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wish to see officers in the public service receive pay that would place them in a position they should not occupy. The present is the best time to decide a question that has been so long distracting the public mind. Some of the Crown Salaries were too high. In fact, the Governor's salary was higher than the amount granted to him by the Queen. The day was gone by when we could afford to do such things. He knew very well that the Bill that they (the members) would propose would take away one cent from the Governor or any other officer of the Crown; they came out here to receive so much, and he had no intention of setting that contract aside. But his intention was to prevent any new appointments at existing salaries. Regarding the first on the list, the Colonial Secretary, he must say that the gentleman who occupied that position was worth all that he received; he had spent 10 years in the Colony, and of necessity was worth more than any new appointee.

member for New Westminster. The Governor was perfectly powerless in relation to such a situation. Hon. Trutch—These resolutions were simply an application for a repeal of the Crown Salaries Act; and as he before stated, were quite out of order; if the hon. gentleman had only brought the subject forward honestly and in a straightforward manner before the Council, he would not have opposed it; it was impossible to amend the Crown Salaries Act without repealing it; and he was not aware of any popular feeling in the matter. He thought it was his duty to take care that the matter was squarely laid before the Council.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN. Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving all curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and exerts the most wholesome influence over the internal structure of the body by cleansing all internal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent cure.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. AS FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, tapers, and bottles. Some of the foreign manufactures having been supplied with spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, we give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

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JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People. ANYONE CAN USE THEM. See that you get JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. The wonderful popularity of which has caused numerous imitations to be put upon the market.



The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle

Saturday, January 30, 1869

THE Ordinance to promote public health in the Colony, which passed a second reading on Monday, is one of the most arbitrary measures that has yet emanated from the Government. It is calculated to breed dissatisfaction by the creation of several new salaried officers and to increase the rate of local taxation. The Central Board of Health will consist of five members, who will hold their sittings at Victoria. They will have power to appoint a Health Officer, Secretary, Superintendent Inspector, and such officers as they may deem requisite. Municipalities are to form the local boards, save at Victoria, where, with the consent of the Governor, the Central Board of Health shall act as the Local Board of Health, any provision in the Victoria Municipal Ordinance, 1867, notwithstanding. Compensation for the services of the officers of the Board is to be met by "the general city, town, or district taxes," or, where there are no local taxes, out of the general revenue. The citizens of Victoria, then, are to be doubly taxed—first for Municipal purposes by the Corporation, and then by the Board of Health, which is to be responsible to none but the Executive. The sanitary control of the city is removed entirely from the hands of the Mayor and Council, who perform the work gratuitously, and confided to salaried officers, thus increasing the taxation and reducing the power of the Corporation. The bill is an innovation—an inroad upon the remnant of representative Government still vouchsafed us, with the ultimate object of destroying it entirely and placing the affairs of the city as well as those of the Colony under the control of our one-man Government, thus increasing the patronage at the disposal of the Executive, and consequently its influence and power. And is this all the liberal professions contained in the Speech amount to? Go on, encouraged by the prospect of a surplus, and learning no lesson from the hard experience of the bitter past, is preparing to plunge into reckless expenditure by the creation of new offices and fresh sources of expense. The wants of this Colony no more require a Central Board of Health than a fifth wheel is wanted by a coach. All that is necessary to guard against the spread of epidemic and endemic diseases is an enlargement of the power of the Municipalities, which might be effected without adding a dollar to the cost of government by the creation of a single salaried officer.

THE throwing out of Dr Helmcken's bill providing for the reform of the Executive and Legislative Councils by the introduction therein of a large popular element, is to be regretted. The bill, it is true, did not reach the requirements of the Colony, in that it was not sufficiently liberal. It should have been more English in its character and aimed at securing us Constitutional Government. Still it was a stride towards representative institutions, and should have commanded the support of every representative member. As it was, only one of the people's representatives recorded his vote against it. Mr Robson, of New Westminster, who, prior to his re-election, was a member of the late Yale Convention, a rigid economist, a pestilent Radical, and a loudmouthed opponent of irresponsible Government, was the dishonorable exception! Let the liberal electors of New Westminster contemplate with equanimity the elegant specimen of their handiwork they have sent down here to misrepresent them, if they can!

Wednesday, Jan 27. SURVEYORS.—The steamer Emma, with Capt. Cooper and Graham and Mr Laing, who have been selected to survey and prepare a report as to the condition of the Great Pacific, now lying at the Utsalady mills, will leave this morning. The Great Pacific sustained damage while off San Francisco harbor some six weeks ago.

The Farry Queen, pronounced the handsomest vessel yet built on the coast, was successfully launched at Port Ludlow on Saturday last. Her tonnage is 511, new measurement.

The Caledonian Dinner.

The guests numbered nearly one hundred. Mr Russell, the President, was ably supported by the Vice-Presidents, Messrs A Dods and J Orr. Among the guests were Chief Justice Needham, His Worship Mayor Trimble, Alexander Watson, Esq., President of the St Andrew's Society, Rev Thomas Somerville, and Dr Comrie, R N. Letters from His Excellency the Governor, Admiral Hastings, and Sir James Douglas, acknowledging the receipt of invitations to be present and regretting their inability to attend. The dinner was served by Astrio, of the Pacific Telegraph Hotel, and was a very sumptuous affair. The usual patriotic toasts having been drunk (that of 'The Governor' being accompanied by a few complimentary remarks from the proposer, Vice President Orr, who was repeatedly applauded).

Mr J G McKay proposed the health of the 'Army, Navy and Volunteers,' which was responded to briefly and ably by Dr Comrie. Mr Watson gave 'The Caledonian Society,' which was responded to by Mr Russell, who said that during the past year the organization had nearly doubled its numbers and funds (applause.) Not a single member during that period, had applied for relief; but the Society had extended a helping hand to several distressed countrymen. (Cheers.)

Mr Rutherford proposed 'The St. Andrew's Society,' and Mr Watson, in returning thanks, remarked that the St. Andrew's held its own in point of numbers and that it was extending its usefulness. He regretted to see in one small community two societies of Scotchmen whose objects were identical. The obstacles to union were always great (a laugh); but if he could see the two societies brought under one head, with a change of title—so that neither could have it to say that it had annexed the other (a laugh)—he would willingly abdicate the chair he now filled (applause).

Mr Dods proposed the health of 'The Legislative Council,' and the Mayor being called on to reply, said he would be ashamed to belong to a selected body such as our Council is. He had once been in the Legislature, but it was a free body and the members were elected (cheers). He would judge of the Council's acts after its labors had ended; up to this time it had done little to merit approbation.

The 'Bench and Bar' was offered by Mr Boyd, who coupled therewith the names of Chief Justice Needham and Mr Bishop. His lordship the Chief Justice—who was received with tumultuous applause—made a few pleasant remarks in response. He said the Bench had its difficulties as well as the Scottish societies. He had conscientiously tried to do his duty; and next to the reward of his own conscience the popular approbation was his best reward (cheers). No judge could efficiently discharge his duties without the co-operation of the Bar, and he was greatly indebted to the Bar of this colony for the able manner in which it had supported him. He rejoiced to find in this colony a Bar copied from the English model with a fidelity and truth that would be worthy of any country (applause). He would congratulate the Caledonian and St Andrew's societies upon having been so successful; but they still appeared to labor under a difficulty—a difficulty of finding objects for their beneficence (merriment). Such is the independence of Scotchmen that it is difficult to do them any good, and the two societies had searched with desperate energy for a whole and only found one man willing to accept their aid—and that man was a woman! (Uproarious laughter). In concluding, his lordship trusted they would always have the same difficulty to struggle with, and was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.

Mr Bishop replied in eloquent terms for the Bar.

Our American Cousins, proposed by Mr Orr, was responded to by Mr P McQuade. The 'Olergy,' by Mr Robertson, drew forth response from Mr J E McMillan. Mr Suter proposed the Mayor and Council, to which his Worship replied. He said the Corporation labored under many difficulties, the most prominent of which was a want of means. They were trying to do a great deal with very little. The Council had struggled along with \$6000 a year revenue and were paying back debts (applause.) He believed the Government had decided to place the Corporation in a position to do good—to bring in water and introduce a system of sewerage (cheers.) With plenty of good water, the people would be more virtuous (a laugh); they would drink less spirits, and those who continued to drink spirits would at any rate have good water to mix with it (laughter and cheers).

The Memory of Burns' was proposed by Dr Comrie, who made a few appropriate and feeling remarks, ending with the couplet given by Dr Rush, when asked to write an epitaph for a Burns monument—'Burns is enough; but if you want the rest, You'll find it stamped on every Scottish breast.'

Cheers. The 'Land we live in' by Mr J Ross, was responded to by Mr Higgins, whose 'The Press,' by Mr Gillon, drew forth remarks from Messrs Higgins and McMillan. The 'Ladies' (God bless 'em), by Mr McKay, called up Mr Gillon, who did full justice to the delicate subject.

The evening passed rapidly and pleasantly and when we left the company were still enjoying themselves by an interchange of song and sentiment.

Previous to going to dinner, the society met at their hall for the installation of officers. The following is the list—Mr Thos Russell, President; Mr J Orr and A Dods, Vice-Presidents; Mr J Smith, Treasurer; Messrs Page and Ross, Secretaries; Messrs Rutherford, Boyd, McKay, Stewart, Semple, Milne and McMillan, Directors; Drs Comrie and Turner, Physicians; Rev Thos Somerville, Chaplain; Messrs Gorrie and McKinnon, Wardens. After the usual ceremonies the President was decorated with a handsome jewel as a distinguishing mark of his office. The jewel is a beautiful piece of workmanship, and was executed by Mr Watson of this city.

The Police docket was a blank yesterday.

The Portland Oregonian says that about a dozen workmen are engaged upon the steamer Wilson G Hunt, preparing her for a trip to Paget Sound. We learn authoritatively, that she will go round some time in February and will be put immediately upon the trade between Victoria and Olympia as an independent steamer. She goes to stay, and as she will still belong to the O S N Co we can easily believe that she will stay. There is not on the upper coast a finer steamer than the Hunt. She is not only a boat of good speed, but she is in every way fitted up in not only comfortable but elegant style. The traveling public on Paget Sound will hardly fail to be pleased with her, as next to the New World she is the most comfortable steamer ever running upon our Northern waters.

FROM KOOTENAY.—The Portland Oregonian of the 22d inst, says: 'A gentleman from this city who has some business connections with the Kootenay mining region, has just received letters containing information of the most encouraging character, concerning the mining prospects of the coming season. The permanence and richness of the mines are becoming so well established as to attract many of the pack trains which have hitherto been trading to the Blackfoot country. There will be in the spring at least seven trains withdrawn from the Blackfoot route and placed on the road from Walla Walla to Kootenay. It is confidently expected that the yield of gold and the general prosperity of the Kootenay country for the coming season will be far greater than of any previous year.'

MORTALITY RATE OF SAN FRANCISCO.—The Alta, in a foot-note to the San Francisco mortality table during the five weeks past, says: 'This is 100 per cent or thereabouts more deaths than occurred during the same period last year. The number of death by small pox in December was 50 per cent greater than in November. It is safe to say that 50 per cent of the mortality from small pox might have been avoided had vaccination been strictly enforced and made general throughout the city. How many lives might have been spared had the city been kept decently clean before an epidemic was engendered, no one can tell, but it is manifest that, as matters are now managed, we are paying a fearful price for the carelessness, neglect and indifference to the general welfare which prevails.'

EAST SIDE RAILROAD OPERATIONS.—The Oregon Enterprise learns that Mr W W Sheldon reports Mill No 2 now cutting upon an average of 1,100 ties per day, or at the rate of from 35,000 to 40,000 feet of lumber daily. At this rate this one mill is supplying ties for ten miles of road per month, working 11 hours daily. Mill No 3 is cutting timber for bridges and trestle-work. All hands were paid off on the 12th. The force is still kept full and work is steady. The machine shops of East Portland have just been supplied with some very expensive and heavy machinery, to be used in the construction of passenger cars, freight cars, etc.

TELEGRAPHIC.—We learn that memorials are being signed at all the towns on the Mainland against the closing of the line by the Telegraph Company. A similar document is about to be put in circulation here. If we except the abolition of the postal routes, we can imagine no greater calamity that could befall every class in the country than the exclusion of the Mainland from the benefits conferred by the telegraph.

In Oregon the old system of packing in barrels and keels seems going out, and small tin cans are substituted. Salmon put up in these cans, are said to be superior in quality to those cured otherwise. Mr Syme of the Fraser River fishery has likewise demonstrated the superiority of canned over barreled salmon.

The Rev W F Clarke, who, in 1859, held forth in the present Collegiate schoolhouse as a Congregational minister, and for whom that building was originally erected, is now editor of a Canadian paper devoted to the farming interests of the Dominion.

An old bachelor in New York offered a young lady a pony for a kiss; she gave him the kiss; he refused her the pony; she sued him; he pleaded 'no consideration'; the Court decided that a kiss was a legal consideration, and made him 'pony over.'

On Saturday morning a young man named William Rowland was killed at Free Port Mills, W T, by a log rolling on his head. The Seattle Intelligencer says he was very much respected and esteemed.

The sailing of the Active is again postponed. She will sail this evening. The steamship Continental, which sailed from San Francisco on Saturday, will probably connect at Astoria with the Active.

A CHANCE.—The B C & V I Mill Company propose to lease their store at Burrard Inlet. To an enterprising man, with a small capital, the business opportunity offered is an excellent one.

The steamer Eliza Anderson, with passengers and freight from Paget Sound, arrived yesterday at 10 a. m.

Notes and Observations on 'The County Court Ordinance, 1867.'

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—By section 2 of the "County Court Ordinance, 1867," so much of the following enactments of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom, viz:—

- 9 and 10 Victoria, chapter 75, 18 and 14 " " 61, 14 and 15 " " 52, 15 and 16 " " 54, 19 and 20 " " 108,

as are applicable to this Colony are thereby adopted and enacted as the law of this Colony, subject to the provisions of the said Ordinance. And by section 14 of the same Ordinance, the Judge or Judges of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia may, subject to the same being confirmed by the Governor, make rules, &c., for the procedure and practice of the County Courts. But in the meantime, and until the making and confirmation of any such rules, &c., the practice in such courts and the fees to be taken therein, shall in all things, as nearly as may be, conform to the practice, fees and other matters as established in and regulating County Courts in England, in A. D., 1858.

The statutes 9 and 10 Victoria, chapter 95, consists of 143 sections. The statute 13 and 14 Victoria, chapter 61, which extends the jurisdiction of the County Court to £50, consists of 25 sections; and by section 2 it is enacted that 9 and 10 Victoria, chapter 95, and 12 and 13 Victoria, chapter 101 (the latter of which consists of 19 sections, some of which sections repeal or vary sections 37, 55 and 8 of 9 and 10 Victoria, and is not referred to in the Ordinance), should be read and construed as one Act. And this Act varies certain of the provisions in the 9 and 10 Victoria, and repeals the sections relating to landlord and tenant.

Statute 14 and 15 Victoria, chapter 52, consists of 12 sections. The statute 15 and 16 Victoria, chapter 54, consists of 19 sections, repeals section 13 and part of section 14 of 13 and 14 Victoria; and also part of section 91 of 9 and 10 Victoria. The statute 19 and 20 Victoria, chapter 108, repeals numerous sections in the Acts of 9 and 10 Victoria, 12 and 13 Victoria, 13 and 14 Victoria, and 15 and 16 Victoria, which sections are set out in the schedule thereto.

To arrive at the law on any particular subject it is necessary not only to refer to each of these Imperial Statutes, but also to the rules and orders made by the English Judges under the authority of such statutes and then to the ordinance, to ascertain whether and in what manner the English law is affected by the sections of the Ordinance itself. In England it was thought necessary that the County Court Judges should be appointed from amongst barristers of 7 years standing, or barristers or attorneys who had sat as judges in certain small debts courts, then previously in existence. And by 19 and 20 Victoria, such judges are to receive salaries of £1,200 per annum; and by 19 and 20, the qualification for the Deputy Judge was that the person should be a barrister of 3 years standing, or admitted as an attorney for 10 years; and by 19 and 20, the qualification is that such person should be a barrister of 7 years standing. Although in England it was thought necessary to limit the appointment of Judges of the County Court to men of legal experience, and a person cannot be appointed as a deputy judge unless he be of 7 years standing at the bar, yet by the third section of the Ordinance which was declared law on the 17th of September last, the Governor is empowered to appoint any Stipendiary Magistrate or Justice of the Peace to be a County Court Judge.

If the gentlemen holding the office of Stipendiary Magistrate in this Colony were as in England selected from the members of the bar, it would be well to give them the appointment—although they might not be of the required number of years standing—but as it is well known that for most part the Stipendiary Magistrates were before their appointment as such, private gentlemen or half pay or retired officers, we shall have to witness the absurdity of persons who have not had an opportunity of acquiring any knowledge of the law adjudicating in civil matters.

It is perfectly true that if the litigants are not satisfied with a decision of the judge, they are at liberty to appeal to the Supreme Court of Civil Justice; but is it right that this should be used as an argument in favor of the appointment of men not conversant with the law, to the position of Judges? As the costs of the appeal must be borne by the litigants, and it must be perfectly chance work whether the decision of such judges are right or wrong, and as, moreover, even this right of appeal can be effectually taken away by the County Judges themselves should they feel disinclined to have their decisions questioned by a higher authority, as by the last clause of section 8 of the Ordinance, the amount of security for the debt and costs of the appeal is left entirely at the discretion of the judge, and in one instance, which a short time ago came to my knowledge, where the plaintiff wished to appeal, their right was effectually barred by the excessive and

unreasonable amount of security demanded (for the costs only) by the Stipendiary Magistrate, a retired officer, before whom the case was tried. This amount was only the small sum of \$1,500, about \$50 more than is required for an appeal from the Supreme Court of British Columbia to Her Majesty's Privy Council. Now, in regard to the salary of the County Court Judges: As the Ordinance does not refer to the amount of salary the County Court Judges of British Columbia are to receive, it is clear that to assert that they are entitled to a salary of £1,200 per annum, under the authority of 19 and 20 Victoria, is not repugnant to the ordinance.

The qualification of the clerk or registrar of the County Court is that he must be an attorney. At first the registrars were paid by fees; but since 19 and 20 Victoria they are paid by salaries, which vary according to the number of plaintiffs issued. By section 12 of the Ordinance, the duty of the clerk of the court shall be performed by the County Court Judge himself or by some one appointed by him. Now as the English Act requires that the clerk or registrar should be an attorney, is it in the power of the judge to appoint any one his clerk unless such person be an attorney?

It is believed that the instructions of the Colonial Office are, that an ordinance when passed should be complete in itself, without reference to English Statutes: But whether or no, the above facts show that we should have a complete County Court Ordinance of our own, on reference to which, and to the rules (if any) made thereupon only, any non-professional person may see the course he has to pursue to obtain his rights in the County Courts of this Colony. Such an ordinance would be not only of great value to the public, but to the Stipendiary Magistrates themselves, the majority of whom are not even, we understand, in possession of the very Imperial Statutes, upon which they are almost every day called to adjudicate. And lastly in order, if possible, to have this piece of blundering legislation rectified, would call the attention of the public to the absurdity of the application to this colony of these five long and intricate Imperial Statutes being left entirely to the discretion of our non-professional judges. One would almost imagine that it was a trap left open for the express purpose of entailing an endless amount of litigation upon the people of this colony, and to that end the Ordinance could not be better adapted.

Canadian Summary.

(Dates per Overland Mail to 26th Dec.) The Government of Ontario have declined to recommend grants of land to the company that proposes to open the Ontario, Huron Canal.

Rev Mr Wood, an Anglican clergyman, preached in Montreal in favor of the confessional. He said the main object of his recent journey to England was to consult others older than himself on the propriety of introducing the practice in question, which had been long on his mind, and acting on their advice, he had determined to receive confessions from all who desired to make them.

It is estimated that over 400 new houses have been erected in Ottawa during the present year. The progress of the place is quite marked.

A St John's [N B] gentleman who has just been at Restigouche, says that he saw the feeding grounds of wild geese and wild ducks on the shore between Campbell and Restigouche. For a distance of ten miles the marshy ground was covered with these wild fowl. They were not merely by hundreds or thousands but by millions. The air was vocal with their noise, and occasionally a cloud of them a quarter of a mile in length would rise and pass from point to point.

It is the intention, the St Catherine's Journal understands, to erect another large hotel at Niagara Falls, Canada side. The new hotel is to be built by a Joint-stock Company, and is to cost between \$250,000 and \$300,000.

The Gazette understands that the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company have taken a step which will powerfully contribute to the settlement of this country. They have contracted with an eminent Clyde builder for the construction of two new steamships, to be called the Norway and the Sweden; and, as soon as they are completed, will place them on the route between Liverpool and the European continent as freight and passenger leaders to their American line.

The death is announced, on the 17th inst., of Judge Draper, son of Chief Justice Draper, at Kingston; and on the 18th, of Dr Litchfield, Superintendent for many years of the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.

St John, Dec 18.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Commercial Bank took place to-day. The defalcations of Seaman, the ascending Cashier, were stated at \$95,000, only a small portion of which will be recovered. The total assets of this Bank are set down at \$765,671, and liabilities, exclusive of stockholders' claims, at \$630,958—showing that nearly all the capital has been lost: There is no possibility of the Bank resuming business. The meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

Advertisement for Joseph Gillott's Steel Pens, featuring the Royal Warrant and the text 'SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.'

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, January 30, 1869

Hon Mr Robson defines his position in yesterday's News. His manifesto was offered to us, but as it contained two characteristic misstatements we declined unless the misstatements were expunged. 'Loving darkness rather than light,' he refused our reasonable request, and so sought his half-column of satisfaction elsewhere. He is welcome to it and possibly ought to have it, as, in the language of a western orator, the 'eyes of future unborn generations in embryo is upon him,' and the world will be greatly exercised 2000 years hence to learn what might have been the opinion of the Hon John Robson during this important epoch. In his letter to the News he says, 'I came here prepared to sink all merely local jealousies.' In the Columbian (of which paper Mr Robson is editor) of the 9th January, only 16 days ago, this patriotic gentleman who is now 'prepared to sink all merely local jealousies,' writes the following inflammatory paragraph, to excite the ire of the people of Cariboo against the citizens of this place:

'Time was when Victoria influence ruled in Cariboo. Time was when Victoria selfishness has completely extinguished Victoria influence on the Mainland. The people of Cariboo have learned that Victoria politicians only patted them on the back to pick their pockets.'

What a wonderful metamorphosis! The individual who two weeks ago left New Westminster robed in the hide of a roaring lion has been come-over by 'Victoria influence and selfishness,' has dropped his borrowed apparel and appeals to the people of Victoria in his true role—that of a sweet-tempered, innocent, confiding lamb! It is to be hoped this amiable pet guarded his 'pocket' against the inroads of Victoria cupburses by leaving it behind at New Westminster. So much for his sectionalism; and now for his consistency, honesty and liberality in the Council. The letter offered us for publication was dated the 20th inst, and appeared in the News of yesterday. It complains of 'misrepresentations' by us of his course, in the Council upon the proposition of Dr Helmsken (Monday 18th inst.) to repeal the Crown Salaries Act. The letter states:

'In my remarks on Monday I was careful to explain my position, and respectfully told Dr Helmsken that I would heartily join in an address either to the Governor or to the Queen pointing out that the Crown Salaries were disproportionate to the present circumstances of the Colony, and asking for the burden lightened by reduction or amalgamation, or both; and I fully explained that I opposed his resolution, not because I was opposed to a reduction, but because such reduction could never be attained in that way, whereas serious injury was likely to result.'

Now mark the sequel: Relying upon the pledge thus gratuitously given by Mr Robson, Dr Helmsken, on Friday, 22d, introduced a resolution to be appended to the Estimates to the following effect—that the Crown Salaries are too high, and in view thereof he proposed the Governor's salary be reduced to £2500; the Colonial Secretary, £600; Surveyor General, £600; Collector of Customs, £600; Attorney General, £350 (with practice); and the office of Chief Commissioner of Police (a sinecure) to be abolished. What was the conduct of Mr John Robson with respect to this resolution? Why, says the reader, he made good his pledge of Monday and voted with the Doctor. Not you don't know the man—he did nothing of the kind. He talked and hedged, and hedged and talked, and then went and voted against the very resolution which he pledged himself (and so acknowledges in the News of yesterday without a blush that he did so) to support. Of eight representative members present he was the only one who voted with the Government. It may be that in his little little head Mr Robson carries more sagacity than all his fellow-members put together; but it is just possible he does not. That Mr Robson was so infatuated as to suffer his letter written on Wednesday and containing the solemn pledge to support Dr Helmsken, to appear in the News of yesterday, when on the Friday before he had shamefully violated that pledge, argues poorly for his common sense or judgment, and can only be accounted for upon the ground that the gods,

moved to pity by his 'fantastic tricks' before the Council, have deprived him of understanding so that he may be mercifully spared the mortification of realising the lamentable spectacle he has become. We not only repeat to-day our accusation of political dishonesty and inconsistency against Mr Robson—but as he has styled Victorians the pickpockets and robbers of Caribooites, we will add that he is a sectional firebrand that ought to be extinguished by the people of the district he misrepresents and upon whom he has brought nothing but ruin and reproach through his incendiary policy and inflammatory appeals.

Monday, Jan 25. SELLING DEAD SWINE.—On Friday, Capt. Wyde, Custom House officer, found three dead hogs among the cargo of the schooner General Harney, from Port Townsend, and summoned the Mayor (acting as Health Officer) who declared that the hogs were unfit for food and directed that they should not be landed. On Saturday Capt Wyde ascended to the tables of citizens in various forms and guises. A clearance has been refused the schooner, and the Captain will probably be brought before the Police Magistrate to-day.

THE MINING BILL.—It is proposed, we understand, to separate the coal from the mineral interest in the bill before the Council and bring in a separate measure to regulate the working of the former interest. Coal mining differs so materially from every other description of mining that a law applicable to the one would not meet the requirements of the other. The proposition is a wise one.

DEPARTURES ON SATURDAY.—The steamer Otter sailed for the North with a large cargo and several passengers. The steamer Geo. S. Wright sailed for Portland with twelve passengers and a full freight. The bark Knowley and Leonede sailed for Callao and Peru, carrying cargoes of Burrard Inlet lumber.

We learn that this port is likely to become the rendezvous for whalers from the North Pacific, letters having been received from interested parties to that effect. The Sandwich Islands and San Francisco now enjoy a monopoly of the immense traffic scouring from the presence, in those ports, of the fishermen.

The brig Robert Cowan arrived from Honolulu, S. I., on Saturday with eight passengers and a cargo of sugar, molasses and coffee. The Cowan sailed from Honolulu on the 26th December, and was detained 9 days in the Straits. She is consigned to Janion, Rhodes & Co.

THEATRICAL TROUPE.—The agent of the theatrical company who have played for some months at Portland and met with unparalleled success, has telegraphed and secured the theatre in this city. They will leave Portland for Victoria on the 31st inst.

WHEALING.—Capt Roys arrived on the brig Robert Cowan from the Sandwich Islands. He brings with him a party of experienced whalers and will be ready for active operations in a short time.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday an employe in a planing mill was badly cut by falling against a circular saw, while attempting to adjust a belt.

SINKING.—Mr Camm, who was injured at the Burrard Inlet mill, is supposed to be rapidly sinking from the effects of his dreadful injuries.

A PIE-COUSLY INCLINED INDIAN was arrested on Saturday evening with the evidence of his conversion in his hands—three large pies—which he had stolen from a bakery on Store street. He was fined \$10 or two months' imprisonment.

The southeast blow of yesterday was quite severe, and may have brought some vessels in the Straits to grief.

We are glad to learn that the grist mill of Mr. Armstrong, at New Westminster, is now in active operation, turning out fine flour.

It is reported that the people of New Westminster have repudiated by telegraph the course of their misrepresentative in the Council.

The Governor last evening entertained the Legislative Councillors at the Government House. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are the best, the cheapest, and the most popular remedies. At all seasons and under all circumstances they may be used with safety and with certainty of doing good. Eruptions, rashes, and all descriptions of skin diseases, sores, ulcers, and burns are presently benefited, and ultimately cured by these healing, soothing, and purifying medicaments. The Ointment rubbed upon the abdomen, relieves all tendency to irritation in the bowels, and arrests desentery and other disorder of the intestines. Pimples, blotches, inflammation of the skin, muscular pains, nervous affections, and enlarged glands can be effectively overcome by using Holloway's remedies according to the instructions accompanying every package.

The Judicial Establishments.

Something should be done during the present session of the Legislature to settle the conflict as to jurisdiction between our two Supreme Courts. Something is being attempted, we believe, but how Mr Drake proposes to solve the difficulty we don't know, the debate on his motion having been carried on with closed doors. There is another reform that we trust will be taken in hand—we allude to the judicial system of the County Courts. At the present time there is not a single lawyer on the County Court bench in the Colony. This is not as it ought to be; the time has come when a change in this respect is obviously necessary. Having bestowed some thought on the matter, we think the scheme we are about to unfold will not only meet the difficulties of the case, but place the entire judicial system of the Colony on a better and consequently a more satisfactory basis. In dealing with our Courts we should remember that the two principal points to be attended to are—first, securing an efficient judiciary; and secondly, the establishment of a Court of Appeal. The limited revenue of the Colony makes it necessary also to keep economy in view. As to the first of these objects, when we speak of securing an efficient judiciary, we by no means wish to be understood as referring to either of the occupants of the Supreme Bench; we limit our observations entirely to those gentlemen who perform the functions of County Court Judges in the Colony. Without exception they are unprofessional men; men of probity and much intelligence, but lacking that special training and experience and technical knowledge of law which alone can enable anyone to fill satisfactorily the position of Judge. The mere statement of this fact is enough to suggest to every thinking man the necessity that exists for a change in the system. The practice in England and all civilized countries of making judges of lawyers is based upon the universally admitted fact that it is pernicious in principle to allow anyone to exercise the powers of a judge who is not possessed of that qualification, of which a special legal education, strict examination and reasonable amount of experience in the active duties of the profession are the proper guarantees. At the time the present County Court system was inaugurated in British Columbia, the scarcity of professional men was the only justification that could be urged for it—but that state of affairs no longer exists, and hence it is unwise as well as unjustifiable to adhere any longer to a system that was adopted merely to meet the peculiar and fleeting exigencies of a new Colony. But it is unnecessary to argue further on a question of this kind. No one who is not wedded by interest to the present system, or blinded by partiality for some of the existing Judges, can dispute the soundness and propriety of the principles we contend for. Let us consider, then, how we may do away with the present exceptional, unsuitable system, and substitute for it one adapted to our wants, and commended by the practice and experience of other countries. First of all, we must have lawyers for our County Court Judges. Mere gentlemen and men of education, such as fill those positions at the present time, will not do; they lack the special fitness to which we have alluded; and wanting in this one thing, the public interest demands their removal, and that the scales of justice be placed in the hands of competent, instructed lawyers. We have, no one can deny, such a class of professional men in the Colony that in selecting our County Court Judges from among them we will sacrifice nothing. We will still have gentlemen and men of education, as the present incumbents are; but in addition there will be men whose legal erudition and experience will enable them to do credit to the Courts in which they may preside, and give tone to the administration of the law. We would suggest, then, that lawyers, be they Barristers or Attorneys, be appointed to the offices of County Court Judges throughout the Colony; and in making this change no better opportunity will ever present itself of reducing the number of County Court Judges to meet the requirements of the times.

A skilful and trained Judge may easily do the work that is now distributed among two or more. For instance, one Judge might easily do the whole of the County Court work of the Mainland, with the assistance of the Chief Justice, and on the Mainland as far as Clinton, New Westminster, his headquarters, he could with ease and without detriment to public interests, make periodical journeys to Vancouver Island, Yale, Lytton, Clinton and Lillooet, and any other places within the District where it might be expedient to hold courts. In the same way one of the other Judges might exercise his jurisdiction in Cariboo, Quesnel, and at Soda Creek. For the public convenience there might be Registrars for each County Court, with offices at Victoria, New Westminster, and Cariboo; the Registrar of the Supreme Court at Victoria being also Registrar of the County Court. The Registrar should have the assistance of a Chief Clerk and such supernumerary clerks as might be necessary, and should have Deputies in the several divisions of the District where courts might be held, who should make periodical returns to the Registrar. The Deputies should be paid by fees only. When the Chief Justice is not on circuit he should in addition to his duties as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, hear County Court cases. This would relieve the County Judge at New Westminster. We would not suggest that any change should be made at present with respect to Kootenay. If this were done, and if we are to assume, as the Governor's last address would lead us to do, that the contest between the two Supreme Judges will be ended by the withdrawal of one, so soon as provision can be made for him elsewhere, all difficulty in the way of establishing a Court of Appeal will be at an end. Two of the County Court judges sitting with the remaining Supreme Court Judge would constitute a fair and satisfactory Court. The one Supreme Judge could in the summer time go on circuit to the interior, returning as soon as he had transacted the business that might be ready for him, and in the meantime any of the ordinary duties of his court, short of the actual trial of cases, might be efficiently performed by the County Court Judge at New Westminster. The above is a hasty sketch of a system that we are persuaded will work well. It only remains before concluding this article to point out another feature in it that will commend it strongly to everyone who rightly appreciates the necessity of retrenchment in public expenditure. The system will save at least several thousand dollars per annum, even if the judges be allowed that liberal remuneration we are disposed to contend for. To make this more apparent we append a short tabular statement. It will be observed that we allow in it a full complement of officers for each Court, and propose to give them such salaries as will make it worth the while of lawyers to accept the position—our principle being to give them plenty of work and good pay. Under the present system the expense in round numbers is \$36,700. This includes the salaries of the Registrars of Titles. The expense of the system we propose would be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Position and Salary. Chief Justice's salary, \$7,500; Two County Court Judges, \$5,000 each; Three Registrars, \$7,500 each; Three Chief Clerks, \$1,500 each; Chief Justice's Clerk, \$1,500; Chief Justice's travelling expenses, \$2,500; County Court do., \$1,000.

From the above statement it will appear that \$3,000, or thereabouts only, will be saved per annum, but we should suggest further that the officers to be appointed under this system should perform other duties, and in that way render the retention of other officers unnecessary. For instance, the County Court Judges should act as Judges in the Bankruptcy and Probate, also in Admiralty up to the hearing of cases. Chairmen of Quarter Sessions and Revisors of Voters, and the Registrars who should also be professional men, should not only act as Registrars, but perform the duties of Master, but act as Registrar of Titles and of Joint Stock Companies.

The Judicial Establishments.

The recent inundation of the Cantons of Tessin, Valais, Grisons, St Gall and Uri, in Switzerland, wrought widespread ruin for thousands—reducing nearly all the inhabitants to destitution and starvation. The rains fell for eight days. An account says: 'Every mountain rivulet swelled into a rushing stream, every stream into a torrent, carrying appalling destruction in its course. The rivers of Tessin, the Rhone, the Reuss, the Rhine and the Inn, in their relentless power, obliterated many of the choicest beauties of nature, impoverished thousands of families and buried hundreds to a watery grave. Heartrending and vain was the struggle of human hands against the overpowering force of the watery element. On it came, in the dead of night, terrible in its might, scattering destruction far and wide, and piling up in the meadows the mountain debris of ages. Rocks weighing hundreds of tons were torn from their resting places and in their course joined the revelry of destruction. Whole forests, vineyards, and meadows stacked with grain, have disappeared, and in many places not a vestige of roads, bridges and fences are left; houses, mills and factories are torn from their foundations, and even cemeteries and church-houses have been invaded and their contents scattered along the course of the devastation. Thousands of cattle lie choked in mud, and thousands of our fellow beings are reduced to abject poverty. Along the Rhone, a village upon a village lies half buried in mud and debris, and every article of bedding and wearing apparel has been either swept away or rendered useless in houses where comfort and even plenty reigned; while their verdant meadows, productive orchards and beautiful gardens are once more of greyish mud. Sixty millions of francs will fall far short of the loss sustained.'

The following ordinance affecting costs as between the Crown and subject in informations, actions, suits, and other legal proceedings has just been introduced in the Council: 'In all Informations, Actions, Suits, and other Legal Proceedings to be hereafter instituted before any Court or Tribunal in this Colony, by or on behalf of the Crown against the Queen's Subjects, the Attorney General of British Columbia shall be entitled to recover Costs for and on behalf of Her Majesty, when Judgment shall be given for the Crown, in the same manner as or may be in force touching the payment or receipt of Costs in Proceedings between Subject and Subject; and if any such Proceedings, Judgments be given against the Crown, the Defendant or Defendants shall be entitled to recover costs; and it shall be lawful for the Governor to order such Costs out of the General Revenue of the Colony.'

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society will meet at Smith's Hall on Thursday next, when important propositions will be laid before the subscribers, one of which will be to invite our cousins of the neighboring islands and territories to join with us in the Annual Show. The proposition is one that should receive a favorable consideration, and if adopted, will add immensely to the exhibition, besides affording the horticulturists and agriculturists of both sections the opportunity for a practical interchange of ideas and systems. All persons interested in the agricultural prosperity of the Colony are invited to attend.

THE HAT KLEPTOMANIACS.—The two young men arrested for stealing hats at the German's collation, appeared in remand before Mr Pemberton yesterday. Mr Bishop made a brief but eloquent appeal in their behalf, urging leniency and quoting from the poet to prove that 'Man's inhumanity to Man,' was a fruitful source of much misery. The Magistrate took a merciful view of the case, discharged one, against whom nothing had been proved, and put his fellow kleptomaniac under bonds to be of good behavior. With this case, we trust, ends practical joking.

THE ASSAY OFFICE.—We observe that the item for the maintenance of this establishment has passed the Council. An off-shoot or branch will be sent to Cariboo; but the trunk stays at New Westminster. Stress was laid on the fact that free assays of minerals are made at this office, which was advanced as a reason for its continuance. Hon Drake wisely remarked that he could not see why assays should be free.

A CHANCE.—Mr J. Seliz, furrier, advertisements for a dozen hunters who he will put in a position to realize a profit of from \$5 to \$50 a day. This is a gold-mine that ought to attract the strong, the active, and the idle, for Seliz is a man of his word and will direct them to happy hunting grounds where success is the rule and failure the exception.

THE DEAD HOGS.—Capt Williams of the schooner General Harney, yesterday satisfied the Police that the three dead hogs were thrown overboard in the harbor, contrary to his orders, by one of his hands, and were not sold to Chinamen; the complaint was then withdrawn. Two of the carcasses were picked up floating by Siwash yesterday.

We were shown yesterday at Mr Newberry's saddlery, a handsome set of double harness for carriage horses which was made at his shop. The set is silver mounted, and the stirrups number fourteen to the inch. As a specimen of Colonial manufacture, this set is ahead of anything we have yet seen.

The Active should reach here this morning, and if she made a connection at Astoria, with the San Francisco steamer, will bring a mail.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, January 30, 1869

So far as we understand Bill now before the Council does not appear to meet the requirements of the country nor the expectations of the capitalists in any respect of land proposed to be granted, the facilities afforded by the inducements to discoverers, seem too liberal, and the lease term too short to insure a profitable investment of our fossil and mineral resources. Already we have a large number of coal laid down and a sure market close at hand for the coal that can be raised. It must be first placed in a position to sell the fossil low enough to succeed with other drive inferior grades of coal. All that is wanted is to open up the coal that nature has placed within reach. Money in the market goes a-begging for the want of use in our Labour is plentiful and very small outlay, coal energy and able management required to place our coal in a position to be sold on the coast in quantities sufficient to drive every other coal out. Still the one grand money, is wanting. You or that capitalist on the coast, investing in our seams are met with the repugnance for life and property here than in any other on the coast, we have on our statute-book in effect say that what his money for he may not what he digs and delves and cover is so hedged about with pledges and 'royalties' as well expect to crawl through part of an English hawthorn emerge without a scratch as the enterprise of opening up expect to make a profit. asks the Council to pass a law—one that will be applicable to description of mining and the greatest latitude and large upon any and every bona fide whether its shareholders American, French, Greek. To ensure this result, a memorial has been sent to prompt and liberal action by and pointing out certain grounds the bill now before the Council was prepared by the Government, we have no doubt, attention of its members, and mention may be perfectly in ask the official members to deaf ear to the recommendations whose interests, like their own, are tied with those of the country stand prepared, the moment concessions asked for shall be obtained, to embark their own that of friends abroad in mind.

The proposition of Hon Gompel Insurance Cos. represents the Colony to deposit a sum of guarantee of their solvency, may be invested in Government securities at a low rate of interest we fear cannot be carried in this small community, unless transacted in so light the gigantic English or American having agencies here worth their while to make to retain it. But even if the business was sufficient to justify the deposit of the money the Companies might decline our Colonial securities "as interest." In either case the agencies withdrawn and wishing to take risks must abroad for their policies, a great expense and annoyance or hold their property subject from the devouring element, and Oregon, where transacted is very heavy and as impracticable, of which we may not be aware. No would insure his property, he is not sure is standing at home of the country represented by agencies here a sufficient guarantee for a without the addition of a

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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Saturday, January 30, 1969

So far as we understand the Mining Bill now before the Council it does not appear to meet the requirements of the country...

THE HAT CAP-SWALLOWING AFFAIR - PRACTICAL JOKING PLAYED OUT. - The two men mentioned by us as having perpetrated a 'sell' on a number of persons by taking their hats and keeping them for a month...

THE PROPOSITION OF HON. MR. ALSTON, to compel Insurance Cos. represented in this Colony to deposit a sum of money as a guarantee of their solvency...

Later from Cariboo - A Mild Winter. The steamer Esteprie returned last evening from New Westminster with Hon. Henry Holbrook and 25 other passengers...

STOUT GULCH. The water in this and other tributaries of William creek is very low. Flood on last week 33 oz. Jenkins, Coombs and Alturas companies rooking and making about wages.

WILLIAM CREEK. The Barker co. washed up 94 oz. Baldhead co. who have been running through old diggings, and have just commenced washing, took out 27 oz. Cariboo co 65 oz.

THE HEALTH BILL. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST - An Ordinance for promoting the public health of British Columbia has just been placed in my hands, and, to my utter surprise, has passed a second reading...

By Electric Telegraph

Washington, Jan 20 - Howard introduced a supplemental bill granting lands to aid the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad...

Paris, Jan 20 - Later reports confirm the capture of Vallito and destruction of the Parguanay army.

London, Jan 20 - Particulars of the recent earthquake on the Bengal coast report the loss of life very great.

London, Jan 21 - A vessel which left Madeira on the 14th, reports that nothing has been heard of the 39 passengers of the steamer Ibernia, reported to have been picked up.

London, Jan 22 - The London Shipping Gazette says a bark has arrived at Liverpool which spoke the bark America, December 30th, having aboard thirty eight of the shipwrecked crew and passengers of the Ibernia.

Paris, Jan 24 - The Chinese Embassy had an audience with the Emperor Napoleon to-day. They were received with the courtesy usually extended to diplomatic representatives of high rank.

Madrid, Jan 23 - The Viceroy of Egypt has offered the Sultan an army of 50,000 men, and a fleet in the event of war.

Havana, Jan 20 - A meeting of leading liberal republicans was held yesterday, at which it was resolved unanimously that the Cubans will stand by the independence guaranteed by Spain, with guarantees necessary to insure its permanency.

Toronto, Jan 22 - Whelan's case was before the full Court to-day. The Judges refused to grant a new trial, and his counsel applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council of England.

Montreal, Jan 22 - In the Quebec Legislative Assembly several petitions were presented from the French Canadians in various parts of the United States, setting forth their attachment for, and desire to return to, Canada, and asking the Quebec Parliament to accord them the same advantages as are allowed to European emigrants.

San Francisco, Jan 23 - The telegraphic advices from New York give a rumor that the ship Victoria, from Liverpool for this port, was burned on the South American coast.

San Francisco, Jan 22 - Legal Tenders 73% @ 74%.

Local brands of superfine flour in sacks, \$4 75 @ 4 87 1/2; extra, in sacks, \$5 75 @ 5 87 1/2.

By Electric Telegraph

Portland, Jan 22 - The steaming Active arrived last night.

Portland, Jan 23 - Key Randall, Postmaster at this place, convicted of taking gold dust from a letter, was sentenced to-day to twelve years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Active sails to-morrow morning for Victoria.

Horv, B. C. Jan 23 - The store of Geo. Landvoigt (postmaster) was burned last night. Nearly all the telegraphic material was burned. Partially insured in Royal Insurance Company.

PLANTATION BITTERS. This splendid Tonic is now used by all classes of people for every symptom of "Stomach out of order."

Important Certificates: "I owe much to you, for I verily believe that Plantation Bitters have saved my life."

Any person pretending to sell PLANTATION BITTERS in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and impostor. Beware of red-lead bottles. See that our Private Stamp is UNREPRODUCED over every cork.

P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York, Sole Proprietors. REDDINGTON & Co., 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco, Agents for California and Nevada.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered.

FOR BURNS. It is an indispensable and valuable remedy in all cases of Scalds, Sprains, Ring-Bone, Wind Galls, Bruises, Strains, &c.

IT KILLS INSTANTLY. What is peculiarly surprising in regard to this article is, that notwithstanding its instant death to insects, it is perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals.

FREE FROM POISON. No article has ever given such positive satisfaction in its use. Its reputation is well known. It is easily and readily used - directions accompany each flask.

S. MAW & SON, Manufacturers of Surgeons' Instruments, INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c. And Dealers in all kinds of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES and APOTHECARIES' WARES, 11 & 12 ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, January 30, 1869

WHEN in Canada last year, we traveled West in the same train with about one hundred clean, healthy looking English girls, who had been landed at Montreal the day before from an ocean steamship. They had come across the Atlantic in the care of Miss Rye, a philanthropic lady, who hundreds of prosperous families in the Australian colonies have cause to bless for their present happiness and prosperity, she having been instrumental in throwing into that distant section of the British Empire many thousands of virtuous young women as servants, who subsequently married well-to-do settlers. The collection we saw on the train was the second that had been brought to Canada by the same lady; later in the season Miss Rye brought out a third hundred; all of whom we observed by Canadian papers—were immediately hired out as domestics in Canadian families at a rate of wages fixed and agreed upon prior to the girls leaving home. The wages paid domestic servants in Canada are extremely low, few receiving more than \$4 or \$5 per month, and some even a less sum. In the United States the rate in gold is \$6 or \$7. To British Columbia families, who are accustomed to pay from \$20 to \$30 per month for the same description of servants, and sometimes, when paying that rate, are forced to content themselves with Chinese 'help,' the American and Canadian rate appears ridiculously small; but small as they undoubtedly are, in England the rate is less; and girls have extreme difficulty in obtaining employment at half those rates. The fact is, in the Mother country there is an overplus of females, and the very best class of servants—girls who have been taught to perform every kind of work, from cooking a dinner to dressing a baby, would gladly emigrate to a country like this, where their labor is in demand, and where the chances of drawing a prize in the matrimonial lottery are so good. But the very low rate of wages prevailing in England not only renders life there almost impossible, but frequently presents a formidable obstacle to domestics exchanging that for a new and more profitable scene of employment, for the reason that they seldom scrape together a sum sufficient to pay their passages. To overcome this obstacle the Australian and South-African Colonies hit upon the expedient of assisting immigration—and the plan has been found to work to advantage. Some of the Governments grant free passages from England to their shores; and this boon is not always confined to females, but is extended to families of the mechanical and laboring classes as well. In this Colony, although our want is great, the state of our finances would not warrant the Government in extending entirely free passages to intending immigrants; but it has the means at command of assisting materially the importation annually of, say, forty domestics. The passage-money for each adult would be about \$150; of this amount the Colony should pay \$50, leaving \$100 to be met by the employer or the girl herself. An agency could be opened in this city with any respectable mercantile firm, who might receive applications for domestics from families, stating the kind of girls they wished sent out. The applicant should be required to give a note for \$50, payable on receiving notice that the ship with the servant on board had left England; and the remaining \$50 should be paid upon the arrival here of the ship—the girl being allowed on the passage out (say) £5 in lieu of wages. The agreements could be properly signed and witnessed in England and the maximum rate of wages for the best class of servants need not exceed \$150 per annum, a rate which, while it would be nearly eight times as great as they could ever expect to earn at home, would be about one-half that which is now paid here for domestic servants. But there is another and a higher object to be kept in view while discussing this important subject. Every woman naturally looks forward to the day when she will be happily settled in a home of her own, with a loving husband

by her side and a troop of little ones adding a charm to the scene. In this Colony there are many settlers in prosperous circumstances who would gladly exchange their lives of single wretchedness for those of happy benedicts, were the chance offered them. To this class the arrival here every year of thirty or forty young girls of the type of those we saw in Miss Rye's care in Canada, would be a godsend. They would have provided for them helpmeets whose moral characters were unimpeachable, and who by the neat and faithful manner in which they performed their duties and fulfilled their agreements, would furnish the very best evidence of their fitness to enter the state matrimonial. Thus, by an assisted system of immigration, we should import not only able household servants, but thrifty wives for our settlers, and secure the means of rapidly filling the country with a permanent population. We shall recur to this subject again. In the meantime we would direct the attention of the reader to the following list of Colonies where immigrants are assisted, by free or partially free passages, to reach their shores:—

**FREE AND ASSISTED PASSAGES.**

**Victoria.**—Free passages granted to female domestic servants, and occasionally to married couples. Assisted—by 'Passage Warrants,' obtainable in the colony—to those accustomed to work for wages.

**New South Wales.**—Assisted—by 'Passage Certificates,' to be obtained by residents in the colony—to domestic servants, mechanics, laboring classes, and frequently married couples.

**South Australia.**—Free passages granted to female domestic servants, and married couples, of the laboring classes. Assisted, to laboring classes.

**Queensland.**—Free, to female domestic servants. Assisted, to ploughmen, road-makers, navies, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, shipwrights, and female domestic servants.

**Tasmania.**—Assisted—by 'Bounty Tickets,' procurable in the colony.

**Auckland, Wellington, Southland.**—Assisted, to young married couples, miners, blacksmiths, carpenters and joiners, masons, bricklayers, stonecutters, female servants, farm laborers, general laborers, navies, &c.

**Canterbury.**—Free, to female domestic servants. Assisted, to agricultural laborers, shepherds, masons, bricklayers and other tradesmen.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—Persons sent out must be nominees of settlers in the colony.

**Natal.**—Assisted, passages and from 50 to 200 acres of land now granted to adults acquainted with agriculture and possessing some small means.

**Otago.**—Assisted, to female domestic servants.

**Hawkes Bay, Nelson, Marlborough, Taranaki (New Plymouth).**—Assisted passages procurable by friends in colony, on guaranteeing repayment of amount of passage money within two years.

Thursday Jan 28

**THE TELEGRAPH.**—A petition circulated by J G Norris, Esq, praying his Excellency to extend pecuniary aid to the Telegraph Company and thus prevent serious inconvenience and loss to the entire country by the closing of the line, received a large number of signatures yesterday. In fact, we have never known a document which represented more fully the sentiments of all classes of the community, and in which so great an interest appeared to be felt.

**MISCHIEVOUS BOYS.**—Yesterday the Police nabbed two lads upon charges of annoying citizens by knocking at doors, ringing bells, slamming gates, and making 'night hideous' with their yells. It is charged that these lads, with others, have been in the habit of playing their pranks for a long time, until at last the annoyance has come to be intolerable. One of the boys was bailed out. The other remained in overnight.

**LEECH RIVER.**—The party of hydraulic miners started for Leech River on Tuesday with hose, &c. The Government has given them the use of the sawmill, the lumber on hand and use of water-ditch, free of charge. It is believed that but two or three weeks will elapse before the results of the operations will be known. Should they prove successful the benches and bars on all the island creeks will pay equally well.

**MARRIAGE FAVORS.**—The flags were flying on Tuesday in honor of the nuptials of Rev Thomas Somerville, M.A., and Miss Agnes Dawson, eldest daughter of James Dawson, Esq, Manoheter; and yesterday as a similar mark of respect for the union of Mr Frank Sylvester with Miss Cecelia Davies, daughter of J P Davies, Esq, the wellknown auctioneer.

**REWARD.**—Government offers a reward of \$250 for information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Giles Curtis, of Salt Spring Island.

We understand that Bishop Hill contemplates a journey to England, starting next month. His Lordship will remain away for several months.

An ECLIPSE of the moon occurred last evening between half-past 5 till 7 p.m. About one-fourth of the planet was obscured.

**By Electric Telegraph.**

**SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST**

**Eastern States.**

**New York, Jan 25.**—The auction sale of tickets for the opening night of Booth's Theatre indicates that the total receipts will be \$10,000. One box sold at \$140, another at \$122.

**CHICAGO, Jan 24.**—The evidence in the Alaska investigation shows that no money was paid out to obtain the passage of the appropriation except by the Russian Legation, and that they paid the *Chronicle* of this city (Washington), and Robert J Walker for counsel fees.

The negotiations of Seward with the Republic of Columbia for the right of way to the Darien Canal is a failure.

**WASHINGTON, Jan 24.**—Secretary Seward has submitted to the Senate his correspondence in negotiating for the purchase of the Danish West India Islands. He shows that he made the proposition with the approval and authority of President Lincoln. The first sum asked by the Danish Minister was seventy five millions; but subsequently the Danish Government agreed to take the sum stipulated in the treaty.

**WASHINGTON, Jan 23.**—A joint resolution passed in the Senate giving old cannon for a monument of the late President Lincoln. Mr Brooks offered an amendment to Boutwell's Constitutional amendment, substituting the word 'person' for 'citizen,' thus giving females right to vote. The amendment was ordered to be printed.

**New York, Jan 24.**—A Rio Janeiro letter of December 23d confirms the account of the route of Lopez and his army at Villella. The Brazilian loss is placed at two thousand, but it is understood that the Emperor admits it to have been much heavier. Angustura has not yet been attacked but, a diversion was ordered against it.

**WASHINGTON, Jan 25.**—A resolution was offered in the House declaring the American people do not approve the ratification of the Alabama treaty or any other treaty with England while American citizens are held in prison in Great Britain for acts done under the American flag.

**New York, Jan 26.**—The Tribune's Washington special has the following: Gen Grant is strongly opposed to the pending Alabama claim treaty. The following is his proposition nearly in his own words: 'The treaty is unjust to the United States, because it assumes to measure the injury inflicted upon this country by the money value of the ships actually destroyed, whereas the chief damage to our commerce was in our ships being driven from the seas by Anglo-rebel pirates. In addition to this the sympathy extended by the English Government to the South prolonged the war at least one year. For all the lives lost and money expended for this time England is directly responsible. The treaty proposes to settle all these things by payment of the paltry value of a few ships.'

**WASHINGTON, Jan 27.**—The Times Washington d special indicates that Reverdy Johnson will be recalled at no distant day, and that the entire question will be re-opened on a totally different basis under the new administration.

**New York, Jan 25.**—There have been over a hundred deaths here from small-pox in the last five weeks.

**WILMINGTON, DEL., Jan 27.**—The State Legislature has adopted a joint resolution declaring the authority of the State over the land and ocean telegraph cable on its shores, alleging that the coast of Delaware is pronounced favorable for landing the French cable, and appointing committees to confer with the Company forming that enterprise.

**Europe.**

**MADRID, Jan 23.**—The Government is seriously considering the subject of abolishing the slave trade of the Spanish Colonies. The proposition to declare all vessels engaged in that traffic pirates is under consideration, and will probably prevail.

Rivero has been selected President of the New Corte. A transport is about to sail with more reinforcements for Cuba.

**PARIS, Jan 22.**—The Conference have selected Walewski to convey the protocol to Athens. He will be instructed to wait five days for an answer from the Greek Government.

**LONDON, Jan 21.**—The adhesion of the Greeks to the protocol adopted by the Conference of Paris is now considered certain.

**PARIS, Jan 25.**—It is rumored that the cities of Saville and Cadiz have proclaimed in favor of the Duke de Montpensier for King of Spain.

**LONDON, Jan 24.**—The contract with the Panama and New Zealand Steamship Company for carrying the mails between Sydney, New South Wales, and Panama has been cancelled.

**MADRID, Jan 26.**—The Governor of Burgos was assassinated yesterday when about to take an inventory of the goods of the Cathedral of that city. The excitement was intense among the people generally and many arrests have been made.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan 26.**—The Sublime Porte in a circular denies the reports that have been extensively circulated, that Turkey is heavily arming. The Sultan confidently expects peace as the result of the Paris Conference.

**HAVANA, Jan 27.**—Diario reports on the authority of official despatches that Palma and other towns are full of fugitives, insurgents and their families, three thousand of whom presented themselves to the authorities and received amnesty. At Barceon several chiefs gave themselves up and were pardoned; other accounts from Spanish sources represent that the insurgents are surrendering at many points to receive the benefits of Dulce's proclamation, but in the vicinity of Santiago the rebels continue very active, driving off slaves and harassing the troops. It is reported they have burned half a dozen large plantations near town.

**London, Jan 27.**—Earl St John, a well known Radical politician, died yesterday. He had just been informally chosen by ballot over Milner Gibson the candidate to succeed Burley, one of the present members of Parliament for Manchester, in case the latter should be proscribed on a charge of bribery.

The directors of the bank of Overend, Gurney & Co have been held for trial in bonds of twenty thousand pounds each. Official despatches received at the War Office from New Zealand announce a battle in Poverty Bay between the British troops and the rebels in which the latter were defeated with great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. This victory has restored tranquility in that quarter of the Colony.

**DUBLIN, Jan 27.**—A meeting of influential citizens was held last night. Resolutions were adopted urging the government to pardon the Fenian convicts.

**LONDON, Jan 27.**—The Greek Government will probably give its adhesion to the conclusion of the Conference, but it feared its signatures will be accompanied by reservations which can only lead to difficulty with Turkey.

**MADRID, Jan 27.**—The government has laid claim to all libraries, archives and works of art possessed by the churches as the property of the State. It was while carrying out these orders that the Governor of Burgos was assassinated. This event caused great excitement, and violent demonstrations have been made by the people of this city against the Papal Nuncio. The Government has withdrawn official recognition to his diplomatic powers. The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Burgos have been arrested and imprisoned.

**Cuba.**

**HAVANA, Jan 22.**—During the performance some minstrel at Neuvitas, last evening, there were seditions cries and many of the audience commenced singing the revolutionary hymn. A formidable riot ensued. The Spanish volunteers fired on the people, who returned the fire; four persons were killed and many wounded on both sides. The affair created intense excitement.

**West Indies.**

**HAVANA, Jan 24.**—Several soldiers belonging to the volunteer and regular forces were assassinated to-day. These transactions with the unsettled affairs in the island have caused much anxiety among the people.

**HAVANA, Jan 21.**—The insurgents have been repulsed in an attempt to burn the city of Mansanillo.

**New York, Jan 18.**—Advices from Neuvitas state that the insurgents have concentrated a force of 10,000 men for an assault on Puerto Principe. The Spanish force numbers 3,500. Commissioners have sent out a messenger to propose a compromise.

The Herald's Port au Prince dispatch of the 26th states that the American consul at Auxcoy had been severely beaten by the local authorities. Holdster, our minister at Port au Prince, is investigating the matter.

The American minister Gregg made a speech strongly favoring the annexation of Cuba to the United States, while at a party at Jaemel. The proposition was loudly applauded. There were three Spanish spies present.

St. Thomas dates to the 14th state that President Bees has sold Alta Vela to a French company, ignoring the previous sale. The American consulate has protested against the transfer and sent for a war vessel.

Havana accounts state that shots have been fired from house tops at the volunteers in several instances. A serious affray occurred at the Teumi coffee house. The volunteers fired upon the guards indiscriminately with fatal effect; several persons were killed and others dangerously wounded. The volunteers had first been fired at from the neighborhood of the coffee house. While the audience were leaving the theatre shots were fired by which two ladies and several children were killed. Business has been suspended since the commencement of the disturbances with the volunteers, but the people are now greatly relieved and good feeling is already growing stronger.

**HAVANA, Jan 20.**—All quarters of the city, inside and outside the walls, are quiet. Nothing occurred to-night to disturb the public tranquility. The killing of Cobeter is the general theme of conversation, and is looked upon as a cowardly assassination.

**South America.**

**New York, Jan 25.**—A Havana letter of the 14th states that the insurgent chiefs are reported not to be in accord. Two strong parties are forming. Gen. Quesada is working to be made General-in-Chief. Cholera had broken out at Bayona.

**California.**

**SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 17.**—The State Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood was held on the 13th, 14th and 15th, inst. Having transacted the business of the past year, the following gentlemen were elected to conduct the affairs of the brotherhood: John Howell, State Centre; Miles D Sweeney, State Treasurer; State Central Councilmen, Messrs M Tarpey, Watsonville; Wm H Dougherty, Jose; P H Belen, Henico; Jas McGuire, Sacramento; John Bussey, Nevada county; M O'Reilly, Sierra county; Jas Meehan, Amador county; Jas Dolan, Tuolumne county; Messrs Foley, Mahon, McMurray and Harrold, San Francisco.

**SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 24.**—Considerable damage was done to the streets by a heavy rain yesterday morning. The upper portion of the Sutter street railroad was covered several feet deep with sand and many buildings—[The wire here broke.

Arrived—British bank Jane Maria, 190 days from Glasgow; British bark Badrydude, 124 days from Liverpool; British ship Queen of Beauty, 130 days from Liverpool.

Sailed—Steamer Continental for Portland, SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 25—Dispatches to the officers of the Central Pacific Railroad announced on Saturday afternoon that the last five hundred miles of the track are laid 15th of April.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company completed their one thousand miles of road last week.

Telegrams report that the British ship Viceroy, from Liverpool via Rio to this port, was burned at sea on November 20th off the coast of Brazil.

The American schooner Alyvio collided with the British iron ship Duke. The bowsprit of the schooner struck the plate of the Duke's armor on the fore-quarter and went square through it, making a hole as if a 60 pound shot had struck her. The schooner was uninjured.

**SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 25.**—Legal Tenders 73 1/2 @ 7 1/4.

Wheat, sales last week 20,000 sacks, good shipping at \$1 72 1/2; 20,000 sacks \$1 70.

Market to-day quote Harley feed \$2 70 @ 2 30; brewing \$2 60 @ 2 55.

**SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 27.**—Arrived—Ship Dublin, from Seabeck.

**Oregon.**

**PORTLAND, Jan 25.**—The sailing of the Active is again postponed until to-morrow owing to the inclemency of the weather. The Ajax will also leave to-morrow.

**PORTLAND, Jan 28.**—The steamer Active sailed at 11:30 p.m., yesterday, with 30 passengers, among whom were the Bates' Theatrical Troupe.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

**PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

**ENTERED.**

Jan 26—Schr Emma, McIntosh, Saanich  
Jan 27—Schr Industry, McMartin, Nanaimo

**CLEARED.**

Jan 25—Sloop Miss, McKensie, San Juan  
Sloop Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan  
Schr Emma, McIntosh, Pt Townsend  
Jan 27—Schr Sea Gull, Jones, Pt Townsend

**PASSENGERS.**

Per schr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Mr Leighton, wife, child and servant, Engblom, Shultz, Sweeney, Brownell, Harrington, Nichols, How, Walker, Powers, Frederick, Adams, Smith, Rolph, and 6 others.

Per schr R Cowan, from Honolulu, S L—Capt Week wife and child; Capt Smith, J E Eber, Capt Roy, and three in the stowage.

**SHIPPED.**

At Victoria, B.C., on the 21st inst., the wife of A. Rooker Robertson, Esq, Barrister, of a son.

In this city, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr John Winger, of a daughter.

At New Westminster, Jan. 23, the wife of H. V. Edmonds, Esq., of a son.

**MARRIED.**

On the 20th inst, at the residence of Alexander Munro, Esq, by the Rev. William Atkin, M.A., the Rev. Thomas Somerville, M.A., Minister of Church of Scotland, Victoria, to Agnes, eldest daughter of James Dawson, Esq., of Manchester. (No cards.)

At Glasgow and Manchester papers please copy.

In this city, on January 27th, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, Frank Sylvester to Miss Cecelia Davies.

At San Francisco papers please copy.

[The happy pair, in the fulness of their joy, forgot not the printer; and if the good wishes of our staff avail anything, Mr and Mrs Frank Sylvester will be long spared to each other and will increase and multiply abundantly.—Ed.]

**PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES**

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**PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS,** including the following specialties:

**PEPSINE,** the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion.

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**PANCREATIC EMULSION,** and **PANCREATIC** in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.

**SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,** a valuable dietetic preparation for invalids and children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone.

**CHERRY-ROSE,** from Wood Tar, of which T. M. & Son, are the only British Manufacturers.

**GELATINE,** a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.

Shipping Orders executed with care and dispatch] my19

**FRAUD**

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

**LABELS**

of Messrs CROSS & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Phour to

**TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT**

And on the 30th of the same month, for

**SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES**

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSS & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

**TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT**

**CAUTION.**—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Cross & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE manufacturers of Messrs Cross & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island. my19 law

**ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS.**

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**THE**

**VOL 10.**

**WEEKLY BRITISH**

**DAVID W. H.**

**TERMS**

One Year.....  
Six Months.....  
Three Months.....  
One Week.....

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Stern's Express.....

ALTHOUGH we have pressed our opinion on the bill for an Ordinance their establishment in to come up for its second row, we think that of such general importance of the community, it we set forward some that which may be attained passed into an Ordinance it would afford to

**MECHANICS,**

of provident habits a saving their money; as inducement to save, as of saving, as well as of their savings and investment profit;

**TO CAPITAL**

An opportunity for their money under compulsion, and to secure pay income within certain

**TO BORROW**

A mode of obtaining rate of interest, repayments within a given periods, to be arranged

**TO THE PUBLIC**

The accumulation, in re-investment of money lying idle and distributed community in small sums. It is worthy of notice to the advantages a public already referred to class of securities in vogue of societies we are not might be invested with the Colony. We allude to the Colony for Government at a nominal interest. In the present Colony it may so appear an absurdity to adopt position of such magnitude cannot see that there why the operations of it should be more limited those of any Banking for we are satisfied ample means in the Colony for the accumulation necessary for the success one at least of the projects, and for performing antiopiate. In the many operations and carrying out nothing more is required on the part of the ordinary care and vigilance of the Attorney General has reduced and obtained the Savings Bank Bill, we think that the principle here is admitted; we therefore ourselves to say that all undoubted duty to raise to the proposed Bill as advisable for the protection of the public, yet it is also his mode by which any may if possible be obviated