



APFARE!  
rd's Stages

GIVE PARTIES WISH  
DIGGINGS

CREEK  
with a little loss of time and at  
constant with comfort as possible  
will carry Passengers  
Coda Creek for \$40, or  
for \$48. Passengers  
Victoria on the Friday's  
at convenient places at night  
connect with the Steamers.  
to Savona's, \$25  
F. J. BARNARD.

WITHOUT PAIN.  
O EIDON.  
PATENT, March 1st, 1862  
REBEL'S INVENTION  
of Artificial Mineral Teeth, with  
entirely dispensing with the use  
of metallic fastenings, and espe  
cially those long resident in warr

Diploma 1815.  
ST. CAVENISH SQUARE, and  
Railway Bridge, LUDGATE  
N.  
No. 134, DUKE STREET.  
AK: 65, NEW STREET.  
remedy of the globe, by forward-  
ing the condition of their mouths,  
of One Guinea, will receive by  
mail a set of Enamel for stopping  
mouth, so as to enable Messrs  
a partial or complete set of  
PULVERIZED ODONTALGICQUE,  
reserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and  
sent White Enamel for stopping  
never to change color, 5s.  
10s. and the Cutta Percha Is-

Medical Treatise on the Teeth,  
numerous advantages obtain-  
ed by this method, may be had of the  
author direct on receipt of  
2p-2ly w

Stomachic Weakness  
PSINE.  
ABLE MEDICINE for weak and  
may be had in the form of  
POWDER IN BOTTLES  
AND LOZENGES. THE POWDER  
IS UNALTERABLE, and the  
FLAVOUR, AGREEABLE, and con-  
firms the medicine. Manu-  
factured by  
MORSON & SON,  
Southampton Row, Russell  
square, London.  
of all respectable Chemists  
and Storekeepers.  
(Morsan's Patent) MORSON'S  
KREOSOTE,  
of Chemicals, and all new  
carefully packed for shipment.  
and Trade Mark on all Fre-  
quently in London. ml  
M. SEARBY, Chemist, Victoria,  
Feb-17w

ALE  
HOTEL,  
Restaurant,  
remouliere, Proprietors  
nd first-class Hotel, situated near  
the Landing, in the town of Yale, B.  
the accommodation, the public, and  
up with great care, is provided with  
for the comfort of its guests. In the

ANT DEPARTMENT,  
be found of "Rare Excellence" and  
suit the most fastidious taste.  
PING APARTMENTS,  
table and commodious, and the ac-  
commodation, excellent.  
BAR,  
the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars,  
abundantly under the special man-  
agement of the Proprietors. Guests  
ing treated with every care and at-  
tention.  
Sh, 1866. ly21d&w

MMEL'S  
UNRIVALED  
FUMERY  
Its excellent quality in any climate  
LET VINEGAR, to supersede E  
ANDER WATER, distilled fr m  
KEY CLUB, Frangipane, &c,  
KELINE, Honey Windsor and  
JUICE and Glycerine for beautifying  
ME VAPORIZER, Perfume Illustrations  
OF PERFUMES, with 250 Illustrations  
erlu ry Vendors in the world  
per H. R. H. the Princess Wales  
agent Street, and 24 Cornhill

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST. And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 7. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1866. NO 43.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST  
AND  
VICTORIA CHRONICLE  
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY  
HIGGINS, LONG & CO.  
TERMS:  
Per Annum, in advance.....\$6.00  
For Six Months..... 4 00  
For Three Months..... 2 50  
Per Week..... 0 25  
PAYABLE INVARIABLELY IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley  
Streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS:  
Alexander & Co., Nanaimo, V. I.  
John Mackin, do  
Holder & Hart, Comox, V. I.  
Clarkson & Co., Cowichan, V. I.  
Barnard's Express, New Westminster  
do, Quonelta, B. C.  
do, Lytton  
do, Vancouver  
do, Richmond  
do, Barkerville  
do, Camerton  
do, Clinton  
do, Seattle, W. T.  
A. S. Pinkham, do  
The Boyce, do  
Wm. B. Lake, do  
F. Algar, do  
do, Clement's Lane, London  
do, 30 Cornhill, London

### Vancouver Politics.

Ever since the news reached Victoria that the Colony was to be handed over "neck and crop" to the tender mercies of Governor Seymour and New Westminster, there has been a growing feeling of "want of confidence" on the part of the public in the Assemblers who were instrumental in passing the Unconditional Union resolutions; and who, by their subsequent unconstitutional and illegal acts have contributed to bring on the present depression in commercial affairs and a "deadlock" in the politics of the Colony. In consequence of this feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the people with their representatives, a feverish desire has been manifested by the politicians, by the introduction of side-issues, to divert public attention from themselves and their acts, in the hope that when the time for holding the next general election shall have arrived, their sins will have been forgotten and they will be enabled to ride into office without serious opposition. But we are much mistaken as to the state of the popular mind towards these conspirators if they do not receive such a withering rebuke at the polls as will strip them of the senatorial togas they have disgraced and send them to shiver in the cold atmosphere of popular disfavour. The people are not blind to the fact that peace and prosperity have fled from among us since the politicians first attempted to take the management of public affairs into their own hands. They remember with bitterness that every act of the Radicals, from the day when they encompassed the removal of the former Governor and made a raid on Free Trade, down to the usurpation of Executive functions, has been a fatal blunder. Let a single instance in which they have overturned the peace of the country, and good has resulted therefrom, be stated. Let the most ardent admirer of the men who—aided by a corrupt press—have brought the present state of things to pass, be pointed out. Have they not arrayed set against set; friend against friend; interest against interest to the detriment of the country? Did they not, according to their own confession, plot for and obtain a "back-stairs influence" with the Executive and sell out the Colony to British Columbia without conditions? We charge that they did. We charge them with using their positions as legislators to advance the interests of their friends in office. We charge that under the hollow and false cry of Reform, they took it upon themselves to raise the salaries of two friends of certain members for political effect, and when the Executive opposes the increase as unconstitutional, they turn around and ask the country to support them in their corruption. We charge them with attempting to use their positions as legislators, as stepping-stones to power and official

patronage. Special legislation is at all times to be deplored. It was at one time the curse of California legislatures, and we should be indeed sorry to see it suffered to take root here. Therefore, while we find much to condemn in the policy of the Governor—while we condemn him for his want of economy in the matter of the Estimates; for withdrawing the Crown Lands from settlement; for withholding the public accounts from the Assembly; for his retention in office of two heads of the Police Department, when only one was voted; for the appointment of an Auditor without the consent of the Legislature; and for a general want of sympathy with the public in their present depression—we wish to be understood as endorsing him fully in the stand he has taken on this constitutional question, and the effort he is making to "nip in the bud" a system of corruption sought to be introduced by our public men. Thus far we go in the support of the Executive, who the ridiculous threats of the transcendent genius of our evening contemporary to send him "quietly to sea," will hardly induce to swerve from the line of policy he has adopted on this important question. The "dead lock" necessitates an appeal to the Home Government, and a speedy answer from headquarters will be the result. That that answer will be another defeat for the politicians, we do not doubt.

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Monday, Sept. 3rd 1866.  
**Legislative Council.**  
SATURDAY, Sept. 1st, 1866.  
Council met at 11 a. m. Present—The hon. Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, Surveyor General, H. Rhodes.  
**APPROPRIATION BILL.**  
The series of resolutions passed by the House of Assembly in reference to this Bill were read.  
The hon. Colonial Secretary rose and moved, "That this Council has received the resolutions of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 31st August, 1866. That this Council does not concur in the statements therein contained, the same being in opposition to documentary evidence that has been and is before the Council." He said the series of long resolutions of the House of Assembly that had just been read to the Council were in respect of a very simple measure that had engaged the attention of the Council the other day. The Bill sent up by the Assembly, purporting to be a Supply Bill, was not a Supply Bill, but contained provisions wholly foreign to a Bill of Supply. The Council in its undoubted right to exercise such powers refused to entertain the foreign clauses introduced into it, and sent it back with such clauses struck out. On the previous occasion attention had been drawn to the origin of the powers of both Houses, and it had been shown by the Governor's instructions that "matters not in relation to each other could not be comprised in the same Bill." The Council desired to draw the attention of the House of Assembly to the irregularity, in the hope that they would amend it, and send a Supply Bill up in such a form as would enable the Council to pass it. He (Mr Young), on behalf of the Council, emphatically declared that there was no desire to interpose between the House and the Crown as to supplies. The Council did not wish to interpose designedly, and had purposely inserted a declaration to that effect in the resolutions accompanying the return of the bill; he was very sorry the Assembly had not seen fit to take it in the light intended, instead of seeming to think that the Council desired to arrogate powers they did not possess. The Council had simply rejected in the Schedule what was foreign, and had the Schedule come back amended, the Council would have passed the Supplies. There was literally nothing in the resolutions of the House to show the grounds on which the rejected Schedule had not been sent up. In answer to the first and second resolutions, he would say that the Council never did assert its right to alter Supply Bills. He was not prepared to say they could not—but that was not the question raised. Hon. members in the other House must have had some other Colony, probably Australia or Jamaica running in their heads, in maintaining the right of the House to initiate money-votes. There was no Imperial Act here. Did they find such constitutional right at home? Quite the reverse. The hon. gentleman here reviewed the arguments advanced in the House of Commons by Mr Ayrton and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the substance of which have been previously given. Mr Ayrton had clearly shown that the truly constitutional mode was by address; the Chancellor coincided, and the remarks met with general concurrence. The third resolution had nothing in it. There were no foundations for the assertions made. It was neither in accordance with the constitution of the mother country nor with what we have

here, and where our own is silent we have to be guarded by the constitution of the mother country. The fourth resolution might be characterized by the American term "highfalutin." It was all assertion unsupported by the citation of authority or facts. The fifth resolution was again mere matter of assertion. Were there not clauses in the bill determining what duties are to be performed by certain officers, and who are to fill the offices? Was there not the reproduction in another form of the Real Estate Tax Act that had been discarded by the Council? (Hear.) As to the sixth resolution, a clause in the Schedule shows that the House was aware of the real grounds for opposing the Bill, which gave a downright denial to the statement in the document that the House was not aware of any such introduction, and he would further ask the Council to remember that the Appropriation Bill passed through all its stages after the Council had rejected the Real Estate Tax Act. To the seventh resolution, denying that the House had attempted to coerce the Council, he would reply that coercion was attempted by endeavoring to make the Council assent to the introduction of what they had rejected. Mr Young concluded by saying that the Council was willing to concur in the constitutional votes of the Assembly, and he was sorry the House had taken the view it had done; but the Council could not be blamed. If the Assembly tied down the hands of the Executive in the reduction of expenditure, it did not concern the Council, who had only to see that they confined themselves to legitimate constitutional bounds. The House had not sent back the Bill, so there was nothing before the Council to deal with except the resolutions, and he thought all that was now needed on the part of the Council, was to put a resolution on record of the tenor of the one submitted.  
The hon. Attorney General considered it his duty to make a few remarks. In the first place, he denied that the Bill sent up to the Council was a Supply Bill, it was something else, it was anything else, and might with equal propriety be termed a Bill to repeal the Real Estate Tax. (Hear, hear.) The definition of a Supply Bill was clearly given, and a more aggressive, a more extensive, a more comprehensive, and a more vague Supply Bill, had never before been submitted in this Colony. To admit such a Bill as a Bill of Supply, he thought would be admitting a most dangerous precedent. The Constitution of this Colony was formed by documents to which they could refer and on which they could rely, and he objected altogether to the assertion that because those august bodies, the Lords and Commons, possessed certain privileges, therefore every other Legislative body in the Colonies must necessarily possess the same. The Governor's instructions laid it down that neither things foreign to the professed scope and object of the Bill, or having no proper relation to each other, could be comprised in the same law, and he would ask, it was not reason and common sense that the Council should reject what was improper and illegal in the Schedule of the Bill? The Instructions would have prevented the Governor from assenting to any such measure even had it passed the Council. Having no mouthpiece in the Assembly, the Council took the opportunity of pointing out an error in the law that came before them, that the Bill was a great many other things besides a Supply Bill. The Council had quite independent and distinct powers if it chose to assert them, but it was not necessary to do so and was more advisable to follow the practice that exists at home as far as common sense and reason would permit. When, however, Bills in an irregular form come before the Council, the Council must alter and amend them, and the rule could not then apply. He seconded the resolution of the hon. Colonial Secretary.  
The hon. Treasurer said he regretted that he had been absent during the first discussion on this subject, though he concurred in the action the Council had taken. By passing such a Bill containing conditional votes of supply evils would be suffered to creep in, to which there would be no end; and he certainly must protest against any conditions being attached to votes of Supply. So long as the House of Assembly kept within its limits the Council should do the same, but when it stepped out of its line it became the duty of the Council to follow and correct them. He commented on the House having frittered away three-fourths of its time in considering the Estimates, and questioned whether the Governor, under the circumstances, would be justified in calling the House together again.  
Hon. Mr Rhodes and others, suggested that the resolution should state what the documentary evidence alluded to was, as it was the absence of proof that was complained of in the Assembly's resolutions.  
Hon. Colonial Secretary thought that the resolution was sufficient as it stood.  
Hon. Mr Rhodes then suggested that the hon. Col. Secretary's explanations should form part of the record which was agreed to.  
It was further agreed on motion of the hon. Colonial Secretary, that a copy of the Council's first resolutions should be immediately sent to the Governor, that he might know that the fact of there being no Supplies voted for the year, did not rest with the Council.  
The Council then nominally adjourned for one week.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—It is rumored that this body will be disbanded. In consequence of the illegal acts of the Legislature, no money can be expended for the benefit of this most beneficial institution. A meeting of the Board of Delegates to consider the state of affairs and take action thereon will be held to-morrow evening.

CRICKET.—The match at Colwood on Saturday, between the players of the fleet, confined we believe to H. M. ships Suttlej and Scout, and the Victoria Cricket Club, resulted in the Victorians being again shamefully beaten. The day being fine and Admiral Denman having kindly permitted the flag-ship's fine band to be in attendance, drew a number of spectators to the ground, among whom were His Excellency the Governor and family, Admiral Denman and Mrs Denman, the officers of the Fleet and of the U. S. steamer Saginaw. The Victorians were out first for the wickets and made 16 runs, no higher score being made against the efficient bowling of Messrs Thom and Ralph, than 8. In the second innings Messrs Barnett and Howell retained their bats for some time, and succeeded in making 16 and 19 runs respectively, but they were badly supported and the innings only showed 71 runs or a total of 132 runs. In the first innings of the Fleet, the only good score was made by Mr Saville, but the players generally exhibited fewer duck eggs than the Victorians and a score of 77 was the result. In their second innings it soon became evident that Victoria must lose the day, as the Navy rapidly lessened the difference and ran up 55 runs with only five wickets down, thus winning the day with ease. The fielding of the Victorians was very poor, several easy catches were missed, and altogether they showed a sad want of practice. We hope they will profit by the lesson that has been taught them by the Navy. They have lost their character as "invincibles," but may yet retrieve their laurels.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S CLAIMS.—Hon. Amory Holbrook, counsel for the Hudson Bay Company, Frank Clark, Esq., counsel for the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, Messrs Applegate, Rineason and Carson, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and Dr Tolmie, Dr Tuzo, and Mr McDonald, of the Hudson Bay Company, left yesterday by the steamer Senator for Oregon City, where the final preparations will be made for submitting the evidence recently taken concerning the claims of the British companies against the United States.—*Oregonian*, 25th August.

RESIGNED.—The Rev. Thomas Somerville, M. A., intimated yesterday at morning service, that he had resigned the charge of the Presbyterian Church on Pandora street, and stated that the continuation of his ministrations under other arrangements will depend upon the wishes of his congregation.

THE OFFICIALS who were notified that the Governor could not guarantee their salaries, remained at their posts on Saturday; but it is impossible to say how long they will continue without remuneration to discharge the duties devolving upon them.

DAMAGE TO THE CROPS.—The heavy rain of yesterday and last night will, we fear, do great damage to the crops. Harvesting has been going on for several days; but the grain is generally unharmed. The yield, but for this early rain, would have been very heavy.

LINCOLN HOUSE.—Mr N. C. Mathieson, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, has leased the Lincoln House in Portland. Mr M. is a hotelkeeper of long experience and worth, and has our best wishes for prosperity in his new field.

UNION.—A rumor prevailed at New Westminster at the sailing of the Enterprise, that Mr Birch had received a telegram from Governor Seymour, announcing that the Union Bill had passed the House of Commons.

QUICK TRIP.—The Fidelity arrived from Portland, Saturday morning having made the round trip in five days, quickest on record. She will sail again on Wednesday morning.

FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The schooner Indian Maid sailed yesterday for Honolulu She was loaded by Henry Nathan and carried a general cargo.

IN AGAIN.—Two jail birds, Cruix and Martin, were caught by Inspector Welch in the act of fighting in the streets on Saturday evening and were taken to the lock-up.

RESUMED DUTY.—The Rev. Dean Cridge yesterday resumed his duties at the Cathedral Church.

A type foundry has been established at San Francisco by Faulkner & Sons—the first on the coast.

THE ACTIVE reached San Francisco on Friday afternoon last.

ST. ANN'S CONVENT SCHOOL re-opens today.

THANKS.—To Capt. Erskine and Mate Patterson, of the Fidelity, for files of late papers

A Fence Law.  
EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—Surely the House of Assembly did not intend to pass a Bill suddenly and at the very end of their useless career to work mischief. Admitting that the Indian potatoes patches ought to be fenced, would it be right to compel them to do so at a moment's notice and without having acquainted them previously with the intention? The white men have their fences already erected—the Indians have not, at least, have not such as are usually termed allefences. If the Act were in force to-day as it would have been if passed, would the white man and Indian farmer have fenced his ground. Do Mr DeCosmos and his satellites know that the Indians are now away upon their annual visits to the fisheries? that only women are left behind? would he and his gang have the women put up the fences; or would he call the Indians back from their fishing to do so? To put up a fence it requires wood, axes, and labor. Have the Indians axes for the purpose? Many have not. Indians again do not understand splitting rails so well as some white men. It must be recollected that the potato patch generally belongs to an individual or a family, and it is that individual or family who would have to fence in the patch. How long would it take to split the rails and put that fence? If it had been proposed that the Act should not come into force for three months, there might have been something in it. Some people say the Indians ought to fence in the whole of their reserve. It would be a good thing were that done, but it must be recollected that the Indians are not under the control of one man who can order them to do the work. It cannot be done except by organization—that the Indian does not understand, and even if he did, with Indians as with white men there would be dissensions to mar the whole scheme. Beside such a work would require oxen to haul the logs or rails, and axes to split the wood; if I remember rightly this was one of the reasons urged a year ago why the Government should enclose the reserve. Even as it is, would it not be better for the Government to enclose the lands for the Indians and deduct the cost from the price to be paid them for their lands? Get the Indians to do the work and pay them for it. It is cruel to be constantly calling the Indians idle and so forth, the title may just as well be applied to many white men. The Indian who cultivates his acre of potatoes cannot be considered an idle man. Is it wise to discourage him so by arbitrary proceedings? Are the Indians idle who lay up a store of food for the winter. How many white men take any care of the future? It would be well for many of the people here, if many white men would take the trouble of laying up a store for the winter instead of starving about that time and having to look to the public for charitable support—It is almost better to be an Indian than an idle beggar.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR will occur on Monday and Tuesday, 10th and 11th inst., and the Day of Atonement falls on the following Monday.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The introduction of this healthful and delicate perfume must inevitably render the inferior scented waters, manufactured from strong and impure essential oils, a drug in the market. Twenty years ago it took the place of the European extracts and essences, in the South American and West Indian markets, superseding every kind of Eau de Cologne. Its aroma is a closer approximation to the breath of living flowers, than that of any toilet article in use; and as a wash for the teeth, and for the complexion (when diluted with water) it is unequalled. As there are imitations abroad, it is important to see that the names of Murray & Lanman, are embossed on the bottle and in scribbled on the label. For sale by all druggists.

SAFETY IN UNHEALTHY REGIONS.—Wonderful cures of chills and fever, bilious remittent fever, and other diseases produced by noxious exhalations from the soil and stagnant water, are effected by the use of BISHOP'S SARSAPARILLA. Cases are reported from the Mississippi and Ohio Valley, and from all parts of California, in which, after medical talent of the highest order had been employed in vain, this great restorative and safeguard of health has not only removed the disease, but completely renovated the sick, enabling them, to use the words of one individual rescued from the grave's brink, with a new Constitution, and rendering them proof against the effects of malarial, exposure, and all the evil influences of an insubtrusive climate. In ulcerous and eruptive maladies, it is the one, the only, the infallible remedy. For sale by all druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—No uncertainty—Impure blood or imperfect action of some organ, begot disease; purify the former and balance the latter; the malady departs and good health returns. By exerting this corrective power, Holloway's Pills have earned a world-wide reputation, and the correctness of the principle by which they exorcise disease and institute health, has been proved by an unvarying success extending over thirty years. A Pill or two taken at bed time, when lassitude and low spirits are oppressive, will rouse the liver to more energetic secretion, and restore cheerfulness. As a diuretic Pill, Holloway's medicine is unrivalled. It at once removes all the distressing flatulency, fulness, and uneasiness after eating, which are the most annoying dyspeptic symptoms.

GREAT TREATS IN A SMALL COMPASS.—the substance of volumes of medical advice may be compressed into a sentence thus: Keep the digestive organs, in a vigorous condition, the bowels regular and the liver fairly up to its work. But how to do this is the question. Puzzling as it may seem, every man and woman who is acquainted with the virtues of Bristol's Sugar-coated PILLS, can answer the query promptly. Their extraordinary properties cover the whole ground. Is the stomach weak and apathetic? They give it vigor and activity. Are the bowels constipated? They relax and regulate them. Is the liver sluggish or congested? They bring it back to its duty. Is their office to restore the system to a natural condition, without undue force, without suffering, without any revolting nausea, and they do it. Many complaints of the organs referred to are complicated with disorders that affect the skin, the muscles, the flesh and the glands. In all such cases, that great detergent, Bristol's Sugar-coated PILLS, will expedite and complete the cure. The Pills are put up in glass vials and will keep in any climate. All respectable druggists keep both medicines.

**By Electric Telegraph**

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

**Europe.**

Florence, 23d.—Victor Emanuel proclaims an amnesty to political exiles and prisoners.  
Athens, 18th.—The Christian insurgents in the Island of Candia, number 25,000, and hold important points against the Turkish soldiers who have commenced active hostilities against them.  
London, 24th.—News that the treaty of peace has been signed at Prague, between Prussia, Austria, Italy and Bavaria, is hourly expected.

Prague, 24th.—The most perfect concord exists among the plenipotentiaries assembled here, and the treaty of peace, though not signed, may be regarded as accomplished.

Prague, 24th.—The Prussian troops are rapidly retiring from Bohemia. Six thousand remain at Prague as garrison until the treaty of peace about being signed, is carried into effect.

**Eastern States.**

New York, 25.—A Leavenworth despatch reports murders by Indians between Fort Reno and Laramie. A fearful bloody war expected. Mrs. Corning, wife of the Colonel commanding, is reported among the murdered. Also that the Blackfeet and Crows of the upper Missouri river, had commenced hostilities. The Crows are said to have torn their treaties up and murdered ten men.

**Europe.**

New York, Aug. 25.—On the eighth the extraordinary commissioners, accompanied by General Clay, American minister, had an interview at the Palace of Peterhoff with the Emperor, to whom they presented the following address. Sir:—The resolution we have the honor of presenting to your imperial majesty is the voice of the people whose millions of lips speak from single hearts. The many ties which have long bound the great Empire of the East to the great Republic of the West have been multiplied and strengthened by the unwavering fidelity of the Imperial Government. Throughout our recent period of convulsion words of sympathy and friendship, addressed to our Government by your Imperial Majesty fixed in hearts of all homage to that noble act of humanity which is especially referred to in the words of Congress. The peaceful fœdetic of an enlightened sovereign consummated the triumph over an inherited barbarism which our western Republic has only reached through long years of bloodshed. Therefore with profound emotion we offer your Majesty's emancipated subjects and to all people of this vast realm, our heartfelt congratulations on the providential escape from danger which led to the spontaneous expression of regard for the attempt and thankfulness for its merciful arrest. The storm of peril from which kind Providence delivered your Imperial Majesty brings with it the remembrance of mighty sorrow which recently filled every loyal heart in our own land at the sudden death of our Father. May the father of all nations and all rulers protect and prolong the lives which have thus been signally preserved in the voice of the people to which it belongs for the good of all mankind and for the glory of his name.  
(Signed) G. V. FOX,  
Assistant Secretary, Navy.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.—Noon.—Steamship Scotia sailed for New York to-day.  
Berlin Aug. 22.—The address of the King embodying the principles of the moderate party passed the Lower House by a large majority, only 25 negative votes and these were of Poles and Catholics.  
Munich, Aug. 24.—The districts which Bavaria cedes to Prussia are those of Graisfeld, Heller and Tharraz, in lower Franconia containing 40,000 inhabitants.  
Paris, Aug. 23.—Empress of Mexico has gone to Mixamac.  
Vienna, Aug. 25.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has determined to strengthen his Empire as well as his hold upon the affection and loyalty of his subjects by granting a new constitution and ministry to Hungary. The new ministry will soon be formed upon the basis of the constitution granted to the Magyars in 1848, the revocation of which was the cause of the Hungarian revolution that year.  
London, Aug. 25.—Evening—Advices received from Point de Galle on the Island of Ceylon via the Persian Gulf and Mediterranean, state that civil war had broken out in Japan; money market firm. Consols closing 88½ for money.  
Turin, Aug. 26.—Empress of Mexico is here on her way to Mirafias.  
Liverpool, Aug. 27.—Cotton steady, sale to-day 10,000 bales; uplands at 13½c; Breadstuff dull and decline.  
London, Aug. 27.—Consols 88½ for money 5, 20's 72¼.  
Leipzig, Aug. 26.—A large and influential meeting held here declared in favor of Union of Saxony with Prussia.  
Birmingham, Aug. 27.—The reform de-

monstrations to-day was an immense success and passed off without disturbance of any kind. The platform adopted was in favor of residential manhood suffrage; an address was delivered this evening in support of the platform.

London, Aug. 27.—Evening—Consols closed 84, 5 20's 71. The money market is easier.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—The peace treaty signed at Prague will not be made public till ratified by the contracting powers. It is believed, however, that the general features are almost identical with the original preliminaries intimated at Nicolsberg on 26th of July.

**Eastern States.**

New York, Aug. 27.—Chilean agents are trying to purchase the ram Dunderberg—Price \$350,000.  
Dean Richmond died last night.

**California.**

Petaluma, Aug. 27.—At eight this morning our city was startled by a terrific explosion at the depot of the Petaluma Railroad. On arriving at the depot the locomotive was found to have been blown up and the scene which presented itself beggars all description. The locomotive was sent into fragments and hurled in every direction; two hundred yards from the locomotive lay the engineer frightfully mangled, in the agonies of death, on top of the car lay young Thompson, his head blown from his body. On the platform of the depot lay Col. Lewis nearly cut in two, near him S. B. Dodge, agent of the depot, with his breast crushed in, Charles Yeoman, express messenger, was found badly injured, but he will recover.  
San Francisco, Aug. 27.—Arrived ship David Crockett, 114 days from New York, bark Rainier 8 days from Tekeake, Sheet Anchor 9 days from Seabeck.  
Sailed—26th.—bark Adelaide Cooper, Puget Sound. 27th.—Ship Nicholas Biddle Puget Sound.

**Mexico.**

A correspondent of the London Post says, I have information as to the object of the Empress Charlotte's visit to Paris, it is to obtain a release from the obligation of paying what is due to France out of the proceeds of the Mexican Custom House. Invasions of insurgent republican bands have greatly reduced the proceeds, which are now confined to Vera Cruz. The Mexican Government requires with strict economy \$500,000 monthly for indispensable expenses; for some time it has not been in receipt of more than two-fifths of that sum from Customs. The financial condition of the Mexican Government is thus reduced to the lowest ebb.

**Europe.**

Paris, 25th.—The Empress Charlotte will not return to Mexico, and it is conceded that the Empire of that country approaches its end. It is authoritatively announced that if additional French troops be sent to Mexico it will be only in sufficient numbers to protect the interests of French subjects during the fall of the Empire, and to secure the quiet evacuation of Mexico. They will not be used to sustain the dynasty of Maximilians.  
Prague, 25th.—The cessation of hostilities to Italy was fully accomplished before the treaty of peace between Prussia, Austria, Italy and Bavaria was signed. Austria freely and unreservedly ceded Venetia to Victor Emanuel.  
Cholera statistics of London show a decrease in the number of deaths.  
Official provincial correspondences praise the moderation of Napoleon, and credits him with the desire not to disturb friendly relations or to interfere in German politics; also asserts that hopes of a different character had arisen from the influence of opposition parties in France. The article adds that Prussia will take steps for the incorporation of the conquered North German States without delay.  
The London Times editorially says:—Napoleon has disappointed the lovers of mischief, and proved staunch to his principles. Other London journals express satisfaction with his action.  
The Prussian Government intended to announce to Parliament on August 15th the annexation of the conquered Northern States, but was prevented by the influence of illustrious persons at Court.  
The *Monitor* contains intelligence from Tiflis to the effect that part to Russian Dagestan has risen in insurrection.  
New York, 26th.—Special despatches by the Cable confirm the signing of the treaty of peace at Prague on Thursday 23d.  
A Moscow despatch of the American naval officers, who were treated with distinguished consideration.  
A Dresden despatch of the 24th says: The King has ordered the Saxon Ministry to co-operate with the Prussian authorities. The Frankfurt Assembly has voted a loan of 12,000,000 florins. The Bank rate was reduced to four per cent.  
Mayence, Aug. 25.—The siege was raised yesterday.

**Cape of Good Hope.**

Cape of Good Hope mails of July 20th report many shipping disasters on the east coast of southern Africa. No American vessels mentioned.

**Eastern States.**

A meeting of Army officers favorable to the President's policy was held at Willard's Hotel yesterday, Gen Steadman presiding. The meeting decided

to call a National Mass Convention of soldiers at Chicago, on the 7th of September, to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention.

The President's programme for a visit to Chicago to attend the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Douglas monument, is fully announced. He will leave Washington on the morning of the 28th of August, attended only by Seward and a select company, in the car of the Lincoln funeral train. He will stop at Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Auburn, Niagara Falls, and at Buffalo over Sunday; on Monday, Cleveland and Detroit, and arrive at Chicago on Wednesday evening, September 5th.

**Central America**

Panama advices say the Columbian Congress adjourned after ratifying the hypothecation of the Panama Railroad bonds in London by President Mosquera for seven and a half million dollars.  
The Republic of Costa Rica has refused to join the South American alliance.

Most of the Spanish fleet had arrived at Tahiti en route for Manila. Admiral Nunez was not expected to survive his wounds.  
The United States frigate Lancaster had arrived at Panama, and would leave immediately for Callao.

Washington Aug. 20.—In accordance with the President's proclamation of the 19th, declaring null and void Maximilian's paper blockade of Matamoras and other Mexican ports south of the Rio Grande, the commander of the Pacific squadron has received orders to send two ships to Mazatlan and Guaymas, to protect United States interests on the Pacific coast.

**Europe.**

Prague, August 28.—The treaty of peace between Prussia and Austria has been ratified by the King of Prussia, and is now on its way to this city for exchange.

Madrid, August 28.—One of the Spanish frigates succeeded in capturing the Chilean privateer Tornado off the coast of Spain.

New York, August 28.—The *Paris Temps*, received by mail, says the Pope is on the eve of ceding the States of the church to Napoleon, and assuming for himself the title of Viceroy.

London, August 28.—Evening—Consols closed at 89¼, for money.

**Eastern States.**

Washington, August 28.—The Presidential excursion party started at 7:30 this morning.

**California.**

San Francisco, August 28.—Arrived—27th.—Bark Coloma, 9 days from Seabeck. Sailed—27th.—British bark Annie, Sharp, Swansea; French brig Pioneer, Sydney. August 28th.—Ship Panama, Sydney.

**Washington Territory.**

Olympia, August 29.—The three soldiers who robbed Mr Locke's safe at Stellaacom last week were discovered yesterday afternoon about twenty miles south of this place on the stage road, by Mr Colvin, in his barn, where they had slept. They could give no satisfactory reason why they were there, and offered him three U. S. guns for something to eat. Suspecting they were robbers, he directed them to Mr Tilley's—distant about two miles. They started in that direction, and Mr Colvin saddled a horse and followed, hoping to get assistance and to capture them. Just before arriving at Tilley's Mr Colvin met two young men, named Turner and Martin, and made known to them the facts; the two young men kept the robbers in sight, and Colvin reached Tilley's in advance, and made preparations to receive them. Shortly after they all arrived, the robbers becoming alarmed, started off. Mr Colvin demanded them to stop, saying that they were prisoners. They being unarmed, having left their guns in Mr Colvin's barn, made a break, running in different directions. One of them was shot dead; another was wounded in the shoulder, and with the third was captured. Seven hundred dollars in coin of the stolen money were recovered. It is reported that there are two hundred and thirty dollars in the pockets of the dead man. The Coroner started to hold an inquest. The two surviving robbers arrived here this afternoon in charge of the party who captured them and are safely lodged in jail.

**The Colony of Vancouver Island to be Abolished.**

(From the San Francisco Bulletin.)

A few years ago, Vancouver Island, with its free port of Victoria, was our best market for California produce and for American manufactures. The British colonies were decidedly in the ascendancy; capital and population flocked to them, even to the detriment of San Francisco interests. The Fraser river mines and the rich yield of a small creek in Cariboo attracted thousands of people, some of whom remain, and by their ability and enterprise gave an impetus to the country which, rightly directed and fostered by the British Government, might have made the Pacific colonies a useful appendage to the British Crown. Vancouver Island had a liberal Constitution founded on popular

representation, with a franchise sufficiently liberal to give every native born or naturalized citizen an interest in political affairs. In an evil hour Sir Edward Bulwer Lyton, when Secretary to the Colonies, had given to British Columbia, on its release from the Hudson Bay Company's control, a separate and independent existence with an autocratic government, thus making two official organizations and two capitals where one would have been sufficient. The evil was, however, partially remedied by making Sir James Douglas, an able Hudson Bay factor, Her Majesty's representative for both Colonies; but in a weak moment the late Duke of Newcastle was persuaded to widen the separation by appointing a Colonial Governor for each, and led away by their apparently permanent prosperity, inflicted upon both an extravagant Civil List, based upon the scale which obtains in older and more prosperous Atlantic and Australian Colonies.

From that day the Colonies have declined rapidly, not only from their utter inability to support such cumbersome governments, but from other causes not unknown in mining communities. Victoria, which once supported four daily papers and several large English importing establishments; which was building up an export trade for British goods to San Francisco, Oregon, Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, Russian America—a business fostered by the freedom of their port from custom dues of any description—has fallen away through the reduction of its home trade and the preposterous weight or taxation for official salaries. The new Governor, while personally esteemed for his many good qualities, has been unable to conciliate a people who, under his rule, have been gradually declining from comparative wealth to a state in which bankruptcies are common and poverty universal. The House of Assembly and the Executive have never worked cordially together, and have often been at open feud on questions arising out of the exorbitant demands upon the public purse; and at last the Home Government, having blundered at every step—having done everything they ought not to have, and left undone everything they ought to have done—has determined upon getting out of the scrape by a coup d'état.

Lord Russell's government, as one of their last acts, brought in a bill to expunge Vancouver Island from the roll of British Colonies, to extinguish all the rights of the electors, to sweep away the constitution, the free port, and everything that attracted capital and intelligence to that out-of-the-way island, and to give the people over, bound hand and foot, to the domination of the Governor of British Columbia and his paid magistrates.

The bill proposes first to abolish the constitution by which the people have elected their representatives in the Island Legislature for the last ten years, to annex the island, which contains all the assessed property, two-thirds of the fixed residences of the joint inhabitants, all the business and mining capital and every wholesale store, to British Columbia, a country which is merely the field of the summer occupations of persons. Victoria, one of the best built and pleasantest little cities on the Pacific coast—is no longer to be the metropolis; that honor is to be conferred on New Westminster—a rough and unrelieved site for a town—rather than an existing city—a place laboring under all the disadvantages of being beyond the line fixed by the Admiralty survey as the safe limit of navigation by sea-going ships, and located on a river which is frozen upon an average nearly a month in every year. The system of Government is to be a Governor, chosen by the Queen, and Legislative Council of 23. The Secretary of the Colony—a nominee of the Crown—is to be ex officio President. Eight Magistrates from the mainland and three from the Island chosen arbitrarily; by the Governor, with seven non-official members chosen by the residents of the former, and four by the residents of the latter place, subject, however, to the approval of the Governor, are to form this unique legislative body. A system of apportionment which being evidently based on square miles rather than population or property, shows low little knowledge of or sympathy with the people he is dealing with, is possessed by the Queen's political Secretary who has the care of her forty and odd Colonies. The laws of the two Provinces will remain as they now stand, until changed by the new Council, but the tariff of British Columbia will take effect in the port of Victoria from the day the bill becomes law. The Governor, however, is empowered by the bill to institute such a system of warehousing as may be necessary—a provision which may save the unfortunate English consignees who have goods on their way round the Horn to the free port of Victoria from absolute and unexpected loss of their ventures.

At first sight it seems difficult to find a motive for the outrage of giving the richer to the poorer, the greater to the lesser, the majority to the rule of the minority; but there is a solution to be found. British Columbia is very heavily indebted in London, and though her bonds are quoted at a high rate there are no sales, for they are never offered in the market, while the indebtedness of Vancouver Island is but \$200,000 or so. As things have been going of late, British Columbian bonds are all but worthless in London, there not being any real property to speak of in the country; while in Vancouver Island there is a large amount of permanently improved real estate. The bondholders of British Columbia, therefore, will improve their security, and the real estate of Victoria will become liable for the principal and interest of money they did not borrow, and had nothing to do with the spending of, if the bill becomes law. Lord Russell's Government has been hoodwinked by the bondholders as its predecessor was hoodwinked by the Hudson Bay Company, when it allowed their possessory rights to the town site, and as all the Governments have been hoodwinked by interested parties at every step they have taken in regard to these Colonies or the Hudson Bay Company's interest. The effect on neither colony will be satisfactory. Victoria will lose its foreign trade and the advantage of being in direct communication with the Government, and New Westminster will lose the little separate trade it now has, and become a mere hamlet of official residences and a woodyard for passing steamers. Vancouver Island being a small, weak place,

cannot resist the tyranny which takes away her political rights and confiscates her property, but the inhabitants, already imbued with republican ideas, will cast longing eyes at the free self-government of their neighbors in Washington Territory.

**Legislative Council.**

TUESDAY, August 28, 1866.

The Council met at 2:30 p. m. Present—The Hon. the Chief Justice, Col. Secretary, Attorney General and H. Rhodes.

**CATTLE TRESPASS.**

The Attorney General obtained leave to introduce a Bill relative to the trespass of cattle on lands. It purposes amongst other provisions, that no person shall be entitled to compensation for damage on account of trespass, except such lands trespassed on be fenced. It also provides to deal with the question of the fencing of lands so far as the Indians are concerned.

The Colonial Secretary regretted that the lateness of the session prevented them from fully discussing an important measure such as it is. The matter of the disagreement between the Indians at Cowichan and the white settlers was referred to. At a subsequent time, he thought it might do well to bring up a "fence" law or something of the sort.

The Chief Justice thought the Bill oppressive; at the same time an important one for good or for evil. He did not think it wise to legislate in a hasty way, but believed in a general fence law for the Colony. He was also opposed to it because it was proposed to create the establishment of new Courts, and did not think the Council would act wisely at this late period of the session to attempt to pass the Bill.

The Attorney General replied. He believed from enquiries made that the feeling of the public was in favor of it.

The Bill was read a first time opposed by the President.

**BILLS OF SALE AMENDMENT BILL.**

A Bill to amend the Bills of Sale Act, was introduced by the Attorney General and it passed a first reading.

**ROAD ACT.**

A Bill to amend the Road Act, was read a third time and passed.

**APPROPRIATION BILL.**

The Colonial Secretary moved that a Bill to supply the sum of two hundred and forty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-two cents, out of the general revenue of the Colony, for the service of the year 1866, be now read a third time. Carried unanimously.

**PATENT BILL.**

Council in Committee on a Bill to provide for the protection of Inventions, Mr Rhodes in the Chair.

The Committee reported a short and simple form of Bill, striking out a number of clauses of the Lower House one. It was then read a third time on motion of the Colonial Secretary and passed.

**CITY INCORPORATION BILL.**

Council went into Committee on the Bill to explain and amend the Victoria City Incorporation Act—Mr Rhodes in the Chair.

The Colonial Secretary moved the following in lieu of clause 2, which had been suspended:—

Prior to the 1st of January in each year, the Council may, subject to the provisions of the Victoria City Incorporation Act, 1862, by a by-law passed and confirmed in the manner prescribed by the said Act, determine what amount of funds may be required for Municipal purposes for the year ensuing, and the amount shall be raised by tax upon real estate situated within the city, provided the amount of such tax shall not exceed one-half of one per cent. upon the value of the property as assessed in the last Government assessment roll for the time being. Carried.

Section 24 of the old Bill was repealed. Clause 4 of the Lower House Bill was struck out and the following inserted:

The tax as aforesaid shall be payable as shall be determined by the by-law under which it is levied, and if not paid at the expiration of 30 days, the same may be levied by distress of the goods of the parties occupying the property, or in default of a sufficient distress by distress of the goods and chattels of the owner of such property, wherever found, and if there be no occupier or owner of such property, then the tax shall be registered in the Land Registrar's office and the Registrar General of Titles is required to register the same as a first charge against the property in respect of which the tax is due, next after taxes due to the Crown, notwithstanding any charges already existing other than charges for taxes, as herein provided. Carried.

Clauses 5 and 6 were struck out. Clause 7, providing for the maintenance of the Fire Department out of the Municipal revenue, was passed—to provide for the maintenance of the Police Department out of the said revenue, was already struck out. The other clauses of the Bill were discussed on a former occasion and were passed. The Committee then reported the Bill complete and it was read a third time and passed.

**HARBOR DUES ACT.**

The Harbor Dues Amendment Act was read a second time.  
The Council adjourned till Wednesday at 2 p. m.

**DARING CLOTHES ROBBERY.**

A family residing on the east side of Blanchard, near the top of Cormorant street, was robbed of a quantity of clothing and bed linen on Tuesday night. It appears that the good lady of the house, after an unusually big wash, had left the articles in soak in a boiler, which was covered over and placed in a covered shed attached to the back of the house, some few things being spread out to dry in the shed. The family retired to bed about 9 o'clock, and shortly afterwards a noise was heard in the back, which was believed to be cats, but in the morning they found to their dismay that some persons, supposed to be Indians, had removed almost their entire stock of linen. The rascals had coolly stopped to rinse the water out of the things.

**The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle**

Tuesday, September 4, 1866.

**Another Constitutional Out**

For the past twelve months popular cry in this Colony has been Retrenchment. When this of the Legislature commenced majority of the members Lower House pledged themselves to effect the desired end, and did the best of their small abilities to carry out their professed views would be a useless task to mention refer to the doing of session now nearly brought close. All are too familiar with the proceedings of the House the unfortunate issue to which have been brought, by the manner in which the members at the Estimates prepared for by the Executive. After a seven months in the Lower House the Estimates have been sent to the Upper House, and as will be reference to our report of the proceedings in that body on Monday, adopted as a whole, but not in that is to say: the Legislative Council is willing to sanction the sum voted, but it is not willing the Lower House shall have to say as to the manner in which be applied! This extraordinary assumption of power by the Upper will meet, we are sure, with same condemnation as the illegal position assumed by the House in February last, when endeavored to take the initiative money votes out of the hands of the Executive, and retain them to introduce a system of job corruption that would enrich pensioners of the patronage and boon companions, while it inflicted the people. The Legislature, as a body, are interested holding on to whatever position they imagine themselves possessed tenacious and unyielding grasping the able but sophistical speech of the Colonial Secretary in support of the case will awake misgivings on the part of the House in dealing with the Estimates. Young rightly says that the of the Lower House in attempting to usurp Executive functions is unconstitutional. But the gentleman forgets that while he strikes the lower body for their illegal the very foundation of Constitutional Government—he attacks the root of Representative Institution and that when he maintains "powers" of the "two bodies ordinate," he makes (to use a term) a mistake that might be done in a gentleman who had been marked with less of less of liberality, and less of but cannot be lightly regarded springing from so respectable as the Colonial Secretary, who remembered, has himself a seat in the Assembly, an career therein was eminent distinguished for the deference paid to Constitutional right, power of the Assembly to only a "lump sum" but the rule of the Estimates. In his Mr Young lays down the main the Constitution of the Country is our guide. But supports that "guide" breath, he stretches forth to violate it when he attacks from the people, or their entatives, the power to say public money shall be spent who ever heard of the House usurping the rights of the Council and amending the items of bill? Such a thing could be effected in the Mother Country at the risk of a long and perilous revolution, the result of which Imperil the very existence of Monarchy, as it has in the cost an English king his head. Young was supported in his by the Attorney General and in the Colony, and the motion ed. The position taken by Justice was in consonance with

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, September 4, 1866.

Another Constitutional Outrage.

For the past twelve months the popular cry in this Colony has been Retrenchment. When this session of the Legislature commenced, a majority of the members of the Lower House pledged themselves to effect the desired end, and did try, to the best of their small abilities, to carry out their professed views. It would be a useless task to more than refer the reader to the doings of the session now nearly brought to a close. All are too familiar with the circumstances which have attended the proceedings of the House, and the unfortunate issue to which they have been brought, by the reckless manner in which the members rushed at the Estimates prepared for them by the Executive. After a delay of seven months in the Lower House the Estimates have been sent to the Upper House, and, as will be seen by reference to our report of the proceedings in that body on Monday, have been adopted as a whole, but not in detail—that is to say: the Legislative Council is willing to sanction the entire sum voted, but it is not willing that the Lower House shall have anything to say as to the manner in which it shall be applied! This extraordinary assumption of power by the Upper House will meet, we are sure, with the same condemnation as did the illegal position assumed by the Lower House in February last, when they endeavored to take the initiation of money votes out of the hands of the Executive, and retain it themselves—to introduce a system of jobbery and corruption that would enrich the dispensers of the patronage and their boon companions, while it impoverished the people. The Legislative Council, as a body, are interested in holding on to whatever power they imagine themselves possessed, with a tenacious and unyielding grasp; and the able but sophistical speech of the Colonial Secretary in support of his view of the case will awaken grave misgivings on the part of the public. In dealing with the Estimates, Mr Young rightly says that the action of the Lower House in attempting to usurp Executive functions, was unconstitutional. But the hon gentleman forgets that while he attacks the lower body for their illegal acts, he strikes an equally illegal blow at the very foundation of Constitutional Government—he attacks the very root of Representative Institutions; and that when he maintains that the "powers" of the "two bodies are co-ordinate," he makes (to use a mild term,) a mistake that might be pardoned in a gentleman whose career had been marked with less of ability, less of liberality, and less of justice; but cannot be lightly regarded, when springing from so respectable a source as the Colonial Secretary, who, it will be remembered, has himself occupied a seat in the Assembly, and whose career therein was eminently distinguished for the deference which he paid to Constitutional right, and the power of the Assembly to vote not only a "lump sum" but the schedule of the Estimates. In his remarks, Mr Young lays down the maxim that the Constitution of the Mother Country is our guide. But while he supports that "guide" with his breath, he stretches forth his hand to violate it when he attempts to take from the people, or their representatives, the power to say how the public money shall be spent. Now, who ever heard of the House of Lords usurping the rights of the Commons, and amending the items of a money bill? Such a thing could never be effected in the Mother Country except at the risk of a long and bloody revolution; the result of which might imperil the very existence of the Monarchy, as it has in times past cost an English king his head. Mr Young was supported in his view by the Attorney General and the Chief Justice, the highest legal authorities in the Colony, and the motion was passed. The position taken by the Chief Justice was in consonance with that

assumed by the Colonial Secretary. The Chief Justice appears to imagine that because the corams of his officers have been tread upon by the Lower House, every item is bad. His Lordship maintains that the Governor alone has the power to interfere with his department. Now, if the Governor possesses such extraordinary power, why were the Judicial items submitted to the Lower House at all? The Chief Justice should remember that he himself presides over the Supreme Court by virtue of an Act passed by the very Assembly whose powers he now seeks to set at naught; that his salary is secured him by that very enactment, and that the local laws he dispenses so impartially are the joint production of the Council over which he presides and the Assembly, the powers of which he now derides, and to whom he tauntingly alludes "as a set of men." If the Lower House be the miserable puppets thus described, we question very much the power of His Lordship to even administer an oath in his Court, much less to try a case: As we do not, however, agree with the Chief Justice's dictum, we cannot call into question his authority; but only wish to point out how, reasoning by analogy, that the very weapon his Lordship levels at the Assembly may be turned against himself to his own disadvantage. The position assumed by the Council is untenable, simply because it is unconstitutional. The Assembly, as the representatives of the taxpayers, have an undoubted right to deal with the Estimates as they deem proper—that is, to refuse or lower an item. Should they refuse to vote Supplies, another House may be called, and should the second House prove no improvement on the first, and a "deadlock" arise, there will still be the Colonial Office to appeal to. But no "set of men"—be they the highest or lowest in the Colony—can set aside precedent and constitutional rule in the manner the Upper House seeks to do. Admit that the majority of the Lower House have proved recreant to the trust reposed in them—admit that they have themselves exceeded the bounds of constitutional law—two wrongs do not make a right, and the action of the Council is none the less inexcusable, unjustifiable, and outrageous. The destruction of the little liberty we possess at the present moment would be the most melancholy thing that could happen, and our fiscal embarrassments must not be suffered to endanger the constitution. From one evil we must not fly to another, and every attempt to trench upon the rights of the people must be opposed—let it come from whatsoever source it may. The laws cannot be violated with impunity, either by the rulers or the ruled—and the moment a Government usurps a power superior to the laws, it sounds its own death-knell, just as the people, when they resort to illegalities and atrocities to sustain their cause, rivet their own manacles. The Assembly will not, dare not acquiesce in this attack upon their privileges and the rights of those whom they represent. Once admit the precedent and their power is gone forever. Heretofore it has been the Assembly that has been the aggressor; now that they have changed places with the Government, and are the assaulted party, they have the game in their own hands. As they play the cards depends the success or failure of representative institutions on the Island.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Amateur Theatrical Performance.**  
In these days of discouragement and gloomy forebodings, it is quite exhilarating to see people exchange lugubrious for cheerful countenances, and once more "smile as they were wont to smile." The Amateurs of Victoria who, as a body, have now held together for nearly four years, have perhaps contributed more than any other association in Victoria, to the hearty enjoyment of the citizens. Their entertainments have always been deservedly popular, and from the experience of the past, they have attained a proficiency that entitles them to rank with any company of non-professionals that will be found in any small community elsewhere. Last night the announcement that an entertainment was to be given by the amateurs in aid of the funds of the Cricket Club, filled the Theatre to its utmost convenient capacity. In the private boxes were His Excellency the Governor and family; many of the officers of the Fleet; and the hon. Joseph Needham and family, under whose special patronage the performance was given; there were also present, officers of the Government with their families, members of the two Houses of Legislature and many of the principal inhabitants of the City and neighborhood. After some well executed pieces of music by the Orchestra under the management of Messrs Maguire and Palmer, the curtain rose on Charles Selby's excellent comedy in two acts, of the "Unfinished Gentleman," in which the principal characters were represented by Messrs B. F. Griffin as Lord Tottenly, Godfrey Brown as hon. Frisk Flammer, Mr Callingham as Bill Downey (the Unfinished Gentleman) Mr Clarke as Jem Miller and Mr Wigham as Charles Danvers. The female characters being taken by Mr Weynton and Miss Jenny Arnot. The piece was most successfully performed, the low comedy part of Bill Downey, having a masterly personator in Mr Callingham, whose drolleries and self possession excited intense

amusement. He was most efficiently supported by the rest of the amateurs; and also by Mr R. G. Marsh as the bailiff and Miss Arnot as Miss Bloomfield's maid. The entertainment concluded with the musical burlesque of Lord Lovel and Lady Nancy Bell, with local hits and adaptations. In this piece, Rumtifoosle the rejected Duke, was assumed by Mr H. Rushton; Lord Lovel the accepted, by Mr G. Brown. The Baron (Nancy's Papa) by Mr Griffin; and the two villains of the deepest dye, by Messrs Callingham and Keast; Messrs Clarke, Wigham and others taking minor parts. The burlesque, in its dialogue, is not so sparkling and witty as some of Byron's, nevertheless contains "some good puns, and plays upon words." Some of the local adaptations were excellent, and loudly applauded. For instance, where Rumtifoosle steals Nancy's ring, supposing her to be dead, and meets Lovel returning from the wars; the latter demands from him the stolen treasure.  
Rum—I bought it honestly, you bet.  
Lovel—Bought it from whom?  
Rum—From Fritz de Lilloot! 'Tis mine and I'll defend my ring.  
Lovel—More likely you'll want Ring defending you; also McOreight. 'T were well at once you feed 'em.  
Rum—Sir, I'll have Justice!  
Lovel—Then I'm sure you'll Need 'em.  
The songs however which are aptly introduced with appropriate parodies, materially helped the piece through. Mr Rushton looked and acted his part to perfection. Mr Brown and the Baron were also excellent; and indeed there was no fault to find with any of the company, who all performed their roles most successfully. Of our and everybody's favorite, Jenny Arnot, we need say no more than that she acted as charmingly, and looked if anything more captivating than ever. Judging from the crowded state of the House, above and below, we conclude that a handsome balance will remain for the fund.

The Missionary Meeting.

The meeting to which we briefly referred in yesterday's issue in connection with the Indian Missions of Metlakatla and the N. W. Coast, was held on Monday evening at the Collegiate School building; the Bishop of Columbia took the Chair at half-past seven. The meeting, which was influentially attended, included His Excellency the Governor and family, the hon. Chief Justice and family, the Clergymen of the Episcopal Church and their families, with others. The exercises opened with the hymn, "From all that dwell below the skies; a prayer followed by the Ven. Archdeacon Gilson when His Lordship addressed those present in substance similar to discourses at various times given at the Cathedral and other Churches. Although there was not a very great deal to be shown from the labors of the Missions, yet Metlakatla was a flat contradiction to a conceived notion, that nothing could be done for the improvement of the Indian.  
The Rev Mr. Doonan, of the Metlakatla and Naas River Mission, also addressed the meeting, detailing his experience amongst the natives in an interesting and amusing manner, and, as a subsequent speaker remarked—a very curious account. The Rev. Mr Gribbell and family, leave this morning for the scene of Missionary work.  
J. J. Cochrane, M. L. A., moved the first resolution briefly as follows, which was carried:  
"That in the opinion of this meeting, the Indian population of these Colonies are capable of an intelligent application of Christian truth, and of successful culture in the arts of civilized life."  
The hon. Chief Justice Needham moved the second resolution, prefacing the same with additional observations:  
"That the cordial sympathies and earnest prayers of the Church, be invoked on behalf of those now about to enter upon the trying and difficult work of the Indian Missionary field, that their labors may be abundantly blessed with the Spirit from on High, and with fruit which shall endure unto everlasting life."  
The Archdeacon seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, and in his observations warmly eulogised the Rev. gentleman about to enter upon the Missionary field, as one who had testified his fitness during the course of a few months residence in the Colony. The meeting terminated with the singing of the Doxology "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" and a Benediction from the Bishop.

Legislative Council.

**MONDAY, Aug. 27, '66.**  
The Council met at 3 p. m.—Present—The Hon's the President, Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, and H. Rhodes.  
**CATTLE TRESPASS, &c.**  
The Attorney General gave notice of the introduction of a bill to regulate the law of trespass on land by cattle and other animals. Also, notice of a Bill to amend the Bills of Sales Act.  
**APPROPRIATION BILL.**  
Council in committee on the Appropriation Bill, (Estimates) Mr Rhodes in the chair.  
The Colonial Secretary said that in former sessions the Bill had received but little discussion in this Council, that body thereby following the example of the House of Lords at home, and adhering as closely as possible to Parliamentary precedent. He regretted that the bill this year was sent up in a state which placed the Council in a position to be unable to pass it without discussion. It was not only a money bill, but it was many other things besides. Such being the case, it was desirable to examine and ascertain what were the powers proposed by the Legislature of this Colony. The Council had not to go to other colonies to examine their Constitutions, and obtain precedents from them. We need not cite the precedents afforded by the Constitution of the United States. What we had to consider was, what was our own Constitution, and what were our powers. We had

not a written Constitution, wherein the powers of one branch of the Legislature might be defined, and the action of another limited, as really was the case in some of the Colonies; but the Legislature in this Colony was created by the act of the Crown; and the powers possessed by each branch were co-ordinate.  
[Mr. Young here quoted from the Governor's commission and Instructions, to show from whence the Legislature took its existence, and within what limits its action was confined.]  
He then proceeded to say that in the Schedule to the Bill before the Council powers were assumed that not only did not exist, but in reality were unconstitutional. He called attention to the money being granted to the Crown, only conditionally, which was both novel, as well as unconstitutional in an Appropriation Act. He cited some instances: For instance the Clerk of the Assembly is voted a certain salary, and he is appointed to an office, or additional duties are imposed upon him. Now it was not very clear what was intended, for as an Auditor was appointed by the Crown, it might be that the House of Assembly were anxious to avail themselves of the services of that functionary, to assist at their deliberations. The hon gentleman continued to point out instances where like objections appeared; indeed, he said there was scarcely a vote to which a condition or appointment was not attached; in which some infringement on Executive functions was not to be found. Again, it would be found that the House of Assembly had initiated grants of money; and had in some cases voted more money than was asked for. Now nothing could be more clear, than that in this Colony the Assembly had no power to initiate any money vote, or impose any burden on the people. We had to take our own Constitution—the Constitution of our Mother country, as our guide in all such matters; and he was fortunate in being able to place before the Council some information of a high order, that bore directly on this point. It was well known that the House of Commons did by Standing Order, refuse to entertain any propositions for the granting of money, except asked for by the Crown; but one of the most independent members in the House (Mr Ayrton,) had recently discovered that the present order was not sufficiently stringent in its provisions, and he therefore had brought in an amendment. With the permission of the House he would quote from Mr Ayrton's speech; and it was to be remarked that Mr Ayrton's resolution, and his exposition of constitutional practice, was not questioned by one single member; but was indeed confirmed by so high an authority as the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr Gladstone,) and the motion passed without division—the propriety of heeding round the money powers of the House, with still greater restrictions being unanimously concurred in:  
"Mr Ayrton.—In proposing to the House to take into consideration two of their standing orders, with the view of introducing certain amendments into them, said he always understood that one of the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the House of Commons, was, that it should never of itself take the initiative in granting or voting away public money, or in increasing the national burdens by levying any tax upon the people, but that they should leave the proposal of such measures to the Crown; and that it was the duty of the House of Commons, rather to sit in judgment upon the measures introduced by the Crown; and, if possible, to reduce and diminish the taxation of the people, than to attempt to increase the amount of their burdens. Were he to revert to the ancient practice of the House, it would be easy for him to show that the course of proceeding in centuries past was such as rendered it impossible for any private member to have departed from this constitution principle; because, in those times, the House was required merely to take into consideration messages from the Crown, requesting aid for some public purpose, to grant that aid by their vote, and to appropriate the sum granted to the particular objects in view; so that no opportunity was given to any private member, to introduce any plan of his own, by which any addition might be made to any charges upon the people. One member had, by a Bill he had introduced to the House, gone so far in usurping the functions of the Crown, as to propose to regulate the retiring pensions which were to be paid to public servants. He could conceive no function more peculiarly that of the Crown, than determining the salaries of public servants; and afterwards asking Parliament for the wherewithal to meet the expenditure incurred. The principle he proposed to apply by his motion, was one of vital importance; to depart from it was unconstitutional. He had remarked a passage in one of the leading journals a few days ago, where reference was made to an incident bearing upon the subject before the House. Sir Robert Peel was asked his opinion upon the draught of a new Constitution for Greece. On examining it, he put his finger upon what appeared to him to be a blot in it. By its provisions, the House of Representatives would have been allowed to propose grants of public money; and he expressed the opinion, that a Constitution framed in imitation of England's, could not possibly be carried out, until the House of Representatives were prevented from taking the initiative in making grants of public money, or imposing taxes upon the people."  
The Chancellor of the Exchequer—I rise to tender my thanks to the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets for having taken upon himself the duty of recommending to the House the course he has. But I desire to say one word respecting the matter, because it may be imagined by some hon. gentleman that the House is asked to part with some portion of its valuable liberty. That is not the case. The House will continue to have full authority to pronounce an opinion upon every proposition made by the Executive Government whether negatively or positively; but it may be the business of the House to point out public charges which ought to be incurred; and this may be done by an address to the Crown on a Resolution of the House. The former appears to me the ancient and truly constitutional method of procedure when the House desires that some charge shall be incurred, because it does not finally bind the House to make the grant; and it throws upon the Crown the responsibility of either accepting or rejecting the

address of the House (Hear). This duty, then, will remain for the House to discharge after the motion of my hon. friend shall have been adopted. No doubt, it is a duty which the House exercises with very great reserve, and that wise reserve will, I am persuaded, continue, my hon. friend has, I believe, truly described the remark made by Sir Robert Peel with respect to a constitution for a foreign country; and I believe that in all cases of Colonial Legislation in this House during the last 30 years the principle we are discussing has been introduced. Before the Government of Canada was constituted as it is at present, the proposals on the part of private members for grants of public money formed one of the most glaring evils for which the House was asked to provide a remedy. That remedy has been successfully applied, and my hon. friend is assisting us to give consistency and efficacy to rules which are of undoubted authority and ought to be of universal application.  
"Mr Walpole thought no one could doubt that the object of the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets was in entire conformity with the constitutional practice of the House. He entirely agreed with the motion of the hon. member, and thought he deserved the thanks of the House."  
It will be seen, (continued the Colonial Secretary) that the House of Commons simply gives effect to the recommendations of the Crown, or rejects them, and does not encumber its votes with conditions, nor does it trespass upon Executive functions; it knows its own powers and privileges too well; and surely no one will assert that the powers of the House of Assembly in Vancouver Island are greater than those of the House of Commons at home. He (Mr Young) was really sorry that it should fall to his lot upon this occasion simply to move the passing of this Bill, but after what he had stated, it would be seen that that course was impossible, and he sincerely regretted it. The Bill was, as he before asserted, not in harmony with its title; it was a mixture of all sorts of things, and they must amend it as they would any other Bill. He commented upon the manner in which the Bill had been detained in the other House until now, when the duration of the Assembly could be counted by hours; and he concluded by summarily moving the rejection of the Schedule of the Bill.

The Attorney General looked at the Bill as an affront, considering the political status of the Council. The like of such a Bill, probably, had never before been put before a Council or Executive. He was in duty bound to mention some matters, which were a direct invasion of the rights of the Executive, and the Executive from his instructions, was also in duty bound to reject such a Bill. The Governor dare not assent to it, and the Council dare not pass such a Bill. It dictates to the Executive the mode in which the public service is to be carried on, which is a direct invasion of the privileges of the Crown. He saw no other mode to deal with it except in refusing to pass the Schedule of the Bill.  
On the general character of the Bill and its general details, the Chief Justice desired to offer no comment. He offered his remarks in regard to that portion of the Bill respecting the body over which he had the honor to preside. He felt it incumbent on him to direct the Council, and offer his advice not to pass it. He was waited upon by a deputation of the Lower House in regard to such offices, and the deputation was shown the details of the business passing through no less than seven different Courts; making it necessary that the Chief Justice and the officers of the Court to often sit up at night, and even on Sunday to carry on the business of the department; and he told the deputation that he would be abandoning his duty if he permitted any departure from the proper routine. He was surprised that the gentlemen would think of not adhering to the views then made known. The offices had nothing in common except, perhaps, the word "Registrar," and the duties of the offices would conflict. He had pointed the fact out, and explained the matter to the deputation. The chief officer of the Court was compelled to know and understand the nature of every case before the Court almost as much as the Judge, which necessarily entailed his continued presence in Court. His Lordship took much pains to show that the duties of the two Registrars would conflict, and that the business of the Supreme Court would go to the wall. The House of Assembly, it seemed to him, had no more power to deal with the Supreme Court or its officers than any honorable gentleman present. That rested only with the Governor, and with the Judge to recommend to the Governor the number and the character of such officers as are necessary to carry on the business of the Court. For any set of men to go farther, was simply to usurp functions which did not belong to them. It was calculated to do mischief to the judicial department, and he would advise the House to reject anything which would interfere with it.  
The Colonial Secretary observed that details were not interfered with by the Commons; in lump sums only, was it usual to determine; as, for instance, in the laying down of the daily wages of Policemen.

The motion to strike out the Schedule was passed unanimously.  
Clause 1 was then amended in accordance with the previous motion.  
The Preamble was passed as read; also the title of the Bill.  
The Committee rose and reported the Bill complete, with amendments.

ROAD BILL.

Council in Committee on a Bill to amend the Road Act, Mr Rhodes Chairman of Committee. After some consideration the Bill was passed.  
The Council adjourned till Tuesday.

**FOR THE NORTH.**—The steamer Otter, Capt. Swanson, will sail for ports on the East Coast of this Island and the Northwest Coast of British Columbia, Among the passengers will be the Rev. Mr Gribbell and Mrs Gribbell, of the Metlakatla Mission; and Mr Weynton of the H. B. Co., who will be placed in charge of the Fort Rupert Station of the Company.

tyranny which takes away this and confiscates her inhabitants, already imbued with all longed for eyes of government of their neighborhood.  
**Legislative Council.**  
FRIDAY, August 28, 1866.  
at 2:30 p. m. Present—Chief Justice, Col. Secretary, and H. Rhodes.  
**TITLE TRESPASS**  
General obtained leave to relative to the trespass of purposes amongst other person shall be entitled to damage on account of such lands trespassed on to provides to deal with the fencing of lands so far concerned.  
Secretary regretted that the session prevented them from an important measure such as the disagreement with At Cowichan and the referred to. At a subsequent it might do well to law or something of the  
General thought the Bill oppressive an important one for He did not think it wise to for the Colony. He was because it was proposed Abolishment of new Courts, the Council would act period of the session to be Bill.  
General replied. He believes made that the feeling of a first time opposed by  
**AMENDMENT BILL**  
the Bills of Sale Act, of the Attorney General and  
**AD ACT**  
the Road Act, was read passed.  
**OPERATION BILL**  
Secretary moved that a Bill of two hundred and forty-two cents, out of the general Colony, for the service of now read a third time, early.  
**INVENTIONS BILL**  
Committee on a Bill to provide of Inventions, Mr Rhodes in  
reported a short and simple ing out a number of clauses one. It was then read a ion of the Colonial Secre

**CORPORATION BILL**  
into Committee on the Bill amend the Victoria City In- Mr Rhodes in the chair. Secretary moved the follow- ing 2, which had been sus- t of January in each year, subject to the provisions f Incorporation Act, 1862, sed and confirmed in the d by the said Act, determine funds may be required for es for the year ensuing, shall be raised by tax upon ed within the city, provided uch tax shall not exceed per cent. upon the value of ssessed in the last Govern- roll for the time being.  
the old Bill was repealed. Lower House Bill was be following inserted:  
resaid shall be payable as ed by the law under d, and if not paid at the ex- ys, the same may be levied e goods of the parties occu- rry, or in default of a suffi- distress of the goods and owner of such property, and if there be no occupier property, then the tax shall the Land Registrar's office r General of Titles is re- r the same as a first charge r in respect of which the xt after taxes due to the standing any charges already an charges for taxes, as Carried.  
6 were struck out. Clause the maintenance of the Fire of the Municipal revenue, provide for the maintenance epartment out of the said already struck out. The e Bill were discussed on a and were passed. The Com- ed the Bill complete and rd time and passed.  
**ARBOR DUES ACT**  
Dues Amendment Act was e.  
adjourned till Wednesday at  
**BES ROBBERY.**—A family east side of Blanchard, near rant street, was robbed of a ing and bed linen on Tues- appears that the good lady of an unusually big wash, had e in soak in a boiler, which r and placed in a covered e back of the house, some g spread out to dry in the ily retired to bed about 9 erty afterwards a noise was k, which was believed to be morning they found to their e persons, supposed to be In- ved almost their entire stock aicals had coolly stopped to out of the things.  
of several persons



The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, September 4, 1866.

The Climax.

Yesterday, in the Legislative Assembly, a series of resolutions, affirming the right of that body to initiate money-votes, and rejecting the supply bill as sent down from the Upper House, was passed—only Messrs Ash and Pidwell in the negative. The debate was long and interesting, but the question had been so thoroughly ventilated at an early stage of the session that the speeches contained little new. As affairs now stand, the supplies of 1866 have not been voted, and the Governor, it appears, declines to take the responsibility of guaranteeing the salaries of the officials. In consequence, notices were last night served on the Harbourmaster and Postmaster's Clerk; the Superintendent of Education and the Teachers in the Public Schools; the Clerks of the Legislative Council and Assembly, and the attaches of other departments, stating that, in consequence of the financial embarrassments of the colony, they must not rely upon receiving any salary after the 31st of August (yesterday). Whether the officials who hold Crown appointments were similarly served we have not learned. This position is tantamount to closing the public offices, the schools, the courts, the post-office, &c., turning fifteen or twenty gentlemen from out of employment, and rendering the transaction of public business next to impossible. A beautiful state of affairs, and one that we are indebted almost entirely to the bad conduct of the Radical majority in the Assembly, who have insisted on maintaining an unconstitutional position with regard to the initiation of money-votes—as Dr Ash expressed it yesterday—"to raise the salaries of their friends." The Council, it is true, are to blame for not passing the schedule, with the exception of the unconstitutional portions, and sending it back to the Lower House for their acceptance or rejection on that issue. But by throwing out the entire schedule, they raised the question of the right of the Assembly to say how the money asked for and voted should be applied. This right we believe to be undoubted, and the House would be guilty of a surrender of its liberties did they consent to yield it. But had it not been for the determined obstinacy of the majority, a conference would have resulted, and satisfactory explanations arrived at. The "deadlock" that the politicians have so eagerly anticipated is now upon us. We are in the midst of a "crisis"—a "conflict with the Executive," and it remains to be seen whether the ambitious men who have brought the country to the brink of a precipice—ruined a number of worthy families, and turned the scholars into the streets, can show us the way out of the trouble. So long ago as last February we predicted that sooner or later the dishonest course pursued by the Radical majority would involve the colony in disaster. The majority have failed in everything they have taken in hand—Unconditional Union, Church Reserve, Coroner's Rights, Police Inquiry, Loan, and many other schemes, and they will fail on this question when it shall have been submitted to the Home Government. If it be true, as was stated yesterday, that the Assembly has not been allowed to examine the items of expenditure, why was a supply voted at all? Had the Assembly refused to vote a penny until they had been fully informed as to the state of the accounts, they could have gone to the colonial office with clean hands. But the issue has been raised on a different basis, and one on which they will not be sustained.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

PORT TOWNSEND AND PORT ANGELES.—The U. S. Senate has passed the House bill providing that from and after the 1st day of October, 1866, the port of Angeles, in the District of Puget Sound, in Washington Territory, is hereby abolished as a port of entry, and that Port Townsend be and is hereby established as the port of entry and delivery of the mail district from and after said date. The bill now goes to the President for his approval.

Legislative Assembly.

FRIDAY, Aug. 31, 1866.

Assembly met at 3:15 p. m. Present—The Speaker and Messrs Ash, Trimble, Young, McClure, Dickson, Cochrane, Pidwell, Carswell, DeCosmos.

The resolutions introduced the day previous, passed a third reading.

BILLS OF SALES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

This bill was read a second time and committed, on motion of Mr Cochrane.

THE TRESPASS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

This bill, (which does not allow damages to be recovered for injuries sustained by the trespass of stock on land,) unless the said land is enclosed in a proper and lawful fence, came up for a second reading.

Dr Ash opposed the bill, no time was afforded the country members in which to consider its provisions, and its passage might be productive of a great deal of harm to agriculturalists. He would oppose it until he understood its object more thoroughly.

Mr DeCosmos said the object of the bill was to show the Indians that they could not get compensation for injury done to their potato patches, unless they fenced their lands. White people fenced as a matter of course, and Indians should be made to do so or suffer the consequences.

Dr Ash said the remarks of the hon. gentlemen were the best argument in favour of the measure being carefully considered. Anything that effected the Indians should be carefully dealt with. If the Indians were compelled to fence in their land, why were not the white men compelled to fence in their cattle?

After some further discussion, the bill passed a second reading and the House went into Committee on the

BILLS OF SALE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

which was passed and reported complete.

THE TRESPASS BILL.

Dr Helmecken moved that the chair do now rise on this bill.

Mr DeCosmos demanded an explanation for so singular a motion. The hon. gentleman must think that the members of the House were all puppets if they agreed to such a motion without having its object explained. Mr White man, according to the Speaker, must do everything, and the lazy whelp of an Indian must do nothing.

Dr Dickson thought some good and sufficient reasons ought to be assigned. The Chairman could hear no debate on such a motion.

The motion was lost—Helmecken and Ash in the affirmative.

The debate on the bill then proceeded. Dr Ash moved that the Committee rise and report progress.

Mr Pidwell regretted to see this opposition after the respectable petition in favor of the bill that had been presented. The bill was to protect the white man from the deprivations of the Indians.

The motion to rise and report progress was lost.

The petition praying for the bill was then read. Dr Helmecken said the subject was a grave subject, and being a grave subject, should not be hastily dealt with. The bill would have the effect of stirring up litigation in districts where the settlers had always settled their little disputes in such matters without recourse to law. The colony had never done its duty by the Indians. The Government seemed to be fast asleep on every subject wherein the interests of the Indian were concerned. There was nothing in the bill that said what a legal fence was, and the Indians could prove nothing before a Justice of the Peace, because their oaths could not be taken, and an Indian was not likely to get justice before any Court in the outlying districts if they had a fence one hundred and fifty feet high and fifteen feet thick. He knew cattle that could hardly be kept out by a fence of that dimensions. Trouble would arise if this bill were passed, and the cattle of the settlers would be shot.

A long discussion ensued.

Dr Ash again moved that the chair do now rise on this bill. Lost.

Mr Young suggested that the operations of the bill be confined to Cowichan, and restricted to two years.

Dr Dickson favored this suggestion.

Mr Pidwell thought that the system should be extended over all the districts.

Dr Ash pointed out that this was a money bill, and as it had originated in the Upper House and there was no prospect of its being passed this day, he would again move that the Chair do now rise.

The Chairman believed that this was a money-bill, and was not admissible, having originated in the Upper House.

Dr Dickson moved the chair rise and refer the matter to the Speaker.

Dr Ash moved that the chair be sustained. He did not think the Speaker should be called on at a moment's notice to give his opinion [laughter].

The chair rose and submitted the question to the Speaker, who thought the House had better get an answer to-morrow [laughter].

The Speaker—This is not a money-bill [renewed laughter].

The House again went into Committee when the Chairman, amid uproarious merriment, discovered that he had submitted the bills of sale bill instead of the trespass bill.

The Committee again rose and referred the trespass bill to the Speaker, who decided that he was sorry to say the bill did not come under the definition of a money-bill.

The debate on the measure was resumed.

Dr Ash moved a resolution that the matter be taken up as the first business of the next session.

Dr Helmecken—Do the hon. gentlemen want the other bills to pass?

Mr DeCosmos—Yes.

Dr Helmecken—Then you'd better pass this resolution.

Mr McClure finally moved that the Committee rise and report progress on the bill, and ask leave to sit again so soon as the other business had been gone through. Carried.

BILLS OF SALE BILL.

This bill passed a third reading, on suspension of the standing orders.

ESTIMATES.

The Council resolutions on the Estimates were read, and Mr DeCosmos offered the following in reply thereto.

Resolved, That the House in reply to the

Resolutions of the hon. Legislative Council dated August 30, 1866, is of the following opinion:

1. That the Legislative Council does not possess any constitutional right to originate, amend or alter a bill granting a supply to the Crown, or to alter, amend, or strike out the schedule of any such bill or any part thereof, or even to suggest to this House a desire to amend, after, or strike out any part of a Bill granting a supply to the Crown, or even to correct, any portion of such Bill, unless the same is clearly a clerical error contrary to the resolutions of this House in Supply, or even to return such a bill to this House except when assented to by the Council.

2. That this House recognizes no right or privilege whatever, in the Hon. Legislative Council, respecting a bill in which this House grants a supply to the Crown, except the constitutional right to reject or assent to such bill.

3. That this House possesses the sole and exclusive right to grant supplies to the Crown, and in every Bill of Supply to limit the time for which such grant shall be made, to name the amount of money to be expended for each and every service chargeable on the general revenue, and to attach such conditions to every such grant as in the judgment of this House is right, proper, and for the public good.

4. That the hon. Legislative Council, in striking out the Schedule to the Bill of Supply for 1866, with the intention of leaving the total grant for 1866, viz: the sum of \$248,963 32, to be expended at the discretion of the Executive independently of the wishes of this House; and in twice returning such Bill so amended to this House (without the Schedule) has exceeded its lawful authority, has violated the undoubted privileges of this House, and has interposed an unlawful authority between this House and the Crown, thereby retarding the best interests of the country by preventing this House from granting a Supply to the Crown for the current year.

5. That this House deems that the Schedule to the Bill of Supply contains any "tacks," "clauses" or provisions "foreign to the principle and purport" of the said Bill, or anything that this House had not a lawful and undoubted right to attach thereto.

6. That if any one measure is reproduced in the schedule which the Legislative Council has rejected this session, this House is not aware of it; but even if such one measure so rejected has been reproduced, and if such one measure is a condition attaching to the duties of any public officer paid out of the general revenue, this House maintains that it had and has an undoubted right to attach such a condition thereto. That even if such condition or "one measure" were attached unconstitutionally to the Supply Bill (which this House denies) the only authority that the hon. Legislative Council could constitutionally exercise, would be the right to assent to or reject the Bill as a whole; but it possesses no authority to attempt to amend a Bill of Supply for any such cause.

7. That this House deliberately, and unequivocally declares that it has not made "any attempt" whatever "to coerce the action of the Legislative Council" by inserting anything whatever in the Supply Bill or in the Schedule thereto. That whatever provisions there may be in the body of the Bill of Supply or in the Schedule thereto, have been made in the exercise of the undoubted right of this House to grant a Supply to the Crown, subject to such limitations as in the judgment of this House are best calculated to guard against an undue expenditure of the general revenue, and at the same time to "promote the progress and prosperity of the Colony."

Resolved, That the above Resolutions and the Supply Bill, be transmitted to the Legislative Council.

Mr McClure seconded the resolutions. The Upper House no more than this House could violate the Constitution. He maintained the right of the Lower House to tack on these measures to the bills of supply.

Mr Pidwell asked for what purpose this bill was sent to the Legislative Council—for its assent?

Voices—Yes.

Mr Pidwell—Then it's a perfect farce. The Council has a right to express its opinion on any bill. The Government was composed of three powers, and neither power could interfere with the other. This House could either accept or reject the Estimates—but it could not add to them. If it did, it assumed an Executive power that did not belong to it, and the Council exercised a constitutional right when it insisted that the Lower House did not possess the power. The House had exceeded its power in initiating the money-votes, and the Council had acted wisely in checking it. The system of jobbery that he had seen introduced in other colonies by this very course was perfectly disgraceful. The House, when inaugurated, had copied as closely as possible the system adopted by the Commons at home. The Legislative Council had acted wisely in putting its foot on the measure.

Mr DeCosmos said the hon. gentleman had no doubt freed his mind of a load that had been on it for some time. He was, no doubt, a very able representative of the Government. The hon. gentleman quoted from May to maintain his position, and maintained that the Governor, by his own showing, had no legal right to expend one dollar without the consent of the Assembly.

Mr Young said the Council had committed itself. It had a right to object to certain portions if irrelevant; but this they had not done. This House had no right to "tack" on irrelevant matters. But the Council had no right to cast out the whole schedule—they could object to certain portions, but not to the whole. The House had not been allowed to look into the expenditures, and the more the Assembly maintained its position by holding on to the purse-strings, the better it would be for the Colony.

Dr Dickson regarded the course adopted by the Upper House and the Executive as illegal and unconstitutional. Every member (except the member for Salt Spring) supported the House in its present position. There was one thing that occurred to his mind—there was the item relating to the real estate tax, that should come out, in order that there might be no excuse for the course of the Council. He considered that 25 per cent. too much had been voted. There were a lot of locusts in office who were eating up the people's substance. As a whole, he

supported Mr DeCosmos' resolutions.

The first resolution was carried—Mr Pidwell in the negative.

The second resolution was carried unanimously.

To the third, Mr Pidwell said that the House had a right to cut down items of expenditure; but it had no right to raise them: Dr Ash took the same view.

Mr DeCosmos maintained the right of the House to initiate money-votes.

Dr Ash said that the adoption of this system would be most pernicious in this House, it would allow the members to raise the salaries of their friends whenever they saw fit.

Mr Cochrane and Dr Dickson took positions in favor of the stand assumed by the House in the initiation of money-votes, and the resolution passed—Ash and Pidwell opposed.

The remainder of the resolutions passed after slight opposition, until the last resolution was reached, which was amended to strike out the proposition to send back the Supply Bill—the majority of the House being of opinion that the rejection of the measure by the Council killed it.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Mr Cochrane moved a vote of thanks to the Speaker, for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the body.

Several voices—Hear, hear.

The Speaker—Gentlemen, I cannot put this.

Mr Pidwell—Oh, put it—everybody'll vote for it.

The Speaker was sure all would vote for it, and he fully appreciated the compliment. But if the same thing was not done to the next Speaker it would imply a vote of censure on his conduct.

Mr Pidwell—Well, if he don't behave himself, it will serve him right.

Dr Dickson moved a vote of thanks to the Clerk, R. W. Torres, Esq., for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged his duties during the past three years. Carried unanimously.

TRESPASS BILLS.

A motion to go into Committee on this bill was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Speaker—Well, gentlemen, I move a vote of thanks to all of you for your good conduct.

Adjourned until Saturday, at 1 p. m.

Legislative Council.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, 1866.

The Council met at 3 p. m. Present—The hon. Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, and H. Rhodes.

INCORPORATION BILL.

A message was received from the Lower House with the Council amendments to the above Bill, which were there rejected.

The Colonial Secretary said they tried to put the Bill into working shape in order to assist the Municipal Council into a proper position. As the Lower House was not willing to work with the Council, perhaps it had better lie on the table.

The Chief Justice said there was no reason assigned for rejecting the Bill. But he could not conceive why the Corporation did not put into operation the powers they at present undoubtedly have. It was their duty to look and see, and exercise their powers. He had an object in making these observations. If the Bill which is now rejected was their only hope of carrying out their views on the ensuing year, the public would be without the carrying through of public works and sanitary measures. The Corporation would do well to reconsider their old powers; let them try them, and test them, and until they are tested, they are not warranted in sitting down and refusing to exercise them for the public benefit.

The remarks of the Chief Justice agreed with the views of the Colonial Secretary, and he was obliged for the observations made.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

A message was also received from the Lower House refusing to accept the amendments of the Council to the above Bill, and denying the right of the Council to amend the same. The consideration of the message was made the order of the day for to-morrow, to take up the point of a right to amend the Bill.

SPRING RIDGE WATER WORKS BILL.

Mr Rhodes was unable to report from the Committee on the above Bill, from the absence from the Colony of hon. members; but he would try and report to-morrow.

CATTLE TRESPASS BILL.

The Bill respecting cattle trespass passed a second reading.

BILLS OF SALE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Bill of Sale Amendment Bill was read a second time.

HARBOR DUES BILL.

The Council in Committee on a Bill to amend the Harbor Dues Bill, Mr Rhodes in the chair.

Clause 1 proposed to repeal the Victoria and Esquimaux Harbor Dues Act, 1865.

The Colonial Secretary said the Act mentioned repealed only a portion of the Act of 1862. The clause was then amended to include the repeal of both—Acts of 1862 and 1865. Clause 2 was amended and passed.

Clause 3, empowering the Governor to exempt steamers carrying mails without subsidies, and vessels merely calling off the harbor for pas-

sengers and stores, with other exemptions at His Excellency's discretion from paying dues and charges, was agreed to with amendments. Clauses 4 and 5 were amended and passed.

The remaining eight clauses were amended and passed.

The bill was reported and the Council adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY, Aug. 30, 1866.

The Council met at 3 p. m. Present—The hon. Colonial Secretary (presiding), Attorney General, R. Finlayson and H. Rhodes.

HARBOR DUES BILL.

This Bill passed a third and final reading.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

This Bill was taken up and considered in Committee. Resolutions were passed and transmitted to the Lower House as given in yesterday's report of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly.

CATTLE TRESPASS BILL.

The Cattle Trespass Bill was reported complete in Committee of the Whole, and was read a third time and passed.

BILLS OF SALES BILL.

The Amended Bill of Sales Bill was also taken up in Committee and reported complete. It was then read a third time and passed.

Council adjourned until Friday, at 2 p. m.

FRIDAY, August 31, 1866.

The Council met at 2:30 p. m. Present—The hon. Colonial Secretary (presiding), Attorney General, H. Rhodes and R. Finlayson.

HARBOR DUES BILL.

A message was received from the Lower House transmitting the Harbor Dues Bill with Council amendments, which were agreed to but clause 3, proposing to empower the Governor to make additional exemptions, at his discretion. The exemptions referred to, it appears, His Excellency has in his Commission and Instructions already the power relative thereto. The amendments were accepted, and the Bill passed.

LOAN AND SAVINGS SOCIETIES BILL.

A Bill respecting Loan and Savings Societies came up for action, but it was found too late for the present session to complete.

The Council adjourned till 11 a. m. to-morrow (Saturday), to receive the Assembly Bills and conclude the business of the session.

ENTERTAINMENT ON BOARD H. M. S. SUTLEJ.—Yesterday afternoon Comdr. Sullivan and the Officers of H. M. S. Sutlej entertained a number of friends on board the flagship at Esquimaux. Among the guests were His Excellency the Governor and family, the Hon. Joseph Denman, Rear Admiral, and Mrs Denman, the Hon. Chief Justice Needham and family, Mrs Young, the Hon. Attorney General, Mrs Wood and the Misses Leggett, Capt Franklin and Officers of the U. S. S. Saginaw, and the elite of Victoria and neighborhood. The company partook of a cold collation [at 2:30 p. m., after which dancing commenced, to the excellent music of the ship's band, under an elegant awning erected on the upper deck of the noble vessel, and continued without intermission until midnight. Nothing could exceed the hospitable efforts of the gallant hosts to contribute to the enjoyment of their guests.

THE PUBLIC OFFICERS.—Last evening notices were served on the Superintendent of Education, the School Teachers, the Clerks of the Council and Assembly, the Clerk of the Postmaster, and several other subordinate officers, informing them that owing to the financial embarrassments of the colony the Government could not guarantee their salary. There was a rumor that the Harbor and Postmaster had received a similar notification, but we do not see how the services of that efficient gentleman can be dispensed with, inasmuch as a great portion of the revenue passes through his hands. Whether are we drifting? What next?—and next?

CONCERT.—On Thursday evening, a concert took place at Nanaimo for the benefit of the funds of the Sisters of St. Ann, at Victoria. The attendance was very large. Messrs C. and A. Alport, Mr Holden and Mr Brindle are said to have distinguished themselves in glees and ballads, and Miss Frances Mayer, who presided at the piano, and played two solos in addition, is highly praised for her capital performances. The Fakir de Borsdeaux was present and exhibited a few of his best tricks. The result—in an artistic as well as a pecuniary sense—was most satisfactory.

IMPORTANT SALES.—On Wednesday next Mr Backus will proceed to British Columbia to dispose of the effects of E. T. Dodge & Co., at New Westminster, Langley and Yale. The effects consist of wagons, yoke-oxen, mules, and horses, and are valued at several thousand dollars. The sale at New Westminster will take place on the 5th, at 11 o'clock; the sale at Langley on the same day, immediately after the arrival of the steamer at that place; and the sale at Yale, at 11 a. m., on the following day.

Tuesday, September 4, 1866.

## The Earl of Carnarvon.

In a former number we presented our readers with the views of some of the principal London journals, both Whig and Tory, respecting the new Derby Ministry viewed collectively; and in alluding cursorily to the appointment of the Earl of Carnarvon to the Secretaryship for the Colonies, we furnished an extract from the *Spectator*, eulogising the ability, integrity and fitness of that nobleman for the office. It is, of course, not to be expected that there will be found no difference of opinion, either as to the man or the wisdom of the appointment. Lord Carnarvon, though he is not an untried man, having served under the previous Tory Administration, is but little known as a statesman, and has yet his mark to make; but if sufficient time be allowed him, the prevailing opinion in well informed circles seems to be, that he will make it. The public character and reputation of the man who at the present eventful and important epoch in the history of our drooping young Colony, presides over our destinies, and by a few strokes of his pen may either open the way to the permanent prosperity and contentment of our people, or drive them headlong to beggary and ruin, forms a subject of no trifling interest or moment, and it will not be deemed out of place, therefore, if we take another glance at the portrait of the noble Earl, presenting both sides of the picture. Among all the leading English journals which the last mail brings us, although the majority of them have little to say of this appointment, there is but one, the *Daily Telegraph*, that does not speak favorably of Lord Derby's selection. Here is the portrait it paints: "It is reported—but we can hardly believe it—that the Colonial Secretary will be Lord Carnarvon. His Lordship is one of those meek young noblemen who indulge in a mild flirtation with statistics, and who play at politics as their sisters play at croquet. He has some pretty little 'views'—weak and washy water-color sketches of prison discipline, education, and other 'social subjects.' He is fond of giving lectures, which are very much applauded at the time of their delivery; but he is indiscreet enough to publish them afterwards, and they are of a kind which is wearisome to the soul of man. Thin topics thickened with treacle is probably innocuous, but it is scarcely nourishing. Lord Carnarvon is a sort of patrician pump running with milk and water. He has that kind of amiably insipid garrulity which is sometimes not disagreeable in a pretty girl, but which needs particularly rosy lips and exceedingly bright eyes to give it any charm. He would be invaluable as a male secretary to a Dorcas society; he shines with a soft and moony lustre at quarter sessions and at kettle-drums; but in the heat, and crowd, and stress of practical politics, where bearded men are struggling for mastery, we should imagine that his neck-tie is likely to get out of order, and that some heavy plebeian heels will tread rather roughly on his delicately varnished boots. There are certain facts and personages, which it is impossible to bracket together without exciting a sense of whimsical incongruity; and, 'not to put too fine a point upon it,' Lord Carnarvon and the Colonial Empire of Great Britain were scarcely made for each other." As a pasquinade this little memoir may excite our laughter, and it probably caused the object of attack to wince under its galling satire, but the weight of testimony is decidedly against the charge of insipid incompetency preferred by the *Telegraph*. The *Spectator*, an authority that all moderate liberals will receive before the one just quoted, tells us that he will make a better Colonial Secretary than Mr. Cardwell, that he is an industrious, painstaking officer, of uniform good sense, who eschews the nonsensical red-tapism so conspicuous

in his predecessor, and that he possesses that highly essential quality in a statesman—a decided will of his own. The *Standard*, answering the *Telegraph*, thus defends the appointment: "The Earl of Carnarvon's appointment to the Colonies can be attacked only by the grossest ignorance or the most unscrupulous malice. The career of the noble lord has shown far more than the average abilities which we are accustomed to expect in the most prominent of our public men, and there are few subjects that he has touched upon during the last four or five years, whether within or without the walls of the House of Lords, of which he has not displayed a mastery, evincing not only considerable mental power, but the most painstaking application." But the following far eclipses the *Standard*, and coming as it does from a well-informed London citizen, unbiassed, beyond being himself a professed conservative, and having the advantage of personal acquaintance with the Earl, is entitled to fuller credence than the *ex parte* opinions and sentiments of the political organs. The letter from which we make the extract, is dated London, July 14th, and says: "In Vancouver, the first natural inquiry, I suppose you will make, is, who is the new Colonial Secretary? and what sort of a man shall we find him? To such a question I will try to give you an explicit answer: The Earl of Carnarvon has succeeded Mr. Cardwell, and will be found a decided improvement upon that mere machine of routine and red-tapism. This nobleman is not more than thirty years old, and was a first class man at Oxford some eleven or twelve years ago. He is a business like person, one who will think and act for himself, and obtain his information—not at second hand, but by personal labor and inquiry. In manner, he is not dignified, has somewhat the appearance of a *petit maitre*; yet he must not be judged unfavorably on this account. One feature in his character is of great worth—he is thoroughly honest, and independent, and, as I have the honor to know something of him in private life—I made his acquaintance in a F. M. Lodge, he being an earnest member of the craft, I can speak the more positively about him. Many a worse man might have been appointed. I do not know where—as public men now go—Lord Derby could have found a better Colonial Secretary."

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**SHOCKING FATAL ACCIDENT AT NEW WESTMINSTER.**—From passengers who arrived yesterday morning by the *Enterprise*, we learn that Mr. Thos. McMicking, a highly esteemed resident of that city, was accidentally drowned on Saturday last in the vain attempt to rescue his child from a watery grave. The particulars of this sad calamity, so far as we have been able to glean them, are as follows: Mr. McMicking and his family, consisting of his wife and five children, were at a logging camp about 11 miles down the river, when the child fell down some steps that led to the water and was precipitated into the stream. The first and natural impulse of the poor father was to plunge after his boy heedless of the consequences, but being unable to swim, both were drawn by the current beneath a boom that lay in the water close by, and were drowned in sight of Mrs. McMicking and her little ones. The body of the father was subsequently recovered. His distracted, heart-broken widow, received such a shock to her nervous system that she has become, we are pained to hear, temporarily deranged. The late Mr. McMicking was an affable and intelligent gentleman, a fond husband and father, and a worthy citizen; his untimely death is lamented by the whole community. He was a Canadian by birth, aged about 35 years, resided last at Queens-town on the Niagara River, and was one of the unfortunate victims of the overland route, but subsequently accomplished the undertaking. About four years ago, he unsuccessfully contested the representation of Niagara county with Mr. Simpson. He has a brother who is a *Telegraph* operator in British Columbia, and a brother-in-law residing at Gold Hill, California. At the time of his death, he occupied the position of Deputy Sheriff and Clerk to the Municipal Council at New Westminster.

**MISSIONARY MEETING.**—The meeting on behalf of the Church of England Mission to the Indians on the northwest coast was held last evening in the collegiate school room, and was fairly attended. Resolutions approving the cause were adopted.

**MAN SHOT AT CADBORO BAY.**—Early yesterday morning information was brought to the Police Barracks that a man had been shot at Cadboro Bay, and that he was dying from the effects of the injury. Superintendent Hankin, accompanied by Dr. Davis, Jr., and an officer, proceeded to the locality named, and lying on the beach, weltering in his blood, found an old man, named William Bogus, with a desperate wound in his left shoulder, caused by a rifle-ball fired by an unseen and at present unknown foe. In company with Bogus was another old man, who stated that he and the wounded man started from Victoria on Sunday for San Juan Island—on which they belong—and that they encamped for the night on the beach; that while seated talking around a camp-fire, the report of a musket was heard, and Bogus felt a bullet enter his shoulder. Both men acknowledge that they were tight when the firing occurred, and it is more than probable that they had given some offence to an Indian during the day, who thus sought his revenge. The ball was found to have gone in at the shoulder, just below the shoulder-blade, and to have passed to the opposite side, where it is still lodged. The wounded man was conveyed to the Hospital, where he at present lies in a critical situation.

**CEDAR CREEK DIGGINGS.**—Of these new diggings the *Cariboo Sentinel* says: "It is the opinion of old miners that nothing big may be expected there, in consequence of the entire absence of quartz and slate bed-rock. Mr. J. Wickham, who returned from that place last Saturday, says that he tried a number of pans, both in the gravel and on bed rock, in places pointed out to him by Mr. Barker, one of the discoverers of the creek, and could only raise the color, although he believes fifty cents to the pan can sometimes be found. The ground seems to be very shallow all the way up the creek, and has the appearance from its loose nature of being a very recent deposit; the bed-rock is what is termed felspar, and the gold is chiefly found in the crevices of this rock which is very friable. Several companies have got their sluices made, and will be ready to wash in a few days, when something more definite will be known."

**LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, ESQUIMALT.**—This interesting ceremony will take place on Thursday next, the 30th of August, at 4 o'clock. The stone will be laid by the Hon. Mrs. Denman. Several addresses will be delivered. The ground upon which the church is to be erected, which was the generous gift of Donald Fraser, Esq., will be decorated with flags; the ships of H. M. Fleet now in harbour, will be dressed, and a salute will be fired on board the *Sutlej* at the time of laying the stone. The Hon. Admiral Denman has permitted the attendance of the *Sutlej's* band and a guard of honour. It is expected that there will be a numerous gathering of the Anglican Church and other friends from Victoria on the occasion.

**DOUBLE SKEDADDLE.**—A man named McAffrey, living with his wife at Van Winkle, in Cariboo, lately had occasion to absent himself from home for a day or two, and during his absence, W. Sewall, a butcher, made love to his wife. On the return of the benedict, the wife related the circumstance, and Mr. McAffrey started for William Creek to yet out a warrant, while Sewall left the town between the two days and made tracks for the lower country. But the best of the story is that McAffrey himself is among the missing, and it is now believed by the disconsolate female that he skeddaddled in company with the insulter of her honor.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**—The steamer *Active*, Capt. Williams, left yesterday at 1 p. m. for San Francisco, with about 50 passengers and a heavy freight, consisting of 150 tons coal and 180 tons merchandise, chiefly iron, machinery, and fish oil. She also took \$112,726 34 in treasure. In addition to Mr. Ernest Schloesser, of the firm of Weissenberger & Schloesser, and the other gentlemen mentioned in yesterday's issue as about to leave, we observed Mr. M. F. Klauche, of this city, who is en route to Canada, Mr. J. J. Southgate, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Turner, who are on a visit to the Bay City, and Mr. Calder and family, of New Westminster.

**FROM KOOTENAY.**—Mr. Charles Oppenheimer, from Kootenay on the 1st August, arrived yesterday morning with \$20,000 in gold dust. Business was brisk and the prospects of the miners most encouraging. As high as \$7000 had been paid for a claim there. About 700 miners are at work on the creek, and all are in high spirits and confident of the vast richness and extent of the diggings. Commissioner O'Reilly had been to Kootenay, tried a few cases, and returned to Big Bend via Dewdney's trail, which is now in good travelling condition. Major Downie and party had arrived at Kootenay and commenced work.

**ARRIVAL OF TREASURE.**—The *Enterprise*, yesterday morning, brought down \$157,000 in dust for the banks and \$20,000 for Oppenheimer & Co.

**SALE OF LUMBER.**—J. P. Davies & Co. will sell, at 11 o'clock this morning, on the premises, Store street, a large quantity of lumber, &c.

**A SCENE OUT OF COURT.**—While Judge Begbie was coming out of Court, after charging the jury in the case of Oppenheimer & Co. v. Besozzi, last Wednesday, Eddy, the victim in the late Eddy v. O'Reilly suit, took occasion to vent his feelings in a very passionate manner by calling the Judge a variety of names that we don't think fit to repeat here. His Lordship got alarmed and called for the police, who arrested Eddy and put him in durance vile until his passion calmed down, when he was released.—*Cariboo Sentinel*, 20th.

**THE THEATRE TO-NIGHT.**—Our amateurs will have a fine house to-night, judging from the rush made yesterday for seats. His Excellency the Governor, the Admiral, and the Chief Justice, under whose patronage the entertainment is given, have taken private boxes, and a large number of the officers of the fleet are expected to be present. We have every reason to believe the amateurs will fully sustain their previously well earned reputation in the histrionic art.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—The Council met yesterday afternoon and was occupied in Committee discussing the Appropriation Act, refusing by a unanimous vote to pass the schedule of the Bill, but adhering to the principle of the same and reported it accordingly. The Road Amendment Bill was also reported. The Attorney General gave notice of a Bill relating to cattle trespass and a Bill to amend the Bills of Sales Act. The Council adjourned till to-day at 2, p. m.

**CARIBOO.**—By the arrival of the *Enterprise* yesterday morning, we have later dates from Cariboo. The claims on William Creek were not doing much, but on Canyon and Grouse Creeks the prospects and yield were very flattering. Mr. Birch had been to Canyon Creek and reported favorably. He came down as far as Williams Lake, where he stopped for a few days shooting. Mr. Birch, we learn, will go to Big Bend before returning to New Westminster.

**OFFICIAL VISITS.**—In a recent article referring to His Excellency's first trip round the Island, it was stated that Governor Kennedy had not previously been farther north than Nanaimo. The statement, unintentionally, did His Excellency injustice, as on the occasion of his former visit to Nanaimo and the way settlements he proceeded as far as Comox settlement.

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**—The present House of Assembly will die a natural death next week. In view of their approaching dissolution, the members are too callous to meet the House was yesterday again counted-out. Present—Messrs. McClure, Dickson, and Young. Messrs. DeCosmos and Pidwell remained outside while the count-out took place.

**DOUBLE-DEALING.**—The *Cariboo Sentinel* accuses Mr. Birch of "double-dealing." When at Cariboo he spoke most forcibly of the miners' grievances; while the despatches show that he has misrepresented them to the Home Government.

**BROUGHT DOWN FOR TRIAL.**—A colored man, named Brown, charged with having been concerned in the robbery, last winter, of Oppenheimer & Co.'s store, at Kootenay, has been brought to New Westminster for trial.

**STEALING BOOTS.**—Skilgass a Skidegate Indian, pleaded guilty yesterday to stealing a pair of boots of the value of \$5 and upwards from the premises of Mr. Jesse Cowper on Yates street, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labor.

**THE "SPARROWHAWK."**—This man-of-war is now on ten days from San Francisco. Her non-appearance is accounted for by the fact that she had orders not to steam on the upward passage.

**NAVY CONTRACTS.**—Tenders are required by the Paymaster in charge at the Naval Yard, Esquimalt, for the erection of a wood store and brick workshop. Particulars may be obtained at the Paymaster's office.

**BILLS PASSED.**—The Homestead, Coroner's Jury, and Imprisonment for Debt Bills, are promulgated in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

**SUICIDE.**—A man, known only by the name of "Charley" was found hanging by the neck from a rafter in his cabin, about 40 miles above Yale, on Friday last. He had been dead several days.

**TREASURE SHIPMENT.**—The *Active* carried away \$112,726 34, shipped as follows: Bank of British Columbia, \$77,739 36; Bank of British North America, \$19,187 04; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$15,799 94.

**THE Grouse Creek Bed Rock Flume** Co. have struck a prospect of \$80 to three pans of dirt in their ground sluice.

**FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.**—The steamer *Enterprise* left yesterday forenoon for Fraser River with passengers and freight.

**CAPSIZE.**—A sailing-boat was capsized yesterday, and the only occupant, a man, was rescued by a boat from the shore.

**THE Fideliter** arrived at Portland yesterday morning.

**NEEDLE-GUNS.**—France has ordered 200,000 stand of the Prussian needle-guns.

**MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**—A full meeting of this Council was held on Saturday evening, His Worship the Mayor in the chair. The first matter discussed was the application of Messrs. Astoric & Co. The Clerk was instructed to order the removal of the shanties complained of within a month. The Committee on bridges reported that on examination of the records they find that the previous Mayor and Council had refrained from assuming the responsibility of keeping the bridges in repair, and recommended the continuance of the same policy until the present Act be amended, to enable the Corporation to collect a revenue to meet the expenses attending such repairs. A communication was read from the Colonial Secretary, stating that the Surveyor General had pronounced the piles of James Bay, and the supports so decayed, that almost the entire structure must be rebuilt, in consequence of which, for the safety of the public it was necessary to close the bridge to all but foot passengers; and enquiring what steps the Corporation intend to take to maintain this public thoroughfare. It was further stated that the Government were prepared to contribute the \$250 voted by the House towards defraying the cost of the work necessary, or in view of the present circumstances of the Corporation, the Government was prepared to carry out the work, provided the repayment of expense over and above the \$250 is guaranteed out of the City funds when collected. The Clerk was ordered to transmit to the Government a copy of the report of the Committee, as also a copy of the resolution passed by the Council in reference thereto, stating that in the opinion of the Council, the repairs might be effected without great outlay; and that as the amount which would be at the credit of the Corporation, when the whole of the half per cent tax shall have been collected, will not more than cover their liabilities, the Council are quite unable to entertain the propositions submitted to them by His Excellency. Councillor Gowen was granted two months' further leave of absence. Reports were made by the Clerk in reference to nuisances abated, and sidewalks repaired. Council adjourned till Monday next at the usual hour.

**WHY KY SELLING.**—Charles Montgomery and William Taylor, two able bodied young men, with a semblance of respectability about them, were yesterday brought up for sentence before Mr. Pemberton, for supplying spirits to Indians. Inspector Welch said there was a probability of Taylor being shipped away, but not of Montgomery. The Magistrate said he could not withhold sentence any longer and arrangements might be made to get them away afterwards. Montgomery was ordered to pay a fine of \$250 or suffer six months' imprisonment with hard labor, and Taylor was sentenced to a fine of \$100 or four months' imprisonment.

**REAL ESTATE TAX.**—The Treasurer gives notice that the assessed tax of one per cent for the year ending 30th June last, on all real estate in the Districts of North Saanich, South Saanich, Lake and Salt Spring Island, now due and payable into the Treasury on or before the 24th September, after which five per cent. will be added.

## PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &amp;c. &amp;c.

(Free from Adulteration.)  
Manufactured by  
**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PREPARATORS TO THE QUEEN,  
11, 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, Fruit, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Cal'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 SAUCES** Caretaker's Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, Mr. Sayer's Sauces, Kish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain Whitten Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder, and Paste, and Mulligatwny Paste.

## THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &amp;c.

**NORTON'S**  
**CAMOMILE PILLS**

AReconditly recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They cause powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.  
Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World.  
\* \* \* \* \* Orders to be made payable to London de 23 law  
Agent for Victoria, W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government street de 26-17W

**NOTICE.**  
**THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing under the name and style of Marks & Winkler, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.  
S. MARKS,  
M. WINKLER,  
and 17 d&w  
Victoria, 16th June, 1866.  
British Columbian and Sentinel please copy

Tuesday, September 4,

## The Dilemma.

The Legislative Assembly accepted the Appropriation Bill down from the Upper House, which they indubitably possess of doing in the manner in which monies shall be expended. mates, therefore, stand as when they left the House, a Legislature has but three of vitality left in its corner will be no supplies voted year's government unless the House consent to pass the in its original form. What nor will do in such a crisis to imagine. Perhaps His Excellency the key in the doors of offices and leave the officials in the cold; or perhaps he would be no saving in the adoption of the second would be unconstitutional, and the expenditure be in accordance the demands of the Assembly not receive the approval of nial Office. On whichever dilemma His Excellency may policy, he is certain not to without serious trouble here sure at home. His position is unenviable one and scarcely to ed, even when accompanied by of \$15,000 a year. The Legislature, by their action of Monday not only injured their reputation, but for consistency the position assumed through debate by the honorable members of determined opposition unconstitutional power of money-votes assumed by the House. In this opposition to entitled to the warm support of lower of the Colony. But in the amount voted by the Lower as a "lump sum," the Council of a great and amusing blunder actually adopted the unconstitutional additions of the Assembly, and nized the power of that body to money grants, because the sum" contains several items that voted in direct contradiction constitution. The duty of the in the matter was simple and They should have struck out the constitutional portions of the bill sent it down stairs again. This would, no doubt, have been approved by the Lower House, and the noble business would have been at for the session. As matters now there is but little prospect of a ble arrangement being come to all the time, all the money, a wind expended during the session has been absolutely thrown away.

## Legislative Assembly.

Tuesday, Aug. 28th  
Speaker took his seat at 3:20 p. m. ent—Messrs DeCosmos, Young, M. Dickson, Cochrane, Stamp, Carswell, well.

## PETITION

Mr DeCosmos presented a petition seventy settlers at Cowichan, praying revision be made for requiring the lands, and that Indians be included. Mr DeCosmos stated that the Attorney General was unable to prepare a bill during the provisions of the petition, at the stage of the session, but a short bill be introduced, disallowing damages for injuries done to crops on property not the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

## MR BRENNAN'S CASE

Mr Young on behalf of the Commissioning that a title to certain lands at Cowichan which he (Brennan) had upon and cultivated for five years, be Patrick Brennan.  
The report was ordered to lie on the table.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, September 4, 1866.

The Dilemma.

The Legislative Assembly, by a unanimous vote, yesterday refused to accept the Appropriation Bill as sent down from the Upper House and declined to surrender the power which they indubitably possess of determining the manner in which the public monies shall be expended.

Mr Cochrane gave notice of motion to rescind the resolution preventing the Governor from selling the Dredger machine, should a fair price be offered for it.

Legislative Assembly.

Tuesday, Aug. 28th 1866. Speaker took his seat at 3:20 p.m. Present—Messrs DeCosmos, Young, McClure, Dickson, Cochrane, Stamp, Carswell, Pidwell.

MR DE COSMOS presented a petition from twenty settlers at Cowichan, praying that provision be made for requiring the fencing lands, and that Indians be included there.

MR BRENNAN'S CASE Mr Young on behalf of the Committee read a lengthy report of the Committee, recommending that a title to certain land at Cowichan which he (Brennan) had settled upon and cultivated for five years, be given to Patrick Brennan.

THE DREDGER Mr Cochrane gave notice of motion to rescind the resolution preventing the Governor from selling the Dredger machine, should a fair price be offered for it.

PLEADING THE COLONIAL CREDIT Mr Dickson introduced his resolution dissenting from the credit of the Colony being pledged by the Governor without the sanction of the House, and furnished his reasons for offering the resolution.

MR DE COSMOS moved that the amendments be returned to the Council that the onus of the consequences might rest where it properly belonged. The motion was agreed to nem con.

APPROPRIATION BILL This bill also came down from the Council with amendments, the schedule being entirely erased.

MR DE COSMOS offered a resolution stating that the House did not concur in the amendments and denied the right of the Council to amend the Supply Bill. It was a clear usurpation of power.

THE DREDGER Mr Cochrane moved the suspension of Standing Orders to enable him to introduce his motion respecting the disposal of the Dredger Machine.

MR DE COSMOS moved that the report of the Committee be adopted and a copy forwarded to the Executive, which, after some remarks from Messrs DeCosmos, Pidwell and Dickson, was agreed to.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE Thursday, August 30. INTERESTING CEREMONY.—The foundation of St. Paul's Church, Esquimalt, will be laid this afternoon at 4 o'clock—the following being the order of procession: The band of H. M. S. Sutlej; Guard of Honor; School Children; Architect and Builder; Church Wardens of St. Paul's; Church Committee; Officers of H. M. and U. S. Navy; the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly; the Honorable the Chief Justice and Members of the Legislative Council; Rear Admiral the Honorable Joseph Denman and Staff; His Excellency the Governor and Staff; the Clergy of the Diocese; the Lord Bishop and Chaplain.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF WHISKY SELLING.—Thomas Doherty, alias Patrick Donahue, was charged yesterday with supplying a cask of spirits to Indians at James Bay.

FROM BIG BEND.—Mr Fred'k Pearce and Mr Murray, of the firm of Wilson & Murray of this city, arrived yesterday from Big Bend. Mr Murray informs us that although the Big Bend mines have so far disappointed all who went up this season, he believes they will yet turn out a great mining country.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, 1866. Speaker took his seat at 1:15 p.m. Present—Messrs DeCosmos, Young, Dickson, Carswell, Pidwell, Cochrane.

PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS BILL A message was received from the Legislative Council with amendments substituted for the whole bill except one clause. Read the first time.

MR DE COSMOS moved that the amendments be returned to the Council that the onus of the consequences might rest where it properly belonged. The motion was agreed to nem con.

MR DE COSMOS offered a resolution stating that the House did not concur in the amendments and denied the right of the Council to amend the Supply Bill.

MR DE COSMOS moved that the amendments be returned to the Council that the onus of the consequences might rest where it properly belonged. The motion was agreed to nem con.

MR DE COSMOS offered a resolution stating that the House did not concur in the amendments and denied the right of the Council to amend the Supply Bill.

MR DE COSMOS offered a resolution stating that the House did not concur in the amendments and denied the right of the Council to amend the Supply Bill.

MR DE COSMOS offered a resolution stating that the House did not concur in the amendments and denied the right of the Council to amend the Supply Bill.

MR DE COSMOS offered a resolution stating that the House did not concur in the amendments and denied the right of the Council to amend the Supply Bill.

MR DE COSMOS offered a resolution stating that the House did not concur in the amendments and denied the right of the Council to amend the Supply Bill.

BANKRUPT COURT.—Wednesday—Re J. J. Meccredy. Adjourned for a fortnight to effect certain arrangements, viz: To assign two cottages for the benefit of the creditors, to surrender bill of sale of furniture, and to assign damages and costs in the matter of Meccredy v. Copland.

DROWNED.—Yesterday a man named James McClusky, residing at Sehome, (Bellingham Bay) was reported to have been accidentally drowned.

DOCKYARDS AND BUILDINGS AT ESQUIMALT. We learn that the Imperial Government has decided upon erecting extensive works at Esquimalt for the accommodation of the naval department, and that every requisite for the establishment of a first class naval depot will be shortly on the ground.

BREWING BY STEAM.—Steam was got up for the first time in any of our Island breweries on Monday last by Mr Bunster in his Brewery on Johnson street.

THE DEJUNER to be given by commander Sullivan and the officers of H. M. S. Sutlej, which was to have taken place at Esquimalt yesterday, has been postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather until Friday.

CEDAR CREEK.—There are twenty-five men left on this creek. Nuggets weighing \$2 50 had been taken out. No gold is found in the gravel. On the 22d inst., the Discovery Company were getting ready to work.

QUICK TIME.—Among our despatches received last evening, were telegrams of the previous day from Prague in Bohemia, and of the previous evening from London.

CRICKET MATCH.—The return match between the Fleet and the Victoria players will take place at Colwood on Saturday.

The steamer Enterprise, last evening, brought down 21 passengers and a considerable amount in treasure.

The customs receipts at New Westminster last week reached £5490 52.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

CAUTION. Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce.

Washing made Easy! THE FAMILY WASHING.

"Glycerine Soap Powder."

Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS GROCERIES, PROVISIONS Boots & Shoes.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Determination of Blood to the Head. This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally.

The Female's Best Friend. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex and in every contingency perilous to the life of women, youthful or aged, married or single, this mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly earnestness.

Scrofula and all Skin Diseases. For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every structure, as water washes the soil, or as salt penetrates meat.

Coughs, Colds and Asthmas. No medicine will cure cures of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthma has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and ever failing remedy.

Indigestion—Bilious Headache. This complaint is many times considered trifling but it should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, it often ends most seriously.

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

Table listing various ailments such as Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Coughs, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Sympoms, The Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, whatever cause.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. OSTEO EIDON. PATENT, March 1st, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long residing in warm climates.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness PEPISINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPISINE TABLETS, and BOTTLES.

T MORSON & SON, 21, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

GELATINE (Morson's Patent) MORSON'S KREOSOTE. And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment.

Low Brothers, COMMISSION MERCHANTS & GENERAL IMPORTERS, WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Agents for the Home and Colonial Assurance Co. (limited), Fire and Life Agents for the Union Insurance Co. San Francisco, Marine.



