ENGERS.

NDERSON from Olympia Vhitworth, J.S. Whetmore, Mrs Picht, Hugh Park, cob C Scipp, John Reymer, Coffin, Chas Smith, Quinn, and wife, Mrs Harrison, Ir Gowan, Pat Fitzpatrick, is C. Wood and 2 children

GON, from San Francisco ife, G Sutro and wife, J P G Pearkes, Jas McLaugh-Haggett, M Marks, H M John Edwards, O McClat-B Tuornally H Norton, er), E Thorn, J D Ritchie, r, Mrs S Habernad, J Job, son, John Thomas, Robt r. Whittemore, J S Hine-R McDougall, Wm Hens-Wilcox, John Pryor, Jas ith, S A McDonald, D S ohn Connor, F Marcas, A

Graph, Almon, J Nichol-Wolfe.

PORTS.

GON, from San Francisco don, from San Francisco disa, 2 wagons, 1 horse, 1 cs aintings, 10 bxs oranges, 3 and nuts, 26 cs cigars, 79 cs glassware, 7 cs boots cloth-3 cs opium, 3 do butter, 1 cs cheese, 1 cs horse raddish, othing, 25 cs apparel, 5 cs cs tinware. Value, \$44,-GON, from Portland-2 bxs

WRIGHT, from Portland s, 64 pkgs eggs, 91 bgs mid-ur, 10 kgs butter, 434 bxs 258 gunnies bacon, 5 pks sks oats, 715 sks bran, 72 wheat, Wells, Farge & Co's

TER, from Puget Sound-RISE, from New Westmin-

ER, from Valparaiso—3850, 1206 bgs 272,273 lbs beans. from Port Townsend—12, 20 bush wheat, 22 do oats. NDERSON from Olympia

lves, 180 hd sheep, 6 hogs, s oysters, 30 doz eggs, 1 TON from Burrard's Inlet-

NTELLIGENCE. TERED. ia, Adams, Port Angelos

. Saanich Byrne, New Westminster McIntosh, Nanaimo ak, Saanich eton, Valparaiso liza Anderson, Finch, Port

Mountfort, Port Angelos adlin, Comox eren, Burrard Inlet esarewitch, Alexandroff, San

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Mountfort, Port Angelos Mouatt, Wew Westminster gon, J. haston, Astoria on, Nanaimo cis, N W Coast LEARED.

titia. Adams Comox ideliter, Loudon, Nanaimo on, Finch, Port Angelos at, Mountfort, Port Angelos lham, New Westminster b, McIntosh, Burrard's Inlet. eah, Hillyer, Port Angelos son, Chemainus Eliza Carleton, Carleton,

Salt Spring Island ilvie, Nanaimo Kay, Bristol Bay Ienderson, Port Angelos ading, Lopez Island tht, Mountfort, Port Angelos egon, Johnston, San Fran-

, Peterson, Port Angelos Port Angelos
Port Angelos Nanaimo in, Nanaimo ren, Burrard Inlet

ch 21st, the wife of Geo. S. he 21st instant, the wife of the 12th instant, the wife of Stipendiary Magistrate, of a

- HEADQUARD AND

er on the 22d instant, by the esleyan Minister, Mr. Isaac , B. C., to Miss Mary Ann f Mr. William Nelums, of

Rev. E. White, brother-in-nes Cunningham, Esq., of nam Brothers, merchants, of C., and Nanaimo, V. I., to

March 2d, at the residence by the Rev. John Henry of Port Douglas, B. C., to Buffalo, N. Y.

22d instant, Tomas Martin, of Corfu, Ionian Islands.

brosio, aged 30 years, native

OF 1864

Fort street.

& CO.

VOL. 6.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1865,

THE BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED

BVARY MORNING. (Sundays Excepted, AT VICTORIA, V.

Par Week, payable to the Carrier, ---- 28 or Advertisements inserted on the most reasonab

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

arnished to Subscribers for \$6 a year; \$2 for six caths; \$2 50 for three months; payablein advance. NOTICE: our only authorized Agent for the ortisements, etc., in San Francisco.

- New Westminster Quesnelle, B. C. W. R. Burrage,

BRITISH COLUMBIA ON UNION.

Clement's Lane, London
- 30 Cornhill, London

A few days ago the New -Westminster journals gave a report of some remarks made by the Colonial Secretary of British Columbia in the Legislative Council of the neighboring colony in reference to union: Mr. Birch desired the postponement of the question until the close of the session, in order that the members might approach the debate with that calmness which the recent action of the Victoria press had done so much to disturb. While agreeing with the Colonial Secretary in the necessity of discussing all serious questions with becoming dignity and dispassion, we are at a loss to conceive exactly the point of his remarks in reference to the abuse of the Council by the Victoria press. So far as we are concerned we have no desire to abuse the members of the British Columbia Legislature; but we think we have a right to criticise the conduct of the members of that Legislature as much as the

likely to go in for the general good ; yet although he is the representative of more wealth and a larger population than all the rest of the constituencies put together, this great question of Union never came up in his electioneering canvaes. The same might be said of one or two other constituencies. But supposing the facts were otherwise and that the representative members were sent to the Council by the various constituencies to oppose union with Vancouver Island, their opinions or representations now would not be worth a single jot. The whole state of affairs in both colonies has changed, and Vancouver Island has at length made a proposition which even His Excellency Go-vernor Seymour implies in a recent document might be acceptable to British Columbia. On these grounds, and in order that the vexed subject may be speedily and effectually settled, there is only one course we submit open to Governor Seymour, and that is to put the question to a vote of the whole population. If the people of British Columbia decide against uniting with us there is an end of the agitation; if on the other hand they are desirous, which we maintain they are, of putting the two colonies under the one Government, then the sooner the vote is given the better. It is to the inhabitants the matter must ultimately be put. The Council, composed as it is, can no more decide the question than the Legislature of Washington travel; and it is expected that it will be Territory: At present petitions to the Home Government in favor of union are being circulated over the length and breadth of the neighboring colony, and public sentiment, if we take the merchants and traders of the

returned outside New Westminster. Now, we ask his Excellency Governor with the exception of the canons. Seymour, and we ask him with all respect, is

various towns as an index, is unmistakably

in their favor. So much indeed is this the

case that were an election to take place to-

British Columbia.

The steamer Enterprise arrived on Satura day from New Westminster, with 40 massengers, and Dietz and Nelson's river express.

(From the COLUMBIAN.)
LATER FROM THE INTERIOR.

From Mr. Smithson, who arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, with Dietz and Nelson's express from Lillocet, we glean the following items: At Lillocet the snow was rapidly melting away under the genial rays of the sun. Charles Rowentres, a packer, had left with a loaded train—the first of the season. Miners on route to Caribon were beginning to arrive freely, and business was consequently improving. Stock on the France above Dilhocal had efficient read perished. At Grow's Bar, where the express stock is wintering, animals were in fine condition. Below Lilloost, stock had been less fortunate. It was rumored that out of 45 head Kwong Lee had lost 40.

Considerable mining is going on between Lillooet and Canoe Creek, and in many instances good pay is obtained at low water mark. A company on Big Bear had struck ground prospecting \$10 a day to the hand. A Frenchman, who arrived at Lillooet from Williams' Creek, reperted the death of Mrs. Wilnard. There is no later news of interest from the Caribon gold-fields.

from the Cariboo gold-fields. Travel on the Douglas-Lilloet route has fairly set io. Kitterel's sleighs are running on time over the Pemberton Portage, open for teams by the end of the present week. A large number of men are at work upon it. The Douglas reople are making great preparations for the spring trade.

LATER FROM LYTTON. Mr. L. Allard, arrived in this city on Tuesday night, having made the journey in less than six days. The weather at Lytton was clear and cold—snow all off the flat and morrow, not an anti union member would be about a foot deep in the country, Mr. Allard describes the traveling as good for foot passengers, and in excellent condition for teams,

oreflip no enpuining a toping

that one man who had 110 bead, had lost every one of them, and several others had suffered severely in their stock. The Indian who was frozen to death was the Express Messenger between Colville and Similkameen. Mr. Buie informs ne that the snow at Yale is melting fast, and the road from there to Lytton is open for foot passengers. Mr. Barnard, who left here on Saturday, made the trip to Yale in two days from here, and one from Harrisonmouth—being the quickest trip made this winter.

THOMPSON RIVER.

The snow is from three inches to one foot in depth at the foot of Kamloops Lake, but eattle and mules are doing well. Further down the enow is still deeper, but melting slowly everywhere.

London, Jan. 28, 1865.

A DENSE FOG.

On Saturday London was visited by a fog such as the present generation has not known. "It was an exceeding horror of thick darkness." It came on about noon and was a is worst from 4 to 8 p.m. Gas was for osce quite beaten, the lamps were invisible though they were all burning with their usual force; indeed the Gas companies were called upon to aupply two night's consumption in one. All traffic by road, river and rail ceased; for a while the cabmen tried to take the city men home, but at last abandoned the tesk as hopeless. Instead of the ceaseless roar of wheels shouts and voices were projected into the thick air by belated wanderers hoping to avoid collision with their fellows in bewilderment. Gentlemen guiding themselves in a masterly manner by a series of observations of the lampposts, counting the turns of the road and by great efforts of memory recalling ancient waymarks, reached their recalling ancient waymarks, reached their bomes about midnight to the great relief of their starmed families. . But even when they got indoors affairs were not much mended, the fog had invaded the innermost sanctuary, and the faces of our beloved were only beheld through a dense medium while hours were needed and constant hot application, inside or out as the patient preferred, before the fog could be cleared out of the sore eyes or sorer chest. Accidents were frequent. London bridge is said to have been strewn with fallen horses and more it right or judicious to allow, in the present state of affairs, this important subject to be played with by the Council? It cannot be right, since this body does not even attempt to the more and being carried on, and large numbers of Center of the player of the playe Mormon Bar, five miles above Lytton, there to give an expression of popular feeling; and it cannot be judicious, for the mining and trading towns generally are determined the ensuing summer to petition her Majesty's Government for that which according to

THE IMPERIAL AUTHOR.

The Emperor of the French publishes his life of Julius Cosar simultaneously in the English, French and German languages, at English, French and German languages, at the beginning of next month. It has been translated into English by Mr. Thomas Wright, the well known antiquarian. It will bear on the title page the single word "Cæsar," the imperial author being supposed to retain his impognito; it will be brought out here by Messrs, Cassell, Petter & Galpin, an enterprising publishing firm, who issue some amuzingly cheap works, but who would have been about the last house we might have expected to be entrusted with a work of this kind. They have probably obtained the privilege through the mediation of Lord Brougham, who has taken the firm under his patronage because they have published many useful educational works.

WHAT'S AN ATTACHE?

be Government of the neighboring colony; but when we find journals whose only rivalry the farce, it is a duty we owe to the people of British Columbia, whose interest is our own, and to the reputation of the press in a British colony, to speak against the improvidence of the Government. We are not slow to point out the extravagant demands of our own Executive when they come up for public criticism; and while we are determined to use our utmost exertions to keep our own house from fire, we feel it equally obligatory to stay the hands of incendiaries from the property of our neigh-

While agreeing with the Colonial Scoretary, as we have already said, in the desirability of meeting grave topics with becoming gravity, we cannot see the wisdom of bringing up the subject of Union in the present Legislative Council, unless it is desirable to imitate the customs of the State Legislatures of the neighbouring Republic, and close the session with a little legislative burlesque. Mr. Birch must know as well as we can tell him that the result of such a debate is a foregone conclusion—that the Council ag it is at present constituted, must vote against Union; that the official members look upon continued aparation as their only hope to retain well paid, easy positions—and that they will oppose union on all and every grounds. We would ask the Colonial Secretary of what will any discussion avail in such a body—and what weight will be attached to the decision? When the honorable gentleman talked about postponing the question until the members could approach the subject with every feeling subdued, but that of an earnest desire to decide on the merits of the question, he forgot that there was a much stronger obstacle in the way than wounded sensibilities -- he overlooked the important fact that self interest or self preservation in its most powerful form

stood confronting impartiality. With the five "representative" members we have little to do; if they were as independent as it is possible for men to be, the atmosphere of a two-thirds officialism would speedily overpower them, and make them, as plastic as the unburnt potter's clay. Of the members who were elected last year, Mr. Walkem is probably the only one that is

mated that Union is demanded by Imperial interests, but that the population should is in obsequiousness and adulation, and whose judge of the question only as it affected them only model is the master echoing funkey in locally. All that Vancouver Island asks, and all that is asked by the inhabitants of British Columbia is the opportunity to give expression to public sentiment on the matter. Whatever may be the verdict we are ready to accept it as a finality.

BOGUS SALES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. —Sir,—I am surprised to see honorable members in the Assembly actually advecating, or excusing, the system of "bogus" or "mock" auction sales. I thought that all such transactions were well understood by gentlemen really well versed in commercial matters, to belong to the "wooden nutmeg" arrangement, in the same class as stones in wool, or cotton bales, damaged goods among perfect packages, short measure cotton reels.

There are many hundred thousand pounds sterling in value of wool, cotton, indigo, tea, silk, coffee, hides, sugar, and other colonial produce sold annually in London, and other mercantile towns in England, by auction; and the auctioneers, or "brokers," who dispose of this vast mass of merchandise, would not only consider themselves disgraced, but they would be disgraced and ruined, were a single bogus lot knocked down in their sales. Would Messrs. Hogarth, George Robins, or their successors in the real estate line, allow persons to "bid up" at their sales? No, sir. They would be "damned" by such a practice. The high character of the British mersons to a sale of the British mersons to be such as a sale of the sales. chant was not gained by such tricks, and it is a disgrace to us to see members of our loca legislature shielding them. As far as I understand the matter any sale made at auction by unfair means is not binding, and the police bring mock auctioneers, and their "bonnets," I believe they are called, before the magistrates. Youre, &c.,

CAPT. EVANS AND THE MINERS' PETITION In the North Pacific Times of the 31st, appears a letter from Capt. Evans answering certain unwarrantable and insulting statements which had appeared in the New Westminster papers respecting the genuine-ness of the miners' petition to the Governor. Capt. Evans challenges the Columbian to furnish the names of the bogus petitioners alleged to have been falsely appended to the ment. A similar communication appears in the same journal over the well known initials "A. D. B." The Columbian promises to analyse the names and sustain its position (if it can?) in a future issue.

pected here on Monday. This arrangement is calculated to create an important trade Puget Sound, and will prove a great convenience to the people of this colony.

IMPORTANT EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—We

prospect the country lying between the Big Bend of the Columbia River and Cariboo. We venture to assert that a more judicious appointment ceuld not have been made. The party will probably set out about the 15th

Telegraphic despatches were received at the office in this city yesterday from Mr. Haines, at a point eleven miles south, and it is quite probable that connection will be completed by Monday next

[From the N. P. Times.] Later from Above. ARRIVAL OF THE RELIANCE.

The steamer Reliance, Captain Irving, arrived from Jeffrey's bar yesterday (30th) afternoon, safe and sound, and her appearance was hailed with delight by the crowd which assembled to witness her return from winter quarters. Captain Irving states that the river rose five-eighths of an inch yesternot only consider themselves disgraced, but day making three inches of a rise since he was up there. He resolved to try and get her off, and succeeded, encountering only a few slight rubs in crossing the bar. The Re-

few slight rubs in crossing the bar.

liance will resume her trip next week.

The steamer Hope arrived yesterday afternoon from Harrisonmouth with several pessengers, some cattle belonging to Mr. Dodge and Dietz & Nelson's Yale and Lytton Express. She also brought a mail from Hope. There is no news of importance from above. The river was still very low. Mining on the bars is being vigorously prosecuted, and good wages are obtained both by whites and

FROM KOOTENAY.

A cance arrived yesterday morning with a passenger bringing letters for Dietz and Nelson. These gentlemen received a letter from Harrisonmouth stating that news had arrived from Kootenay to the effect that all work at the mines was stopped on account of the cold, which was severe. In the valley of the Similkameen the snow lay a foot and an half deep, and an Indian was reported to have been frozen to death. It is to be feared that the cattle in that district will suffer from the

severity of the weather.

Mr. Buie, who arrived by the Hope last night, confirms this news. He informs us that Mr. Charles, Iludson Bay Co's Agent at Yale, received a letter from Mr. McLean,

late of health since the birth of her with some indications it is said of a dis ruget Sound, and will prove a great convenience to the people of this colony.

IMPORTANT EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—We have just learned that James Orr, Esq., has been appointed to the command of the Germany of the Majesty is reported to the here-

Sir George Grey to inquire whether the Poor Law is properly administered. She is deeply grieved to read of so many cases of star-vation in the public prints. Such occurrenvation in the public prints. Such occurs she regards as sullying her reign.

The royal family are gradually abandoning their retirement. Las week Mr. and Mrs A. Wigan were commanded to attend at Windsor Castle to read some Shaksperian selections. The leaders of political parties are issuing

invitations to their supporters to meet them, and greatly desiring to dine with them prior to the meeting of Parliament; nevertheless the session is expected to open and to proceed very quickly. The business will be got through in shorter time than usual, and the last rumor is that the general election will take place in July, immediately before the harvest. Last Wednesday the members for Birmingham met their constituents, and Mr. Bright made a more energetic speech than usual—indeed he has not for a long time de-livered himself of an oration which had so much "go" in it. Beginning with a de-monstration against all meddling with the affairs of other nations, and some highly sarcastic observations on "the balance of power, he soon turned to his favorite topic of franchise for the million. He warned the aris tocracy that they had better make timely concessions to the working classes, for the eyes of the excluded masses were glaring furiously at the door of the House of Commons. He allowed himself opposed to sudden and violent changes, and therefore trusted that the million proposed to be admitted by the Reform Bills already before the country would find the door at once opened to them, lest all the five millions who would have to be admitted at one time or other should rush in together. A STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.

She operatives in the building trade have gained a great triumph over their mosters. The employers resolved that they would give work to none who could not produce a "dis-charge note" from their previous masters giving them a good character. This was in-tended to be the master's counter-move to the tyranny of the trades unions. The men struck all over the country, and the press generally in commenting on the subject de-clared that the principle of the discharge note was bad, and condemned the masters. They met at Birmingham on Saturday, and at Yale, received a letter from Mr. McLean, after a very stormy discussion agreed to with-Company's Agent at Similkameen, saying draw the "note," and to submit their differ-the winter there was the hardest ever known. ences with the men to arbitration. The sore He also said that Cattle were dying fast, and is however not yet entirely healed, nor have

fortable, who should come up but a fitte thin-faced ould man with a very small quantity of fat on his hones; "that's my chair," says he, "is it," says I, "it is," says he, "plaze sir," says I, "I thought it was public property," so up I gets, and sates my-self down upon a long wooden stool, where I staid until the mimbers got up to go. way, so I got up myself, and jist as I was laving, up comes the little ould man, and says he o me, says he, "you have no right at all inside that fince, (pointing to a high boarded place) except by the courtesy of the Spaker." "Are you the Spaker, sir?" says I. "No," says he, standing up forninst me, and looking mighty big, "I am an attachee." "A what?" says I, "that's another name, I suppose, for the man that swapes the flore," "No, sir," says he, "I am an attachee of this Honorable House." Now, Mister Editur, that's the word I want you to explain to me, if you plaze sir, if you place sir, of them but make sit, upone 1 And oblige your sarvint, retuo edt,

NAMESIAL GALOURA UP DE TREE SEE [The ordinary acceptation of the word attaché is one who serves in an embassy, but it sometimes has a more general signification. If the " Sergeant-at-Arms," is the attaché alluded to be our Hibernian correspondent, we are inclined to uphold the course he pursued, as in accordance with parliamentary usage in the House of Commons, the Sergeant who is part and parcel of the House, is properly as tenacious of his." seat" as any member in it. - ED. CoL.

EXHORTATION TO JUSTICE.—The Columbian has the following amusing paragraph in regard to the trial of the Chilliwack Indian who lately killed his stepmother. Judging from the exhortation our contemporary deems it necessary to bestow upon the court, ene would be led to imagine that justice was the exception, not the rule, "up there." Our contemporary says: "We hope that the circumstances under which the act was committed, will receive a thorough investigation, and that the culprit may be afforded the full-opportunity of showing the grounds upon which his alleged suspicion of foul play in the death of his own father were based, and that the pipe question therein invested. that the nice question therein involved may receive the earnest consideration of the court."

A GREAT BOAST-An Irish cabman, who drove General Grant to his hotel during his last visit to New York, proposed the following toast to his comrades on lais return. " Here's to meself, Dennis Congoly, the biggest man in Ameriky but one ; for I've dhruy Gineral Grant, and that's vacce than Bobby

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WRIGHT, from Portland raph, Almon, J Nichol-

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AS BE H SE ED.

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at, at the residence of the Rev E. White, brother-inmes Cunningham, Esq., of ham Brothers, merchants, of C. and Nanaimo. V. I, to aug. ter of Wm. Woodman,

by the Rev. John Henry, of Port Douglas, B. C., to

22d instant, Tomas Martin, of Corfu, Ionian Islands. nbrosio, aged 30 years, native

OF

1864.

Fort street.

& CO.

SUPPLY RELIABLE getable and Flower Seeds, of at prices below the San Franthoice permanent Meadow it every variety of soil and ge quantity of Prime English to Dutch Clovers at very low

catalogues of seeds and trees

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1865.

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the officials themselves papers of Van-couver Island would have less to say about the Government of the neighboring colony; but when we find journals whose only rivalry is in obsequiousness and adulation, and whose only model is the master-echoing flunkey in the farce, it is a duty we owe to the people of British Columbia, whose interest is our own, and to the reputation of the press in a British colony, to speak against the improvidence of the Government. We are not slow to point out the extravagant demands of our own Executive when they come up for public criticism; and while we are determined to use our utmost exertions to keep our own house from fire, we feel it equally obligatory to stay the hands of incendiaries from the property of our neigh-

While agreeing with the Colonial Secretary, as we have already said, in the desirability of meeting grave topics with becoming gravity, we cannot see the wisdom of bringing up the subject of Union in the present Legislative Council, unless it is desirable to imitate the customs of the State Legislatures of the neighbouring Republic, and close the session with a little legislative burlesque. Mr. Birch must know as well as we can tell him that the result of such a debate is a foregone conclusion-that the Council, as it is at present constituted, must vote against Union ; that the official members look upon continued separation as their only hope to retain well paid, easy positions—and that they will oppose union on all and every grounds. We would ask the Colonial Secretary of what will any discussion avail in such a body-and what weight will be attached to the decision? When the honorable gentleman talked about postponing the question until the members could approach the subject with every feeling subdued, but that of an earnest desire to decide on the merits of the question, he forgot that there was a much stronger obstacle in the way than wounded sensibilities-he overlooked the important fact that self interest or self preservation in its most powerful form stood confronting impartiality.

With the five "representative" members we have little to do; if they were as independent as it is possible for men to be, the atmosphere of a two-thirds officialism would speedily overpower them, and make them as plastic as the unburnt potter's clay. Of the members who were elected last year, Mr. Walkem is probably the only one that is

likely to go in for the general good; yet although he is the representative of more wealth and a larger population than all the rest of the constituencies put together, this great question of Union never came up in his electioneering canvass. The same might be said of one or two other constituencies. But supposing the facts were otherwiseand that the representative members were sent to the Council by the various constituencies to oppose union with Vancouver Island, their opinions or representations now would not be worth a single jot. The whole state of affairs in both colonies has changed, and Vancouver Island bas at length made a proposition which even His Excellency Governor Seymour implies in a recent document might be acceptable to British Columbia. On these grounds, and in order that the vexed subject may be speedily and effectually settled, there is only one course we submit open to Governor Seymour, and that is to put the question to a vote of the whole population. If the people of British Columbia decide against uniting with us there is an end of the agitation; if on the other hand they are desirous, which we maintain they are, of putting the two colonies under the one Government, then the sooner the vote is given the better. It is to the inhabitants the matter must ultimately be put. The Council, composed as it is, can no more decide the question than the Legislature of Washington Territory. At present petitions to the Home Government in favor of union are being circulated over the length and breadth of the neighboring colony, and public sentiment, if we take the merchants and traders of the various towns as an index, is unmistakably in their favor. So much indeed is this the case that were an election to take place tomorrow, not an anti union member would be returned outside New Westminster.

Now, we ask his Excellency Governor Seymour, and we ask him with all respect, is dispassion, we are at a loss to conceive ex. it right or judicious to allow, in the present actly the point of his remarks in reference to state of affairs, this important subject to be press. So far as we are concerned we have right, since this body does not even attempt to give an expression of popular feeling;

British Columbia.

The steamer Enterprise arrived on Sature day from New Westminster, with 40 passengers, and Dietz and Nelson's river express.

(From the COLUMBIAN.)

LATER FROM THE INTERIOR. From Mr. Smithson, who arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, with Dietz and Nelson's express from Lillooet, we gleau the following items : At Lillooet the snow was rapidly melting away under the genial rays of the snn. Charles Rowentree, a packer, had left with a loaded train—the first of the season. Miners en route to Cariboo were beginning to arrive freely, and business was consequently improving. Stock on the Cariboo Correspondent of the snow is still deeper, but melting is performed with great much more solutions. Stock on the Cariboo Correspondent of the snow is still deeper, but melting is performed with great much more solutions. consequently improving. Stock on the Fraser above Lillooet had wintered remerkably well, scarcely an animal having perished. At Crow's Bur, where the express stock is wintering, animals were in fine condition. Below Lillooet, stock had been less fortunate. It was rumored that out of 45 head Kwong Lee had lost 40.

Considerable mining is going on between Lillooet and Canoe Creek, and in many instances good pay is obtained at low water mark. A company on Big Bear had struck ground prospecting \$10 a day to the hand. A Frenchman, who arrived at Lillooet from Williams' Creek, reported the death of Mrs. Winnard. There is no later news of interest from the Cariboo gold-fields.

Travel on the Douglas-Lillocet route has fairly set in. Kitterel's sleighs are runuing on time over the Pemberton Portage, On Douglas Portage the road is good for foot travel; and it is expected that it will be open for teams by the end of the present upon it. The Douglas reople are making recalling ancient waymarks, reached their great preparations for the spring trade.

LATER FROM LYTTON. Mr. L. Allard, arrived in this city on Tuesday night, having made the journey in less than six days. The weather at Lytton was clear and cold—snow all off the flat and about a foot deep in the country, Mr. Allard describes the traveling as good for foot passengers, and in excellent condition for teams, with the exception of the cañons.

MINING.

the abuse of the Council by the Victoria played with by the Council? It cannot be being carried on, and large numbers of Ce- was drowned. The question arises whether are a prober of white men at work, making be endured. One gentleman avers that they and it cannot be judicious, for the mining and \$100 a day to the rocker. Owing to the unare caused by the wetness and coldness of a trading towns generally are determined the usually low steep of the river, rich ground is being found on many bars, which had not Northwest of London, which is

every one of them, and several others had talists must look to themselves - the co-operasuffered severely in their stock. The Indian who was frozen to death was the Express are beginning to understand that their power Messenger between Colville and Similkameen. lies not in combining not to work, but in Mr. Buie informs us that the snow at Yale is melting fast, and the road from there to Lytton is open for foot passengers. Mr. Barnard, who left here on Saturday, made the been patented for workmen, amongst which trip to Yale in two days from here, and one is the machine for weaving by compressed

THOMPSON RIVER. The snow is from three inches to one foot

LONDON, Jan. 28, 1865.

A DENSE FOG. On Saturday London was visited by a fog It was an exceeding horror of thick dark-

such as the present generation has not known ness." It came on about noon and was at its worst from 4 to 8 p.m. Gas was for once quite beaten, the lamps were invisible though they were all burning with their usual force; indeed the Gas companies were called upon to supply two night's consumption in one. All traffic by road, river and rail ceased; for a while the cabmen tried to take the city men home, but at last abandoned the task as hopeless. Instead of the ceaseless roar of wheels shouts and voices were projected into the thick air by belated wanderers hoping to avoid collision with their fellows in bein a masterly manner by a series of observations of the lampposts, counting the turns | the art of taking sun pictures in colors. week. A large number of men are at work of the road and by great efforts of memory homes about midnight to the great relief of their alarmed families. But even when mended, the fog had invaded the innermost sanctuary, and the faces of our beloved were only beheld through a dense medium while hours were needed and constant hot application, inside or out as the patient preferred, before the fog could be cleared out of the sore eyes or sorer chest. Accidents were frequent. London bridge is said to have Upon the bars of the Fraser, both above than one unhappy wight who wandered to and below Lytton, a good deal of mining is the quays, by mistake fell into the river and lestials are reaping a rich harvest. On these visitations are absolutely inevitable— Mormon Bar, five miles above Lytton, there things that can't be cured must therefore ers of that Legislature as much as the conduct of the ensuing summer to petition her Majesty's deep property of our own. If the New directer press were not devoted so expressent appearances, is likely to be fixed by a company, who have the foot rot. If this is true it should be attached with foot rot. If this is true it should be attached with foot rot. If this is true it should be attached that down the foot rot. If this is true it should be attached that down the foot rot. If this is true it should be attached that down the foot rot. If this is true it should be attached that down the foot rot. If this is true it should be attached that down the foot rot. If this is true it should be attached that down the foot rot. If this is true it should be attached that down the foot rot. If this is true it should be attached to the foot rot. If this is true it should be attached to the foot rot. If this is true it should be attached to the foot rot. If this is true it should be attached to the foot rot. If the foot rot is a many that the foot rot is a many th

that one man who had 110 head, had lost the men generally resumed work. The capitive principle is spreading, and the workmen combining to do the work for themselves.

NEW DISCOVERIES. Some very valuable inventions have lately from Harrisonmouth—being the quickest trip air. The loom is just the same as that now in use, but the great awkward "pickers" or arms by which the shuttle is thrown backward and forward is entirely superseded and

much more cruber, closeness of texture and less breakage of thread and without the oil which now so often spoils the cloth and fills the workrooms with a close unhealthy smell. It is expected speedily to revolutionise the mills and give a new impetus to our manufactures.

The story about photographing the retina of dead men's eyes and discovering the last impression left there before death, so as if need be to discover a murderer, has been revived again at Florence. Mr. Pepper, the energetic manager of the London Polytech. nic Institution, professes to have made and other discovery quite as fanciful and odd. He says that people's breath upon a mirror resolves itself under a microscope into a variety of regular forms-like daggers, flowers, or what not-and he expects to be able to tell what is going on within a man, in his lungs if not in his soul, by an analysis of his wilderment. Gentlemen guiding themselves exhalations on a glass. A photographer at the Mauritius professes to have discovered

THE IMPERIAL AUTHOR. The Emperor of the French publishes his life of Julius Cæsar simultaneously in the English, French and German languages, at they got indoors affairs were not much the beginning of next month. It has been translated into English by Mr. Thomas Wright, the well known antiquarian. It will bear on the title page the single word " Cæsar," the imperial author being supposed to retain his incognito; it will be brought out here by Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, an enterprising publishing firm, who issue some amazingly cheap works, but who been strewn with fallen horses and more would have been about the last house we might have expected to be entrusted with a work of this kind. They have probably obtained the privilege through the mediation of Lord Brougham, who has taken the firm under his patronage because they have published many useful educational works.

Royal House. The Queen goes to Germany in May, and it is said that the Princess Helena will then be betrothed to the hereditary Duke of Saxe Weimar.

Law is properly administered. She is deep-Bend of the Columbia River and Cariboo, ly grieved to read of so many cases of starvation in the public prints. Such occurren-

> The royal family are gradually abandoning their retirement. Las week Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigan were commanded to attend at Windsor Castle to read some Shaksperian selections.

The leaders of political parties are issuing

invitations to their supporters to meet them, and greatly desiring to dine with them prior to the meeting of Parliament; nevertheless the session is expected to open and to proceed very quickly. The business will be got through in shorter time than usual, and the last rumor is that the general election will take place in July, immediately before the harvest. Last Wednesday the members for Birmingham met their constituents, and Mr. Bright made a more energetic speech than usual-indeed he has not for a long time dewinter quarters. Captain Irving states that livered himself of an oration which had so pose of this vast mass of merchandise, would the river rose five-eighths of an inch yesters much "go" in it. Beginning with a denot only consider themselves disgraced, but day making three inches of a rise since he monstration against all meddling with the they would be disgraced and ruined, were a was up there. He resolved to try and get affairs of other nations, and some highly sar-Would Messrs. Hogarth, George Robins, or few slight rubs in crossing the bar. The Re- he soon turned to his favorite topic of franchise for the million. He warned the aristocracy that they had better make timely concessions to the working classes,, for the eves of the excluded masses were glaring furiously at the door of the House of Coma disgrace to us to see members of our loca | press. She also brought a mail from Hope. | mons. He allowed himself opposed to sud-There is no news of importance from above. den and violent changes, and therefore derstand the matter any sale made at auc- The river was still very low. Mining on the trusted that the million proposed to be adtion by unfair means is not binding, and the bars is being vigorously prosecuted, and good witted by the Reform Bills already before the police bring mock auctioneers, and their wages are obtained both by whites and country would find the door at once opened to them, lest all the five millions who would have to be admitted at one time or other

A STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE. She operatives in the building trade have gained a great triumph over their mosters. The employers resolved that they would give work to none who could not produce a "disthe cold, which was severe. In the valley of charge note" from their previous masters ments which had appeared in the New half deep, and an Indian was reported to have tended to be the master's counter-move to the Westminster papers respecting the genuine- been frozen to death. It is to be feared that tyranny of the trades unions. The men ness of the miners' petition to the Governor. the cattle in that district will suffer from the struck all over the country, and the press generally in commenting on the subject declared that the principle of the discharge night, confirms this news. He informs us note was bad, and condemned the masters. that Mr. Charles, Hudson Bay Co's. Agent | They met at Birmingham on Saturday, and pears in the same journal over the well at Yale, received a letter from Mr. McLean, after a very stormy discussion agreed to withknown initials "A. D. B." The Columbian Company's Agent at Similkameen, saying draw the "note," and to submit their differpromises to analyse the names and sustain its the winter there was the hardest ever known. ences with the men to arbitration. The sore He also said that Cattle were dying fast, and is however not yet entirely healed, nor have Lee iver did!"

state of health since the birth of her child fortable, who should come up but a little with some indications it is said of a distress. thin-faced ould man with a very small ing malady not unknown aforetimes to the quantity of fat on his hones; "that's my chair," says he, "is it," says I, "it is," says he, "plaze sir," says I, "I thought it was public property," so up I gets, and sates myself down upon a long wooden stool, where I Her Majesty is reported to have written to staid until the mimbers got up to go. way, Sir George Grey to inquire whether the Poor | so I got up myself, and jist as I was laving, up comes the little ould man, and says he to me, says he, "you have no right at all inside that fince, (pointing to a high boarded place) except by the courtesy of the Spaker." "Are you the Spaker, sir?" says I. "No," says he, standing up forninst me, and looking mighty big, "I am an attachee." "A what?" says I, "that's another name, I suppose, for the man that swapes the flure.' "No, sir," says he, "I am an attachee of this Honorable House." Now, Mister Editur. that's the word I want you to explain to me, if you plaze sir, And oblige your sarvint.

AN OULD IRISHMAN.

The ordinary acceptation of the word attaché is one who serves in an embassy, but it sometimes has a more general signification. If the "Sergeant-at-Arms," is the attaché alluded to by our Hibernian correspondent. we are inclined to uphold the course he pursued, as in accordance with parliamentary usage in the House of Commons, the Sergeant who is part and parcel of the House, is properly as tenacious of his " seat" as any member in it .- ED. Col.]

EXHORTATION TO JUSTICE.—The Columbian has the following amusing paragraph in regard to the trial of the Chilliwack Indian who lately killed his stepmother. Judging from the exhortation our contemporary deems it necessary to bestow upon the court, one would be led to imagine that justice was the exception, not the rule, "up there." Our contemporary says : " We hope that the circumstances under which the act was committed, will receive a thorough investigation. and that the culprit may be afforded the fullopportunity of showing the grounds upon which his alleged suspicion of foul play in the death of his own father were based, and that the nice question therein involved may receive the earnest consideration of the

A GREAT BOAST-An Irish cabman, who drove General Grant to his hotel during his last visit to New York, proposed the following toast to his comrades on lais return: "Here's to meself, Dennis Con andy, the biggest man in Ameriky but one; for I've dhruy Gineral Grant, and that's more than Bobby

a broad and comprehensive way to put the such time as the subject fairly before the inhabitante, and admit of that steam accept their decision. He has already intimated that Union is demanded by Imperial interests, but that the population should judge of the question only as it affected them | venience to the people of this colony. locally. All that Vancouver Island asks, and all that is asked by the inhabitants of British Columbia is the opportunity to give expression to public sentiment on the matter. Whatever may be the verdict we are ready to accept it as a finality.

BOGUS SALES.

To the Editor of the British Colonist. -Sir,-I am surprised to see honorable members in the Assembly actually advocating, or excusing, the system of "bogus" or " mock" auction sales. I thought that all such transactions were well understood by gentlemen really well versed in commercial matters, to belong to the " wooden nutmeg' arrangement, in the same class as stones in wool, or cotton bales, damaged goods among perfect packages, short measure cotton reels,

There are many hundred thousand pounds sterling in value of wool, cotton, indigo, tea, silk, coffee, hides, sugar, and other colonial produce sold annually in London, and other mercantile towns in England, by auction; and the auctioneers, or " brokers," who distheir successors in the real estate line, allow liance will resume her trip next week. legislature shielding them. As far as I unbonnets," I believe they are called, before Chinamen. the magistrates.

Youre, &c., MARK LANE.

certain unwarrantable and insulting state-Capt. Evans challenges the Columbian to severity of the weather. furnish the names of the bogus petitioners alleged to have been falsely appended to the document. A similar communication apposition (if it can?) in a future issue.

Westminster. The Alexandra pected here on Monday. This arrangement is calculated to create an important trade Puget Sound, and will prove a great con-

IMPORTANT EXPLORING EXPEDITION.-We have just learned that James Orr, Esq., has been appointed to the command of the Government Exploring Expedition, which is to prospect the country lying between the Big We venture to assert that a more judicious appointment could not have been made. The ces she regards as sullying her reign. party will probably set out about the 15th

Telegraphic despatches were received at the office in this city yesterday from Mr. Haines, at a point eleven miles south, and it is quite probable that connection will be completed by Monday next.

> [From the N. P. Times.] Later from Above.

ARRIVAL OF THE RELIANCE.

The steamer Reliance, Captain Irving, arrived from Jeffrey's bar yesterday (30th) afternoon, safe and sound, and her appearance was hailed with delight by the crowd which assembled to witness her return from single bogus lot knocked down in their sales. her off, and succeeded, encountering only a castic observations on "the balance of power,"

persons to "bid up" at their sales ? No, sir. The steamer Hope arrived yesterday after-They would be "damned" by such a prace noon from Harrisonmouth with several pastice. The high character of the British mer- sengers, some cattle belonging to Mr. Dodge chant was not gained by such tricks, and it is and Dietz & Nelson's Yale and Lytton Ex-

A cance arrived yesterday morning with a should rush in together. passenger bringing letters for Dietz and Nelson. These gentlemen received a letter CAPT. EVANS AND THE MINERS' PETITION from Harrisonmouth stating that news had In the North Pacific Times of the 31st, ap- arrived from Kootenay to the effect that all pears a letter from Capt. Evans answering | work at the mines was stopped on account of the Similkameen the snow lay a foot and a-

Mr. Buie, who arrived by the Hope last

Tuesday, April 5, 1865. GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AND THE

In another column will be found the reply of the Governor of British Columbia to the petition of the miners and traders of the neighboring colony. The document is in many ways a commendable one, but we are ing been 42 years in the se not ready to classify it with the letters of merly commanded the Erie. Junius or the essays of Macaulay. It evidently appears, however, to our New Westminster contemporaries a masterpiece of diction, logic, and political economy. They regard it with almost a superstitious awe, such as the good Mussulman is inspired with when he rends the sacred pages of the Koran. The Columbian talks of it as a "unique gem of statesmanship," and shrinks from the "attempt to portray in language its intrinsic worth and luminosity;" and its brother flunkey of the Times, with even a more amusing attempt at obsequiousness and adoration, de-clares in substance it is the most important document of the age-it is, in fact, says this newly-fledged but sapient journalist, like a leading article in the Government Gazette!"

We thought the "unique gem" and "luhausting literary labors in the balmy atmosof journalistic enthusiasm address him as our distinguished contemporary the Gazette," feel grateful for the honor conferred. To turn, however, from the drivellings of

Excellency's reply. The first portion of the document bases the necessity of the recent change in the Customs regulations on the fast that by the old system the freight of vessels from abroad was taxed, and " the ship while on her voyage was thus made to contribute to the support of the public institations of the colony." Now we really cannot see anything so very objectionable in this certainly nothing sufficiently obnoxious to necessitate so sweeping a change as that which has been made. His Excellency, in order to carry out the principle, would have to tax an article on its price at the place of production, not on the price at the pla of export. The present British Columbia Ordinance does not abolish the evil, if such in Manchester has to pay on its freight from that city to London. There is, however, nothing in the argument, for if the freight of the Chiats. Klershm, the chief, was absent but virtually the same to the Government and the same to the consumer. His Excellency acknowledges as much when he tells the miner that the increase of duties is only so apparently and not in reality. All this, however, is on the supposition that New Westminster will have direct communication with the great ports of the world—an hypothesis so very slender that the whole arguments of Governor Seymour are rendered fallacious, if not, indeed, sophistical. If New Westminster is to have direct trade with those places, British Columbia will have to pay for it, and the money of course will have to come out of the miner's pocket. It is this great fact which his Excellency seems to have everlooked. If it costs fifteen or twenty thousand pounds a year-and we are far within the mark-to force trade from the outer world up the Fraser, that amount will have to be made up by increased taxationali, on the other hand, trade continues in its present channel via Victoria, the tresent increase to the duties will fall exceedingly onerous on the mining population. In bian Government is in a dilemma, and his Excellency's reply, however frank and courteous, does not in the slighest degree relieve who is part and parcel of the House, is pai-

There is something, however, in the doonment that, despite its probable failure to satisfy the miners on the main points of their petition, must give Governor Seymour a high place in their esteem. Few men in his position would have taken the same trouble to answer such a prayer as was presented, and His Excellency's affability and absence of assumption will go far to make the miners accept in good spirit the request that they will give the measure a fair trial. The most important point in the gubernatorial document is His Excellency's allusion to union Governor Seymour perceives at a glance that this measur by bringing both colonies under the same responsibilities and the same taxation would remove every vestige of dissatisfaction; and we are glad to find implied in His Excellency's remarks, that the recent resolutions of the Assembly unlike former offers, afford a proposal that may be accepted by the neighboring colon ywe'd of lieiv test the toast to the countries out Vis return:

pid Mr. GAMBLE left News Westminster on Monday in the Leviathan to inspect the condition of the telegraph line. . Jean I Intention "! bib sevi sed

LOCAL INTERNOCIONOR

Tuesday, March 28. THE U. S. revenue cutter Joe Lane, co aded by our old friend Lieut. Selden, arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco on a trip of inspection of the lighthouses on the northern coast. She has on board Capt. Watson, Superintendent of the Lighthouse Department on the Pacific. Capt W. is one The document is in of the oldest officers in the U.S. Navy, have an ing been 42 years in the service. He for-

SUPREME COURT .- Gastineau v. Selleck .-This was an action to recover \$225 75, for surveying done for defendant, at Esquimalt. Defendant pleaded that the work had never been ordered by him. Judgment for defendant, with costs .- McCormick v. Corin and Hayward. Suit for wages for \$62. Judgment for plaintiff. HAVER MOBINOUS

Wednesday, March 29. THE JENNY JONES .- Further investigation into the charge against Rhys Gwynn alias Tipp was resumed yesterday in the Police Court. Fox and one of the other men placed on board by Messre. Spratt & Kriemler were examined and reiterated the statements made on the previous day. Allen Francis, Esq., U. S. Consul, was called by We thought the "unique gem" and "luminosity" business was rather good, but metaphor and comparison are completely swallowed up in the grander conception—the leading article of the Government Gazette. We hope His Excellency will accept the compliment, and, if "that well known political writer" who wought repose from his expansion likeways labors in the below street. He prisoner was called by Mr. Bishop on behalf of the accused, and stated that Gwynn had frequently been to his office with the ship's papers, and that the afternoon preceding the steamer's removal wages due, and he the Consul told him that the ship was clear and he must go on board and attend to his business. Mr. Bishop on behalf of the accused, and stated that Gwynn had frequently been to his office with the ship's papers, and that the afternoon preceding the steamer's removal wages due, and he the Consul told him that the ship was clear and he must go on board attend to his business. Mr. Bishop on behalf of the accused, and stated that Gwynn applied to him to assist in recovering wages due, and he the Consul told him that the ship was clear and he must go on board attend to his business. Mr. Bishop on behalf of the accused, and that Gwynn applied to him to assist in recovering wages due, and he the Consul told him that the ship was clear and he must go on board and attend to his business. Mr. Bishop on behalf of the accused, and stated that Gwynn had frequently been to his office with the ship's papers, and that to discharge the prisoner. Mr. Pemberton said the case was of far too serious a nature

LEECH RIVER-From a gentleman who at these abasing commentators and recur to His | rived last night from Leech river, we learn that the snow had considerably decreased in some places during the last 24 hours, though it still lay deep on some portions of the trail. Some of the companies were making active preparations for commencing operations. Pitt's pack train had got through.

Thursday, March 30.

FROM ALBERNI.-The Steamer Themes Captain Henderson, with Superintendent Hankin on board, arrived from Alberni last night. The Thames left Alberni Mills on Sanday morning with the bark John Stevenson in tow. At the entrance of the Straits the weather was so bad the hawser parted, and they were obliged to come to anchor in Banfield creek, where they remained till yesterday morning, when they again put to sea,

them on account of having taken part with the Sutlej on her visit to Barclay Sound last summer. The only white people now at Alberni are Mr. and Mrs. George, left in charge of the mills, Mr. Taylor, on the farm, and Mr. Reid, who intends going to Se-shat to engage in cod fishing. The Thames brought eleven passengers, cluding two ladies and their families.

AN EMPTY DOCKET .-- The police calendar yesterday was a blank, there not being a single charge of any sort for investigation. The rarity of the occurence was taken advantage of by the legal gentlemen for the observance of an old custom, and Mr. R. Bishop, at their instigation, presented the magistrate with a pair of white kid gloves. Mr. Pemberton, in accepting the gift, remarked that it was the first presentation of the sort that had been made to him since taking his seat on the bench, and he trusted the opportunity might frequently recur again.

SPRING WEATHER-The first burst of Spring opened upon us yesterday in all its glory. A few such days will instil fresh life into backward vegetation, and be acceptable to the miner as well as the agriculturist. There is every appearance of its having set

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATIVE COUN-CIL-A message was received on the 27th from Governor Seymour laying before the Council a petition from Mr. Alfred Wadding ton praying that he may be allowed to surrender his charter for the construction of a road from Bute Inlet to the Fraser, and that he be reimbursed the outlay incurred upon the undertaking. His Excellency while expressing his sympathy for Mr. Waddington, does not recognise any claim for compensation from the Government. The petition would be considered yesterday. The imprisonment for debt bill was in Select Committee. The Hon Mr. Holbrook gave notice of motion of a resolution concurring in the expression of opinion in the Governor's recent message No. 30, and expressing the thanks of the Council to him for the manner in which he had supported the interests of the colony. The motion was opposed by the Hon Mr. Walkem and Hon. Col. Secretary and was lost. The Hon. Attorney General introduced a bill to prevent the vio-lation of Indian graves. The bill regulating the performances of marriages and the keep ing of records was considered in Committee and passed. His Excellency had assented to the Gold Mining Laws. The Hon. Mr. Walkem will introduce a bill to amend the order of suits and actions. The Indian Liquor bill and Vice Admiralty practice bill were read a third time and passed. SUPREME COURT.

Petition Against the Official Assignee

A petition from Messrs. P. M. Backus and Robert Burnaby. Trade Assignees for the estate of Walter Miles, a bankrupt, was presented to the Chief Justice yesterday, complaining that Wm. Culverwell, the official assignes, had sold certain goods belonging to the estate without an order from the Court, and in direct contravention of the rules of the petitioners an account of the property sold, &c. The petitioners therefore prayed that the said Wm. Culverwell be dismissed from the office of official assignee, and a proper person appointed in his stead.

Mr. Oary, instructed by Mr. Copland, ap-

Mr. Cary, instructed by Mr. Copland, appeared for petitioners, Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Green, for defendant.

Mr. McCreight objected to Mr. Copland's appearing, his being attorney for the bankrupt disqualified him as attorney for the creditors.

Mr. Cary said Mr. Copland had ceased to be attorney for the bankrupt. Besides the petition was equally from the trade assignees and the bankrupt. Mr. Cary proceeded to read the petition, which he said had been served at Mr. Drake's office for detendant. Mr. McCreight said they had never been

Mr. McOreight said they had never been served with the petition. Mr. Drake was not attorney for Mr. Culverwell. Mr. Cary was ready to adjourn the case Mr. McCreight was ready to go on with the

petition that had been served on them.

Mr. Cary said that document was not a petition; it was simple nonsense. He appeared on the petition from the trade as-

Mr. McCreight said he had no doubt the document was simple nonsense; that was just what he intended to show. He would certainly ask, if the case was adjourned, that complainant should pay the coste.

His Honor adjourned the case till to-day week, at two o'clock; costs of the sitting to be

costs in the cause.

BUSH BIFE. WE VILLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST, SIR .- There are some bright moments even in the wilds of the forests, for in this sublunary life atrange characters occasionally congregate. Last evening we had the pleasure of hearing some very intellectual discourses by some of the residents of this thinly populated district of Goldstream. The following subjects were discussed: Phrenology, with illustrations, by Mr. F—d; the Comparative Merits of the Ancient and Modern Poets, by Mr. H. M-s, an annimated discussion on bush cookery, and a number of valuable hints were thrown out, which I shall take great pleasure in placing before your readers in a future letter. Several more gentlemen have volunteered to lecture on different sub

There are two Quartz Companies still working here. The companies are so satisfied with their prospects that they have entered into two more contracts, and there is every sign of their realizing their most sanruine expectations. I would give you furher information only that I am keeping the

expressman waiting.

During the past week there has been no traffic on the road, excepting that 160 Octestials, bound for the mines who brought th them a small quantity

TORIA MOTE. - Our contemporary the Columbian is truly a remarkable instance of the truth of the moral contained in the fable of the man who carried his own faults in a bag behind his back, while those of his neighbors were crammed into a large one in front. The following paragraph in an article on the Report of our Chamber of Commerce comes well from a paper whose systematic and stereotyped abuse of everything connected with this Island, its Government and public men, from the first poriod of its existence, has become a by word. "About two weeks ago a paper emanated from the same body designed for the Imperial eye, and which may be characterised, in a word, as a tissue of gross misrepresentation and falsebood, searcely ex-celled in that respect by the virulent abuse with which the press of the neighboring colony has for some time back attained so unenviable a notoriety."

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE-A marriage is said to be arranged between Captain Keith Fraser, of the 1st Life Guards, and Miss Ward, eldest daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Dudley Ward. A matrimonial alliance is said to be on the tapis between Ferdinand de Rothschild, son of Baron Rothschild of Vienna, and Miss Evelina de Rothschild, youngest and only unmarried daughter of the Baron and Baroness Lionel de Rothschild. Viscount Sudley, eldest son of the Earl of Arran, and the Hon. Edith Jocelyn, second daughter of the Viscountess Jocelyn, will be married about the 23d of February. The marriage of Sir John Sebright, Bart., with Miss Oliver Fitz Patrick, will take place on the 23d of February. Captain Pointes, of the 87th, will be married to Miss Loraine Wilkinson on the 2d of February. Notwithstanding the youth of both parties, it is expected that the marriage of Mr. Cotton and Miss Fletcher, the great heiress, will take place in June next.—Court Journal.

THE NEW GOLD FIELDS IN SOUTH AME-RICA.—Latest advices from the River Plate say: The province of San Juan, where the recent gold discoveries were made, is still the centre of attraction, and hundreds are crossing from Chili to explore the diggings. Experienced miners, however, there are none in the country, and we doubt very much, until we get some from Australia or California, if any very important results will be arrived at.

Hollowar's Pills .- A certain cure for Head Hollowar's Pills.—A certain cure for Headaches, Bile, Loss of Appetite, and Lowness of Spirits.—These Pills can be taken without danger from wet and cold, and require no interruption from business or pleasure. They act mildly on he bowels, strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby they purify he blood, cleanse the skin, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. They affect a truly wonderful change in a debilitated constitution, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove bile, giddiness, headaches, and palpitation of the heart. Plain directions for the use of this medicine, at once as mild and efficacious, are affixed to each box.

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Cod Liver Oil, finest Newfoundland, in quarts, pints, and %-plats.

Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, in quarts, pints and %-pints.

Essences "Ginger and Peppermint," %, 1, a 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles.

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Fluid Extract of Dandelion, in quarts, pints, and %-pints.

Fluid Extract of Dandelion, in K-pints.

Granular Efferves: Carbonate of Iron,
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Granular Efferves: Citrate of Iron and Quinine,
Granular Efferves: Citrate of Magnesia.
Granular Efferves: Citrate of Magnesia.
Granular Efferves: Citrate of Quinine:
Pepsine Wine, %, %, and pints.
Quinine in %, % and 1-oz hermeti vally sealed bots. salad oli, "Finest Lucca," quarta, pints a %-pints seditts, Soda, Ginger Beer, and Lemonade Powders, wrapped in tin foil papers. In boxes.
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L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or yend such imitations and have in: tructed their correspondents in the various parts at the world to advise them of any intringement

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The Invalid's Friend.

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Nervous Disorders.

Whatis more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? Here is one:—Drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, abstain from them altogether; do not take confee—weak tea is preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four of the Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, and avoid the use of alops if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind, strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters

If there is one thing more than another for which hese Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous, and enewing suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand reme by for female complaints, these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required. Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether hey secrets too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the region of the kidneys, these Flihs should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other means have failed. Stomach out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, cocasioned either by intemperanse or improper diet. They reach the liver, and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in easier of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Bronchitis, Diptheria, Coughs and Colds Brenchitts. Diptheria, Coughs and Colds.

No fiscases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the reapiratory organs. The first symptoms of disordered action may always be removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of the blood, relieve the overgorged veins, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the windpips and lungs to perform their functions with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities and thus fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and other pulmonary complaints.

Debilitated Constitutions In cases of debitity, languor, and nervousness, generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits and bring back the frame to its pristine health and

Biliqueness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and Lowness of Spirits.

These Pills effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove excess of bile and overcome giddiness, headache and palpitation of the heart.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the

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ithma lious Com-	Dysentery Erysipelas	Liver Com-	Symptom Tic-Doulon
plaints otches on	Female Irre-		Tumoure
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	kinds Fits	Retention of	Venereal A
nstipation	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Worms of
of Bowels	Indigestion Indiam-	Stone and	Weakness,
tion	mation	Gravel	ever caus
ebility Sold at th	e establishme	nt of PROPE	SOR HOLL

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larger sizes.

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more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the

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House met at 3. ent. Messrs. DeC. Diekson; Southgate FIRST The bill for De

down from the Le

read a first time ; a DeCosmos' Homest by the hon. membe and ordered to be LIE Mr. DeCosmos' b

chanics and others reading.

The hon. mover was to afford greate artizans and suppli up buildings, &c. T for the rights of ow

Mr. Dennes seco Dr. Tolmie ask made to secure pa person putting up orkmen. Mr. DeCosmos

secured by first n The bill was rea BIRTHS, MAR

Dr. Powell mov this bill which he ment on his part the prevention of valuable statistics. would tend to af by compelling cle provisions for reg were also very ne as he could trace, proportion: in the '61. 73; in '62, 88 and up to March, Mr. DeCosmos read a second tin ndt REPRES

Mr. Dennes sec second time and TEI Mr. Southgate letter from Get of the Company extended for thre hoped by that tin ernment would stood. - and The considerat

Mr. M'Clure m

a bill regulating t

couver Island.

MUNIN Dr. Dickson i Committee on th he agricultural i

The motion w er appointed Dr Mr. Cochrane.

The Speaker consideration of SIMPRI Mr. Dennes s This bill wil Wednesday ne

INC The House v Incorporation I The bill was ing the bounda Dr. Helmcke as they at pres of the city.
Dr. Tolmie, i

from some thirt side of the pre they be not inc city. As certa advocates of lo they would giv from the people Dr. Dickson ion from a pur

Bay, praying the city limits, already expended through pared to exper vish to be fore Mr. Southga retain the thi West and lea lated districts advocated the

Mr. M'Clure people still the portions of the ruled for the g who signed the at the same t fused to acknown many influen petition, and and the Corp as political n ence of a p city having The most eff dents of any bring them this benefit

> Dr. Tolmie knew best w Corporation perfectly une cluded in the see any sen them again.

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ul than a breaking down of the be excitable or nervous in a t distressing, for where can a Here is one:—Drink but little ts, or far better, abstain from o not take coffee—weak tea is he fresh air you can; take three very night; eat plenty of selids, alops If these golden rules are be happy in mind, strong in u have any nerves.

rs and Daughters ig more than another for which nous, it is their purifying proeir power of cleaning the blood and removing dangerous, and recretions. Universally adoptreme ly for female complaints, in never weaken the system, and what is required.

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Tomowe Venereal A:-

Jaundice Sec.
Liver Complaints Time Lumbage Piles Tan
Rheumatism Ulice Refeation of Ven
Urine Scrofula, or We

Urine Scrofula, or King's Evil Sore Throat Stone and Gravel

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V.J. by towng 159

or Military Purposes.

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reading.

The hon, mover said the object of this bill was to afford greater protection to mechanics, artizans and suppliers of material in putting up buildings, &c. The bill also provided fully for the rights of owners as against lessees. rs of the Kidneys.

Mr. Dennes seconded.

Dr. Tolmie asked if any provision were made to secure parties lending money to the person putting up the house as against the

Tuesday, April 4, 1865.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Monday, March 26th.

Mr. DeCosmos said the money could be secured by first mortgage prior to the con-

proportion: in the year 1860, deaths, 27; in '61, 73; in '62, 88; in '63, 108; in '64, 102; and up to March, 1865, 35.

Mr. DeCosmos seconded, and the bill was read a second time.

REPRESENTATION BILL, SOLEDOS

Mr. M'Clure moved the second reading of a bill regulating the representation of Van-couver Island.

Mr. Dennes seconded and the bill was read a second time and sent to Committee.

TELEGRAPH BILL. sebaut awa

Mr. Southgate stated that he had received a letter from Gen. Williams, the President of the Company asking that the time be extended for three or four months, as he hoped by that time that the Imperial Government would consent to the bill as it

The consideration of the bill was postponed. of Linear no alle MUNIMPROVED LANDS.

Dr. Dickson introduced his motion for s

definition of Rescriptions of Rescription of Rescri

Mr. De Cosmos was really surprised to hear hon, gentlemen advocate such a boundary as this (helding up a map of the present city limits). The boundary was the most remarkable of any one ever proposed by any number of sans men he could well imagine. If the hon, member for Metchosin had proposed some regular boundaries, even on a more contracted scale, he would not have been so surprised as to the argument for local self government. He always was in favor of that, and would therefore wish to bring these petitioning gentless. The Weekly Colonist. House met at 3.15 p. m. Members present. Messrs. DeCosmos, McClure, Tolmie, Diekson, Southgate, Bayley, Dennes, Powell. The bill for Declaration of Titles came down from the Legislative Council and was read a first time; also the Postal Bill. Mr. DeCosmos' Homestead bill was introduced by the hon. member and read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Always was in favor of that, and would therefore wish to bring these petitioning gentlemen within the boundaries to teach them the principles of self government. He could easily find many gentlemen even in the heart of the city who would object to be included in the Corporation, and with much better reason, because they could say that the streets were all made through their property, and the suburbs might make their own streets.

The clause was solely caused by the petition placed in his hands.

Dr. Tolmie wished to state that his opposition to the proposed boundaries was caused in the Could the proposed boundaries was caused solely by his sense of right.

The clause was here put, the bon. Speaker pairing off with Dr. Powell, who had left the House, and the votes stood as follows:

Ayes—De Cosmos, M'Clure, and South-gate (3).

The rate of tay imposed by the new bill was Mr. DeCosmos' bill to secure liens to me-chanics and others came up for a second The rate of tax imposed by the new bill was very low indeed, and would not fall oppressively on any one. As to these petitioners who had spent private moneys on their property, the bill contained a provision enabling

perty, the bill contained a provision enabling them to tax themselves to improve their property. He was astonished to hear any legistiator advocate such a boundary, and thought the petitioners should have been ashamed to put their names to such documents perpetrating a manifest injustice.

Dr. Helmcken was really so sick and so tired of this Incorporation Bill that he could hardly bring himself to allude to it at all. House met at 3:1 Had he had any idea that it would pass he might have brought in some amendments. The bill was read a second time.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Dr. Powell moved the second reading of this bill which he thought required no argument on his part to shew its value both for the prevention of crime and the precuring of valuable statistics. As to marriages the bill would tend to afford facilities for marriage by compelling clergymen to register. The provisions for registering births and deaths were also very necessary. The deaths so far as he could trace, had been in the following proportion: in the year 1860, deaths, 27; in 161. The course has been to the people, in the could be sent to the people, in the course had be not wish to be incorporated, the following proportion: in the year 1860, deaths, 27; in 161. The course had been in the following proportion: in the year 1860, deaths, 27; in 161. The course had been in the following proportion: in the year 1860, deaths, 27; in 161. The course had been in the following proportion: in the year 1860, deaths, 27; in 161. The course had been in the following proportion: in the year 1860, deaths, 27; in 161. The course had no right whatever to force it is not the people in the bill be sent to the people, in the course had no right whatever to force it is not the people in the bill be sent to the people, in the course had no right whatever to force it is not the people in the might have brought in some amendments, but he had hoped it would have been thrown out by the House long ago. The hon gentleman might be ashamed of such petitions as those before the House, but he was member for Victoria city, and of course he sought to curry favour with his constituents. But if the people did not wish to be incorporated, the people did not wish to be incorporate The House had no right whatever to force it on them. Now he would propose that if this ridiculous bill should by any means pass the House, that the bill be sent to the people, so that they might see what an absurd and ridiculous bill it was. The hon, junior member for the city said that if the people outside were included there would be a more respectable Council. Well, there was, no doubt, room for improvement on that head (a laugh). Another here member had said the superhan Another hen, member had said the suburban residents did not contribute to support the city roads. The people of the district al-ready paid for their own roads, and much higher than people in the city (hear hear). Now this splendid bill, that was to make Victoria flourish like a green bay tree, actually enabled the city to raise the enormous sum of \$25,000! How far this large revenue sum of \$25,000! How far this large revenue would go to make the necessary and much asked for improvements he would leave the House to guess. All he would say was that if the Corporation could raise \$25,000 they would not stop at that sum. As to incorporation itself, what with the intense objection of the residents adjoining the present city limits to being incorporated, and the intense diagnat of a great many in the city at the present bill, he thought the sooner the bill was not away out of sight the better. He

Mr. De Cosmos maintained that the bill had always been treated as a public bill, and if by the standing orders of the House it were made a private one, why did not the hon-Speaker declare it so when the bill came

Noes — Bayley, Tolmie, and Dickson

The Chairman (Mr. Dennes) said, looking to the arguments brought up, and to the petitions before the House, he must give his casting vote against the proposed clause.

The Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned till to-morrow (Tuesday.)

Tuesday, March 28.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present

Messrs. DeCosmos, M. Clare, Tolmie, Dickson, Carswell, Bayley, Dennes.

perhaps rather inopportune at present, owing to the proposed union with British Columbia. He found on consultation with some of the eading men in the community that they entertained this view, therefore he would ask leave to withdraw the metion. Leave

BANKERS' LICENCE. Mr. DeCosmos gave notice of motion for levying a license of \$1000 on Bankers.

- AUCTION EERS' LICENSE. Mr. M'Clure gave notice of motion to refuce the license of auctioneers to \$100. AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE.

Mr. Cochrane introduced his motion for a tax of 2% per cent on all auction sales of Real Estate. The same arguments were valid in this case that were used in favor of taxing sales of merchandise. In fact the

anything.

Mr. M'Clure had great pleasure in supporting the motion. He thought it would more than anything else do away with bogus sales, which had done so much to assist in creating the present duliness in real estate by unduly inflating the price of propagate.

Dr. Dickson introduced his motion for a Committee on the best means of promoting the agricultural interests of the colony. He had nothing further to say on the subject: he had nothing further to say on the subject: he had nothing further to say on the subject: he had nothing further to say on the subject: he had such a losthing for the bill that he was known that he tax was collected on bother formation of the subject of the colony. Mr. M. Clure said the hon. Speaker objected to the incorporation of the city because the best mode of settling this very important description of reasoning certainly. Now he are description of reasoning certainly. Now he had such a losthing it the bill was a bad one, and that therefore the extension of limits was wrong. A queer description of reasoning certainly. Now he had such a lost in the best mode of settling this very important description of reasoning certainly. Now he had such a lost in the best mode of settling this very important description of reasoning certainly. Now he had such a lost hing for the bill that he best mode of settling this very important description of reasoning certainly. Now he had nothing whatput up every day, and knocked down at fictions prices, so as to sell the remaining lots at real prices. This was done commonly both in sales of merchandise and real estate.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members presented.

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Mr. De Cosmos maintained that the bill had always been treated as a public bill, and if by the standing orders of the House it were made a private one, why did not the hon. Speaker declare it so when the bill came up.

Dr. Helmcken—I have stated so a dozen times.

Mr. De Cosmos believed it arose from a man out in Illinois, named Bogus, who made counterfeit coin (Laughter.)

Dr. Tolmie agreed with the hon: gentleman who had preceded him as to the importance of inducing people to invest in real estate. There were other members who now advocated this 2½ per cent. tax who had president to the boundaries was solely caused by the petition placed in his hands.

Dr. Tolmie wished to state that his opposition to the proposed boundaries was caused argument in anything the hon, gentlemen

Mr. M'Clure could not see the slightest argument in anything the hon, gentlemen opposite had said. It is true the senior member for Victoria, in his extensive commercial knowledge, had urged that as fictitious sales took place in other parts of the world they should not be discouraged here. He (Mr. M'Clure) was however of opinion that it was the duty of the House to discourage what was wrong, and he was sure no hon. gentled man would have the hardihood to say that

striving to overcome impossible obstacles. He did not wish to become a universal regenerator—to be continually cutting and

ways and means.

The House went into Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Bayley in the chair.

STAMP TAX.

Dr. Tolmie asked leave to withdraw his motion for a stamp tax on writings and deeds, not that he doubted its justice, but it was perhaps rather inopportune at present owing who occupied a room 10 feet seneral and here. pense of various kinds, and real estate agents, who occupied a room 10 feet square, and had no expenses whatever, he could not see it.

Dr. Dickson had listened patiently to the arguments on both sides of the question, and had come to the conclusion that the trnth lay between them. He would, therefore, move that the tax be 1½ per cent.

Mr. De Cosmos said the real question was, are we disposed to lay a tax on sales of real estate for the purposes of revenue or not?

(Hear, hear.)

(Hear, hear.)
Dr. Tolmie said it was indisputable that

Dr. Tolmie said it was indisputable that land was already taxed too highly. (Hear, hear.) It now paid heavier taxes than commerce, and he did not see why the taxes should be increased.

Dr. Helmcken said the reason of the tax on land was to preserve the balance of power. Increased trades licenses had been

power. Increased trades licenses had been levied, and taxes must be put on land in proportion. The money must be raised to pay for the improvements to be carried on.

The one-balf per cent. motion was put against the 1½ per cent., and lost.

Ayes—Helmcken, Tolmie, and De Ces—

Noes-M'Clure, Dickson, Cochrane, and

The 12 per cent, was then put against the

The 12 per cent. was then put against the 21 per cent, and lost.

The original motion for 21 per cent tax was then put, and also lost.

Ayes—M'Clure. Cochrane, and Dennes.

Moss—Helmcken, Tolmie, Dickson, and De Cosmos.

gress, and the House adjourned till to-morrow (Wednesday), when the Imprison-ment for Debt Bill, School Bill, and the Cor-

the similar of the state of the control of the cont

Dr. Helmoken—What's the meaning of debtor by being arrested. Again, a debtor bogus?"

Mr. De Cosmos believed it arose from a for 28 days before he could get his final discharge. This his bill proposed to remedy. These were the leading features of the bill, and having seen so much himself of the injurious workings of the present law, he would ask the House to pass the bill now

would ask the House to pass the bill now before them.

Mr. De Cosmos said the first clause, providing for preventing a person from leaving the colony was, under the present state of the colony, perhaps unnecessary. As to clause 5, he disagreed with it altogether. The real and only object of the law was to obtain all the assets of the debtor.

Mr. Dennes said the hon. gentleman evidently did not know anything about law whatever. (Laughter.) He would, however, give him a lesson before he left the House. A creditor might seize a man'a goods or his person, but if he took the man first he could not touch the goods.

Dr. Helmcken—What about realty?

Mr. Dennes said real estate could be seized.

Mr. Dennes said real estate could be seized by writ of relegit; and sold to satisfy the

by writ of relegit; and sold to satisfy the creditors.

Mr. De Cosmos was sorry to differ from his hon, and learned friend, but he must inform him that under the present law realty could not be sold in the manner he had stated.

Mr. Dennes—Well, well! after that I'll sit down; I won't say another word (laughter).

Mr. DeCosmos fully approved of the principle of the bill. He did not believe it was wight to incate a man for debt, because

right to incarcerate a man for debt, because he did not believe debt to be a crime. All the law should require was to obtain all the assets of the debtor and give them up to the

oreditor.

Dr. Helmcken said he did not believe that

oreditor.

Dr. Helmcken said he did not believe that imprisonment for debt could be done without in this mercantile colony. It must exist. He did not think the fault lay in our present law but in the facilities it afforded for false swearing. Of course he only alluded to imprisonment in case of fraud (hear, hear).

Mr. Dennes did not object to imprisonment for debt generally, but he did object to people from a foreign country being imprisoned under English law on entering the colony.

Mr. M'Clure said the inhabitants of the colony had been certainly greatly indebted to the hon, member for Salt Spring Island for introducing, so urgent a measure as this. The law was necessary, not only for preserving the liberty of the subject, but for removing the objections entertained by many people in California and elsewhere to come to this colony. Ever since 1858 Vancouver Island had been nothing more than a debtor's gaol for the neighboring States. (Hear, hear.) He agreed with the hon. Speaker that the only grounds far imprisonment for debt should be for fraud, or attempting to commit fraud. Whatever arguments might be brought forward in old and stable communities for imprisonment for debt, here the barbarity was out of all question. The vocations of the people in California, and in these colonies were, from the very nature of things—the dependence on mining pursuits—intensely speculative—men were rich to-day, and poor to-morrow; it was, therefore, a grave injury to enterprise and energy, and a gross injustice to the individual, to put him in prison because he could not pay at the time his liabilities. There were some modifications he would fire to see made in the measure before the House, which he would propose in committee.

Mr. Bayley asked the hon, mover what pose in committee

Mr. Bayley asked the hon, mover what course he proposed to adopt in regard to British Columbia?

Mr. Dennes said he did not intend to prevent creditors from recovering debts in British Columbia, or vice versa. What he insisted on was that debts contracted in foreign countries should not be recoverable here at all. (Oh, oh!) He had seen the evil workings of the present system for years here, and he was convinced of the necessity of this course.

Dr. Helmcken asked if he understood his hon, and learned friend to advocate that persons coming from fereign countries should be freed from their debts on arriving here!

(Laughter)

Mr. Dennes maintained that debts contracted in foreign countries should not be recoverable here; this, however, was not in the bill.

port frograms. Lost before the bear saw life between the bull was reported favorable view of the bear as the bear

referred to a Committee of the formal terms of the title measure about the School Bill lade. He objected extrongest manner to the treatment the School Bill lade received at at the if the Uppar House, but rather than a should be thrown back souther to the treatment in School Bill lade received at the if the Uppar House, but rather than a should be thrown back souther to the title of the Uppar House, but rather than a should be thrown back souther to the Uppar House, but rather than a should be thrown back souther to the behowerer, some medications might is in committee that would make to be however, some medications might is in committee that would make to be the sension closed source force would be to amagnants both Chambers, and asve the public time as well as the retion of the Legislature. So far as a link set of education was concepted at was saily digraceful that the colony should a beek kept for years in its present negative to the colony. He regreted that the same that the color should a beek kept for years in its present negative to the colors, the regreted that the same had a second of instruction, as dispersion, the neglect was grace to the colors, the regreted that the same had a second of instruction, as the speed non-map that the same had a second of instruction, as the speed non-map that the same had a second of instruction, as clause the proper that the same had been the force of the same and the same had been the same had been the same that the colors had been the same that the colors had been the same that the same that the same that the colors had been the same that the colors had been the same that the same t

esed. Now they come up again to say oy cannot make a living. The fact was e were too few vessels coming here to export three pilots. He believed the pilots should be regular pind Government officers, and was satisfied that one pilot was quite

Mr. DeCosmos—No, no. Dr. Helmoken maintained his view of the or. Helmoken maintained his view of the case. If three pilots can't make a living let two of them resign and go to something else. It was folly to think of levying increased pilot dues because there were lewer vessels coming here. He was prepared to go as far as this with other hon. members, that was, to

make the pilots Government officers.

Dr. Dickson argued in favor of some measure of relief for the pilots, although he thought the pilotage on vessels should be

kept as low as possible.

Mr. M'Cline thought all vessels, steamers or not, coming from foreign ports should pay pilotage. He did not see why the California steamers should be exempted. Even if we had to pay it back in increased mail subsidies that should not alter the principle of the thing. The Law Courts of California had thing. The Law Courts of California had recently decided that steamers coming into San Francisco were liable to pay pilotage, and arrears for a number of years back for half pilotage were obliged to be paid to the pilots. He could not agree with the hon. Speaker that pilots should be Government officers. The general habit of officials, at least of such as we had been afflicted with here in former times, was to do as little as here in former times, was to do as little as possible for their salary. There was nothing like making it the interest of an individual to work. As to lessening the number he thought that would be very anwise. We might at present not have work for three pilots, but we had work for them in times past, and it was just possible that before the lapse of many months we should have plenty of work for them again. Any mining excitement in either colony would probably make even an addition necessary. Under any circumstances he thought three was as small

a number as we could have.

blame of the non-working of the Pilot Act was the negligence of the commissioners (Hear, hear.). As to one pilot being enough he disagreed wholly with the hon. Speaker. he disagreed wholly with the hon. Speaker. In justice, to insurance companies, and to those sending valuable ships and cargoes here, it was our duty as a mercantile community to provide an efficient pilot service; and that was utterly impossible with one pilot. One pilot was required to attend to outward-bound vessels, another to inward-bound vessels, and a third to attend to Namaime and other matters about the port. The expense of keeping a pilot-boat also would be the same for one pilot as for three. The great complaint against this port was that vessels so often got ashore, and we should endeavour by all means to obviate this reendeavour by all means to obviate this re-proach. As to making pilots Government officers, it might, perhaps, work tolerably well, but he agreed with his hon. colleague the services would not be so faithfully rendered as if they were paid by fees—a system which was adopted by almost all civilised nations. He thought the best course this session would be to modify the present bill to suit the case, to make the Commission-

Mr. De Cosmos urged that the whole of the

bill to suit the case, to make the Commissioners do their duty, and to make provisions for pilot statistics, so that next session the House might be prepared to take up the question.

Dr. Helmeken did not believe that three pilots were necessary. Two were certainly quite enough. He was of opinion that paying them a fixed salary would make them more industrious. It as the hon, member for Victoria argued, the pilots were necessary for the member in the proporties of the circumstance. should help to pay for it, and perhaps it would be well if the pilots cannot make a living from their fees, to make it up to them from the general revenue. He did not think this so good a way as by fixed salaries, but in the present case perhaps the former course would be better. This whole pilot difficulty, as well as the dredger, was only another instance of the folly of building the city here instead of

at Esquimalt.

Mr. Bayley spoke on the necessity of keeping down the rates of pilotage on vessels in the present state of affairs, although he did not wish to see the pilots insufficiently paid. He thought the consideration of the question had better be postponed.

Dr. Dickson moved that the committee re-

port progress. Lost.
Mr. DeCosmos' amendments were passed

as follows: as follows:

1.—That all vessels of fifty tens and upwards from any port other than the ports of Vancouver Island and British Columbia shall pay pilotage as provided by the Pilot Act,

2.—That no clearance he granted by the Harbormaster to any vessel subject to pilotage except on showing a receipt for pilotage inwards and outwards.

3.—That all sections or parts of sections of the Pilot Act, 1864, contrary to the above, be repealed.

4—That a bill be ordered to carry out the

above provisions, INCORPORATION BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of this bill in Committee, Mr. Bayley in the chair.

Clause 4, providing for five wards was amended to three, as in the old bill, and

Clause 14, regulating the number of Councillors, was amended in accordance with the previous clause and passed; also, clauses 16, 51 and 64, which had been left over.

The Committee then rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned till tomorrow (Thursday), when Ways and Means will the the order of the day.

Thursday, March 30th. Honse met at 3:15 p.m. Members present —Mesera, De Cosmos, Franklin, M'Clure, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Burnaby, Donnes, Cechrane, Bayley.

SUPPLEMENTARY PSTIMATES.

The Speaker read the following comme-mication from His Excellency the Governor, enclosing the tollowing letter from the Acting Colonial Secretary, in regard to the sums truck out, and sending down the additional atimates required for the Government.

Victoria, 30th March, 1865.
To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly;

GENTLEMEN. D HIT THE I have the honor to transmit for the infor-

I propose for the information of Your Excellency to comment upon the sums actually voted as compared with the sums proposed in the Estimates presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 13th January, 1865, and which were passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 24th instant, and by the Legislative Council this day. I shall submit to Your Excellency that the additional estimates herewith be proposed for the consideration of the Legislature, indicating in the course of the following remarks such items as the exigencies of the Public Service appear to me to render absolutely necessary. to render absolutely necessary.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

1. Legislative Assembly—Under this head the sums of \$1,000 for furniture and fittings,

and of \$1,000 for library, purchase of books, &c., have been struck out.

2. Colonial Secretary—The sum of \$2,500 for stationery has been reduced to \$2,000, the sum of \$1,000 for postage for the Public Departments. Departments has been struck out and \$5,000 proposed for printing for Public Departments, including Acts of the Legislature has been reduced to \$4,000. I do not suggest that either these sums should be restored, remarking only that the first and third as proposed will probably be exceeded in the second state of the second s in the actual expenditure which cannot be curtailed without bringing the Public Service to a stand still. The sum proposed for post-age was submitted simply to correspond with a like amount included in the estimated revenue of the year, in order that the post office revenue might be credited with the amount which it might justly claim. No saving whatever has been effected by striking

8. Treasurer.—Under this head the salary of the Treasurer, \$2,910 has been struck out, the result of which, under existing circumstances, will be simply to leave the colony without an officer to collect the revenue or a medium for the discharge of its liabilities. Under this head, also, the sums of \$600 and \$750 tor clerical assistance and tor advertising and netty expenses have here reduced. tising and petty expenses have been reduced to \$250 and \$400 respectively. These sums were proposed to meet the necessary expenses of the assessment of taxes and correspond

5. Surveyor General.—Under this head the salaries of the Surveyor General, \$2.425, and of the Land Recorder at Cowichan, \$600 have been struck out. I include these sums in the additional estimates.

sl.940 to \$500; a sum of \$1,460 for two letter carriers has been struck out, and a sum of \$435, each for Postmasters at Esquimalt and Sooke mines have been struck out. At Esquimalt, the rendezvous of H.M., ships and the place of arrival and departure of the mail steamers and the most important ships ping, the need of a resident Postmaster appears too evident to require comment, and in like manner at the Sooke mines where a considerable population will intall probability be \$1500 for the purchase and \$1500 for adsiderable population will in all probability be slocated. Without such officers due order and regularity and accommodation to the public naime, and \$1000 for plastering Race Bocks.

sums have been struck out, viz: Messenger and office-keeper, Suprems Court, \$600; Urown Solicitor, \$1500; Stipendiary Magistrate, Sooke, \$1700; Clerk to ditto, \$485; and Stipendiary Magistrates at Comox and Cowichan, \$1700 each. I may observe with reference to the sums proposed for the Attorney General and Crown Solicitor, that the amounts to be paid for services proposed to be covered by salaries will in all probability be exceeded by the fees payable therefor, and that while the salaries have been reduced and struck out respectively, no provision whatever has been made for the payment of fees in lieu. In reference to the wision whatever has been made for the pay.
ment of fees in lieu. In reference to the
messenger and office-keeper of the Supreme
Court, there are now no means of paying for
the cleansing and charge of the building in
which both the Supreme Court and Legislative Council hold their sittings. With
reference to the Stipendiary Magistrate,
Sooke, his time will be chiefly taken up in

100 cost of a oringe over the Managing Arrive
available. Numerous and urgent applications have been made for the construction
of this road.

17. Miscellaneous Services— Under this
head the amount proposed for the Victoria
Fire Department has been reduced by
\$1,000.

mation and consideration of the House of Assembly the copy of a letter addressed to me by the Acting Colonial Socretary on the antipolary the Acting Colonial Socretary on the appliect of the annual estimates for 1865, lately passed by the Legislature together with an estimate of additional sums required to defray the expenses of the Colonial Government for the same year.

I concur generally in the views of this district, a clert becomes the further and the further and the further and the first the first the first the first the lateral Government for the construction of the Colonial Government for the same year.

I concur generally in the views of this district, a clert becomes the careful consideration of the Colonial Government for the same year.

I concur generally in the views of this district, a clert becomes the further and of the molety of the amount advanced by the careful consideration of the Legislative data to design importance. They are required for the maintenance of peace and gards the first the Imperial Government has made a gift to the colony of one half of the district, a clert becomes the further and the further and the further and the further and the first the lateral government has made a gift to the colony of one half of the district, and of the molety of the amount advanced by the despatches, and of daily increasing importance. They are required for the maintenance of peace and gards the first the Imperial Government has made a gift to the colony of one half of the daily increasing importance is the control of the colony of one half of the daily increasing importance is the control of the colony of one half of the daily increasing importance is the control of the colony of one half of the daily increasing importance is the imperial Government has made a gift to the colony of one half of the daily increasing importance. They are required for the maintenance of peace and gards the first the Imperial Government has made a gift to the colony of one half of the colony of the molety of the amount as will make up the votes to the sums originally proposed, and including a provision for the present incumbent of the office of Chief Justice.

10. Police Establishment .- Under this head the sums of \$1940 and \$1200 proposed for a Superintendent and Inspector have been reduced to the one sum of \$2900 for both offices combined. This would practically have the effect of depriving the colony of an office of obvious utility between the superintendent and the subordinate officers of the force. I therefore place on the additional estimates a sum of \$1140, which, with the sum already voted, will be sufficient to make up the salary of \$1200 for an Inspector. A sum of \$1277 50 proposed for two mounted con-stables has been struck out, but no corresponding provision has been made for the inevitable hire of horses, which are frequently required for the police service. A sum of \$750 proposed for extra constables has also been struck out, the want of which may at any time in cases of emergency, which that sum was intended to meet, seriously cripple the force.

11. Volunteers .- The total sum of \$2540 proposed to be voted for the Volunteers has peen reduced to \$1000.

EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS. 12. Police.-Under this head various reductions have been made in the proposed estimate for clothing, purchase of

forage, saddlery, &c., shoeing, &c., and arms, amounting in the whole to \$2000.

13. Transport—Under this head reductions have been made to the amount of \$750.

14. Conveyance of Mails.—Under this head the amount of \$750. head the amount proposed has been reduced by \$17,721. The first reduction is the substitution of a vote of \$9,000 for the conveyance of mails between this colony and San Francisco, in place of \$25,000 for the conveyance, generally of mails between the Colony and England—one of the most urgent wants of the colony. The improvement of the postal service with England has thus been indefinitely postponed. The sums also of \$1371 and \$1000 for the conveyance of mails to Esquimalt and the Sooke mines, reto sums voted for 1864, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,600. I proposed, therefore, to include in the additional estimates the sums of \$350 and \$350, and also \$2,910 for the salary of the Treasurer.

spectively, have been reduced to \$350 and \$300—sums wholly inadequate for the wants of the population, and affording a minimum of accommodation to the public. I would also remark that the reasonable expension that the amount of postage collected contact. spectively, have been reduced to \$350 and the salary of the Treasurer.

4. Auditor.—Under the head of Auditor quent on the proposed increased facilities for the snm of \$1,940 and \$1,000 for the salaries of as Auditor and a Clerk have been reduced to a single amount of \$1,200 for auditing the public accounts, an amount with which it is whelly impossible to carry out efficiently the amounts of the reductions in these two astances in the additional estimates.

15 - Works and Buildings .- Under this head a vote has been inserted of \$50,000 for a residence for the Governor. The following have been struck out under this head: Police have been struck out. I include these sums in the additional estimates.

6. Harbor Master,—Under this head the proposed salaries of the Harbor Master, \$250, have been struck out under this head. Pelice Stables, Victoria, \$250; School House, Namium of St. 400 for both. I submit in the additional estimates further sums of \$100 for the Harbor Master and \$250 for the Shipping Master, who will not necessarily be one and the same person.

7. Lighthouses,—The salary of the second Commissioner and Secretary is reduced from \$750 to \$500. This reduction will probably be exceeded by the amount of the travelling expenses of the Secretary in lieu of an allow ance for which the salary was proposed to be raised by \$250.

8. Post Office.—Under this head the salary of the Poel Master has been reduced from \$1.90 to \$500; a sum of \$1.460 for two letter carriers has been struck out, and a sum of \$485, each for Poel masters at Esquimsti.

8. Post Office.—Under this head the salary of the second of \$1.90 to \$500; a sum of \$1.460 for two letter carriers has been struck out, and a sum of \$485, each for Poel masters at Esquimsti.

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8. Post Office of the School house, \$1000; and \$1000; and \$1000 to \$1000

regularity and accommodation to the public in the conveyance of mailemannot be expected. I propose in the additional estimates a sum of \$4.40 for the Postmaster, and two sums of \$485 for Postmaster at Esquimalt and Sooke mines.

9. Judicial Establishment.—The salary for the Unief Justice is practically omitted, the salary voted being intended for a successor to the present incumbent of that office. The salary of \$2910 for the Attorney General has been reduced to \$1455, while the following sums have been struck out, viz: Messanger and office-keeper, Supreme Court, \$600; Crown Solicitor. \$1500: Stipendiary Magis. give no less than 17 farmers in that district who have at present to make a circuit of from 14 to 16 miles an easy means of conveying their produce to Nanaimo over a distance of from 6 to eight miles only. In the event of this vote being passed the Vancouver Island Coat and Land Company have liberally offered to make that portion of the read which would pass through their property adjacent to Nanaimo, a distance of upwards of three miles, at their own expense. The proposed amount, \$3,150 will include the cost of a bridge over the Nanaimo River which will be required to make the road.

The Speaker said the total amount was \$82,441 15 (sensation).

The Speaker read the following communication from the Eventual Secretary's letter was read with emphasis by the Speaker, and was received with frequent laughter by the House.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the documents be printed and supplied to the members.

The Speaker said the House could get copies of them from the papers, and save the cost of printing (laughter).

Mr. Burnaby asked the amount of the supplementary estimates.

The Speaker said the total amount was secretary seriors by the Mouse.

The Speaker said the House copies of printing (laughter).

The Speaker said the total amount was secretary seriors by the Speaker, and was received with frequent laughter by the House.

The Speaker said the House copies of printing (laughter).

The Speaker said the total amount was secretary seriors by the Speaker, and was received with frequent laughter by the House.

The Speaker said the House copies of printing (laughter).

The Speaker said the total amount was secretary seriors by the Speaker said the documents to printing (laughter).

The Speaker said the total amount was secretary seriors by the supplementary seriors

advance this sum on condition that one moiety of it shall be repaid by the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia jointly." That sum was altimately swelled up to the actual expenditure of £12,493 19 9, advanced by the Imperial Government on the same condition. I propose both these sums on the additional estimates.

19. Immigration—Under this head the amount proposed has been reduced by

20. Indians-Under this head the amount

proposed has been reduced by \$1500. I have only in conclusion to submit the additional estimates in which I have set down the sums above enumerated for the approval of Your Excellency, with the single remark that I believe if voted they will materially conduce to the development and well being of the celony and its inhabitants. I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) HENRY WAKEFORD,

Acting Colonial Secretary. ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE (ADDITIONAL) 1865. Abstract of Additional Sums required to defray the expenses of the Colonial Government of Vancouver Island for the year from 1st January to 31st December, 1865.

Establishments, \$22,855; office contingencies, 700—23,555 00. Conveyance of mails, 1,721 00; works and buildings, 4,800; roads, streets and bridges, 3,150; reimbursements, 49,215 15. Total, \$82,441 15.

HENRY WAKEFORD,
Acting Colonial Secretary. ESTABLISHMENTS,

Civil—Treasurer, \$2,910 00; contingencies, extra clerical assistance, 350 00; advertising and petty expenses, 350 00; total Treasurer, 3,610 00.

Surveyor General—\$2,425 00; Land Recorder at Cowiehan, 600 00; total Surveyor General, 3,025 00. Harbor Master, \$100 00: shipping master and officer to carry out Passengers and Merchants Shipping Acts, 250 00; total, 350 00.

Post Office—Salaries—Postmaster, \$1,440; do Esquimalt, 485 00; do Sooke, 485 00; total Postmaster, 2,410 00. ESTABLISHMENTS JUDICIAL.

Salaries—Chief Justice, \$3,800; Messanger and office keeper Supreme Court, 600 00; Attorney General, 1,465 00; Crown Solicitor, 1,500 00; Stipendiary Magistrate, Sooke, 1,700; Clerk to do., 485 00; Stipendiary Magistrate and Protector of Indians, Contos, 1,700; Do. do. Cowichan, 1,700; Total Judicial, 13,020 00.

900	Fixed Office Total	ě
	Civil Establishment—	l
ğ	Treasurer \$2,910 \$700 \$3,610 Surveyor General 3,025	l
	Harbor Master 350	l
000000	Post Office 2.410	B
ğ	Judicial Establish- ment 13.020 13.020	ĕ
8	Police Establishment 1,140 13,020	
ŝ	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	8
8	Total Establishm'ts, \$22,855 \$700 \$23,565	8
8	CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.	R
8	Between Victoria and Esquimalt	8
1	LORW - DESERVE Y a se out did her w	
1	Total Conveyance of Mails \$1721 00	Ö

BEIMBURSEMENTS.

Reimbursements of half of moiety of
£12,493 19. 9d, advanced by the Imperial Government for the erection of
Lighthouses in Fuca Straits and at Esquimalt Harbour. \$15148 95
Reimbursements to Crown Revenues of
Moneys applied to general purposes 34066 20

Total Reimbursements.......\$49215 15
ammary of the foregoing Estimates, showing the
total charge for each Department, so far as
the same can be apportioned. CESTABLISHMENTS, IS 1916.

Civil —Treasurer, \$3,610; Surveyor - General, \$3,025; Harbout Master, \$350; Post Office, 2,410; Conveyance of Mails, \$1,721; total Post Office, \$4,131.

Judicial—\$13,020; Police, \$1,140; Works and Buildings, \$4,800; Roads, Streets, and Bridges, \$3,150; reimoursements, \$49,215 16.

Total—Establishments, \$23,556; Conveyance of Mails, \$1,721; Works and Buildings, 4,800; Roads, Streets, and Bridges, \$3,150; Reimbursements, \$49,215 16; grand total, \$52,441 15.

HENRY WAKEFORD,

Asting Colonial Secretary.

The Colonial Secretary's letter was read with emphasis by the Speaker, and was received with frequent laughter by the

\$82,441 15 (sensation).

The Speaker read the following communication from His Excellency:

Vancouver Island:

Victoria, 30th March, 1865.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly:

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the

of supply, transmitted to me on the 26th of March, 1865, upon which I would offer the following remarks for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly:

2. Resolution-Treasurer-" That this House recommends that the salary of the Treasurer be subject to the Resolutions of July 2nd, 1864, respecting the Civil List." This resolution practically leaves the Treasurer without any provision for salary, inasmuch as I am precluded by the terms of the despatches (No. 2. 30th April, 1864, and No. 28 16th September 1864) from the content of the despatches (No. 2. 30th April, 1864, and No. 38, 16th September, 1864) from paying any salaries from Crown funds, save those which have been expressly authorized by her Majesty's Secretary of State.

3. Surveyor General .- Resolution " That the Committee is of opinion that it is inexpedient to fill up the vacancy at present."
In reference to this Resolution, I have to inform that very grave difficulties connected with the boundaries of lands pre-empted and sold in the districts of Chemainis, Cowitchan, and Comox are daily on the increase, and if measures be not speedily taken for their removal serious confusion and litigation must result, ultimately involving a much larger outlay than that estimated for.

4 Harbour Master. — Resolution "That

the Committee deems it inexpedient to separate the offices of Harbour Master and Po master." I am of opinion that the duties assigned to this officer in the collection and accounting for the import duties upon gar-den and agricultural produce, cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs, together with the payment of a bounty on the export of cattle, in addition to his present important duties of post-master, and Harbour Master, cannot be satis-factorily performed by any lingle individual. I am strengthened in this view by the opinion expressed in the Report of the Harbour Commissioners who state, "Finally, we are of opinion that the appointment of the Harbor Master as it at present exists in conjunction with another office is totally incompatible with the due performance of the important functions which should devolve on him in the former capacity, viz., the rigid enforcement of the regulations before alluded to, as well as the general direction of the improvements recommended, in conjunction with the Superintending Engineer, and we recommend that he should have at his disposal a boat and crew in order that he may keep himself personally acquainted with the depth of the harbour, and perform his duties affoat in an efficient manner."

5. Judicial.—The salary of the Chief Justice is unprovided for masmuch as I am precluded by my instructions from paying it from Orown funds.

6. Attorney General .- The mode of remus nerating this officer will, I fear, prove more costly, and certainly less satisfactory than that proposed in the Estimates.

7. Stipendiary Magistrate, Sooke—Resolu-tion—"That in lieu of a Stipendiary Magis-trate for Sooke there should be a Gold Commissioner who should be a Justice of the Peace." Assuming that one officer would be competent to discharge the duties of both offin competent to discharge the duties of both offiances. I regret to observe that there are no means provided to pay a salary for either of these services, a provision which is, in my opinion, pressingly necessary, in view of a large and daily increasing mixed population in a district epitainiog twenty-five licensed public houses without either Magistrate or Police to maintain. Police to maintain law and order. I trans a numerously and most respectably sig petition presented to me on this subject.

8. Police.—"That the offices of Support

tendent and Inspector be amalgamated, and the salary be \$2,000." I am not without fears that it will be difficult to maintain this department in a state of efficiency under the arrangement proposed by the House.

9. Harbormaster's Office and Postoffice.
"This Committee recommends the removal of the Post Office and Harbormaster's Office to the old Postoffice let on Government street. as seen as practicable." The site proposed for these effices being Crown property cannot, I regret to say, be appropriated to local purposes pending the adjustment of that

10. Works and Buildings, No. 14. "That 10. Works and Buildings, No. 14. "That the sum of \$50,000 be voted for the Governor's residence, including the construction of residence, outbuildings, purchase of grounds and furniture." The liberal amount of \$50,000 voted for the Governor's residence is, I trust, considerably in excess of what may be ultimately required for the purpose intended by the House of Assembly. This vote, I think, might be reduced by a sum of \$15,000, which sum would be applicable to more pressing requirements.

which sum would be applicable to more pressing requirements.

II. Reimbursements, No. 18. That the Committee do not consider the General Revenue liable for the payment of the \$34066; that this view of the question is supported in Despatch No. 27 of August I, 1864, where it speaks of placing the Crown Revenue on a proper tecting pressectively and not retressectively. Despatch No. 27 of August I, 1864, where it speaks of placing the Crown Revenue on a proper footing prospectively and not retrospectively, and that any moneys voted heretosiors out of the Crown revenues have been assented to by the G vernor for the time being and finally by Her Majesty." I feel confident that this sum has been struck out of the Eatimates laid before the House from misapprehension of the facts of the case. The sum of \$33,066 is the estimated balance of Crown revenue which ought to have been in the hands of the Treasurer on the 31st December 1864, and which has been disbursed—in the absence of other funds—for local purposes, including all salaries paid for the year 1864. Under the vote of indemnity passed by the House of Assembly on the 2d July, 1864, my construction of this Resolution of the House is indicated by the Despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, No. 38, 16th September, 1864, already laid before the House, wherein he states, "I understand that the Assembly undertakes to replace the money out of ordinary revenue if it shall be nessessary for you, under your instructions from me, to require them to do so. The proposal for the acceptance of the Crown Lands having been subsequently refused by the local Legislature, it became my duty, as I have done, to estimate for the repayment of that sum [say \$34,000]. I may further point out that the Assembly my duty, as I have done, to estimate for the repayment of that sum [say \$34,000]. I may further point out that the Assembly have misunderstood "the Despatch No. 27, lst August, 1864," which speaks of placing "the audit of the Crown Revenue, (not the Crown Revenue itself) upon a proper footing prospectively," the whole context of the Despatch supports this view of the case.

12. Magistrates and Indian Agents for Cowichan and Comox. — The increasing

langer of collisions indian population emote districts, bet ere exists no prac ion, renders the pregent of the govern or the maintenano of the white populat igence who has be hese settlements has lately reported ample opportunity gradually wrought wo races, he now apprehension that i more satisfactory disturbance may en government be ren vision for the prote the native population be too highly estiappointment of de watch ever them i will prove to be the I have the hone Gentlem

Your most o

Ordered to be to Supply. LEECH

The Speaker laid of Leech river, pray of a Gold Commiss mines; also for the service between V Ordered to be tak Supply.

The House went and Means, Mr. Fr Mr. Burnaby's m cent. on the incom poration, ever \$500 Also Dr. Helmo Mr. Burnaby mo

he said had been

with the motion of

tax should be impo It was a tax that c rescricted at any ti would be an exc Besides it would be system of direct ta the colony. The prepared some the last Trades' Li revenue might be dincome tax. Before however, he would of about \$500,000 which at the curre produce income to Taking the Trades Taking the Trades that we had two be about \$50,000; pany he would perfect the Vaucouver Congrany, \$50,000 at about \$20,000 concept; 20 hou \$2,000 each; 1401 \$50,000; 52 bar agents, &c., at sa &c., at \$2000, and giving a gross an equal to about \$1, ne tax of two

shown them to with him in this out these few re as he presumed matter fully and In answer to M said by income I or annual profit of their occupation of ment of money h ital out say as in by employment either physical or Mr. DeCosmos

revenue of from

figures although little exaggerated,

low the mark, a thought be found

was in such a c necessary to i community. The were not taxed for license, i (hear, lefficials, clerks, amount of mone far betier by a tax. The amou income tax-827 he thought not w tem of taxation would prefer th cent tax. A p \$750 a year W which was a v be better to lev be better to level end of the world not be felt Mr. Cochrane, marked that if no an income tax we present circumstaively demanded taxation. (Heaton. Speaker's

proper course, altered. He wo hon member for paying trades I persons in the persons in at all, who we Mr. M'Clure

of the hon. gen to a non-taxpay on every articl revenue ; the s every person sel shown by lookin 2,000 of the hose consumers out hop. gentleman

assed in committee to me on the 26th of ich I would offer the the consideration of

surer-" That this at the salary of the the Resolutions of ing the Civil List." ly leaves the Treaby the terms of the th April, 1864, and the 1864, from paying n funds, save those sly authorized by her

- Resolution " That inion that it is inexvacancy at present." difficulties connected lands pre-empted and Chemainis, Cowitchan, n the increase, and if edily taken for their usion and litigation y involving a much estimated for.

- Resolution " That t inexpedient to sepaour Master and Postuion that the duties in the collection and ort duties upon garroduce, cattle, sheep, her with the payment ort of cattle, in addi-ortant duties of postaster, cannot be satisany single individual. is view by the opinion t of the Harbour Com-"Finally, we are of nument of the Harbor exists in conjunction totally incompatible nce of the important levolve on him in the the rigid enforcement e alluded to, as well of the improvements ction with the Supewe recommend that disposal a boat and may keep himself perh the depth of the s duties affoat in an

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The mode of remus ll, I fear, prove more satisfactory than that

trate, Sooke - Resolua Stipendiary Magis-ould be a Gold Combe a Justice of the t one officer would be e that there are no a salary for either of ion which is, in my cessary, in view of a t respectably signed on this subject.

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fice and Postoffice. bormaster's Office to Government street The site proposed rown property can-appropriated to local adjustment of that

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No. 18. "That the der the General Rement of the \$34 066; stion is supported in ust I. 1861, where it rown Revenue on a ve'y and not retromoneys voted heretos venues have been asor for the time being ty." I feel confident ouse from misapprebalance of Crown have been in the the 31st December disbursed-in the for local purposes, i for the year 1864, mity passed by the pe 2d July, 1864, my blution of the House tch of Her Majesty's colonies, No. 38, eady laid before the "I understand that es to replace the revenue if it shall under your ine require them to been subsequentslature, it became to estimate for the [say \$34,000]. I hat the Assembly Despatch No. 27,

speaks of placing Revenue, (not the

a proper looting

ndian Agents for

w of the case.

design of collisions between the settlers and lodin population of these detashed and menter districts, between which and victoris there exists no practicable land communication, renders the presence of some secrectical agent of the government absolutely necessary to the maintenance of peace, the protection of the white population, and the administration of the law. A gentlement of since its commencement, has lately reported to me "that having had ample opportunity of observing the effects gradually wrough by the proximity of the fairest and the best mode, proportunity of observing the self-city of the winter opportunity of observing the self-city of the winter opportunity of observing the self-city of the workers, he more satisfactory manner, come grievous disturbance may among and satiled approbasion that if something be not done by competent authority to adjust matiers in a more satisfactory manner, come grievous disturbance may among and satiled soft provided the self-city of the protection and the action of the self-city of the protection and the action of the protection and the action of the protection and the action of the protection and civilization of the nutre population cannot in my opinion be too highly estimated, and I believe the self-city of the protection and civilization of the nutre population cannot in my opinion be too highly estimated, and I believe the self-city of the protection and civilization of the nutre population cannot in my opinion be too highly estimated, and I believe the self-city of the protection and civilization of the nutre population cannot to be,

I have the more than the fairest and the self-city of ideal that any one in the protection and the contract of the merchant and the proper and an interaction the beautiful than the proper and t

Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, A. E. KRNNEDY,

Ordered to be taken up in Committee on LEECH RIVER APPAIRS.

The Speaker laid before the House petiof Leech river, praying for the appointment of a Gold Commissioner for the Leech river mines; also for the establishment of a mail mines; also for the establishment of a man service between Victoria and the mines. Ordered to be taken up in Committee on City.

Dr. Tolmie said it was very true that if

The House went into committee on Ways

The House went into committee on Ways and Means, Mr Franklin in the chair.

Mr. Burnaby's motion for a tax et two per cent. on the incomes of every person or corporation, ever \$500, came up.

Also Dr. Helmcken's motion for a tax of half per cent. on all salaries over £150.

Mr. Burnaby moved the resolution, which he said had been introduced in connection with the motion of his hon. colleague. If the tax should be imposed at all it should be done in a complete and equitable manner. It was a tax that could be easily extended or restricted at any time without difficulty, and would be an excellent source of revenue. Besides it would be in consonance with the system of direct taxation already in force in the colony. The hon, gentleman had prepared some calculations founded on the last Trades' License list, showing what revenue might be derived from the proposed income tax. Before going into the figures, however, he would state that there was a sum of about \$500,000 lent out on mortgages, &c. which at the current rates of interest would produce income to the amount of \$90,000.

Taking the Trades' License returns, he found that we had two banks which had incomes of about \$50,000; the Huuson Bay Company he would put down at about \$50,000; the Vancouver Coal Company and the Gas Company, \$50,000; six mercantile houses at about \$20,000 each; 20 houses at \$10,000 each; 20 houses of about \$500,000 lent out on mortgages, &c.,

as he presumed the House would discuss the matter fully and with due deliberation.

In answer to Mr. DeCosmos Mr. Burnaby said by income he meant the annual return or annual profit derived by any persons from their occupation or employment; by invest-ment of money he meant the placing of cap-ital out say as in lending on mortgages, &c.; by employment he meant labor of any kind either physical or mental.

Mr. DeOpsmos did not believe this country

was in such a orisis at present as to make it shape which would act injuriously on the community. The original object of the income tax proposed was to reach those who were not taxed for real estate or for trades license, (hear, hear,) such as Government officials, clerks, &c. He believed the amount of money required could be raised far betier by a poll-lax than by an income tax. The amount proposed to raise by the income tax—\$27,000—was very small, and he thought not worth introducing a new system of taxation for. Of the two evils he would prefer the motion for one-half percent tax cent tax. A person baving an income of \$750 a year would be paying \$15 of tax, which was a very heavy impost. It would be better to levy a poll-tax of \$5 which could be much more easily collected, and would not be felt so oppressively.

Mr. Cochrane said he had previously remarked that if no other taxes were in force an income tax would be the fairest. But the

an income tax would be the fairest. But the present circumstances of the colony imperatively demanded that we should equalise the taxation. (Hear, bear.) He thought the hon. Speaker's motion came nearest the proper course, although the rate might be altered. He would support the motion of the hon member for Metchosin (Mr. Burnaby) if he would add the words "other than those paying trades licenses." There were some persons in the community who paid to taxes at all, who would be reached by this measure.

Mr. M'Clure could not see exactly the force Mr. M'Clure could not see exactly the force of the hon, gentleman's assertion in reference to a non-taxpaying class. There was no person on the Island untaxed. If we put a duty on every article imported, every person who consumed the goods would contribute to the revenue; the same if we imposed a tax on every person selling goods. This was clearly shown by looking at the result of taking, say 2,000 of the hon, gentleman's non-taxpaying consumers out of the country. Did the hon, gentleman suppose that that would not

i and well knows as a claver, genial

half per cent. motion, although he disapproved of some portions of it.

Mr. DeCosmos said any party lending money on mortgage would not pay a cent of the tax, but would make the borrower pay it. This was already done by real estate holders in letting their property. The whole tendency of the income tax on the non-propertied classes, was to force on a tariff in the country before we were prepared for it [hear, hear, and no, no]. A poll-tax would have in some measure the same effect. There was no doubt that if the population of the colony was reduced, the revenue would be similarly reduced, as had been shown by his hon. colleague, the janior member for the city.

Mr. DeCosmos said the merchant did not pay the taxes at all, but the consumer.

Dr. Helmcken said he was of opinion that the Trades' License tax had not the slightest effect on the price of good's (hear, hear).

Mr. Burnaby asked leave to postpone his motion for one week, owing to the importance of the subject, till all other proposed taxes that been levied.

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Mr. Burnaby asked leave to postpone his motion for one week, owing to the importance of the subject, till all other proposed taxes that had not the slightest effect on the price of good's (hear, hear).

Mr. DeCosmos objected; the question had been already sufficiently discussed.

Dr. Tolmie supported the postponement, which was agreed to.

Dr. Dickson gave notice of motion to raise the postage on all letters going out or coming the pay the taxes at all, but the consumer.

2,000 consumers left the colony, the revenue would be reduced, but that did not apply to the remarks of the hon, member for Saanich. What he said was that a class of the community were not equitably taxed. Persons receiving £500 a year for instance, paid no tax further than the infinitesimal one on half per cent on the value of the goods.

their consumption.

Mr. Burnaby urged the necessity of raising noney to meet our immediate wants. We had \$60,000 to make up, and he thought the ncome tax the simplest and easiest way of

doing so.

Mr. DeCosmos said we had already raised

some \$32,000.

Mr. Burnaby doubted it very much.

Mr. Franklin said the principle of an income tax in a direct system of taxation, was, he believed, the most equitable which could be imposed. Of course it should be equal-ised as much as possible. This country was more lightly taxed than perhaps any other country in the world.

Dr. Dickson would like to ask the hon.

member to point out a country where every man, woman and child raid at the rate of

about \$50,000; the Husson Bay Company he would put down at about \$50,000; the Vancouver Coal Company and the Gas Company, \$50,000; six mercantile houses at \$30.000 each; 20 houses at \$10.000 each; 20 houses at \$50.000 each; 20 houses at giving a gross amount of incomes received equal to about \$1,300,000. This under an inscome tax of two per cent would produce a revenue of from \$25,000 to \$27,000. These figures although in some points perhaps a little exaggerated, in others were rather below the mark, and on the whole would be thought be found tolerably correct. He had shown them to other hon, gentlemen who had looked into the matter and they agreed with him in this respect. He merely threwent these few remarks in the first instance, as he presumed the House would discuss the

of the hon. Speaker. As the history of Don Quixote and of some mysterious female who got a glimpse of the future breaking like a flood of light over her behind had been alflood of light over her behind had been alluded to (laughter), he could not see why Baron Manchausen's experience should not also be made use of. When that famous traveller was passing a drawbridge the portculweller was passing a drawbridge the portcul-lis fell and cut his herse in two just behind

The baron rode on till he same to a stream, when his horse stopped to drink, and drunk

doubtedly the fairest mode of taxation, but the House must remember that a great deal of machinery would be requisite to carry it out. He did not believe that the bill, which would be larger than the Incorporation bill and a great deal more troublesome, could be drawn out and got in working order before the end of the year. He would be compelled to vote against the motion, which although right in principle was impracticable at pre-

an individual whose memory should be desecrated it was the man who invented taxation. (Laughter.) He would gladly do away with all taxation, and cancel all that had already been done, as suggested by the hon. member for the District, but the difficulty was we must have the money. As to the half per cent tax it would produce only some \$2000 or \$3000 a year, and as the hon. senior member for Victoria remarked, would do more than anything else to bring about a \$20,000 already levied, would produce \$65,tariff prematuely by pressing on the very class who would be most likely to agitate for this change. (Hear, hear.) If we are to have an income tax let us do the work thoroughly and completely so that we may realise something from it. If the tax was not to be and the was a tax not on profits, but transactions, and he was a tax not on profits, but transactions, and he was a tax not on profits, but transactions, and he was a tax not on profits, but transactions, and he was a tax not on profits, but transactions, and he was a tax not on profits, but transactions, and he was a tax not on profits, but transactions, and he was a tax not on profits, but transactions, and he was a tax not on profits, but transactions, and he was a tax not on profits, but transactions, and he was a tax not on profits, but transactions, and he was a tax not on profits, but transactions, and he was a tax not on profits, but transactions, and he was a tax not on profits, but transactions, and he was a tax not on profits, but transactions, and he was a tax not on profits, but transactions, and the was not to be a tax not on profits. made a general one it would be much better to confine taxation to the present machinery, and increase the rate to meet the demands

the postage on all letters going out or coming into the colony to ten cents per half ounce, and that all common carriers and express companies pay the postage on letters going out, as now they pay nothing.

TRADES' LICENSES.

Dr. Helmcken gave notice of motion that the Trades' License be \$10 and one-half per cent on their gross sales.

The Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned till to-morrow,

FRIDAY, March 31.20 House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present

—Messrs. DeCosmos, M. Clure, Tolmie, Trim.
ble, Dickson, Southgate, Burnaby, Cochrane,
Carswell, Dennes.

WAYS AND MEANS. House in Committee, Mr. Dennes in the AUCTIONEERS' LICENSE.

Mr. McClure asked to have the motion to reduce the Auctioneers' License postponed.

Agreed to.

of specific permits. He did not know the re-venue produced from the present system. Mr. DeCosmos had got so tired of ways and means he was glad to accept any system

on the permits.

Dr. Helmcken was quite willing to submit to the sense of the House, but he thought it would fall lighter on the merchant to pay the lighter portion of the tax on the permits and the heavier portion when the goods were sold

mittee was not more than \$20,000. the saddle;

Or. Helmcken—The story is not authentia when the % per cent was levied.

Dr. Trimble said as the merchants were.

Dr. Trimble said as the merchants were really the only persons in the community who had any means and wealth and respectability [a laugh], he would propose that they should pay the taxes. He would therefore propose that the rate should be one per cent, and one half per cent on trades licenses, By this

TRADES LICENSE.

Dr. Helmcken proposed that a trades license of \$10 per head be levied on all traders, and % per cent on all gross sales. There were some five hundred traders, which would produce, at \$10 per head, \$5,000. Taking the gross returns of trade at \$5,000. Taking the gross returns of trade at \$5,000. The reason for charging a fixed license was that if % per cent would produce \$25,000. The reason for charging a fixed license was that if % per cent only were levied, many would get off by paying a very small tax. Every did no discounting. license of \$10 per head be levied on all traders, and % per cent on all gross sales.

There were some five hundred traders, which

lieved that one per cent. would be required, or at least three-quarters per cent. This latter rate, with \$10 license, would, he calculated, produce barely \$45,000. This, with the \$20,000 already levied, would produce \$65,000, which he did not believe would meet the requirements.

Mr. Burnaby said three-quarters per cent. would be found a very heavy tax on the merchants. The House must bear in mind that this wags tax not as profits but to receive.

inquisitorial nature of it. No doubt it was of consumers, and they were the proper Blondin's former companion.

What made it were was the cettian in of fragelian, is ploying " Robert Macaire" with

merchants.

Mr. McClure said we had been meeting Mr. McClure said we had been meeting day after day for two or three weeks to raise the paltry sum of \$60 000, and it seems we can't do it. If it wanted anything to prove the drawback of direct taxation, here was an unmistakable instance (hear, hear). He thought, however, so long as we maintained direct taxation, the present course of the House, to make every individual pay in proposition to his means was the fairest way portion to his means, was the fairest way [hear, hear]. He believed the income tax however, approached nearer this principle than the proposition before the House.

Mr. DeCosmos—The income tax is a

Mr. McClure did not think so. The pre sent motion of taxing in proportion to the amount of business done, although as he had said, not so fair as the income tax, which only said, not so fair as the income tax, which only touched men's gains, was nevertheless a step in the right direction. Heretofore the system of taxation in the colony had been one grossly partial to the men of capital. The poorer class of traders had to pay a much heavier sum in proportion to the amount of business done. The colony might he thought, in this matter, take a leaf from the income tax of the United States, by which the sliding scale of taxation was made to increase instead of diminish, when the income went beyond a certain amount. He would support the motion of the hon, the Speaker. port the motion of the bon, the Speaker.

Dr. Helmcken would exempt from the tax goods in transitu to British Columbia. Dr. Tolmie urged that goods in transituto Puget Sound should also be exempt.

Dr. Trimble said pedlars should be taxed more than the \$10. These people injured regular tradets greatly.

Dr. Tolmie—The country swarms with
Chinese pedlars, who should be reached.

Motion of one-half per cent was carried by

a vote of eight to two. POSTAGE.

Dr. Dickson in introducing his motion for raising the postage on letters to ten cents per half ounce, asked leave to amend it by applying it to ships as well as to carriers and express companies. He would also propose to raise the postage on newspapers from one to two cents. The postal revenue by this tax would be increased to \$10,000 a year. The

any interference with the express company.

Dr. Helmcken said he would oppose any interference with the express. He thought it would be better to give up the Post office and means he was glad to accept any system proposed. He had no serious objection to the \$I permit, but he doubted whether ½ per cent was enough. He thought it would be necessary to raise it to ¾ per cent, or ¾ per cent on the trades license, and ½ per cent on the permits.

Dr. Helmcken was quite willing to submit on the permits.

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Dr. Helmcken was quite willing to submit it would be necessary to raise it to ¾ per cent on the mails carried by contract (hear, hear.) Looking at the present state of our mails he thought it would be necessary to raise it to ¾ per cent on the trades license, and ½ per cent on the permits.

Dr. Helmcken was quite willing to submit it would be necessary to raise it to ¾ per cent, or ¾ per cent on the trades license, and ½ per cent on the mails carried by contract (hear, hear.) Looking at the present state of our mails he thought it would be necessary to raise it to ¾ per cent on the trades license, and ½ per cent on the trades license, and ½ per cent of the permits of

for our mails altogether.

Dr. DeCosmos said the revenue to raised by this motion was very small, and esides he was of opinion that postage should be reduced to the lowest rate practicable.

Dr. Helmeken said he wished to cast no Dr. Helmeken said he wished to cast no imputation whatever on the officers of the Post office here, but he did say that he would rather see the Post office abolished altogether and all our letters carried by the Express (hear, hear). Indeed he believed if we paid the express for it they would carry all our letters, sort them and deliver them as they now did their own (hear, hear).

The motion was withdrawn.

when his horse stopped to drink, and drunk as if he would never stop, till the baron, looking behind, saw that the water was passing out behind as fast as it came in (laughter).

Dr. Helmcken—Are the papers on the table? (laughter.)

Mr. Cochrane would support the motion of the hon. Speaker if the rate were raised.

Dr. Helmcken said an income tax was un-109 JUNE BANKERS' STLICENSE! SON STEEL

sideration of the Supplementary Estimates.

House adjourned till Monday, when the Incorporation bill will come up for a third reading.

of the country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DeCosmos would allude to an argument against this income tax, which was, the merely distributors of goods to the mass

BLONDIN, the great acrobat, is a creditor quite heavy enough.

Mr. DeCosmos would allude to an argument against this income tax, which was, the merely distributors of goods to the mass

Henry Coleman, wine merchant of London, BLONDIN, the great acrobat, is a creditor to the amount of £12,000, of the estate of Clarke Irving, a Sydney merchant who had

afforded in the about of the abolition of all Thu found portion of the about the about of the abolition of the abolitic abolition of the aboli

The Spring Session of the Court of Assime was opened Tuesday at 11 a.m. by Chief Justice Cameron.

The following gentlemen were empanuelled on the Grand Jury :

Messrs. C. B. Young, Foreman; J. Work, J. Wilkie, J. A. Raymur, F. J. Roscoe, A.F. Main, G. R. Bardon, C. Levy, J. Nagle, F. Pearkes, W. M. Searby, J. M. Reid, G. H. Saunders, G. I. Stewart, W. Harvey, J Bushell, E. J. Lunati, C. J. Marsh.

The criminal calendar consisted of 11 cases, particulars of which were furnished in yesterday's Colonist.

After a few comments from His Honor the Grand Jury retired and found true bills in seven of the indictments. The following were ignored: John Butts for larceny, Fred. Littler for perjury, and Scottie stabbing at

Nanaimo.

The court was occupied all day in hearing. the cases of Regina vs. Blair, larceny, Mc-Gilveray, do, and escaping from prison, and Picton escaping from prison. Blair's case was postponed until to-day. Picton is pleading to the latter charge said "he had been placed in a room to work and finding no one in charge he malked even." no one in charge he walked away."

SECOND DAY. Regina v. Chas Blair. - The indictment charged the prisoner with stealing a watch charged the prisoner with stealing a watch and chain, the property of Charles Wilson, Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Bishop, was counsel for the defence. The evidence adduced showed that the alleged offence had been committed during a drinking bout; and it was urged for the defence that no felony had been committed, the prosecutor having dropped his watch while looking for matches. There being some conflict in the testimony, the prisoner obtained the benefit of the doubt, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

dict of not guilty.

Regina v. Skinnahan, an Indian.—Prisoner stood charged with barglariously entering the premises of Geo. Reynolds, at Nanaimo, on the 21st December last, and stealing a watch, pocket book, money, and other articles which were subsequently found in his possession by Constable Green. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with

hard labour.

Regina v. McGilveray.—In this case the prisoner was found guilty of stealing a purse, coetaining \$270, from the person of purse, coetaining \$270, from the person of Wm. Darby, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Regina v. McGilveray.—Prisoner pleaded guilty to escaping from prison, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Regina v. Picton.—Thomas Picton, who

was charged with escaping from prison, and pleaded that he merely "walked away" from his employment in the absence of a supervisor, was found guilty by the jury, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

THIRD DAY.

THE Assizes. -- His Honor took his seat vesterday at the negal hour. The only case up for trial was that of Samuel Nathan, lately of Williams Creek, whose name has frequently figured in our columns is connection with the soil disant Mrs. Nathan or Mary Boyle, and who stood charged with forcibly and feloniously appropriating a bag containing notes and gold dust to the value of \$1,100, the alleged property of the said Mary Boyle. The public are already in possession of the facts relating to this case. The defence was that the parties were duly married in Australia, and had lived together for a number of years, also that the prosecution had sought the protection of the accused subsequently to the present charge being preferred. The Attorney General, advised by Mr. Courtenay, prosecuted. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Cary, instructed by Mr. was defended by Mr. Cary, instructed by Mr. Bishop. Several witnesses were called and closely questioned, but very little that has not already been published transpired, with the exception of the statement of Mr. Tomlinson, who testified to having overheard the prosecutrix make some kind of confession in regard to the alleged marriage. The Court rose at 5 o'clock and adjourned to day at the usual hour.

the usual hour.

FOURTH DAY.

THE Assizes—The case of Samuel Nathan was resumed yesterday morning, and additional evidence was called. After an elaborate address from Mr. Cary for the defence, answered by the Attorney General, His Honor sent the case to the jury, who after retiring for about an hour and a-half returned a verdict of not guilty. This verdict in effect declared the prosecutrix, Mary Boyle and Nathan to be man and wife, and entitles Nathan to retain possession of the \$1,000 alleged to have been wrongfully detained from her. Some of the witnesses and others interested in the case subsequently had a pugilistic encounter in a saloon on Govern-

A JOURNALISTIC FICTION - SAIREY GAME TO TO 12 IN NEW WESTMINSTER .- No little ridicule has been drawn down on our New Westminster contemporaries by a laughable advertisement appearing at the head of the editorial get off by paying a very small tax. Every one enjoyed the protection and advantages of the Government, and should therefore contribute to its support.

Mr. DeCosmos was not prepared to offer any objection to the specific charge of trades' license, but as to the rate of half per cent., he thought it would not be enough. He believed that one per cent. would be required, or at least three-quarters per cent. This latter rate, with \$10 license, would, he calculated, produce harely \$45,000. This, with the reading.

LARGE INCREASE.—According to the Postmaster-General's report, the correspondence of the United Kingdom has risen from about 70,000 of letters in I839 (the last year preceding the introduction of Sir Rowland Hill's penny postage system) to upwards of 610,000,000 of letters in I864.

DEATH OF AN OLD AUSTRALIAN-Mr. amassed an immense fortune, died recently in London where he had gone on business.

this . In one iteality, it is epon raises were 27th 1864

Tuesday, April 4, 1865

ERRIERA SET

A COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION. In our issue of vesterday we alluded brieffy

to the remarkable revolution which has taken place in social and commercial interests in India. The subject is one in all its bearings well worthy public attention. It shows to what extent the interests of one nation depend on those of another, and how the equilibrium of commerce being displaced in the southern portion of the United States affects even the distant plains and valleys of Hindostan. There is something curious and interesting in not only the ramifications and eccentricities of trade, but in the causes of the decay and resuscitation of commercial and industrial greatness. Who would have thought, for instance, that the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 would have made poor Roychund a millionaire in 1864, or that Beauregard's bombardment of Fort Sumter would have converted the povertystricken ryots of India into riotous-living nabobs? Yet such has really been the case. The disruption of the cotton industry in the become extravagant, and his recent exaltation. Southern States has thrown the monopoly of the trade into the hands of the people of Hindostan. In 1860 the export of cotton The disruption of the cotton industry in the money leading Parsees. from America was five million bales, or about 2,000,000,000 lbs., valued at upwards of \$191,000,000, or about fifteen and a-half cents a pound. In 1864 it had decreased to 65,000,000 lbs. The cultivation of the cotton-plant in India has, however, been increasing in a geometrical ratio every year the privilege of obtaining the latest and most since the American civil war, until its exports the present year are estimated at one million and a-half bales, or, reckoning the East Indian bale at 365 lbs., 537,500,000 lbs. the unusually large amount of cotton which was exported from America in 1860 prior to

However immediate may be the termination of the present civil war, one thing appears very evident-cotton growing on the North American continent will never assume its former proportions or importance. It will take several years, under the most favorable circumstances, to bring this industry back into its normal channels, and when that time arrives it will be found that other countries can produce as good and as cheap cotton and in as large quantities as the Southern States. At present the most enterprising countries that are laboring to supply the Manchester mills are India, Egypt, China and Japan; be quickly absorbed if peace be restored in the interim between North and South; for

can scarcely be over-estimated. In times past Great Britain was dependent for the employment of her masses on the Southern States; every war-cloud in the West made her look with alarm on the condition of that manufacturing interest which gave food Her Majesty that his statements were directly and indirectly to three or four mil-lions of the population, and which added ever, had that "little affair" blown overwealth almost beyond computation to the nation. Now let war come or go she has a great stand-by in her Eastern possessions. She dissatisfied upon another subject—the recent has a country teeming with millions of a cheap labor population, and with an untold acreage of fertility—a country which only requires British enterprise and British capital to become a never-ceasing mine of wealth unique that I give it you, just as it was made to itself and its possessors. This cradle of civilization will once more assume her old characteristic; the tiches of "the Indies" chester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, will be something more than traditionary, held at Manchester on Wednesday, the Chairman (Mr. Watkin, M.P.) said that her plunged in superstition and idolatry will, the railways centered in London as follows:

"Sir Charles Phipps has received the comincreasing commerce, be brought more speedily under the benign influence of Christianity. As every country, however, like every house, has got its skeleton, so India is formented with an institution that overhangs its prosperity like a Damocletian sword—she is, in fact, hopelessly in debt. Not in stebt in the European meaning of dividually in debt to the Parsee usurer. Every small property-holder almost is atincreasing commerce, be brought more mand of her Majesty the Queen to quall the dividually in debt to the Parsee usurer. Every small property-holder almost is attempting to clear off hereditary claims against his estate, but in vain—he is retained in hopeless bondage by his exacting and of her people generally, that she exacting and avaricious creditor, and goes down to the same security may the grave leaving his children this legacy thus calling the attention of the company to the downthout America, and the sooner we turn our eyes from that quarter altegether as an extensive source of supply the more healthy will the trade become.

London Weather.

The Queen hopes that it is not the foot gave way, and it became as mild as and avaricious creditor, and goes down to the grave leaving his children this legacy of woe. Amid all the rejoicing, therefore of the new order of things, there is this heavy load on the poor occupier of the soil; and it is a matter of reproach that the Government has not dealt with the evil long ere vernment has not dealt with the evil long ere vernment has not dealt with the evil long ere population of the country. Osborne, Dec. this. In one locality, it is true, relief was 27th, 1864." afforded in the shape of the abolition of all

legal processes for recovering money due, and it is said that prosperity immediately followed, but here the moral courage of the Government stopped. There is always danger of serious internal disturbance so long as this hereditary debt curse is allowed to continue. The evil is thus pithily described by an English journal: " By and bye Jacques Bonhomme dies, and his son has to take up his debt-the land being security -and contract a new one besides; and so the ball rolls on, till the seething mass of hatred receives some accidental spark, the terrible cry of Guerre aux riches ! rises in some village, and debts, money lender, money lender's family and money lender's wealth in half an hour are all destroyed together. One of the mildest and happiest of Indian tribes in 1855 suddenly seized its forest her age, and as thin as a whipping-post. She hatchets, declared war to the rich, and chopped up every money dealer and sheriff's offipoor in becoming suddenly possessed of wealth might still deem it necessary to practise might still deem it necessary to practise always insists upon in preparation for this economy and relieve themselves of debt; but rite, the Princess went through the ceremony the Hindon if he has become wealthy has also better than was anticipated. If neuralgia the Hindoo, if he has become wealthy, has also

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

London, January 28, 1865.

THE OUREN. Alas! all the prognostications of those who profess to be well informed, and who have accurate intelligence, are falsified as to the Queen's opening of Parliament. That the imperative and urgent duty of her doing so was pressed upon her by Lord Palmerston is East Indian bale at 365 lbs., 537,500,000 lbs. generally believed, no less than that Her This, it is true, is but little over one fourth Majesty at first gave indications of a disposition to accede to the wishes of her confidential advisers and her subjects. But scarcely had the belief gained ground that she would the breaking out of hostilities, but its value "put in an appearance" on the 7th February, is fully equal to the five millions bales of than "a change came o'er the spirit of her that period. Such an immense inducement dream!" Some passing whim seized her that to the cotton cultivator will speedily bring the amount produced up to the American propriety, and thus the opportunity of winning back the waning popularity of her people is ir etrievably lost. Urgent as the entreaty was that she would forego her determination it only made her the more obstinate, and thus the country will be furnished with another lesson from her own hands that absence does not make the heart grow fonder;" and that those who are neglected may learn to forget to care for the one who neglects them. Obstinate, however, as the Queen is about remaining in retirement, she She seems, indeed, to have caught the Russell mania of "indiscreet letter writing" of late, for no sooner does she see a subject discussed in the public prints, than she writes at once, either with her own hand, or through her amanuensis, Sir C. B. Phipps, to remedy being applied, whether it be needed erop from all these places the present year is about 3,000,000 bales. Next year it will of-the-way houses in which the poor lodge. Forthwith, Sir C. B. Phipps was instructed an amount, large as it may appear, that will to write to the Poor Law Board, that "it was high time the poor were dealt with in such a I dare, say Alfred Tennyson is quite as manner as to render the workhouse less objectionable to them ?" and, in a great manindependent of the increased demand consequent on the fall of price which will ensue from a cessation of hostilities, there is at from a cessation of hostilities, there is at present in every part of the world a great had been a most eccentric person; that she woman had been a most eccentric person; that she a few lines of a translation he made a short never would permit any one to enter her time ago from Homer in which he certainly beat lord Derby hollow. Well, all at once a great industry is going to work in England can scarsely be over-estimated. In times she was known to earn from 12s. to 15s. per now turns out however that he has not be-week by charring. When this information come Sir Alfred, the story having been offici-was obtained the President of the Poor Law cially contradicted. It is probable however Board went down to Windsor, and explained the matter, but it was a long time before

The second portion of the above has raised

a large amount of ridicule, since " the public" are mentioned last, and " self-preservain the Queen's mind, although she excludes herself from any apprehension of danger.
The latter portion is also considered to be gratuitous, and scarcely worthy of so high a personage. Indeed, the whole concection is looked upon as an interference contrary to the entire system of constitutional govern-ment, and one which never would have been adopted had the Prince Consort been spared to prevent her Majesty from doing many silly

THE PRINCESS LOUISE Another severe sorrow, I fear, is in store for the Queen. The Princess Louise is very seriously ill, so much so indeed as to cause great uneasiness to the Royal Family. She is said to be suffering from neuralgia, but there is greater apprehension of consumption. She has grown very rapidly, and is tall for is also listless and alike indifferent to study or to pleasure, and is disinclined to make any ped up every money dealer and sheriff's offi-cer it could find." Such are the difficulties which present themselves in the present state of excitement. In other countries the 21st instant, did not tend to allay. Notwithstanding the strict requirements the Queen be alone her ailment, it was probably ac-counted for by the Queen never permitting any of the rooms of her royal residences, ever in the coldest weather, to be raised above a temperature of 65 degrees. The Princess Royal was often heard to say "only let me get married, and see whether I don't then have a good warm fire !" PARLTAMENT.

> Ministers, as I hear, are anticipating a short but quiet session-that is, of course, relatively quiet, inasmuch as the busy genius of Mr. Disraeli will be sure to stir the political waters of strife if he can get a chance of doing mischief. The Estimates are promised early, and some law reforms will probably be mentioned in the forthcoming speech. The railway question will certainly be ventilated, and a court of final appeal in matters ec-clesiastical will probably be gone in for; but not as a government measure. As to Reform it is now said to be determined that it shall not furnish the subject of a paragraph in the so-called Royal missive. Much as that vexed question has been impeded within and without the Cabinet, it is now gone out that it is the last thing to be thought of by reasonable men in the final session of a dying Parlia-ment. I know that some of the foremost Liberal statesmen regret that they could not, settle the Reform question four years ago and I also know that the leaders of the Lib eral party wished to pass it, but they were prevented doing so by that dislike and indifference which were begotten by the speeches of Mr. Bright, who did more than any man to k.H. the Bill of 1860. Liberals of the school of Messrs. Baines and Forster will, no doubt bring in their "annual"; but it is out of the oring in their "annual"; but it is out of the question to suppose that any Reform Bill can be passed this year. The session will be one of electioneering process, and if some few useful measures pass it is as much, perhaps more than can be expected. It is anticipated that the address will be moved in the Commons by Sir Hedworth Williamson, M. P. for Durham, a connection of the Earl of Zetland the C. M. of Free Measures and a those with bury Tracey. Who of the young Peers recently elevated to that House are to do the same duty is not yet made known. THE POET LAUREATE,

popular with yourselves as he is in "the elu-house at home," though why he should be so that he was offered this dignity. You would be astonished at the keenness with which the propriety of the aforesaid promotion has been canvassed in society. A very large number of his admirers gave out that they ere seriously shocked at the bare idea For my own part I can see no reason why a Poet Laureate if he can afford the expense such honors would thrust upon him, should not be transformed into a baronet, since baronets there be by shoals. Mr. Macaulay was raised to the Peerage quite as much for his literary as for his political services. No body objected to that creation. Mr. Tennyeon's poetry may not perhaps be as good in its way as Mr. Macaulay's prose; if how ever, Mr. Tennyson prefers to remain without a title, whose business is that except his own?

Sharp-eyed people are predicting an early fall in the price of cotton, and upon what appears good reasons. For instance, the quantity now in stock (January 21st) exceeds that in stock at the same time last year by

What made it worse was the setting in of frost with it. Many people met with

troublesome adventures. A friend of mine was two hours and a half getting from Ham-stead to Regent's Park in a carriage and pair. Two young ladies, who had ventured out to a concert, missed their carriage and were wandering about the street in evening costume, when a really preux chevalier, un-known to both, found them a hansom—your Vancouver fadies wifl doubtless say, "he did the han(d)some," ahem!—and in the most gallant manner took them home; while a sapient gentleman asserts, "'pon honor," that in trying to steer from Pall Mall to Buckingham Palace, he positively lost his way and found himself turning round a tree in the Mall under the idea he had reached the Wellington Statue at Hyde Park corner. give you herewith an amusing "cutting," which contains not the least exaggeration, I assure you.

FRANCE. The contest between Louis Napoleon and the Papacy progresses. It has been said he ought not to have interfered, to give the bishops an opportunity of shouting defiance and taking up the role of martyrs. But he dared not do otherwise. The Pope attacked the State. The State is sacred in the eyes of Frenchmen, and deep would have been the feeling had the onslaught of "The Old Man of the Mountain " gone on unchecked. Even Spain has taken ground against the Papal documents. It is probably only in Austria that they will officially and freely circulate. Even there they are a source of bitter embarrassment to the Government, which lies helplessly in the fetters of a most shameful Concerds. Concordat. How the strife will end no one can foresee; but that it is raging deeply in society all over Europe is plain. All the Liberal Roman Catholics are disarmed, and in Ireland especially they feel as if they had been ruthlessly knocked down. Every nation in Europe has been made to see that its domestic peace, and all it holds dear, can be assailed and disturbed by a foreign power, claiming obedience in temporal as well as spiritual things. The aggressive character of the Papacy has rarely been so closely

brought home to every people. The next strife bids fair to arise in Gerfor the stake of Empire, his object being plainly the annexation of the conquered Duchies to Prussia, and as much more to Germany as he can get. The King's speech, the Minister's despatches to the Minor States, the uneasiness of Anstria, all show this The internal position of Prussia favors this bold venture, for the King is practically in-dependent of the Chambers. M. Von Bis-mark has intoxicated the people with military glory (!) and the army to a man is with him. If the Chambers—as they will—reject the Budget they will be sent home and the King will govern without them. The Prussians like their Constitution very much; but they like empire in Germany much more. The result is that Bismark will have free play. It is a question whether France will interfere, as she would like to do; for the Germans hate the French even more than they hate the English, which is saying a great deal, and they would force their Governments to put forth their utmost strength against French intervention in German quartels. Bismark has, therefore, only to reckon with Austria and the Minor Pewers. Victory in the internal question, which he has substantially secured by the Danish war, thus play. It is a question whether France will

ves him a fair field on the large German politics. It will be very interesting to watch the development of his audacity and craft, which may result in giving Prussia rule over half Germany. Liberty there, as we understand it here, seems to be indefinitely deferred in favor of Empire. The most striking thing is that this exploit will be the work of democracy, skilfully used by Kings and aristografs. and aristocrats on Baw doil

The Directors of the Bank of England, on Thursday reduced the rate of discount from 51/4 to 5 per cent. Consols—closing prices, 89% 3/4. Money—acct., Feb. 2—893/4.

INCOME TAX-O wing to the absence of the hon, member for Metchosin, the motion for the imposition of an income tax was deferred till Thursday. Apropos of income tax. a laughable story is told as having occurred in the early days of Fort Victoria : In 1846, shortly after the income tax was imposed. amid so much excitement in England, H.M. S. America, Capt. Hon. John Gordon, arrived in the Straits of Fucar Lieut. Peel. since famous for his exploits during the Indian mutiny, who was then an efficer on board the America, observing some Indians in their canoes near the ship called out to them, on which the siwashes replied in Chi-nook, shaking their heads at the same time, Wake cum-tax. The ludicrous resemblance of the sound to income tax at once struck Peel, who turning to his companions said, "By Jove, even these savages are afraid of the income tax," a remark which created shouts of laughter throughout the ship.

LEBOH RIVER MAIL It is notified in the Government Gazette that mails will be made up at the Victoria Post Office for Leech River every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 8.45 a.m. and at Leech River (Kennedy Flat), for Victoria, every Thursday and Sunday morning, at 9 a.m. 1) .noitszet

BRAZIL. Advices from Col. Webb. U.S. Minister at Rio de Janeiro published in the N. Y. Times of the 11th ultisay that the Government of Brazil has issued a decree excluding the pirate Shenandoah from the ports of that Empire. At the date of these advices Mr. Seward's answer to the case of the price. There never was perhaps in the the Florida had not been received at Rio.

Mr. Sims Reeves, the celebrated tenor, has lately been disabled from duty by a singular accident. While taking off his double eye glass the spring broke, and the sharp points entered one of his eyeballs, causing severe inflammation. (The injury is not considered serious. Of obulle

THEATRICAL-Mr. Fechter, the celebrated tragedian, is playing " Robert Macaire". with immense success in London.

Monday Evening, March 27. The Council met last evening at 7.30.

Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors McDonald, Fell, Munro, Smith, and Jeffery. COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communications were re-ceived, and ordered to be placed on file: From Thomas Trounce, assenting to the resolution of the Council in regard to temporary rental of the Council chamber. From Alfred Bowden and Wm. Lorimer.

applying for the situation of city inspector.

From the Colonial Treasurer, acknowledging receipt of copy of City Assessment Roll, showing list of defaulters in detail and

in the aggregate:

From W. Leigh, acting town clerk, claim ing payment of \$200 for services rendered in framing the Assessment Roll and lists in detail for the use of the Government. CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

Mr. McDonald said he wished to draw the attention of the Council to the condition of the streets. Warm weather was approaching, and if something were not speedily done some serious epidemic might arise among the inhabitants. He desired to say nothing about the bills now in the House of Assembly. A short bill had passed the Upper House, and a very long one the Lower, which would take some time before it could pass through the Upper— longer than it was desirable the Council should wait. He would, however, ask his Worship to meet the Council, and wait upon Excellency, in reference to the employment of the chain-gang. He thought the inhabitants would willingly tax themselves to have the streets cleaned. Five dollars from each resident would do the work effectually. The Mayor coincided in the necessity of prompt action in this matter, and thought that \$1 from each, with the aid of the chain-

gang, would accomplish the work.

Mr. Fell perfectly agreed with the remarks of Mr. McDonald. The long Bill before the House would be a long time trailing its length along, and he regretted the short one had not been passed, as it would have long since placed the Council in working order. He had an objection to the chain-gang being en-gaged in such work as it afforded facility for escape, and he thought if the Council took some steps to levy a voluntary rate it could be easily obtained before warm weather came

and produced sickness.

Mr. McDonald observed that the chaingang had been employed on a former occasion

without risk of escape.

The Mayor said the services of the chaingeng had been readily granted on application to Mr. Pemberton, then Chief Commissioner of Police, and there was no attempt at escape that he was aware of.

Mr. Smith approved of the services of the chain-gang being engaged if possible.

Mr. Fell thought that if a small rate were levied it could be easily collected, and ousand dollars were raised it would be a Godsend to many men amongst us who would be glad to get employment, and it was certainly more desirable to do this than to employ the chain-gang.

The Mayor said the Council had all the necessary implements for the purpose is their

Mr. McDonald thought the Assessor might contributions, and other citizens might be

dumped in heaps indiscriminately at the sides of the streets and that the residents be sound left to pay for its removal to ni best engage will Mr. Fell auggested a rate of \$1.50 on all all wal rentals of \$10 per month and an additionald month half dollar for each additional \$10 fental awods

per month a He thought this mode of raise of hading the tax would be found very simple and drive few would object he thought to contribute di ins from \$2 to \$5 for such a purpose.

On motion of Mr. McDonald it was strength agreed that Mr. Leigh be requested to solid cit a voluntary rate from all occupiers and biss proprietors of houses and land within the land following limits, to be applied towards clearing the sewers and streets, viz. Government street from James Bay to Johnson street, Yates, from Wharl to Douglas street, Johnson, from Wharf to Douglas street,

Wharf, from Fort to Johnson street, Fort. from Government to Douglas street. Mr. Fell suggested that if the fund raised permitted the holes in the street be repaired. The Mayor highly approved. The streets in some places were in shocking repair.

NUISANCES. Mr. Fell drew attention to the state of the sidewalks, which had dangerous holes in them in various parts of the city.

The Mayor said the sidewalk ordinance

was a very good one, and if the proper par-ties were brought before him he would cere tainly fine them. Mr. Fell also drew attention to the nui-

sances created by Chinese washermen, ticularly in the neighborhood of Store e The Mayor said he was surprised no one had ever complained to him of this nuisance.

Mr. Munto also called attention to the state of the sidewalk on Johnson street at Bunster's Brewery. Vehicles passing over had cut the sidewalk and left dangerous holes. A lady was passing the other with an infant in her arms, and fell thro

throwing the child some distance in advance.

Council adjourned to Monday evening next
at seven o'clock. ted between England and India on January

British service a man more efficient or more popular than the officer who, superintendent of telegraphs at 25, was a Lieut. Colonel at 30, and died at 32, leaving a memory that makes every Anglo-Indian wince at his

The Senate of the Confederate States lately passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Larcaster, owner of the yacht Deerhound for one rescuing Capt. Semmes of the Alabama.

Mr. Leitch Ritchie, editor of Chamber's Journal, and well known as a clever, genial author, is dead.

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and Dietz & N few thousand

The steamer

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the Henrietta presses from 1 Nelson, with \$ press was leav avalanche ne miles above Y good order. bout to start to be packed news of this ac Douglas route preparations a It is said to body good; a the canon roa jury to the Do news from river continue

Enterprise. THE MUR

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THE STREETS.
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Confederate States thanks to Mr. Laryacht Deerhound for and sof the Alabama.

editor of Chamber's

The Reckly Columbs.

Transday, April 5, 1865.

British Columbia.

The steamer Equapping arrived yesterday from New Westminster with 40 passengers and Dietz & Nelsons' River Express-with a few thousand dollars.

New Hostminster with 40 passengers and Dietz & Nelsons' River Express-with a few thousand dollars.

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New Hostminster with 40 passengers and Dietz & Nelsons' River Express-with a few thousand dollars.

New Hostminster with 40 passengers and Dietz & Reckler of the River Riv

Excellency the Governor promptly granted 5500 towards clearing the road over the Douglas Portage. A considerable force has been put to work by Mr. Dodge, and it is expected that in the course of next week the road will be placed in good condition for regular traffic.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending Satur day, March 25th, 1865: Duties, £1180 1s. 3d; harbor dues, £10 3s 10d; Headmoney, £48 4s; Tonnage dues, £55 6s; Fines and seizures, £2 12s 10d; total, £1296 7s 11d. Number of passengers entering at this port during the same period, 241.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S REPLY TO THE MINERS' PETITION.

The following is published in the British Columbian, as the Governor's reply to the petition of the Cariboo miners, packers, and traders Associated and A.

New Westminster, March 23, 1865. Gentlemen, I had the honor to receive, on the 18th inst., from the hands of the gentleman selected by the people of Cariboo East to represent their interests in the Legislative Council, the petition udopted at a public meeting held in Victoria on the 25th February, 1865. You object to the Customs Ordinance lately passed in foreible terms, and give your reasons for the objections you entertain. You state that your expressions are full and honest. Of this I feel no doubt, and I am induced in return to give you some honest explanations. Though I do not observe appended to the petition graph of the serve appended to the petition many of the names most familiar to me in Cariboo, yet the tion are so few that I am willing, for the pur

tion are so few that I am willing, for the purpose of replying, to consider your petition as expressing, in some measure, the opinion of the miners of British (olumbia.

The general principles of the hill, which has now become law, were adopted by the Legislative Council before my arrival in the colony. Understand that I am not wishing to throw any of the responsibility that belongs to me on others. I shall not assent to any measure that I am not prepared to defend. The law I found in force, and which has now been repealed, contained the objectionable and unusual clause that the value of the commodities introduced to this colony should be calculated at the place of import; of the commodities introduced to this colony should be calculated at the place of import; thus taxing freight, and making the ship while on her voyage contribute to the support of the public institutions of this colony. The rate of duty appeared in the Tariff to be so much, whereas at the Custom House a very considerable additional tax was raised. Many of the liners of the colony were not many of the liners of the colony were not aware of this arrangement, and a comparison line the recess. On the 12th December I gave in the purpose. However, in the instance of the British Columbian Customs Ordinance there was elaborate notice given. The principles were adopted by the Legisterie Council on the 18th of February, 1864, before I reached the colony. I stated on the 28th April that I should consider the question in the recess. On the 12th December I gave

aware of this arrangement, and a comparison of the schedules attached severally to the late and present acts was calculated with them to give rise to the impression that large

use is never followed by any uncreasant reaction. Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

The Managemen Sources of Large And the person of the Children of Large And Andrews (Large Managemen Sources) of the Children of Large Andrews (Large Managemen

will make your labors more profitable, and thousands are now approaching our southern boundary to work the newly discovered gold fields and share, temporarily at least, in the

You see that I do not assent to the main propositions contained in your address, therefore I will not follow you into details. I know that the immediate operation of the new Ous-toms law is disagreeable—its benefits not yet within your reach.

You have selected the articles of beans

in the latter place." to Justeni atel sal

beans for future consumption were to be of absence from pre-empted land, \$2.50; stored in Victoria and introduced at the highest duty, and no improvements were made in the communications, the difference of price would be infinitesimal and utterly unappreciable in the miners' daily meals. But we look for direct importation, which would before the season is over, reduce the wice of all the articles in Cariboo to a lorse price of all the articles in Cariboo to a lower standard than yet seen there. With moderate charges, telegraphic communications and a road completed, as I anticipate, through from New Westminster to Williams Creek, the northern mines will present more attractions to the fortunate holders of claims than they have yet done.

I will only notice one other remark in your petition. You say "a reasonable notice for the enforcement of such a measure" (the Customs Ordinance) "is customary in other countries, as it is equitable and farr." You may perhaps, not be aware that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial statement is made in the House of Commons an order is at occe given for the en-forcement of any alteration of duties he may suggest, in anticipation of an Act of Parlia-ment for the purpose. However, in the in-stance of the British Columbian Customs

-The stanger Phieliter Captain Loud a mort similar of the region seal fortists

will obviously be to the interest of the Telegraph Company that their line should be
built along the highway, and the advantages
may be reciprocated by having the two
may be reciprocated by having the two
schemes conjointly promoted.

The Douglas Portage—Application having been made by the people of Douglas, his
chants of Victoria and the remain here during the twelve
months, the taxation would fall much lighter
terms would be cone; and for like reasons that no such
terms would be entertained by him from
States separately; that no extended truce or
we not, by accepting the preferred union with
the neighboring colony, extend our responsibillies and area of taxation over the merchants of Victoria and the miners who spend
the twelve proverd, which under no circumstances would
be done; and for like reasons that no such
terms would be entertained by him from
States separately; that no extended truce or
armistice as at present advised, would be
granted without satisfactory assurances in
done. their winter in that town?" I do not now laws of the United States over all feel called upon to pronounce an opinion on places within the States of the Confedefeel called upon to pronounce an opinion on this subject, but I would observe that no proposal for union which offered any prospect of acceptation here was made in Vancouver Island until the formal notice was given of the Customs Act to which you object.

I have, however, no fear of the ability of the colony to meet its present and probable prospective indebtedness. But this should not be left to chance.

The reduction in the cost of living, which

The reduction in the cost of living, which were brought to our notice. These amendation make your labors more profitable, and voluntary servitude, except for crime, should exist within the United States or any place within their jurisdiction, and Congress should have power to enforce this amendment by

appropriate legislation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants, ALEX. H. STEPHENS, (Signed) R.M. T. HUNTER, J. A. CAMPBELL.

specially for comment—an article bulky, but of small intrinsic value. Compare the price of beans at New Westminster and Williams Creek, and see what makes them dear ment \$2.50: certificates for purposes of FEES AT THE LAND OFFICE. In fature ment, \$2 50; certificates for purposes of It is the transport, not the tax. If all the registration, \$1; permit or license for leave

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARK

that in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by we from and after this date, will be marked,

MANUFACTURERS TO THE MANUFACTURER TO THE MANUFACTURERS TO THE MANUFACTURER TO THE M "61s, Moorgate Street, London ;

WORKS-LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM ! in addition to the Frade Marks heretofore us denote the different qualities of our goods, viz.,— Best Best, T. C. Urown, Best Cross daggers, and G. in Circle.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN SOLD

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YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. WILSON BROWN

Church Bank House,

VICTORIA, V. I.

PATRONS: DR. HELMCKEN, - Speaker House of Assembly.

ALLES FRANCIS, Esq. - United States Consul.

HENRY RHODES, Esq. - H, H. M. Consul,

mh20 d&w

Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Groceries, Provisions.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

&c., &c., (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they ask for them, 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 at

Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sances of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Call'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 Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE Carstair's Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain Whiten Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, ad Mulligatawny Paste,

Drugs and Chemicals George Curling & Compan, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON. Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers, to their Old-Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine,

PHARMACOPEIA PREPARATIONS, Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and

Capsules of Copaibæ, Cubebs, Castor Ol and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Re-

Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon ap-Parties Indenting through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their orders are placed in the hands of GEORGE CURLING & CO. ONLY app.

Lord Shaftesbury.

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPROFAL AP-POINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHEST THE

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 862

inglish clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are proba-bly the finest fin-ished that have

FORMER WATCHES WARRANTED,—Silver Cases, at \$2 \$2. \$24 48. \$25 58., \$26 58. each.

Ditto—Gold Cases, \$25 58., \$27 *., \$2 98., £13 128. each.

Benson's Illustrated Jatch Pamphiet. Will be sent Post free for Six Lamps: contains a short.
History of Watchmaking, with description and prices o
every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select, and have their orders sent
safe by post to india, the Colonies, or any part of the
world
Postoffice Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon Loudon Houses, must be made payable, and addressed to

JAMES W. BENSON, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTORY, 83 and 34 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1749.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Crinolines and Corsets. The only Prize Medal for excellence of workman STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS,

> A. SALOMONS, 35, OLD CHANGE, LANDON.

The Cardinipus PATENT JUPON
Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its
shape when the pressure is removed. Spiral Crinolipe Steel and Bronze,
For Ladies' Skirts (Patent), will not break, and can
be folded into the smallest compass.

SMITH'S NEW PATENT HARMOZON CORSET (self-adjusting)

Obtained a Prize Medal and is the very best Stay Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset, Invaluable for the Ball Room, Eque trian Exercise, and Warm Climates. To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Stay Makers, and wholesale only of A. BALOMONS, m4 35, Old Change, London

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHORA CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMA-TISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA,

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRES

ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of hat wonderful SEDATIVE ANODENE and ANTISPAS

codic remedy, CHLORODYNE, discovered by a Collie Browne M.R.C.S. L., (ex-Army Medie tan,) the recipe of which was confided solely to T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell street, loomsbury square. London (Pharmaceutical hemist). The medical testimony of civil, hostal, military and naval practitioners pronounced it pital, military and naval practitioners pronounced invaluable. It relieves pain of any kind, sooth

Jan. 11. Pronounced "that it is clearly prove ore the court that Dr. J. Collis Bro wne was th

Extracts from the General Board of Health London, as to its efficacy in Cholera. 1st Stage of Premonitory—In this stage that it is a charm, one dose generally sufficient.
2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purg

The Weckly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 4, 1865.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Saturday, April I. THE FIRST DEATH AT LEECH RIVER .- MI. Keast who arrived from Leech river yesterday, brought word of the sudden death of a man named Thomas Harris, at Leech river. The man was found by Mr. Keast in a state of exhaustion lying on the snow, somewhere on the Bacon Bar trail, and he begged for comething to eat, declaring that he had tasted nothing for many hours. The sufferer was unable to stand on his legs, and seemed to have been drinking. He was removed, and everything was done for the sufferer, but relief came too late, and the sheepen of any covernment tangents. in the absence of any government representative, a meeting of miners was held, over which Mr. Keast was asked to preside, and Mr. Goldicatt to act as secretary, and the depositions of several parties were taken as in cases of a coroner's inquest. These were yesterday brought to town and handed to the authorities. We believe instructions will be at once sent to have the corpse interred on the prot

THE LADIES' BARAAR .- The bazaar in aid of the building fund of the Female Infirmary will take place to-morrow and will be continued on the following day in the large room of the Royal Exchange Buildings kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Huskinson. The ladies of Victoria have been working assiduously for several weeks providing a variety of useful and attractive articles for the occasion, and the stock-in-trade been considerably augmented by liberal donations from storekeepers. By an advertisement elsewhere, it will be seen that the doors will be open from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m., and from 7 p.m. till 10 p.m. on each day. The admission will be twenty-five cents for the day, and the same price for the evening. Between 7 and 10 o'clock tomorrow (Tuesday) evening there will be a solos, and instrumental performances, in which a number of ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to take part. This, of itself, will be a most attractive feature On Wednesday evening the goods remaining ansold (if any) will be disposed of by auction, and other attractions will be presented. Some valuable articles will be raffled during the two days, including a splendid monster cake worth \$50. Another cake will have its value considerably enhanced and its contents rendered more palatable by the insertion of two gold rings (one valued at \$6), a gold locket and a gold watch key. This choice specimen of confectionery will be disposed of at one bit per slice. In addition to all the good things spread out upon the stells there will be a General Post Office, most efficiently presided over no doubt by some fair Postmistress and her assistants. in the space of half-a-minute. that the services of a gipsy have been se-cared who at intervals during the entertain-ment will undertake to exhibit to all who will visit her in her tent the mysterious clair-voyant powers so peculiar to her race, by foretelling the fortunes or misfortunes that await each believing consultant.

This gipsy, like the rest of her craft, will not be induced to reveal the mysteries of her art, or to lift the veil of futurity without hav-ing her hand crossed with the proper fee. When we add that there will be a refreshment stall amply provided with every sea-conable delicacy, we think we have enumerated sufficient, saying nothing of the worthy ease itself, to induce every person in the city to give the Bazaar a call, and invest coording to their means.

REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION .- We are credibly informed that a company is about being formed to build two steamers to ply in the route between this place and San Francisco. The plan, so far as matured, is to have one of the vessels built in Oregon or California, so as to secure to the projectors the trade of Portland. Two steamers would amply suffice to insure to this port a regular mail service and the entire passenger traffic north of the Columbia river.

FROM LEECH RIVER.—Barnett, the express man, arrived from Leech river last night. Nothing of interest had occurred at the mines. The snow was melting fast, and people were making preparations for the sommer's work. Johnson, of the Ararat House, has increased his accommodation both for men and horses, and is now prepared to receive all comers. Nothing definite about the late reported strikes.

Disgraceful.—Several localities in the city were disgraced yesterday by drunken Indians fighting. Half-a-dozen klootchmen had a grand meles at Beacon Hill-garments, hair, and "claret" flying in all directions. Of course the police did not interfere, save to arrest a Siwash who "kapswallowed" a shawl belonging to one of the combatants. Rows also took place as usual on Cormorant

Going to CHINA.-Mr. Lee Chang, the nager in these colonies of the well known Chinese house of Kwong Lee & Co., will shortly make a visit to Canton. Lee Chang has been I5 years on this coast, and is generally esteemed in Victoria as a shrewd, energetie, and affable man of business. He leaves a partner to manage the concern

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER AND NANAIMO. -The steamer Fideliter, Captain Loudon, arrived last night at 10 o'clock from New Westminster and Nanaimo, calling at the tions of which were so splendid and the way settlements. She left Frazer River on shades so soft as to resemble the sheen of the Wednesday forenoon, but brought no later papers than were received by the Enter-prise. The steamer Hope was expected down with a number of passengers. The North Star left the river on Wednesday morning for the North. The Fideliter had nineteen passengers on board, and the following freight; 33 tons coal, 4 boxes eggs, 2 gunnies vegetables, 2½ tons oats, 3 tons potatoes, and had in tow the Company's barge with 116 tons of coal to R. Brodrick.

SALE AT MAYOR HARRIS' FARM .- The auction sale of farm stock and produce at Mayor Harris' farm, North Sanich, took place on Thursday afternoon. The attenda ance was not large, but consisted almost wholly of purchasers, and the prices obtained were extremely high. The following are the prices of a few of the leading articles: common feld peas, 3% cents per lb.; seed oats, 4% cents; oats, slightly damaged, 3% cts.; potatoes, 3½ cents; oxen, \$186 to \$220 per yoke; mares, \$160 to \$240 each; yearling colts, \$30 to \$45 each. The sale realised some \$3,000.

LOBSTERS .- It has been generally believed that this variety of the genus crustacea does not exist in the waters surrounding Vancouver Island, but we were informed yesterday by a gentleman residing in the city that he recently picked up a small living lobster on the beach at Hospital Point. If proper search were made, fisheries of this delicious shell fish might be discovered.

St. DAVID'S SOCIETY-The members of this Society held their first regular monthly meeting in the police court on Saturday evening. Various financial and other matters connected with the augmentation and fature progress of the Society were consider ed and it was decided that the regular meetings be held in the police court [kindly lent by the magistrate for the purposel, on the first Monday in every month.

MORE CHINAMEN. - We are informed that a large vessel bringing a number of Chinamen from San Francisco is expected daily at

KEITHLEY'S CREEK, CARIBOO.

A correspondent sends us by last express the following items about mining matters on Keithley's Creek :

Commencing at the mouth of the creek the first claim is the "Grotto," which was struck in August last, and paid from one to two ounces per day to the hand. They stopped work on January 1st, being unable to wash. The claim is owned by Page, Lock and Tays.
The next claim is the old. "Doe' Howard factory billet-down from a dear femule on payment of a like sum. A portrait gallery will be also provided, famous hill claim known as the "Seeley sum. A faithful likeness will be also provided, famous hill claim known as the "Seeley sum. A faithful likeness will be also provided, famous hill claim known as the "Seeley sum. A faithful likeness will be also provided, famous hill claim known as the "Seeley sum a since November last, but the company are preparing to go to work as soon as the spring opens. The next claim is that of Taynah & Co., the first of the deep channel raynab & Co., the first of the deep channel claims. It is worked by tunnelling the hill through which the channel runs. This claim is owned by four Frenchmen, and has been worked all winter, paying good wages.

The Cascade Co. is next to this, commencing at the bend below the falls, and through the hill.

running through the hill. The tunnel is 510 feet long, at the end of which the bed of the old channel is found, and where rich pros-pects have been obtained. No doubt but as soon as the company can wash, the result will astonish the old "lossickers" who were not game to undertake such a heavy job. This claim is owned and worked by a co pany of the best miners in Cariboo; an inspection of their work will prove the fact.

The old bed of the creek is 120 feet deeper than the present one, where bed-rock was

Above this are situated the famous "Open-dale Co.," the 'Pilkington Ce," four French companies, and two companies on Snow-

The population of Keithley consists of fifty-five miners, one storekeeper and two farmers. Good vegetables are plenty and

On HARVEY CREEK there are two companies at work, they are making wages.

It is the opinion of old miners that the deep channels which are in all these creeks will equal, if not surpass, the bench diggings.

THE TIMES IN TROUBLE.-A dispute is going on between Mr. Walter of the London Times and Captain Platt, one of the proprietors of the Evening Mail, which latter ournal is simply a reprint, three times a week, of the more readable part of the Times. Mr. Walter desires to put an end to this arrangement, but Vice Chancellor Page Wood, before whom the case came, decided that a system of more than eighty years standing could not be stopped in an off-hand manner, and he has, therefore, issued his injunction against Mr. Walter interfering in the matter till the case has been argued on its merits.

A JUVENILE PARTY-Five brothers, members of an old family well known in Glouces. tershire, England, met to "keep Christmas" last, in the house of one of them, a wealthy London tradesman. The names and ages of the youngsters were as follows; Robert, aged 86; Samuel, 80; Thomas, 78; John, 76, and George, 74.

TESTIMONIAL - Dr. Campbell, the well known Nonconformist journalist and divine. was recently presented with £3000 by a large number of ministers and laymen. The presentation was made at a public meeting by Lord Shaftesbury.

A NEW DRESS The Empress Eugenie appeared at a recent ball in the Tuileries in a dress made of silk, and silver the reflecmoon on the waters of a lake. The fabric is of Lyons manufacture, and is a great success. It is named "Drape de Phobe?"

FASHIONABLE DANCES-The London Court Journal says that the fashionable teachers of dancing advertise the "Minuet de la Cour" as likely to be resuscitated, as prettily and sentimentally danced as in "Don Giovanni" at Covent Garden. It would be a pleasing novelty, but rather trying to some of the "heavy

COMMERCIAL.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER .- The steamer Enterorise left yesterday morning for New Westninster, with a large number of passengers, ostly miners bound to Cariboo, and a heavy

FOR NANATMO.—The ships Aquils and John Jay are announced by private telegram to be on the way from San Francisco to Nanaimo, to load with coal for the former port.

Saturday, April 1.
For New Westminster.—The steamer E terprise sailed yesterday morning with a large freight, and about 200 passengers, including some 40 or 50 Chinamen. Several well known Caribooites went up, among whom were Messrs. Steele Butler, Anderson, Miller, and others.

STRESS OF WEATHER. - The brig Sheet Anchor met with very severe weather lately up the Sound, losing an anchor and several of her spars and sails. The brig also lost an anchor at San Francisco on her way up.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND .- The sloop Northern Light arrived yesterday from the other side. The captain reports everything there in a state of stagnation. The only "live man" to be seen was

FROM STRILLACOOM .- The schooner Flying Mist arrived from Steilacoom, W. T., yesterday, with a argo of hay and grain.

FOR PORTLAND.—The steamer Geo. S. Wright sailed for Portland yesterday morning, with 60 passengers and a small freight.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Trade during the past week has been steady. Orders from British Columbia, which had been much delayed, owing to the backward season, are beginning to arrive, and as the river is now open to Yale, a brisk business in up-country goods may be looked for.

The steamer Reliance is announced to commence her regular trips on Wednesday. The steamer Alexandra is also about to be placed on her old route. The steamer Thames is being over-hauled and refitted, giving her more passenger

The imports for the week have only been small cargo per G. S. Wright, from Portland, and the usual Sound arrivals for local consumption. The exports have been a mixed cargo per Do

mitila, for Honolulu, valued at \$30,000, and about \$2,000 per G. S. Wright, to Portland. ast report, and are as follows :

BARLEY - • • 70@\$4 \$\pi\$ 100 \$\bar{B}\$; Grd do, \$\pi\$ 100 \$\bar{B}\$ MIDDLINGS - \$4 25 @ \$4 50 \$\pi\$ 100 \$\bar{B}\$ SHORTS - \$3 60 \$\pi\$ 100 \$\bar{B}\$ BRAN - \$3 @ \$25 \$\pi\$ 100 \$\bar{B}\$ ONIONS - (Scarce) \$40 \$\pi\$ 100 \$\bar{B}\$ POTATORS - \$3 @ \$3 25 \$\pi\$ 100 \$\bar{B}\$ HAY-1½c @ \$2c \$\pi\$ \$\bar{B}\$ \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$ bale TEA - 37c@\$40 \$\pi\$ \$\bar{B}\$ \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$ chest COFFEE - 23c @ 25c \$\pi\$ \$\bar{B}\$ \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$ \$\sum \text{SUGAR-Raw} - 9½ @ 10½c \$\pi\$ \$\bar{B}\$ \$\text{B}\$ \$\text{UTTER} - 40c @ 48c \$\pi\$ \$\bar{B}\$ \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$ \$\text{Corf}\$ \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$ \$\text{Log}\$ \$\text{Log}

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship ELIZA ANDERSON, from Pugets Sound—C Morse, Bagley, Captain Haszard, Cyrus Walker, Robert Graham, Houghton, Yale, Hoffman, Warner, Collins, Captain James, Captain Barrington, Miss Stewart, Frazier, Fagun, Jones, John Cove, Dougherty, Taylor, WH Taylor, BF Dennison, Rev Mr Belknap.

EXPORTS

Per Schooner DOMITILA, to Honolulu, S. I., Per Schooner DOMITILA, to Honolulu, S. I., —86 cases dry goods, 1 case hardware, 15,000 bricks, 7 water casks, 4 iron tanks, 30 tons and 20 bbla cement, 1 bdl wire 14 cwt iron, 20 tons pig iron, 74 sheets iron, 2 bales paper, 1 case blue, 9 cases crockery, 12 ingots tin, 2 cases knives, 20 bxs plate, 1 case cloth, 6 cases blankets, 18 cases salt, etc, 34 cases oilmen's stores, 50 hhds ale, 10 hhds porter, 144 csks ale, 4 bales dry goods, 2 cs saddlery, 1 case looking-glasses, 3 kits fish, 32 ca pipes, 5 cases jams, 1 case soap, 7 quarter-casks sherry, 12 do brandy, 5 do whiskey, 44 do gin, 20 dos porter, 140 M shingles, 2 boxes machinery, 1 engine boiler, 10 cases oil, 412 bhdls iron, 12 bbls salmen, 58 cases ale, 20 do cider. Value, \$30,000. Per steamer G S WRIGHT, to Portland—1 Per steamer G S WRIGHT, to Portland—1 case merchandise, 5 quarter-casks port wine, 2 cases bolts, 1 csk putty, 6 do soda, 2 do whiting, 7 tins white lead, 1 plate of iron, 8 bars steel, 2 kegs boiler rivets, 4 horses, 1 case apparel, 4 trunks, 3 boxes house furnishings, 2 bndls bedding, 50 bar iron, 5 pkgs private effects, 1 wagon, 2 trunks wearing apparel and bedding. Value, \$1,963 43.

IMPORTS.

Per schooner FLYING MIST, from Port Town-end—23 tons hay, 200 bushel oats, 300th copper. Per steamer EMILY HARRIS, from New Westminster—36 M lumber

Westminster—36 M lumber

Per steamship ELIZA ANDERSON, from
Puget Sound—30 sks oysters, 83 dos eggs, 76 hd
eattle and calves, 170 hd sheep, 1 hog, 4 bxs eggs,
10 bbls pitch. Value, \$6,243.

Per sloop BUSHWHACKER, from Port
Angelos—300 bushels carrots, 150 bushels turpring Value, \$295

Value, \$225.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

slp Native, Jones, Sooke March 31 — Schr Lord Ragian, Byrnes, San

schr Alpha, George, Nanaimo Stmr Emily Harris, McIntosh, New West-

Schr Shark, Clarke, Salt Spring Island
Schr Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Angeloa
April 1—Stmr Fideliter, Loudon, Nanaimo
Schr Goldstream, Hewitt, Nanaimo
Sip W B Naylor, Swift, San Juan
Slp Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeloa

TAIS! TEVES CLEARED HEED S Str Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Slp Deerfoot, Walter, New Westminster
Slp W B Naylor, Swift, San Juan
Str Fideliter, Loudon, Nanaimo
Sch Chas E Clancey, Robinson, Port Angelos
Slp Alarm, Hollins, Nanaimo
March 28—Str Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port

Slp C S Kidder, Henderson, Port Angelos
Slp Letitia, Adams, Port Angelos
Sch J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan
March 31—Nanaimo Packet, Phillips, Comox
Slp Letitia, Adams, Port Angelos
Slp Midnight Cry, Woods, Port Angelos
Sch Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Angelos
Sch Goldstream, Caffray, Nanaimo
Sch A J Wester, Miller, Port Angelos
Slp Thornton, Warren, Nanaimo
Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Sch Parmiter, Haden, Peddar Bay
April 1—Slp W B Naylor, Swift, San Juan
Slp Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angelos
Stmr Emily Hatris, McIntosh, Nanaimo
Schr Kate, Waller, North-west Coast Slp C S Kidder, Henderson, Port Angelos

In this city, on the 29th inst., the wife of L. Anthony, of a son. In this city, on Sunday, the 2nd inst., Mrs. At Fort Yale, B. C., on the 22nd March, the wife of Mr. A. C. Wells, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 27th inst., Patrick Henry McTeigh, aged 8 months and 4 days, son of John and Sarah McTeigh, On the 20th February, at Algiers, Edward Henderson, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Hender-

on & Burnaby.

At the Hospital, March 29th, Japo. a Kanaka,

At Lake Us ot, March 31st, 1865, Charles Williams ge 1 1 year and 11 months, son of Edm no and Amelia Williams In this city, April 2nd, Mrs. Neely, wife of Mr. Aaron Neely.

Aaron Neely.

On Friday morning, 31st ult., at Richmond House, New Westminster, Edward Wallace Scott, son of Mr. J. T. Scott, of spasmodic croup, aged four years and ten months.

On the 20th December last, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. A. Borchardt, 15, Soho Square, London, Mrs. R. S. Nathan, relict of Mr. Philip Nathan, formerly of Liverpool, deeply re-gretted by her family and a numerous riends. Deceased was the mother of M Lewis and of Mrs. Philip Lewis, of this

A CARD.

G. W. Cool, Dentist, returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Victoria for liberal patronage he has received from them for the last three years, and would respectfully inform them that he intends about the 25th April, and all who desire first class work done at New York prices should call immediately. Teeth extrac for \$1; and full upper sets for \$40, and Office—Langley street.

Notice to Miners-Every one who is going to Cariboo or Kootenay where they cannot apply to an experienced dental Sur. geon whenever they require his assistance should have their teeth examined and put in order before leaving Victoria. Mr. F. W. CAVE, Surgeon Dentist, Trounce Alley, Government street, is the most qualified person they can apply to, and his charges for filling, drawing, and scaling teeth, or for fitting artificial teeth singly or in set, are as moderate as those usually made in the large cities of England and the East,

FRENCE LANGUAGE. - Mons. B. Deffis Graduate of the Académie de Paris' intends opening a new class in French for beginners on the 29th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening. Little need be said at the present day of the importance of a knowledge of the French language. It is the key to immense treasures in literature and science; the medium of communication in European diplomacy, and is confessedly an indispensable accomplishment of the modern traveler, and the man of liberal education. Address—Trounce Alley.

MRS. DIGBY PALMER continues the Mon-day and Thursday evenings' Dancing Classes at her residence, Douglas atreet.

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