock last evening, bringing 60 passengers and considerable freight. She was announced to sail again for the Sound at 5 o'clock this morning. Capt. Myriok and Waitt have our thanks for the customary favors.

A new needle gun, invented by Herr Warden of Nurnberg, has just been tried at Pesh. The weight is but eight pounds and a half. The powder charge is a half gramme less than that of the Prussian gun. It was fired 20 times in a minute.

THE CONSTANTINE sailed at an early hour yesterday morning for Nainaimo, where she will coal. Messrs. Boscowitz, Kincaid, Murphy and other passengers go up on the Enterprise and will join the Constantine at Nainaimo to-day.

Legislative Council.

Friday, March 12, 1869.

Present, Hons. Walkem, Carrall, Wood, Hamley, Ring, Als on, Trutch, Helmecken, O'Reilly, Ball, Davis, Robson, Pemberton, Crease, Young, (presiding).

MESSAGE NO. 41.

The Governor informed the Council in relation to the conference on the subject of the Drawbacks Bill, that after due consideration he had determined not to assent to that Bill until he had received instructions from the Home Government, but he would take the earliest opportunity of despatching the documents for that purpose.

PETITION AGAINST THE WATER BILL.

Hon. Helmecken presented a petition against the Victoria Water Supply Bill, signed by resident freeholders and leaseholders. The scheme, at its inception, had not been properly understood by the signers to the former petition; they were in favor of a supply of water if the undertaking was left to private enterprise.

On motion of hon. Trutch the petition was laid on the table.

COUNTY COURTS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

Hon. Als on moved the third reading of the County Courts Amendment Ordinance, 1867.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

Hon. Helmecken—He had been requested to lay before the House the complaints of certain owners of vessels in this port, that foreign steamers were allowed to bring coal from Nainaimo and land them on the wharf at Victoria. It appeared to him that this was an infraction of the law, and in such case, it was proper to call the attention of the House to the circumstances.

Hon. Young—It had been found advisable to grant the privilege of allowing the Portland steamers to land a portion of their coal on a wharf specially set apart for that purpose, the coal so landed, however, could only be used by the steamer landing it.

INDIAN RESERVES ORDINANCE.

Hon. Alston moved that the bill be read a second time.

Hon. Davis seconded the motion.

Hon. Trutch could not understand what was sought to be achieved by the bill; it might be useful where the Reserves were surveyed, but where no surveys had taken place it was likely to do more harm than good.

Hon. Humphreys was under a different impression, as there were many tribes for which there were no reserves at all, and these people should be protected in the possession of their patches of land, which are frequently taken from them. He knew a tribe of 150 Indians on the upper Fraser who had been driven away from their patches altogether.

Hon. Ball—The difficulty hitherto had arisen from the fact that Magistrates had not had power to force white men to relinquish the portions of reserves taken possession of by them; the object of this bill was to remedy that defect.

The bill was then read a second time, and then taken up in committee, hon. O'Reilly in the Chair.

Hon. O'Reilly considered that the provisions of the bill would fall in giving the power which it was the object of the bill to confer.

After some further discussion the bill passed through Committee and was reported complete.

Standing orders were suspended, the bill read a third time and passed.

MINERAL LANDS BILL.

The amendments to clauses postponed were considered and quantity and price of Mineral Lands, other than coal, fixed as follows:—For a single claim for one individual, three shillings in length by two chains in breadth; price one hundred dollars; for a company, of not less than ten persons, thirty chains in length by six chains wide—price two hundred and fifty dollars. The report was then adopted.

VICTORIA WATER SUPPLY BILL.

This bill was considered in Committee, Hon. Wood moved as amendment to the first clause, that two thirds in nominal value

of real estate, should decide as to the adoption of the measure.

Hon. Trutch did not see any necessity for the amendment, as the supposed burdens on real estate were more imaginary than otherwise, the surplus water rate will go to provide for interest and sinking fund; the plentiful supply of water would secure drainage and generally improve the lots which would be increased in value. On looking over the list of names appended to the last petition, he observed that there were eight or nine names of gentlemen who had signed the petition in favor of a water supply. He could not imagine what these gentlemen expected; probably they thought that Government was going to supply them with water for nothing; their ideas on the subject appeared to him as very extraordinary.

Hon. Wood did not think that outlying lots would be benefited in the slightest, and he would propose as an amendment that no lots should be taxed that were more than one hundred and fifty feet distant from the water supply pipes.

Hon. Ring—A person may invest \$20,000 in real estate, and another may invest a like sum in a large store; he conceived that the latter class were as much entitled to consideration as the former.

Hon. Helmecken insisted that the Government had no right to pass such a bill unless they were perfectly prepared with full information relating to the cost of construction, maintenance and management, none of which was at that moment before the House.

Hon. Trutch had already laid before them all the information necessary for the passing of the bill, and the bill itself had been so framed as to give the citizens entire control over its action. If gentlemen were determined to kill the bill he could only give way and throw the responsibility on their shoulders; he would therefore, move that the Committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The Committee rose accordingly, and on the hon. President putting the question, "when will the House take this bill in Committee again?" the reply was now, and on the vote being taken it was decided in the affirmative, the Committee therefore resumed its consideration of the bill.

Hon. Wood thought that it was only proper that some provision should be made for purchasing the interest of the Spring Ridge Water Company, because an undertaking like the present being the property of the city should be a monopoly, but if the Spring Ridge Company were allowed to run their pipes beside the new ones a great deal of injury must accrue to both parties, and therefore a sum should be appropriated to purchase the interest of that company.

Hon. Trutch had all along entertained the idea that the interests of the Spring Ridge Company should be protected, hence in deciding on \$125,000 as the sum required for the undertaking, it had been calculated to cover the expense of all the work and pay any reasonable amount of compensation to the Spring Ridge Company; they had, however, no legal right or holding whatsoever, but if the amount at which their shares are obtainable in the market was paid to them he thought they would be very fairly dealt with.

Hon. Helmecken—The Spring Ridge Company had done a great deal for the city, and virtually possessed a monopoly; he thought that having laid out their money in view of an increase of population, and never having anticipated competition from the Government, compensation should be regarded from the most favorable point of view; he did not know how such compensation would be fixed, but he presumed that everything would be done in perfect fairness.

Hon. Young—in making any estimate of the claims for compensation on the part of the Spring Ridge Company, they must be looked at as in the case of a private company entering the field when the company already existing were not in the possession of any exclusive privilege; he apprehended that under such circumstances the Spring Ridge Company would not be entitled to any compensation. Under any circumstances \$10,000 would cover all the interest involved and he believed \$5000 would have been gladly accepted a short time previously; he would ask what compensation did they think the Gas Company would be entitled to if another company was to start up? he did not think anything would be paid to them, nor would they feel themselves entitled to make any claim.

Hon. Wood—the interests of existing companies were always carefully considered and the usual mode was for their successors to buy up all their interest and material; he would move that a sufficient sum be appropriated to pay the Spring Ridge Company any reasonable claims for compensation which may be adjudged due to them by the Supreme Court.

Hon. Crease would move as an amendment that the hon. Chief Commissioner be empowered to treat with the Company as to the amount of compensation to be paid.

On division the amendment of hon. Woods was carried.

Hon. Trutch thought that when the Committee had got through with the Bill they should change its title and make it "An Ordinance for the Benefit of the Spring Ridge Water Company."

After some further discussion it was moved that the Committee "do now rise," which was carried. This is equivalent to throwing out the Bill.

The Council then adjourned till 1 p. m. on Saturday.

SATURDAY, March 13th.

Eleven hon. members were present.

MESSAGE NO. 42.

The Governor informed the Council that he had assented to the Game Ordinance. It was stated that the Council would be prorogued on Monday next.

There being no business before the House it was at once adjourned till Monday at 3 p. m.

Monday, March 15th, 1869.

Present—Hons. Humphreys, Crease, Robson, Helmecken, Pemberton, Drake, Hamley, Havelock, Alston, Ball, Ring, Trutch, O'Reilly, Carrall, Davis, Young (presiding).

The Governor informed the Council by Message No. 43 that he had assented to the Fire Companies Ordinance. No. 44, recommending the substitution of a clause in place

of clause two, making the payment of all fees into the Treasury compulsory; no fees payable to any officer of the said court, any rule to the contrary notwithstanding. 45 assent to School Bill. 46 assent to the Mineral Lands Bill. 47 assent to Religious Institutions Bill. 48 assent to Indians Reserve Bill.

The House went into Committee on the Governor's Message No. 44, when the suggestions therein contained were duly complied with.

PETITIONS FROM KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

Hon. Carrall presented a petition from the inhabitants of Thompson River Valley, Okanagan and the vicinity, praying that a road might be constructed through that district in order that proper facilities might be afforded to settlers, and also that the fine agricultural country in that section may be thrown open to settlement. The proposed road extending from Savona Ferry to the Boundary line is estimated to cost about \$10,000. He also presented a petition from the same district praying that a Post Office may be established; there were persons in the different localities where post offices would be serviceable, who would gladly undertake the duties free of charge. On motion of hon. Carrall the petitions were transmitted to the Governor.

MESSAGE NO. 49.

The Governor assented to the County Court's Ordinance, 1867, Amendment Bill. His Excellency Governor Seymour then entered the Council Chamber, attended by his Private Secretary, and read the following PROLOGATION SPEECH.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

It will be no less gratifying to you than it is to me to close, for a time, our Legislative labours. It would be ungrateful on my part did I not acknowledge the care and candour with which you have considered every measure that has come before you.

I have, likewise, to thank you for the spirit of initiation you have displayed, more conspicuously now than in any previous Session. The Government and people having vied to select the most eligible men to watch over the Public interests, I have felt it my duty to treat with the utmost respect all measures proposed by you.

It is unnecessary that I should mention all the Ordinances to which I have assented. As a rule the Bills received from you have become Law.

I have, however, hesitated, from a want of good feeling, over the Bill to incorporate the Members of St. Andrew's Church. I do not like the Companies' Bill. I have, in another Colony, found the placing the Crown and Subject on the same footing as regards Costs in Civil Actions very badly. There is no precedent for the principles enunciated in the Investment and Loan Societies Bill, that I am aware of.

Understand, that not one of these measures is finally disallowed. The Drawback Ordinance shall be forwarded with a favorable recommendation, by the earliest opportunity, to England, for instructions. Pending the receipt of them, I shall carefully consider how far my powers extend to remove any restrictions, not absolutely required by law, which may appear to impede the operations of Commerce.

I am unable to concur with you in the alterations proposed in the Tariff and Excise. It is better to be faithful to a code, even when suspected of error than to be constantly changing its details. I admit that our scale of taxation on Imports is not perfect, and I hope that I shall, before the next Session, be prepared to propose some amendments to it.

Turning to mere Executive matters, I will at once consider the question of paying the expenses of Elected Members of Council; though I say at the outset that the principle is a bad one.

I fully concur with you as to the propriety of appointing a Local Board for the furtherance of Female Immigration.

I think the question of a Law Library can be settled on a somewhat larger scale than contemplated.

The consolidation of the Laws of the two sections of the Colony shall receive earnest consideration during the recess.

The Magistrates are authorized, in their discretion, to pay suitable rewards for the destruction of Wolves and Panthers.

The support of the Government shall be given to the establishment of a Labor Exchange at New Westminster and Victoria. I shall communicate with Her Majesty's Consul at San Francisco respecting the expediency of instituting an emigration agency towards these shores, in that town.

Depend upon it that the interests of New Westminster and Burrard Inlet shall not be overlooked.

I shall gladly endeavor to secure a site for the deposition and continual exhibition of the natural and other productions of the Colony.

Your remonstrance as to the present position of the Supreme Courts shall not go home unsupported.

Spring, the emblem of hope, has nearly come upon us, and I trust will secure a long season at the gold mines and an early and rich crop on the farms. It would be wrong for us to despond when Nature is doing all for this country of unbounded resources and most charming climate.

It seems to me impossible to believe that the attractions of British Columbia, though the bars of the Fraser have lost their wealth, will fail to obtain the notice of the World. I have the settled conviction that a few years will see this Colony among the most flourishing of Her Majesty's many Possessions. Already individual well-being is universal.

With great satisfaction I proceed to relieve you from further attendance on your Legislative Duties. I now prorogue Your Honorable Council, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly.

His Excellency was listened to throughout with the greatest attention; a large number of persons, amongst whom we observed several ladies, filled the gallery, a number gentlemen occupying the lobby. Seymour and Mrs. Col. Foster, seats to the right of Governor, and officers from the Navy were present.

A. GILMORE, Tailor, wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is in the balance of his winter stock, and will make room for spring goods.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Saturday, March 20, 1869.

THE Gladstone Ministry brooms is making strenuous efforts, and with these useful domestic purification a time-honored institutions a guards in a paroxysm of By our telegraphic despatch it will be seen that the Admiralty has determined the Naval Estimates sterling, with the object convincing the nation the perspicuity has enabled providence in the man predecessors, and thus draw upon himself the ex of a radical press. It is in catering to a morbid te of the people, that flag which once floa sea in every clime, known now by its rarity prestige of old England sh in order that the new fl Admiralty should be thou economic science. Of cov such measures of interm the parings are generally part of the Government that can least bear the exc is very likely the during the last ten effect that some of war stationed at likely to be removed shadow of truth. In the mistaken, as the amount posed, is not large, and a penditure on the channel crease in the naval reserve this assiduous first Lord coveted feather for his accustomed to these ill-jud which usually result in an the nation of ten times the porarily saved. How stri the case at the Crimea, was forced to buy the e had been criminally negle Governments, from straini repute. It may be the father to thought; but w shall not be affected by a connected with the Admir stances of Indian murder are of too frequent admit of our being left in position which would not be, if any of Her Majesty removed. As it is, the war vessels to the coast and not a week passes letters from settlers who lives and property in from hostile savages, and plate the abandonment of in the absence of pro such abandonment of the the withdrawal of the r solve, is surely too hear a radical Lord of the A if the removal is absolut will be owing to entire our position here in re aborigines. Another p pose—and it is within possibility—that a num misguided men callin Fenians were to take the departure of the nav visit with a view to plv stance could be offered. ever, and the result wor rid to think of. Wh would it be to the un time if twenty years' ex the present rate) was in falacious idea of punis rauders, who would be in the scene of their crim the power of inflicting punishment could reach might lead to more serio in endeavoring to save thousands, drag the nat that would cost hundr and oceans of blood. difficulty is not yet settl that the good sense of tions involve will en come to a fair and am ment of the difficulty, know what a say will the necessities of Ameri produce in their struggl any. The imprudent this Colony without rection would invite would not otherwise b If we regard the departu with more or less dismay ward to the time the Admiral will bid us g deep felt sorrow. Adm taken such a de anything that would

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, March 20, 1869

The Gladstone Ministry with its new brooms is making strenuous efforts for popularity, and with these useful instruments of domestic purification are sweeping off time-honored institutions and national safeguards in a paroxysm of excessive zeal. By our telegraphic despatches yesterday it will be seen that the first Lord of the Admiralty has determined on reducing the Naval Estimates by a million sterling, with the object no doubt of convincing the nation that his wonderful perspicuity has enabled him to discover improvidence in the management of his predecessors, and thus for a few days draw upon himself the exulting hyperbole of a radical press. It is sad to think that in catering to a morbid taste in the minds of the people, that noble old red flag which once floated o'er every sea in every clime, should only be known now by its rarity, and that the prestige of old England should be perilled in order that the new first Lord of the Admiralty should be thought a master of economic science. Of course, as in all such measures of intermittent economy, the parings are generally taken from the part of the Government establishments that can least bear the excision; hence it is very likely the rumors afloat during the last ten days to the effect that some of the ships of war stationed at this port are likely to be removed may possess a shadow of truth. In this we may be mistaken, as the amount of saving proposed is not large, and a reduction of expenditure on the channel fleet, or a decrease in the naval reserve, would enable this assiduous first Lord to secure the coveted feather for his cap; but we are accustomed to these ill-judged economies which usually result in an expenditure to the nation of ten times the amount temporarily saved. How strikingly this was the case at the Crimea, when England was forced to buy the efficiency which had been criminally neglected by liberal Governments, from straining after outside rope. It may be that the wish is father to thought; but we hope that we shall not be affected by any retrenchment connected with the Admiralty. The instances of Indian murders on the coast, are of too frequent occurrence to admit of our being left in the helpless position which we undoubtedly should be, if any of Her Majesty's ships were removed. As it is, the visits of the war vessels to the coast are too rare, and not a week passes but we have letters from settlers who believe their lives and property in hourly danger from hostile savages, and who contemplate the abandonment of their farms in the absence of protection. Any such abandonment of the colonists as the withdrawal of the navy would involve, is surely too heartless for even a radical Lord of the Admiralty; and if the removal is absolutely effected, it will be owing to entire ignorance of our position here in relation to the aborigines. Another reason: Suppose—and it is within the scope of possibility—that a number of those misguided men calling themselves Fenians were to take advantage of the departure of the navy to pay us a visit with a view to plunder, what resistance could be offered? None whatever, and the result would be too horrible to think of. What reparation would it be to the unfortunate victims if twenty years' expenditure (at the present rate) was incurred with the fallacious idea of punishing the marauders, who would be far away from the scene of their crime long before the power of inflicting the merited punishment could reach us? But this might lead to more serious results; and in endeavoring to save a few paltry thousands, drag the nation into a war that would cost hundreds of millions and oceans of blood. The San Juan difficulty is not yet settled. We hope that the good sense of the two nations involved will enable them to come to a fair and amicable adjustment of the difficulty; but we never know what a day will bring forth or the necessities of American politicians produce in their struggles for ascendancy. The imprudent exposure of this Colony without proper protection would invite attack that would not otherwise be thought of. If we regard the departure of the Fleet with more or less dismay, we look forward to the time when our gallant Admiral will bid us good bye, with deep felt sorrow. Admiral Hastings as taken such a deep interest in anything that would benefit the

Colony or conduce to its welfare, that even in the event of the vessels or others of a similar class being retained on the station, we shall feel his departure as we should the loss of a dear friend. He has always been foremost when any charitable or benevolent object has been proposed, and his officers have in all cases given their hearty aid in carrying out his kindly designs. There are many gallant officers in Her Majesty's Navy; but we may be excused if we doubt that any of them could have achieved the conquest of a people's hearts so completely as Admiral Hastings, and the gallant Sons of Neptune that sail under his flag.

Wednesday, March 17

ANNUAL DISTRICT MEETING OF THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—This meeting has just closed its sittings in this city. The reports from the various missions on the districts speak of marked progress. The congregations are enlarged, and increase of membership to every mission is recorded, and every financial claim is fully met besides a contribution of nearly a thousand dollars to the General Missionary Funds. The mission to Cariboo is a great success, the Rev. Mr. Derrick having in a few months built and paid for a church and parsonage costing about two thousand dollars. On the New Westminster mission, under the superintendence of Rev. Mr. Browning, a revival of religion has added 30 members to the church, and an increased attachment to its ordinances is marked throughout the whole of that mission and nowhere more so than among the intelligent and energetic mill-men at Burrard Inlet. We are glad to chronicle success in every thing that is good, and wish our Wesleyan friends a continuance of their present prosperity. The stations for the ensuing year remain the same as at present.

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION.—The Portland Herald publishes an extract of a private letter received from Mr. B. P. Anderson, formerly of this Colony, who is now in Tennessee. Mr. Anderson states that all through the South there are large numbers of people who are very much dissatisfied. They have no peace and feel no security at home. Many are going to California, some to South America. He suggests, that if the Northern Coast had an accredited agent in several Southern cities, furnished with means to advertise the advantages of settlement here, large numbers could be induced to emigrate hither. Mr. Anderson is a member of the bar. He proposed to locate permanently with his family in British Columbia; but the illiberal character of our laws debarred him from practicing his profession and he proceeded to Tennessee.

EXPECTED OVER.—Benjamin Halladay, the Vanderbilt of the Pacific, is really expected here by the steamship Oriflamme in the course of a few days. He is now at Portland. The Oriflamme, with Mr. Halladay on board, will touch at Victoria before proceeding across the Sound, where Mr. Halladay will select a railway terminus. It is known that the Company of which Mr. Halladay is President has made large purchases of real estate at Esquimalt recently, with a view, (as is supposed) of making that port the northern centre of the steamship line, where the ships may coal and take in stores for voyages either to San Francisco or Alaska.

NEARLY two hundred passengers arrived in this city from American ports on Monday night and early yesterday morning. The hotels are filled with guests and much activity in business is noticeable. From present indications the summer travel will be heavy. There is nothing needed but liberal legislation and a partial return to Free Trade to make our lovely city the Montreal of the Pacific. Montreal is the chief Canadian commercial city, containing a population of 175,000, and is growing with a rapidly unexampled in Canada. Its growth is due almost entirely to the American trade.

The French *Moniteur* of Jan. 9 says:—"If our information be correct, M. de Stackelberg, the Russian Ambassador, has sounded some of the Plenipotentiaries to the Conference on the subject of the possible revision of the treaty of 1856. France and England are not disposed to enter upon this subject. At the same time that the above report has been put in circulation, we have received information that Gen. Multine, the Russian Minister of War, has ordered the complete armament of the portion of the Russian army now scattered in the various towns on the coast of the Black Sea."

The estimated expenditures of New York for city purposes for the present year is over twelve million dollars, and for county purposes over six millions; total, \$18,361,397. The revenue of London last year from "City, Board of Works, Parishes and Taxes," was \$17,500,000 and the taxation of Paris was \$45,080,000. According to this statement the taxation of New York is three times as great per head as that of London, and the taxation of Paris is still higher—that is assuming that the London spoken of in the returns is the whole collection of cities, towns, etc., now bearing that name.

A SCHEME for the construction of a railway from the terminus of the Puget Sound railway to some point on Fraser river has been already mooted at San Francisco. A gentleman prominent in commercial circles in this city, and still a large propertyholder here, is moving in the matter with some show of success so soon as the Puget Sound Railway shall have been completed, which will be in about two years' from date.

DEATH OF A VICTORIAN IN ITALY.—Intelligence lately received from Italy announces the death of Mr. Nicholas d'Armini, lately of Victoria, of consumption, a disease that had marked him for its own before he took his departure hence to die in his native land, surrounded by relatives and friends of his childhood. Mr. d'Armini was formerly a partner with Mr. Astorico in the Pacific Telegraph Hotel.

THE *British Columbian* newspaper has been revived by its former editor and proprietor. The first number of the new paper appeared yesterday in this city. It presents a good appearance. The editor promises to work for the advancement of the whole Colony—a promise to which we trust he will adhere. We wish our contemporary all the success he deserves, and trust that we shall dwell together in harmony.

THE MAILS.—The non-receipt of English, Canadian or Eastern States letters by the Gussie Telfair is attributed to the overland mail road being snowed out, which necessitates the shipment of all mail matter over the Isthmus of Panama.

The schooner *Alaska*, built about one year and a half ago at Port Townsend, by the Calhoun Brothers, experienced a terrific weather and sustained severe damage while on a recent trip from Astoria, Oregon, to the Sandwich Islands. The trip occupied 40 days.

PEPPERMINT CULTURE.—Lyons, Michigan, has a hundred acres of peppermint under cultivation, and has made this year a thousand pounds of pure oil, and is still at it. The oil is worth \$8 a pound. This is a hint for our Colonial farmers.

COPPER DISCOVERY.—An important discovery of native copper is reported to have been made in the vicinity of Sooke. Two well-known capitalists have left town for the lead.

The steamship *Gussie Telfair* sailed for the Sound yesterday morning with a number of passengers and 72 tons of freight. Returning she will sail on Friday morning next, at 7, from Brodriek's wharf for Portland, Oregon.

Four steamers left this port yesterday, viz: The *Enterprise*, for Astoria; the *Telfair* and *Wilson G. Hunt* for Puget Sound; and the *Fly* for San Juan.

METEOR.—A brilliant meteor illumined the heavens on Monday evening, about seven o'clock. It flamed from West to East, and remained in view nearly half a minute.

The present incumbent, Mr. Frederick Wilson, has been reappointed Collector of Customs at Puget Sound.

The steamer *Fly*, with Major Francis, Paymaster, U. S. A., returned from San Juan Island last evening.

The steamship *Active* only arrived at San Francisco on Tuesday afternoon.

The *Enterprise* will sail at 9 to-morrow morning for New Westminster.

Card from the Member for Kootenay.—Why he failed to attend the Council.

OATLANDS, Soda Creek, Feb. 25th, 1869.

EDITOR *BRITISH COLONIST*.—In your issue of Feb. 6th, the hon. Mr. Holbrook, in bringing forward his motion recommending that members elected from the Mainland be paid their expenses during the time of their attendance at the Council, says:—"In respect to the attendance of members from the distant representative districts, he might instance one, that he hoped would be one of the most important districts in the country, but which was not represented there from the cause above referred to," viz, non-payment of expenses.

As I had the honor of being selected to represent the district referred to, I must most emphatically deny the correctness of his assumption.

The reason of my non-attendance was simply, that being quite unaware of the intended selection of the people of the Kootenay district, and the session being far advanced before I received definite information of the fact, the bulk of the business would have been over before I could attend.

I trust, another session, to give that attention to the Council, which so important a district demands.

I am, &c., EDGAR DEWDNEY.

When Anton Rubinstein, the great Russian pianist, who will soon be in the United States, played lately at the Court of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, that Prince was so delighted with the great musician's skill, that he embraced him in the presence of all his courtiers and presented him with a diamond ring, which he himself had worn for many years.

Australasia. VICTORIA.

Several rumors have been in circulation during the last few days, says the *Argus* relative to an alleged split in the Ministry, and the resignation of Mr. McCulloch.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Bruce, of the Customs Department, for appropriating moneys as a bailor. According to the *Age* it is supposed that he left the colony for New Zealand on Saturday. Pecuniary difficulties are assigned as the principal reason for his absconding.

It is with pleasure that we record an act of heroism on the part of a Mr. M. Hale, who, we understand, was lately one of the Professors at Stanislaus College, Bathurst, New South Wales. During yesterday afternoon, a Mr. Everard and his two sisters were boating on the Yarra, and when just opposite the Yarra Bend Asylum the boat upset. Neither Mr. Everard nor the ladies could swim, and some of the party would infallibly have been drowned had not Mr. M. Hale, who was passing, jumped into the river and succeeded after some difficulty and at great personal risk in saving the three successively. Mr. M. Hale, being in a delicate state of health at the time, was so much exhausted by his efforts that it was found necessary to convey him to the Napier Hotel, where he still lies in a very precarious condition.

One of the aboriginal orphans, Sandown, has returned from England in consequence of ill health caused by the colder climate of that country.

Some excitement was occasioned by the report that a forgery to a large amount had been perpetrated upon one of the Melbourne banks. From the particulars which have transpired, we learn that nearly a month ago a person went to the National Bank and tendered an encashed check for £1,500. It appeared all right, and the person whose signature was counterfeited is of such high standing in the community that it is said that even had there not been sufficient funds to his credit at the bank, the check would have been honored. Be this as it may, there was a sufficient balance at the bank, the check was honored, and nothing more was thought about the matter until yesterday, when the forgery, which was most skilfully executed, was discovered.

Leave has been granted by the Government to Capt. Stack to recruit in this Colony for the service of the New Zealand Government in their present strait.

Canadian Summary.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23.—Considerable talk has been going on in town last night in consequence of an attempted elopement of an officer of the 60th Rifles with a daughter of Judge Gouspel. The Judge and his wife were at a ball at the time; but information being conveyed to them, the former was successful in stopping the parties when they were on the train. Their marriage is announced in the papers this afternoon.

A despatch from Kingston, dated Feb. 1, says Mr. Small, late manager of the Canadian Bank in this city, together with one of the clerks, was arrested at the instance of the Bank, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. This is the first case of the kind that has occurred since the late manager of the bank was removed.

RIVER DU LOUP, (en bus,) Jan. 29.—Mr. Marchand's Hotel was burned down at 4 a.m. Three of Mr. Marchand's children, and Mr. Wallace, civil engineer, of Quebec, were burned to death. The children's remains were partly found. Mr. Wallace's body, legs excepted, was found. Sixteen persons, amongst them Mr. John Johnston, of the Intercolonial, and Mr. Drolet, of the firm of Archer & Ledue, had a narrow escape. Many of them were slightly injured. The cause of the fire is unknown. The Mayor and citizens were early on the spot. Due attention will be paid to the remains.

In the Ontario Legislature, in answer to an inquiry from a member, hon. Mr. Richards said settlers must remain on their lands for five years before they could get their free grant deeds. The Act of Parliament could not be departed.

Secret Assassinations.

THE MYSTERIOUS AIR-GUN—THE SILENT BULLET—ARE THE SECRET ASSASSINS THIEVES OR MANIACS?

(From the New York Sun.)

Over a year ago at 1 o'clock in the morning, a Brooklyn police officer was carelessly sauntering down his usual beat when he observed a man partly hidden behind a tree on the opposite side of the street. The officer stopped and carefully observed the man's movements. In a few moments a man was observed coming up the sidewalk opposite. The man behind the tree stepped from his place of concealment and walked down the street to meet the stranger, the police officer still closely watching him. When the suspicious person was within twenty feet of the stranger, and near a gaslight burning brightly beneath the trees, the stranger suddenly slapped his forehead with his right hand, and fell to the pavement—a dead man. His murderer began to rifle his pockets. The officer hastened to the spot, but the assassin saw him and fled.

The officer pursued him. The chase was hot. Around corners, across half-paved streets, through elms and alleys, over high board fences and beneath flickering gas-lights, the murderer fled, but a keen-eyed hunter was on his track. He was captured. On his line of flight an air gun of a peculiar construction was found. It had done its deadly work silently and effectually. It was of simple mechanism and could hardly be considered a marvel of mechanical skill.

The assassin proved to be one Skidmore, a discharged policeman. In his house evidence was found which proved that he had been engaged for several years in the nefarious schemes of burglary and murder. Brooklyn was thrown into a state of nervous excitement. Every undiscovered murder was thrown on the shoulders of Skidmore. He was even accused of being responsible for the profound mysterious "East River mysteries," where a man's head, pierced with two bullets and wrapped in a piece of oil

silk was found floating in a Brooklyn dock the thighs and legs similarly wrapped being afterwards picked up near Gowanus.

On his arrest Skidmore became as silent as a jangled tiger. Crowds of citizens warmed to look at him, and loud whispers of lynch law floated about his ears. He kept up a bold front, but occasionally a twinge was visible on his countenance as he listened to the positive evidence before the Coroner. The crowd surged about him and gazed at him as at one of the trapped anthropophagi. The air-gun was regarded with the greatest curiosity, and those inspecting it handled it with circumspection, fearful that a silent bullet was only awaiting a signal to add another to its roll of victims.

The Coroner's jury found Skidmore guilty of the murder, and the Grand Jury brought in a true bill of indictment against him.

Back to his cell went the murderer, with scarcely a ray of hope in his heart. The popular excitement did not abate. His trial was demanded. His lawyers could not obtain a postponement. The trial came on; the evidence was overwhelming; the people thronged the court-room; Skidmore's defiant front failed him at last, and at length, in despair, he cut his throat in his cell, and escaped the gibbet.

We do not know what became of the air-gun, but we do know that for several weeks many of the citizens of Brooklyn never dared go from their houses at night for fear of a silent straggling bullet.

Again we have accounts of shooting with the air gun—this time in New York. A week or two ago we had to announce the serious injury by a pistol shot of a young man walking at midday on the corner of Broadway and Canal street. The cause was a mystery which was never explained. On Tuesday afternoon, in two diverse localities, there occurred circumstances fortunately less injurious in their effect, but hardly less mysterious in their nature, which seem to point with equal assurance to that diabolical agent, an air gun. Two bullets in quick succession crashed through the windows of a grocery at the intersection of Bowery and Bond streets. With a little warning a pistol ball entered through the plate-glass doorway of 310 Broadway with dangerous force. A young man employed in Chittenden's dry goods store was walking down Broadway, Wednesday afternoon, and felt something hit his arm. On arriving at the store he found that he had been shot through the arm by a bullet, which had lodged and remained in his side. Where the bullet came from, who fired it, or for what—all these points remain a secret. On Monday an air-gun bullet was fired through a pawnbroker's window in Centre street. On the same evening one of these silent messengers of death came through a window in the *Sun's* editorial rooms, and one evening last week two bullet holes were found in the panes in Mr. Thomas Hitchcock's residence, at 8 East Twenty-ninth street.

THIEVES IN NEW YORK CITY.—The *World* of February 4th has the following: "What next? The thieves in this city, not satisfied with robbing persons in the streets, in their houses, in their places of business, have taken to robbing passengers on the railroad trains in the coolest possible manner. Only yesterday, a car on the Hudson River Railroad was subjected to an attack, and several persons relieved of such valuables as they had about them. The report of this daring outrage concludes with the words, 'all the thieves made their escape.' Yet this occurred on a populous avenue, between eight and a quarter past eight in the morning. Of course no mention is made of the police; but really we should like to know where they are."

GOUNDED, the French composer, who has been for some time past in Rome, where he is at work upon his great Oratorio of St. Cecilia, was recently presented to the Pope, who asked him to play some of his compositions and was so delighted with the performance that he listened to Gounod for nearly four hours.

An ambitious authoress in Belfast, of the mature age of nine years has written the opening chapter of a novel. Two of her characters are described as "twins, one five and the other six years old."

THEODORE HOOK once dined with Mr. Hatchet. "Ah! my dear fellow," said his host, deprecatingly, "I am sorry to say you will not get to-day such a dinner as our friend Tom Moore gave us." "Certainly not," replied Hook, "from a Hatchet one can expect nothing but a chop."

The manager of fashionable wedding parties in Paris is M. Legreaux, who is doing everything requisite for them for the sum of 10,000 francs. In aristocratic circles Legreaux's participation in wedding parties is no less indispensable than that of Mr. Worth in getting up the ball toilettes of the ladies.

What the Illustrious Abernethy said.

"Well sir, what's the matter?" said Abernethy, the great English surgeon to a cadaverous-looking patient, who had called to consult him. "Oh, nothing serious," was the reply. "My stomach and liver are out of order, that's all." "Do you call that nothing serious?" said Abernethy. "I tell you, sir, that when these two organs are out of order, as you call it, there's not a square inch of the body that is not more or less diseased, nor a drop of blood in it that is in a healthy condition." "Nothing can be more true, therefore it is of the very highest importance to keep the stomach and liver in a vigorous condition. If the one is weak and the other irregular in its action, tone and content them with ROSTETER'S OBLITERATED STOMACH BITTERS—the most genial vegetable Restorative and Alternative that has ever been administered as a cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Disease. It is recommended by distinguished surgeons and physicians of the United States Army, by officers of the Army and Navy by our author, by eminent clergymen—in fact by thousands of the most intelligent of every class, as an unequalled protective against epidemic and malarious diseases and as a perfectly innocuous, but at the same time powerful, invigorant and alterative."

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, March 20, 1869

It will be seen by our report published a few days back, that the claims of officers of the Government, who were sufferers by the removal of the Capital, are to be allowed;—that is, compensation is to be given them for losses in respect to their residences, which they have been compelled to abandon, in consequence of the removal of the public offices to this city. That these gentlemen suffered heavy losses in the cost of their residences, and the subsequent necessity of creating new ones, we are prepared to admit, and also, that they are entitled to some recompense from the country, but we ask, are there not others who were equally sacrificed and whose claims were at least as justly deserving of recognition? Many of the citizens invested all they possessed in lots and houses which are of no more value to them than the residences to those officers who now so pathetically come before the public with their bill for compensation; the only difference is, that the former are reduced in many instances to penury, whereas the latter are still in the enjoyment of excellent salaries which they are not likely very shortly to forego. It may be as the Colonial Secretary stated that precedents exist in Canadian records for such a procedure, but we suspect that the cases are hardly parallel. It must be remembered that the union of the two sections of the Colony was brought about as much for the sake of economy as from any other reason; the unfortunate owners of property who had purchased it, as they stated, on the faith of the Capital being permanently located at New Westminster, made an appeal to the Government for some compensation for the losses sustained under such circumstances; but of course no assistance could be afforded them because the necessity for economy had become so urgent that it was a question of life or death to the Colony. Hence, it was thought better to sacrifice a few, than ruin the whole; this was at once understood by the more sensible amongst the citizens of New Westminster, and their credit be it recorded, we have never heard a complaint from them since. Should, therefore, the claims now brought to the notice of the public be looked on unfavorably—even looked at as a piece of very bad taste in gentlemen, who are all perfectly aware of the facts as above stated, these very unfortunate (?) officers cannot be surprised, and although from some unaccountable circumstances very little opposition was shown in the House, we know that a very strong feeling exists in the minds of the people outside. Our own impression was, that seeing the resignation displayed by the citizens of New Westminster, who were peculiarly injured by the change in the Seat of Government, officials had gracefully withdrawn all pretensions to any claims on the Government. In this it seems we were much mistaken; it may be true that the Colony is poor—very poor—at this moment, and feels the payment of official salaries extremely irksome, yet these gentlemen insist upon having their bond, even to the uttermost farthing; but the Government would not have the temerity to give them money. If these gentlemen must be compensated let that compensation be made in land. It must be patent to everyone that we have not a dollar to spare. It is true our income covers our expenditure, but very little more, and matters of the most vital importance to the Colony have to be left in abeyance because there are no funds to enable the Government to carry them out. If these gentlemen receive grants of land equal to a reasonable amount of reparation, they may consider themselves very fortunate. Anything in the shape of money payments is quite out of the question, and cannot for a moment be listened to. The Government can ill spare any of the small amount of popularity they at present possess.

Monday, March 15 The cargo of the bark Cecrops is being landed in excellent order. So far as seen, not the slightest damage has been sustained by any of the packages, and this in the face of the fact that the bark encountered terrific gales. The amount of cargo is about 600 tons.

Dinner to J. A. McCrea, Esq.

On Friday evening last a large number of citizens of every nationality entertained J. A. McCrea, Esq., at dinner at the Colonial Hotel. The company comprised most of our principal citizens—gentlemen who have known Mr. McCrea intimately during his residence of nearly eleven years in the Colony, and who deeply regret the existence of circumstances which demand his removal from their midst. W. F. Tolmie, Esq., of the Hudson Bay Company, presided, and was ably supported by the American Consul, Hon. Allan Francis, who occupied the vice-chair. The guest of the evening occupied a seat upon the right of the President. Among the gentlemen present were Hon. Dr. Helmecken, Hon. Dr. Carrall, Hon. G. A. Walker, R. Finlayson, T. L. Stahlenschmidt, Robert Burnsby, J. J. Southgate, Capt. Stamp, Capt. Fleming, Thomas Lowe, D. Lenevan, E. Graciani, J. Boscowitz, Edgar Marvick, F. J. Barnard, P. Fiere, J. Tye, Dr. Powell, G. J. Pindley, Henry Nathan, J. Gilson, J. Kriemler, J. Well, J. P. Davies, R. Brodie, J. D. Ross, L. Johnston, J. S. Drummond, W. Powell, J. Wilson, G. Leggett, O. Leggett and D. W. Higgins.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, the company rising to their feet. The second toast, "The President of the United States," proposed by the President, was loudly cheered. In offering the sentiment, Dr. Tolmie remarked that General Grant was a self-made man, whose career was more wonderful than that of any hero of romance, and who had won great admiration of his ability to keep silence. In his inaugural Address General Grant had enunciated noble sentiments, for the utterance of which all right-thinking men would thank him. The tenor of his address accorded with an old and very true saying that "righteousness exalteth a nation." In our present Premier, Mr. Gladstone, General Grant would find a statesman with whom he could go hand and hand in carrying out the enlightened views enunciated by him; and it would be for these two men to teach the nations how to settle disputes without resorting to what, be it directed with ever so much science, was a mere arbitrament of brute force.

The toast and accompanying remarks were received with evident marks of satisfaction by the company. "His Excellency the Governor" was proposed by the American Consul, and was loudly cheered. Mr. Robt. Burnsby proposed the health of "The Admiral," (cheers) and took the occasion to say that the toast required no eulogistic remarks. The very name of Admiral Hastings would be received with enthusiasm. For many years H. M. Navy had been intimately associated with the interests of the Colony, but Her Majesty had never possessed a more efficient representative than Admiral Hastings. He had shown himself a warm and true friend of our citizens, and on all occasions had identified himself with them. Just now various grim rumors were being circulated, but he (Mr. Burnsby) believed they were lying about because they had no legs to stand on. [Laughter.] He proposed the health of Admiral Hastings—a true friend of the Colony. Drank with three cheers for the Admiral and on for Mrs. Hastings.

The President proposed the "Guest of the Evening" (cheers) who had been identified with Victoria since its settlement in 1858, having first tried his fortune at Whatecom. His abilities as a business man were known, and appreciated by all; he had shown that he was a hearty good fellow on every occasion; he had been always ready to subscribe to the charities of the place; and moreover he (the President) knew that he had relieved much distress where the "left hand knew not what the right hand doeth." [Applause.] He was now going to leave us; and what could this company do more than wish him health, wealth and prosperity in his new field of labor.

The toast and remarks were received with prolonged cheering. Mr. McCrea, who was visibly affected, said he felt he scarcely merited this ovation. He was astonished to find that his poor efforts had been deemed worthy of it. He felt much like the lad who had committed an offence, and was cleared by the pluck of his lawyer, who pictured his client as the most innocent and injured of beings. After his acquittal, the little fellow embraced the lawyer, saying he had no idea before that he was so honest and innocent. [Laughter.] Mr. McCrea then proceeded to sketch his career at Whatecom, the decay of that town, and his arrival at Victoria. He came here imbued with prejudice against Britons, and he was about to leave deeply impressed with their nobleness of heart and goodness. [Applause.] He was proud of being an American, but he was also proud that he had Scotch and English blood in his veins. [Cheers.] He thanked the citizens of Victoria for their kindness to him, and he thanked their wives for their kindness to his motherless boys. [Prolonged cheering, and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow!"]

Mr. J. J. Southgate proposed "The Legislative Council," coupling with it the name of Dr. Helmecken. He (Mr. Southgate) had once belonged to the Legislative Assembly and he must say that it was an unthankful position. [Laughter.] He hoped the toast would be drunk with bumpers. Three cheers were here given for Dr. Helmecken and three for Mr. Southgate. Dr. Helmecken, in responding, said that he sat in the Legislative Assembly with Mr. Southgate, and that except him, of the members who sat with him, all were dead or had disappeared, and now we were about to lose Mr. McCrea. He was sorry he was going, if only to that country which was so poor and yet so far. Mr. McCrea had been a good citizen; he had obeyed the laws and had never meddled in matters that did not concern him. The honorable doctor alluded in flattering terms to the American nation, and said that after all the division was only geographical—for he really could not tell the difference between a Republican and a Monarchist. [Cheers.]

Mr. D. W. Higgins proposed the health of "Our Foreign Residents," coupling therewith the names of Messrs. Francis, Graciani, Marvick, Helmecken, and Fiere. The American Consul made a most feeling speech in reply, in the course of which he referred in "eloquent terms" to the guest of the evening, and the cordial relations that existed between them. Mr. Eckstein and Mr. Fiere responded on behalf of the French population. Mr. Brodie, being loudly called for, gave, amid roars of laughter, a humorous description of his meeting Mr. McCrea at Victoria in 1858 and their first transaction together. Mr. McCrea acting as auctioneer and Mr. Brodie as his clerk.

"Our Productive Interests" was briefly proposed by Mr. Gillon, and responded to by Mr. R. Finlayson, who predicted a great future for the Colony. Mr. G. A. Walker proposed "The Press," and paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. McCrea and American residents generally. Mr. Higgins responded on behalf of the Press. Hon. Dr. Carrall proposed the ladies. The doctor confessed to a great admiration for the fair sex; but not for those ladies who were described by Aristotle as being inferior to the he-female Convention, nor of the John Stuart Mill suffrage school [laughter]; but of the Florence Nightingale stamp—of our mothers—of our sisters, amate-hearts, wives—angels in the sick-room—woman, the latest and best gift to man. [Cheers.] 'Twas to her he asked the company to join in a bumper.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, accompanied with the song "Here's a health to all good-lasses." Mr. G. T. Rindley responded. He also confessed to a great admiration for the ladies, but regretted that he could not be so eloquent as the proposer—[not having had the same experience.] [Laughter.] He hoped soon, however, to learn practically what he now only knew theoretically. [Cheers.] A number of volunteer toasts followed and the enjoyment continued until an early hour in the morning, when the happy company separated for their homes.

The match on Saturday, at Colwood, between Eleven of Fleet and Eleven Victorians, was won by the latter. Victoria went in first and made a score of 78. The Fleet scored 74 for their first innings. On the second innings, the Victorians scored 123, and the Fleet only 51—the latter losing the game by 76 runs. A large number of ladies and gentlemen from the city visited the ground during the day, and the Band of H. M. S. Zealona discoursed delightful music at short intervals. Between the innings a collation was hospitably provided by Admiral Hastings. Following is the score:

Table with 2 columns: VICTORIA and FLEET. Rows include player names and scores for both teams.

Table with 2 columns: FIRST INNINGS and SECOND INNINGS. Rows include player names and scores for both teams.

LATER FROM SITKA, A. T.—The schooner Favorite, Capt. McKay, 11 days from Sitka, arrived on Saturday evening. She came down by the outside passage and consequently saw nothing of either the steamship John L. Stephens or the G. S. Wright, hence for Sitka. This circumstance, however, is not remarkable, as these steamers went north by the inside passage, and expected to remain some days at Fort Tongas and Wrangell. Gen. Davis proceeded to the Indian village of Kake, to trace and punish the murderer of two white men—one a German, and the other an American—a few weeks ago; but found the village deserted, the savages having received timely notice of the General's coming. Among some articles left behind by the Indians in their flight was a part of the property of a small schooner, which had left Sitka two months before with three men, on a trading cruise along the coast and had not since been heard of. From this discovery it is inferred that the villainous Kakes murdered the crew and seized the schooner, thus adding another to the long catalogue of crimes they have rolled up. The Favorite landed 120 tons of coal at Sitka, and brought down two passengers—Alex. Levi and Daniel Goldberg.

A WORTHY ACT.—A number of citizens started a subscription-list to pay for the passage home of a Welshman named Jenkins, who has been confined as an inmate for some years at the Barracks; and upon communication with his Excellency the Governor, £40 were subscribed on behalf of the Government. A few dollars are required to complete the amount necessary to carry out the object, and it is hoped that they will be gathered to-day.

GOLD HARBOR.—A party under Mr. W. H. Woodcock sailed hence yesterday for Gold Harbor, Queen Charlotte's Island, where they will prospect for gold-bearing quartz.

MASONIC.—The annual meeting of the District Grand Lodge of B. C. holding under the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England, was held at Masonic Hall in this city on Thursday evening last, when the following officers were appointed and invested for the ensuing year by the R. W. D. G. M., R. Barnaby, Esq.: R. W. Bro. J. J. Southgate, S. D. G. W.; R. W. Bro. W. Clarke, J. D. G. W.; V. W. Bro. Rev. F. B. Gribbell, M. A., D. G. Chaplain; V. W. Bro. Godfrey Brown, D. G. Treasurer; V. W. Bro. George Peakes, D. G. Registrar; V. W. Bro. Robt. Plummer, jr., D. G. S.; W. Bro. J. S. Clute, S. D. G. D.; W. Bro. H. Nathan, jr., J. D. G. D.; W. Bro. R. Lewis, D. G. Supt. of Works; W. Bro. Jas. Blackburne, D. G. D. C.; W. Bro. Eli Harrison, D. G. C. B.; W. Bro. S. L. Kelly, D. G. Paravivant; W. Bro. J. N. Thain, D. G. Tyler; Bro. P. M. Holbrook, of Union Lodge, N. W., is the Deputy D. G. M.

J. Southgate, Esq., advertiser for tenders to-day for the erection of two handsome brick stores with a basement. They are to front on Government street extending down Fort street, and will be directly opposite to the present Mechanics' Literary Institute. The fronts, all glass, will be supported on iron pillars. The glass front will extend for some distance down Fort street. We cannot cite a better proof of confidence in coming prosperity.

FIRE ALARM.—On Saturday a lot of old blankets and rubbish in the rear of a number of wooden shanties situated on the line of the ravine, was incautiously set on fire, and endangered surrounding property. An alarm was sounded and the engines and truck were quickly on the spot. A stream from the Tiger extinguished the burning mass. The articles were the property of deceased Indians; the owner invoked fire to dispose of them, and in doing so nearly "disposed" of that quarter of the town.

ARRIVAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamship Constantine, Capt. George, arrived at 7 o'clock last evening. The passengers were: Mr. Leopold Boscowitz, Mr. H. M. Cohen and Mr. Murphy. The last named gentleman has on board a press and printing material for the Sitka Times. She brought neither mail or express. The Constantine came to anchor in the outer harbor, and will proceed to Nanaimo this morning, where she will take in coal for Sitka. Mr. L. Boscowitz has placed us under lasting obligations for files of late papers.

FROM THE RIVER.—The steamer Ensign, from New Westminster, arrived at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon from New Westminster, bringing \$65,000 in treasure for the Banks. Among the passengers were: Rev. Mr. Brownrigg, S. P. Moody, J. W. McKay and M. Thain. Three passengers were direct from Cariboo, but they bring no news additional to that contained in the Sentinel. The roads are reported in excellent condition for travel.

THE LOST BARK.—From the memorandum book recovered from the natives of Nootha Sound, by Capt. Christianson, it would appear that the bark was owned by John Trevisick, of Valparaiso, Chili, and that her tonnage was 456. An overcoat, also recovered from the natives, is in the hands of the authorities. It is said a man-of-war will be dispatched immediately to the scene of the wreck.

COOLACHAN FISHERY.—The schooner Kate sailed on Saturday for Neas river, to engage in catching coolachan, the oil of which fish has been found to possess curative qualities for diseases of a pulmonary character. Neas river is the best point at which to capture the coolachan, the waters of that river being generally "filled" with them during March and April.

REY. MR. HAMILTON, Chaplain of H. M. S. Zealona, preached a most impressive sermon at Christ Church last evening. The attendance was very large.

PROCRUSTATION.—The Legislative Council will be prorogued at 3 o'clock this afternoon by his Excellency the Governor.

On Saturday morning, about 9 o'clock, six vessels with all sail set, passed Race Rocks, bound for Puget Sound. The bark Vigil sailed from San Francisco on the 8th inst. for Burrard Inlet. The Gussie Telfair sailed at 9 o'clock yesterday morning from Portland for Victoria.

FRED RAYNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johnson street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

From Cariboo.

The Cariboo Sentinel of Feb. 20th and 27th came down by the Enterprise Saturday evening, from which we collate the following

MINING INTELLIGENCE. On William creek the Barker co., for two weeks, washed up 121 ounces; Sheephead, 88 ounces; Baldhead, 104 ounces; Cariboo, 36 ounces; Canadian, 42 ounces; the various other companies lower down continue working under ground, all taking out a little pay. In Stout's gulch the Floy company have been working in old ground, making wages and expenses. The Coombs company are nearly through with their tunnel. Jenkins company are prospecting at the lower portion of their ground for the lead which they struck above.

On Jack of Clubs creek the Discovery co. have been endeavoring to bottom a shaft, but had to suspend operations on account of water. On Lowhee creek the Black Ball co. are making rapid progress with their tunnel, and are now in about 1000 feet. On Gronee Creek the Waverly Tunnel co. are going ahead fast with their bedrock tunnel, which is now in about 200 feet. The company prospecting on Tom creek have struck rock on one side of their tunnel, and found a little gold. From Keithly Creek nothing new reported; the claims previously mentioned continue at work. The company which we alluded to last week as likely to be formed for prospecting on Willow river, will probably be organized. It is proposed, we understand, to divide it into one hundred shares. Most of our principal merchants have expressed their willingness to take shares; but the men who were the loudest in maintaining the meadows should be kept open as a refuge for the desperate, are generally shy about going into this operation, which certainly offers equal, if not greater, inducements to prospectors.

MISCELLANEOUS. The weather continues very mild, and during the last four or five days we have had more snow than during the same number of days any time this winter, and if it only continues we shall not have to dread a short supply of water in spring, as many have anticipated. A new and spacious Masonic Hall is being erected in Barkerville. The Bank of British North America are about to erect a handsome and commodious building on the site of the one destroyed by fire last fall. Preparations are also being made for erecting a number of new houses early in the spring.

Canadian Correspondence.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

HAMILTON, Jan. 27, 1869. No doubt you have wondered at the cause of my long silence. Have you read the account of Gen. Oustar's fight with the Cheyenne Indians at the Wehsita in Nov. last? I was within fifty miles of the place and was chased for 10 hours by a party of the same tribe, but succeeded in making Fort Whiteota on the Arkansas river at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, thereby saving my "hair." I am pressed for time just now but I will shortly write you an account of my trip. I send the weekly Spectator.

The weather here has been most extraordinary for the past month. About New Year's the "January thaw" commenced, and in a few days not a particle of snow remained except a few drifts by the roadsides. We have now the dust flying worse than in Summer, and not a few suggest the propriety of having the water-carts in use. It is clear and cold; and were it not for the sharp northerly winds, would be very pleasant. The Provincial Parliament has just closed its 2nd session. The Reform party, especially the Methodist portion of it, as I see by the Christian Guardian, is much exercised over a grant just made of \$110,000 for a Government House; \$8,000 for stables and several thousands for a ball room. The Guardian, in a late article on the subject, says: "Think of it! Thousands of dollars of public money—of Methodist money—to build a despicable ball-room." Another cause of discontent is the introduction into the Supply Bill of an item providing for an increase of \$1,000 per annum to the salaries of all the Superior Court Judges. It is contended by the Reformers that the Provincial Government has no right thus to appropriate the Provincial money. That if the salaries were too low it was the duty of the Dominion Government to raise them. It is also contended that their salaries before were quite high enough, viz: \$4,000 each—the Chief Justice of the Court of Error and Appeal getting \$5,000.

We have had numerous fires here lately, no less than three having occurred on Friday morning last, involving a loss of \$30,000, and on Saturday evening, loss about \$10,000. The Fire Brigade is better organized than in the last year, and is entitled to great praise for the energy and activity displayed. The Hamilton folk have been gayest than usual this year. A number of assemblies—a sort of subscription ball—have been held at the Royal Hotel where one could have the privilege of dancing with the aristocracy or democracy just as it suited his taste. There have also been several sleighing parties before the snow disappeared.

Curling and skating are of course all the rage, the weather being so propitious, and all the folks are doing a "smashing" business. The ice on Burlington Bay is in fine condition, and every day numbers of ice boats can be seen gliding swiftly towards the "Beach" or other places where lager beer or other refreshments are to be obtained. Several ice boat races have taken place, and altogether the winter, so far, has been very pleasant.

TAKE ATYER'S SARSAPARILLA to purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples, boils and sores which are merely emblems of the rottenness within.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, March 20, 1869

Does any sane man believe promoters of the Water... it should pass the... that, if they succeeded... through that body, it... would be found willing... signature to... assure... grievous holder of real... wording of the Ordinance... that it was never destined... law. To cause all holders... late within the city, w... used the water or not—for... of detraying the expe... works, and meeting the in... debentures, and for the... forming a sinking fund... demption of the same—pa... one per cent. on the val... land, would be iniquitous... posed to pay for the con... the works by the issue of... to an amount not excee... 000, said debentures to... at the rate of nine per... num. The control of the... vested in the Colonial... but the Municipal Council... mitted to collect the... clause, in itself, was suffi... troy any little prospect... bill might otherwise hav... we are not surprised to le... Council yesterday in Com... Whole threw the Bill out... knows that the water we... so ardently for use by hu... and the cry for pure wat... loud and frequent; but... never entered the minds... that the cost of bringing... fall on the present genera... every foot of property... should be held liable for... What is wanted is a Colo... of six per cent. To a... gaging to bring in a bou... of the aqueous element; t... to be limited to \$6,000, a... party compelled to sell out... time when the circumstance... should warrant the purcha... works at a valuation. By... ment of this character w... bringing in the water wor... private individuals, and th... meaning the guarantee... widespread as the benefi... by the Act.

The intelligence of a wreck on the West Coast... horrible suspicion evoked... of the natives on... their evasive replies when... information concerning the... the convincing proofs wh... tain of the schooner Sur... with him of their comp... hideous act of stripping... if not braining the poor... they came ashore—that... might possess themselves... ing and jewelry they wor... ling evidences of the ne... still exists—and will contin... for years to come—of... here of a strong Naval fo... ed to furnish the fullest p... Her Majesty's subjects in... of the British possessions... along our coast for many... tribes of Indians to whom... godsend, and who have fre... tacked bands of white men... pursuing their callings a... or robbed them; and w... save a wholesale dread... of-war, deter from mak... and damaging raids upon... ty of civilized subjects... Fleet withdrawn, portions... would be rendered uninhab... Indians could afford to la... force the Local Government... against them, and from many... lying districts we should... deserting their farms; and... shelter in the more thickly... manities from the depredat... redskins. Even with the pre... Naval force on this station, forgotten the series of shock

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, March 20, 1869

DOES any sane man believe that the motives of the Water Bill ever had it should pass the Council?

and outrages which have lately occurred on the East Coast of this Island? Were the number of war-vessels on this station reduced, the number of outrages would become perfectly appalling.

The intelligence of another shipwreck on the West Coast, and the horrible suspicion evoked by the reticence of the natives on the subject, their evasive replies when pressed for information concerning the crew;

and outrages which have lately occurred on the East Coast of this Island? Were the number of war-vessels on this station reduced, the number of outrages would become perfectly appalling.

Dreadful Marine Disaster on the West Coast.

By the arrival of the schooner Surprise, Captain Christianson, from the West Coast of this Island, we receive intelligence of the loss of an English bark, supposed to be the John Bright, with all on board, near Nootka Sound.

AN ENGLISH BARK AND ALL HANDS LOST NEAR NOOTKA SOUND.

By the arrival of the schooner Surprise, Captain Christianson, from the West Coast of this Island, we receive intelligence of the loss of an English bark, supposed to be the John Bright, with all on board, near Nootka Sound.

Legislative Council.

Thursday, March 11th, 1869.

Present—Hons. Ring, Humphreys, Carroll, Walker, Hamley, Helmecken, Wood, Davis, Ball, Sanders, O'Keilly, Trutch, Alston, Cress, Robson, Pemberton, Drake, Havelock, Young, (presiding).

The Governor's Message No. 20 informed the House that he had assented in Her Majesty's name, to the Pre-emption Bill No. 31; assent to the Stipendiary Magistrates Bill, 32; suggested additions of Suspending clause to the Drawbacks Bill; 33; assent to the Law of Partnerships Bill; 34; assent to the Supplemental Supply Bill, 1866-7; 35; Amendment of Game Ordinance, by which bona fide settlers would be allowed to kill game at any season, where required for their own consumption; 36; Amendment of the Volunteer Ordinance; 37; assent to Road Bill; 38; assent to Anatomical Bill; 40; assent to Procedure in Civil Cases Bill.

Notice of Motion. Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

THE DRAWBACKS BILL.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

THE DRAWBACKS BILL.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

Hon. Helmecken—To move for inquiry into the spy system in practice at the present time. Hon. Walker replied very much that the suspending clause had been thought necessary, as the bill would not be carried into operation for six or eight months, when the loss of time would be very detrimental to the Colony.

INTELLIGENCE.

the Barker Co., for two 121 ounces; Sheephead, ad, 104 ounces; Cariboo, ad, 42 ounces; the various lower down continue and, all taking out a little

the Floyd company have ground, making wages the Coombs company are for their tunnel. Jenkins sitting at the lower portion the lead which they struck

a creek the Discovery co. ing to bottom a shaft, but operations on account of the Black Ball Co. are cess with their tunnel, and 200 feet. The Waverly Tunnel co. with their bedrock tunnel about 200 feet. respecting on Tom creek, one side of their tunnel, gold. Nothing new reported; mentioned continue at which we alluded to last formed for prospecting probably organized, understand, to divide it. Most of our miners expressed their willingness but the men who were maintaining the meadows as a refuge for the deshy about going into this mainly offers equal, if not a prospectors.

PLANNING.

mines very mild, and or five days we have had the same number of winter, and if it only con- have to dread a short pig, as many have and spacious Masonic Hall Barkerville. The Bank eric are about to erect amedias building on the destroyed by fire last fall. to be made for erect new houses early in the

correspondence.

WILTON, Jan. 27, 1869. We wondered at the cause Have you read the cause star's fight with the at the Westita in Nov. Fifty miles of the place 10 hours by a party of succeeded in making Fort assas river at the mouth us, thereby saving my d for time just now but you an account of my etly Spectator, has been most extraor- month. About New "thaw" commenced, and article of snow remains by the roadsides. We suggest the propriety of its use. It is clear it not for the sharp d be very pleasant. ment has just closed a Reform party, especial- tion of it, as I see by dian, is much exercised made of \$10,000 for a \$8,000 for stables and or a ball room. The article on the subject, Thousands of dollars Methodist money—to ball-room." Another the introduction into item providing for an annum to the salaries ert Judges. It is con- that the Provincial ght thus to appropriate the duty of the Dominion them. It is also, ce- dia before were quite \$4,000 each—the Chief of Error and Appeal ous fires here lately, ing occurred on Fri- owing a loss of \$30,000, ening, loss about \$10, ade is better organized and is entitled to great and activity displayed. been gayer than usual of assemblies—a sort of been held at the Royal have the privilege of oracy or democracy ts. There have also g parties before the are of course all the propitious, and all "emerging" business, Bay is in fine condi- bers of ice boats can towards the "Beach" lager beer or other obtained. Several again place, and al- lar, has been very

F.R.D.

APARILLA to purify the humors, pimples, are merely emblems of

