







The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 4, 1865.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, March 26th. House met at 3.15 p. m. Members present: Messrs. DeCosmos, McClure, Tolmie, Dickson, Southgate, Bayley, Denness, Powell.

FIRST READINGS. The bill for Declaration of Titles came down from the Legislative Council and was read a first time; also the Postal Bill. Mr. DeCosmos's Homestead bill was introduced by the hon. member and read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DeCosmos's bill to secure liens to mechanics and others came up for a second reading.

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

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

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

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 show its value both for the prevention of crime and the procuring 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 '61, 73; in '62, 98; 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. Mr. McClure moved the second reading of a bill regulating the representation of Vancouver Island.

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

TELEGRAPH BILL. 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 stood.

The consideration of the bill was postponed.

UNIMPROVED LANDS. Dr. Dickson introduced his motion for a Committee on the best means of promoting the agricultural interests of the colony.

He felt sure that the House would be unanimous in promoting this great interest, and would therefore move that a Committee of three be appointed to report to the House.

Dr. Powell seconded, thinking it the best mode of settling this very important question.

The motion was agreed to and the Speaker appointed Dr. Dickson, Dr. Tolmie and Mr. Cochrane.

SCHOOL BILL. The Speaker fixed Wednesday next for the consideration of the School Bill.

IMPROVEMENT FOR DEBT. Mr. Denness said today had been fixed for this bill.

This bill will come up in Committee on Wednesday next.

INCORPORATION BILL. The House went into Committee on the Incorporation Bill, Mr. Denness in the chair.

The bill was taken up at Schedule A, fixing the boundaries of the city.

Dr. Helmecken moved that the boundaries as they at present stand be the boundaries of the city.

Dr. Tolmie, in supporting the motion of the hon. Speaker, held in his hand a petition from some thirty residents adjoining the north side of the present city limits, praying that they be not included within the limits of the city.

As certain hon. gentlemen were great advocates of local self-government, he hoped they would give due weight to this petition from the people themselves.

Dr. Dickson also held in his hand a petition from a number of the residents of James Bay, praying that they be not included within the city limits, and stating that as they had already expended several thousand dollars in roads through their property, and were prepared to expend further sums, they did not wish to be forced into the Corporation against their wishes.

Mr. Southgate thought it very unjust to retain the thinly populated region of Victoria West and leave out the more thickly populated districts in other parts of the city.

He advocated the adoption of the new boundaries.

Mr. McClure said although this House was always ready to listen to the voice of the people still there were occasions when small portions of the community should be overlooked for the general good.

The gentlemen who signed those petitions declined to place themselves under any incorporation bill, yet at the same time criticised the bill, they refused to acknowledge.

He saw the names of many influential gentlemen attached to this petition, and it would be a pity for themselves and the Corporation that they should be left out.

One of the evils in the colony was the absence of a proper interest taken by the inhabitants, an evil which had prevented the city having a respectable incorporation.

The most effectual way to interest the residents of any place in its Government was to bring them within the scope of taxation and this benefit he was prepared to bestow on the petitioners, even though they were disinclined to receive it. (Laughter.)

Dr. Tolmie said these gentlemen certainly knew best whether they should belong to the Corporation or not. These districts were perfectly unanimous in objecting to being included in the Corporation, and he could not see any semblance of justice in thus forcing them against their will to come within the Corporation.

Mr. DeCosmos was really surprised to hear hon. gentlemen advocate such a boundary as this (holding up a map of the present city limits). The boundary was the most remarkable of any one ever proposed by any number of sane men he could well imagine.

If the hon. member for Metochin had proposed some regular boundaries, even on a more contracted scale, he would not have been so surprised as to be argued for local self-government. He was always 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 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 them to tax themselves to improve their property. He was astonished to hear any legislator advocate such a boundary, and thought the petitioners should have been ashamed to put their names to such documents perpetrating a manifest injustice.

Dr. Helmecken was really so sick and so tired of this Incorporation Bill that he could hardly bring himself to allude to it at all. Had he had any idea that it would pass he 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 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 hon. member had said the suburban residents did not contribute to support the city roads. The people of the district already 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 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 was the intense objection of the residents adjoining the present city limits to being incorporated, and the intense disgust of a great many in the city at the present bill, he thought the sooner the bill was put away out of sight the better.

He had nothing further to say on the subject; he had such a loathing for the bill that he was sorry he had said so much about it already.

Mr. McClure said the hon. Speaker objected to the incorporation of the city because the bill was a bad one, and that therefore the extension of limits was wrong.

A queer description of reasoning certainly. Now he maintained that the limits had nothing whatever to do with the merits of the bill. The other argument was that because certain people objected to being incorporated, therefore they should not be included in the city limits. This was certainly a palpable absurdity.

As well might Nanaimo have objected to be included in the general taxation of the country (hear, hear, and no!) It was this description of right asserted by the minority that had caused the present great struggle in America.

The idea of twenty or thirty people in the suburbs objecting to be incorporated, with five or six thousand who desired it, should not be entertained, especially when the value of those very men's property was vastly enhanced by the city improvements.

The hon. Speaker had said that the people did not want an Incorporation. If there was any such feeling it arose not from any objection to the principle of municipal government, but from the disgust caused by the miserable abortions of bills which had been forced on them from time to time by this House (hear, hear).

The present bill, if it was fairly, could be recommitted. Under any circumstances, therefore, the hon. gentlemen had no grounds for their present course. As to the hon. gentleman's allusion to the want of respectability in the Council, he (Mr. McClure) never intended such a remark—it was the want of a respectable body of men among the people of the city.

Mr. DeCosmos said the majority of the people demanded a Corporation and the voice of the majority should rule. He was surprised that a gentleman of such well known ability as the hon. Speaker should sit dumb in his chair while the bill was passing, and then jump up and try to throw it out, instead of taking part in the discussion step by step, and trying to make it what it ought to be.

The hon. gentleman again referred to the map of the city and showed the gross absurdity of the boundaries.

Dr. Helmecken—Would that this session were over, and so further trouble! (A laugh.) The hon. gentleman (Mr. DeC) said it came with very bad grace from him (Dr. H.) that he did not try to amend the bill as it passed.

He certainly did intend to try to amend the bill, and the hon. member had professed himself willing to alter and amend it to suit the House, but when the hon. member found that members opposed to the bill, he said away he took the bit into his mouth, and with a majority at his back rushed the bill through the House. There was nothing for him (Dr. H.) to do but sit a passive spectator.

He maintained that no one should be included in the Corporation who did not wish to be so. (Oh, oh.) He denied however that on the same grounds Nanaimo could object to being governed by the general Government, because the Incorporation Bill was purely a private measure, and if the majority of the people were opposed to it, it should be thrown out.

The people have to ask to be incorporated.

Mr. Bayley thought the proposed city limits were far too large. He did not see why the Indian Reserve should be included within the city limits, and also the 5 and 10 acre lots of James Bay.

Dr. Helmecken—What's the meaning of "bogus"? Mr. DeCosmos 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 2 1/2 per cent. tax who had previously advocated dividing up the land among the people in almost infinitesimal portions. (Laughter.)

Mr. McClure could not see the slightest argument in anything the hon. gentleman opposite had said. It is true the hon. 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. McClure) was however of opinion that it was the duty of the House to discourage what was wrong, and he was sure no hon. gentleman would have the hardihood to say that deception in business transactions was right, if the House could not deal with the question it was giving but a poor indication of legislative capacity. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Tolmie said it was well the House made no attempt to grasp what an hon. member called a legislative difficulty. He himself was not so Quixotic as to be always striving to overcome impossible obstacles. He did not wish to become a universal pruner and altering.

Dr. Helmecken said this House seemed constantly of the opinion that all auction sales of real estate were for the purposes of speculation. This was, he thought, a mistake. As to the similarity between sellers of merchandise, who had a great deal of expense 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 truth lay between them. He would, therefore, move that the tax be 1 1/2 per cent.

Mr. DeCosmos said the real question was, are we disposed to lay a tax on sales of real estate for the purpose of revenue or not? (Hear, hear.)

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

Dr. Helmecken said the reason of the tax on land was to preserve the balance of 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-half per cent. motion was put against the 1 1/2 per cent., and lost.

Ayes—Helmecken, Tolmie, and DeCosmos. Noes—McClure, Dickson, Cochrane, and Denness.

The 1 1/2 per cent. was then put against the 2 1/2 per cent., and lost.

The original motion for 2 1/2 per cent. tax was then put and also lost.

Ayes—McClure, Cochrane, and Denness. Noes—Helmecken, Tolmie, Dickson, and DeCosmos.

The Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned till tomorrow for Debt Bill, School Bill, and the Corporation Bill will come up in committee.

WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1865. House met at 3.15 p. m. Members present: Messrs. DeCosmos, McClure, Tolmie, Dickson, Bayley, Denness.

SCHOOL BILL. The House took up the School Bill as amended by the Legislative Council.

Dr. Dickson said the bill as sent down by the Council was most objectionable, and he would strongly oppose it. The bill sent up by this House was a very good one, but the present mutilated thing sent down by the Council was disgraceful.

He would rather pass a resolution giving all the power to the Governor. He would move that the amendments be referred to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. McClure said in seconding the motion, was desirous that the measure should be pushed through without delay. He objected in the strongest manner to the treatment which the School Bill had received at the hands of the Upper House, but rather than education should be thrown back another year he would accept the present amendments with all their imperfections.

He believed, however, some modifications might be made in committee that would make the measure more generally acceptable. The way in which this School bill had been dealt with in the Legislative Council showed the absurdity of the present system of Government that gave the people of Vancouver Island two Houses merely to act against each other (hear, hear).

He hoped that before the session closed some efforts would be made to amalgamate both Chambers, and thus save the public time as well as the reputation of the Legislature.

So far as this subject of education was concerned it was a subject of education that the colony should have been kept for years in its present neglected condition, and he hoped hon. members would do their utmost to facilitate the final passage of the bill (hear, hear).

Dr. Tolmie said we should certainly have a School Bill this session; the neglect was a disgrace to the colony. He regretted that the Council had meddled so much with the bill, but they had done some good in giving a Board of Instruction, a clause the Lower House had struck out. He hoped the House would pass the bill in some shape (hear, hear).

Mr. DeCosmos said the Upper House had a right to exercise their judgment as well as this House, and he conceived they had only done so in this case. He had no objection to recommending the bill.

The bill was ordered to be sent to committee of the whole.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. The House went into committee on the above bill, Mr. Bayley in the chair.

Mr. Denness introduced the bill, wishing it had fallen into more able hands. (Hear, hear.) At present parties could be put in prison for debt for \$100. He proposed to make the party arresting a debtor find security for any loss or damage done to the

debtor by being arrested. Again, a debtor imprisoned under final process could be kept 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 before them.

Mr. DeCosmos 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. Denness 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's goods or his person, but if he took the man first he could not touch the goods.

Dr. Helmecken—What about reality? Mr. Denness said real estate could be seized by writ of *relegit*, and sold to satisfy the creditors.

Mr. DeCosmos 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. Denness—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 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 creditor.

Dr. Helmecken 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. Denness 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. McClure said the inhabitants of the colony had been certainly 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 goal for the neighboring States. (Hear, hear.)

He agreed with the hon. Speaker that the only grounds for 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 like to see made in the measure before the House, which he would propose in committee.

Mr. Bayley asked the hon. member what course he proposed to adopt in regard to the bill. Mr. Denness 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, and he was convinced of the necessity of this course.

Dr. Helmecken asked if he understood the hon. and learned friend to advocate that persons coming from foreign countries should not be freed from their debts on arriving here. (Laughter.)

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

The bill was reported favorably.

PILOT SERVICE. Mr. DeCosmos said he had the Pilot Act of 1864, before him, assented to by the Governor last April. This act empowered the Governor to appoint Commissioners, which had been done, but these Commissioners had done nothing ever since their appointment. He had been told that the reason why they did not discharge their duties was that they did not power to appoint pilots for Nanaimo—the most absurd idea. The City Council might as well refuse to work because they could not make by-law for Nanaimo. He had collected some statistics from the pilots for the time during which the present act had been in force, from which it appeared that the total receipts for that time had been \$9,675. By the act the pilots had to keep a boat cruising outside Race Rocks. They did this up till December last, and their expenses including outfit of a boat, &c. had been \$2,330. The profits to the pilots for this time, after deducting expenses, were \$1,245, or at the rate of \$48 per month. The pilots therefore complained that they could not make a living. They were prepared however to keep a pilot boat cruising in accordance with the act if they were allowed to charge pilot dues on every vessel over 50 tons coming from foreign parts, that is, every vessel except those trading with British Columbia and employed in Vancouver Island coasting trade. The pilots had not made heretofore more than \$600 a year, whereas he thought they should at least have \$150 a month. They were however quite prepared to carry out the bill provided the above provision were made. If this were not done the only other mode would be to make the pilot officers of the colony and pay them regular salaries. He believed the provision of levying pilot dues on all foreign vessels from foreign parts over 50 tons would meet the end required.

Dr. Helmecken thought pilots certainly were of great importance, but not of such immense importance as they seemed to think of as some people would have the House to imagine. When the last bill came up the pilots were ready to do everything, keep a pilot boat, cruise night and day, pick up everything in their way provided the bill

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, including text like 'valid's Friend', 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills', and 'MAGNESIA!'.

Advertisement for 'The Weekly Colonist' newspaper, including subscription information and contact details.

Advertisement for 'MAGNESIA!' medicine, describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for 'AMMUNITION' and 'ELEY'S' cartridges, listing various types and prices.

Advertisement for 'MAGNESIA!' medicine, repeating its benefits and availability.

Advertisement for 'AMMUNITION' and 'ELEY'S' cartridges, detailing product specifications.

Advertisement for 'MAGNESIA!' medicine, emphasizing its medicinal properties.

Advertisement for 'AMMUNITION' and 'ELEY'S' cartridges, providing contact information for the manufacturer.

Advertisement for 'MAGNESIA!' medicine, including a list of agents and distributors.

Advertisement for 'AMMUNITION' and 'ELEY'S' cartridges, highlighting the quality of the products.

Advertisement for 'MAGNESIA!' medicine, describing its use for various health conditions.

Advertisement for 'AMMUNITION' and 'ELEY'S' cartridges, listing different models and prices.

Advertisement for 'MAGNESIA!' medicine, providing a detailed description of the product.

Advertisement for 'AMMUNITION' and 'ELEY'S' cartridges, including technical specifications.

Advertisement for 'MAGNESIA!' medicine, mentioning its long history and effectiveness.

Advertisement for 'AMMUNITION' and 'ELEY'S' cartridges, emphasizing their reliability and accuracy.

Advertisement for 'MAGNESIA!' medicine, describing its benefits for digestive health.

Advertisement for 'AMMUNITION' and 'ELEY'S' cartridges, listing various types of ammunition.

Advertisement for 'MAGNESIA!' medicine, providing information on where to purchase it.

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passed in committee to me on the 26th of which I would offer the consideration of...

danger of collisions between the settlers and Indian population of these detached and remote districts, between which and Victoria there exists no practicable land communication...

the most iniquitous of all taxes. If we want to reach money lent on mortgage the proper way would be to levy an equal tax on all real and personal property...

people to pay the tax, as through their medium it reached the whole community. The idea that any one in this colony was exempt from taxation had been exploded in this committee over and over again...

THE ASSIZES. The Spring Session of the Court of Assizes was opened Tuesday at 11 a.m. by Chief Justice Cameron. The following gentlemen were empanelled on the Grand Jury...

REGINA V. CHAS BLAIR. The indictment 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...

REGINA V. SKINNAN. Prisoner stood charged with burglariously 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 Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, April 4, 1865

A COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION

In our issue of yesterday we alluded briefly 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 Hindoostan. 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 Roychoud a millionaire in 1864, or that Beauregard's bombardment of Fort Sumter would have converted the poverty-stricken ryots of India into riotous-living nabobs? Yet such has really been the case. The disruption of the cotton industry in the Southern States has thrown the monopoly of the trade into the hands of the people of Hindoostan. In 1860 the export of cotton 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 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., \$37,500,000 lbs. This, it is true, is but little over one-fourth the unusually large amount of cotton which was exported from America in 1860 prior to the breaking out of hostilities, but its value is fully equal to the five millions bales of that period. Such an immense inducement to the cotton cultivator will speedily bring the amount produced up to the American standard.

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; but there are besides, Brazil, Turkey, the West Indies, and Peru. The anticipated crop from all these places the present year is about 3,000,000 bales. Next year it will fall probably little short of five millions—an amount, large as it may appear, that will be quickly absorbed if peace be restored in the interim between North and South; for independent of the increased demand consequent on the fall of price which will ensue from a cessation of hostilities, there is at present in very part of the world a great scarcity of manufactured cotton goods.

The revolution which this displacement of a great industry is going to work in England 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 directly and indirectly to three or four millions of the population, and which added wealth almost beyond computation to the nation. Now let war come or go, she has a great stand-by in her Eastern possessions. She 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 to itself and its possessors. This cradle of civilization will once more assume her old characteristics; the riches of the Indies will be something more than traditional, and that vast population which is now plunged in superstition and idolatry will, through the powerful agency of a rapidly increasing 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 furnished with an institution that overhangs its prosperity like a Damocletian sword—she is, in fact, hopelessly in debt. Not in debt in the European meaning of the term—as a State to individuals—but individually 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 avicious 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 this. In one locality, it is true, relief was afforded in the shape of the abolition of all

legal processes for recovering money due, and it is said that property 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 course is allowed to continue. The evil is thus pitifully 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 halibets, declared war to the rich, and chopped up every money dealer and sheriff's officer it could find." Such are the difficulties which present themselves in the present state of excitement. In other countries the poor in becoming suddenly possessed of wealth might still deem it necessary to practise economy and relieve themselves of debt; but the Hindoo, if he has become wealthy, has also become extravagant, and his recent exaltation will only in all likelihood force him more speedily into an open rupture with that class which appear to him as mortal enemies—the money lending Parsees.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE

LONDON, January 28, 1865.

Alas! all the prognostications of those who profess to be well informed, and who have the privilege of obtaining the latest and most 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 generally believed, no less than that Her 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 "put in an appearance" on the 7th February, than "a change came o'er the spirit of her dream." Some passing whim seized her that she could not go down to Westminster with propriety, and thus the opportunity of winning back the waning popularity of her people is irretrievably lost. Urgent as the entreaty was that she would forego her determination it only made her 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 is active enough on many subjects as to which it would be wiser for her to be quiet. 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 require information, and to insist upon a reply being applied, whether it be needed or no. A few weeks ago a poor woman died of starvation in one of the many crowded out-of-the-way houses in which the poor lodge. Northwith, Sir C. B. Phipps was instructed to write to the Poor Law Board, that "if one high time the poor were dealt with in such a manner as to render the workhouse less objectionable to them?" and, in a great manner indeed, imputing the death of the woman to the neglect of the poor-law authorities! Of course investigation was immediately set on foot, when it turned out that the woman had been a most eccentric person; that she never would permit any one to enter her room; that the baker was only permitted to leave the bread she bought of him at her door; and that so far from being destitute, she was known to earn from 12s. to 15s. per week by charging. When this information was obtained the President of the Poor Law Board went down to Windsor, and explained the matter, but it was a long time before his persuasion could avail anything with Her Majesty that his statements were to be relied on. "No sooner, however, had that "little affair" blown over the public here not having to this moment been made acquainted with it, though I can vouch for its truth—than another letter is dissatisfied upon another subject—the recent railway accidents. Just one month has transpired since that letter was sent, but it only found its way into the papers yesterday. It has been discussed on all hands with strong feelings of disapprobation. The letter is so unique that I give it you, just as it was made public yesterday:

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN. "At the half-yearly meeting of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, held at Manchester on Wednesday, the Chairman (Mr. Watkin, M.P.) said that Her Majesty the Queen had written to some of the railway directors in London, as follows: "Sir Charles Phipps has received the command of Her Majesty the Queen, to call the attention of the directors of the railway to the increasing number of accidents which have lately occurred upon different lines of railroad, and to express Her Majesty's warmest hope that the directors of the railway will carefully consider every means of guarding against these misfortunes, which are not at all the necessary accompaniments of railway travelling. It is not for her own safety that the Queen has wished to provide in thus calling the attention of the company to the late disasters, or Her Majesty is aware that when she travels extraordinary precautions are taken, but it is in account of her family, of those travelling upon her services, and of her people generally, that she expresses the hope that the same security may be ensured for all as is so carefully provided for herself. The Queen hopes that it is unnecessary for her to recall to the recollection of the railway directors the heavy responsibility which they have assumed since they have succeeded in securing the monopoly of the means of travelling of almost the entire population of the country. Osborne, Dec. 27th, 1864."

PARLIAMENT

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 ecclesiastical 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 message. 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 Parliament. 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 Liberal 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 kill 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 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 G.M. of Free Masons, and a thorough going Whig, and seconded by the Hon. Harbory 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

I dare say Alfred Tennyson is quite as popular with yourselves as he is in "the old house at home," though why he should be so, I cannot for the life of me tell, since it may be from stupidity, or ignorance, or anything else you please. I never could find anything grand in his "poetic fire," to admire except a few lines of a translation he made a short time ago from Homer in which he certainly beat Lord Derby hollow. Well, all at once a rumor got about that the address Alfred Tennyson had been dubbed a baronet. It now turns out, however, that he has not become Sir Alfred, the story having been officially contradicted. It is probable however that he was offered this dignity. You would be astonished at the keenness with which the propriety of the address promotion has been canvassed in society. A very large number of his admirers gave out that they were 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. Tennyson's poetry may not perhaps be as good in its way as Mr. Macaulay's prose; it may even, 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 360,000 bales—i.e., nearly as much again. The yearly increase in the supply has gone on at a high rate, and it may fairly be presumed will go on. But if the rate of supply be only kept up, there will be above a million bales available for the consumption of 1865. This would be quite sufficient, perhaps more than sufficient for the demand, but the supply will most probably be largely in excess. In that case prices must come down. The fact is we have learned at last to do without America, and the sooner we turn ourselves from that quarter altogether as an extensive source of supply the more healthy will the trade become.

troublesome adventures. A friend of mine was two hours and a half getting from Hamstead 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*, unknown to both, found them a hansom—your Vancouver ladies will doubtless say, "he did the hand(s)ome," ahem!—and in the most gallant manner took them home; while a sapient gentleman asserts, "hon 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. I 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 wounds 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 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.

PRUSSIA

The next strife bids fair to arise in Germany. There M. Von Bismark is playing for 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 necessities of Austria, all show that the internal position of Prussia favors this bold venture, for the King is practically independent of the Chambers. M. Von Bismark has intoxicated the people with military glory (!) and the army 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 their 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 German 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 quarrels. Austria has, therefore, only to reckon with Prussia and the Minor Powers. Victory in the internal question, which he has substantially secured by the Danish war, thus gives him a fair field on the larger scene of German politics. It will be very interesting to watch the development of his audacity and craft, which may result in giving Prussia a 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, skillfully used by Kings and aristocrats.

RATE OF DISCOUNT

The Directors of the Bank of England, on Thursday reduced the rate of discount from 5% to 4 1/2 per cent. Consols—closing prices, 89 3/4 @ 90. Money—Acct. Feb. 2—89 3/4 @ 90.

INCOME TAX

Owing 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 Fuca. Lieut. Peel, since famous for his exploits during the Indian mutiny, who was then an officer on board the America, observing some Indians in their canoes near the ship called out to them, on which the savages replied in Chinook, shaking their heads at the same time, *Waka 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 a shower of laughter throughout the ship.

LEARN-BY-HEART

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.

BRAZIL—ADVICES FROM CO. WEBB, U.S. MINISTER AT RIO DE JANEIRO

Published in the N.Y. Times of the 11th ult. say 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 Florida had not been received at Rio de Janeiro. 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.)

THEATRICAL—MR. FECHTER, the celebrated tragedian, is playing "Robert Macaire" with immense success in London.

CITY COUNCIL

The Council met last evening at 7.30, present—His Worship the Mayor, and Councilors—McDonald, Fell, Munro, Smith, and Jeffrey. COMMUNICATIONS.—The following communications were received, and ordered to be placed on file: From Thomas Tronche, assenting to the resolution of the Council in regard to the 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.

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 His 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 engaged 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 chain-gang had been employed on a former occasion without risk of escape. The Mayor said the services of the chain-gang 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 if a few thousand dollars were raised it 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 in their possession. Mr. McDonald thought the Assessor might go round to residents on Johnson, Yates, and Government streets and obtain voluntary contributions, and other citizens might be also asked to contribute. Mr. Munro suggested that the mud be scooped up in heaps indiscriminately at the corners of the streets and that the residents be obliged to pay for its removal.

Mr. Fell suggested a rate of \$1.50 on all wet rentals of \$10 per month and an additional half dollar for each additional \$10 rental, and that the tax would be found very simple and draw from \$2 to \$5 for such a purpose. On motion of Mr. McDonald it was agreed that Mr. Leigh be requested to solicit a voluntary rate from all occupiers and proprietors of houses and land within the following limits, to be applied towards clearing the sewers and streets, viz: Government street from James Bay to Johnson street, Yates, from Wharf to Douglas street, Johnson, from Wharf to Douglas street, Wharf, from Port to Johnson street, Port, 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 parties were brought before him he would certainly fine them. Mr. Fell also drew attention to the nuisances created by Chinese washermen, particularly in the neighborhood of Store street.

The Mayor said he was surprised no one had ever complained to him of this nuisance. Mr. Munro 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 day with an infant in her arms, and fell through throwing the child some distance in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION

Telegraphic communication was completed between England and India on January 17th, and on the same day Lieut. Col. Patrick Stewart, director general of the undertaking, died in Constantinople. The Spectator says: "The achievement was not worth the price. There never was perhaps in the 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 fate."

THE SENATE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

lately passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Lancaster, owner of the yacht Deerhound, for rescuing Capt. Semmes of the Alabama.

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

The Weekly Colonist... The steamer from New... and Dietz & N... few thousand... NEWS [Fro... Harrisonmouth... the Henrietta... presses from the... Nelson, with \$... press was leav... that Ned W... avalanche near... miles above Y... good order... about to start... to be pecked... news of this a... Douglas route... preparations at... It is said to b... body good; a... the canon rou... jury to the Do... no news from... river continues... [Mr. Wadl... Enterprise.]... Though some... justice has at... the Chillwh... carrying in pr... mother. On h... having the cu... father of the... after a two... prisoner) cha... ing poisoned... of the mone... the immedi... Upon under... believed in... destroying... person. He... the pillow... positively as... concealed the... affair turn... and the qu... how far we... condition of... law, when i... tations of t... Explanat... Telegraph... accompanying... on Thur... for the mos... line betwe... bull is sent... proposed to... ticable, ha... the line fo... will obvious... graph Cou... built along... may be r... schemes co... The Dov... ing been m... Excellency... \$500 towa... Douglas P... been put... expected th... road will b... gular traffi... Custom... day, Marc... 3d; harbo... \$48 1/2; s... seizures, 2... Number of... during the... GOVERN... TO T... The foll... Columbian... petition of... traders:—... Ne... Gentlem... on the 18... gentleman... East to Cou... Active Cou... Alle meeti... February... Ordinance... and give y... entertain... are fall an... and I am... honest ex... serve app... names mo... opportunity... tween the... tion are s... pose of r... expressing... the mine... The ge... has now b... Legislati... colony... to throw... long to y... any mea... send. I... the now... jectional... of the co... should b... while on... part of t... The rate... very co... Many of... aware of... late and... them to... \$1,400

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 5, 1865.

British Columbia.

The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from New Westminster with 40 passengers and Dietz & Nelson's River Express with a few thousand dollars.

NEWS FROM UP RIVER.

The steamer Hops arrived yesterday from Harrisonmouth, where she connected with the Henrietta for Douglas. She brought express from the up-river towns for Dietz & Nelson, with \$8,000 in treasure.

The MURDERER SEIZED AT LAST.—Though somewhat tardy in its movements, justice has at length secured the person of the Chilliwack chief who has recently been feigning in prison as the murderer of his step-mother.

Exploration.—Mr. Conway, of the Collins Telegraph Company, with a party of men, accompanied by Mr. Turnbull, C.E., started on Thursday for the purpose of exploring for the most eligible route for the telegraph line between this city and Hops.

THE DOUGLAS POSTAGE.—Application having been made by the people of Douglas, His Excellency the Governor promptly granted \$500 towards clearing the road over the Douglas Postage.

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.

Gentlemen,—I had the honor to receive, on the 18th inst., from the hands of the gentleman selected by the people of Cariboo to represent their interests in the Legislative Council, the petition adopted at a public meeting held in Victoria, on the 26th of February, 1865.

The general principles of the bill, which has now become law, were adopted by the Legislative Council before my arrival in the colony. Understand that I am not wishing to show any of the responsibility that belongs to me on others.

additional duties have been imposed—an impression totally unfounded where articles are water-borne to this colony from the place of their growth or manufacture.

It will probably be represented to you in the town from which you address me, that the late Customs Act has been drawn up on principles hostile to Vancouver Island.

But I by no means wish to deny that there is an appearance of unkindness towards the place from which you write, and I doubt not that the expressions of "unjust" and "inequitable," which you apply to our recent legislation, would find wide echo there.

It is beyond all things just and equitable that a community, like an individual, should make arrangements for the payment of the debts it may incur.

You will perhaps here observe—"Why do we not, by accepting the preferred union with the neighboring colony, extend our responsibilities and area of taxation over the merchants of Victoria and the miners who spend their winter in that town?"

ARRIVAL OF THE ANDERSON.

The steamer Eliza Anderson, Capt. Finch, arrived Tuesday morning from Puget Sound, with passengers and freight as per manifest.

REPORT OF CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS. RICHMOND, Feb. 5. To the President of the Confederate States. Sir,—Under your letter of appointment of the 28th, we proceeded to ask an informal conference with Abe Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in your letter.

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

No approaching measure could have had more thorough ventilation. And now that it has passed, it must be allowed to be to a certain degree tentative.

The Standing Orders which I framed for the adoption of the Legislative Council provide that no petition shall be presented without an endorsement, stating that it is "perfectly respectful and deserving of presentation."

SEEDS OF 1864.

SEEDS OF 1864. No. 5, Fort street. JAY & CO. Wholesale and Export Druggists. Manufacturers of the far-famed PEPSEINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and sweetest substitute for the Gastric Juice.

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BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. WILSON BROWN, Church Bank House, VICTORIA, V. I.

DR. HELMCKEN, Speaker House of Assembly. ALLEN FRANCIS, Esq., United States Consul. H. H. M. Consul, mh20 d&w

Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

Indigestion & Stomach Weakness. PEPSEINE.

T. MORSON & SON. Wholesale and Export Druggists. Manufacturers of the far-famed PEPSEINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and sweetest substitute for the Gastric Juice.

T. MORSON AND SON. 19 and 46, Southampton Row, London.

SEEDS OF 1864. No. 5, Fort street. JAY & CO.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.

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

Drugs and Chemicals. George Curling & Company, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARK. CAUTION.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE. TUPPER & COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS.

WORKS—LIVERMORE AND BIRMINGHAM.

ALL PERSONS MANUFACTURING, SELLING, OR SHIPPING, or engaged in any way in the sale or disposal of Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Sheet Iron, with our Marks or Brands, in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, will be prosecuted.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. George Curling & Company, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

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BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

As a sample of English watch work on a large scale, the works of the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country, no other watch could be fitted with more perfect accuracy.

Watches adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail. Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Astronomical, Vertical, Repeating, Keyless, and other fine watches.

BENSON'S LONDON MARK WATCHES. Patent Lever, Jewelled, £2 12 6. Do. do. 4 jewels, £1 10 0.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 4, 1865.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, April 1. THE FIRST DEATH AT LEACH RIVER.—Mr. Keast who arrived from Leach river yesterday, brought word of the sudden death of a man named Thomas Harris, at Leach 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 something 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 poor man died. In the absence of any government representative, a meeting of miners was held, over which Mr. Keast was asked to preside, and Mr. Goldie to act as secretary, and the depositions of several parties were taken as in case 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 spot.

THE LADIES' BAZAAR.—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 has 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 to-morrow (Tuesday) evening there will be a musical entertainment consisting of glees, 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 unsold (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 stalls there will be a General Post Office, most efficiently presided over no doubt by some fair Postmistress and her assistants, where baskets will not fail to send a satisfactory bill down from a dear female on payment of the by no means dear mail fee of two bits; and spinners may also hear of something to their advantage on payment of a like sum. A portrait gallery will be also provided, where a faithful likeness will be guaranteed in the space of half-a-minute. And last though not least, we understand that the services of a gipsy have been secured who at intervals during the entertainment will undertake to exhibit to all who will visit her in her tent the mysterious clairvoyant 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 having her hand crossed with the proper fee. When we add that there will be a refreshment stall amply provided with every seasonable delicacy, we think we have enumerated sufficient, saying nothing of the worthy cause itself, to induce every person in the city to give the Bazaar a call, and invest according 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 LEACH RIVER.—Barnett, the expressman, arrived from Leach river last night. Nothing of interest had occurred at the mines. The snow was melting fast, and people were making preparations for the summer'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.

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

GOING TO CHINA.—Mr. Lee Chang, the manager in these colonies of the well known Chinese house of Kwong Lee & Co., will shortly make a visit to Canton. Lee Chang has been 15 years on this coast, and is generally esteemed in Victoria as a shrewd, energetic, and affable man of business. He leaves a partner to manage the concern during his absence.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER AND NANAIMO.—The steamer Fideliter, Captain London, arrived last night at 10 o'clock from New Westminster and Nanaimo, calling at the way settlements. She left Frazet River on Wednesday forenoon, but brought no later papers than were received by the Enterprise. 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, 24 tons oats, 3 tons potatoes, and had in tow the Company's barge with 116 tons of coal to R. Brodick.

SALE AT MAYOR HARRIS' FARM.—The auction sale of farm stock and produce at Mayor Harris' farm, North Saanich, took place on Thursday afternoon. The attendance 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 field peas, 3 1/2 cents per lb; seed oats, 4 1/2 cents; oats, slightly damaged, 3 1/2 cts.; potatoes, 3 1/2 cents; oxen, \$186 to \$220 per yoke; mares, \$160 to \$240 each; yearling colts, \$30 to \$45 each. The sale realized 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 future progress of the Society were considered and it was decided that the regular meetings be held in the police court (kindly lent by the magistrate for the purpose), 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 Esquimalt.

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 land. They stopped work on January 1st, being unable to wash. The claim is owned by Page, Lock and Taya. The next claim is the old "Doe Howard Tunnel," which has been worked all winter, and has paid fair wages. It is worked by King & Co. Then comes the famous hill claim known as the "Seelye Company." This claim has not been worked since November last, but the company are preparing to go to work as soon as the spring opens. The next claim is that of Tannah & 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 Cascada Co. is next to this, commencing at the bend below the falls, and 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 prospects 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 company 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 struck.

Above this are situated the famous "Opendale Co.," the "Pilkington Co." four French companies, and two companies on Snowshoe creek. The population of Keithley consists of fifty-five miners, one storekeeper and two farmers. Good vegetables are plenty and cheap.

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. OLD CO 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 journal 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 Gloucestershire, 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 reflections of which were so splendid and the shades so soft as to resemble the sheen of the moon on the waters of a lake. The fabric is of Lyons manufacture, and is a great success. It is named "Drape de Phoebe."

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

COMMERCIAL. Thursday, March 30. FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday morning for New Westminster, with a large number of passengers, mostly miners bound to Cariboo, and a heavy freight.

FOR NANAIMO.—The ships Aquila 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.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise 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.

FROM PORTLAND.—The schooner Flying Mist arrived yesterday morning from Portland, with a cargo 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 Boliance 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 overhauled and refitted; giving her more passenger accommodation.

The imports for the week have only been a small cargo per G. S. Wright, from Portland, and the usual Sound arrivals for local consumption. The exports have been a mixed cargo per Domitilla, for Honolulu, valued at \$30,000, and about \$2,000 per G. S. Wright, to Portland. Jobbing rates continue about the same as at last report, and are as follows: FLOUR—Extra \$16 @ 18 lb; superfine \$14 @ 15 lb; bbl; Oregon brands \$12 75 @ \$14 lb; bbl. OATMEAL—\$10 @ \$11 50 @ 100 lb. CORNMEAL—\$7 50 @ \$8 50 @ 100 lb. RICE—\$10 @ 12 50 @ 100 lb. BEANS—\$3 75 @ \$5 75 @ 100 lb. WHEAT—\$2 50 @ 3 @ 100 lb. OATS—\$3 50 @ 100 lb. BARLEY—\$3 75 @ 4 @ 100 lb. MIDDLINGS—\$4 25 @ \$4 50 @ 100 lb. SHORTS—\$3 50 @ 100 lb. BRAN—\$3 @ 2 25 @ 100 lb. ONIONS—(Scales) \$10 @ 100 lb. POTATOES—\$3 @ \$3 25 @ 100 lb. HAY—14c @ 2c @ lb sale. TEA—\$7 @ 2c @ lb chest. COFFEE—23c @ 25c @ lb ak. SUGAR—Raw—94 @ 104c @ lb @ bbl; refined, 14c @ 16c @ lb @ bbl. BUTTER—40c @ 42c @ lb @ case or krin. BACON—\$18 @ \$25 @ 100 lb. HAMS—\$18 @ \$23 @ 100 lb.

PER STEAMSHIP ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—C. Morse, Bagley, Captain Hazard, Cyrus Walker, Robert Graham, Houghton, Yale, Hoffman, Warner, Collins, Captain James, Captain Barrington, Miss Stewart, Frazier, Egan, Jones, John Cove, Donoherty, Taylor, W. H. Taylor, B. F. Donison, Rev. Mr. Bolnap.

PER SCHOONER DOMITILLA, to Honolulu, S. L.—38 cases dry goods, 1 case hardware, 15,000 bricks, 7 water cans, 4 iron tanks, 30 tons and 20 bbls cement, 1 bbl wire 14 wt iron, 20 tons pig iron, 74 sheets iron, 2 bales paper, 1 case blue, 9 cases crockery, 12 ingots tin, 2 cases knives, 20 boxes blankets, 18 cases blankets, 18 cases salt, etc. 34 cases oilmen's stores, 50 hds ale, 10 hds porter, 144 cks ale, 4 bales dry goods, 2 caddlers, 1 case looking-glasses, 3 kits fish, 32 c pipes, 6 cases jams, 1 case soap, 7 quarter-casks sherry, 12 do brandy, 5 do whiskey, 44 do gin, 20 do porter, 140 M shingles, 2 boxes machinery, 1 engine boiler, 10 cases oil, 412 bnds iron, 12 bbls salmon, 68 cases ale, 20 do cider, Value, \$30,000.

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 whitening, 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 bnds bedding, 60 bar iron, 5 pkgs private effects, 1 wagon, 2 trunks wearing apparel and bedding. Value, \$1,983 43.

PER SCHOONER FLYING MIST, from Port Townsend—25 tons hay, 200 bushel oats, 500 lb copper. Value, \$769.

PER STEAMER EMILY HARRIS, from New Westminster—36 M lumber.

PER STEAMSHIP ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—30 cks oysters, 33 dos eggs, 78 ad cattle and calves, 170 hd sheep, 1 hog, 4 bxs eggs, 10 bbls pitch. Value, \$6,243.

PER SLOOP BUSHWACKER, from Port Angeles—300 bushels carrots, 150 bushels turnips. Value, \$226.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. ENTERED. March 25—Str G S Wright, Lewis, Astoria. Str Enterprise, Mount, Esquimalt. Str Alarm, Hollins, Salt Spring Island. Str W B Naylor, Waller, San Juan. March 26—Str Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles.

Sip Bushwacker, Dolan, Port Angeles. Sip May Flower, Maxwell, Salt Spring Island. March 29—Sip O S Kidder, Henderson, Port Angeles. Sip Letitia, Adams, Comox. Sip J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan. Sip S. R. Thayer, Henderson, Alberni. Sip Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Sip Bushwacker, Dolan, Port Angeles. Sip May Flower, Maxwell, Salt Spring Island. Sip G S Wright, Lewis, Astoria. Sip Surprise, Francis, North-west Coast of Vancouver Island. Sip Natlie, Jones, Sooke. March 31—Schr Lord Baglan, Byrnes, San Juan. Schr Alpha, George, Nanaimo. Schr Emily Harris, Mcintosh, New Westminster. Schr Shark, Clarke, Salt Spring Island. Schr Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Angeles. April 1—Str Fideliter, London, Nanaimo. Schr Goldstream, Hewitt, Nanaimo. Sip W B Naylor, Swift, San Juan. Sip Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles. CLEARED. Str Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Sip Deerfoot, Walter, New Westminster. Sip W B Naylor, Swift, San Juan. Schr Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Angeles. Schr Chas B Clancy, Robinson, Port Angeles. Sip Alarm, Hollins, Nanaimo. March 26—Str Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles. March 25—Schr Domitilla, Webb, Honolulu. March 29—Brig Brewster, Carleton, San Francisco. Sip C S Kidder, Henderson, Port Angeles. Sip Letitia, Adams, Port Angeles. Sip J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan. March 31—Nanaimo Packet, Phillips, Comox. Sip Letitia, Adams, Port Angeles. Sip Midnight Cry, Woods, Port Angeles. Schr Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Angeles. Schr Goldstream, Caffray, Nanaimo. Schr A J Wester, Miller, Port Angeles. Sip Thornton, Warren, Nanaimo. Str Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Schr Parmiter, Haden, Feddar Bay. April 1—Sip W B Naylor, Swift, San Juan. Sip Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles. Str Emily Harris, Mcintosh, Nanaimo. Schr Kate, Waller, North-west Coast.

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

DEATH. In this city, on the 27th inst., Patrick Henry McEigh, aged 5 months and 4 days, son of John and Sarah McEigh. On the 29th February, at Algiers, Edward Henderson, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Henderson & Burnaby.

At the Hospital, March 29th, Japo, a Kanaka, of dysentery. At Lake Uis, of March 31st, 1865, Charles Williams, aged 1 year and 11 months, son of Edm. and Amelia Williams.

In this city, April 2nd, Mrs. Neely, wife of Mr. 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 26th December last, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. A. Borhardt, 15, Soho Square, London, Mrs. B. S. Nathan, relict of Mr. Philip Nathan, formerly of Liverpool, deeply regretted by her family and a numerous circle of friends. Deceased was the mother of Mrs. Lewis Lewis and of Mrs. Philip Lewis, of this city.

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

NOTICE TO MINERS.—Every one who is going to Cariboo or Kootenay where they cannot apply to an experienced dental Surgeon 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.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Mons. B. Duffin (Graduate of the Academie 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. DORIS PALMER continues the Monday and Thursday evenings' Dancing Classes at her residence, Douglas street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Indigestion Acidity on the Stomach.—These correctives, and purifying Pills, assisted by the external application of the Ointment, will subside these troublesome disorders, though arising from an indigestion of food, and under each disguise mocking the skill of the physician. Their first action is to clear away all obstructions, purify the blood, regulate the secretions, and give tone to the stomach, and energy to the system generally. The cure they effect is not temporary or imperfect, but they work a most valuable and beneficial change throughout the entire body, and enable it, with renovated power, to resist the approach of future attacks on the stomach or kidneys; to resist, likewise, most wholly on the mind, spleen, to wit, circulation, and nerves.

SOOTHING AND BRACING.—There is no preparation in existence which has such a soothing effect in cases of nervous excitement as DR. HOSBERT'S STOMACH BITTERS. Although the fame of this renowned invigorant rests mainly on its astonishing cures of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and intestinal disorders, it is equally efficacious in nervous complaints. Thousands of ladies resort to it as a remedy for hysteria, general debility and all peculiar disturbances and derangements to which, as a sex, they are subject. It cheers and lightens the depressed mental powers as well as strengthens the body, and its use is never followed by any unpleasant reaction. Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

Express Line Stages. sidmlo d haitir! The first Coach of this line will leave REVIV Y A L E

Soda Creek, ON FRIDAY, 12th inst, at 6, a. m., After which date they will leave Yale every MONDAY and FRIDAY, At 8 o'clock, A. M.

Passing over the Suspension Bridge and through the Cañons by daylight, reaching OLENTON the following morning, where six hours will be allowed for rest, and arriving at SODA CREEK WEDNESDAYS and MONDAYS, In time to connect with the STERNWHEEL STEAMER

"ENTERPRISE" For Quessnelmouth. On the opening of the road above Quessnel, Coaches will run to Cottonwood, and there connect with a saddle train for

RICHFIELD. Passengers for the GREAT BEND DIGGINGS on the Columbia River, can take these stages to Cache Creek, foot of Lake Kamloops, 110 miles above Yale. Awaiting the completion of the Hudson Bay Co.'s steamer, small boats will ply over Lakes Kamloops and Shuswap to within fifty miles of the

Great Bend Diggings! Yale, B. C., 2d April, 1865. F. J. BARNARD.

Hibben & Carswell, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, VICTORIA, V. I.

HAVE ALWAYS IN STORE AT WHOLESALE and Retail, the largest and most complete stock in the line in Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Washington Territory and Oregon. Miscellaneous Books, School Books, Religious Books, Gift Books, Children's Books, Medical and Law Books, Agricultural and Scientific Books, Bibles, Prayer and Church Service Books, Engravings, Albums, Paper, Ink, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pens, Callers, Presses, Artists' Materials, Muclage, Pencils, Gold Pens, Diaries, Globes, Ivory Goods, Cards, Chess, &c.

Caledonian Benevolent Association, ORGANIZED NOV. 11, 1863. THE ABOVE ASSOCIATION formed by Scotchmen for mutual provident benevolent purposes and social intercourse, and based on the model of the Caledonian Highland Society of Scotland, is now in full working order. The members pay a small monthly fee, the proceeds of which are accumulated as a fund to meet the wants of any of their number who may require the same on account of sickness or destitution. All Scotchmen who may desire to join the body are requested to call at the residence of the Warden, T. Gorrin, Fort street, where they may see a Constitution and By-laws of the Association, and leave their names, residences and references. The Association meets on the first Friday of each month. Steps are being taken to hold an annual gathering for competition in Highland Games, &c. Notices to Members.—The By-laws are now strictly enforced. JAMES HENDERSON, Secy.

NOTICE. D. KAVANAGH HAVING THIS DAY sold the remaining half of the business of D. Kavanagh & Co. to Algonon Austen, Esq., all bills due by the said firm, now in full working order, due to the said firm will be collected by the said Austen, dating from 31st January, 1865. D. Kavanagh begs to tender his thanks to the public for their generous patronage accorded to him and solicits a continuation of the same to the gentleman who has succeeded him. The business will be continued for the present under the name of D. KAVANAGH, ALGERNON AUSTEN, March 31st, 1865.

Protection from Fire Prize Medal 1862. Prize Medal 1863. BRYANT & MAYS Patent Special Safety Matches, Wax Vestas and Cigar Lights. LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, while it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties. Patent Safety Matches in neat aldit boxes. Patent Safety Vestas in paper aldit boxes, and a spanned tin boxes of 100, 500 and 600. BRYANT & MAYS, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round aldit boxes, and in spanned tin boxes, of 100, 150, 500, 600, and 1,000. Sole Importers of Jonkoping Tandlesticks (aldit boxes). All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention. WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.