

Tuesday, January 23, 1866

THE ESTIMATES.

The principle of retrenchment which was inaugurated by the House on Friday last pervaded the debates in the Assembly yesterday. The judicial department was still further curtailed, and a very great reduction was made in the police department. The salary of the stipendiary magistrate was reduced from \$2250 to \$1750, and a resolution was passed placing the office under the control of the civic authorities, so soon as a proper Incorporation Bill shall have been passed. The salary of the police clerk was voted to a similar manner; but it is more than probable that the town clerk, under a new state of municipal affairs, will do the work of the police clerk, so that a greater saving will really be effected than the amount which at present appears. The principal discussion yesterday was on this transfer of the stipendiary magistrate to the municipality. The old arguments about law and order, and the necessity of having some person in the office under Executive control, instead of under the control of the people, were brought forward, but in vain. The House took a more hopeful view of the intelligence of the community and the independence of men elected to public positions. The Nanaimo stipendiary magistrate was struck out, with the understanding that an unpaid justice of the peace should be appointed until the town shall possess municipal institutions. We are glad to see the House gradually coming round to the idea that the people of Vancouver Island are quite capable of taking care of themselves, and that the sooner the full principle of local government is established throughout the colony the better. The Sooke magistrate was subjected to the same fate as his brother official of Nanaimo. Nothing could show better the burlesque of this office than the humorous description which Mr. Carswell gave yesterday of the amount of managerial business transacted at Sooke, the character of it when it was transacted, and the sum which the sinecure had cost the colony. The coolness with which the Executive sends such an estimate down to the House is almost worthy of our admiration. But one case, says Mr. Carswell, was tried during the year, and it had to be re-adjudicated upon, costing the colony an additional \$200—making in all \$1900 a year thrown away. And we are naively called upon by the Executive to pay for a repetition of the farce, at a time when every one is striving to economise to the utmost.

The reduction in the police estimate is, as we have said, very large. The \$13,992 has been cut down to \$5,750. This department, like that of the magistrate, is to be turned over to the city authorities. It is really time that the change should take place; for of all the cumbersome, expensive and useless pieces of machinery, this certainly bears the palm. If we dressed up a scavenger in court costume we could not possibly make out a more ludicrous spectacle than the tinselled hobby which has been fostered on the people of Victoria for the performance of the very simple duty of looking after the peace and order of the city.

The particulars of yesterday's reduction are briefly shown in the subjoined table:

Department.	Govt Estimate.	Amount Voted.	Amount Saved.
Magistrate, Vic.	\$ 2250	\$1750	\$500
Clerk do.	1000	1000	....
Magistrate, Nanaimo.	1700	....	1700
Clerk do.	500	....	500
Magistrate, Sooke	1700	....	1700
Petty Expenses.	300	300	....
Superintendent of Police.	1757	....	1757
Inspector do.	1200	1200	....
Sergeants, Constables, &c.	11035	4550	6485
Goals	6606	6606	....
Total.	\$28,048	\$15,406	\$12,642

It will be seen by the above that the amount saved or reduced yesterday by the House is \$12,642; adding this to Saturday's result, and we have the very large sum of \$33,717 saved to the country. The total amount of the official estimates which have so far come up before the members is \$73,931; and but \$41,214 of this has been voted. What the action of the House of Assembly will be on the large amounts put down in the estimates under the head "Exclusive of Establishments," it would be difficult to say, but we expect very material reductions in the various items, especially the one comprised in the words "petty expenses" and "contingencies," which from these His Excellency has been enabled to pay officials whose salaries were never voted by the House. Several resolutions which the House passed last session, for the purpose of economising, were quietly put aside by the Executive, and offices which were struck out or amalgamated were allowed to go on undisturbed. The disgraceful shuffling which was made of the offices of Superintendent and Inspector of Police would, in any other colony, have led to no thing less than the removal of the Governor who made himself a party to it.

As it is His Excellency will have every reason to be thankful if he is not obliged to pay, out of his own pocket, every farthing that has been spent for the year 1865 which was not duly authorised by the House of Assembly. Representative bodies, however small, are not shams, and the Assembly of Vancouver Island has the same control in money matters over the Governor, as the greatest representative assemblage in the colonial empire has over its Executive head. It is in this connection that Governor Kennedy stands in so precarious a position. He has but one duty and, despite his being a representative of the sovereign, that duty is in the present instance to obey. The people of Vancouver Island say they are both unwilling and unable to support the expensive establishments which the Governor asks them to sustain—they draw out their programme of economy and submit it to the Executive. Let the latter body beware of the madness which the ancients tell us always precedes destruction. The people are bound to have their own way, if all the Governors between this and the Colonial Office were determined on the contrary. They are bound to pay just as much as they please to the support of the Government, and they are bound to maintain their representative institutions inviolate. If Governor Kennedy values public approbation, if he values his position, if he values his future prospects and advancement, he will do well to avoid coming into collision with the inhabitants of Vancouver Island—he will do well to drive away the vipers that are luring him, by foolish advice, to his own destruction. We say this sincerely, with the best feeling for His Excellency, and in the hope that he will the present year regain by popular acts that good opinion which the inhabitants, a year and a half ago, had of him and his administration.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, January 16, 1866.
House met at 1:30 p.m., the Speaker in the chair. Members present—Messrs. De Cosmos, Powell, McClure, Trimble, Dickson, Cochrane, Carswell, Duncan, Dennes, Ash, Cunningham.

MONEY BILLS.
Dr. Dickson moved that in the absence of any ministers in the House, this House do ask the privilege of initiating all money grants. Consideration postponed till next sitting of the House.

CATTLE BRANDS.
Mr. Cochrane obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the registration of cattle brands.

FERRIES.
Mr. DeCosmos moved the first reading of a bill relating to ferries.

FRANCHISE BILL.
This bill came up for a third reading. Dr. Ash opposed the bill decidedly, as it destroyed property qualification, and was not at all adapted to this colony—by allowing residents only to vote it threw the representation into the hands of those who paid the least taxes. He would like to hear the hon. member for Sooke state whom he represented, and what was his position in regard to his constituency. He (Dr. Ash) would earnestly appeal to the hon. members of the House to consider whom they proposed to disfranchise by this bill. The bill if passed would change the entire constituency of the colony.

Mr. McClure thought that the arguments of the hon. member for Metochin were altogether in favor of the bill. The bill would make a change in the personality of the House, or it would not. If it made a change it would show that the present House did not represent the people; if it would make no change then the House would be no worse so far as the bill is concerned, than it is now. He (Mr. McClure) thought it absurd that only one class should be represented. All classes should have a voice in the representation of the country. The object should be to induce the settler to take an interest in the country.

Mr. Carswell in reply to the hon. member for Metochin would like to know what was wrong with the Sooke representation (laughter). He did not think Sooke ought to be considered the smallest constituency or of the least importance. Another election, however, would show that such was not the case, as many votes had been recently added (hear, hear).

Mr. DeCosmos supported the bill in a brief and forcible manner, and the third reading was carried. Ayes—DeCosmos, Carswell, Dennes, Duncan, Dickson, Cunningham, McClure, Trimble—8. Noes—Ash, Powell, Cochrane—3.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.
Dr. Powell asked if the Committee of Finance had any report to make to the House. He would like to know what progress they had made, and what information they had gained from the Government.

Mr. DeCosmos said when a direct enquiry was made regarding any particular matter the Committee would no doubt be able to give the information sought.

Mr. Cochrane said he voted for that Committee with the understanding that such information as they might obtain would be information for the House, and not for the private benefit of the Committee.

Mr. Duncan rose to make some remarks respecting the private orders of the Committee, but was called to order.

ESTIMATES.
The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on supply, Dr. Trimble in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Dennes, the minutes were read and some corrections suggested. The consideration of the Estimates was taken up where the House rose at its last sitting, under the head

the office be placed under the jurisdiction of the city, at a salary of \$1500, by a proper Act of Incorporation. He believed the wisest course on the part of this House would be to place the entire police department under the control of the city, and his motion allowed the municipality to dispense with the Stipendiary Magistrate altogether if they liked.

Mr. Duncan was in favor of placing the police and goals under the Corporation, but in the mean time, as the present official filled the office very well, he would support the motion if the present salary was continued until an Act be passed handing the department over to the city, and he hoped the Act would be passed at once. It was a recognised evil to underpay those who had the administration of justice (hear, hear).

Mr. McClure introduced a rider that the office as it at present stands subject to the salary shall be retained until a new Corporation bill be passed.

Dr. Helmecken was opposed to the whole scheme, and thought that instead of being a source of economy it would be found quite the reverse, and the preservation of peace and order would not be half as efficient, or satisfactory. The Stipendiary Magistrate disposed of between two and three thousand cases in the course of the year, and it was not to be expected that any Mayor would devote so much of his time to the duties, nor could he be expected to be conversant with maritime and commercial law. He deprecated altogether the placing of the police and the magistracy under the municipality, though he was willing to see the Corporation have extended powers.

Mr. Duncan thought the hon. gentleman was mistaken in his views. Had the police been under the control of the municipality, as they should, they would not have been used, as on a recent occasion—the Church Reserve—to have resisted the people in obtaining what belonged to them.

Mr. Cochrane rose to set the hon. gentleman right. The police on that occasion were only employed to preserve public order.

The Chairman called the hon. gentleman to order.

Mr. McClure did not desire to say anything against the present Stipendiary Magistrate, for whom he entertained great respect. But he wanted to see the office placed under municipal control. The ideas brought forward by the hon. Speaker would lead one to the belief that the people of Vancouver Island were a very lawless set and unfit to discharge the duties of citizens, one of which required every man to be a special constable. Now, so far as his [Mr. McClure's] experience went he would say that the population of the colony was as intelligent, as law-abiding, and as fit to carry out all the responsibilities of a free people as any population under the sun. There was too much of the Russian ideas of government in some of the hon. gentlemen. They appeared to be always fancying that a man was going to commit some deprecation, and that he required to be carefully watched. Why, he saw populous communities in other British colonies, in which the basis of society was little better than anarchy, exhibit every sign of peace and order, without a single policeman. There was always something in an English community that tended, without the aid of constabulary, to the preservation of peace. If the hon. Speaker, who was an admirer of English precedent, wanted one for an elective magistrate, there was the Lord Mayor of London. Public opinion in this matter should be also considered, and he would remind the committee of the very large and very respectable petition which was presented to the House last session, praying for the incorporation of the office of Stipendiary Magistrate with that of Mayor.

Dr. Helmecken perfectly agreed with the hon. gentleman that the people of Victoria were the most intelligent, honorable, virtuous moral and everything else. The hon. gentleman had spoken of a convict town in a colony of some 20,000 inhabitants, where there was not a policeman. He would undertake to say there was a city government of some kind.

Mr. McClure—Yes; municipal.
Dr. Helmecken proceeded to say that the Mayor could not be expected to adjudicate on all the cases that would be brought before him; and as to the case of the Lord Mayor of London, that did not at all bear on the case. There was a special Act for him, but his was not the Magistrate's Court.

Mr. DeCosmos—Yes.
Mr. Dennes—No.

Dr. Helmecken explained the position of the Lord Mayor of London, and then alluded to the petition formerly sent in for placing the police department in the hands of the Corporation, and said the history of that petition was well known.

Mr. DeCosmos—What was it?
Dr. Helmecken—Does the hon. gentleman remember the time when we were called traitors?

Mr. DeCosmos—You, you mean (laughter).
Dr. Helmecken—Well, if you like. Does he remember the excitement at that time? The public meeting? How the Executive was then in the ascendant with the people? But I doubt very much whether such a petition could be got up now.

Mr. DeCosmos—Yes; a larger one.
Dr. Helmecken, before concluding, alluded to the gentleman who fills the office of Stipendiary Magistrate in high terms of praise, in which the House concurred, and said he did not think \$1500 was sufficient for a gentleman holding the position with a family to keep.

Mr. DeCosmos replied at some length to the hon. gentleman, maintaining that a magistrate, whether paid or unpaid, was a Justice of the Peace, and the emolument attached to the office did not affect the integrity of the official. He did not see why the British precedent should not be followed in this case, leaving the Corporation to vote a salary to the magistrate out of the municipal funds. So far as the pay was concerned, if it was moved that the salary be \$1700 instead of \$1500, he should not oppose it, though he thought the latter sum ought to suffice.

Mr. McClure merely rose to set the hon. Speaker right with regard to the petition. The document did not come to the House at a time of excitement when the tide ran high in favor of the Executive, but nearly a year afterwards; (hear, hear); but if it had it would have been a curious way to show the popular love for the Executive to apply for dispossessing it of one of its principal offices. (Laughter.)

JUDICIAL.
Stipendiary Magistrate, \$2250.
Mr. DeCosmos moved that the Stipendiary Magistrate of Victoria be abolished, and that

Dr. Powell had always been in favor of placing the police department under the control of the city (hear, hear) and would favor the motion with a compromise in the salary which he moved be \$1750.

Mr. Dennes was wholly opposed to the stipendiary magistrate, being placed under the control of the city as numerous cases came up for him to adjudicate upon requiring a man of sound practical knowledge, and besides the Corporation had no funds to pay a magistrate. He was in favor of the item being passed as it stood.

Mr. Cochrane said it might suit hon. members if he moved that the stipendiary magistrate be transferred by act to the Corporation at a salary of \$1750 to be paid out of the civic fund.

Dr. Powell thought it unjust to saddle the Corporation with any such provision; they might have the duties performed for \$1500.

Mr. Carswell advocated the payment of the magistrate's salary out of the general revenue, as that official would hereafter have to adjudicate out of his own district, in fact most of the cases came from outlying districts, and he thought it was an expense that should well be borne by the country.

On a division the vote stood for payment of \$1750—Ayes—DeCosmos, Duncan, Dickson, Cunningham, McClure, Powell—6.
Noes—Ash, Helmecken, Cochrane, Dennes, Carswell—5.

The vote was then taken for Mr. DeCosmos' motion with the same result.
Clerk to Magistrate, \$1000. This item was made subject to the previous resolution.
Stipendiary magistrate, Nanaimo, \$1700.
Mr. McClure moved that the office of stipendiary magistrate at Nanaimo be abolished and that an unpaid magistrate be appointed, until a municipal act providing for the peace and order of the town be passed. He had a bill in preparation which would give Nanaimo a municipality and enable them to have a civic magistrate and control their own affairs.

Mr. DeCosmos said he was in favor of uniting the office of harbor master.
Mr. Cunningham said Nanaimo possessed but few advantages, they had not even the means of enforcing payment of a five dollar bill. Victoria might afford to dispense with her magistrate as she possessed a Chief Justice and a Mayor; Nanaimo had neither, but to favor retrenchment he would support the motion. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Helmecken had a passage of arms with the former maintaining that it was creating an office which was not the prerogative of the House, the latter asserting that the House had the power to unite and consequently to divide offices.

After some further discussion the erasure and resolution were carried nem. con.
Clerk to magistrate, \$500. Struck out.
Stipendiary magistrate at Sooke, \$1700.
Mr. Carswell said in rising to move that this office be abolished it was necessary to state his reasons as country members generally voted in favor of keeping magistrates in their districts. (Hear, hear.) He found that during the past year \$1700 had been paid to this official for adjudicating on one case. (Laughter.) He had likewise found that that case had been re-adjudicated upon at a cost to the country of \$200. So that the office cost \$1900 for doing nothing, and he certainly proposed that it be abolished *in toto*. (Hear, hear and laughter.)

The item was struck out.
Petty expenses \$300 for the entire judicial establishment passed.
Superintendent of Police, \$1757 50.
Mr. DeCosmos said he would propose a scheme to reduce this department whereby a saving could be made of \$8,000.

Mr. McClure thought the Committee should take the most speedy means of cutting down these expenses; they had done so to some extent last session, but the Executive had appointed two persons to office contrary to the expressed will of the House; the House should see that the monies were properly expended; this office was costing the colony double the sum voted by the House; he considered the privileges of the Assembly had been ignored by the Government (hear, hear).

Dr. Helmecken thought these assertions were not correct. Hon. gentlemen were very free to make such defamatory assertions, but where was the proof of their correctness? he thought the police should be kept under the control of Government, he did not object to the City Corporation paying the expense of the police, but he would not give it the control.

Mr. DeCosmos said the true principle was unpaid magistrates and constables such as they had in the Eastern Provinces, and that they should be paid for their services by fees in proportion to the labor performed.

Mr. McClure would call the attention of the Hon. Speaker, who had said that the reflection upon the Government was unjust, to the fact that the House had before their eyes, in the shape of the printed estimates sufficient evidence of the charges that had been made.

Dr. Powell to some extent was willing to agree with his hon. colleague; he would combine the offices of Superintendent of Police and Stipendiary Magistrate; the item was put and lost. Dr. Helmecken and Dr. Ash voting for retaining it.

Mr. Duncan moved that the Stipendiary Magistrate be Superintendent of Police, subject to the resolution of the House in regard to Stipendiary Magistrates.
A rambling discussion took place pro and con, and the motion was carried.
Inspector of Police \$1200.
Mr. Duncan moved that this item be struck out.

Dr. Powell and Mr. Cochrane briefly opposed the motion and gave good reasons for retaining that office.
Mr. DeCosmos considered this office necessary. One great reason for this city requiring a larger and more efficient police force than other cities of equal population was owing to the great number of Indians.
Dr. Ash thought this discussion a great waste of time, and that the House was legislating beyond its power and infringing on the prerogative of the Government. The House had better leave the whole matter in the hands of the Executive.

city revenue, and until such transfer shall have been made the following shall constitute the number and salaries of paid officers:—
Inspector of Police.....\$1200
1 Sergeant, \$75 per month..... 900
5 Constables, \$2 per diem..... 3650
Petty Expenses..... 200

Total.....\$5950
He (Mr. DeCosmos) said by this scheme the sum of \$8000 would be saved.
This motion was taken up by sections and passed without opposition. Six constables at \$1 50 per diem struck out; medical officer, \$250, struck out; armorer, \$150, struck out; petty expenses, \$200, struck out. Total amount, \$5750, carried.

GAOLS.
Gaoler—\$1000, carried.
Superintendent of Convicts—\$300.
Dr. Helmecken would support the sum for this office, but he was opposed to the system of sending convicts out to work. He thought it had a demoralizing effect and was a disgrace to the city. Some other system, he thought, might be adopted that would be more remunerative.

Mr. DeCosmos agreed with the last speaker and thought a penitentiary would be a good institution where convicts could be employed without being exposed to the public gaze.
The item passed without opposition.
Medical officer—\$500.
Mr. DeCosmos moved that this sum be reduced to \$250.

Dr. Helmecken said the sum was not too high, as the cost of drugs was considerable, and a great many of the prisoners were diseased. In fact some found their way there for the purpose of being cured.
The item was carried.
Three warders at \$1 75 per diem, carried.
Three warders, at \$1 50 per diem, carried.
Cook, at \$1 50 per diem, carried.
Petty expenses, \$200, carried.
Total, \$6606 25. Carried.

EDUCATION.
Superintendent, \$1500.
Dr. Helmecken said that the Education Act fixed the appropriation at \$10,000, and therefore the House should not make a change in this sum. He would say whilst speaking on this matter that the school masters in rural districts ought to try and get the Indian children to attend the schools, and that the education given to male children should be mainly agricultural. He also thought an orphan school should be established; there should be a special appropriation for that class of children and he regretted there was not. The only christian sect that seemed to have any regard for the orphans was the Roman Catholic. Every other sect seemed exceedingly anxious and active to advance their denominational interests, but he thought they would do well to take an example of christianity from the Roman Catholics, and if the Government did not appropriate an amount for orphan schools he would give a sum to the Catholic Orphan School.

Mr. DeCosmos thought an appropriation should be made for an orphan school and also for their support; he thought the Roman Catholics were deserving of a vote of thanks for their conduct in this matter.
The item was put and carried.

Teacher Victoria district \$1200.
Dr. Helmecken thought the sum too high and moved that it be \$750.
Mr. McClure was astonished that the hon. Speaker, who so strongly resisted the reduction of the Government clerks, should now want to reduce the salary of one holding an important position as the teacher of our youth; the school teacher he thought required a better education and more ability than some of those clerks whom the hon. Speaker thought should have a salary of \$2,000.

Dr. Helmecken withdrew his motion to reduce, and the item was carried without opposition.
Assistant Teacher, \$720.
Dr. Dickson moved that the sum be increased to \$1,000.

Dr. Helmecken said the House had no power to increase the salary; the Executive alone could do that.
Dr. Dickson contended that the House had the power, and he was anxious to test that point.

Dr. Powell said he would be happy to increase the pay of the school teachers, if he thought the House had the power, and as the question of the initiation of money grants would come up next sitting he would move that the Committee report progress.

Motion to report progress carried.
The House adjourned to meet on Tuesday at 3 p.m.

Tuesday, Jan. 16th, 1866.
House met at 3:20 p.m.
The Speaker in the chair.
Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, McClure, Dennes, Cunningham, Duncan, and Dickson.

On motion, the House went into order of the day, in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Dennes in the chair.

MONEY GRANTS.
Dr. Dickson rose to remark upon a notice of motion, which he had laid before the House, of a very important character. He claimed it as the understood right of the House to initiate money bills, unless there had been some special enactment to the contrary. The general constitution of the colonies gave the people a right to control their own financial affairs. He (Dr. D.) quoted authorities to support his views, and claimed that colonies had a right to representative institutions, and this colony had those institutions; colonies not having representative government of course could not claim or enjoy the privilege which was now contended for. He would therefore move the following resolution.

"That this House has an understood constitutional right to initiate and alter money grants, without any recommendation from the Executive of the Colony."

Dr. Helmecken did not understand what the hon. mover meant.
Dr. Dickson was willing to explain what he meant, if the hon. Speaker would ask what particular point he wished him to explain.

Dr. Helmecken wanted to know what the mover of the resolution meant by initiation of money bills. Had this House not always

had and exercised the right? If it were so, that the House had the power to increase any amount of salary, the Government, he would think, with the proposer of that doctrine, House was not willing to adopt any introduced by the Government, that mode was to reject it in toto, but to add to it; or, at any rate, he would sum of money named by the Governor a salary could not be increased by them. They might have the right to reduce to increase it. The House had the right of recommending measures to the Government, but the rule was not to pass them.

Mr. DeCosmos could not agree with the hon. Speaker in regard to the practice in other colonies, before responsible government was introduced. New Brunswick had the despatches from the Colonies in regard to Vancouver Island, which DeCosmos quoted, clearly established the right of the House to initiate money bills until such time as the Legislature colony might surrender the right to the Executive. Some other system, he admitted, that under such a system lock might occur, and responsible government was the only remedy.

Dr. Helmecken said supplies did not under the general head of money bills intended by the authorities quo House could introduce and pass money grants as was embraced in what is estimated, and quoted from May's views.

Mr. DeCosmos thought no injury accrued by the House adopting the motion, for if the Government did not measure of the House, they were obliged to sanction them.

Dr. Helmecken feared it might be a bad system; there would be coming managing to get grants passed, an into office, and it would be, "you and I'll take you."

Mr. McClure repelled the insinuation of the hon. speaker, the honesty of should not be impeached in such a case, (Mr. McClure) said this House what the House of Commons could do each member here can introduce a bill there they had a Ministry in the House that Ministry was the working party if they did not introduce and carry out the majority approved of, and soon be removed; here, in the absence of the Ministry, the members generally, the work, but if the House could down, and could not amalgamate, if it considered it necessary for the being of the colony, the laborers of would be lost. The authority, however, very clear on the point,—the House power.

Dr. Dickson thought the hon. Speaker's peculiar faculty of applying a twist to his views; he (Dr. Dickson) thought that the House should have power to regulate the salaries of officers, that no favoritism should be in the paying of one officer, and another who might be worthy and better pay.

The motion was put and carried.
Helmecken dissenting.

HAREWOOD RAILWAY.
Mr. Cunningham presented a petition from the Vancouver Coal Mining Company, that the bill to regulate the completion of the Harewood Railway, and set forth that the Harewood Railway had encroached on the land of the Vancouver Coal Mining Company.

Dr. Dickson moved that the petition be referred to a special committee to report upon.

Mr. DeCosmos would not take notice of the petition; he thought the object was to injure the Harewood Company, retard the development of the colony; he looked upon the land encroachment as a general and a national right in regard to access to a national right in regard to access to a national right; he (Mr. DeCosmos) doubted but the Vancouver Company peculiarly affected; if the Harewood Railway should come into operation it would be an immediate reduction of \$1 on coal, and it would probably devalue of land in Nanaimo, as a would spring up at Departure, manager of the Vancouver Company, waived his objections to the encroachment (Mr. DeCosmos) thought it would be referred to a special committee to report upon.

Mr. Cunningham said a great interest was going on in England regarding the Harewood Railway, and if there was indication that the enterprise would be retarded in any way, much might be sustained by those who had faith invested their money in the Company.

Mr. Carswell said that in a mere point of view the Harewood Company entitled to have this bill passed. They had expended a large sum of money in the development of the resource country, and they now asked for a time to complete their apparatus (Mr. Carswell) would not entertain it, but would proceed at once to bill.

Mr. McClure said the matter resolved into this—an arrangement had been entered into whereby the Harewood Company had been induced to invest a large amount of money, and now one of the parties arrangement were trying to dis-agree. He thought the opposition and unjust, and would at once pass the bill.

The motion to refer the petition to a special committee was lost. Dr. Helmecken and Mr. Cunningham voting in the affirmative. The bill was then passed. Mr. Cunningham voting against it.

and until such transfer shall be made the following shall constitute the salaries of paid officers:— Police, \$1200 per month, \$900 per diem, \$2 per diem, \$3650 per month, \$200 per diem, \$5950 per month. ...

had and exercised the right? If it was asserted that the House had the right to increase any amount of salary named by the Government, he would then join issue with the proposer of that doctrine. If the House was not willing to adopt any measure introduced by the Government, the correct mode was to reject it in toto, but not attempt to add to it, or, at any rate, he would say a sum of money named by the Government as a salary could not be increased by the House. They might have the right to reduce it, but not to increase it. The House had the privilege of recommending measures to the Government, but the rule was not to originate items of supply. Mr. DeCosmos could not agree with the hon. Speaker in regard to the rule. The practice in other colonies, before they had responsible government, was to initiate money grants. New Brunswick had done so, and the despatches from the Colonial Office in regard to Vancouver Island, which he (Mr. DeCosmos) quoted, clearly established the right of the House to initiate money grants until such time as the Legislature of the colony might surrender the right to the Governor by special enactment. He (Mr. DeC.) admitted that under such a system a dead lock might occur, and responsible government was the only remedy. Dr. Helmcken said supplies did not come under the general head of money bills, as was intended by the authorities quoted. The House could introduce and pass money bills, but could not introduce or originate such grants as was embraced in what is called the Estimates, and quoted from May to support his views. Mr. DeCosmos thought no injury could accrue by the House adopting the resolution, for if the Government did not like the measures of the House, they were not compelled to sanction them. Dr. Helmcken feared it might lead to a bad system; there would be conniving and managing to get grants passed, and persons into office; and it would be, "you tickle me and I'll tickle you." Mr. McClure repelled the insinuations of the hon. speaker, the honesty of the House should not be impeached in such a manner; he (Mr. McClure) said this House could do what the House of Commons could not do; each member here could introduce a taxing bill; there was a Ministry in the House, and that Ministry was the working party; and if they did not introduce and carry such measures as the majority approved of they could soon be removed; here, in the absence of a Ministry, the members generally had to do the work, but if the House could only act down, and could not amalgamate the offices if it considered it necessary for the well-being of the colony, the honors of the session would be lost. The authority, however, was very clear on the point,—the House had the power. Dr. Dickson thought the hon. Speaker had a peculiar faculty of applying authority to suit his views; he (Dr. Dickson) thought it important that the House should possess the power to regulate the salaries of officials, in order that no favoritism should be shown by the paying of one officer, and underpaying another who might be worthy and entitled to better pay. The motion was put and carried; Dr. Helmcken dissenting.

REPRESENTATION EXTENSION ACT. This bill was passed with the following additions moved by Mr. McClure: Provided that at the first general election the qualification of voters for members of the Assembly for the districts of Cowichan and Comox shall be: any registered male British subject of the age of twenty-one years and holding twenty acres or upwards of any real landed property. It was moved also by Mr. McClure that the first election created by this Act shall take place at the first general election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island. The Committee rose and reported progress. House adjourned to meet on Wednesday, at 1 p.m. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17. House met at 1.20 p.m. The Speaker in the chair. Members present: Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, McClure, Trimble, Carswell, Ash, Cunningham. COMMUNICATIONS. The Speaker read a communication from His Excellency the Governor, acknowledging an address from the House in regard to the doings of H.M.S. Olio up North, and stating that he was unable to give any information in the matter as there were no papers relating to the subject of enquiry. Also a communication acknowledging the address of the House asking for information to the Finance Committee. His Excellency had instructed the Colonial Secretary to furnish the committee with such verbal information as they might require. The communications were laid on the table. COURT AT NANAIMO. Mr. Cunningham gave notice that he should move that His Excellency be requested to authorise the Chief Justice to hold an inferior Court of Civil Justice quarterly at Nanaimo. CONVEYANCES. Mr. Dennes gave notice that he would ask leave to bring in a bill to prevent unqualified persons from drawing conveyances. RIGHTS OF WAY. Mr. Duncan gave notice that at an early day he would ask leave to bring in a bill relating to rights of way and public reserves. HAREWOOD RAILWAY. This bill came up for a third reading. Mr. Cunningham moved that the bill be referred to a select committee. Mr. DeCosmos was opposed to such a course. He regarded the opposition to the bill as a piece of chicanery. The Harewood Company had expended \$30,000, and if they were not obstructed they would very materially reduce the price of coal—at least \$1 per ton. They had a much better seam of coal than the Vancouver Company. The talk about the ten acres of land was all bosh—a fallacy. There was plenty of land to be had at Departure Bay. Mr. Duncan said the bill passed last year upon its merits and without the opposition which it now had, and there was no good reason for this attempt to obstruct it. Mr. McClure would have no objection to referring the bill to a select committee if it would not delay its passage until after the departure of the first mail steamer to San Francisco. He would, therefore, move as an amendment that the bill be referred to a select committee to report to the House on Friday next. Amendment carried. Messrs. Cunningham, Dennes and Ash were appointed such committee, with power to hear counsel and take evidence. REPRESENTATION EXTENSION ACT. The bill to extend the representation to Cowichan and Comox was read a third time. MONEY GRANTS. Dr. Dickson's resolution affirming the right of the House to initiate money grants, as passed by the Committee of the Whole, was adopted. ESTIMATES. The order of the day was moved, and the House went into Committee on Supply, Dr. Trimble in the chair. Sheriff \$1000. Mr. Duncan moved that the Sheriff be Governor of the Gaol, the present management he thought was very bad. Mr. Dennes thought the Sheriff was already overworked. He admitted the gaol was badly managed, yet he was opposed to imposing the duty upon the Sheriff. Dr. Dickson seconded the motion. He would like to see some different arrangement in regard to persons being allowed to see prisoners, the present restrictions being very unjust. Dr. Helmcken said there was no such officer as Governor of the Gaol named in the Estimates. Mr. DeCosmos—We will make one. Dr. Ash thought the duties of the Sheriff were sufficiently arduous already. Mr. DeCosmos wished the honorable member to explain if he meant the Governor and Gaoler to be one and the same person. Mr. Duncan said he wished merely to make the Sheriff responsible for the escape of the prisoners. Mr. DeCosmos said the gaol was badly managed. Many prisoners had escaped. He approved of the motion, and thought the gaoler ought to be Deputy Sheriff. Such was the custom in other places. The present system was bad, the Sheriff being made responsible for prisoners without holding the keys of the gaol. Mr. Dennes supported the motion, as the present management was bad. Mr. Carswell—Who is the Gaoler? Dr. Helmcken—I don't know his name, but I can describe him as a man about six feet high, light hair, and gets \$1000 a year. (Laughter.) The motion was carried, Dr. Helmcken and Dr. Ash dissenting. EDUCATION. Assistant Teacher, Victoria School—\$720. Dr. Dickson moved that the salary be \$1000. Dr. Powell said there were only twenty scholars attending the District School, and suggested that the teacher should be brought down to Fort Street. Dr. Helmcken would again protest against the House attempting to raise the salaries; but even were he to waive his objection, he did not see why some salaries should be raised and others cut down. His opinion in regard to the schools was that the boys should be in the District School and the girls in the city. Small boys could attend the girls' school. Dr. Powell said the building in the District could not accommodate the scholars. Dr. Helmcken considered the school, in Fort Street a nuisance. He would rather see one good school than two bad ones. Mr. DeCosmos alluded to an indignation meeting on education last year; he thought the reserve the proper place, but the parents of the children seemed to think it too far. He would prefer leaving the matter in the hands of the Board of Education. Mr. McClure perfectly agreed with the senior member for Metchoin (Dr. Helmcken) that one good school was better than two bad ones, but it was rather a unique way to have good schools by keeping teachers' salaries at \$720 a year. No man of any education could afford to work for such an amount. The hon. member had charged the Committee with unduly cutting down Government officials and raising the salaries of school teachers, but could the gentleman point out an official clerk whose salary was as low as \$720. The lowest was \$1000, and he thought an assistant teacher in so large a school as the Central should be placed on a par at least with the lowest paid Government clerk. (Hear, hear.) The motion for \$1800 was carried. Ayes—DeCosmos, Dickson, Powell, Cunningham, McClure, Carswell—6. Noes—Helmcken, Ash, Dennes, Duncan—4. Female Teacher for Victoria School, \$720. Dr. Powell thought this salary ought to be increased as well as the other. Item carried. Victoria District School, \$1200. Dr. Dickson moved that the item be struck out. Dr. Helmcken opposed the motion. He thought there was a disposition to prefer persons in this matter. Mr. DeCosmos said the House had nothing to do with individuals, it had only to deal with the sums. Mr. McClure would protest against these personal allusions. The duty of the House was to deal with the Estimates regardless of persons. The House had asserted its right to regulate the amount of the salaries of officials, and he for one was disposed to carry the principle out regardless of who filled the offices. Dr. Trimble said every member from the district should resist the attempt of the city members to abolish this school. \$1200 for district School was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman. Ayes—Helmcken, Powell, Ash, Dennes, Duncan, Trimble. Noes—DeCosmos, McClure, Carswell, Dickson and Cunningham. Teacher at Craigflower, \$1000. Carried. Teacher at Nanaimo, \$1000. Carried. Female Teacher at Nanaimo, \$600. Carried. Teacher at Esquimalt, \$500. Carried. Teacher at Cedar Hill, \$500. Mr. Duncan moved that the salary be \$750. Carried. Teacher at Saanich, \$500; carried. Teacher at Lake, \$500; carried. Teacher at Cowichan, \$500; carried. Mr. Dennes moved that \$575 be appropriated for a school at Salt Spring Island. Carried. Mr. Carswell moved that \$500 be granted for a school at Sooke. Dr. Powell asked the hon. member for Sooke how many children there were in his district? Mr. Carswell said he did not know exactly, but he found an increase each time he went down there (laughter). Mr. DeCosmos thought there were about three children in a compass of three miles. Motion carried. On motion of Dr. Ash, \$500 was granted for a school at Metchoin. VOLUNTEERS. Drill Instruction, \$1000. Dr. Helmcken thought the drill instructor should drill the scholars as well as the volunteers. Mr. McClure moved that the sum be \$750. Dr. Powell said the volunteer corps had very much increased, and the sum was no too large. There were now two companies and there would probably soon be three. Mr. DeCosmos thought \$500 would be sufficient. He had talked with the treasurer regarding the matter, and he thought \$1000 would be sufficient for all the volunteer expenses. Mr. Carswell thought that as the House had cut down the police force the volunteers were all we had to fall back upon. Mr. McClure said the volunteers could not be called upon to do police duty. Hon. members knew very little regarding the instructions from the Home Government regarding volunteers, or they would not suppose they could be called upon for any such service. Volunteers could only be called out in case of an invasion. So far as the amount proposed was concerned, he thought it ample. The volunteer force was made up of men who had as much interest in reinforcement as any members in the House, and he felt certain they would be willing to economise and go according to the times (hear, hear.) Motion for \$750 lost. Ayes—Messrs. DeCosmos, Dickson, McClure and Cunningham. Noes—Messrs. Carswell, Dennes, Powell, Ash, Duncan and Helmcken. The item of \$1000 was carried, Messrs. DeCosmos, McClure, Dickson and Cunningham opposing. Petty Expenses, \$500. Mr. Carswell moved and Dr. Powell seconded, that the sum of \$250 be substituted. Carried. PENSIONS. To David Cameron, retired Chief Justice, \$2425; carried. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Extra Assistance, \$500; struck out. Printing, \$1000. Mr. DeCosmos moved that the sum be \$500; carried. Expenses of Witnesses, \$100; struck out. COLONIAL SECRETARY. Stationery for Public Offices, \$1000. Mr. DeCosmos moved that the sum be \$250; carried. Furniture, \$200; struck out.

Fuel and Light, \$1000. Mr. DeCosmos moved \$300; carried. Printing Acts of Legislature, \$3000. Mr. Duncan moved that the sum be \$1000. Mr. McClure thought the Government should put all these contingent expenses out at public contract, and hoped the House by and by would pass a resolution to this effect (hear, hear). The present system of putting things out by contract by piecemeal, instead of by the lump was expensive, and the House were really unable to form a proper opinion of what the circumstances of the country demanded. ASSESSOR. Expenses attending revision and collection of real estate and other taxes, printing, &c. \$1500. Mr. DeCosmos moved that the Clerk of Works be Secretary to the Court of Revision for real estate and trades' licenses. Dr. Helmcken—It can not be done. Mr. DeCosmos would ask if the House was going to be scared like children by the mysterious warning of the hon. Speaker's hand; the House had resolved upon its course, and if it was wrong why did not the hon. Speaker inform them, instead of trying to awe them like children. Dr. Helmcken said if the party who have constituted themselves a Ministry had prepared their scheme, and presented it in a complete form, the minority might have been able to have met them with good arguments; he (Dr. Helmcken) however would take a review of the matter, and would give his views more fully in regard to it. Mr. McClure defied the hon. member to point to a single instance where offices were proposed to be erased or amalgamated that proper explanations had not been given. The motion was carried. SURVEYOR GENERAL. Difference between salary received by Acting Surveyor General for the year 1865, and the salary of the office, \$725—struck out. Miscellaneous explorations and surveys, \$2,500—struck out. Stores for the machinery of Dredger in order, \$1,500—postponed. HARBOR MASTER. For repairing and placing buoys in Victoria and Nanaimo Harbors, painting, &c., \$1,000. Mr. DeCosmos moved that the sum be \$400—carried by casting vote of the Chairman. Occasional Boatman at Nanaimo, \$250—struck out. Occasional assistance in collection of dues and preventing infraction of Revenue Laws, \$500—struck out. Mr. Cunningham moved that the sum of \$750 be paid to the Harbor Master at Nanaimo. A motion to report progress was carried. House adjourned to meet on Friday the 19th at 1 o'clock, p.m.

Sporborg & Ruef, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes. The City of Glasgow LIFE ASSURANCE Company. Established 1838. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Subscribed Capital, \$3,000,000 Annual Revenue, 560,000 Subsisting Assurances, 14,415,000 JANUARY, 1866. THIS COMPANY OFFERS TO THE Public the combined advantages of Perfect Security, Moderate Premiums, Liberal participation in Profits, and great freedom in respect of foreign residence and travel, and has powers under special act of Parliament which simplify discharge of claims in event of assured dying abroad. SPECIAL NOTICE. DIVISION OF PROFITS. Assurances effected on or before the 20th January, 1866, participate as of four years standing at the division of profits in January 1869. J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent for British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness PEPSEINE. T. MORSON & SON. Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the famous PEPSEINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and sweetest substitute for the Gastric Juice. THIS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL. Sold in bottles 4s. and 1s. each, and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. MORSON'S PEPSEINE LOZENGES, POWDER, PATENT GELATINE, and all GRANULAR PREPARATIONS, &c. Manufacturers of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographical Preparations. T. MORSON AND SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, London. Orders (payable in London), are most carefully filled.

AMMUNITION. TARGET. 12 FEET SQUARE. Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with ELEY'S ENFIELD CARTRIDGES. ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefauchaux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres. Jacobs' Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colts', Deane's, Tranters', Adams', and other Revolvers. BALL CARTRIDGES. For Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's, and other breech-loaders. Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead. Mechanically fitted projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles. ELEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S-IND-ED., LONDON, W.C. Wholesale Only. SAUCE—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce. PRONOUNCED BY THE GONNOISSIERS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF Dishes. CAUTION. Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. are used. L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights. Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. Sole Wholesale and Export by the Proprietors, Messrs. Green & Rhodes, Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, etc., etc., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. No 101. Janin, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, V.I. DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING! 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. For affording brilliancy and durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled. Sold by all First Class Houses in British Columbia and the Colonies. In Bottles and Tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each. CAUTION—D & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against spurious imitations of their MANUFACTURED and LABELLED. Orders through Mercantile Houses, N.Y. Any One can use Them. A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of Judson's Simple Dyes. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Furs, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shaving, Paper, & for Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies. WHOLESALE DEPOT—19a, Coleman St., London E.C.2.

THE SUPPLIES.

The principal discussion yesterday was on the Common School items. One or two salaries were slightly raised, and several new teachers were voted for districts at present without educational grants.

Table with 4 columns: Department, Gov. Estimate, Amount Voted, Amount Saved. Rows include Education, Volunteers, Pensions, Leg. Assembly, Col. Secretary, Stationery, Furniture, Fuel & Light, Printing, Assessor, Acting Sur. Genl., Harbor contingencies, Repairing Boats, Boatman, Nainimo, Assist. Collector, Explorations, Total, and Deduct increase on Education.

By the above it will be seen that the total amount reduced yesterday was \$9,295. If we add this to the reduction of the previous days, we shall have so far a total saving on the Government estimates of \$43,012.

A PITTY DIALOGUE.—Richardson, correspondent of the Tribune, writing from California, alludes to the new words and phrases in use in the "far west," and by way of illustration becomes responsible for the following story: There is a story of a burglar who at midnight climbed up to a chamber window and cautiously opened it.

THE STATE OF THESE COLONIES.

Important Meeting in London.

[FROM THE LONDON WEEKLY CHRONICLE.]

On Wednesday last a meeting of gentlemen interested in the welfare of Vancouver Island and British Columbia assembled at the London Tavern, for the purpose of expressing their views with reference to the depressed commercial state of the above colonies, and passing resolutions in order to effect a remedy.

The Chairman, in opening up the proceedings of the meeting, said that he begged to thank them for calling upon him to take the chair, although he did not feel himself so competent to fill the position as some gentlemen then present, and who had recently arrived from Vancouver Island.

Mr. Selim Franklin, a member of the House of Assembly, held a resolution in his hands which he had been asked to propose to the meeting. He felt happy in hearing the chairman present such a picture of the state of affairs in British Columbia as he had, because he believed it was best to know at once the worst.

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the miners; but, on the other hand, there was no class who spent its money more freely, to the benefit of farmers, traders, and the public revenue. He was of opinion that they ought to be fostered and encouraged by every possible immunity.

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that a considerable number in the colonies wished to co-operate with them in carrying out the objects of the meeting. As far as the resolution went, he begged to say that he was fully endorsed it, and he hoped it would meet with their support.

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It promises to be greater at the end of the season. Anybody who knows anything of mining knows also that the gains made in the colony were by a few mines only and that alone showed the necessity of capital to develop labor.

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GOVERNOR KENNEDY AND ASSEMBLY.

It is not a very pleasant thing to be perpetually reading homilies to the effect of Vancouver Island. We would rather be its eulogiser than its censor.

On Friday last certain despatches in relation to the postal bill which was thrown by the Lower House last session were by the Speaker in the Assembly.

Mr. Dallas, Mr. Franklin (House of Assembly), Hon. H. D. Lascelles, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Barnaby, Mr. Alston, Mr. Irwin, Captain Nicol, Mr. McKean, Mr. J. J. Southgate (House of Assembly), Mr. Beaton, Mr. Anderson, Mr. J. Hill, Mr. C. McNab, Mr. Goldsmith, the Hon. C. N. Fitzwilliam, the Rev. Mr. MacFie, Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart. (Director Bank of British North America), Thomas Holdsworth, Esq. (Director Bank of British North America), Robert C. Janion.

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JAMAICA.

Advices to the 6th December have been received from Kingston, Jamaica. Order and tranquility had been restored throughout the island, but the authorities were still busily employed in arresting and hanging a large number of negroes.

Authentic information in regard to the extent and ramifications of the late outbreak cannot be gleaned from the Jamaica files at hand; neither do they give the correct number of negroes hanged, or the names of "political prisoners" expelled from the island.

The House of Assembly had authorized a loan of \$50,000, to meet the expenses of suppressing the rebellion. A bill had been introduced for confiscating rebel property.

THEATRICALS AT PORTLAND.—We fear that Mr. Thos. Ward has met with no better encouragement at Portland than he did here, as the Oregonian announces that his theatrical company is about to be withdrawn and the theatre closed.

ARE WE TAXED?—Oregon is taxed, under the Internal Revenue Law, for 1864-65, the pretty little sum of three hundred thousand dollars. Of course, we don't feel the tax.

Tuesday, January 23, 1866.

GOVERNOR KENNEDY AND THE ASSEMBLY.

It is not a very pleasant thing to be almost perpetually reading homilies to the Executive of Vancouver Island. We would much rather be its eulogist than its censor; but public interests demand that the Governor and his acts should be subjected to the most careful scrutiny, and that His Excellency should be told in unmistakable language when he departs from the well-defined region of a governor's power and a governor's duty.

On Friday last certain despatches in relation to the postal bill which was thrown out by the Lower House last session were read by the Speaker in the Assembly. These despatches consisted of letters from the Colonial Office in London to the Postmaster General's department, and replies to communications from Governor Kennedy. Strange to say, although we have Mr. Cardwell's reply to His Excellency, and letters from the Postmaster General's department to Mr. Cardwell, the source of all the correspondence—the despatch of the Governor—is wanting. Now, to keep so important a document as this out of the Speaker's hands is a breach of faith, if not indeed of courtesy, with the House of Assembly, and the more so as we perceive certain allusions made in the letter from the Postmaster General's department, reflecting on the character of the Lower House. After approving of the bill which was thrown out by the Assembly, the Postmaster General says: "As it [the bill] was rejected, and as the Governor states he has no reason to expect that the Assembly will take steps to remedy the evil, His Lordship does not see that he can offer any suggestions which will be of service to the Governor in his emergency."

Now we would ask His Excellency calmly on what ground did he make so sweeping an assertion as to say he had no reason to expect the House to take steps to remedy the evils of our present postal system. All he could have said truly was that he had forwarded a cumbersome bill to the House and it was summarily rejected. But did that imply the fact that the Assembly would take no steps to remedy the existing evils? Surely no man of ordinary reasoning powers, and not carried away by personal antipathy, could put such a construction on the circumstance? The imprudence of the declaration, when we think of the Governor's position, is as much to be condemned as the feelings which prompted it. What makes the statement in the despatch even more unwarrantable is the fact that after His Excellency has declared his opinion in such strong terms against the Assembly taking any steps to remedy the postal evils, he is at this present moment having a postal measure hurried through the Council in order to bring it again under the attention of the Assembly.

If the above style of official composition had only been indulged in for the first time we might make some allowance; but in a despatch forwarded some months previously to Mr. Cardwell in connection with the Crown lands, His Excellency takes the opportunity of informing the Secretary for the Colonies that he had no official in the Assembly to represent the real interests of the country, thereby implying that the House collectively or individually did not represent the people or promote the welfare of the inhabitants. Considering that most of the measures which the public interest demanded passed the Assembly, but were thrown out by His Excellency's official Council, the lamentations of Governor Kennedy at having no officials in the House must be taken rather ironically. Independent, however, of the question whether these declarations of His Excellency could be borne out by facts, there is, in their general tenor, a degree of discourtesy towards the House which we are only astonished has not been met with a signal rebuke from the Colonial Office. We here only speak of the scraps of despatches which have accidentally come to light—that what may be the nature of the official communications which are so studiously kept out of the House of Assembly it would be difficult to say, but the presumption is that they are much worse than those which are allowed to meet the public eyes.

Now there is something exceedingly imprudent, to put the mildest construction upon it, in all this. No Governor can afford to disparage, either publicly or privately, the representatives of the people, and no small

portion of Governor Kennedy's political difficulties bear testimony to this fact. If His Excellency wishes to avoid a bed of thorns, he will adopt a very different policy. He must know that he can never by such a course command either the respect or assistance of the Assembly, and he must know by the answer of the Postmaster General that without that assistance, even on postal reform, he is powerless. The fact is Governor Kennedy appears to have been led into some visionary idea of governing the country without the aid of an Assembly or representative body at all, and his application to Mr. Cardwell on postal affairs looks as if he anticipated some Imperial interference, that would enable him to carry out a scheme in the Government of the country independent of the Lower House. To those who are acquainted with constitutional Government it may seem incredible that any Governor would attempt so quixotic and preposterous an undertaking; but if rumor be correct, His Excellency not only fancied the Colonial office had some power to usurp the functions of the Assembly here, but on very recent occasions held to the idea that the constitution could be suspended at any time by his commission or by Orders in Council, and that our representative institutions would have to give way to a Governor and official advisers. If such an extraordinary vision ever fitted before His Excellency's mind we would advise him to banish it for ever. We would advise him to look for no authority on financial matters in this colony beyond the Assembly, and to show that confidence in the House and in its actions that is demanded of an official in his position. It really is of no consequence to the House or to the people of Vancouver Island who is Governor, so long as the views of the inhabitants are carried out; a good Governor is at the best but a machine for administering the Government according to popular opinion; a bad or unwise Governor is a man who wants to carry on things according to his whim or caprice, and whose idea is to make the interest of the country subordinate to his policy.

It rests with Governor Kennedy to say to which class he is determined to belong; whether he is going to take his £3000 salary quietly, and leave the people to work out what is constitutionally and equitably their own peculiar province of saying how much money shall be raised and in what manner it shall be spent; or whether he will allow himself to be carried away with the idea that he knows better than the people themselves their capacity and inclination.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP (Schultz) writes to inform us that she has postponed her contemplated professional visit to this city for about six weeks, in consequence of her having made arrangements to proceed to the Sandwich Islands. Due notice of her appearance here will be given through our columns. The Dramatic Chronicle, in commenting on one of the last appearances of Madame Bishop before the close of the season of opera, thus speaks of her in flattering though not very elegant language:—"Madame Anna Bishop, in compliance with a very general wish, will once more sing her new song, 'Come when you will I've a welcome for thee.' We trust that this talented artist does not seriously intend to bid a final adieu to California without letting the lovers of music once more hear her lovely voice. It is possible that Madame Anna Bishop may take a trip to Victoria, V.I.; if so, we shall again see and hear her here. California cries to Madame Anna Bishop, who knew her when she was nothing but a dirty, untidy little girl making mud-pies—now she returns and finds her grown-up young lady who has quite come out of the mud—Come when you will, I've a welcome for thee."

FUNERAL OF TOM SAYERS.—Tom Sayers, the antagonist of Heenan, died last week, and was buried three days ago in the cemetery at Highgate, a pleasant northern suburb of the metropolis. After his fight with Benicia Boy, an annuity was purchased for him by some gentlemen who admired his pluck, and he obtained besides the whole or part proprietorship of Howe & Cushing's American circus. This speculation is said not to have been a fortunate one, and it besides involved a roving life, and led Tom into excesses of dissipation which rapidly undermined his constitution. He gave it up and came to London, but his health was gone beyond restoration and he sank into the grave at the early age of 39. His funeral was one of the strangest scenes ever witnessed. A brass band led the way, playing the Dead March in Saul, and foremost among the mourning equipages was a mail phaeton, the sole occupant of which, as chief mourner, was a very large brown dog, having black crape twined about his collar, and forming, it was said, the most respectable looking figure in the cortege. Surrounding and following the calvacade was a dense mass of "roughs," only to be compared with the throng that assembles to witness an execution or the other circles of spectators at a prize fight. There was a strong force of police at the gates of the cemetery, where the mass of the mob was out off from the procession; but hundreds contrived by organised "rushes" to get in, and profaned the scene of the grave by riotous conduct and foul language. Such a disgraceful scene was probably never enacted in a cemetery before.—Cor. Bulletin.

STRANGE CATASTROPHE.—The Buenos Ayres Standard, of Nov. 2d, mentions an extraordinary coincidence that occurred near that city by which 800 out of 2000 head of cattle which were being driven to town, and had halted during a fearful storm on the banks of a river, were suddenly killed by an erolite.

MONEY GRANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. Sir,—The recent debate in the House of Assembly on the Estimates, I confess, has been to me more a matter of surprise than of interest. One may always expect to find in any legislative body a class of men who are obstructive, who may be considered useful, just as the brake is necessary to check the engine on a down grade, except with this difference—the brake is only applied when necessary—but the obstructive is perpetually clogging the wheels of progress. It certainly becomes a matter of painful surprise to see a man laying such high claims to statesmanship as the hon. Speaker of the House advocating such obsolete ideas as those so persistently and tenaciously contended for by him during the discussion of the initiation of money grants. Does not the hon. Speaker know that this question has been thoroughly discussed and absolutely settled in every other British North American Colony? All the despatches from the Colonial office in regard to this matter confirm in the most unequivocal language the right of the Legislature of each colony to control their own finances, and order what amount of revenue shall be raised, and in what manner it shall be expended, until they, by express enactment, surrender that right to the Executive, nor has that right in a single instance been given up until after Responsible Government had been accorded. Until then neither Canada, Nova Scotia nor New Brunswick confided to the Executive the duty of initiating the supplies.

How can any sensible man fail to see the desirableness of such a rule? or what can appear more unreasonable than to place in the hands of an irresponsible Governor, surrounded by a set of irresponsible officials and advisers of his own creating, the power to exact an unlimited revenue, and to expend that revenue in such manner as may suit the pleasure of himself and his coadjutors, allowing the people's representatives the simple right to object to the measures of the Government, without the power to enforce that objection. But let the Executive Government become responsible to the people, by placing ministers in the House, and then the danger ceases, the interests of the Government and that of the people become identified. Statesmen are then influenced and trained to seek the country's best interest. This view of the case, Mr. Editor, seems to me so clear that I cannot refrain from repeating the expression of my surprise that any man having the slightest claim to the qualification of a statesman should attempt to controvert it, and more particularly as the principle has become so indisputably settled in the Legislative experience of the British provinces, ignorance of which alone should disqualify any person from aspiring to legislative honors.

COMMON SENSE.

EUROPEAN.

Indications increase that the Russell Ministry intend to introduce a reform bill in Parliament. The weekly returns of the cattle disease in England shows continued increase. An official letter from the Consul-General at Odessa, states that the cattle plague exists permanently in the Steppes of Kherson and is cured by sodorifics. The Royal Agricultural Society have resolved that its usual annual meeting shall not take place until next year, on account of the cattle disease. In the Swedish House of Nobles the Government bill for reform in the Constitution was adopted by 361 against 204. The Chamber of the Clergy unanimously passed the bill, which has thus gone through all the four Chambers. There was great rejoicing throughout the country over the event, and a great public festivity and illumination at Stockholm was preparing in honor of it. It is said that Austria and Mexico are negotiating for the more speedy enrollment of the 10,000 Austrians which were to be furnished Mexico during five years. Mr. Cardwell, the Colonial Secretary, had promised the anti-Slavery Society that a searching inquiry should be made into the late proceedings in Jamaica.

THE CHILEAN WAR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—It is said that there is an American enterprise on foot for the destruction of the Spanish blockading fleets off the Chile ports by torpedoes. The order for the construction of torpedoes was given to a prominent manufacturer in New York. A steamer sold by the Government at public auction, and subsequently purchased by the Chilean agents has been fitted out for the purpose. She will have a tender. The torpedoes were delivered aboard, and regular clearances for Chilean ports obtained, carrying the Chilean flag, and carrying crews selected for the purpose. The vessel sailed several weeks since, and in a short time the news of her success or failure will be received here. Her commander is to receive \$30,000 in gold if he blows up the Admiral's ship, and proportionately for the destruction of the others.

NEW ZEALAND.

By Australian dates of Oct. 28th, the S. F. Bulletin learns that the war in New Zealand still continues, and is being vigorously prosecuted by the colonists. The volunteers have commenced operations simultaneously on three points of the East coast, at all of which they defeated the natives, who have adopted the Fabian policy and are retreating inland before their energetic assailants, which will cause much delay in prosecuting the campaign. A strong attack was made on the tribe who murdered the Rev. Mr. Volkner, and the Sydney Herald says more non-combatants fell victims to the zeal of the native allies than was quite desirable.

REUTER'S LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(RECEIVED PER LAST ENGLISH MAIL.)

PROPOSED TELEGRAPH LINE TO AMERICA.

COPENHAGEN, November 17th. The King granted to-day to Messrs. Jas. Wyld, Capman & Co., a concession for laying a telegraph line between England, Norway, and North America by way of Greenland.

POLAND.

REDUCTION OF THE TERM OF MILITARY SERVICE.

WARSAW, November 18th. An Imperial Ukase has been sent to the Governor of Warsaw for promulgation by which the term of military service in Poland is reduced to ten years, six of which are to be served in the line and four years in the reserve.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, November 17th.

The Russian assent to the alterations proposed by Austria in the wording of the Austro-Russian declaration to be delivered at to-morrow's sitting of the Federal Diet, arrived here to-day. This declaration opposes the proposition of Saxony, Prussia and Hesse Darmstadt that Schleswig should be incorporated with the German Confederation, and that the costs of the Danish war should be borne by all the German States. Instructions in conformity with the agreement thus arrived at by Austria and Prussia were immediately despatched to their representatives at the Federal Diet.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

BERLIN, November 17th.

It is stated on good authority that Saxony and Bavaria will shortly recognise the Italian Kingdom.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 1866.

Council met at 2:15 p.m. Present—The Hon. Colonial Secretary (in the chair) and the Hon. Attorney General, Treasurer, Surveyor General, R. Finlayson, Donald Fraser and H. Rhodes.

BILLS OF SALE ACT. The bill to amend the Bills of Sale Act of 1861 was read a second time, and motion for its committal agreed to.

JURISDICTION OF INFERIOR COURTS.

The Attorney General introduced a bill to increase the jurisdiction of the Inferior Courts of Civil Justice in Vancouver Island and explained the purport of the bill, which was to enable inferior courts to be held in other districts than Victoria, and to increase the jurisdiction from \$250 to \$500.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary drew attention to a bill to facilitate the recovery of small debts, and from the House below, and upon the suggestion of the Hon. Donald Fraser the second reading of the bill was agreed to and it was ordered to come up in Committee with the other bill.

POSTAL SERVICE BILL.

This bill came up for second reading which after some discussion was agreed to and the bill ordered to be committed.

HOUSING BILL.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the bill sent up by the Assembly and stated that he proposed introducing some amendments to the bill which would not affect the principle, as he would be sorry to alter it materially. He thought that when a man gave reasonable public notice that he reserved certain property from all liability his creditors could have no reasonable cause of complaint. In England the law was virtually in existence so far as married men were concerned who could either by antenuptial or post-nuptial contracts settle property upon their wives, and the courts would always protect them as much as possible. With single men the case was different.

Hon. Mr. Fraser—Does the bill apply only to married men?

Hon. Attorney General—Oh no! to all.

Hon. Mr. Fraser explained the working of the bill first passed in California, which was framed with the object of providing for families, but opened the way to all kinds of fraud. He approved of the principle of the bill so far as it protected heads of families, and would be prepared in committee with some amendments.

The Hon. Mr. Watson was not experienced in the working of the system, but thought that as the English Bankruptcy Law exempted £20 worth of property from liability, they might go a little farther and exempt \$400 or \$500, which was sufficient for the immediate wants of a bankrupt's family, and the rest should be left in the hands of the creditors; but reserving any sum like \$5000 from liability he thought would be injurious to credit.

The Hon. Mr. Fraser replied to the last speaker, particularly on the point of relief, which by the bill was not intended to be temporary but permanent. He would not commit himself at present to the sum of \$5000 or any other sum.

The Chairman—It is \$2500, not \$5000.

Hon. Mr. Fraser—However, we must not agree to a sum that will impair credit or commerce.

The bill was read the second time and committed.

BILLS SENT UP.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General, the following bills received from the House below passed the first reading: To Amend Barristers and Attorney's Bill; To Amend the Law of Partnership; Decent of Real Property; To Amend the Franchise Act, 1859; Comox and Cowichan Representation.

RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.

The Council went into committee on this bill, the Hon. Mr. Finlayson in the chair.

Hon. Attorney General, in answer to the Hon. Donald Fraser, said that he had framed the bill for the purpose of applying a County Court system to the colony.

The Council was occupied for some time in discussing and passing the clauses, when it rose and reported progress.

SHIPPING ON THE BERTH.

The barks Mustang, Captain Tobey, and W. A. Banks, Captain White, and the brig Sheet Anchor, Captain Pike, were on the berth at San Francisco for this port. At Liverpool, the Mackay was loading for this port; at London, the Mohawk.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR THE BENEFIT OF MRS. MAURICE CAREY AND FAMILY.

(COLLECTED BY MESSRS. STOREY AND CREAL.)

- Friend, 50c; Friend, 50c; Friend, 50c; Cash, \$1; J H Turner, 5 00; O Reid, 1 00; Piper & Aikley, 1 00; D Spooer, 1 00; Charity, 1 00; Cash, 1 00; Cash, 50; A Neely, 1 00; Cash, 1 00; Cash, 1 00; A Johnson, 25c; San Francisco Bath, 1 00; Mr Brown, 1 00; Mr Redfern, 1 00; Shoemaker, 50c; Friend, 50c; Friend, 50c; Mr Turner, 50c; Cash, 50c; Mr Steel, 2 50; Cash, 50c; Mr Littre, 50c; Dr Zeller, \$1; Samuel Nesbitt, 2 50; Mr Crossen, 1 00; Miss Blanche, 2 00; Cash, 1 00; Pierce & Seymour, \$1 00; Henry Steel, \$1 00; S Wilcox, 1 00; Miss S Wright, 1 50; David B Reid, 1 00; D. 56c; A F Keyser, 2 50; Edward McCaffrey, 2 50; E Dickinson, 50c; Cash, 25c; J J Cochrane, 1 00; Mr Theobald, 1 00; S J Spencer, 1 00; W J Perazzo, 1 00; John G Cassey, 1 00; W M Scarby, 1 00; Sympathiser, 2 50; Cash, 50c; Adamson & Hurd, 2 00; Mr Fawcett, 50c; Mr Kaufman, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Ben Liebenstein, 50c; Sam Millitish, 1 00; J W, 1 00; Friend, 50c; Professor Deff, 1 00; Mr Mason, 50c; Hibben & Carswell, 5 00; M Moore, 5 00; Barkkeeper, 2 50; B Brodrick, 5 00; Ben Griffin, 2 50; H Rushton, 1 00; A J Langley, 2 50; J L Jungerman, 2 50; Cash, 1 00; Cash, 1 00; Frankell, 50c; Mr Brooks, 1 00; Guy Huston, \$1; M Tait, 1 00; N Jacob, 2 50; W M Sellick, 1 00; F. 2 50; Cash, 50c; Mr Sholtbold, 1 00; E H Anderson, 50c; 1 00; Cash, 50c; Mr Mitchell, 50c; Cash, 25c; Cash, 50c; Mr Campbell, 1 00; Hickin & Cline, 1 00; Cash, 50c; T P Freeman, 1 00; Cash, 50c; Miles Dillon, 1 00; Cash, 1 00; Cash, 50c; P McTernan, 2 00; C Adorne, 50c; Cash, 25c; Cash, 50c; Mrs Coppermann, 1 00; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Astrico & Co, 2 00; M Sandover, 1 00; Mr Duck, 1 00; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 25c; Steinburg, 37 1/2; Mr Promis, 50c; Joseph King, 2 00; Mr Quarles, 50c; Mr Glover, 50c; Mr Mathews, 50c; T Matthiessen, 1 25; Cash, 20c; Cash, 50c; Vigelius, 25c; A H Guild, 50c; E Watson, 1 00; F & Co, 1 00; J Heywood, 1 00; Mr Keiser, 1 00; N C Bailey, 1 00; W Denny, 1 00; Cash, 25c; F W Gibbs, 1 00; A & W W Cash, 1 00; Cash, 1 00; Cash, 50c; Cash, 1 00; Mr Goldstone, 1 00; Cash, 1 00; Cash, 1 00; Cash, 1 00; Mr Leveue, 1 00; Mr Stewart, 1 00; Cash, 50c; Mr Edgar, 1 00; Mr Lovett, 1 00; Mr Hall Richard, 1 00; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 1 00; Cash, 1 00; Cash, 1 00; Mr Work, 1 00; S & W, 5 00; W G, 1 00; Cash, 1 00; S & W, 2 50; Cash, 1 00; J P Davies, 2 00; Mr Hibbard, 1 00; M H Myers, 1 00; Thos Flyperbs, 1 50; John Harris, 50c; Lowe Bros, 2 50; A Jurymen, 2 50; A Cassamayo, 5 00; Cash, 1 00; Mr Lyon, 2 50; Spence & Tracy, 2 50; Cash, 50c; Thos Barry, 50c; Cash, 1 00; Taylor, 50c; Cash, 2 50; Jas Larman, 1 00; B F Dillon, 2 50; Cash, 1 00; Jesse Cowper (bill) 2 50; Cash, 1 00; Cash, 2 00; Cash, 50; Mr Vereydon, 1 00; Cash, 1 00; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; A Gilmore, 1 00; J J Brown, 1 00; Mr McWhinnie, 1 00; J McWhinnie, 1 00; George Howat, 1 00; H Brown, 50c; Mr Braverman, 1 00; Mr Harehner, 1 00; Cash, 1 00; Cash, 50c; Miller, 1 00; Buler, 50c; Cash, 1 50c; Mr Laumeister 1 50; Mr Maynard 50c; Mr McTeague 50c; Mr Hammond 1 00; J Murray 1 00; Friend 50c; Thos Williams 1 00; Mrs Layton 1 50; Mrs Wallace 2 50; Paris Carter 1 00, L J Shapard 1 00; Cash 1 00; J T Pidwell 1 00; Y Gerritsen 1 00; Mrs Bacon 1 50; D Fraser 5 00; Friend 1 00; Mr Kinsman 1 00; Friend 5 00; Mrs Lowen 1 00; Mr B—50c; Cash 50c; Alexander Phillips 1 50; Mr Sraime 1 00; Cash 50c; Cash 50c; Shultz & Trickey 1 00; Thos Cameron 2 00; Richard Lewis 1 50; Cash 50c; James Dougherty 3 00; C Kent 2 50; T Swannick 1 00; The Acting Attorney General 5 00; Thos Burns 2 50; St Louis College 5 00; Friend 1 00; Mr McFarlane 50c; John Stafford 2 50; Noah Shakespeare 1 00; Mr Williams 50c; Cash 2 50; Harries & Co 2 50; Cash 1 00; Cash 25c; E Thomas 1 00; Henry 1 00; Mr Baker 1 00; Cash 1 00; G Suro 2 50; S Zinn 2 50; Cash 50c; W B Smith 50c; Waller & Co (Grotto Saloon) 5 00; Cash 25c. Total \$301 37 1/2.

VICTORIA, V. I., January 17th, 1866.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I beg to return my most sincere thanks to the generous people of Victoria for their liberality in behalf of my unfortunate children and myself, in making so large a subscription as (\$300) three hundred dollars, and also to the gentlemen who voluntarily collected the same.

MRS. M. CAREY.

AUSTRALIA.

The S. F. Bulletin has dates from Sydney to October 28th:

The New South Wales Parliament was opened on the 24th of October by His Excellency Sir John Young, who delivered the opening speech. The Sydney Herald sharply criticises it.

The Government dead-lock at Melbourne still continued. The Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting adopted a memorial to the Queen, calling attention to the fact that the civil and general interest of the colony is imperilled by the illegal and unconstitutional action of the Ministry.

A reconstruction of the Cabinet at Sydney has taken place. Mr. Arnolds succeeds Mr. Robertson as Secretary for Lands; Mr. Smerts takes the Works Department, and Mr. Samuel becomes Colonial Treasurer.

Justice Weir died at Melbourne, Oct. 4th.

There was much excitement over reported gold discoveries in New Zealand.

The boiler of the steamer Agnes Irving exploded on October 20th, terribly scalding six persons, most of whom it was expected would die.

The country about Melbourne was suffering greatly for want of rain.

be greater at the end of the body who knows anything of also that the gains made in are by a few mines only and that the necessity of capital to de- The price of labor was very could not get even a man to arden under £5 a month as well They had tried to get steam in and failed, but still they must communication with England. we united they would show the world, but they could not satisfactorily in a separate con- garded communication, sailing rely insufficient for the purpose. tated that taxation in the purpose, because it was in Vancouver touches every person, while portion of the colony it is dif- the Government Gazette shows excessive, as the average is per annum. What the tax- British Columbia he did not it was at a higher rate. He to the probability of the China being diverted by the Ame- medium of the North Pacific, and at the difficulties mentioned to the clearance of land which ruder more difficult than in other luded by stating that the cil- healthy and beautiful, con- the Government would only nies, which were hardly able y would soon present a more arance. (Cheers.) r. McPhee then addressed the me length, observing, without blame to the Times correspon- of whose letters had made brilliant than the writer in- it was impossible to grapple ts in a moment. The Times meant well (hear). But per- on their own responsibility, the colony were disappointed. He then compared of Australia, and spoke of her he contended were more than British Columbia; and, after mercantile interests of the restrictions, dilated on the thought was at a high rate, the administration of duty on ndemned, and concluded his gising the climate as every- be desired. further remarks from the Waddington, Mr. Franklin th. then moved that the follow- appointed to act on the power to add to their num- Franklin (House of Assem- Lascelles, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Burnaby, Mr. Alston, Mr. Nicol, Mr. McKean, Mr. J. J. of Assembly), Mr. Beaton, Mr. J. Hill, Mr. C. McNab, the Hon. C. N. Fitzwilliam, acFie, Sir Minto Parquhar, ink of British North Ame- oldsworth, Esq. (Director North America), Robert C.

JAMAICA.

the 6th December have m Kingston, Jamaica. tranquility had been rest- the island, but the au- till busily employed in g a large number of

formation in regard to the cations of the late out- gleaned from the Jamaica neither do they give the f negroes hanged, or the ical prisoners expelled The Kingston journals policy of the administra- complimentary terms of or the effective manner suppressed the late out-

who had assisted in kill- of negroes, at Morant public reception on Kingston. Their Colonel, lengthy address, called a similar outbreak which a some years ago, and at the same 'heroes' who bel from the mouths of penned them into their lightered them like sheep Jamaica, ready to re- enes if necessary. Assembly had author- 50,000, to meet the ex- ing the rebellion. A duced for confiscating Another bill provides zed drilling, and ad- ximum punishment of el servitude to any one lself or drill others in without authority from

tant is a bill introduced n, suspending the the Legislative Council, the future government Legislative Chamber, ily of nominees of the

PORTLAND—We fear that met with no better en- rland than he did here, nounces that his theatri- to be withdrawn and We believe Mr. Ward Dalles.

—Oregon is taxed, under e Law, for 1864-65, the three hundred thousand we don't feel the taxes. the amount of our State

The Weekly British Colonist

Tuesday, January 23, 1866

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE LOWER HOUSE

Representative bodies in all ages have been jealous of their rights and privileges; there is therefore nothing new in the action taken yesterday by the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island.

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the Duke of Newcastle to Governor Douglas in 1863. Both these despatches imply in the most unequivocal terms the possession on the part of the Assembly of the authority to initiate supplies; for it is stated in the former Secretary's communication that in case of amalgamation the Governor shall have the exclusive right to originate the money measures, thereby implying that the Governor had not, at the time Mr. Labouchere wrote, the exclusive right in question.

THE ESTIMATES.—Our report of the proceedings of the House of Assembly yesterday contains a full account of the dealings of the House with that portion of the Estimates that came up for consideration. There was a larger number of listeners present than we remember to have seen on any previous occasion.

SUPREME COURT—Raymer vs. Sprout.—This case which has been several times before the Court was decided yesterday by a special jury in favor of the plaintiff, who got a verdict for \$2500 damages for wrongful dismissal before the expiration of his contract with the defendants.

FINED.—Henry Howard was yesterday fined \$10 by the Police Magistrate for assaulting a Kanaka named John Day. The blow was the result of a dispute as to the right to a crossing on Store street.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—Charles Cottor was fined yesterday by the magistrate \$10 for planting his "bunch of fives" on the left "organ" of a kioochman contrary to law, good taste, and breeding.

ARRIVED AT LAST.—The Chilean bark Dominga, Captain Gloux, 35 days out from San Francisco, arrived safely in port yesterday afternoon.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Tuesday, Jan. 16

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris, Captain Frain, arrived yesterday morning from Nanaimo, with seven passengers and sixty tons of coal.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE COAL CO. (LIM.)—A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday, 32 being present out of 49. The Directors retired from office consequent on the incorporation of the company, and the following gentlemen were re-elected: Messrs. Thos. Tronoe, C. F. Redfern, W. P. Sayward, Dr. Dickson, and M. W. Gibba, with Messrs. A. J. Langley and D. Leneveu.

BURGLARY.—A dwelling on Rae street was entered by burglars on Tuesday night and a pocket book stolen belonging to an inmate containing \$250 and a number of papers. The town is evidently infested by a gang of these rascals, and it would be well for every body to be prepared to give them a proper reception.

FOR ENGLAND.—The barque Glamara will sail for London to-day. She takes as freight a large and valuable cargo of furs and oil, the yearly consignment of the Hudson Bay Company, and a quantity of miscellaneous freight shipped by various merchants in the town.

THE CAREY SUBSCRIPTION.—In another place will be found the list of contributors to the fund for the relief of the wife and family of Maurice Carey, which has attained the handsome sum of \$301.

THE HOOK AND LADDER BENEFIT.—In case of a serious fire occurring in this wooden city, the services of this company would be of more value than any other fire company in arresting the progress of the flames that could not be otherwise subdued.

DEATH FROM TYPHUS FEVER.—It is with extreme pain that we have to record the death of Dr. J. Farrally, R.N., Resident Naval Physician at Esquimalt, of the above disease.

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of the prominent officials and politicians in connection with the Estimates being thoroughly appreciated by the house.

Where all did so well it might seem insidious to particularise any; but we cannot refrain from especially commending Mr. Weynton, whose representation of Queen Thiana, particularly in the dancing, was excellent. Messrs. Daniel and Barnett also cleverly filled rather troublesome characters, and Mr. Callingham was irresistibly droll as John Quill, the factotum of Ex-Mayor Pamp, who was well represented by Mr. C. Clarke. The gentlemen who personated the "stricken and afflicted" officials, in the last act, also made telling hits, and were all applauded to the echo.

OF THE PROFESSIONALS, we can only say that they filled their several parts admirably. Miss Jenny Abbott was as charming as ever, and culled down repeated plaudits. Much of the credit of the performance is undoubtedly due to the clever management of Mr. Marsh, to whom the beneficiaries are highly indebted for his services. The whole performance was one of the most successful ever given in Victoria, and must have netted a handsome sum for the funds of the Hook and Ladder Company.

MARINE DISASTER

Wreck of the "Louise."

From Messrs. J. Hilliard and Hunt, who arrived in town yesterday, we have obtained the following particulars of the loss of the above sloop, and the escape and suffering of one of her crew.

The Louise left Saanich on Saturday, with about three and a-half tons of barley and some other freight on board. Her crew consisted of Hilliard (her owner), Hunt, and Alex. McGregor. She reached Saanich Spit about dusk of the same day, and lay there all Sunday owing to its blowing very hard from the southeast.

On Monday started, and had to put back again to the same place. On Tuesday morning, thinking the weather more favorable, started again; but found it so rough that they could not weather the ten mile point, and came to anchor under the point of Cedar Hill or Cordova Bay. The gale then increased from N. E., blowing furiously, with heavy snow squalls. Finding that she dragged one anchor, a second was let go, but she either dragged or parted both, and at 9 p. m. went ashore on the rocks. After striking two or three times she floated and sunk. The cold at this time was so intense that the stays and halliards were covered with a thick coating of ice. Mr. Hunt first tried to reach shore, having cautiously placed a box of matches in his hat to light a fire with if he succeeded, and the fire was to act as a beacon to the others. Hunt, although nearly knocked over once or twice by the waves, waded to shore, which was some 75 yards distant, and commenced preparing to make a fire. In the meantime, however, McGregor struck out for shore, thinking that it lay in a different direction from that taken by Hunt, and not knowing more was seen of him. Hilliard followed Hunt and also landed safely. The two men lit a fire, nearly perishing with cold before they could succeed, as their clothes were a mass of ice as soon as they came out of the water. At seven o'clock yesterday morning Hilliard and Hunt, who kept up a good blazing fire all night, started for town, having made a partial search for the body of McGregor, whom they believed to be drowned.

LATER

From Mr. Tod, of Cedar Hill, we learn that McGregor was saved, having had a narrow escape of his life. It appears that McGregor, reached shore, after being knocked over three or four times by the waves, and wandered about on the shore all night, with his clothes frozen and stiff, calling to his companions, but without receiving a response. By constantly moving about he managed to keep his blood in circulation, but in the morning was so benumbed and powerless that he sat down (the precursor of death). Fortunately, however, an Indian appeared on the beach in the morning to see that his canoe was safe, and discovered McGregor in his helpless condition. After an explanation of the circumstance, the red-skin kindly assisted the frozen man to his camp in the bush, warmed him up, and then conducted him to the residence of Mr. Norn, at Cedar Hill, where he was carefully attended to.

The sloop was invisible at high water, but an effort will be made to-day at low water to discharge her, with a view to raising and repairing her.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.—Everyone remembers the visit of Colfax and his friends to this city. The dinner and the brilliant display of rhetoric, evoked are still fresh in the memory of Victorians, but of all the masterly speeches delivered on that occasion that of Mr. A. D. Richardson, the war correspondent of the New York Tribune, stood prominent as a finished specimen of oratory. We have before us the prospectus of Mr. Richardson's great book entitled, "The Secret Service, the Field, the Dungeon and Escape," with steel plates and cuts, 512 octavo pages. This work is more sought after in the States than any war book yet published, one thousand volumes being produced daily to supply the demand. The author having spent four years in the secret service of his country, writes from personal knowledge, and we look forward with avidity to the pleasure of perusing the account of his experiences in the South during the great rebellion, when we shall be better enabled to speak of its merits. Horace Greeley thus praises it: "A great many books will be written concerning this war, in addition to the many already in print, but none of them will give within a similar compass a clearer, fuller, more readable account, entirely from personal observation of the nature, aims, purposes, tendencies and instrumentalities of the slaveholders' rebellion than does the unpretending narrative of Mr. Richardson." The author has kindly directed a copy of the work to be sent us through the Oregon agents, Messrs. Scranton and Burr of Salem, who desire us to state that they require canvassing agents for these colonies, to whom liberal inducements will be given.

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