

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

## And Victoria Chronicle.

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NO. 17

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### Governor Seymour on Education.

There is no good thing in the world so perfect that it may not by misrepresentation be held up as an evil; but it does not follow that because of that misrepresentation the good thing has lost its excellence. Just so it is with our system of education. It is as admirable to-day as it ever was; if fostered, as it ought to be, it will continue to produce admirable results; and no true well-wisher of the Colony can read, save with a mingled feeling of disappointment and pain, the Governor's message on the subject to the Legislative Council. The document is one of the most silly that ever aspired to rank as a State paper, and wherever read it will be regarded as an emanation so utterly devoid of common sense that even the writer would be puzzled to explain the meaning of one half of its sentences. It is a stringing together of words without point or reason—a mere waste of ink and paper—to state that the Governor is in favor of the adoption of a similar system of denominational education for this Colony that exists in the semi-barbaric Colony of British Honduras. Fancy the Governor of this "magnificent territory," with the bright examples of what free education has done and is doing for the advancement of the British Provinces and the United States before him, gravely asserting that "in Vancouver Island an attempt has been made to make the education of the youth a burden on the Colony," and adding, upon the authority of his predecessor, that the system has not been successful, and that other objects besides the intellectual advancement of the children were sometimes allowed entrance into the consideration of the Board of Education. What the latter half of this sentence means we leave for the members of the Board to explain; but we deny that the system of education on the Island has been unsuccessful. It has been in the highest degree successful. The establishment of the schools was about the only good thing that we have to thank Governor Kennedy for, although that gentleman appears to have done his best to break them down towards the last; and as for their being a "burden on the Colony," this is a stretch of imagination on the part of the Governor. The people never felt it a burden, because the expense was borne equally by all classes—the poor man with half a dozen children to educate paid no more than a man without a family. All contributed alike to the development of the minds of the young. Again the message says:

"The Governor is of opinion that the Colony is not yet old enough for any regular system of education to be established, nor would he wish, under the present constitution, to press his own views upon the Legislature, though he has no desire to conceal them."

If the Colony is not old enough for one of the greatest blessings that can be

conferred upon a people, pray will Governor Seymour tell us when it will be old enough? One year, ten years, twenty years hence? Is not the mind of the young in either Colony as prepared to drink in knowledge as it is in England or Canada? and will it be any more prepared a number a number of years hence than it is now?

Will it be any more prepared a number of years hence than it is now? Will it be any more prepared a number of years hence than it is now? Will it be any more prepared a number of years hence than it is now?

He (the Governor) thinks that any man who respects himself would not desire to have his children instructed without some pecuniary sacrifice on his own part. The State may aid the parent, but ought not to relieve him of his own natural responsibility, else it may happen that the promising mechanic may be marred, and the country overburdened with half educated professional politicians, or needy hangers-on of the Government."

Governor Seymour insults the common sense of the country when he asserts that "any man who respects himself would not desire to have his children instructed without some pecuniary sacrifice on his own part." Is not every man of family called on daily to make great pecuniary sacrifices in order to clothe and feed his family? Take a man with a wife and two, four or six children to support: does he not contribute five dollars towards the support of the Government where the man without a family contributes a dollar? Fie, Governor Seymour! who paid for your education in the school of politics that you are ignorant of the fact that by our system of taxation every man, rich or poor, must pay his share towards defraying the expense of every branch of the Government, and that he who has half-a-dozen mouths to feed contributes far more than the man who has only himself to look after. How, then, could it be possible for any resident of the Colony to have his children educated without a pecuniary sacrifice "on his own part?" The fear expressed that if the parent be relieved of his own natural responsibility a "promising mechanic may be marred," is a piece of insulting snobbery. The Governor evidently thinks that the son of a mechanic has no right to raise himself above the grade into which he was born, and he would prefer to see him remain without any education than to run the risk of becoming a "half-educated politician or a needy hanger-on of Government." In sneering at the efforts of people in the humbler walks of life to elevate their young, the Governor levels a shaft at the roll of illustrious men who sprang from the people, and whose deeds adorn the brightest pages of English history. The present Lord St Leonards commenced life as a barber's apprentice; in his father's shop, and rose to be Chancellor of England; Lord Lyndhurst's father was a painter; Sir Robert Peel owed the foundation of his greatness to mechanism; Cardinal Wolsey was the son of a butcher; Abraham Lincoln was a railsplitter, and Andrew Johnson a tailor—yet both have risen to be rulers of a great nation. Education enabled these illustrious characters, with thousands of others who emerged from similar surroundings, to write their names on the roll of fame, although in their case "promising mechanics were marred." The Colony can afford to smile at the allusion made towards "half-educated politicians or needy hanger-on of the Government." The Governor speaks feelingly on this point. He has certainly no reason to admire either class. But he must bear in

mind that the half-educated politicians that are feeding upon the vitals of the Colony are of his own importation, and were not bred from colonial stock. The Governor proceeds to say that "the Government having assisted the child to obtain an elementary knowledge of education, will

leave to the parents the duty of putting down exercises." The schoolmaster who performs it," is too de for an ordinary mortal to understand. The message concludes by expressing what might have been done in ten lines—that His Excellency is in favor of abolishing the Free School system and substituting therefor one that shall be denominational in its character. That is to say: the Jews may have one school, the Church of England another, the Roman Catholics a third, and the Methodists and Presbyterians each one—all in the enjoyment of Governmental support, where the schoolmaster will be privileged to open to the children "any of the sacred mysteries" (what are they?) the schools, supported by Government, will be free from denominational influence, but the children must pay half-a-dollar per month—as they do in British Honduras! Does His Excellency imagine that the payment of half-a-dollar per month will increase the "aptitude" of the pupils, that it will better fit them for the "battle of life," or that it will prepare the country any the sooner for a common school system? Taken as a whole, we have never read a more nonsensical, stupid, unarguable or impracticable State paper than this message. It is intended as a bid for popularity with all denominations, and is a feeble effort to explain why the Government wishes to break down the Common Schools of the Island, and substitute a system that will give rise to bickerings, jealousies and hatreds between the various religious sects. The Sabbath school and the Home Brides are the places where religious instruction should be imparted to the young, and any attempt made to use public money in support of sectarian establishments should meet with a firm and dignified protest from the taxpayers, and place an additional load of infamy upon the back of the Government.

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Saturday, March 2d. 1867

CITY COUNCIL—IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

This body met last evening. Present—Councillors Trahey, Gibbs, Gowen, Layzelle. Councillor Gowen in the chair. The Committee appointed to examine the copy of the Government Assessment Roll, reported that the same was correct. Received and adopted. The Council then went into Committee of the Whole on the Rental and Insurance Returns. Upon the Committee rising, a resolution offered by Councillor Hebbard, as follows, was carried: "That the clerk be instructed to notify the Insurance Companies that the Council, in accepting these returns and levying an annual rate of one-tenth of one per cent. upon the amount thereof, do so without prejudice to any investigation that may hereafter be deemed necessary relative to said returns." On motion, the clerk received instructions to notify the public that the rate levied on real estate is one-quarter of one per cent. for the year; that the rate upon rentals is three per cent.; and upon Fire Insurance Companies, that the rate is one-tenth of one per cent. per annum upon the amount of business transacted as per returns. All of these rates to be payable quarterly, and that the first instalment is now due, and payable at the Clerk's office, City Council Chambers, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Council then adjourned until 6.30 o'clock on Monday evening.

CASUALTY AT ESQUIMALT.—About 6 o'clock on Thursday night, a boat belonging to H. M.'s gunboat Grappler, manned by four men, left the wharf at Esquimalt to board H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, but on the way the vessel was capsized, and two out of the four occupants were drowned. The remaining two clung to the boat and were saved by boats that put out almost immediately from the gunboat Forward. One of the drowned men was the ship-keeper of the Grappler, and the other, chief stoker of the Sparrowhawk. The accident occurred through carelessness. The bodies had not been found up to last evening, notwithstanding that a diligent search was made all day by the comrades of the unfortunate men.

PETITION.—The millmen and others at Burrard Inlet yesterday sent a petition to town praying His Excellency to cause a new road to be made from the Inlet, by the seaboard, to New Westminster.—B C Examiner.

Monday, March 4th, 1867.

THE BOAT ACCIDENT AT ESQUIMALT.—Neither of the bodies of the sailors lost by the upsetting of the boat in Esquimalt harbor on Thursday have been recovered. The accident arose from a quarrel between Dawson, the stoker, and Primer the shipkeeper, as to who should bale the boat out. One of the bodies was recovered, but the vessel was capsized with a result as previously stated.

HOW IT MAKES ONE SHIVER to hear of the thermometer being down to 35 degrees below zero, at the Junction; to read of the establishment of skating rinks and the presence of twelve inches of snow, affording good sleighing, at New Westminster, while at Victoria down to last night, there was neither snow nor ice, and one could go out of doors at all hours without an overcoat.

THE "NICHOLAS BIDDLE."—This ship was towed to Port Townsend on Saturday by the Fidelity and Diana, beyond which point, they were prevented from proceeding, owing to their being British bottoms. The ship will, therefore, have to lie at Port Townsend until an American steamer can be had to tow her into Port Madison.

The Caledonian Society on Friday held their monthly meeting at their new hall, corner of Government and Broughton streets. A number of new members were enrolled and several officers installed. A considerable amount of very interesting business was got through, and a committee appointed to revise the by-laws of the Society.

THE ENTERPRISE arrived at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon with a few passengers from New Westminster. The news is unimportant. The Cariboo express left Hope at four o'clock yesterday morning for New Westminster and had not reached there when the Enterprise sailed for this port. Governor Seymour is said to be quite seriously ill. He passed a bad night on Friday, but was a trifle better yesterday morning.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.—Capt. Williams came up by the Enterprise for the purpose of obtaining a renewal of the contract to carry our mails; but as the result of the deliberations of the Legislative Council (with closed doors) has not transpired we are not in a position to announce it. It is understood that the only tender was from the old company.—Columbian.

CROWN REVENUE AND CROWN OFFICERS SALARIES.—The Crown revenue received on the mainland during the past three years was as follows:—1864—\$77,192; 1865—\$82,960; 1866—\$57,496; total, \$187,468. The salaries paid under the Crown Salaries' Act for the same period were:—1864—\$42,275; 1865—\$47,045; 1866—\$47,045; total, \$136,365.

COAL EXPORTS.—The coal exported last month from Nanaimo reached a total of 2626 tons—of which amount, 453 tons were for Victoria; 1675 tons for San Francisco; 237 tons for Siska, and the remainder for the use of naval and other steamers.

RAISING THE PRICES.—We hear that it is in contemplation by the Hudson Bay Company to raise the prices of freight and passage, per steamer Enterprise. If the change is decided on, the price of passage will shortly be \$5 and \$4 per ton for freight.—Examiner.

### A Plea for Denominational Schools.

Messrs Editors:—In your article this morning in reference to the Governor's message, on the subject of Education, you say that his Excellency "is in favor of doing away with secular schools and substituting sectarian establishments, a most improper system." Permit me to remind you, or perhaps inform you, that "this most improper system," besides being in action in British Honduras, is also in existence in the large and important Colony, of which Melbourne is the Capital, and, I have no doubt, in all the other Colonies of Australia. Besides, let us have done with this favorite word "sectarian." Of all systems, the denominational is that which is really non-sectarian, since all denominations are equally assisted. It seems to me, however, that the present system has been so petted and patted by the press, that most persons seem afraid of opening their mouths against it, and so imagine that it is the thing to do, to pet it and pat it further. In point of fact, the denominational system is that which would give most satisfaction, if it were inaugurated. Besides, I fully agree with the notion that parents should do something towards the instruction of their children. Of course, there would be and always have been proper exceptions in the case of orphans. In Melbourne, the amount paid is one shilling, or ninepence per week, according to age; so that half-a-dollar per month here would be cheaper than that. This payment ought only to include instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and history. Should any pupil wish to proceed to geometrical or analytical mathematics, the ancient or modern languages, the laws, of course, would be higher. I, for one, sincerely hope the Hon Council will allow nothing to prevent them from fully coinciding with the views of the Governor.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, M. A.

March 1, 1867.

### Whiskies

Whiskey, bulk and case  
Whiskey  
Gin, bulk and case

### Gin

Boord & Co., bulk and case  
Gin, bulk and case

### British and French Wines

Fine, bulk and case  
do do  
do do  
Claret  
Pergauson Claret  
Lafitte

Chateau de Portetz

Burgundy Wine

do do

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### Rum

Rum

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### Cider

Cider, case

do bulk and case

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The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 5, 1867.

Confederation of the Colonies.

The draft of a bill to unite the North American Colonies of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia in one great commonwealth, appears in our columns this morning. The plan submitted is the result of long and serious consideration by the ablest and best men of the Provinces, who, after many years of deliberation, have at last the proud satisfaction of seeing their toil rewarded by a successful consummation of the great and glorious work. The bill was to be prepared by the Secretary of the Colonies, and doubtless ere this has been laid before Parliament for approval or rejection. The heart of every true British American will follow with anxious beating the bill through the Imperial Legislature, and the announcement of its passage will be received with enthusiasm throughout the length and breadth of the mighty empire of which we shall soon, we hope, have the happiness to know we form a part. The opposition to the measure has been severe, especially in some of the Eastern Provinces. Nova Scotia sent two sets of delegates—one in favor, the other opposed to the scheme. The latter deputation was headed by Hon Mr Howe—one of the ablest of Nova Scotia's sons; and the former by Dr Tupper, a leading politician of the same province. Mr Howe, in opposing the scheme proposed for Confederation, urged that he was prepared for an "organization of the Empire," which Confederation would defeat or delay. He believes that security for peace is to be sought in such an organization and armament of the whole empire as will make the certainty of defeat a foregone conclusion to any foreign power that may attempt to break it; and he proposed to treat all the Colonies which have legislatures, and where the system of responsible government is in operation, as having achieved a higher political status than Crown Colonies or foreign dependencies, and to permit them to send to the House of Commons one, two or three members of the Cabinets, according to their size, population and relative importance. "This bold scheme met with many supporters among the English statesmen. Recognizing them as integral parts of the British Empire, the question at once arose, Why are not the Colonies as much entitled to be represented in the Imperial Parliament as Ireland or Scotland, or even England herself? Why should not every Colony send its delegates to the House of Commons, and London become, like Washington city, the centre of Government, with the Colonies of New Brunswick, Canada, Australia, East and West Indies—and so on down the long list of Colonies that have added to the greatness and the glory of the mother country—sending their delegates to the national legislature; each Colony governed by the same laws and entitled to the same privileges as the residents of the mother country—yet each enjoying a separate government of its own choice for the conservation of its local interests, similar to that of the State Governments of the United States. The sun would never set upon a people united, happy and free—all contributing a quota to the support of the general Government, and receiving in return that protection and assistance it would have a right to expect. If, continued the supporters of Mr Howe's scheme, England is not utterly to fall from her present position in the world—if she is not to become as insignificant a speck in the future history of the earth as she is now upon its map—nay, if she is not some day to be overwhelmed and swept clean of her accumulated treasures of wealth, industry, art and beneficence by some wave of irresistible invasion, she must give to each Colony and Province a representation in the House of Commons; she must give to an honorable member for Van-

the same voice and vote in the national council as are now enjoyed by the members for Westminster or Scotland. Such were a few of the arguments advanced by Mr Howe and his friends in favor of an "organization of the Empire," and in opposition to Confederation. On the other hand, it was not denied that the scheme of "organization" was feasible, but it was urged that the Confederation of the Colonies was the first great step toward the accomplishment of the end that Mr Howe so devotedly pressed as a reason why Confederation should not take place. It was shown that the proposed North American Confederacy is, in principle, an organization of a group of Colonies having for its ultimate aim the same intimate relationship with the mother country desired by the opponents of the scheme; that if the Colonies are ever to rise from the position of "dependencies" to that of equals; that if they are ever to exchange the relationship of child for that of partner with the mother country, it will be by first consolidating the act at present conflicting interests of British North America by adopting the proposed plan of Confederation, and gradually extending and applying the principle to other groups of Colonies at present divided in every interest and sentiment save one—that of common allegiance to the British Crown. It was shown—and successfully—that the tendency of Confederation was unmistakably toward the general "organizing of the Empire"—that the adoption of the first would be certain to hasten the adoption of the second scheme, and that it would be the fault of British statesmen alone if the plan was suffered to take such a shape as, instead of strengthening the empire, should tend to its ultimate dissolution. The extension of its provisions so as to include the Colony of British Columbia in the Confederation is merely a question of time. We shall expect a determined opposition from the official members of our Council, who, secure and snug in their berths, will object to being disturbed by the adoption of a scheme that will compel them to seek positions in some other quarter of the globe. But when the Home Government shall become aware of the selfish character of the opposition to the popular will, the obstructive members will be swept away like cobwebs before the brush of the housemaid. United in one glorious confederation which shall stretch from sea to sea, there will be no limit to our growth and prosperity—no human agency will stop our onward march in the front rank of civilization. As we advance in wealth and greatness our example will be emulated by other colonies, and the grand scheme for an "organization of the Empire" by the admission of every member of the great family to a full partnership with the parent stock, will be accomplished.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, Feb 26th.

THE "WILD HUNTERS."—The half-breed girl Sampson was reported in an easier frame of mind yesterday, but she was still greatly depressed. Her confinement, in consequence of there being no other of her sex in jail, is necessarily solitary. From an account furnished us by settlers on Salt Spring, we should say that she is something of a heroine. Before marriage, she was the mainstay of her father's house; she can plough a furrow and sow an acre of ground with as much skill as regularly-trained husbandman. When the family were in want of meat she would don pants and shirt, shoulder a rifle, and away into the woods in search of game; and woe befel the hapless deer or bear that came within range of her unerring aim. She is also a first-rate horsewoman, bestriding the animal like any other man; a capital cook, good house-keeper, and her husband (who ought to know) says that she has made him an excellent wife. The accounts furnished of her adventures and eccentricities remind us of the "wild huntress"—the heroine of one of Mayne Reid's romances. The girl is altogether a remarkable character, and in addition to her other accomplishments, has the honor (?) being the first woman convicted of crime in this Colony.

SUMMARY COURT.—There were a number of small cases disposed of in this court yesterday.

Municipal Council.

The Council met last evening. Present—Councillors Lewis, Gowen, Layzell, Gibbs and Hebbard. Councillor Gowen was moved to the Chair, in the absence of the Mayor. COMMUNICATIONS: From Mr Allison complaining that L Wolf had not complied with the instructions of the Council, in not laying a sidewalk on Quebec street. Further time granted Mr Wolf by reason of the inclemency of the weather. From the Secretary of the Water Company notifying the Council of street excavations made for purposes of the Company. Received and filed. TAX EXEMPTIONS, &c. Moved by Mr Hebbard that certain lots, to be named hereafter, be exempted from the operation of the Municipal By-Law. By request further time was granted to bring forward the resolution. The Printing Committee were requested to assist the Clerk to complete the copying of the Assessment Roll. Moved by Mr Hebbard that at next meeting, the Council do resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to receive the returns made under the provisions of the Municipal Revenue By-Law, in order to define the rate to be levied upon the citizens. He was anxious that the public should have ample notice. Seconded by Mr Layzell. Mr Lewis objected on the ground that the By-law already passed embraced the resolution. In reply to Mr Gibbs, the Clerk stated that the Insurance Companies had not yet sent in their returns as asked for by the Council By-law. He agreed in the main with the mover and seconder. The Chairman also favored Mr Hebbard's motion and hoped the Council would be unanimous upon it. The motion was carried unanimously. Moved and carried that the "Municipal Notice," to be found in our advertising columns, be inserted for one week. Council adjourned till Friday next.

A Local "Pome."

[AIR.—Come back, Peter Gray.]

The following clever "pome" was sang at the close of the Amateur Performance at the Theatre, on Friday night last: Now listen, friends, to us awhile, And briefly we'll relate The way they manage matters in The Council of our State: They outrage law and justice too, Then Crease brings in a Bill, Which says "We've broke the law, 'tis true, And we mean to break it still!" CHORUS.—Oh, come back, Doctor! Come back, DeCosmos, too! Its little use your staying there For all the good you'll do. Then up spoke Robson of the title: "Illegal though it be, I shall support it all the while, For its expediency!" In vain DeCosmos did protest, And Helmecken poked his fun; The public voice is quite suppress, By odds of three to one. Oh, come back, Doctor, &c. The first one who a notice gave Politely snub'd was he; The President said, "No, you don't— Without the leave of me." And for this farce, called Government, We're coolly ask'd to pay Seven hundred thousand dollars! and We'll do it, perhaps, some day. Oh, come back, Doctor, &c. Petitions that Victoria The Capital might be, The Governor much astonish-ed, But no reply made he. But with such men around him, who Can make or break the law, Methinks, before the session's thro', He'll be astonished more. Oh, come back, Doctor, &c. God bless our noble Queen! for naught Our loyalty shall pay; God bless those gentle who've silver spoons And governmental pap! And bless their youthful President! And send them many days, That they may live, repent, and see The error of their ways! Oh, come back, Doctor, &c. Teach them retrenchment does not mean To turn a sub away, But 'bring expenses down to what The Colony can pay; For if this monstrous sum they vote, The taxes on they'll cram, And we shall find our interests Not worth a single—clam! Oh, come back, Doctor, &c. One thousand barrels of Oregon flour have been sent across the Isthmus for sale in New York city. T ammer Eliza Anderson from ports on Puget Sound arrived at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

New Books.—The Silk Grower Manual.

We have before us a very elaborate manual, containing all the instructions necessary for the management of silk worms, by a Frenchman, Mons. L. Prevost, who has successfully introduced the culture into California. He establishes beyond a doubt the adaptability of the soil and climate of California to propagation of the silk worm, and its striking advantages over Europe for its production. We don't see why the culture could not be extended to this Island, where the mulberry would flourish. The manual is well worth consulting, and we recommend its perusal to our citizens. It is very neatly got up, and may be had at our book stores.

A Review of the Mining, Agricultural and Commercial Interests of the Pacific States.—Messrs. Bancroft, of San Francisco, publish the above, a very elaborate work compiled by John H. Carmany. Each branch of industry is reviewed with considerable knowledge and care, and the whole is the complete résumé of the kind that we have ever seen. We take pleasure in recommending it to the perusal of our mercantile community, and all others interested in the productions of the Pacific States, so rapidly extending in importance. The typographical execution is very creditable to the publishers. It may be had of all booksellers.

AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION TO BE AMICABLY SETTLED.—Some months ago, a private belonging to Capt. Bazelgate's British garrison on San Juan Island, deserted and fled to the American military post of Vancouver in Washington Territory, where he enlisted in the U. S. service, the American officers under whose command he enlisted not knowing his previous history. Some weeks subsequently, the deserter with others was ordered to join the American garrison on San Juan Island, and celebrated his return by breaking into the sutler's store and stealing a number of articles, for which offence, he was court-martialed and sentenced to the chain gang. Subsequently, he was recognized by Capt. Bazelgate as a deserter from his company, and his return demanded from the American commandant. The application was referred to the Department of the Columbia, and General Steele, who left here yesterday for the Island, will arrange the matter.

CONCERT.—The grand vocal amateur concert, in support of the Female Infirmary, will come off this evening at the theatre. The box office will be open from 11 till 1 o'clock, when seats may be secured. A faint idea of the rich musical treat in store for our citizens will be gathered from a perusal of the evening's programme, which is as follows:

- Part First.—1. Chorus.—In these delightful pleasant Groves; Parcell; 2. Quartette; 3. Duet.—I know a bank, Home; 4. Song.—Rocked in the cradle of the deep, Knight; 5. Part song.—O wert thou in the cauld blast, 6. Pianoforte solo, Thalberg; 7. Glee.—Here in cool grove, Garrett Lord Mornington; 8. Trio.—The Angelus, Cavalier Neukom; 9. Ballad.—Home, sweet home, ancient Sicilian melody; 10. Chorus.—The Chough and Crow, Bishop.
- Part Second.—1. Glee.—When winds breathe soft, Webbe; 2. Cavatina.—Mimi che intesi mai, Mercadante; 3. Pianoforte solo.—Victoria, Kube; 4. Song; 5. Fa-la-Ye Waytes' (from the Musical Companion, 1673). Saville; 7. Curious old May Pole Song [1557]. Strike it up neighbor, Weekes; 8. Serenade.—Good night, beloved, Dr E. G. Monk; 6. Chorus.—Now the bright morning Star (Milton's Song to May Day), Rev R. Greville.

AN ATRACIOUS INDIAN MURDER.—Early yesterday morning, a lad employed at this office, while walking along the Esquimalt road, on his way to town, discovered the dead body of a Tongas Indian lying in the ditch at the side of the road, about 200 yards west of the bridge that crosses the arm of the harbor. A glance satisfied the lad that the man had met with a violent end, and word was taken to the Police Barracks, and the body taken in charge by the Police. It was found, upon examination, that a most atrocious murder had been committed. The head, neck and body of the deceased were found to contain numerous stabs, evidently inflicted with a heavy knife. The corpse had been shockingly mangled, and presented a frightful appearance. In the afternoon, Mr Pemberton summoned a jury of seven citizens, by whom the remains were viewed, and the taking of evidence adjourned until to-morrow.

ROBERT DICK, a baker in Thurso, Scotland died recently. He was considered by his neighbours to be insane, but his geologies and entomological skill was so great that he was a teacher to some of the most eminent scientific men of the age. He died in utter poverty, and doubtless ere long he will have a monument furnished by the very men who have been scouting at his labors while he lived. He has left a very valuable collection of geological specimens to a local natural science association.

ECLIPSES IN 1867.—There will be four eclipses in the course of the year. An annual eclipse of the sun, March 6; a partial eclipse of the moon, March 20; a total eclipse of the sun, August 29; a partial eclipse of the moon, September 13.

THE OCEAN MAIL SUBSIDY.—Captain Williams, of the Active, went up in the Enterprise, on Saturday, to treat with the Government for a renewal of the ocean mail subsidy. The important business with which Captain W. went charged will account for the detention of the Enterprise.

An engine and boiler were taken on board the schooner Black Diamond for Bellingham Bay, yesterday, for conveyance to the coal mines, where they will be used in freeing the works of the water that was turned in some months ago to extinguish the fire then raging.

TRADES LICENCES ASSESSMENT ROLL.—We observe that copies of the Trades Licence Roll have been posted at the Post Office, the Harbormaster's office, the Sheriff's office, the Police Barracks, the Court House and the Land Office.

IT IS A FACT that a larger steamer—the Sierra Nevada—will be placed on this route by the San Francisco owners in place of the Active, which has been found too small for the accommodation of the traffic.

THE U. S. R. C. LINCOLN sailed yesterday for Puget Sound with Major General Steele, Major Glenn, Captain Howard, and several other officers, who will inspect the garrisons at the various posts on the Sound.

THE ACTIVE will carry a full freight today, consisting of iron, liquors, dry goods and a small quantity of furniture. The passengers will number about forty.

GOVERNOR COLE, who has taken rooms at the St. George, will depart on the Eliza Anderson for Olympia on Thursday morning.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by ROSSE & BLA KWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. CHROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS "first-class" Malt Pickles are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they see for themselves, as it is not at all unusual for inferior preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use.

Her Majesty's Table. C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Calf's Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom Catsup, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Salad Oils are the finest imported.

Bankruptcy Notice. WHEREAS a PETITION FOR ADJUDICATION IN Bankruptcy, bearing date the 20th day of January, 1867, has been duly filed by James Jackson Evans, Ephraim Thompson Evans, Joseph Garnett Evans and David Shaw Evans, now of New Westminster, in the Colony of British Columbia, and they having been declared Bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to Matthew Balles Doyle, Esquire, Judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia on the 6th day of February next, and on the 8th day of March following, at noon, at the Court House, New Westminster, and make a full disclosure of their estate and effects, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and at the first sitting to choose Assessors, and at the last sitting the said bankrupts are to finish their examinations. All persons indebted to the said bankrupts, or that have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr Charles Edwards Poolley, Esq. Official Assignee appointed by the Court, and give notice to him by John G. Hamilton, Columbia Street, New Westminster, Counsel for the Bankrupts.

TO PRINTERS. FOR SALE CHEAP. A SUPERIOR RUGGLES CARD AND BILLHEAD Press; A No 2 Washington Press—How's Patent. ALSO, Founts of Milton and Bourgeois Type, &c. &c. Apply at THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE OFFICE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[Specially Reported for the British C.]

Wednesday Feb. Council met at 2 p.m. Present, Birch, Crease, Hamly, Brew, Ball, Bernard Robson, Young, Macdonald, Cken, Stamp, DeCosmos, Pumberter, Sanders, O'Reilly, Trutch.

Hon Robson asked leave to introduce a petition from workmen on the Al and Quesnel Government road and tract of Robert, Smith, praying for. After some discussion the petition was drawn for presentation to the Executive Council.

Hon Helmecken to move that the appoint a committee to revise the ta THE DREDGER

On the order of the day Hon P moved his resolution respecting the value of the dredger machinery and that the Colony is in a position to purchase it, and in the mean time pay the cost of the machinery. The Hon remarked that the machinery was the most modern improvements, and at great expense; it was highly probable that the property should be preserved for future use and he would be glad to see it in a position to be used when it could be sent to work. He called upon the Hon member for who knew more about the subject to bid to speak to the motion. Hon Stamp said it was certainly that the dredger and apparatus is preserved for future use. Victor had now two or three feet less water places than it had in 1855, and a sum of \$40 per month, who had been provided as soon as possible to machinery at work; some Hon member wish to see Victoria harbor shut up there, but he did not. It had been the dredger could not perform the work was not the case, the machinery was capable of doing all the work. It of the punts the proper way to preserve would be to moor them off the water where the coal tar destroys the work. Hon Young said that the machinery had been procured from an experienced that it was perfect, possessing all the improvements and so on, but it money and should of course be provided. The property, however, was taken the machinery was coated over, the no engineer on board but a ship chandler at \$40 per month, who had other duties in the Lands and who instructions were to turn them on once or twice a week, and not buckets, which were tarred over, to the water. The punts were hauled James Bay bridge where they lie 1 dry every week or 10 days. He would Hon gentleman to consider whether not the proper time to consider also to be done with the steamboat. Hon Pemberton said he had as the question was put to him as the Estimates. It would only cost more the punts. Hon DeCosmos could not see if plies became worn—eaten in part or ically under water, why the punts escape the ravages of the marine life. Hon President said that since member had informed the House machinery was properly taken care of the Governor, it was only a question to be done with the punts in matter of \$10, and they should be in connection with the dredger. Hon Pemberton withdrew his motion.

PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS. Hon Crease moved second reading Inventions Bill enabling a person to register his claim to such exclusive eggs or letters patent upon the certificate of the Attorney General of its utility, was sorry that the time had not yet for a more complete bill. The bill passed at second reading. Hon Pemberton moved that the into Committee this day week, which carried.

LEGAL PROFESSIONS BILL. Hon Walker obtained leave to the introduction of the bill to the Legal Professions for a fortnight to allow time for communication with sional gentlemen in Victoria. INTESTATE BILL. House in Committee on this b Brew in the chair. A long discussion ensued on so proposed amendments and the order finally reported as amended. GAME AND INDIAN GRAYES BI. Read a third time and passed. POSTAL BILL. House in Committee on this b Sanders in the chair. Clause 2 was amended by the vote of 14 to 6 of the words "New minister" after "General Post Office"

AMALGAMATION.—DISCHARGE OF DUTY. The proposed estate of the work after Postum sent in clause 3 proposed and interesting discussion in which the Hon President, in reply remark that fell from the Hon DeCo the promised amalgamation had carried out, observed that His E was not in a position to dispose of officers holding appointments under of the Crown not being able to r Dem otherwise; he had, however, to the Secretary of State to assist this.

Hon Crease also alluded to the injustice of discharging officials for of their own without some other p recompense being available, and a would remove all doubt on this p. Hon DeCosmos replied to the speaker, whose arguments went to of because a number servants were during extravagant times, it was the House to provide for them lot of their natural lives; now he reg Government as a private estate stock association, and when is



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[Specially Reported for the British Colonist.]

Friday's Sitting.

MONDAY, Feb. 22, 1867.

Council met at 1 p. m. Present—Hons. Crease, Hamly, Brew, Ball, Smith, Barnard, Robson, Young, Macdonald, Walkem, Stamp, Helmecken, DeCosmos, Southgate, Pemberton Cox, Sanders, O'Reilly and Trutch.

TRADES LICENSE BILL.

On motion of Hon Crease this bill was postponed one week, so as to come up after the report of committee of supply.

VICTORIA INCORPORATION BILL.

Hon Crease moved second reading of this bill, which was only the old Act with such amendments as would make it workable. Hon members were familiar with the various stages through which the bill had passed and the failures that impeded its progress.

Hon Macdonald remarked that the estimates for salaries and loans, and nothing for public works. He fully endorsed every word that had fallen from the member and would vote for one of the clerks being struck out, as the office was going to be amalgamated.

Hon Southgate observed that the office should be concentrated at Victoria where most of the money was received, and the staff reduced.

Hon Ball said this was a Crown Colony and hon members must bear in mind that there was a good deal of red tape required in the system, the estimates, he believed were framed with economy.

Hon Helmecken said red tape was the evil, but it was the duty of the Government if not of the Legislature to inform Her Majesty's Government that it was entirely unsuited to the Colony. It was insisted on let H. M. Government pay for but the Governor should take upon himself the responsibility of changing the infernal system.

Hon Robson said the Colony was ground down by taxation in order that duties might be performed in a red tape way. It was the duty of the Government to have the system changed, but that was not the subject now before the Council.

Hon Pemberton—We are to pay some \$100 a head taxation without remittance or expostulation. It is four times greater than Australia, and ten times greater than England.

Hon Birch—Where does the hon gentleman take his figures from. Hon DeCosmos—From the estimates. Hon Birch—He does not include Indians; I do.

Hon Helmecken said Indians could not consume what they did not buy, and the clerks, and the Government must depart from the red tape system while they would have a good pretext to offer to the Home Government.

Hon DeCosmos said if the country was to be anything at all it must have control over its own affairs. In England the taxation was equivalent to \$10 a head. If the population of Canada was three million it would not exceed \$3 50. In New Brunswick it was about \$3 10 with a population of from two to three hundred thousand. In Nova Scotia it was about \$2 50 or \$3, yet this colony was called upon to pay \$100. He would admit that so long as they were called upon to support the form of Government here, the tax must be high, but not unnecessarily light.

In pioneer communities, if we get the Government to preserve our property and land, it is really all we require. Here we have a staff capable of governing 500,000 people. Without going into details, in looking cursorily over the estimates, he could strike off \$75,000 which was equivalent to doing away with the road tolls, and yet the country would be as safe and commerce not affected. There was a general feeling up above and in his constituency that the road tolls should be struck off. But the representative of the government tells us that we must submit to be bound hand and foot, and our life blood taken from us because we are Englishmen.

What was the position of our neighbors contrasted with ours, and yet there was no insecurity on the other side. The Governor was a stranger to take upon himself the responsibility of amalgamation and was, therefore, unfit to be Her Majesty's representative. He was fully prepared to give a general support to prudential measures, but the course they were pursuing was crushing the life out of the place. We heard it from San Francisco, Portland and elsewhere that we were a tax-ridden lot of serfs. How had a reduction been made? When we look to the bank account and find \$170,000 deficit, is that a gentleman fit to administer the Government? Where is the information on this point, and why was it not supplied? With the overdraft due to the bank, the gentleman tells us he is going on reducing. The thing was past comprehension. Then the hon gentleman calls to his and the Indian population. Never was such a mistake. The number of Indians from the Island to the Rocky Mountains might be estimated at a maximum of 18,900 (he obtained his facts from an experienced authority, who got it by regular census.) They were only worth anything to the Colony in the extent of the furs they sold, the 60,000 gallons of oil they produced, and the fish and game they supply beyond that, they were a burden on the Colony.

Hon DeCosmos—The balance? Little or none they contribute. Indians produce and they deduct what the Indians pay. They are not to be considered as a burden on the Colony. In fact, to be regarded as many horses or mules. Take away man and what would the Indians produce? Produce, and what would the Indian produce? The man and what would the Indian produce? The man and what would the Indian produce? The man and what would the Indian produce?

Hon Helmecken said it was not a matter of choice but of necessity that a reduction be made, otherwise the Colony would be in a state of absolute bankruptcy. He had no wish to cripple the Government, but absolute necessity would require such a reduction over the thing. He had seen the same thing before, the House will vote more money than the country can raise and then the Governor means to borrow money to cover it; the Council will have no cause to complain, not

that it can be done on this occasion, as no one will give the Government credit, and that is the only safeguard. He urged upon the House to go through the estimates with a view to reducing them to the utmost.

Hon Birch said he would be too glad to reduce, but he had gone through the estimates which were framed with the utmost economy consistent with efficiency. He believed the Colony could pay \$701,000 though hon members lost sight of the fact that over \$200,000 was to pay off debts. He had gone through the estimates with the intention of economizing, but if the hon gentleman would show where a saving could be properly observed he would be glad to accept it.

Hon Helmecken said the expenditure must be reduced, it was disagreeable but there was no use talking—it had to be done, we should rather suffer inconvenience than go into debt. We might be poor, but let us be honest, and there was no use in voting money we could not pay.

Hon Macdonald remarked that the estimates were framed with a view to doing nothing for public works. He fully endorsed every word that had fallen from the member and would vote for one of the clerks being struck out, as the office was going to be amalgamated.

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Then the Collector's office, what have they to do? Nothing? A little splurge once a week on the arrival of a steamer, and it is over; busy one day doing nothing six; a glaring instance of extravagance. The office ought to go to Victoria where the revenue is raised; the magistrate and one officer could do all the duties here as well as the Collector and his staff. But it was no use after what had been said; the Government were determined to push the estimates through, and through they must go. A serious lesson would, however, yet be taught them; there would be a deficit at the end of the year, and if the country is asked to make up the deficiency it will force the people into rebellion. Hon gentlemen might think that the community was too small and widely scattered, and that the presence of the navy and no war would prevent such a thing, but the people will first appeal to Her Majesty's Government, and if justice is not done the consequences will be serious. It was not until blood was spilt in Australia that excessive taxation was done away with. There the Government thought they could seize upon a man, and if he did not pay their exorbitant demands, they could cram him in prison. Here a similar process of wringing money from the pockets of the people was being carried out.

Hon Pemberton hoped the representative members would go to the Executive, and if no redress were obtained, petition the Crown. Hon Birch said he had heard a good deal from the hon Victoria member about rebellion, but he had himself been through the Colony, and must say, he never heard it mentioned until he was cited well! He had mentioned the hon member's chief wolf! He would find the wolf at his door. He had listened with patience to the hon gentleman's scheme, but did not look upon him as a Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to follow his suggestions, would soon bring the country to confusion. He was always talking about America and American institutions. The hon member, when he talked of security, had not perhaps seen what he had on American soil. Lyones Law; or (the speaker) did not. Puget Sound was cited in support of his arguments, but the hon gentleman went on further, and possibly did not know the condition of affairs further inland. No good and much harm might be occasioned by the statements so frequently made in this House, for which there was no foundation. He had been among the miners and he did not say that they were overtaxed, and he did not believe that a white man in the interior who owned their horses, cattle, and regarded six Indians as equivalent to every white man in the country.

Hon Cox remarked that the miners of Cariboo said they did not wish to live under a more liberal Government.

Hon Pemberton said the Indians used to number 75,000 this side of the Rocky Mountains. The estimates of the population of Vancouver Island at 4000 and the mainland at 3000 (oh!)

Hon Robson said the population of Cariboo alone was 1200, and he fully believed that of the Island was 5000, and the mainland the same; an entirely inside view. The Indian population of the united Colony was 60,000, according to the Rev Father Powell, who knew more about the question than any living man, red, white, or black. Say ten Indians are equal to a white man under the present system of import duty. Indian pays in the same proportion for the articles he consumes, and that will give a population of 16,000, which divided by the amount asked for would give a result of \$43 75 per head. He admitted that this was far too much, and that we ought to be governed for half that amount, but there was this to be considered, that in making up the total \$700,000 that, in making up the pay which Vancouver Island could not bear, there was even the celebrated telegraphic dispatch to pay for; these sums swelled up the amount to a larger sum, (laughter) and having married a wife over head ears in debt in her maidenhood they were obliged now to put their hands in their pockets. It was, to say the least, bad taste for hon members to talk about taxation, and treason and rebellion, these demagogues might rant and roar from every pine tree and stump between this and Cariboo, but they could not raise such a feeling; they would be only owing to the wind and reaping the whirlwind. The less said in the House and in the newspaper about credit being gone, about rebellion, taxation to death, etc., the better for the Legislature and press largely quoted what was said in the next territory about the people being serfs. It has been through such ridiculous statements and newspaper articles that the credit of the country has been destroyed abroad. He was in hope, when everything had been brought to wreck and ruin in the late Colony these gentlemen would come back to us wiser if not better men, and not set up their own ideas that had been promulgated there. He (Mr Birch) had an abiding and firm confidence in the destinies of the Colony if not destroyed by a misdirected policy. Let us drop treason and rebellion and go to work like wise men to reduce the Estimates if we can.

Hon Macdonald called the House to order. Hon Helmecken, in reply to the Hon Robson, said that instead of the mainland being oppressed by Union with Vancouver Island the boot was on the other leg; it was the people of the Island who were the greatest sufferers by it and he regretted that he ever saw a representative of the Island in this House. They had married a bankrupt with a debt of over \$1,200,000 on her shoulders. The Island members were no demagogues; they had come there to express their views, and to state that this Colony has been misgoverned so long as the Hon DeCosmos could not advocate such a course.

Hon Helmecken said that the extra assistance was needed, and that the only way was the removal of the office. The country could not afford to pay for the convenience of three or four ships.

The hon gentleman withdrew his motion at the request of the President, on the understanding that the subject was to come up again.

Hon Macdonald could not understand what the work could possibly be to employ so large a staff and by therefore moved that one clerk be struck out, with the officer at Barrard Inlet and messenger.

Hon Birch suggested that the revenue officer at Victoria be made provisional and temporary and the Council might take his word if possible. Hon Southgate suggested that the word "Victoria" be struck out.

Hon Helmecken—But a put there by mistake. Hon Helmecken—But a put there by mistake. The word "Victoria" was erased; the item of \$1700 made provisional, and the whole amount, \$11,221 80.

Hon Helmecken remarked that the revenue officer at Victoria ought to be none other than the collector himself. Victoria is and will be the chief place, where the revenue is collected, and the head of the department ought to reside there and look after it. And what do we find? A large staff provided for New Westminster, where scarce a boat is to be seen, and only one steamer arrives once a week. Although the whole amount of revenue is to be collected on the Island, yet the collector is to be at New Westminster. He could not conceive anything more absurd, and fancied it must be a mistake in printing. That he ought to be at Victoria, none would dispute. If he [Dr H] had his will, there would be only one Custom House in the whole Colony, and with the chief Collector at Victoria, it would be both advantageous and economical. There was no necessity to have separate Collectors at Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Burrard Inlet, and it was a needless outlay. Take our neighbors as an example; they had one Custom House at Port Townsend, to which foreign ships could go no further, the same policy ought to be adopted in this Colony; let there be a central office at Victoria, and thence to any other part should be coasting. If we wish to foster merchant marine, to give encouragement to those who live upon water as well as upon land, we must adopt this course. The Executive will find it work economically, a landing waiter being all that was necessary, and the trade of the Colony would be preserved. He, therefore, moved that it be the opinion of this Council that the Custom House should be at Victoria, and the revenue officer at Victoria be struck out.

Hon Birch said this was a question of voting an amount for the requirements of the Customs Department. This was not the time for him to say whether he agreed with the views of the hon member, as the matter would come up hereafter.

Hon Hamly said that the vote would only be temporary, as changes were contemplated in the department. The Governor was aware of all the circumstances that could be made as to the position of the chief office. He should probably be at Victoria himself [most of the year. As regarded the officers, he would state that he had made the lowest estimate of what the department required; they all had their hands pretty full, and he did not ask for one extra on account of the additional labor imposed by Union. They would find all ample employment during the year.

Hon Robson could not understand the policy of foreign ships being prohibited from proceeding further than Victoria; the hon member for Victoria could scarcely expect to carry that out. Were not foreign ships to go to Nanaimo? No doubt it would suit the hon member very well that the coal should be consigned to Victoria—perhaps in Hudson Bay Co's ships—and then shipped. It must be a liberal mind indeed that would prevent foreign ships going to Nanaimo for cargoes of coal, the chief export, except timber, from Burrard Inlet. He (Dr. H) would like no doubt to build up a direct trade and make Victoria the emporium of commerce in the Colony [hear] but commerce ought to be facilitated instead of restricted, and he hoped no narrow minded restrictive policy would be adopted, but a liberal one.

Hon Helmecken asked if liberality consisted in giving away what did not belong to us. The hon member evidently did not understand the subject, and was not aware that foreign ships might proceed to any port beyond the port of entry to land, but could not coast. Under the free trade system it was no expense, but with the present system it would be a waste of money to have more than one dutiable port. As for its doing New Westminster harm, if there was no more trade done here than he had seen since he came, it could not do the place much harm; the only tax would be the removal of the office. The country could not afford to pay for the convenience of three or four ships.

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The hon gentleman withdrew his motion at the request of the President, on the understanding that the subject was to come up again.

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look back and reconcile the course he had pursued with such a charge? The Government and those who were determined to support them might shut their ears to the voice of retrenchment and carry these votes, upon them should rest the responsibility. (The hon gentleman replied with much warmth and emotion to the gratuitous insult offered by the hon member for New Westminster—the last in the House who could afford to throw dirt—and carried the entire House with him.)

Hon Helmecken—I move that two clerks be struck out.

Hon Pemberton—We don't require two clerks to take care of a treasury with nothing in it. [Laughter]

Hon Birch objected to such a procedure, the clerks were necessary, how could the banks manage without clerks to do their business, or the H B Co?

Hon Helmecken—The Company does much more business than the Government of this Colony. [Laughter].

On division for erasure of two clerks, ayes: Helmecken, DeCosmos, Pemberton. For the erasure of one, aye: Walkem, Macdonald, DeCosmos, Hamly, Ball, Robson, Stamp, Southgate, Smith—8 Nones: Crease, Hamley, Barnard, Birch, Ball, Robson, Young, Cox, Sanders, Trutch, Brew—11.

On division of Helmecken the item of \$400 for stationery was reduced to \$200. Nones: Trutch, Sanders, Cox, Robson, Brew, Crease, and the total passed less the reduction.

Assay Office, \$3950.

Hon Trutch said he had hoped by adjournment of this item that some proposition might be made by which this burden might be reduced by amalgamation or otherwise. He confessed that he was unable to do so, but the necessity of maintaining it, although it was an extremely useful office under able management, more particularly in affording miners reliable assays free of expense. Numerous specimens had been forwarded for assay, and valuable results in some cases obtained. He was not inclined that anything indispensable should be entirely removed, and therefore moved a resolution to the following effect: That the Council is of opinion that the assay and Refinery office, however useful to the colony at large, should be dispensed with unless made self-supporting, but the Council would vote the amount proposed with the sole object of enabling the Governor to make the necessary arrangements for its removal elsewhere, or its continuation in connection with some of the banks; otherwise to abolish it, and no more money to be required for compensation.

Hon Smith moved in amendment that it be removed to Victoria, where it might be made to pay. It was a matter of no importance to miners whether it was placed at Victoria or New Westminster, and would be of much use to merchants and others at the former place.

Hon Walkem thought that apart from all local jealousies the office ought to be taken to Victoria, where there were two banks and which was the chief port.

Hon DeCosmos considered it a pity that amount was ever put into the Estimates, when it was known to be a losing concern. Compensation was a mistake. If the employees were thought entitled to compensation let a message to that effect come from the Executive. Some might wish to continue a non-paying office, but he did not, and was prepared to vote for its entire abolition and consider the question of compensation or contract as a matter for hereafter.

Hon Smith quoted statistics to show that the per centage for assay on the total yield of gold last year in the country would only amount to \$6306.

Hon Crease made a few remarks on the position and working of the department and the advantages it offered.

Hon Young explained the origin of the office, which was established on petition from Victoria, but having been paid for by British Columbia was placed here.

Hon Helmecken said it was better to abolish it altogether, as private enterprise could do the work as well, perhaps cheaper. The principle on which free assays were made was that the prices had to disclose where their specimens were obtained, and sooner than do that, in many cases they preferred giving them to private assayers or sending them to San Francisco. The department, moreover, was unprofitable, was going to be removed to Victoria, and was going to be better fed them, clothe them, and black their boots. How the hon Attorney General, with his intelligence, could support the retention of the office he (Dr H), could not understand. He moved that it be struck out.

On division, the amendment was lost and the original motion carried by 15 to 4.

Hon Walker moved that the item pass. Hon Helmecken moved that the extra clerk be struck out.

Hon Walkem—It is only provisional and temporary. Hon Helmecken—That means all the year round. Birch maintained that the extra assistance was needed, and that the only way was the removal of the office. The country could not afford to pay for the convenience of three or four ships.

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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 5 1867.

British America.

The vast extent of territory comprised under the generic name of British America, and its wonderful resources of mineral and agricultural wealth, are hardly known even within its own borders.

Table with 3 columns: Province, Population, and Area. Rows include Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland.

If to this be added the area of Vancouver's Island, 20,000 square miles, British Columbia, 200,000 square miles; and Labrador, the Hudson's Bay, and North-west Territories, with say, 2,750,000 square miles, we have a total for British North America of no less than 3,389,345 square miles.

Since the previous census, the population had been increasing, at the annual rate of:

Table showing population increase by province from 1861 to 1865. Columns: Province, 1861, 1865, Increase.

The following is the statement per head of debts of all the provinces:

Table showing debt per head for various provinces: Canada, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and All British North America.

The account, we are told, is correct within a very few cents for Canada, the sinking fund being about equal to the adverse bank balance.

In Prince Edward's Island the "unpaid warrants" ought to be added, but even then the amount would not exceed \$3 per head.

Table showing ordinary revenues and expenditures for various provinces: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, and Prince Edward's Island.

From the above statistics an idea will be gleaned of the greatness of the British Possessions in America, which are destined soon to be cemented under a Federal form of Government.

The Estimates Passed.

The struggle between the Lords and the Commons over the Estimates has ended. The 701,000 demanded have been voted, and it now remains to be seen how, when, and where the outrageous sum is to be raised.

Is it not a degradation to belong to a Government that secures obedience from its officers by the crack of a whip in the hand of a "youth" whose "colonial experience" was acquired among the brick and mortar of Downing street, and who knows as much about the requirements of the Colony as he does about the price of flour in the market?

It is the "youthful President" regards his fellow officers as servants, we should like to know the estimation in which he and his master hold the people? By a parity of reasoning, they must be slaves. It is really a source of gratification to know that, notwithstanding the frowns of the "youth," the resolution of Mr Walkem was passed, and a wholesome reduction proposed in the Civil List.

of hard fighting was the establishment of the chief Post Office and the Colonial Gaol at Victoria, and the retention of the Vancouver Island Supreme Court with, we trust, our Judge. On the other hand, it is disagreeable to notice that the Assay office is to be continued at an annual loss of \$3,900; and that a Judge of Appeal, at a salary of £800, and an additional Constable for Columbia and Kootenay, are provided for.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Another Gem from the Amateur Performance.

Here is another gem from the "Merchant of Venice Preserved" as performed the other evening by the Amateurs. It is well worth preserving as a witty record of the times:

ANTONIO'S LETTER FROM THE CAPITAL. Antonio to Bassanio, greeting: This shall inform Bassanio I'm done brown; My chance is up, my ship, alas! gone down!

Then my brick stores—on which I fondly thought, For bonded warehouses would soon be sought—Bring "nary red"—no revenue they raise—No ships arriving, no one duty pays!

INSURANCE TAX.—The Insurance Agents have not made returns of their transactions as required by the Municipal by-law.

DETECTION OF SMUGGLING.—The passage of the ferry between Windsor and Detroit is now attended with a great deal of annoyance.

THE ENTERPRISE reached her wharf at eight o'clock last evening from Burrard Inlet, with Hons Helmcken, Stamp and Pemberton, Capt. Williams, and 20 other passengers.

THE PIPE CASE.—C. J. Coates, charged with having received a stolen pipe belonging to N. Morrison, was discharged yesterday in the Police Court, for want of evidence.

GREY SANDSTONE.—A fine seam of grey sandstone has been discovered near Nanaimo. The stone has a close fine grain, and is well adapted for building purposes.

DIVERS AT WORK.—Divers were at work yesterday prospecting for holes in the bottom of the ship Nicholas Biddle. Three only were found, and the work of stopping them up has been commenced.

COMOX.—By an arrival from Comox during the week we learn that the weather at the settlement is unusually severe; a cold snap had set in, and the snow covered the ground to a depth of several inches.

CITY & TOWN MAPS.—Messrs. J. P. Davies & Co. have had prepared several well executed maps of Victoria City and Esquimalt Town, which will be used in the sale of parcels of real estate.

THE CONCERT.—The last of the series of entertainments given in aid of the Female Infirmary took place last night, and almost caused us regret, in the knowledge that these recherche affairs would probably not be repeated for some time to come.

SHADE AND SUNSHINE.—Yesterday the weather was as cosy as a young maiden; alternate rain and sunshine, accompanied by occasional fits of weeping, rendered out-door life anything but agreeable.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—Mr Ashman, Photographer, who has studied and practiced the art in London and San Francisco, arrived by the Active, and is prepared to take portraits in every style at short notice, and on reasonable terms, at Gentile's Gallery, next door to the Theatre, Government street.

THE MAIL SUBSIDY.—Capt. Williams returned on the Enterprise yesterday. It is reported that the Council decided to accept any of the tenders, they being deemed too high.

WHITENESS.—The New Westminster papers are engaged in whitewashing the acts of the Government members of the Council. They will need to lay the whitewash as thickly.

CHELSTRIALS COMING.—We have been informed that a large immigration of Chinamen is expected this year, and that they are mostly bound for Kootenay.—Examiner.

REMAINDER.—Jim, the suspected robber of Mrs Coppersmith, has again been remanded for three days.

M. M. S. Malacca arrived at New Westminster yesterday morning.

THE mail sloop Mystery arrived at midnight from Puget Sound.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasure. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these fine purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities.

For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex and every contingency pertaining to the life of woman, youth, full or aged, married or single, this mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly earnestness. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every structure, as water saturates the soil, or salt penetrates meat. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

No medicine will cure coughs of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest, so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthma has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and ever failing remedy, particularly if the patient is simultaneously well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning.

Indigestion.—Bilious Headaches. These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling, but if they are borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, which liberally Ointment, until over the pit of the stomach, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual will be thorough and lasting.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

- Ague, Female Irregularities, Scrofula, King's Evil, Itches, Fevers of all kinds, Sore Throat, Bilious Complaints, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Headaches, Bowel Complaints, Indigestion, Constipation, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Urinary Disorders, Debility, Lumbago, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Weakness, Dysentery, Retention of Urine, whatever cause.

Sold at the Establishment of PROGRESSIVE HOLLOWAY'S PILLS (near Temple St), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the world, at the following prices:—1s. 1/6, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 6d., and 21s. each Box.

Full directions for the guidance of patients in every disease added to each Box.

THE NEW WORLD.—The steamer World will leave Portland on Friday evening, at seven o'clock, for Victoria, Oly and way ports. Capt Charles Winsor came round on the McNear will continue. The people on the Sound, through persevering and energetic efforts of owners, are about to have the finest perhaps fastest steamer ever on Puget Sound. The New World has an immense fire capacity, and her passenger accommodations will make the travelling public on the open their eyes in wonder. She was for the New York and Albany trade was shortly sent around to run between Francisco and Sacramento. On the 1st of May, 1864, she arrived here, for the N. Co. to run from Portland to the Coast. She is a first class boat, having been built of excellent material, and is now as so every part as the day she was launched in Oregon.

SALE OF PIANOS.—Six cottage piano English makers, were sold yesterday afternoon by Mr Cochrane. A Collard & Co sold for \$100 to Captain Fleming; a Be patent repeater for \$95 to Captain R. A Stoddard for \$105 to Mr Raynard; a Collard & Collard for \$125 to Mr McCrea; a Kirkman for \$220 to Mr Higginson piano van brought \$47 50.

WRECK OF A SLOOP.—The sloop Helen is reported ashore on Whiddy at a place known as Ebey's Landing. It has sustained severe injury, and it is thought will prove a total loss.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 5 1867.

The "Servants" and their "Master."

Mr. Birch, notwithstanding, experience as Colonial Secretary, President of the Council and Administrator of the Government, has his back for the application of Birch-rod with good effect. His marks in the Council on Monday show the foundation of all errors to be fairly education want of perception. The Under Secretary to whom he was private secretary was only a name for upper flunkey; but Colonial Secretary is a different animal. He is a servant of Government, not a servant of Governor, who is himself a servant of the same master. The other executive officers are equally free service to the upper servants. Ministers—Stipendiary or otherwise cannot be called servants; the title signifies the reverse—Magistrate's derivative, meaning master. Birch's want of perception is denoted by his interpretation of constitution of the Legislative Council. The Executive Council do their commission from the source as the Governor himself are bound to give him advice in affairs of the Colony without prejudice. Their commissions held during Her Majesty's pleasure which means for life; not so the Governor, whose commission for a restricted period; their experience of the Colony enables them to be better acquainted with the requirements than the Governor expected to be; and their duty as a Council, is in ordinary cases to advise the Governor, and extreme cases to relieve His Excellency of responsibility. magistracy is supposed to be composed of intelligent and independent men, who are expected to know the requirements of the different districts or sections of the colony which they have magisterial rule in civilized communities are unimpeded by fear of either Crown people. The colonists are allowed make their wishes known through their representatives, and although permitted the controlling influence of the Council, most assuredly have influence beyond their votes with a wise Governor, who not believe that vox populi is vox yet finds it politic to treat it as something more than vox et preterea. If Mr Birch and some of his sap would consider the position in which their appointment as Council places them, there would be less to cry out for a new constitution for despising that which has thought suitable to our wants.

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LOWAY'S PILLS, and secret of attaining happiness is to secure health, without which life is stripped of all its pleasure.

TERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

Generally occasioned by some irregularity of the bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, terminates fatally.

THE FEMALE'S BEST FRIEND.

debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex and in consequence of irregularities of the system, such as irregular menstruation, &c.

ILLINOIS HEADACHE.

complaint is many times considered trifling but is borne in mind that by inattention and neglect it may become a serious one.

NOTICE.

THE ESTATE OF HONORABLE LORDS' DECEASED.

PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIMS in the above estate are requested to furnish particulars to the undersigned, Executors.

MR. J. H. THOMAS, and Agent, Mr. G. A. MASON, of Victoria, Vancouver Island, B. C., the Executors

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THE NEW WORLD.—The steamer New World will leave Portland on Friday morning, at seven o'clock, for Victoria, Olympia, and way ports.

THE MATE OF THE "ECLAIR."—A man named Eclair, who was the mate of the steamer "Eclair," has been found dead in the harbor.

SALE OF PIANOS.—Six cottage pianos, by English makers, were sold yesterday at auction by Mr. Cochran.

DEPARTURE OF THE ACTIVE.—The steamer Active, with 40 passengers and a full freight, departed yesterday for San Francisco.

RECK OF A SLOOP.—The sloop Mary Helen is reported ashore on Whidby Island, at a place known as Ebeys Landing.

FROM THE EAST COAST.—H.M.S. Sparrowhawk returned from the East Coast yesterday morning. At Comox considerable improvement has taken place since the last visit of the Sparrowhawk.

SMUGGLING.—Henry Robins, colored steward of the "Edelheit," was arrested on Saturday on a charge of smuggling opium.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—One McKee has been arrested by the police and held as a suspicious character for examination.

PATRIOT.—A man named Wilson, in Idaho Territory, recently cleft his father's head in twain with an axe.

DR CANAVAN, late of Victoria, is lecturing at Olympia on "Temperance!"

CONFEDERATION.

From the "Canadian News." LONDON, January 3rd, 1867. The British North American delegates, who have been in session here for the past three weeks, have now settled the revision of the Quebec scheme in a memorandum which has received the unanimous assent of all the provinces represented.

THE MUNICIPAL TAX ON INSURANCES.—The Insurance Agents give notice that on and after this date an additional rate of one-half of one per cent. will be laid on all fresh or renewed insurances.

INQUEST.—The inquest on the body of the Songish Indian found dead upon the Esquimalt road, on Monday morning, was resumed yesterday.

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PETER CAROVITCH—formerly of the Occidental, but now of Piper's Confectionery, Government street—did a handsome thing last night.

PETITIONS.—Two petitions—one signed by eighteen members of the late grand jury, and the other by two hundred and odd citizens—asking for the pardon of the girl Sampson, were yesterday laid before the Chief Justice by Mr Copland.

COMOX OYSTERS.—About 20 sacks of these delicious bivalves were shipped on the Active yesterday for San Francisco, where they will doubtless be deemed quite a treat.

LIVERY.—Several of our tailors have expressed a desire to furnish the Government with livery for their "servants."

STRAOGLERS.—Three or four jolly tars from the Shearwater, who had oversteered their leave, were apprehended by the police and ordered to be delivered to their officers.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—One McKee has been arrested by the police and held as a suspicious character for examination.

PATRIOT.—A man named Wilson, in Idaho Territory, recently cleft his father's head in twain with an axe.

DR CANAVAN, late of Victoria, is lecturing at Olympia on "Temperance!"

CONFEDERATION.

From the "Canadian News." LONDON, January 3rd, 1867. The British North American delegates, who have been in session here for the past three weeks, have now settled the revision of the Quebec scheme in a memorandum which has received the unanimous assent of all the provinces represented.

THE MUNICIPAL TAX ON INSURANCES.—The Insurance Agents give notice that on and after this date an additional rate of one-half of one per cent. will be laid on all fresh or renewed insurances.

INQUEST.—The inquest on the body of the Songish Indian found dead upon the Esquimalt road, on Monday morning, was resumed yesterday.

DEPARTURE OF THE ACTIVE.—The steamer Active, with 40 passengers and a full freight, departed yesterday for San Francisco.

RECK OF A SLOOP.—The sloop Mary Helen is reported ashore on Whidby Island, at a place known as Ebeys Landing.

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Upper Canada is to be represented in the Legislative by 24 members. Lower Canada by 24 members, and the three maritime provinces by 24 members.

The members of the Legislative Council are to be appointed by the Crown under the great seal of the General Government, and shall hold office during life.

Members of the Legislative Council to be British subjects by birth or naturalization, of the full age of thirty years, to possess a continuous real property qualification of four thousand dollars over and above all incumbrances.

If any question shall arise as to the qualification of a Legislator, the same is to be determined by the Council.

The first selection of the members of the Legislative Council to be made from the Legislative Councils of the various provinces so far as a sufficient number be found qualified and willing to serve.

The speaker of the Legislative Council (until otherwise provided by Parliament) is to be appointed by the Crown from among the members of the Legislative Council.

The basis of representation in the House of Commons is to be population, as determined by the official census every ten years.

Until provisions are made by the General Parliament, all the laws which, at the date of the proclamation constituting the union, are in force in the provinces respectively, relating to the qualification and disqualification of any person to be elected or to sit or vote as a member of the Assembly in the said provinces respectively.

Every House of Commons is to continue for five years from the day of the return of the writs choosing the same and no longer, subject nevertheless to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor.

There shall be a session of the General Parliament once at least in every year, so that a period of twelve calendar months shall not intervene between the last sitting of Parliament in one session and the first sitting of Parliament in the next session.

That the General Parliament will have power to make laws for the peace, welfare and good government of the federated provinces (saving the sovereignty of the mother-country) and especially laws respecting the following subjects:—

1. The public debt and property.
2. The regulation of trade and commerce.
3. The imposition or regulation of duties of customs on imports and exports, except on exports of timber, logs, masts, spars, deals and saw lumber, and of coal and other minerals.
4. The imposition or regulation of excise duties.
5. The raising of money by all or any other modes or systems of taxation.
6. The borrowing of money on the public credit.
7. Postal service.
8. Lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, and other works concerning any two or more of the provinces together or extending beyond the limits of any province.
9. Lines of steamships between the federated provinces and other countries.
10. Telegraphic communication and the incorporation of telegraph companies.
11. All such work as shall, although lying wholly within any province, be specially declared by the acts authorizing them to be for the general advantage.
12. The census.
13. Militia, military and naval service, and defence.
14. Beacons, buoys, and lighthouses.
15. Navigation and shipping.
16. Quarantine.
17. Sea-coast and inland fisheries.
18. Ferries between any province and a foreign country, or between any two provinces.
19. Currency and coinage.
20. Banking and the issue of paper money.
21. Savings' banks.
22. Weights and measures.
23. Bill of exchange and promissory notes.
24. Interest.
25. Legal tender.
26. Bankruptcy and insolvency.
27. Failure of prevention and discovery.
28. Copyrights.
29. Indians and lands reserved for the Indians.
30. Naturalization and aliens.
31. Marriage and divorce.
32. The criminal law, excepting the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters.
33. Rendering uniform all or any of the laws relative to property and civil rights in Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and New-

foundland, and for rendering uniform the procedure of all or any of the courts in these provinces; but any statute for this purpose shall have no force or authority in any province until sanctioned by the Legislature thereof.

The establishment of a general court of appeal for the federated provinces. 35. Immigration. 36. Agriculture.

And generally respecting all matters of a general character not specially and exclusively reserved for the Local Government and Legislatures.

For each of the provinces there is to be an Executive officer, styled the Lieutenant-Governor, who is to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, under the great seal of the federated provinces.

The Lieutenant-Governor of each province is to be paid by the General Legislature.

In undertaking to pay the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors, the conference does not desire to prejudice the claim of Prince Edward's Island upon the Imperial Government for the amount now paid for the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor thereof.

The Local Government and Legislature of each province are to be constructed in such manner as the existing Legislature of such province shall provide in the act consenting to the union.

The Local Legislatures will have power to alter or amend their constitution from time to time.

The Local Legislature will have power to make laws respecting the following subjects:—

1. Direct taxation and imposition of duties.
2. Borrowing money on the credit of the province.
3. Agriculture.
4. Immigration.
5. Education.
6. The sale and management of public lands, &c. &c.

The power of respiting, reprieving commutes, and pardoning prisoners convicted of crimes, and of remitting of sentences in whole or in part, which belongs to the Crown, will be administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of each province in Council, subject to any instructions he may from time to time receive from the General Government and subject to any provisions that may be made in this behalf by Parliament.

All cash, bankers' balances, and other securities of each province at the time of the union are to belong to the General Government.—in wit:—

1. Canals.
2. Public harbours.
3. Light-houses and piers.
4. Steam boats, dredger, and public vessels.
5. River and lake improvements.
6. Railway and railway stocks, mortgages, and other debts due by railway companies.
7. Military roads.
8. Customs houses, post offices, and other public buildings, except such as may be set aside by the General Government for the use of the Local Legislatures and Governments.
9. Property transferred by the Imperial Government and known as Ordnance property.
10. Armories, drill sheds, military clothing and munitions of war; and
11. Lands set apart for public purposes.

All lands, mines, minerals and royalties vested in her Majesty in the provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and for the use of such provinces, will belong to the Local Government of the territory in which the same are so situated; subject to any trusts that may exist in respect to any of such lands, or to any interest of other persons in respect of the same.

The General Government is to assume all the debts and liabilities of each province.

The debt of Canada not specially assumed by Upper and Lower Canada respectively not to exceed at the time of the union, \$62,500,000

Nova Scotia to enter into the confederation with a debt not exceeding 8,000,000

And New Brunswick with a debt not exceeding 7,000,000

But it is expressly provided that in case Nova Scotia or New Brunswick do not incur liabilities beyond those for which their Governments are now bound, and which shall make their respective debts at the date of the union less than \$8,000,000 and \$7,000,000 respectively, they shall then be entitled to benefit by the interest at 5 per cent. on the amount not so incurred, in like manner as is hereinafter provided for Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island; the foregoing resolutions being in no respect intended to limit the powers so given to the respective Governments of those provinces by legislative authority, but only to limit the maximum amount of charge to be brought by them against the General Government. The powers so conferred by the respective Legislatures to be exercised within five years from this date, or the same shall then lapse.

All engagements that may, before the union, be entered into with the Imperial Government for the defence of the country shall be assumed by the General Government.

The General Government shall secure, without delay, the completion of the Intercolonial Railway from Riviere du Loup through New Brunswick, to Truro in Nova Scotia.

The communication with the North-western Territory, and the improvements required for the development of the trade of the great West with the seaboard, were regarded by this conference as subjects of the highest importance to the federated provinces, and are to be prosecuted at the earliest possible period that the state of the finances will permit.

The sanction of the Imperial and Local Parliaments is to be sought for the union of the provinces on the principles adopted by this conference.

**By Electric Telegraph**

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

**EXTRAORDINARY MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.**

New Westminster, Feb. 28.—In fulfilment of a pledge given by the Governor in the address with which he had the honor to open the present Legislative session, he now lays before the Council his views on the subject of education at the public expense. He has to refer to two different sections of the Colony in which the question has been treated in different ways. In Vancouver Island the attempt has been made to make the education of the youth in the Colony a burden on the community. The Governor lays before the Council statements of the present condition of the relations existing between the Government and the public schools of the Island, and leaves the question as to indebtedness on the one side or unreasonable expectations on the other, to be freely dealt with by the Council, one from which the Governor stands aloof. He will merely state that in the opinion of his predecessor the system was not successful, and that other objects besides the intellectual advancement of the children of the Colony were sometimes allowed entrance into the consideration of the Board of Education. On the mainland the Governor has been compelled to acknowledge that the population is yet too small and scattered for any regular system of education to be established. Where parents have been willing to pay towards the instruction of their children, he has, with the consent of the Legislative Council, assisted them from the public funds. The schools have not been under the direction of the Government, and pupils have been led or sent from those that asked assistance from the public to those enjoying the dignity of independence or back again, as the parents might elect. The Governor is of opinion that the Colony is not yet old enough for any regular system of education to be established, nor would he wish, under the present constitution, to press his own views upon the Legislature, though he has no desire to conceal them. He thinks that any man who respects himself would not desire to have his children instructed without some pecuniary sacrifice on his own part. The State may aid the parent, but ought not to relieve him of his own parental responsibility, else it may happen that the promising mechanic may be marred, and the country over-burdened with half educated professional politicians, or needy hangers on of the Government. As the Governor is aware that there is no subject upon which more words have been wasted than that of gratuitous instruction, and the duty of the governing authority towards the people in the matter; he will at once proceed to consider the relations in which the Government may properly stand towards the parents. In his opinion, all the State can do is to enable the children to overcome the almost mechanical difficulties which seem to bar their passage over the threshold of knowledge, and having effected this, they leave the parental affection and knowledge of individual character the choice of the arms with which the child shall at a future period fight the battle of life. It is vain for the State to attempt to drive on in an even line the idle and the industrious, the boy of ready aptitude and him whose brain becomes pained and confused in endeavoring to master the simplest problems. The Governor conceives it to be the duty of the governing power to assist in the giving to all elementary instruction and then to offer an inducement to those who are able to come to the front in the intellectual struggle with their fellow men. But he will not, while addressing the Council, conceal any portion of his thoughts. He believes that the community in which he resides is one where complete toleration in religious opinion exists. It is not, therefore, under these circumstances, for the State and its salaried officers to interfere with the belief of anyone. The government has not undertaken to prove to the Jew that the Messiah has indeed arrived; to rob the Roman Catholic of his belief in the merciful intercession of the Blessed Virgin; to give special support to the Church of England, to mitigate the acidity of the Calvinistic doctrines of some Protestant believers; or to determine authoritatively the number of the sacraments. Wherefore the government is opinion that when the time comes for the establishment of a large common school, religious teaching ought not to be allowed to intrude. It is vain to say that there are certain elementary matters in which all Christians (leaving out the Jews) must agree. It is merely calling upon a man picked up at random, allured by a trifling salary, to do what the whole religious wisdom, feeling and affection of the world has not yet done.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**ENTERED.**  
Feb 22—Ship Desford, McIntosh, Nanaimo  
Feb 22—Ship Lady Franklin, San Juan  
Feb 23—Ship Forest, Bradley, San Juan  
Feb 23—Ship Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend  
Bohr Crosby, Perkins, Nanaimo  
Star Diana, Wright, San Juan  
Feb 27—Ship Isabel, Chambers, Nanaimo  
Star Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster  
Ship Mystery, Slater, Port Townsend  
Ship Letitia, Adams, Port Townsend  
Ship Fidalgo, Dingsman, Port Townsend  
Feb 28—Ship Harriet, McKean, San Juan  
Ship Victoria, H. Adams, Port Townsend  
Ship Ocean Queen, Smith, San Juan  
March 1—Ship Diana, Wright, San Juan  
March 2—Ship Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster

**CLEARED.**  
Feb 25—Ship Active, Williams, San Francisco  
Ship Ocean Queen, Smith, San Juan  
Ship Leonide, Cozian, New Westminster  
Ship Alarm, Knobel, New Westminster  
Feb 26—Ship Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend  
Ship Letitia, Adams, Port Townsend  
Ship Diana, Wright, San Juan  
Feb 27—Ship Fubler, Erakine, Portland  
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Ship Mystery, Slater, Port Townsend  
Ship Forest, Bradley, San Juan  
Feb 28—Ship Isabel, Chambers, Burrard Inlet  
Ship Letitia, Adams, Port Townsend  
Ship Otter, Lewis, Sitka  
Ship Angelina, Vereck, Port Townsend  
March 1—Ship Diana, Wright, San Juan  
March 2—Ship Crosby, Perkins, Nanaimo  
Ship Harriet, McKean, San Juan

**Legislative Proceedings.**

New Westminster, March 1st.—In the House to-day petitions from the New Westminster Chamber of Commerce and Victoria on Tariff and other matters, was referred to select committee now sitting on Tariff.

The question of Education and Free Schools comes up on Monday, on motion of Macdonald.

Robson will move that flour pass over roads free of tolls.

Medical bill passed second reading, though several members thought it too stringent and must be amended in committee.

Smith's resolution, after some opposition was carried; it empowers the Governor to offer a premium of not more than \$5000 for the erection of the first quartz mill in Kootenay, Columbia district, capable of crushing twenty-four tons in twenty-four hours, or a proportion for less power.

Gold mining bill was referred to a select committee.

Inventions bill read a third time and passed.

Postal bill referred to select committee on Cariboo mails.

**GENERAL NEWS.**

The Cariboo mail arrived on Thursday at 12 and is expected down on Monday.

Weather fine and frosty.

James Woodward, of Cariboo, died this morning of droopy.

Governor Seymour was seized with a fainting fit, while walking in town and was conveyed home. Dr Helmcken was called from Council to attend to his excellency.

**From the Mainland.**

New Westminster, March 3.—The Governor is quite well again. The Cariboo Express is not yet in, but is expected to night.

**The New World.**

SEATTLE, March 3.—The steamer New World, which left the mouth of the Columbia River at 8 a.m. on Friday, arrived here at 9.30 yesterday morning. She will probably reach Victoria about ten to-morrow night. Line still down south.

To preserve your health, cleanse your blood when it becomes vitiated and foul. Many are the symptoms which sound the note of alarm. Fail not to heed them. Indigestion, Nausea, Lassitude, Headache, Wandering Pains, Bilious and Eruptive Affections, are so many signals to tell you of disease in the blood. Remove it, and they disappear. How? Take AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA. It is effectual for its purpose: purifies the blood, expels disease and restores the deranged functions of the body to their healthy action.—Corydon (Ind.) Argus.

**Sudden Illness.**—This community was thrown into a state of considerable anxiety and alarm yesterday, from His Excellency the Governor having fallen upon the street in a fainting fit, while walking with Mr. Stapleton and Capt. Oldfield R. N. His Excellency was immediately conveyed to Government House and attended by Doctors Jones and Helmcken. We are glad to learn from a note in reply to equity made last evening, by J. S. Olute, Esq., President M. C., that His Excellency was doing well.—Columbian.

**A Race.**—The steamers Fideliter and Diana left Port Townsend yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for Victoria. The former rounded Shoal Point at 22 minutes to 6 o'clock, and the latter, 7 minutes later. The run, 45 miles, was made by the Fideliter in 3 hours and 38 minutes.

**Governor Seymour** is said to have passed a very bad night on Friday, but was better on Saturday morning.

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Ship Harriet, McKean, San Juan

**PASSENGERS.**

Per star ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—E. Clark, Spruick, Mrs Morris and child, Mrs Schneider, Albert, J. Mullin, Powers, P. Hanson, John Morse, Narragansett, Nov, Malo, Lin, John, Winn, Mov, Sam, J. Frank, C. Moore, G. Sullivan, Pennell, Street, M. Jennon, S. O. Whelan, G. H. Hanson.

Per star GROSBY, from Portland—Jas Young

Per ship LETITIA from Puget Sound—Carson & Murray

Per star GROSBY, from Portland—Yancouver Coal Co; Brodrick; Mayer; Horton; Hastings; Webster, and Master.

Per star ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Reynolds, Hutchinson, Clarke & Co, Waitt, Dickinson, Lenevee.

**IMPORTS.**

Per ship LETITIA from Puget Sound—75 sheep, 10 head cattle, 1 dog, 3 drags and 1 Va no, \$788

Per star GROSBY, from Portland—200 sacks flour; 200 Webfoot do; 14 kgs butter; 6 c sard; 5 kgs do; 25 lbs tea; 20 lbs apple; 6 sacks bacon, 575 do wheat; 77 do lard; 40 do middling; 2 bbls beef; 3 do kroat. Value \$2024.

Per star ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—27 fine, 20 bbls sheep, 1 lb ddbl eggs, 5 sacks onions, 1 box pigs, 64 kgs feed.

**DIED.**

At New Westminster, March 1st, James Woodward, late of Williams Creek, Cariboo, aged 50 years, a native of Armstrong County, Penn., U.S.

**S.T-1860-X.**

**TREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE** being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a one or two of indistinct friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters is increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what the matter." They are in same sized bottle and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dysentery and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Headaches, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Disorders. They make the weakest, the languid brilliant, and an exhausted nature's great restorer. The recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, Merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weak, less lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c, will find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters; but above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate female and mothers.

The original quality and high character of these eggs will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, pari and hamlet throughout the world. Some imitators try to come near our name and style as they are sold in the colonies. They are sold as "S.T. 1860-X" and "S.T. 1860-Y" and other names. But the only one that they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

Wm. L. Langley & Co., Proprietors New York City.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Country Stores and dealers, everywhere throughout the world.

**C. LANGLY & CO.,** [Victoria, B.C.] General Agents for the Colony

**Barne's Magnolia Water.**

A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest tuing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c. It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration. It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c. It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation. It cures eczema and other skin diseases. It yields a subdued and lasting perfume to the skin. It cures musquito bites and stings of insects. It contains no material inurious to the skin.

It will every lady should have. Sold every where. Try the Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water afterwards.

**DEMAS BARNES & Co.,** Proprietors, Exclusive Ag., N. Y.

**Over a Million Dollars Saved.**

GENTLEMEN—"I had a negro man worth \$1200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of

without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment. It soon effected a permanent cure."

Montgomery, Ala. June 17th, 1860.

J. L. DOWNING.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Soars, Scalds or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT  
Foreman for American, Wells Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced to use your celebrated Mustang Liniment."

ED SEELY  
Gloucester, Mass. August 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in a shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, live-cy-dens and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plated containers, and the name is stamped on the top. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely!

**Lyon's Kathairon.**

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the head cool and clean. It makes the hair thick, soft and glossy. It prevents hair turning gray and falling out. It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—its cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the carload, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

**Lyon's Flea Powder.**

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is instant death to Fleas, Ticks, Roushes, and everything of the insect kind. It is one of the few articles that can be relied upon, and for a mere two bits we can save the bites and bills of these little pests. None is genuine unless signed by E. Lyon, and bearing the private stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., New York.

**Lyon's Extract Ginger.**

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER.—For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warm stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Put every where, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's Pure Extract." Take no other.

Caution.—See that the private U. S. Stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., is over the cork of each bottle; none other is genuine.

**Plantation Bitters, MAGNOLIA WATER, AND ALL ABOVE ARTICLES.**

For sale by all Dealers.

**C. LANGLY & CO.,** [Victoria, B.C.] General Agents

**GRELLY & FITZER, Importers & Wholesale Dealers in Fine English French & American WINES & LIQUORS.**

IN THE LARGE AND SPACIOUS WAREHOUSE, WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

**ALWAYS ON HAND:**

**Brandies**

Vine Grower Co.'s Cognac  
Hennessy and Martell do Bulk and case  
Arzac Seignette do do  
Otard Dupuy do do  
Rabin do do  
Sazerac do do

**Whiskies**

Scotch Whiskey, bulk and case  
Bourbon Whiskey  
Monongahela Whiskey

**Gin**

Swaine, Board & Co., bulk and case

**Spanish and French Wines**

Holland Gin, bulk and case

Sherry Wine, bulk and case

Madeira do do

Port do do

St. Julien Claret

Chateau Perganson Claret

Chateau Lafite

St. Emilion

G. Peller

Logna's Chateau de Portetz

Nuit's Burgundy Wine

Macon do do

Bennet's do do

Pommard's do do

Chablis' do do

**Rum**

Jamaica Rum

Demarara do

New England Rum

**Cider**

Bancroft Cider, case

Oregon do bulk and case

Apple Jack

**Bitters and Liqueurs**

Orange Bitters

Sainsevalin do

Hostetter do

Cocktail do

Stoughton do

**Champagne Wines**

Napoleon's Cabinet, pints and quarts

Eugene Cliquot do

Jules Mumm & Co. do

Pieterson do

Bouche do

Jacketas do

De Paul do

De Grape Leaf do

Crene de Sillery

Grand Mousseux Burgundy

**Ale and Porter**

Victoria Stores Ale

Allsopp's Ale

Blood, Wolfe & Co's Dublin Stout

**Assorted Liquors**

Anisette

Caracao

Maraschino

Cassis

Kirschwasser

Essence Ginger

Essence Peppermint

Ginger Wine

**Absinthe**

Pernod Absinthe

Berger do

**Hock Wines**

Huderheimer

Scharlagberger

Hockheimer

**Vermouth**

Italian Vermouth

French do noilly

**Haut Sauternes**

**SOLE AGENTS**

For Napoleon's Cabinet Champagne

„ Bouche Champagne

„ Eugene Cliquot

„ Jules Mumm & Co.

„ Boker's Bitters

„ Hostetter Bitters

„ Bancroft Cider f619 2m d & w

**MAGENTA.**

"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE."

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**The Crown Salaries**

In our report of Tuesday's sittings in the Legislative Council we found an interesting and so ludicrous episode, not hitherto published, in connection with the passing of the Estimates and accompanying resolutions. After posing of the various items submitted of the Whole, the Governor and reported the Estimate complete, when the same were without discussion. The severallutions were then taken up and the House was taken a recital of the celebrated resolution Crown salaries. Without discussing the object of the recomittal, a motion was put for the purpose of a further application of the knife, the Government members usually voted against the record. The resolution was then put President and carried by a majority of nine to two, among those voted in the affirmative being the magisterial members, Messrs. and Cox. This occurred late evening, when several hon. m had left the House, or the would probably have been still. As it was, the Hons. Trutch did not vote, and by the strike of the House their votes might be claimed in the affirmative cannot go so far as to extol the Government members for their interested and independent conduct voting for the reduction of their salary, as they no doubt were ignorant, believing that they acting consistently after opposite recomittal; but the circumstance only another instance of the absurdity of the present constitution our Legislature. In five cases six, certain honorable members ministerial side of the House v they see their brother officials without knowing the precise of the business before them, and less. In the instance alluded mistake was not observed until late; and when the Government members subsequently learned—as must have done—that the intention of the resolution by the modify the scale of salaries, or possibly withdraw it, it must have been of considerable chagrin to them cover that they had so completely outwitted themselves.

**The Fenians.**

The outbreak of the Fenians seems to have assumed a serious aspect, and has thrown the whole Ireland into a state of uproar alarm. The insurgents seem divided into small bands that through the country pillaging or ing the property of persons known friendly to the Government, system of warfare adopted by the Fenians is similar to that employed by the Italian brigands. Where they show themselves in the field they are quickly routed and dispersed; but they can hide in mountain fastnesses, and by occasional descents upon the surrounding try supply themselves with the necessities of life. By this course they hope to render Ireland a "chance course to England," and cause sooner or later, to acknowledge independence. There is not the