the 9th instant, Le S. Kiening, r, W. T., Dec. 26th, 1865, Thos. gest son of John M. and Eleanor

at his residence in Washington gering illness of chronic diarrhoea ker, Esq., in the 70th year of his e father of W. W. Parker, Esq., toria "Marine Gazette."

CLAIMED LETTERS RE. IN THE POST OFFICE HE 6th TO 13th JAN-

> Adair, J Adams, Mrs M S Burell, A

Bons, Mrs

Clench, J Campbell, N W Casey, E Cottrell, Mrs A Cowan, G

Dougherty, P Decoux, MA. 2

Evans, J N

Fleming, R, Miss Furguson, Mrs

Grig, J Gribble, H George, S

Hayes, Miss J Harte, F W Hersey, A Harman, Mrs Hedin, J Herkimer, Mrs

Jennings, T C Jack, J

Keen, WH

Leclere, A Long, J B Lindig, F

Morrison, W Morgan, W H Montgomery, J Merritt, S Mellon, J Miles, T McDougald, W

O'Brian, J

Pattrick, T Penny, T Pearce, Mrs Perpeno, C

Russell, J Robertson, W A Reed, M. B

Smith, R T Story, J Sullivan, J Spearman, J Smith, J C Shepard, HS Stevens, R

Towns, C Turgoose, G. Taft, H G.

Wright, G White, E Woolsey, Miss

HENRY WOOTTON, Postmaster.

try Meetina!

NUAL MEETING HSSIONARY SOCIETY. be held in the DIST CHUROH DORA STREET.

Jan. 18th, at 7. P. M.

g will be addressed by sev lers. Preparatory Sermon bath, 14th instant, at 11 a. will be made at each service in

ALEBRITSH OF

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1866.

RY MORNING.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST. Published every Tuesday morning.

AGENTS. John Meakin. Clarkson & Co., - - - N Barnard's Express, - - -Westminster Quesnelle, B. C

- - - San Francisco C. P. Fisher, - - -

THE NEWS.

In another column we give a report of a impress of his expansive mind. meeting of a number of Victoria citizens in The Jamaica insurrection absorbs more good idea of the condition and wants of both against Governor Eyre and the local authori-Mr. Southgate, and other gentlemen gave malcontents, even after all danger had disthe benefit of their observations. It was only appeared. "The Jamaica news" says the to be expected that the free port hobby should Spectator, "is too painful and too shameful have been trotted out; but the judicious re- for Englishmen to recount without bitterness. marks of Mr. Dallas should have taught Mr. The slaughter seems to have been stayed Franklin and his equally imprudent com- on the 7th ult., but the previous twentypanions the wisdom of avoiding subjects of eight days were days of unresisted lative Assembly of the Colony had taken jocose brutality, when negroes were to be a different view, and had given its deliberative banged afterwards were beaten first, and oninion to the Secretary for the Colonies, the strokes of the cat were aggravated by The language of the chairman fermed a those who applied it. The accounts of the

Mr. Dallas said-" As regarded the question pheasants in a preserve." Meeting whether Victoria should continue to be a free to be called in all the principal towns and places they are appointed to visit. Mr. port or otherwise, that, along with the form cities in England, and deputations are sent Delisle has succeeded Mr. Ryan, who of government, and other matters of detail to Mr. Cardwell and Earl Russell. Even consequent upon union, would afford after members of Parliament have taken up the ment. subject for calm deliberative adjustment by question and are addressing large assemblies representatives from both colonies." The on the enormities of the retaliation employed has been committed for trial on a charge result of the meeting cannot, however, fail to by Governor Eyre and his troops. Miss of robbery. The trial will take place at do good. We see that several of the gen- Eyre, the Governor's sister, defends him in the next assizes for the County of Wenttlemen have modified their views consider a letter to the Star, and asks the public to worth. He is admitted to bail. ably on the union question, and are now suspend their judgment until the whole facts | A despatch has been received from the "appear just to the Imperial Government." fection to excuse it, goes quietly to work to A resolution to this effect was passed unani- suppress news which conflicts with its wholemously, and a committee appointed to wait sale denunciation of the rebels, and its whiteon Mr. Cardwell in reference to the meeting washing of the authorities. From the general and its results. If the committee can tone of opinion, however, the Times seems to strengthen the hands of the Assembly in have no influence whatever in the matter, and London, by showing to Mr. Cardwell the the public are indignantly asking why from two unprecedented amount of taxation contributed to four thousand people should be indiscrimiby both colonies, and the absolute necessity, nately slaughtered because a number of rufon the ground of economy, to say nothing of fians put eighteen of the inhabitants to fearother advantages, of having one compact and ful deaths. As an indication of the feeling cheap government for Vancouver Island and opinion generally on the question, we British Columbia, it will do "the State some give a unanimous resolution of the citizens

of still further changes in the Imperial Gov- The principle is there laid down, " That preernment. Mr. Fortescue, formerly Under cisely so much and no more should be reunflinching radicals of the House of Com- as the right of any other of Her Majesty's mons. The colonies will gain immensely by subjects at home who had suffered under the the change. Mr. Goschen, a very promising young member, who has been scarcely three years in the House, is appointed Vice-Presi- Michael De Courcy is likely to succeed Comdent of the Board of Trade. Various rumors modore Thomas Harvey on the Pacific Staare affoat of other changes before the Parlia- tion. Captain Wake, who, we understand, ment meets, which will be on the 1st of Feb- has taken upon himself the sole responsibility ruary. Lord Stanley was offered a position attendant upon the loss of Her Majesty's in the Ministry, but declined, on account ship Bulldog, and entirely acquitted the that the cheques were of no practical chiefly, it is said, of the necessity of coming master of all blame in the matter, has been into political collision with his father, Lord tried by court-martial at Jamaica. The re-Derby. Sir Robert Peel is about to turn sult can only be known after the arrival of renegade and join the Conservatives, because next mail -Eng. Paper. no higher position was offered him than the Got Off--With the assistance of the Active Duchy of Lancaster, without a seat in the the Sierra Nevada was towed off shore into

The great reform question is at last to be found to have sustained very slight damage. solved, and that by the manliness and straight. She will be repaired immediately. forward honesty of the present Ministry. "It is now ascertained says the semiofficial Observer, that the proposed reform of the 5th ult. at Acapulco of a fever called the representation will be a simple measure "Calentura." Lieutenant Charles S. Coy of enfrauchisement, and a correction of the succeeded to the command of the vessel. scandal of inequality in the number of voters. compared with the increasing population, wealth, and intelligence of the country. state of cruption and throwing out dense Earl Russell declares that the Government volumes of smoke, accompanied by a lurid will take care to be fortified by facts as well glare of light on the 5th instant. as arguments for the proposed change. It is

present number of voters, and the number that may be added by the new bill. The addition will mainly consist in the inhabi-tant householders, although it will be also (Sundays Excepted,
possible and expedient to add those who are equally eligible from sufficient residence and rental, although not in the sole possession of an inhabited house. We believe it will be found that those paying a certain amount of taxes—one of the qualifications proposed—will be, in nine cases out of ten, included in the number of those who are already rated, or who will be admitted and a mount of taxes—come an enterprise second only in the amount.

The Canadian papers continue almost daily to announce that some one has "arrock oil;" already has the petroleum region been and 30 miles in breadth, and it is asserted that western Canada is proving itself to be the richest and best paying oil district on the continent. Buring for oil seems no longer to be considered as a mere speculative operation, but is fast rising into a national industry which bids fair in its results to become an enterprise second only in the amount. the new residential qualification. There will agriculture itself. be no fancy franchise, but all will be It is estimated that about five

and of ascertainment. The Government will ment. If each family spent \$1000 a ye and the average would not be below if gure, the loss to the result because the control of the result and the average would not be below if gure, the loss to the result and a few of the resul own responsibility, and will probably be will be equal to half a million of dollars. prepared to do so much earlier than is gener prepared to do so much earlier than is gener The following is the method employed by ally supposed." It speaks well for Earl the New York Herald to "work up" the portant issue and identify himself still further might judge from the political character of national council and banquet at an early day Clement's Lane, London Government, we should say that Mr. Glad- gian Bay Canal. Annexation clubs are springing up all over Lower Canada. The tone to the policy of the Cabinet, and that British domination. The Fenians are quiet, the reform bill to be introduced will bear the excepting occasional demonstrations

dition of Vancouver Island and British Co- and the British press. As we expected, so constitutional question that has so long dislumbia. Mr. Dallas, formerly of Victoria, soon as the facts connected with the suppresided, and gave, considering all things, pression of the outbreak had reached England. a very correct epitome of events, and a very a general cry of indignation burst forth colonies. Mr. Selim Franklin, Mr. Burnaby, ties for the indiscriminate slaughter of the local difference—subjects on which the Legis | carnage, uncontrollable passions, and arked contrast in this respect to the remarks exploits of the troops are just like the ac-

of Bradford, the constituency of our newly-Our London newspapers give us accounts appointed Under Secretary for the Colonies. Secretary for the Colonies, is replaced by Mr. garded as the right of the negroes under our Forster, member for Bradford, one of the most Colonial Government, as would be regarded same circumstances."

NAVAL .- It is reported that Captain

deep water on Wednesday last, and was

DEATH AT ACAPULCO .- Captain R. W. Scott of the U.S. steamer Saginaw died on

MOUNT HOOD was reported to be in

OLD PUMP ECLIPSED-There were 100 galno secret that inquiries have been going on lons of real turtle soup consumed at the Lord through the poor law authorities as to the Mayor of London's recent dinner.

DATES TO DEC. 15.

The Canadian papers continue almost already rated, or who will be admitted under invested and the labor expended upon it, to

figure, the loss to the retail trade of Quebec

Russell that he is willing to accept the im. "Fenian excitement" which does not exist in Canada :-- 'New York Herald Special-Teronto, C. W., Nov. 30-The Board of with the cause of reform. If however we Trade to night resolved to hold a great interthe changes that have been made in the in furtherance of reciprocity and of the Georstone's advanced liberalism will give the French Canadian organs wage fierce war on rockets and firearms."-Globe.

The new Parliament Buildings will, early in the coming spring, be opened for the first London, to take into consideration the contracted the Province, numerous questions affecting the material progress of this country will be thrown open for consideration.

Among these will be—) he subject of Banking and Currency; enlarging the Canals and otherwise improving the Internal Navigation of the country; reduction of the Customs tariff; Interest on Money; opening up new territory to settlement; free land grants to actual settlers; a Homestead law; and many other vitally important subjects.

The Cabinet Council recently held at Ottawa, decided, at the request of the Minister of Agriculture, that in order to promote the growth of flax in Canada, some Riga seed should be imported at the cost of the Government, and distributed through the Boards of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies.

The trade commission appointed to visit Brazil, etc., has left for England, to

found it necessary to decline the lengage-Ex-Alderman, Patterson of Hamilton,

Imperial Government respecting the forthcoming International Exhibition at Paris. It is said that arrangements will be made for giving Canada a proper presen-

The Maritime Provinces are sending commissioners to co-operate with the Canadian commission, for opening up trade with the British West Iudia islands &c. W. Smith, Esq., comptroller of customs at St. John, has been appointed to act on behalf of New Brunswick.

St. Andrew's day was observed, in many parts of the Province, with enthusiasm. At Montreal the Hon. T D. McGee delivered an address of a very high character, on the poets of Scotland.

Professor Buckland, of University Colege, has commenced a series of visits to the agricultural societies of Western Canada. The object of the movement is to awaken attention to the course of instruction given at the College on farming, &c., and to aid our farmers generally by practical and scientific advice.

On December 2nd \$2,400 were abstructed from a safe in Osgoode Hall. At present no clue has been obtained to the guilty parties. About \$600 of the money in cheques have since been returned by rost. The reason of this is value to the thief or thieves.

Mr. W. N. Radenhurst has since been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS - From the Royal Gazette-The Hon. Mr. Justice William Ritchie to be Chief Justice of the Sureme Court, in the place of Hon. Robert Parker, deceased. The Hon. John S. Weldon, Q. C., to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court. John W. Cudlip, Req., to be a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, vice Timothy W. Anglin, Esq., resigned. Alluding to the above appointment of Chief Justice, the Woodstock Acadia remarks as follows: Judge Willmot was Judge Rita chie's senior on the bench and would doubtless have received the appointment had it not been for the extraordinary position in which he placed the bench of our Supreme

Court by making it the seat from whence to

hurl Confederation dogmas at astonished grand jurors who came into his presence to

hear expositions of law, and were treated to

political harangues. It is deeply to be regretted that the judge who is deservedly popular, should have lest the position to which, so far as authority is concerned, he [From the Panama Star, Dec. 30.]

River Plate. was entitled, by those unguarded escapades; but the Government have done right in consulfing the dignity of the bench rather than any personal feeling.

The Reporter becomes furious at the manner in which Judge Wilmot has been treated. It says: Public opinion is pretty well agreed, thoroughly agreed, that it is the most outrageous, infamous act ever committed in the history of colonial politics. It is playing a desperate game, and the Government will be led to see that private and public rights are not to be insulted with impanity. This thing is without precedent is the

The Freeman gets off the following severe hit: Judge Wilmot did throw himself into the political vortex, and became a political partizan. Even at the very last York election he went to the polls and behaved there in a manner that might have led to a riot had all others been as demonstrative and ill behaved as he was. And if a row had occurred what a pretty figure one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court would have cut as ringleader of one of the parties.

From the above extract it will be seen that much excitement prevails regarding the recent act of the Government in appointing Chief Justice Ritchie, over the head of Justice Wilmot. The Government, although acting without precedent, seem to be fully justified in making the appointment, owing to the partizan character of Judge Wilmot; particularly, in his opposition to the present Government. The noble example set by the Attorney General, A. J. Smith, declining to accept the seat himself, which has twice been at his disposal within the space of three months, will go far to strengthen the Government of which he is the leader.

RED RIVER.

[From the Nor' Wester, Nov. 8th.1

Mr. D. Shea left here last winter with dogs for Fort Edmonton from whence, the snow leaving, he continued his journey to the Kootenais mines on horseback, crossing by the Kootenais pass. On his return he reached Edmonton fifteen days after leaving the mines, and estimates the distance at about 240 miles. At Edmonton he found a number of miners at work, and at a mining camp sixteen miles below the fort they were making nine dollars a day. Mr. Shea reports the Blackfeet at war with all the tribes on their borders and also with the whites, having killed four or five this summer. Malcolm McIvor went across the mountains with Mr. Shea, and has taken a claim in the Kootenais

the White Horse Plain Brigade of buffalo hunters, informs us that at the Bute Joli on the other side of the Couleau du Missouri they camped near a number of Sioux lodges, and while there he went over to the Sioux camp to trade for a skin. Not understanding their language he was making use of signs when behind him among the women he heard perfectly good English spoken to him by a young girl of 16, of medium size, light complexion, handsome, dressed in leather, and position. She said that she had been at a boarding school in St. Paul, where her satisfied with her parents were then residing. Further Mr. Harriott did not learn, for an old Sioux-her guardian-was watching with angry glances the conversation. Afterwards some French half-breeds went to the camp and Sioux offered to part with her for a puncheon of rum, a chest of tea, two horses, and some powder and ball. These things the hunters had not to give, and a second time this poor creature has been left to her sad fate.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

The Hon. Donald Beaton, long a member of the Prince Edward Island Legislature for the first district of King's County, died recently at Souris, in his 65th year. He had been a member of the Executive of the Is-

The Tenant League at Prince Edward Island are "knocking under," and the tenants are paying the rents demanded, though very

The Hon. W. H. Pope, Colonial Secretary has been entrusted with the representation of Prince Edward Island in the matter of opening up trade with the West Indies, &c. He is now on his way to England.

NOVA SCOTIA

A new and valuable seam of coal has been discovered near the Albion mines, Pictou. The seam is 22 feet thick.

The Nova Scotia papers state that the Hop. Mr. Macdenald, Financial Secretary, and Isaac LeVesconte, Esq., ex Financial Secretary, have been appointed commissioners to eo operate with others from the different provinces, with the view of negotiating a commercial treaty with the Brazils, Mexico. &c. They are about to proceed immediately to England.

A new and by all accounts a splendid bridge called the Palmerston, has just been finished at Pugwash, N.S., From bank to bank the span is about 1000 feet. The design was by Henry F. Perley, Esq.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

By the Delta at Halifax dates from News foundland to the 15th are received. The general election was over, and resulted in a decisive victory for the opponents of the confederation scheme. The conduct of the people during the campaign was very good; nothing occurred to disturb peace and good

On the 13th a fire occurred at French St. Peter's, which destroyed forty or fifty houses. Accounts concerning the Labrador fisheries are not of an encouraging nature.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

Via Santiago we have received papers from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo up to 17th of November.

The Paraguayan army, which it was at one time feared would cease their retrograde movement and make a stand or even advance again on the city of Corrientes, had definitively evacuated the province of that name, and retired into their own territory.

This gives the allies the advantage of a

better base of operations, especially in con-nection with the Brazilian fleet; but the re-liance upon the efficiency of the latter is not attacking the Paraguayans have been en mously increased. They are new concentrations

and offering a very respectable front to the enemy. They are well defended by the natural configuration of their country as well as by numerous works in advantageous positions. Besides all this the heat and the unhealthiness of the swamps begin to tell upon the allied armies, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that some newspapers on the other side of the Andes talk of deferring the renewal of hostilities, and even of a

friendly settlement. Several Chilenos and foreigners in Montevideo appear to have purchased and partly or fully fitted out some three or four privateers to sail under the Chilian flag and prey on the commerce of Spain on that coast.

PERU.

The new administration of the Provisional Supreme Chief, or Dictator, shows an extraordinary amount of activity, especially as far as the Treasury is concerned. A great number of employes are dismissed and their places abolished; the salaries of others are reduced. bills are examined and unreasonable charges struck out, contracts annulled or modified in fine the retrenchment is wonderful.

The people, natives as well as foreigners. seem to be well satisfied with the change. Numerous places have declared their adherence to the Dictstorship; in Arequipa a rising in favor of Pezet was organised by a Colonel Goizueta, but easily suppressed.

Several vessels had been detained in Callao on suspicion that they were carrying provis sions and implements of war to the Spaniards. Some were afterwards allowed to proceed on their voyage, bond having been given that their eargo would not be delivered to the Spaniards.

Government seems to take a decided stand on the question with Spain. Besides the measures above mentioned, and the union of

will not be accepted by the present Gover-ment. For that reason the Spanish minist has left for Europe and diplomatic relations entirely broken off.

OHILE.

The days between the 2d and 9th inst. have passed without anything of great importance happening.

The blockading vessels remained at their respective stations. The Numancia, irons clad, had arrived at Caldera, on her way down to Valparaiso, whilst the Ville de Madrid was at last accounts anchored in the harbor of Coquimbo, after a cruise between Valparaiso and the latter port, evidently on the lookout for the Esmeralda.

The latter vessel, together with the captured Covadonga, have again entirely disappeared; while some suppose that they have left for Montevideo, others are of opinion that they have sailed northward, in order to join the Peruvian squadron which was to assemble in one of the southerly parts of Peru. The Apurimac and Amazonas were in Iquique, and the Union and America had left the Chinchas for the same port. What makes this supposition more probable is that the Limena, on her downtrip, saw two vessels, apparently men-ofwar, steaming northward abreast of Arica.

On the 2d instant an attempt was made by the authorities in Coquimbo, to take possession of the Salvador Vidal, a bark which served as a sort of storeship in the blockading frigate Blanca. This latter vessel had steamed off out of the harbor in order to overhaul two sailing vessels which hove in sight; in the meantime the Commander of the place sent eight boats out with five oars. men and four soldiers in each, to take the aforesaid bark. Just before the boats came alongside of her she hoisted the Italian flag, some say, without a right to do so. Be that as it may, the Chilian authorities considered her as engaged in contraband of war, and therefore a lawful prize. They intended to heave her anchor and tow her on shore; but before that could be accomplished, the Blanca came near, and they had to leave her, taking only the crew as prisoners with them. They are blamed by the Chilian press for not having set the vessel on fire

Docks AT EsquiMALT .- Information has been received from England by the Active that the proposed Graving Docks at Esqu malt are positively to be proceeded with forthwith, a company having been formed, the engineers, superintendents, &c., des-patched from England, and the sheds and material shipped by sailing vessel. The Evening Post learns that the capital of the Company is \$600,000, and the Imperial Government have undertaken to contribute \$100,000 to the undertaking, in accordance with the terms of the Colonial Docks Act. We congratulate the property holders and residents of Esquimalt on the prospect of the impetus to trade and rise in real estate, which this undertaking will unquestionably occasion, while the benefits of the enterprise when carried out will be extended indirectly to every one on this island. It is estimated that the works will employ about 200 men

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 in a similar manner; but it is mere 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 efleated 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 magisterial 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 dur ing the year, and it had to be re-adjudicated upon, costing the colony an additional \$200making 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 ever to the city authorities. It is really time that the change should take place; for of all the cumbrous, expensive and usepieces 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 forsted 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.	Bstimate.	Amount Voted.	Amount Saved.
Magistrate, Vic.	.\$ 2250	\$1750	\$500
Clerk to do	. 1000	1000	tro ded.
Magistrate, Na	alon prep	drien plin	189
naimo	. 1700	eleni	1700
Clerk to do	. 500	ar getti todic	500
Magistrate, Sook	e 1700	Man engli	1700
Petty Expenses.	. 300	300	a tervios
Superintendent	of	ignomica sensity	91.503.0
Police	. 1757		1757
Inspector do	. 1200	1200	
Sergeants, Con	un eroner	dain tree	a constant
stables, &c	. 11035	4550	6485
Gaols	6606	. 6606	2 (e) (e) • • • •
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 "Exelusive of Establishments," it would be difficult to say, but we expect very material re ductions in the various items, especially these comprised in the words "petty expenses" and "contingencies "nolt is 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 shuffle which was made of the offices of Superintendent and Inspector of Police would, in any other colony, have led to no hing less than the removal of the Governor who made himself a party to it.

As it is, His Excellency will have every the office be placed under the jurisdiction of the same to be thankful if he is not obliged to pay, out of his own pocket, every farthing that wisest course on the part of this Hopes would has been spent for the year 1865 which was not duly authorised by the House of Assembly. Representative bodies, however small, allowed the municipality to dispense with the Stipendiary Magistrate altogether if they 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 unwillipg 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 collise ion 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

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

which the inhabitants, a year and a half ago,

had of him and his administration.

Monday, January 16, 1866. House met at 1:30 p.m, the Speaker in the chair. Members present-Messrs. De Cosmos, Powell, M'Clare' Trimble, Dickson, Cochrane, Carswell, Duncan, Dennes, Ash, Cunningham:

MONEY BILLS.

Dr. Dickson moved that in the absense of any ministers in the House, this House do ask the privilege of initiating all money 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

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 earnest! 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. M Clure thought that the arguments of the hon, member for Metchosin 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. M'Clure) 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 Metchosin would like to know what was wrong with the Sooke representation laugh-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, M'Clure, 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 keep. give the information sought.

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

Mr. Duncar rose to muke some remarks mittee, but was called to order. STIMATES.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Supply, Dr. Trimble he should not oppose it, though he thought

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

JUDICIAL. Stipendiary Magistrate, #2250. Mr. De Cosmos moved that the Stipendiary Magistrate of Victoria be abolished, and that wisest course on the part of this House would the motion with a compromise in the salary

police and gaols under the Corporation, but sides the Corporation had no funds to pay a in the mean time, as the present official filled the office very well, he would support the motion if the present salary was continued mr. Cochrane said it might suit hop, memwould be passed at once. It was a recegaised evil to underpay those who had the administration of justice (hear, hear).

Mr. McClure introduced a rider that the

salary shall be retained until a new Corporation bill be passed.

Dr. Helmoken was opposed to the whole 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 own affairs. 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 mu- her magistrate as she possessed a Chief Jusby the hon. Speaker would lead one to the but to favor retrenchment he would support belief that the people of Vancouver Island the motion. (Hear, hear.)
were a very lawless set and unfit to discharge Dr. Helmcken had a passage of arms with the duties of citizens, one of which required and as fit to carry out all the responsibilities divide offices. 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 depredation, and that he required to be carefully watched. Why, he saw populous com-munities in other British colonies, in which to the preservation of peace. If the honble. Speaker, who was an admirer of English precedent, wanted one for an elective magistrate, here was the Lord Mayor of London. | Pubic opinion in this matter should be also condered, 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

Dr. Helmcken perfectly agreed with the ous moral and everything else. The hon. gentleman had spoken of a convict town in centive had appointed two persons to office there was not a policeman. He would undertake to say there was a city government of some kind.

Mr. McClure-Yes; municipal. 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 specia! Act for him, but his was not the Magistrate's Court.

Mr. DeCosmos-Yes. Mr. Dennes-No.

Dr. Helmcken 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 bands of the Corporation, and said the history of that petition was well known.

Mr. DeCosmos-What was it? Dr. Helmcken - Does the bon, gentleman remember the time when we were called traitors?

Mr. DeCosmes—You, you mean (laughter). Dr. Helmeken—Well, I 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. Helmeken, before concluding, alluded to the gentleman who fills the office of Stipendiary Magistrate in high terms of praise, n which the House concurred, and said he did not think \$1500 was sufficient for a gentleman holding the position with a family to

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 prece dent should not be followed in this case, leaving respecting the private doings of the Com- it to the Corporation to vote a salary to the magistrate out of the municipal funds. So lar as the pay was concerned, if it was moved that the salary be \$1700 instead of \$1500,

> the latter sum ought to suffice. Mr. M'Clure merely rose to set the hon Speaker right with regard to the petition. I'ne 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 po ular love for the Executive to apply for dispossessing it of one of its principal offices. (Laughter.)

placing the police department under the con-trol of the city [hear, hear] and would favor

iked.

Mr. Duncan was in favor of placing the man of sound practical knowledge, and be-He (Mr. DeCosmos) said by this scheme the

Mr. Cochrane said it might suit hon. mem mitil an Act be passed handing the depart- bers if he moved that the stipendiary magmene over to the city, and he hoped the Act istrate 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

Mr. McClure istroduced a rider that the Corporation with any such provision; they office as it at present stands subject to the 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 cheme, and thought that instead of being a to adjudicate out of his own district, in fact most of the cases came from outlying dis-

> should well be borne by the country.
>
> On a division the vote stood for payment of \$1750-Ayes-DeCosmos, Duncan, Dickson, Cuningham, M'Clure, Powell--6. Noes-Ash, Helmcken, Cochrane, Dennes,

tricts, and he thought it was an expense that

Carswell-5. The vote was then taken for Mr. De Cosmos' motion with the same result. Clerk to Magistrate, \$1000. This item

ras made subject to the previous resolution. Stipendiary magistrate, Nanaimo, \$1700. Mr. M'Clure moved that the office of strpendiary 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

Mr. DeCosmos said he was in favor 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 nicipal control. The ideas brought forward tice and a Mayor; Nanaimo had neither,

Mr. DeCosmos relative to the harbor master, every man to be a special constable. Now, the former maintaing that it was creating an so far as his [Mr. McClure's] experience went office which was not the prerogative of the he would say that the population of the House, the latter asserting that the House colony was as intelligent, as law-abiding, had the power to unite and consequently to

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 the basis of society was little better than in their districts. (Hear, hear.) He found convictism, 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, 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, \$1,757 50. Mr. DeCosmos said he would propose scheme to reduce this department whereby a saving could be made of \$8 000.

Mr. M'Clure thought the Committee hon. gentleman that the people of Victoria should take the most speedy means of cutwere the most intelligent, honorable, virtu- ting down these expenses; they had done so to some extent last session, but the Exa colony of some 20,006 inhabitants, where contrary to the expressed will of the House; the House should see that the monies voted were properly expended; this office was costing the colony double the sum voted by the House; he considered the privileges Dr. Helmeken proceeded to say that the of the Assembly had been ignored by the Government (hear, hear.) Dr. Helmcken 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. De Cosmos 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. M'Clure 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. Helmcken 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, he thought, vote a certain sum, \$6000, and leave the whole matter in the hands of the Executive.

Mr. DeCosmos, thought otherwise and moved: That the police department be

Dr. Powell had always been in favor of placing the police department under the control of the city [hear, hear] and would favor the number and salaries of paid efficies:—

Inspector of Police......\$1200 1 Sergeant, \$75 per month,...... 900 5 Constables, \$2 per diem, 3650 Petty Expenses

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 offis cer, \$250, struck out; armorer, \$150, struck out; petty expenses, \$200, struck out. Total amount, \$5750, carried.

..... GAODS. Gaoler-\$1000 carried.

Superintendent of Convicts \$800. Dr. Helmeken 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 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 educed to \$250.

Dr. Helmcken said the sum was not now too high, as the cost of drugs was considers able, and a great many of the prisoners were diseased. In fact some found their way there for the purpose of being cared.

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. Helmcken 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 lndian 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. Helmcken thought the sum too high

and moved that it be \$750. Mr. M'Clure 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 so important a position 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

Dr. Helmcken withdrew his motion to reduce, and the item was carried without opposition.

Assistant Teacher, \$720. Dr. Dickson moved that the sum be in-creased to \$1,000.

Dr. Helmcken said the House had no power to increase the salary : the Executive lone could do that. Dr. Dickson contended that the House had

the power, and he was anxious to test that 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

Tuesday, Jan. 16th, 1866. House met at 3:20, p. m.

The Speaker in the chair. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Mo-Clure, Dennes, Cunningham, Duncan, and

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 col-onies 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 con-

stitutional right to initiate and alter money grants, without any recommendation from the Executive of the Colony."

Dr. Helmcken 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. Helmcken wanted to know what the placed under the control of the Corporation | mover of the resolution meant by initiation of the City of Victoria, to be paid out of the of money bills. Had this House not always

had and exercised the right? If i serted, that the House had the increase any amount of salary in the Government, he would then with the proposer of that doctrine. House was not willing to adopt an introduced by the Government, the mode was to reject it in toto, but n to add to it; or, at any rate, he we sum, of money named by the Gove a salary could not be increased by They might have the right to reduce not to increase it. The House had lege of recommending measures to ernment, but the rule was not to

items of supply.

Mr. DeCosmos could not agree hon. Speaker in regard to the practice in other colonies, before responsible government, was money grants. New Brunswick he and the despatches from the Color in regard to Vancouver Island, whi DeCosmos) quoted. clearly establingth of the House to initiate more until such time as the Legislatur colony might surrender the right t ernor by special enactment. He (I admitted that under such a syste lock might occur, and responsible ment was the only remedy.

Dr. Helmcken said supplies did under the general head of money bi

intended by the authorities quo House could introduce and pass m but could not introduce or origi grants as was embraced in what is Estimates, and quoted from May his views.

Mr. DeCosmos thought no in accrue by the House adopting th

ion, for if the Government did no measures of the House, they were pelled to sanction them. Dr. Helmcken feared it might had system; there would be conn managing to get grants passed, ar into office; and it would be, "you

and I'll tokle you." Mr. M'Clure repelled the insi the hon. speaker, the honesty of should not be impeached in such a he, (Mr. M'Clure) said this House what the House of Commons coul each member here can introduce a t there they had a Ministry in the I that Ministry was the working p.
if they did not introduce and carry
sures as the majority approved of soon be removed; here, in the ab Ministry, the members generally the work, but if the House coul down, and could not amalgamate if it considered it necessary for being of the colony, the labors of would be lost. The authority, how very clear on the point,-the Hou

Dr. Dickson thought the hon. S a peculiar faculty of applying sait his views; he (Dr. Dickson) important that the House should power to regulate the salaries of order that no favoritism should be the paying of one officer, and un another who might be worthy and better pay.

The motion was put and car

Helmcken dissenting.

HAREWOOD RAILWAY: Mr. Cunningham presented a pel the Vancouver Coal Mining Comp ing that the bill to extend the tin completion of the Harewood Rail pass, and set forth that the Harey pany had encroached on the lan Vancouver Coal Mining Company.

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

Mr. DeCosmos would not take of the petition; he thought the ob was to injure the Harewood Compa retard the development of the r the colony; he looked upon this o the encroachment upon the land quibble; there was a general and a tional right in regard to access to ar across lands; he, (Mr. DeCosmos doubt but the Vancouver Company pecuniarily affected; if the Harew pany should come into operation t be an immediate reduction of \$1 on coal, and it would probably de value of land in Nanaimo, as a would spring up at Departure manager of the Vancouver Com-waived his objections to the enor and he (Mr. DeCosmos) thought i

raise objections now. accrue to the Vancouver Coal C this bill passed. They had expen-arge amount of money in deve resources of the colony, and on protected in their just rights. He House would not act hastily in the xand that the petition would be re committee to enquire into all the fa to the case, and, as a mere matter he (Mr. Cunningham) thought t ought to be so referred.

Mr. Duncan said important ne

were going on in England regar indication that the enterprise wou be retarded in any way, much injube sustained by those who had faith invested their money in the Company.
Mr. Carswell said that in a men

point of view the Harewood Com entitled to have this bill passed They had expended a large sum of Tthe development of the resource country, and they now asked for an of time to complete their appara (Mr. Carswell) would not enterta tition, but would proceed at once t

Mr. M'Clure said the matter reso into this -- an arrangement had bee into whereby the Harewood Com been induced to invest a large money, and now one of the partie arrangement were trying to de agreement. He thought the oppose fish and unjust, and would at once to pass the bill.

The motion to refer the petition cial committee was lost, Dr. Heln Mr. Cunningham voting in the affir The bill was then passed, Mr. Cur voting against it.

Police......\$1200 \$75 per month, 900 \$2 per diem,.... 3650

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EDUCATION.

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Tuesday, Jan. 16th, 1866. t 3:20, p. m.

in the chair. sent-Messrs. DeCosmos, Mc-Cunningham, Duncan, and

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MONEY GRANTS.

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n wanted to know what the resolution meant by initiation Had this House not always 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.

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 Gov-ernment, 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 govern-

ment 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 resolu-ion, for if the Government did not like the measures of the House, they were not com-

pelled to sanction them.
Dr. Helmcken feared it might lead to 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 tokle you."

Mr. M'Clure repelled the insinuations of the hon. speaker, the honesty of the House should not be impeached in such a manner; he, (Mr. M'Clure) said this House could do what the House of Commons could not do: each member here can introduce a taxing bill; there they had a Ministry in the House, and that Ministry was the working party; and if they did not introduce and carry such mea-sures 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 cut down, and could not amalgamate the offices if it considered it necessary for the wellbeing of the colony, the labors of the session would be lost. The authority, however, was very clear on the point,-the House had the

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.

HAREWOOD RAILWAY:

Mr. Cunningham presented a petition from the Vancouver Coal Mining Company pray-ing that the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Harewood Railway do not pass, and set forth that the Harewood Company had encroached on the lands of the Vancouver Coal Mining Company.

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

Mr. DeCosmos would not take any notice of the petition; he thought the object sought was to injure the Harewood Company and to retard the development of the resources of the colony; he looked upon this question of the encroachment upon the land as a mere quibble; there was a general and a constitu-tional right in regard to access to and passage across lands; he, (Mr. DeCosmos) had no doubt but the Vancouver Company would be pecuniarily affected; if the Harewood Company should come into operation there would be an immediate reduction of \$10 per ton on coal, and it would probably decrease the value of land in Nanaimo, as a new town would spring up at Departure Bay; the manager of the Vancouver Company once waived his objections to the encroachment, and he (Mr. DeCosmos) thought it unfair to

much me (Mr. Decosmos) thought it anial to raise objections now.

Mr. Cunningham said a great injury would accrue to the Vancouver Coal Company if this bill passed. They had expended a very arge amount of money in developing the resources of the colony, and ought to be protected in their just rights. He hoped the House would not not habitly in the matter House would not act hastily in the matter. Zand that the petition would be referred to a committee to enquire into all the facts relative to the case, and, as a mere matter of courtesy,

he (Mr. Cunningham) thought the petition bught to be so referred.

Mr. Duncan said important negotiations were going on in England regarding the Harewood Company, and if there was any indication that the enterprise would stop, or be retarded in any way, much injury would be sustained by those who had in good faith invested their money in the Harewood

Company.

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

Mr. M'Clure said the matter resolved itself 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 to that arrangement were trying to destroy the agreement. He thought the opposition selfish and unjust, and would at once proceed

to pass the bill. The motion to refer the petition to a special committee was lost, Dr. Helmeken and Mr. Cunningham voting in the affirmative. The bill was then passed, Mr. Cunningham

This bill was passed with the following regard to the schools was that the boys should additions moved by Mr. M'Clure: Provided be in the District School and the girls in the that at the first general election the qualificacity. Small boys could attend the girls tion of voters for members of the Assembly school. tion of voters for members of the Assembly for the districts of Cowichan and Comox shall Dr. Powell said the building in the District

The Committee rose and reported progress.
House adjourned to meet on Wednesday,

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17. House met at 1.20 p.m.

The Speaker in the chair. Members present: Messrs. De Cosmos, 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. Clio 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

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 to do with individuals, it had only to deal 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. DeCosmes 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

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

Dr. Helmcken said there was no such officer as Governor of the Gaol named in the

Estimates. Mr. DeCosmos-We will make one. were sufficiently arduous already.

Mr. DeCosmos said the gaol was badly managed. Many prisoners had escaped, He they would be willing to economise and go 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 re sponsible for prisoners without holding the

keys of the gaol. Mr. Dennes supported the motion, as the resent 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

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. Helmeken 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

He would prefer leaving the matter in the hands of the Board of Education.

Mr. M'Clure perfectly agreed with the senior member for Metchosin (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 ne 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 \$1000 was carried.
Ayes—DeCosmos, Dickson, Powell, Cunningham, M'Clure, Carswell—6.
Noes—Helmcken, Ash, Dennes, Duncan

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

Dr. Helmcken opposed the motion. He thought there was a disposition to prefer persons in this matter. Mr. DeCosmos said the House had nothing

with the sums. Mr. M'Clure would protest against these personal allusions. The daty 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 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, M'Clure, Carswell Dickson and Cunningham.

Teacher at Craigflower, \$1000. Carried.

Teacher at Nanaimo, \$1000. Carried.

Female Teacher at Nanaimo, \$600. Car-

Teacher at Esquimalt, \$500. Carried Teacher at Cedar Hill, \$500. Mr. Duncan moved that the salary be

Carried.

Teacher at Saanich, \$500: carried. Teacher at Lake, \$500; carried. Teacher at Cowichan, \$500; carried. Mr. Dennes moved that \$575 be appropri-

ated 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 Mr. Carswell said he did not know exactly, Cowichan and Comox was read a third 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 Metchosin

VOLUNTEERS Drill Instruction, \$1000.

Dr. Helmcken thought the drill instructor should drill the scholars as well as the volun-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 tor 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 instruc-Dr. Ash thought the duties of the Sheriff tions from the Home Government regarding volunteers, or they would not suppose they Mr. DeCosmos wished the honorable mover could be called upon for any such service. to explain if he meant the Governor and Volunteers could only be called out in case Gaoler to be one and the same person. of an invasion. So far as the amount pro-Mr. Duncan said he wished merely to make posed was concerned, he thought it ample. the Sheriff responsible for the escape of the The volunteer force was made up of men who had as much interest in retrenchment as any members in the House, and he felt certain according to the times (hear, hear.) Motion for \$750 lost.

Ayes-Messrs. DeCosmos, Dickson, Mc-Clure 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 : earried.

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. \$250 : carried.

Furniture, \$200; struck out. nedezoO to rais betah

Fuel and Light, \$1000. Mr. DeCosmos moved \$300; carried. Printing Acts of Legislature, \$3000.

Mr. Duncan moved that the sum be \$1000.

Mr. M'Clure thought the Government should put all these contingent expenses out at public contract, and hoped the House by 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. M'Clore that: one good school than two bad ones.

The first election created by this Act shall take place at the first general election of meeting on education last year; he thought the reserve the proper place, but the parents of the children seemed to think it too far.

Be would not accommodate the schools.

Dr. Helmcken considered the school in and by would pass a resolution to this effect (bear, 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.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the Clerk of Works be Secretary to the Court of Revision for real estate and trades' licenses. Dr. Helmeken-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 Jacobs' Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps hon. Speaker inform them, instead of trying for Colts', Deane's, Tranter's, Adams',

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 io it.

Mr. M'Clure 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-strack

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 Vic-toria and Nanaimo Harbors, painting, &c., Mr. DeCosmos moved that the sum be

\$400-carried by casting vote of the Chair-Occasional Boatman at Nanaimo, \$250struck 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 Na-

A motion to report progress was carried. House adjourned to meet on Friday the 19th at 1 o'clock, p.m.

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T. MORSON AND SON: Mr. DeCosmos moved that the sum be 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, London, * * Orders (payable in London), are most carefully hipped. was so impatient of vexations later

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The Weekly British Colonies. The state of these colonies.

Tuesday, January 23, 1866

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. Salt Spring Island got \$575; Metchosin \$500; and Sooke \$500. Of course it will rest with the Board of Education to see that such sums are really demanded by the requirements of these districts. The Committee were not long in putting into operation the resolution asserting to thank them for calling upon him to take the right on the part of the Assembly to ini- the chair, although he did not feel himself tiate money grants. The resolution passed so competent to fill the position as some the House with only one dissentient, Dr. gentlemen then present, and who had re-Helmcken, and the Committee of Supply proceeded to carry it into immediate operation, by creating as well as cutting be wished to be guided by the feeling of the down. The creations, however, to the credit of the Assembly be it said, have all been

Department.	Gov. Estimate.	Amount Voted.	Amou
Education	.\$10440	\$12220	Duri
Volunteers		1250	2
Pensions		2425	
Leg. Assembly:		2420	••
Extra assist'ce.	500 E	10 STATE OF	5
Printing		500	5
Witnesses	100		1
Col. Secretary:	ZZER	45100 251	OW 1
Stationery	1000	250	7
Furniture	200	200	2
Fuel & Light	1000	300	
Printing	3000	1000	200
Assessor	1500	1060	150
Acting Sur. Genl,	T E	Control Service	190
diff. salary	725		70
Harbor contin-			72
gencies:	estati est		
Repair's Buoys	1000	400	60
Boatman, Na-	ino minin	400	
naimo	250	real news	25
Assist.Collect'n	500	perits nation has	50
Explorations	2500	ed organisation	2500
of the experience of the exper		419684	
Total \$	27,640	\$18,345	\$11,07
Deduct increase on	Education	n	1,780
TAG ABOUT THE STATE OF	et man a o ce	arroa rioda	1,700
			40 000

amount reduced yesterday was \$9,295. If days, we shall have so far a total saving on the smallness of the population, and he really is satisfactory, and we hope the members will is satisfactory, and we hope the members will raised. If he was wrong in what he was carry the same spirit of economising through- stating he should feel obliged by any person out the remaining items. The contingencies correcting him. One remedy pointed and expenses exclusive of establishment de- was that of the union of Vancouver Island mand even a more rigid treatment than that which has been bestowed on the salaries. early a date as possible, because it seemed absurd to him that two such colonies should Upwards of fifty thousand dollars are set down for the expenses of the various departs that the Governments of both colonies could be well covered on by one government and his ments, exclusive of establishments, and the be well carried on by one governor and bis House has really no more knowledge of the to the North-West territories, it must first actual requirements than the Rajah of Sar- proceed to New Westminster, 27 miles from awak. This is, as we have previously shown, the mouth of Fraser River, for a clearance, the great financial evil of the country. We and that impediment to commerce had been the great financial evil of the country. We already clearly set forth in a memorial transmay cut down salary after salary; but if the mitted to the Secretary of State for the Executive has such an extensive source as Colonies by the Victoria Chamber of Comthese contingencies to fall back upon, not an merce. It was very similar to a ship wishing official may be removed. The only proper way to have the public work done at the least expense to the country is, as was stated yester- contend against, and in the winter the Fraday in the House, to have it put out for the ser River was frequently obstructed by ice, year at public contract. This should be done before the estimates are sent down to the House. In no other way can the manner. the House. In no other way can the members done with a hostile intent towards Victoria, vote intelligently on the items that are but its effects were undoubtedly hostile. brought before them. As things at present stand, the Assembly has to run the risk of crippling some of the departments, rather than vote sums that may possibly be, as they For instance, import duties were formerly have previously been, misapplied. It is just as easy to do the right thing as the wrong thing—instead agent to have all the market. At present the duty was calculated upon the market value at the last thing—just as easy to have all the wants of port of shipment. The effect was that if a the Government for the year laid before the vessel, in order to avoid the dangerous bar Lower House-not in the figures of Executive and tedious navigation of Fraser River, fancy, but at the lowest possible cost that public competition can make them. It is not steamers for conveyance to New Westminalone as a guide to the House and satis-action to the public that we would Victoria value—the object being to force urge such a course, but as a means of to avoid Victoria. That he looked upon as reducing the public expenditure. For a hostile act, and undoubtedly a short sighted it can easily be perceived that if things are given out in their entirety at public contract for the year, the work, or articles, as the case may be will be supplied infinitely cheap. case may be, will be supplied infinitely cheaper than they are now when things are given portion at victoria, from whence to draw, as required, the products of the word. For more detailed information he would refer the out spasmodically. We want a system that meeting to the memorandum of the Victoria will tell the public and the Assembly at the Chamber of Commerce, already alluded to.

They were assembled to advocate the intercommencement of each year what the expenses of each department will come to, but making the above statements he had no other this can never be done until everything that feeling but to explain the circumstances as can be put out at public competition is obtained by tender at the lowest possible cost. | first brought the colony into notice, and now

A PITHY DIALOGUE-Richardson, correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Califor colony, the whole would fall to the ground. nia, alludes to the new words and phrases in It was said that British Columbia was in a use in the "far west," and by way of illus- falling off in revenue. He understood, nevertration becomes responsible for the following theless, that the miners were very disconstory: There is a story of a burglar who at tento and rapidly diminishing in numbers. midnight climbed up to a chamber window Far and cautiously opened it. The occupant, programmer gloomy. The revenue showed no chancing to be awake, crept softly to the window, and just as the robber's face appeared, being worked, although few in number, were rich, and in the hands of capitalists. Still. pressed against it the cold, smooth muzzle of a revolver, with the injunction, 'You git!' the true interests of the colony were suffering, in the diminution of the population and the abandonment of farms. No class of people 'You bet!' replied the housebreaker, dropping to the ground and running for his life.

—Am. Paper.

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. Mr. A.G. Dallas was unanimously called upon to preside.

meeting, and particularly of those gentlemen whom he had alluded to as having just come from the colony. He would, therefore, leave made in the department of education. The it to them to express their opinions as to total estimate sent down for the educational what should be the best means of proceeding establishment was \$10,440, and the amount in order to mitigate the present depressed veted was \$12,220, making an increase of and British Columbia. He wished to state \$1780. The work done we give, as previously, that he appeared in that room in the position of a private individual, and not as the representative of the Hudson Bay Company. At the same time their interests were identical with those of the colonists, both as landowners and merchants. The commercial and landed interests of Vancouver Island were, as they all knew, at a very low ebb, and the population was gradually dwindling away in consequence. Land was unsaleable and professional and business men were without occupation-(hear). That state of things had arisen from a variety of causessome of them unavoidable. In consequence of the decrease of the population, and the expenses attached to the carrying on of the Government of the colony, the weight of taxation pressed very heavily on the shoulders of the few inhabitants, and taxation had reached such an amount as to be almost un. bearable. He held in his hand the Canadian News of November 16, containing an extract from the BRITISH COLONIST, a Victoria paper, which represented the taxation of British Columbia as five times the amount of that of the Australian colonies, while that of Vancouver was 300 per cent above the same—the amount being 75 dollars per head. In other colonies it ranged from 30 dollars to as low as 2.12 dollars in Prince Edward's Island. The white population of Vancouver Island was not more than six to seven thou-\$9,295 sand, while the estimates for the current By the above it will be seen that the total year amounted to £95,000, and of that amount £65,000 were voted by the House of amount reduced yesterday was \$9,295. If Assembly. He was surprised to see that the we add this to the reduction of the previous Assembly had voted such a sum, considering the Government estimates of \$43,012. This believed that it was even a question as to whether that amount of taxation could be and the colonies of British Columbia at as staff. If a vessel wished to go from Victoria of Vancouver Island, and besides that there the two colonies, because the cause of grie-

sustained it. If the mining interest became

discontented with the government of the

was so impatient of vexatious interference as

vere being abandoned, and future

s gloomy. The revenue showed no

the miners; but, on the other hand, there that a considerable number in the colonies it promises to be greater at the end of the 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 evey possible immunity. Equal laws for both colonies was another measure imperatively selled for and which could has be in the 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 meet with their support. He then moved:

"That the interest of the Colonies of Britalian Colorable number in the colonies evey possible immunity. Equal laws lot both colonies was another measure imperatively called for, and which could best be ish Columbia and Vancouver Island will be best consulted by a Union, based upon such best consulted by a Union, based upon such point necessary for him to touch upon, and he would, therefore, leave it to the meeting to say what steps enght to be adopted under the present untoward circumstances. His opinion was that the union of the colonies would be a measure of the greatest public importance, not only in an economical and advantageous point of view for both, but

The Chairman, in opening up the proceedings of the meeting, said that he begged continue to be a free port or otherwise, that, sential. Four months ago he was at the along with the form of government, and other mines at Cariboo, but the population had conmatters of detail consequent upon union would afford after subject for calm deliberation and adjustment by representatives from both colonies. In the meantime, he invited stating that throughout the mining population a free discussion of the subject by the meetaling, whose views he felt anxious to forward sound, practical government, in the most by every means in his power.

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. He could most decidedly tell them, as he had but recently returned from the colony, that the chairman had given them the worst possible view of the matter. But all colonies and countries, whether large or small, were subject to reverses at times.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding those draw-backs, they march forward. Had not even the City of London felt reverses? (Hear.) But the city had survived them. We may picture the British colonies as in the same position, but still they were on the onward march. He would try to remove from their minds any idea that the colonies were utterly ruined. On the contrary, the resources of the colonies were substantial, and would show themselves hereafter-(hear). All they wanted was proper economical government, and capital for the purpose of employing labor and developing their resour-The passing of the resolution which he held in his hands would be the means of benefiting the colonies. The interests of ing a union constituted. For some time past

the colonies would be best consulted by havthe colonies had been separated, but formerly, he might say, they were united, but each colony had its fiscal arrangements, Vancouver was taxed directly and British Celumbia indirectly. Vancouver Island had extensive and valuable coal mines and timber in great quantities. It stood well, geographically speaking, for earrying on the commerce of the North Pacific under its free trade system, He would remind Great Britain of its commercial position, and its vast importance to British interests. To command the commerce of the East had been the great desire of the mercantile world; England has hitherto controlled it, but the American Government had subsidized steamers to go from San Francisco to Japan and China, and consequently the trade of the extreme East will be diverted from its original channel. We have spleadid harbors well supplied with coal at Vancouver Island. After alluding to the statistical affairs of the colony, Mr. Franklin observed that in order to build up commerce Victoria had been maintained as a free port. There were then two distinct grievances at that time. The legislation of British Columbia, he contended, had been present state of affairs, and they were all antagonistic to Vancouver Island. The willing to abide by the decision of the Imtariff was such as to destroy the commerce

injure the other portions of the colonies-(hear). It would be best then to unite the two colonies under one government. It was true that a very large revenue had been callected in British Columbia, but with regard to Vancouver, they had a revenue of £65,000 that year; but it must also be remembered for the past few years that they had been making roads, and the chairman would be astonished to see what roads they had. They had had to bear the burden of making those roads. That might be a reason why, in some as the money had been laid out, they had, nevertheless, something to show for it—
(hear). But the system of collecting the revenue must be curtailed. The road system had, no doubt, gone on very well; but still borne some portion of the burden. He then alluded to the promulgation of a system of steam communication. There were from 30,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, including Inhe felt very desirous of seeing free trade maintained. There might be some difficulty in dealing as regarded the terms; but he did think that if they regarded the agricultural interest of the country-if they regarded Vancouver with reference to mineral wealth, or as to her resources in timber and fisheries - in addition to all that, if they could give a

commercial element to the colonies the result would inevitably be great prosperity. The colonies were placed so near to the neighboring countries that its advantages in that respect were most peculiar. The trade was of a miscellaneous character. He then referred to the system of bonding, stating that commerce was in its infancy; but the system of bonding was a considerable obstruction to He contended that where a tariff existed the luxuries of life should be taxed. But it would be the means of encouraging smuggling, and, the expense then would be considerable in protecting the revenue, and, therefore, it would be better not to interfere with a young commerce. If Victoria could foster commerce for a period of five years, it could afterwards, he should think, do as it the two colonies, in order to restore confi-

terms as shall appear just to the Imperial Government." (Cheers.)

Mr. Burnaby, who had recently arrived from Vancouver's Island, seconded the reson ution, and fully supported everything which had fallen from the chairman with regard to the depressed state of the colony. But he also as a step towards the federation of all diately to be applied in order to restore anythe North American colonies (hear). As thing like prosperity to the colony (hear). The union of the two colonies was most early the question whether Victoria should siderably decreased there to what it was .-After dilating on the wealth of the colonies at some length, Mr. Burnaby concluded by economical shape in which it could be obtained (hear). The Chairman would like the last speaker

to explain the working of the import duty on gold. The duty, as he understood it, was levied on the whole taken out of the earth. It must be borne in mind that the miner goes to a great expense in sinking a shaft, say to the extent of \$5000, before he gets anything in return, and on this outlay as well as on the surplus the duty was levied.

Mr. Burnaby-The export duty on gold is a tax of three per cent. If a man spends \$5600 dollars in sinking a shaft, and realises only \$4000, he pays 3 per cent on the latter amount, or in other words on the amount of

Mr. Cooper understood that the duty was charged on gold when exported and not when

Mr. Burnaby emphatically denied this in

Mr. Goldsmith said they must not forget that the question of union was a difficult one, as there existed conflicting interests, not only at New Westminster but in British Co-

The Chairman said they were there not to advocate one party or the other, but the general interests of the colony. Such was the case as far as he was concerned.

Mr. Beeton had watched the progress made by the colonies, and felt much interested in their welfare. He felt much gratified at the remarks he had heard from those who had recently returned from Vancouver Isa land, and he thought that all would admit that the statements they had heard were of a reassuring character. But may there not have been some little overstrading. He thought that the trade of Victoria would be always fluctuating if mainly dependent on the gold mines. He submitted that by maintaining a free port, and developing the coal, timber and fisheries of the island the end would be unqualified prosperity (hear). As regards coal, the report of shipment of that article for August gives a favorable amount in tonnage, and vessels were still waiting for cargoes. He contended that the colonies suffered from want of labor, and quoted from a letter in support of his opinion. He advocated the principle of a joint stock company

would be well remunerated in return. Mr. Southgate endorsed the views which had been expressed. With regard to union, he considered that as the only remedy in the perial Government.

sending out its capital in order to develop

labor in those colonies, and believed that the

Mr. Waddington thought to some persons were innumerable acts of legislation detri-mental to the colonies. He would not say onies like Vancouver and British Columbia in such a depressed state he thought it was vance arose, not from the colony itself, but rather difficult. First, they wanted capital from the machinations of a clique residing to drive on labor; and, secondly, they wantat New Westminster, who were trying to ed emigration. At present it would be cruel to persuade laborers to go out there before capital was there to employ them. He then alluded to the letters of the Times correspondent with reference to the amount of land available for cultivation, which he denied. the land for the most part being covered with timber spars 200 feet high.

Mr. Fardon remarked that some years ago a gentleman went out to the colony, with an idea of getting a Government situation, But his hopes were not fulfilled; and, being disappointed, on his return to England he measure, their taxation had been heavy. But wrote against the colony. But that was only prejudice.

The chairman believed, with previous speakers, that finer colonies did not exist. Capital and population would soon arrive there if the public were only assured of good he thought that posterity ought to have and economical Government. He then put the resolution to the meeting, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Drake thought, as the resolution had been carried so unanimously, they could not dians, in the colonies, and in uniting them do better than appoint a committee to submit the views of the meeting to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The laws, he contended, should be distinctly the same for Vancouver as well as British Columbia. The reverse was, however, the case, and the two colonies were but as strangers to each other. If there was a difficulty as regarded the fiscal arrangements of the two colonies that was no reason why the laws should not be the same-(hear). He then moved the second resolution :- "That a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial embodying the views of the meeting, and to wait upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with power to add to their numbers, and take such measures for carrying out such views as they shall think fit"-(hear.)

Mr. Southgate seconded the resolution,

which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Alston thought the chairman should be empowered to nominate the committee (hear). He would make one or two remarks colonies than many present. He maintained that they abounded in riches to an incredible liked. But, whatever was done, there could be but one opinion, and that was, that there between capital and labor was required to degree, and in everything else that could should be a settled policy of Government for exist. He recollected reading a short time ago in the Times the yield of the mines at pretty little sum of three hundred thousand dence in the country. And he hoped that Cariboo for three months. It amounted to the meeting, before separating, would sus- \$900,000. If the average yield was given to

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. The price of labor was very high, and he could not get even a man to work in his garden under £5 a month as well as his board. They had tried to get steam communication and failed, but still they must have a better communication with England. If the colonies were united they would show better before the world, but they could not work together satisfactorily in a separate condition. As regarded communication, sailing ships were entirely insufficient for the purpose. did not believe that that depression was with. It had been stated that taxation in Vancous ver was oppressive, because it was of a direct character and touches every person, while with the other portion of the colony it is different. But the Government Gazette shows that it is not so excessive, as the average is \$15 per head per annum. What the taxation was in British Columbia he did not know, perhaps it was at a higher rate. He then adverted to the probability of the China and Indian trade being diverted by the Ame. ricans by the medium of the North Pacific and then glanced at the difficulties mentioned with reference to the clearance of land which he did not consider more difficult than in other parts, and concluded by stating that the cli-mate was most healthy and beautiful, contending that if the Government would only foster the colonies, which were hardly able to run alone, they would soon present a more

favorable appearance. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. McFie then addressed the meeting at some length, observing, without imputing any blame to the Times correspon-dent, the readers of whose letters had made them even more brilliant than the writer intended them, it was impossible to grapple with all the points in a moment. The Times correspondent meant well (hear). But persons came out on their own responsibility totally unfit for the colony, were disappointed and became prejudiced. He then compared the early days of Australia, and spoke of her struggles, which he contended were more than Vancouver and British Columbia; and, after alluding to the mercantile interests of the colony, its fiscal restrictions, dilated on the tariff, which he thought was at a high rate, and glanced at the administration of duty on goods which he condemned, and concluded his remarks by eulogising the climate as everything that could be desired.

After some further remarks from the Chairman, Mr. Waddington, Mr. Franklin and Mr. Goldsmith,

The Chairman then moved that the following gentlemen be appointed to act on the committee, with power to add to their num-

Mr. Dallas, Mr. Franklin (House of Assembly), Hon. H. D. Lascelles, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Burnaby, Mr. Alston, Mr. Irwin, Captain Nicol, Mr. McKean, Mr. J. J. Southgate (House of Assembly), Mr. Beeton, 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.

JAMAICA.

Advices to the 6th December have peen 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 Kingston journals all support the policy of the administration, and speak in complimentary terms of Governor Eyre for the effective manner in which he had suppressed the late outbreak.

The Maroons who had assisted in killing a large number of negros, at Morant Bay, met with a public reception on their return to Kingston. Their Colonel, A. G. Fyfe, in a lengthy adress, called their attention to a similar outbreak which took place in India some years ago, and informed them that the same 'heroes' who had blown the rebels from the mouths of cannon in India, penned them into their very forts and slaughtered them like sheep were on hand in Jamiaca, ready to re-

enact the same scenes if necessary. 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. Another bill provides against unauthorized drilling, and administering a maximum punishment of seven years' pensi servitude to any one who shall drill himself or drill others in the use of arms without authority from the Governor.

The most important is a bill introduced by the government, suspending the present constitution, abolishing the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, and providing for the future government of the island by a Legislative Chamber, to be composed solely of nominees of the crown.

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 theatribecause he took a more sanguine view of the cal company is about to be withdrawn and the theatre closed. We believe Mr. Ward purposes visiting the Dalles.

ARE WE TAXED ?-Oregon is taxed, under the Internal Revenue Law, for 1864-65, the dollars. Of course, we don't feel the taxes. tain this view. He received a letter this morning, dated 31st of October, 1865, stating months. It all the mines yield in proportion revenue.—Dem. Review.

Che Weekly British Ca

Tuesday, January 23, 186 GOVERNOR KENNEDY ANI SSEMBLY.

It is not a very pleasant thing to be perpetually reading homilies to the E of Vancouver Island. We would rather be its eulogiser than its censo public interests demand that the G and his acts should be subjected to t careful scrutiny, and that His Ex should be told in unmistakable la when he departs from the well-defined of a governor's power and a governor It is justice not only to the public bu Governor himself; for more than or the blunders or misdeeds of rulers a to the absence of honest censorship or st forward advice. Insidious counsel and wile deference to the opinions of those in have oftentimes led to a ruler's destre The misfortune is that many men wh vated to position lose their balance, a into the dangerous vanity of fancying have nothing to learn-of believing the know everything, and that their action above human criticism. We hope Go Kennedy will not prove a ruler o

description, but will weigh advice we matter from what quarter it may eman On Friday last certain despatches in tion to the postal bill which was throw by the Lower House last session were by the Speaker in the Assembly. Thes patches consisted of letters from the Co Office in London to the Postmaster Gen department, and replies to communica from Governor Kennedy. Strange to although we have Mr. Cardwell's rep His Excellency, and letters from the I master General's department to Mr. Card the source of all the correspondencedespatch of the Governor-is wanting. I to keep so important a document as this of the Speaker's hands is a breach of f if not indeed of courtesy, with the House Assembly, and the more so as we percent certain allusions made, in the letter the Postmaster General's department, flecting on the character of the Lo House: After approving of the bill wi was thrown out by the Assembly, the P master General says: "As it [the bill] rejected, and as the Governor states he had reason to expect that the Assembly will t steps to remedy the evil, His Lordship d not see that he can offer any suggesti which will be of service to the Governor his emergency." Now we would ask Excellency calmly on what ground did make so sweeping an assertion as to say had no reason to expect the House to to steps to remedy the evils of our pres postal system. All he could have said to was that he had forwarded a cumbrous to the House and it was summarily reject But did that imply the fact that the sembly would take no steps to remedy existing evils? Surely no man of ordin reasoning powers, and not carried away personal antipathy, could put such a co struction on the circumstance? The imp dence of the declaration, when we think the Governor's position, is as much to condemned as the feelings which prompt it. What makes the statement in despatch even more unwarrantable is fact that after His Excellency has declar his opinion in such strong terms against Assembly taking any steps to remedy postal evils, he is at this present momhaving a postal measure hurried through Council in order to bring it again under t attention of the Assembly.

If the above style of official composition h only been indulged in for the first time might make some allowance: but in a de patch forwarded some months previously Mr. Cardwell in connection with the Crolands, His Excellency takes the opportun of informing the Secretary for the Colon that he had no official in the Assembly represent the real interests of the count thereby implying that the House collective or individually did not represent the peop or promote the welfare of the inhabitan Considering that most of the measures whi the public interest demanded passed t Assembly, but were thrown out by his E cellency's official Council, the lamentations Governor Kennedy at having no officials the House must be taken rather ironical Independent, however, of the questiwhether these declarations of His Excellen could be borne out by facts, there is, in the general tenor, a degree of discourtesy towar the House which we are only astonished h not ere this met with a signal rebuke fro the Colonial Office. We here only speak the scraps of despatches which have acc dentally as it were come to light-what m be the nature of the official communication which are so studiously kept out of the House of Assembly it would be difficult say, but the presumption is that they as much worse than those which are allowed meet the public eyes.

Now there is something exceedingly im prudent, to put the mildest construction upo it, in all this. No Governor can afford t disparage, either publicly or privately, th representatives of the people, and no sma

be greater at the end of the body who knows anything of also that the gains made in re by a few mines only and that the necessity of capital to de-The price of labor was very arden under £5 a month as well

e could not get even a man They had tried to get steam a and failed, but still they must communication with England. s were united they would show he world, but they could not satisfactorily in a separate congarded communication, sailing rely insufficient for the purpose. tated that taxation in Vancous ssive, because it was of a direct touches every person, while portion of the colony it is difhe Government Gazette shows o excessive, as the average is per annum. What the taxa-British Columbia he did not it was at a higher rate. He the probability of the China being diverted by the Ames edium of the North Pacific ed at the difficulties mentioned to the clearance of land which ider more difficult than in other bluded by stating that the cli-t healthy and beautiful, conthe Government would only nies, which were hardly able ey would soon present a more

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AMAICA.

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PORTLAND-We fear that met with no better enrtland than he did here. ounces that his theatrit to be withdrawn and We believe Mr. Ward Dalles.

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The Weekly British

Tuesday, January 23, 1866.

GOVERNOR KENNEDY AND THE SSEMBLY.

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 eulogiser 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. It is justice not only to the public but to the Governor himself; for more than one-half the blunders or misdeeds of rulers are due to the absence of honest censorship or straightforward advice. Insidious counsel and a servile deference to the opinions of those in power have oftentimes led to a ruler's destruction. The misfortune is that many men when elevated to position lose their balance, and fall into the dangerous vanity of fancying they have nothing to learn-of believing that they know everything, and that their actions are above human criticism. We hope Governor Kennedy will not prove a ruler of this description, but will weigh advice well, no matter from what quarter it may emanate.

On Friday last certain despatches in rela-

tion to the postal bill which was thrown out

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 made arrangements to proceed to the Sandhad no reason to expect the House to take wich Islands. Due notice of her appearance steps to remedy the evils of our present here will be given through our columns. The postal system. All he could have said truly Dramatic Chronicle, in commenting on one of was that he had forwarded a cumbrous bill to the House and it was summarily rejected. fore the close of the season of opera, thus But did that imply the fact that the As- speaks of her in flattering though not very sembly would take no steps to remedy the elegant language :- "Madame Anna Bishop, existing evils? Surely no man of ordinary reasoning powers, and not carried away by personal antipathy, could put such a con- that this talented artiste does not seriously dence of the declaration, when we think of out letting the lovers of music once more the Governor's position, is as much to be Madame Anna Bishop may take a trip to condemned as the feelings which prompted Victoria, V.I.; if so, we shall again see and it. What makes the statement in the hear her here. California cries to Madame despatch even more unwarrantable is the Anna Bishop, who knew her when she was fact that after His Excellency has declared his opinion in such strong terms against the grown-up young lady who has quite come out 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.

only been indulged in for the first time we of the metropolis. After his fight with the patch forwarded some months previously to him by some gentlemen who admired his of informing the Secretary for the Colonies American circus. This speculation is said represent the real interests of the country, sides involved a roving life, and led Tom thereby implying that the House collectively undermined his constitution. He gave it up or individually did not represent the people and came to London, but his health was gone or promote the welfare of the inhabitants, beyond restoration and he sank into the Assembly, but were thrown out by his Ex- Dead March in Saul, and foremost among cellency's official Council, the lamentations of the mourning equipages was a mail phaeton, the sole occupant of which, as chief mourner, the House must be taken rather ironically. was a very large brown dog, having black crape twined about his collar, and forming, I is to receive \$30,000 in gold if he blows Independent, however, of the question am told, the most respectable looking figure whether these declarations of His Excellency in the cortege. Surrounding and following could be borne out by facts, there is, in their the calvacade was a dense mass of "roughs, general tenor, a degree of discourtesy towards sembles to witness an execution or the outer the House which we are only astonished has circles of spectators at a prize fight. There not ere this met with a signal rebuke from was a strong force of police at the gates of the Colonial Office. We here only speak of the scraps of despatches which have accidentally as it were come to light—what may dentally as it were come to light—what may in, and profaned the scene of the grave by be the nature of the official communications riotous conduct and foul language. Such a which are so studiously kept out of the disgraceful scene was probably never enacted House of Assembly it would be difficult to in a cemetery before. - Cor. Bulletin. say, but the presumption is that they are much worse than those which are allowed to meet the public eyes.

prudent, to put the mildest construction upon it, in all this. No Governor can afford to disparage either activities and the state occurred near that city by which 800 out of 2000 head of cattle which were being driven to town, and had

WEEKLY Columnia 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 ramor be correct, His Excellency not only fancied 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 by the Lower House last session were read 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 them-

selves their capacity and inclination. MADAME ANNA BISHEP (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 the last appearances of Madame Bishop bestruction on the circumstance? The impru- intend to bid a final adieu to California withnothing but a dirty, untidy little girl making mud-pies-now she returns and finds her a - 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 ceme-If the above style of official composition had tery at Highgate, a pleasant northern suburb might make some allowance: but in a des- Benicia Boy, an annuity was purchased for Mr. Cardwell in connection with the Crown pluck, and he obtained besides the whole or lands, His Excellency takes the opportunity part proprietorship of Howe & Cushing's that he had no official in the Assembly to not to have been a fortunate one, and it be-Considering that most of the measures which grave at the early age of 39. His funeral the public interest demanded passed the ed. A brass band led the way, playing the

STRANGE CATASTROPHE—The Buenos Ayres Standard, of Nov. 2d. mentions an extraor-Now there is something exceedingly im- dinary coincidence that occurred near that

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 yeleped ob-structives, 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 new cessary—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 states manship 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 cettled in every other British North American Colony? All the dispatches 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 Colonial office had some power to usurp the 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 acceded. 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 coadintors, allowing the people's representatives the simple right to object to the measures of the Government, without the power to enforce that

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 disquality any person from aspiring to legislative hon-

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

In the Swedish House of Nobles the Government bill for reform in the Constitution was adopted by 361 against 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 up the Admirals 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 in and 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 disparage, either publicly or privately, the halted during a fearful storm on the banks more non-combattants fell victime to the representatives of the people, and no small lite. desirable.

(RECEIVED PER LAST ENGLISH MAIL.) PROPOSED TELEGRAPH LINE TO AMER-

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

POLAND. REDUCTION OF THE TERM OF MILITARY SER-VICE.

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 10 years, six of which are to be served in the line and four years in the

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 opcoses the proposition of Saxony, Bavaria and Hesse Darmstadt that Schleswig should be Brodrick, 5 00; Ben Griffin, 2 50; H Rushincorporated with the Germanic Confederation, and that the costs of the Danish war should be borne by all the German States. Instructions in conformity with the agree-

ment 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.

BILLS OF SALE ACT. The bill to amend the Bills of Sales 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 atention to a bill to facilitate the recovery of small debts sent up 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.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the bill sent up by the Assembly and stated that he purposed 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 Euglish 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

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

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:
Barristers and Attorney's Bill; To Amend the Law of Partnership; Descent 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. The Hon. Attorney General, in answer to 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 expected would die. was loading for this port; at London, the

REUTER'S LATEST TELEGRAMS SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR THE BENEFIT OF MRS. MAURICE CAREY AND PAMILY.

[COLLECTED BY MESSRS, STOREY AND CLEAL.]

Friend, 50c; Friend, 50c; Friend, 50c;

Cash, \$1; J H Turner, 500; C Reid, 100; Cash, \$1; J H Turner, 500; C Reid, 100; Charity, 100; Cash, 100; Cash, 50; A Neely, 100; Friend, 100; Cash, 100; A Lebraco, 250; San Franciaco, Baths, 100; A Johnson, 25c; San Francisco Baths, 1 00 Mr Brown; 1 00; Mr Redfern 1 00; Shoe-maker, 50c; Friend, 50c; Friend, 50c; Mr Turner, 50c; Cash, 50c; Mr Steel, 2 50; Cash, 50c; Mr Litture, 50c; Cash, 50c; Mr Steel, 2 50; Cash, 50c; Mr Litture, 50c; Dr Zelner, \$1; Samuel Nesbitt, 2 50; Mr Crossen, 1 00 Miss Blanche, 2 00; Cash, 1 00; Pierce & Seymour, \$1 (0; Henry Steel, \$1 00; S Wilcox, 1 00; Miss S Wright, 1 50; David B Reid, 1 00; D, 50c; A F Keyser, 2 50; Edward McCaffrey, 2 50; E Duckinson, 50c; Cash, 25c; JJ Cochrane, 1 00; Mr Theobold, 1 00; S J Spencer, 1 00; W J Perozeso, 1 00; John G Cassey, 1 00; W M Sears zo, 1 00; John G Cassey, 1 00; W M Searby, 1 00; Sympathiser, 2 50; Cash, 50c; Adamson & Hurd, 2 00; Mr Fawcett, 50c; Mr Kaufman, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Ben Lichenstein, 50c; Sam Millitish, 1 00; J W, 1 00; Friend, 50c; Professor Deffis, 1 00; Mr Mason, 50c; Hibben & Carswell, 5 00; M Moore, 5 00: Barkeeper, 2 50; B ton, 1 00; A J Langley, 2 50: J L Junger-man, 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; Mr Sellick, 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 Sand-Council met at 2:15 p.m. Present—The Hon. Colonial Secretary (in the chair) and the Hons. Attorney General, Treasurer, Surveyor General, R. Finlayson, Donald Fraser and H. Rhodes. over, 1 00; Mr Duck, 1 00; Cash, 50c; 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; C Cash, 1 00; Mr Lenevue, 1 00; Mr Stewart, 1 00; Cash, 50c; Mr Edgar, 1 00; Mr Lovett, 1 00; Mr Hall Richard, 1 00; Cash, Lovett, 1 00; Mr Hall Elchard, 1 00; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 1 00; Cash, 1 00; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 1 00; Mr Work, 1 00; S & W, 5 00; W G, 1 00; Cash, 1 00; P McQuade, 2 50; Cash, 1 00; Jas Strahan, 2 50; Cash, 1 00; LD Davice, 2 00; Mr Hibbard, 1 50; M J P Davies, 2 00; Mr Hibbard, 1 50; M H Myers, 1 00; Thos Phyperbs, 1 00; John Harris, 50c; Lowe Bros, 2 50; A Juryman, 2 50; A Cassamayou, 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 P Dillon, 2 50; Cash, 1 00; Jesse Cowper (bill) 2 50; Cash, 1 00; Cash, 2 00; Cash, 50; Mr Vereydhen, 1 00; Cash, 1 00; Cash 50c; Cash, 50c; A Gilmore, 1 00; J J Brown, 1 00; Mr McWhinnie, 1 00; J Mc-Whinnie, 1 00; George Howet, 1 00; J H Brown, 50c; Mr Braverman, 1 00; Mr Harchner, 1 00; Cash, 1 00; Cash, 50c; Miller, 1 00; Buler, 50c; Cash, 1 50c; Mr Laumeister 1 50; Mr Maynard 50 c; 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, LJ Shapard 1 00; Cash 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 Shaine 1 00; Cash 50c; Cash 50c; Shultz & Trickey 1 00; Thomas 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 Sutro 2 50; S Zinn 2 50; Cash 50c; W B Smith 50c; Waller & Co (Grotto Saloon) 5 00; Cash 25c. Total \$301 371/2. VICTORIA, V. I., January 17th, 1866. TO THE PUBLIC-

I beg to return my most sincere thanks to the generous people of Victoria fer their liberality in behalf of my unfortunate children and mayself, 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.

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

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

few days to prepare rebutting evidence.

SEVERE COLD ON THE PLAINS. Santa Fe coach say that miense cold weather prevails on the plains. Snow bound trains lost nearly all their animals. Several teamsters were severely frozen, some fatally.— Eleven men were picked up along the route in a helpless condition and taken to Fort Dodge for treatment.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS. NEW YORK, Jan. 5-Efforts are being erpool. A bill for that purpose is before the Virginia Legislature.

SEMMES' CASE. New York, Jan. 6-A telegram says that the counsel for Semmes will to-day ask for a release of their client upon the plea that having been paroled by Sherman, both as Admiral and General, he cannot be held to

to the Naval Judge.

CONTISCATED PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5-The records of the The "Chivalry" Still Showing their Treasury Department show that during the last two years the Government realised from sales of confiscated and abandoned cotton. sugar, etc.. in Mississippi over half a million

WASHINGTON NEWS. NEW YORK, Jan. 6-The Tennessee members will soon be admitted to seats as a concession to the President.

General Webb, minister to Brazil, left for New York this morning. His friends pre-dict that he will be transferred to a special European mission.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Washington, Jan. 5-Ten thousand white and twelve thousand colored troops are to be discharged this week. The Secretary of War in compliance with the resolution of the House, furnished a statement of the number of volunteers called for by the President at various times, that the total aggregate be reduced to three years' slandard,

A dispatch from Washington says: A list of 80 generals of the army to be mustered out of the service was proposed several weeks ago, but has not yet been acted upon. A strong movement is being made to prevent further dismissals.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4-The Herald's telegram says: Inasmuch as: the marine corps has officers enough for a brigade, it is probable that the regiment now constituting the corps will be placed on a footing with a heavy artillery regiment and incorporated in with a large sum of money to assist in dethe regular army. Upwards of twenty clerks were discharged from the War Department on the 31st December.

The rendezvous for returned soldiers in Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire are broke up and all the troops of companies of the Fifth United States Cavalry, serving at Cumberland, Maryland, are ordered to North Carolina for duty.

RESIGNATION IN THE ARMY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4-The Times' Washington special says: The resignation of Gen. Kilpatrick as Minister to Chile, and Cox, Governor elect of Ohio, and Daves, Public Administrator of New York, has been ac-

THE PENIANS.

New York, Jan. 6-At a session of the Fenian Congress to-day the number of dels

to operations abroad were read to the Fenian Congress, Yesterday's debate was comewhat stormy. General Sweeney, the President, was charged with not being an initiated Fenian, which he did not deny. Important dispatches were read from Ireland

prompt action.

The Express has a report of a house on Hudson street in this city which is being well supplied with arms and stocked with munitions of war, supposed to belong to the Fenian arsenal.

General Sweeney, by invitation, visited the Fenian Congress to day, and was enthu-siastically received. He made a brief speech to the effect that he would endorse any mea safe calculated to unite the brotherhood and inaugurate at once a great movement for Trish independence.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Boston, Jan. 6-The reorganization of the directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad convened to-day. The contract and management of this great interest has passed into the hands of representative capitalists of New England who will prepare for the vigorous prosecution of the work.

SEWARD TRAVELLING.

Secretary Seward and family left on Saturday night, December 30th, on board the U. S. steamer De Soto for a short voyage in the warmer latitudes of the South Atlantic. They expect to be absent for two or three

weeks. Wool Growers' Convention. CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—The Wool Growers' Association assembled at Co-

ring greatly for want of rain.

the United States and Canada. The interests; that the interests of the coun-improvements are progressing rapidly. NEW YORK, Jan. 6—The Herald's Washington despatch says:—The detectives, who have been so long engaged in ferreting out the origin of the ori try require an extension of the culture of

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 .- The Post's Wash Kansas Cirv, Nov. 3d-Advices by the ington special says that a resolution was offered in the House to-day providing that all public lands in the Southern lau ch contained a gun and forty men. States be thrown open to actual settlers,

Washington, Jan. 5 .- Gen. William Hickey, chief clerk of the United States States. made in Richmond, Va., for establishing, a Senate, died this morning, aged about line of steamships between Norfolk and Liv-Senate, died this morning, aged about ment of that for body 42 years.

Maximilian's Finances.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 .- A letter from a commercial house, dated the City of Mexico, Dec. 17th, says that three loans have been put upon the market since the answer for anything prior to the parele.

A Washington despatch says the details for the court for the trial of Semmes is not yet prepared. All persons present at the about eight millions was read for the stream. The ship Tehron and drifted into the stream. The ship Tehron and drifted into the stream. The ship Tehron and drifted into the stream. about eight millions was used for the the month of January.

Instincts.

RICHMOND, VA, Jan. 5 .- There was an exchange of shots to-day in the Hall of the Capital, between Henry Rives Pollard, of the Examiner, and Wm. D. Coleman, of the Euquirer. Six shots were fired without effect. The House of Delegates were in session at the time it occurred, which produced great excitement. The parties were arrested and brougt before the House. The difficulty originated in an article published in the Richmond Examiner on the Public Print-

From the Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5 .- The Times Brownsville correspondence of the 30th ult. says : Gen, R. C. Crawford has arrived in Brownsville with the appointment of General in the Mexican Republican army, with power to recruit and arm a division for the Republican service under his command. Crawford has established recruiting offices at Brownsville and other places in Texas, and enlisting is already progressing rapidly. It is reported that Generals Lew Wallace and Logan are connected with the movement, and are soon expected. Carvojoe, the famous Mexican fillibuster, is expected fraying expenses. The Imperialists in Matamoras are considerably troubled. Gen. Mejia has commenced barricading the a Washington auctioneer has been buying base at that point. A schooner laden quo warranto. with arms and ammunition, consigned to the Purveyor at the headquarters of the twenty fifth corps, went ashore at Bagdad.
Mejia has levied a loan of \$100,000 on

the merchants of Matamoras. The military railroad is completed from Brazos to White's ranch. The time from

Brownsville to Brazos is only four hours. Later news says American families are leaving Matamoras and coming to the egates was greater than yesterday. The charges against the senare and D'Mahoney the Liberal forces, numbering about were read and Tuesday next appointed for 2,200 scattering along the river.

Emigration to Mexico

A correspondent, writing from Fort Yuma, Dec. 20, says that a general sur- be unable to attend to the duties of the veyor employed by the Liberal Government of Mexico, is engaged surveying all lan s at the head of the Gulf of Califorgiving flattering accounts of the condition of nia and the mouth of the Colorado on affairs there, and making excest appeals for both sides. HIt, is asserted that in a short time large settlements will be made on these lands under the supervision of the United States Covernment. A company of capitalists are fitting out a Chinese colony for the purpose of cultivating the banks of the river. The same representative of the Liberal Government is raising a large force among Mexican immigrants and the Cowpax Indians, and intends to march into the interior of Sonora. The rendezvous for this operation is to be the post of Libertad. This General has always distributed a quantity of arms to the deserters who are being concentrated in small bodies along the Arizona boundary line.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, January 5 - Advices from Buenos Ayres indicate that the Paraguayan of Lascreta and Herestra. of the Argentine Republic ended in

defensive, which they hope will be more suc- from France was daily looked for. cessful. The last Paraguayan force left the It is reported that Maximilian's Minister lumbus yesterday. Resolutions were entes was only saved from being sacked on tablished by Maximilian.

adopted approving of the policy of ter- its evacuation by the Paraguayans by the minating the reciprocity treaty between resolute conduct of the Countriand the appearance of an Italian man-of-war in port. wool growers's interests controlled to a preparations were already making for the degree by legislative protection are equal Ayres have established a Sanitary Commission to that accorded to the manufacturing like that of the United States. Railroad

given the parties implicated by these reports ment or diminish the number of dogs or rat. The engagement lasted half an hour. The Esmerada was not damaged. The prisoners were the commander, six officer and one hundred and ten men. The Chileans also captured the launch of the Spanish gunboat Resolute, on the blockade. The

The United States Government has been according to the decision of the Land advised that the representations made to Commissioners. They are now open to Spain in favor of peace with Chile has so settlement for black as well as white men. France and England have been accepted on terms proposed by them and the United

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, January 8-August Buslay, the geronaut, made an ascension from Hayes' Park yesterday morning. The wind was blowing pretty strong and the balloon did not light so soon as he had anticipated, but continued northward until Buslay was spilled in the Bay, between Black Point and the Presidio. He struck out for shore and was rescued by a boat.

and drifted into the stream. The ship John capture of any vessel by him are requested public service, and Maximilian now has and after drifting a short distance only sufficient to meet expenses during swung back near the place where the detached wharf formerly stood. A large quantitity of lumber was piled up on the wharf

much of which drifted away.

Samuel J. Hensly, formerly President of the California Steam Navigation Company, died at the Warm Springs, Alameda county, this morning, of a disease of the liver accompanied with general debility. He was aged about fifty. He leaves a wife and two children, a son about sixteen and a daughter about eleven, who inherit a large estate.

Defalcations to the amount of about \$80,000 have been discovered in the sub-treasury. supposed to have been caused by Mm. Macy who had disappeared. The loss will fall upon Mr. Cheeseman, the Treasurer, who is at the East.

EUROPEAN.

A Paris correspondent of the London News says: It is generally believed that France and the United States will, in a friendly way, hit upon a plan for giving full scope to the Monroe doctrine without hurting the dignity of France. The French Government in this respect will make a great point of preventing its repudiation of Maximilian.

A Paris letter says : Reasons, for the termination of the extradition treaty between England and France was, that during the whole period of the existence of such treaty every criminal demanded by England of France has been promptly surrendered. while not a single criminal demanded by France has ever been given up by England. The Emperor does not choose to be any longer a party to such a one-sided arrange-

Several hundred miles of the core or interior portion of the new Atlantic telegraph cable are completed.

ng papers has a story that. streets, fearing an attack from Crawfords' up firearms for Fenians, and had partially American division at any time. It is delivered an invoice of weapons when the those four States are mustered out. Four thought Crawford will join Escobados municipal authorities embarassed the further and move on Monterey, establishing his completion of the contract by interposing a The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool

Daily Journal says: The visit of the Yankee General Schofield to Europe has been so thoroughly sifted that we have discovered its real motive, which is nothing less than the purchase of one of the islands of the Archipelago named Spezzia, the most important. It is admirably situated for the surveillance of both the European and Asiatic coasts, of fering every facility for the formation of depots and dock yards beneath the American flag. The discovery of the proposed arrangement with the American Government has given a terrible surprise, as it is considered a realization of the famous threat which at one time appeared nothing but Yankee bombast. The Madrid correspondent of the London

Times says ! The health of the Queen is declining daily, and it is thought she will soon

MEXICO.

New York, Jan. 4 .- The steamer from New Orleans the 24th has arrived. The Herald's correspondent writes that the the Empress Charlette reached Vera Cruz on the 20th on her return from a visit. to Yensalon, which was pronounced to be

very satisfactory.

The Imperials claim another victory over the Republican forces near Conilitefa, in which the famous leader Gomaz Sanchez was killed.

Maximilian has appointed Don Louis Leraga, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Don Manuel B Curterez, Executive Superintendent of the Introduction into Mexico of Coolie laborers. G. neral Quintaine's private secretary was

assassinated on the 27th of November on one of the highways by his military escort with the object of plunder. The Republicans had taken possession of

the town of Lapaz in Lower California. The announcement has been made of the final prevalence of peace in the Departments

Eight hundred French troops whose term The plan of the campaign of the of service had expired were to leave Vera an leaders is now confined to the Cruz on the 24th. An arrival there of others

Argentine Territory October 24th, and Buenos of Foreign Affairs, Romderal, stated the only Ayres on the 16th November. It is stated hope of the Imperial Government rested on that the last invasion was conducted in a the success of its loan in the London market. most brutal style, desolation and blood mark- The University of Mexico is suppressed ing the progress of the invaders, and Corri- and a public museum of natural history is es-

Mexican advices state that General Mendezaval has given his adhesion to the Im-

CO NO NEISH

perial cause, side of comments of the liberal or National beaudquarters of the Liberal or National forces in Mexico are twenty-two leagues from Vera Cruz. In the Eastern States he Imperialists only occupy the military road from Vera Cruz to Mexico and to the city of Oaxaca.

HAYTIEN NEWS.

New York, January 4 — Advices from Hayti of the 24th confirm the news of the bombardment of Cape Haytien and the rout of the rebels. The place was seriously dam aged. Foreign residents took refuge on board of an American vessel of war. A number of prominent rebels were found in the house of the British Consul and captured. At a religious ceremony held at Gadaloupe Hidalgo on the 12th, 5,000 persons were present, mostly Indians.

General News.

A letter from Montreal says that at the next session of Parliament, George Brown will urge the purchase of the Northwestern Territory by Canada at the expense of £2,000,000.

A letter from Salt Lake City says the ill feeling between the Mormons and the United States troops is increasing. Many persons are in apprehension of difficulties before the end of winter.

The President has prepared a reply to the resolution of Congress asking for information why Jeff. Davis has not been brought to trial. The grounds taken will embrace the legal difficulties heretofore announced as in the way of a civil

Since the date of the report of the Comptroller of Currency, eight National Banks have been established in the late rebellious States, with an aggregate capital of \$1,750,000. The total number of National Banks now in operation in the Southern States is thirty-six, with a total paid in capital of over four millions and a half.

For the first time since the surrender of Lee's army, no pardon warrants were issued by the Attorney General to-day. Applications for pardons have almost ceased, and the President is disposing of the cases in the State Department with a prospect of completing the pardon business by spring. About 25,000 applica tions in all, have been filed in the Attorney General's office since amnesty proclamation was issued.

The American emigrants, chiefly Southerners, represented by Col. Wood, have selected a site for a town near Araguay. It lies between two small rivers, and can have railway connection with the capital. A tract of eight million acres of unoccupied land has been selected. It is expected that the flow of emigration from the States comprising the Confederacy, will soon set in.

NEW YORK. Jan. 2 .- John T. Hoffman was yesterday formally inaugurated Mayor of New York. In his inaugural he argues that the city government should be free from control by thr legislature The funded debt of the city is over forty-one millions, of which commissioners of the sinking fund hold nine and a half millions. The debt is amply secured by the entire property of the city. The tax levy of the year is over eighteen millions, of which three millions are for State purposes, four millions, seven hundred and fifty thousand for pelice and other county purposes expended by the commissioners appointed by the Legislature. The tax levied next year is expected to be at least three millions less.

Boston, Jan. 3.- Gov, Andrew, in a special message to the Legislature, states that the total expenditure incurred by Massachusetts on account of the war. amounts to \$2,770,518. The expenses incurred by cities and towns for bounties and other necessary purposes, amount to nearly an equal sum.

Capt. Campbell, of the steamer Baltimore was lost overboard in a gale on passage here from Glasgow.

Sandwich Islands:

By the arrival of the barque Waunakea we have papers from Honolulu to January 2nd. A rumor was current at Honolulu that the United States ship Lancaster, Admiral Pearson, might be expected to arrive there, and, further. that the Admiral, having sent his family there on board of the D. C. Murray intends to make the headquarters of the Pacific squadron at that point. The bark Kamehameha, sent to Ascension Island to bring off the sailors of the whalemen burned by the Shenandoah, returned to Honolula on the 18th of November, oringing all the men in good health. Miss Lydia Brown, missionary, aged 85 years, who arrived at the Islands in 1835 was burned to death in her house on the 19th of November.

Five more whalers with cargoes of oil and bone had arrived from the Arctic regions .- S. F. Paper.

Helloway's Ointment and Pills—Jaundice Disordered Liver. A good free flow of bile is absolutely necessary for digestion; when this secretion is interrupted on deprayed, disease immediately sets in, and sallowness or jaundice marks the cause to be in the liver. This important organ, so liable to disorder, can always be regulated by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. The rubbed on the right side, over the region of the liver, upon which it exercises the most salutary influence, without harassing the stomach or the bowels—a matter frequently of vital im portance—confers on this remedy an advantage over every other form of medicine in the phar-macopœia: when assisted by the Pills, every disease is speedily subjected and effectually banished



HOLLOWAY'S

Nervous Disorders.

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

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

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

Stomach out of Order. No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, cocasiened either by intemperance or improper dist. They reach the liver, and reduce if to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

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

In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Fills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of diseases be-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, grace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirite, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and yror. Billousness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and

Lowness of Spirits. These Pills effect a truly wonderful change in de-bilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy ap-petite, correct indigestion, remove excess of bile, and overcome giddiness, headache and palpitation of the heart.

Ague	Dropsy	Mowing dised	Secondary
Asthma	Dysentery	Liver Com-	Sympton
Billous Com-		plaints	Tic-Doulor
plaints	Female Irre-	Lambago	reux
Blotcheson	gularities	Piles 10 90	Tumours
the Skin	Fevers of all	Rheumatism	Ulcers
BowelCom-	kinds	Retention of	Venereal A
plaints	Fits	Urine	fections
Collogia	Gous land	Scrofula, or	Worms o
Constipation	Head-ache	King's Evil	allkinds
of Bowels	Indigestion	Sore Throat	Weakness.
Consump-	Indam-	Stone and	from wha

Sold at the establishment of Professor Hollowart, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following priess:—ls. 1½d, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 1ls. 22s. and 33s each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patient in

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ments, a.c., and every description of Medical Sundries.
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Che Weekly British Calai

Tuesday, January 23, 1866.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE LOV HOUSE.

Representative bodies in all ages

been jealous of their rights and privil there is therefore nothing new in the taken yesterday by the Legislative A bly of Vancouver Island. In nearly one of the British colonies, at one tie other, the popular branch of Governmen to assert its rights, and maintain, at the of a collision with the Executive, its to certain powers. Even in England w it is presumed, constitutional law is known than in the colonies, occasions sometimes arisen when the Upper Hou the Crown has attempted to encroach the privileges of the House of mone, and when the latter body. been obliged to come into coll with either of the other two estate the realm. In fact, even so late as a years back, both the Lords and Com came into conflict on a point of constitu al law, which threatened at one time usual recourse which the Commons reso when the Lords have to be brought to te There is nothing new, as we have in a representative body claiming ce rights which the other branches by infer or otherwise would make appear they did possess. The only thing is that in so a colony as ours, constitutional crise like tea-pot tempests. We have all motions of the great political storm, bu area is so confined that the effects are lin to a very narrow circle. Greatness however, at the best but a comparative t and our political imbroglios, insignifican they may appear to those giants who London as their standard, are just as to us as the immense crises which sionally take place in England are to th habitants of the British Isles. Politics more insignificant on Vancouver Island any other interest. Everything in the ony, from the Governorship down simply a counterpart in a small of things in more populous coun The inhabitants here feel the effects of legislation or onerous taxation just as ke as the people of any other country, and interests are just as much involved in rights of the Assembly as the interests of people of England are in the rights of House of Commons. The motion, there brought forward yesterday by Dr. Dickson assert the right of the Assembly to origi and alter money bills, is one which we lieve the present condition of the cou absolutely requires should be adopted maintained. Without the power to ori ate or increase items of supply, every effo cutting down the expenses of the Gov ment would be futile; for we have the no sity forced upon us of amalgamating off and while reducing salaries here raising there. Dr. Helmcken, whose authority on liamentary affairs is generally correct, dis entirely from the views taken by the Ho but we think on this matter he is in e When he tells us that May lays it down rule that no item can, in Committee of Sur be increased, he simply states a well kn rule of every responsible government. here is just where the fallacy lies. "Ma only an authority where it is applicable, in this respect the rule does not app Vancouver Island, which has a represent government but no responsible Min The "rules and regulations" of colonie issued by the Colonial Office, and quoted terday in the House, lay down distinctly powers of such Assemblies as our own. two classes of constitutions—those embra representative government and those cor to Governor and Council-are thus give

According to the old Colonial system of ernment, Colonies settled by Englishmen (and are) held legally entitled to Represen Institutions. In these the Legislature consithe Governor, a Council nominated by the Cr (which acts also as the Executive Council of advice to the Governor) and an As bly elected by Freeholders and others according the electoral laws of each Colony.

Colonies acquired by conquest or cession (monly called Crown Colonies) are under the gislative Power of the Crown, which exercises gislative Power of the Crown, which exercise Power by Orders in Council, and, concurr

gislature, consisting of the Governor and a (cil nominated by the Crown In the Colonies not having Representative semblies the initiation of all laws belongs t Governor.

In Colonies having such Assemblies it i many cases provided by Local or Statute that the initiation of all measures for the a priation of public money shall belong to the

therewith tarough Laws framed by a Loc

It will be seen that where represents institutions exist, the power to in

measures for the appropriation of the pi money rests with the Assembly, unle local or statute law has been passed gi the power to the Governor. "In me cases," says the Colonial Rules and Re lations, " either a local or statute law ce this authority to Her Majesty's represe tive exists"; but there is neither loca statute law of such a character for Vanco Island. The Assembly, therefore, has full powers. If we wanted any further p we have only to recur to the despatche luded to yesterday in the House from Labouchere, when he was speaking of possibility of amalgamating the Assen

Nervous Disorders.

refearful than a breaking down of the mm? To be excitable or nervous in a is mest distressing, for where can a band? Here is one:—Drink but little or spirits, or far better, abstain ifom ther; do not take coffee—weak tea is tet all the fresh air you can; take three e Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, eure of slops. If these golden rules are usual be happy in mind, strong in get you have any nerves.

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Lowness of Spirits. effect a truly wonderful change in de-titutions, as they create a healthy ap t indigestion, remove excess of blica giddiness, headache and palpitation

ils are the best remedy known in the for the following diseases: Liver Com- Sympton

from what ever cause &c., &c.

ent of PROPESSOE HOLLOnd (near Temple Bar), London; also able Druggists and Dealers in Medi-rut the civilized world, at the follow 1.14d, 2s. 9d., 4s 6d., 11s. 22s. and 35;

tions for the guidance of patients in are affixed to each Box oclo

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BEST REMEDY OR INDIGESTION, &c.



ently resommended as a simple but emedy for Indigestion. They act as aic and gentle aperient; are mild in n; safe under any circumstances; s of persons can now bear testimony derived from their use. les at 1s . %d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, Druggists and S. sad, and 11s. each,

Druggists and Storekeepers in all Vorld. to be made payableby London de23 law ictoria, W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, treet

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ost complete list ever published, and led every month, FREE OF ALL upon application. test fluctuations of the market are this List is invaluable to Chemists, eepers, and Surgeons. 12 ja21 representatives of the people.

The Weekly British

There is nothing new, as we have said,

in a representative body claiming certain

rights which the other branches by inference

or otherwise would make appear they did not

possess. The only thing is that in so small

a colony as ours, constitutional crises are

like tea-pot tempests. We have all the

motions of the great political storm, but the

area is so confined that the effects are limited

brought forward yesterday by Dr. Dickson to

assert the right of the Assembly to originate

and alter money bills, is one which we be-

two classes of constitutions-those embracing

representative government and those confined

According to the old Colonial system of Gov-

Power by Orders in Council, and, concurrently therewith through Laws framed by a Local Le-

therewith tarough Laws framed by a Local Legislature, consisting of the Governor and a Council nominated by the Crown.

In the Colonies not having Representative Assemblies the initiation of all laws belongs to the Governor.

In Colonies having such Assemblies it is in many cases provided by Local or Statute Law, that the initiation of all measures for the appropriation of public money shall belong to the Governor.

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tive exists"; but there is neither local nor

statute law of such a character for Vancouver

Island. The Assembly, therefore, has the

full powers. If we wanted any further proof,

we have only to recur to the despatches al-

luded to yesterday in the House from Mr.

Labouchere, when he was speaking of the

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE LOWER

Tuesday, January 23, 1866. did .vo 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 Representative bodies in all ages have have the exclusive right to originate the been jealous of their rights and privileges; money measures, thereby implying that the there is therefore nothing new in the action Governor had not, at the time Mr. Laboutaken yesterday by the Legislative Assem- chere wrote, the exclusive right in question bly of Vancouver Island. In nearly every The Duke of Newcastle follows the same one of the British colonies, at one time or principle in 1863, and alludes to the one of the popular branch of Government had desirability. under certain circumstances. to assert its rights, and maintain, at the coat of the Assembly passing a bill to secure to of a collision with the Executive, its claim the Governor the exclusive right to brine to certain powers. Even in England where, forward measures for the appropriation of it is presumed, constitutional law is better the public money. The House has never known than in the colonies, occasions have by word or deed, given up the right, and it sometimes arisen when the Upper House or rests in the hands of the Assembly to day as the Crown has attempted to encroach upon perfect as when it came originally from the the privileges of the House of Come Colonial Offices The action of the Commitmone, and when the latter body has tee yesterday will no doubt be endorsed by obliged to come into collision the House, and the claims of the people's with either of the other two estates of representatives to have something more to the realm. In fact, even so late as a few do with the supplies than the simple negayears back, both the Lords and Commons tive task of cutting them down or declining came into conflict on a point of constitutions to vote them, properly sustained. al law, which threatened at one time the usual recourse which the Commons resort to when the Lords have to be brought to terms.

LITERARY .- A curious discovery interest ing to the students of political history has been made in the library of the Mechanics' Institute in this city. Amongst a nackage of books presented to the Literary Association an old copy has been found of " Reid on the Human Mind," dated 1794, containing autographs of Francis Horner (1797) and Lord William Russell; the book is annotased throughout with cross references to the phis losophical works of the celebrated Dugald area is so confined that the effects are limited to a very narrow circle. Greatness is, the former. Both Horner and Russell were however, at the best but a comparative term, college contemporaries, and intellectual rivals and our political imbroglios, insignificant as of Henry Brongham, Francis Jeffrey, Sir they may appear to those giants who take James Macintosh, Henry Cockburn. they may appear to those giants who take crieff, and a nost of other literary celebrities. London as their standard, are just as great They were also prominent members of the to us as the immense crises which occasionally take place in England are to the inhabitants of the British Isles. Politics is no habitants of the British Isles. Politics is no habitants of the British Isles. more insignificant on Vancouver Island than with all the earnestness and critical acumen any other interest. Everything in the color of youthful enthusiasm; it is a significant ony, from the Governorship down, is ony, from the Governorship down, is became famous in their generation. The simply a counterpart in a small way late Marquis of Landsdowne and present of things in more populous countries. Earl Russell trained their budding parlia-The inhabitants here feel the effects of bad mentary debating powers in this school of legislation or onerous taxation just as keenly oratory. Horner, after attaining a conspication people of any other country, and their country are the people of any other country. died in the prime of life. He was a remarkinterests are just as much involved in the able illustration of what can be accomplished rights of the Assembly as the interests of the by ordinary talent, cultivated by unwentied people of England are in the rights of the assiduity; he was an esteemed contributor to House of Commons. The motion, therefore, the early numbers of the "Edinburgh Review"

in 1863. Both these despatches imply in the

most unequivocal terms the possession on

NANAIMO ITEMS.

[From Monday's Gazette.]

lieve the present condition of the country THE CHRISTMAS TREE-This entertainment absolutely requires should be adopted and passed off most successfully. The Institute maintained. Without the power to originate or increase items of supply, every effort at and Hume, and was filled by a large and cutting down the expenses of the Governthe auditory evincing intense interest in the ment would be futile; for we have the neces tree dressed by Mr Cooper with articles supsity forced upon us of amalgamating offices, plied by the ladies. After the distribution and while reducing salaries here raising them there. Dr. Helmcken, whose authority on Par-Johns, who has a fine tenor voice, is highly liamentary affairs is generally correct, dissents spoken of. Mr. Blake also acquitted himself entirely from the views taken by the House; with credit. In the instrumental department but we think on this matter he is in error. the names of Messrs. Bate, Hindle, Holden, When he tells us that May lays it down as a & Parker are favorably mentioned. The When he tells us that May lays it down as a rule that no item can, in Committee of Supply, Round the Corner " in which Messrs. Alport be increased, he simply states a well known and Harris fully sustained their previous rule of every responsible government. But histrionic reputation.

here is just where the fallacy lies. "May" is MALICIOUS OUTRAGE -On last Friday week only an authority where it is applicable, and some brute in the form of humanity made only an authority where it is applicable, and in this respect the rule does not apply to Vancouver Island, which has a representative government but no responsible Ministry. equalities in our streets, as pioneers of the The "rules and regulations" of colonies, as forthcoming Corporation. The miscreant was only too successful in his attack, and issued by the Colonial Office, and quoted yesterday in the House, lay down distinctly the succeeded in making pork of two of them, powers of such Assemblies as our own. The the third, though badly gashed, managing to reach its sty. We believe the police are acquainted with the name of the raspally pigto Governor and Council—are thus given :— destroyer, who will probably be brought up before His Worship during the week.

Police.-A person named Hilliard was According to the old Colonial system of Government, Colonies settled by Englishmen were (and are) held legally entitled to Bepresentative Institutions. In these the Legislature consists of the Governor, a Council nominated by the Crown, (which acts also as the Executive Council or Council of advice to the Governor) and an Assembly elected by Freeholders and others according to the electoral laws of each Colony.

Colonies acquired by conquest or cession (commonly called Crown Colonies) are under the Legislative Power of the Crown, which exercises that Power of Orders in Council and concurrently brought before C. S. Nichol, Esq., J. P., charged by Sergeant Blake with rescuing prisoners from the custody of Indian police at Chemainus. At the request of the accused, who said he could produce witnesses to establish his innocence, the case was re-

manded for a fortnight and bail taken. THE HARBOR BUOYS .- We believe the buoys lately placed in the harbor are superior to anything of the kind in the colonies. They show above the water prominently and are easily distinguishable at a considerable distance off. We are informed the Harbormaster has instructed Mr. John Sabiston, his deputy, to have the last of the number required put to position during this week.

ON THE WAYS .- The schooner Premier is now being coppered at Messrs. Bolton & Cook's Ship-yard.

It will be seen that where representative RUMOR OF A FIRE AT FORT DALLES-We institutions exist, the power to initiate hear a rumor to the effect that a fire occurred measures for the appropriation of the public at Fort Dalles some days ago, burning the money rests with the Assembly, unless a quarters occupied by the officers and soldiers local or statute law has been passed giving of the garrison. If this be true the loss is the power to the Governor. "In many quite heavy. The buildings were erected cases," says the Colonial Rules and Regusome years ago at a large cost to the Govlations, " either a local or statute law ceding ernment .- Oregonian.

THE STEAMER SIERRA NEVADA Still remains hard and fast on a rock near St. Helens, on the Columbia River. The Oregonian thinks she ought to remain there as she will never again be fit for sea.

CEUR D'ALENE.-Rich quartz leads are said to have been opened in this section possibility of amalgamating the Assembly where a rush of miners took place last year and Council of Vancouver Island, and from without discovering gold.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE,

Tuesday, Jan. 16. BIG BEND AND THE CHAMBER OF COM-MERCE .- We understand that the subscription list under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of diffusing information in California and Oregon respecting the Big Bend mines, already amounts to about \$800, and that lists are now lying on the counters of the banks.

THE ESTIMATES. Our report of the proceedings of the House of Assembly yesterday centains a full account of the dealings of the House with that portion of the Estimates that eame up for consideration. There was a larger number of listeners present than we remember to have seen on any previous freezing point, and as sanoisson

SUPREME COURT - Raymur vs. Sproat-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. Mr. Godfrey Brown acted as Hawaiian interpreter.

Assaulting a Woman-Charles Cottor was good taste, and breeding.

Snow .- Although the wind was up the Straits yesterday, and the air comparatively mild, considerable snow fell. A few sleighs

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

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.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

BOAT STOLEN-On Monday night about I o'clock information was brought to Mr. Chivers, a boatman of Esquimalt, that two men had stolen his boat, which was made fast to the landing, and had gone out of the harbor. Mr. Chivers got another boatman named Stoker and went in pursuit overtaking them near Deadman's Island. He called to them to stop, at the same time taking them in tow, when one of them jumped forward and cut the painter and again got adrift. They were again caught, when they threatened to shoot Mr. Chivers and his companion if they did not land them where they were. Having no firearms, the boatmen were accordingly compelled to land them. They are supposed to be men-of-war's men attempting to desert, as they were dressed as civilians A strange man was observed down at the landing that night who was probably an ac-

SUPREME COURT—Hartley v. Carey—This action for damages for an assault committed by the defendant on the plaintiff at Cadboro Bay, on the 4th July last, was heard yesterday before the Chief Justice and a special jury. Mr. McCreight appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant conducted his own defence with considerable tact. After examining several witnesses on both sides, including the parties to the suit, and hearing the arguments, His Honor aderessed the jury, who returned a verdict for \$250 damages.

Snow Storn-We were visited last night with the severest snow storm that we have experienced on this Island. The wind blew violently from the north-east, and the small drift snow was not only blinding to pedestrians but accumulated to the depth of several feet during the night in numerous places in the thoroughfares impeding locomotion, while it penetrated every opening and crevice, and made its unwelcome entree into many of the dwellings of the citizens.

CHANCE FOR A REWARD-On Thursday last two boats were stolen from Esquimalt Harbor supposed to be by deserters from the one was inserted in our columns. A boat which we think from information received must be the one advertised for will in all probability be found at Port Angelos, offering an opportunity for one of the small craft plying between the two ports to earn the reward by restoring it to its owner.

Thursday, Jan. 18. Snow -The scene presented in our streets yesterday morning was somewhat ludicrous, applauded, The storm of the night previous had heaped the snow up in some places on the sidewalks. and streets three or four feet, and people wending their way to business had to toil and labor over the obstructions. The entrances to many stores and dwellings were so effectus ally parricaded that it required the use of a shovel to admit of ingress or egress. The chain-gang during the day were told off to clear the side-walks and crossings so as not to impede traffic. There is a large accmulation of snow on the roofs of some of the houses which the occupants would do well in. Sleighing was going on during the day,

STEAMER'S SAILING-The Eliza Anderson will leave for ports on Puget Sound on Fria day morning at 5 o'clock. The Enterprise will leave for Burrard's Inlet this morning

FROM NANAINO. - The steamer Emily pense of the prominent officials and politicians Harris, Captain Frain, arrived yesterday in connection with the Estimates be thoroughly appreciated by the house. morning from Nanaimo, with seven passen.

Where all did so well it might seem invidious to particularise any; but we

Mesers. Thos. Trounce, C. E. Redfern, W. P. Sayward; (Dr. Dickson) and M. W. Gibbs, 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. Wreck of the "Louise." The town is evidently infested by a gang of these rascals, and it would be well for every reception.

For England-The barque Glaramara will sail for London to-day. She takes as one of her crew. freight a large and valuable cargo of furs fined yesterday by the magistrate \$10 for and oil, the yearly consignment of the Hudplanting his "bunch of fives" on the left son Bay Company, and a quantity of misorgan" of a klootchman contrary to law, cellaneous 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
>
> To put back again to the same place. On Tuesday morning, thinking the weather more

In case of a serious fire occurring in this idea took admirably and meet of the and emblems of the Fire Department. Sir to be drowned-James Douglas, the patron of the entertaincompany, occupied the usual box with his family. The firemen attended in their uniform, and the scarlet shirts scattered throughout the audience added considerably to its brilliancy. The music was furnished by the Volunteer Band under their leader Mr. Haynes, and the Orchestra, composed of Messrs. Sandrie, Wilson, Westwood and others; Mr. Rhind presiding as accompanyist at the piano, a post which he filled with much ability.

Before the rising of the curtain the Yolun

teer band performed an overture in excellent style, receiving loud applause. The amusing farce of " That Blessed Baby" was then procharacter of "John Thomas," the servingman, acted with much ability, and fully upheld his well earned fame as a first-class amateur. Mr. Rushton, who enacted the bachelor with a horror of babies, is always good, although we think we have seen him enter more fully into the spirit of his part. Mr Joseph Barnett filled the rather difficult role of "Mary Jane" with much skill. The other female characters were taken by Mrs.

During the interlude between the two pieces Navy and a reward of \$20 for the recovery of Messre. Lafout and Keyser, which as usual an act in negro minstrelsy was given by provoked uproarious laughter. Laiont's masterly speeches delivered on that occasion dancing (of which we could have wished that of Mr. A. D. Richardson, the war core more) and marvelous whistling imitations were loudly cheered. Little Nell followed with two of her favorite songs and received a prominent as a finished specimen of oratory: hearty encore from the audience, and was We have before us the prospectus of Mr. again succeeded by Mr. Keyser, who sang Richardson's great book entitled, "The Sethe comic Ethiopian ditty of "Ginger Blue," and followed it with the famous plantation Escape," with steel plates and cuts, 512 00dance "Quintessence of Ole Virginny," which tavo pages. This work is more sought after he executed splendidly, and was rapturously in the States than any war book yet pub-

ton, Queen of Fairies, Mr. Spot the Peacock. Mr. W. A. Harries the Zephyr, and Mr. it both on the energy and skill of the man- personal observation, of the nature, animus, to have removed before a thaw or rain sets ager, Mr. Marsh, and the ability and industhe performers was admirable, especially when the hurried nature of the attempt is

Tuesday morning, and on account of the cannot refrain from especially commending violence of the snow storm, anchored near Darcy Island, and although she had two expellent. Mesers Daniel and Barnett also anchors down she still dragged, and steam cleverly filled rather troublesome characters, had to be kept up all night. The Emily and Mr. Callingham was irresistibly droll as Harris proved herself to be a good sea boat. John Quill, the factorum of Ex-Mayor Pump, We have received the Nanaimo Gazette of Monday last, from which we extract the and afflicted" officials, in the last act, also items of name appearing elsewhere. items of news appearing elsewhere.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE COAL CO. (LIM.)—A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yeaterday, 32 being present out of age ever, and called down repeated plaudits.

Much of the credit of the performance is unequently. The Directors retired from office conse. quent on the incorporation of the company, and the following gentlemen were re-elected:

Mr. Marsh, to whom the beneficiaries are highly midebted for his services. The whole performance was one of the most successful ever given in Victoria, and must have netted a handsome sum to the tunds of the Hook and Ladder Company.

MARINE DISASTER.

From Messrs. J. Hilliard and Hunt, who body to be prepared to give them a proper arrived in town yesterday, we have obtained the following particulars of the loss of the above sloop, and the escape and suffering of 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 were out, but the streets were not in fit trim of Maurice Carey, which has attained the 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 THE HOOK AND LADDER BENE- gale then increased from N. E., blowing furiously, with heavy snow squalls. Finding that she dragged one anchor, a second was wooden city, the services of this company and at 9, p, m, went ashore on the rocks would be of more value than any other fire After striking two or three times she filled company in arresting the progress of the and sunk. The cold at this time was so in flames that could not be otherwise subdued tense that the stays and balliards were Like other valuable associations however Hunt first tried to reach shore, having it languishes for want of funds, and a bene- cantiously placed a box of matches in his fit performance at the theatre to replenish its hat to light a fire with if he succeeded, and exhausted exchequer, was suggested. The 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, amateur dramatic and musical talent of the which was some 75 yards distant, and comcity having been volunteered enabled the menced preparing to make a fire. In the Union Hook and Ladder Company, with the meantime, however, McGregor struck out for shore, thinking that it lay in a different direction from that taken by Hunt, and (a position which he is most competent to nothing more was seen of him. Hilliard fol-fill) and other professionals to produce a most lowed Hunt and also landed safely. The successful entertainment in every point of two men lit a fire, nearly perishing with view. The weather was most unfavorable cold before they could succeed, as their for the ladies, but nevertheless many braved clothes were a mass of ice as soon as they the cold and snow, and the theatre was came out of the water. At seven o'clock crowded to its utmost capacity with a vesterday morning Hilliard and Bunt, who most respectable and intelligent audience kept up a good blazing fire all night, started The dress circle and proscenium were taster for town, having made a partial search for fully decorated with flags, and the banners the body of McGregor, whom they believed

From Mr. Tod, of Cedar Hill, we learn that McGregor was saved, having had a nar-

row 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 quite stiff, calling to his companions, but without receiving a response. By constantly mov-ing about he managed to keep his blood in circulation, but in the morning was so be-numbed and powerless that he sat down (the precursor of death). Fortunately, how-ever, an Indian appeared on the beach in the morning to see that his canoe was safe, and duced, and given with much skill, keeping the dition. After an explanation of the circumaudience in roars of laughter throughout the stance, the red-skin kindly assisted the frezen man to his camp in the bash, 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 dispharge her, with a view to raising and repairing her.

A Book FOR THE MILLION-Everyone re-Marsh and Jenny Arnott with their usual members the visit of Colfax and his friends to this city. The dinner and the brilliant display of rhetorie it evoked are still fresh in the memory of Victorians, but of all the respondent of the New York Tribune, stood cret Service, the Field, the Dungeon and lished, one thousand volumes being produced Another piece from the Rifle Band, who daily to supplys the demand. The author now really play like practised professionals, having spent four years in the secret service introduced the fine old extravaganza of of his country, writes from personal know-Beauty and the Beast," with a strong cast ledge, and we look forward with avidity to of amateurs, including Mr. Elliott as the the pleasure of perusing the account of his Beast, Messrs. Daniel and Barnett as experiences in the South during the great Beauty's sisters, Mr. Clarke as "Old Pump," rebellion, when we shall be better enabled Mr. Callingham as his factorum, Mr. Weyn- to speak of its merits. Horace Greeley thus praises it : " A great many books will be written concerning this war, in addition to Hutchinson one of the small fairies (?) in the many already in print, but none of them flowers. The piece was certainly the effort will give within a similar compass a clearer, of the evening, and reflects the greatest cred. fuller, more readable account, entirely from purposes, tendencies and instrumentalities of try of the amateurs. The stage arrangements | the slaveholders rebellion than does the unand the costume and general "get up" of pretending parrative of Mr. Richardson." The author has kindly directed a copy of the work to be sent us through the Oregon taken into consideration. The numerous agents, Messrs. Scranton and Burr of Salem, local hits which were introduced added who desire us to state that they require canmuch to the zest of the entertainment, the vassing agents for these colonies, to whom capital sallies that were got off at the ex- liberal inducements will be given.

Tuesday, January 23, 1866

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friddy, Jan. 19. House met at 1.20, p. m. The Speaker in the chair. Members present — Messrs DeCosmos, Powell, M'Clure; Trimble, Duncan, Dickson, Ash, Cunningham, Dennes.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DeCosmos stated that he had been misrepresented by the Chronicle in reporting the debate on the Harewood Railway Bill. making him (Mr. DeC.) speak of the Vanconver Coal Mining Co. as a swindling company. His remarks would not bear any such interpretation.

Dr. Dickson also said he had been reported

wrong in the Colonier, which made him appear as opposing the motion to refer the Harewood Railway Bill to a select committee, whereas he (Dr. D.) voted in favor of

INCORPORATION OF NANAIMO.

Mr. Cunningham gave notice that he would ask leave to bring in a bill to incorpo.

HAREWOOD RAILWAY.

Mr. Cunningham, as chairman of the special committee to whom this bill was referred, reported that the committee would recommend that the bill be passed.

Mr. DeCosmos moved the adoption of the

report of the committee. Carried.

COURT AT NANAIMO.

Mr. Cunningham moved that his Excellency the Governor be requested to authorize the Chief Justice to hold a quarterly court at Nanaimo. He thought one day in each three months would be quite sufficient for all the law business of Nanaimo.

Dr. Dickson seconded the resolution.

Mr. Dennes would ask the mover to allow the resolution to stand over for a time, as the upper house had before them at present a measure that might meet the object sought by the resolution.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed one week.
Seconded by Mr. Dennes and carried without opposition.

CONVEYANCES.

Mr. Dennes asked leave to introduce a bill to prevent incompetent persons drawing cons veyances. He had known many cases of great injury by improper conveyances, and he once knew a case where a horse was conveyed to his heirs and assigns forever. Laughter). Leave granted.

HAREWOOD BAILWAY.

This bill passed a third reading without opposition.

DISPATCHES.

The Speaker read a communication from His Excellency the Governor, submitting to the House dispatches relative to the postal establishment of the colony. The hon Speaker remarked that one very important dispatch was missing, and that was the communication from His Excellency the Governor to Mr. Cardwell.

ESTIMATES.

The House went into Committee on the order of the day, Dr: Trimble in the chair. HARBOR MASTER FOR NANAIMO.

Mr. Cunningham moved that the Post Master at Nanaimo be Harbor Master, with an additional salary of \$600.

Mr. Duncan mo the sum be \$250. Dr. Dickson moved a second amendment

that the sum be \$450.

Dr. Ash was opposed to any such arrange-

Mr. DeCosmos thought Nanaimo ought to get along as Alberni had. Some respectable merchant might be appointed harbor-master, and another might be made post-master. In the United States and in the eastern provinces these offices were filled at a very trifling cost. He was opposed to uniting the offices. He thought they had much better be kept separate.

Dr. Helmcken thought it was not true economy to give a man who collected taxes a small salary, but rather the opposite. He (Dr. H.) was really at a loss to know what would be a sufficient sum to grant. He did not know what amount of money was collected at Nanaimo.

Mr. M'Clere thought that the proper way would be to vote a certain sum for harbor-master's duties and leave it in the hands of the Executive. Mr. DeCosmos moved that there be a har-

bormaster appointed at Nanaimo, whose salaryishall be \$250. Lost. Messrs, Dickson, Helmcken, Ash

and Cunningham opposed.

Mr. Cunningham altered his resolution to read \$500 instead of \$600. Motion carried. Messrs. Duncan, Powell

and Ash opposed, Postmaster—Occasional assistance to expedite delivery of letters, \$500. Reduced to \$250.

Administration of Justice-Expenses of witnesses, \$500. Reduced to \$150. Criminal punishments, \$500.

Mr. Cunningham-What is it for ? Mr. M'Clure-For hanging Indians from

Nanaimo. (Laughter).

Dr. Helmcken thought the sum insufficient to buy rope enough to hang all Indians that should be bung. Mr. DeCosmos-It would be cheaper to

shoot them. Dr. Helmcken said this was no laughing matter, but if so small a sum was voted we should have our jails full under the present

system of dealing with Indians. Mr. Duncan advocated leaving Indians to execute punishment on themselves, instead of making them amenable to laws that they did

not understand. Mr. M'Clure considered \$500 too high.

The item was reduced to \$100. Interpreters and other expenses, \$200. Reduced to \$50, Dr. Helmcken declaring the sum far too small.

Expenses of Inquests, including fees to Dr. Dickson moved that it be \$800.

Mr. Duncan moved that it be struck out, and that the Stipendiary Magistrate officiate

Dr. Dickson explained that the sum of medical witnesses, and the burial of the dead. The coroner's fees only amounted to

deeply indebted to the hon, member for Lake for his views of economy, but if the hon, gentleman in this instance would devote his energies to prevent the tendency to commit suicide and the shedding of human blood, he service. (Laughter). It was the expenses of inquests, not coroner's fees, that required reducing.

Dr. Helmcken thought that what was fair

for one was fair for another, and if other offices could be dispensed with and struck out, it would be well to carry out the principle of retrenchment in this case, and make the magistrate discharge the functions of

Dr. Ash followed on the same side, identifying himself with the views of the previous speaker, and after alluding to the vote of the member for the district (Dr. Dickson) to do

by fees and not by salary, it was a guarantee against any useless Government

Mr. DeCosmos spoke in favor of retaining the office of coroner, which was one of the violate. The Hon. Speaker might smile, but it was not long since the smile sat upon the other side of his cheek when the same question was under consideration. The fact was a change had come o'er the spirit of the hon. gentleman's dream. | e had dreamt about a "club," and he had evidently been trying himself to organize a club to knock

over one of his opponents.

Dr. Helmcken denied having organized a club; he did not desire it, but only wished a free expression of views without being tied down by the leg. (Laughter). He again supported the vesting of the office in the magistrate. The magistrate as it was held

This Dr. Dickson denied : they were ens quiries. Magistrates had no power to hold Big Bend, or some other magnetic influence

Mr. M'Clure said the absurdity of the motion became more and more apparent when it was known the mover had voted to place the Stipendiary Magistrate under muni-cipal control, and as that body could dispense with him if they pleased, they could of course also do away with the coroner. This position to retaliate by decapitating the first office they could get hold of.

Mr. Duncan could still see no reason to change his views. He was guided throughout by the same desire to dispense with all offices not absolutely required.

Dr. Ash introduced a rider making it imperative on the Coronor to take charge of the intestate estates of persons having no resident next of kin, and to retain possession until the legal claimants appeared. (Hear). Mr. Cunningham said some intestate effects

had been in his possession for two years-Mr. Dennes spoke in favor of retaining the office of Coroner. After some further remarks from Dr. Dick-

the member for Lake was lost, he being the only dissentient; and the motion for \$800 Dr. Ash withdrew his rider on the under-

rise and report progress was carried. House s

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Jan. 19. FUNERAL OF DR. FARRELLY .- The remains of the late Dr. James Farrelly, R. N., Resident Physician of the Royal Naval Hospital at Esquimalt took place yesterday. The body arrived at the Hudson Bay Company's wharf on the gunboat Forward at 11 o'clock. A number of the officers of the fleet as a firing party, the whole under the charge of Captain Porcher, of H.M.S. Sparrowhawk. were also on board. The remains having been placed in a hearse, dressed with plumes, drawn by horses with hammer cloths and and the present position of the question, plumes, the procession started at quarter past 11, under the direction of Mr. R. Lewis, undertaker, and marched along Wharf to Yates street, and St. Louis College Church on Pandora street in the following orde: First, the Volunteer Rifle Corps Band, performing the "Dead March in Saul." tachments from Volunteer Companies Nos. and 2, twenty-three in number, under Lieutenant Elliott and Adjutant Vinter-Company of Marines—the hearse with officers as pall bearers. Chief mourners, Dr. Hill, H.M.S. Clio, and Rev. Father McGuckin, after whom a long cortege of friends, in-cluding the Mayor of Victoria and a body of seamen from H.M. ships Sparrowhawk, Alert, Scout and Clio brought up by Commodore Turnour and Captain Porcher. After a heavy march through the snow the mournful procession reached the corner of the street leading to the Church, where they were met by the Right Reverend Father Baudre and other clergy, and conducted tension of the Railway Act, applied for by into the Church, where the body was deposited, and High Mass was performed by Father Baudre, assisted by other clergy of the Church. The "Dead March" was performed by the Rifle Band. At the conclus of the service the procession re-formed and marched to the Cemetery, where the Burial Service was performed and the body committed to its last resting place. The last rites having been administered the cortege returned through Fort Street to the wharf. headed by the band playing quicksteps, and the naval officers and men re-embarked on

LEECH RIVER-We learn from Mr. Barnett Leech River Expressman, that about 3000 feet of the ditch are now completed. The weather has put a temporary stop to all other work. Snow on the trail lies from three to four feet deep. 103 state Jadi solliss

THE WEATHER-While Dame Nature in \$800 was the estimated cost for the payment her thermal administration in this remote corner of the globe, has issued a decree as \$240 a year. inflexible as the laws of the Medes and Fer-Mr. M'Clure said the House must be sians, that old Sol is to hold uninterrupted inflexible as the laws of the Medes and Persway and illumine these fair Isles with his genial rays for about seven months out of the twelve, it is evident that her hibernal government is subject to no law or order would really be doing the country a greater whatever; consequently we have wet winones following one another ad libitum. The and were it not that the experience of '61-'62 taught the inhabitants to make better provision for such visitations, the effects would have been much more severely felt in town and country. On Tuesday night during the snow storm the thermometer stood at 18 degrees below freezing point, and as some indication of the state of the atmosphere three or four pigs shut up in a sty near town were found in the morning frozen quite stiff. away with offices filled by gentlemen with families, he declared himself in fovor of the motion of the hon member for Lake.

Were found in the motining including incl two former. The drift snow is said to be as much as seven and eight feet deep in some places in the country. A young lady who rode into town on Wednesday from Saanich waded through some places where her horse oldest offices under the British constitution, the sidewalks has piled up the snow from three to five feet on Wharf and other streets. and the town will be in a nice state when a thaw does set in, of which, however, at present there is but slight prospects. In the meantime the gas pipes are obstructed, veg-etables, oysters and other edibles are spoilt, the water pipes are frozen and a general cry prevails of "Water, water, everywhere, but

not a drop to drink !" A PARADOX-With all the cry of " we have no work to do," and the difficulty of either procuring employment or of getting home, it will scarcely be credited that the greatest difficulty has been experienced in procuring hands to take the Glaramara to England; is still at work, and men are really, though they may grumble, not willing to leave the country when the chance offers.

THE CARRY SUBSCRIPTION .- In the list of contributors to this fund published yesterday the name of the principal donor, who genewas a childish attempt on the part of the op- rously contributed \$25, was omitted. he having sent his donation direct to Mrs. Carey, not desiring that it should be made

> FOR ENGLAND .- The Glaramara will be towed into the Straits to-day by the Labouchere, and will sail for London direct.

> > Saturday, Jan. 20

CITY COUNCIL.-A special meeting of the Council, consisting of a full board, met last evening to discuss the steps necessary to be taken in regard to the legal notices served upon the Corporation Solicitor respecting son, Mr. DeCosmos and others, the motion of the Church Reserve injunction. Mr. Hebbard moved "That the Mayor instruct the clerk to inform Mr. Courtney that this Council is prepared to endorse the action of the late standing that a bill should be introduced to one in defending the public thoroughfares that effect, and a motion of Mr. Dennes to through the Church Reserve, and to request that be proceed forthwith to take all necessary action in the matter. Also that a petition be presented to the House of Assembly embodying the above resolution and praying the hon. House, in consideration of the presen peculiar position of the Council to endorse and sustain its action in the matter." The whole of the Council except Mr. Jeffery Jr., spoke to the motion, when Mr. Lewis moved in amendment " That the Clerk be instructed to draw up a report to lay before the next meeting of the Council of all the proceedings of the late Mayor and Council in reference to the Church Reserve question, also as to what legal advisers had been employed the amount exand detachments of seamen, and marines pended, the position of the lawsuit at the present time, and all other information from documents in hand in reference to the case." The amendment, after some remarks from the introducer and a clear history of the case, by Mr. Hebbard of the proceedings taken, answering the points raised, and showing the duty of the Council to protect the public thoroughfares was put and carried. Councillors Gowen, Lewis, Jeffery, Senr. and Jeffery, Junr. voting in the affirmative, and Councillors Layzell and Hebbard, and some further discussion ensued on a re-amendment introduced by Mr. Hebbard as to the employment of Counsel, which was also lost; and an amendment to read the minutes of the last Council in reference to their proceedings was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman, after which the Council adjourned until Monday evening next at the usual hour.

> THE HAREWOOD RAILWAY Co .- The Committee of the House of Assembly, consisting of Messrs Ash, Dennes, and Cunningham, the hon, member for Nanaimo in the chair, sat yesterday to hear the petition of the Vanconver Coal Mining Co. against the exthe former. After hearing Mr. Ring, counsel for the petitioners, the Committee reported in favor of the bill.

WAGES CASE .- W. H. Gilbert was summoned before Mr. Pemberton yesterday by G. White for \$24 25; Thos. Evans, \$24 25; and W. H. Brown for \$8 75, for work done on boord the schooner Matilda, in coasting from Victoria. The defendant admitted the claims but said he had not the power to pay. Mr. board the gunboat and were soon steaming Pemberton said the vessel was liable, and he out of the harbor. should order the amounts to be levied by distress.

THE STEAMER ACTIVE arrived yesterday morning from Portland with 43 passengers, including a detachment of U.S. soldiers and freight as per list elsewhere. She will not leave again before Tuesday or Wednesday.

using O POLICE COURT,

ALLEGED THEFT. -James Brown was charged by Peter Cargotich at the Police Court yesterday with stealing a cloak of the value of \$15. Mr. Courtney appeared for the accused.

The prosecutor stated that he was in charge of the Occidental saloon at 3 A. M., when the prisoner, with several others came up and took drinks, after which he (the prosecutor) went down to turn off the gas, and on returnters, mild and dry ones, and severely cold ing there was a fight going on, some of the parties having their coats off. Soon after the present season, so far, has been very severe, prisoner and his friends left, and the complainant missed his coat, upon which he went in search of them and found the coat in the possession of the accused.

Mr. Courtney called a witness for the defence, who stated that he had taken the coat from the saloon by mistake, thinking it belonged to a friend of his, and that they had only just discovered the mistake when the policeman arrested the accused.

Mr. Pemberton said he should remand the

prisoner until Monday, but would take bail for his appearance, himself in \$500 and two sureties in \$250 each.

POSTAL MATTERS - His Excellency the Governor yesterday transmitted to the House copies of despatches received from the Home Office, in relation to postal matters in this colony. His Excellency appears to have addressed the Secretary for the Colouies on the subject, although a copy of the Governor's despatch is not given. Mr. Hill was thereupon requested by Sir F. Rogers to move Lord Stanley of Alderly to favor Mr. Cardwell with any suggestions which he may communicate to Governor Kennedy for his guidance. The request further adds, "I am desirous at the same time to point out that the Postmaster of Vancouver Island holds his office during pleasure, and will, therefore, be obliged on pain of dismissal to observe any regulation which the Governor may lay To this application the following reply in substance was made by Mr. Scudamore, of the General Post Office: "The bill drafted by His Excellency's directions, the Postmaster General desires me to state. would, if it had become law, have placed the post-office department in the colony upon a proper footing. As it was rejected, and as the Governor states that he has no reason to expect that the Assembly will take steps for remedying the evil. His Lordship does not see that he can offer any suggestions which will be of service to the Governor in this emergency." A copy of the rules issued to postmasters in the United Kingdom was the

Found.-Mr. Drummond's safe that was stolen some time since was found yesterday on the Saanich Road, near Porter's Brick Yard by Mr. Porter; it had been broken open and nothing was found in it except snow. It had evidently been left when found within the last day or two.

only thing that the cepartment could furnish

Monday, Jan. 22. A POPULAR FOREMAN.—The shareholders in the Davis or Yellow Virgin Company, of Williams Creek, on Saturday presented their worthy and respected foreman, Mr. Alexander Jack, with a handsome gold watch and chain of English manufacture, from Mr. Jungerman's establishment, Yates street. The value of the gift is \$350, and on the inside of pkgs fruit, 18 pkgs mdse. Value \$5025. the watch, which has a reversible case, is the following inscription: "Presented to Alex. Jack by F. W. Laumeister, on behalf of the members of the Davis Company of Williams Creek, 1866."

FROM PORT ANGELOS. - The schooner Winged Racer, Captain Peterson, arrived from the above port on Saturday evening. She has made two trips to Cape Flattery lately with supplies from Port Townsend and Port Angelos for the Indians on the Reservation at that place. We understand she will again visit Cape Flattery Lighthouse with supplies of oil, &c. Captain Peterson reports a large ship off Port Angelos bound to Nanaimo lor coal, but did not learn her

FROZEN POTATOES-The late frosty weather has rendered this useful esculent almost unpalatable. It is a fact not generally known that the effects of frost in potatoes may be neutralised by dropping them peeled into boiling water, when they become mealy instead of sweet and watery.

THE STEAMER FIDELITER Was successfully launched on Saturday from Laing's ways, where the damage sustained by her hull in the unfortunate collision with the Alexandra has been repaired. She will be fitted up again in first-class style under the superintendance of Mr. Evans the Engineer.

FROM SALT SPRING ISLAND .- The sloop Thornton arrived on Saturday with sixty tons freestone, to be used in the construction of Captain Stamp's building on Government Street.

THE STEAMER ACTIVE, it is rumored, will eave during the week direct for San Fran-

SANDWICH ISLANDS-Our files of the Ha-

waiian Gazette are to December 9th. The schooners Alberni, Capt. Dalrymple, and Onward, Capt. McKay, both reached Honolulu on the 23d November, the former in 29 days and the latter in 22 days. Capt. Hanham, of the British yacht Themis, concerning whose movements an excitement was recently raised, has explained the so-called abduction of a native half caste. He states that he merely furnished a passage to the girl intending to land her at Kohala, the residence of her parents, where he intended to call. He had also on board a native named William Hunt with whom he intended to return to Honolulu to procure his passport before proceeding to England. The Gazette speaks in high terms of a consignment of potatoes received by Messrs. Janion & Green from Victoria.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

By the ship Trieste, 62 days from Auckland, we have files of New Zealand papers to Nov. 6th.

The New Zealand Parliament was prorogued on the 30th of October by Sir George Grey. Among the acts of the session was the displacement of Mr. Weld and his colleagues from the ministerial benches and the placing thereon of "new men."

Capt. Jarvey was hung October 24th for the murder of his wife. The provincial elections—the first that

have been held—passed off quietly.

The war against the rebels was being vigorously pushed. The Te Papa correspondent of the Auckland Herald, under date of Octeber 26th, writes : Intelligence of a most important nature

has just been received from Matata. The rebels, who, as stated in my last, had evacuated their stronghold at Matata, were pursued in the most energetic manner by Mr. Mair and the Arawas under him, a distance of about 30 miles in the interior, and came up with the rebels at a pah called Te Teko, where they made a stand, which place being not quite finished was promptly surrounded and proceeded against by sap. Mr. Mair having acquired experience in this mode of attack waile on the Waikato campaign, and the natives having the greatest confidence in his skill and tactics, coupled with the fact of his being untrammeled and not under restraint as at Matata, when he was under the control of Mr. Smith, contributed not a little to his success. The rebels succumbed, about 80 in number, 23 of whom are recognized as murderers whose names are included in the warrant for apprehension; they were all taken prisoners, the actual number being 23 murderers and 54 others. Te Hura, the principal chief in the district, and the notorious Taranakı pai-marire prophet Horomona, are amongst them. (These two men contrived and ordered the murder of Mr. Fulloon.) - Bulletin.

COMMERCIAL

MEMORANDA.

Per stmr ACTIVE-Left Portland on Tuesday at 9 a.m.; were detained 24 hours in towing the Sierra Nevada off in which they fortunately succeeded. Crossed the bar on Thursday at 9 a.m., and arrived in Victoria at 9 a.m.

Per bark DOMINGA, from San Francisco—Sailed Dec. 12th. First two days out under close reefed sails; experienced strong westerly gales; had topsail and mainsail blown away; strong easterly winds and heavy weather during the remainder of the passage; topsail blown mainder of the passage; topsail blown away again; was fifteen days off the Straits; sighted five vessels but could not make them out.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer ACTIVE, from Portland-Miss Man, Father Bouchard, Col. St. Clair, U.S.A. Master Harry Reid, James Bissett, T Ennor, Duncan McKetchum, Mrs Elliott and child, C F Smith, F Adair, J Bilsland, J D Sullivan, Maj Glenn, U. S. A., J Thompson, Young, Dalton, H McKetchum, Mary Snyder, George Nicholson, and 23 soldiers.

Per str ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound .- Mrs. Sires, Miss Sires, Mrs. Cunning ham and boy, U Nelson and wife, C Howard, Griffith, Charles, W C Wallace, Chase, Buchanan, Hayes, Moore, W. Smith.

IMPORTS.

Per steamer ACTIVE, from San Francisco. 4 bbls pork, 6 bbls beef, 13 sks flour, 8 cs boots. 25 bx candles, 1 bx harness, 2 bags newspapers, 1 cs bacon, 5 boxes drugs, 1 cs tobacco, 13 cs butter, 4 roll leather, 1 bale paper, 100 cs coal oil, 5 pkgs iron bolts, 9 Per steamer ACTIVE, from Portland .-- 31

gns bacon, 54 sks middlings, 20 bx lard, 13 9 bx butter, 139 bx apples, 18 pkgs mdse. Per bark KENT, from Glasgow (per schooner DISCOVERY, from Burrard's Inlet)—Rope vinegar, steamboat machinery, guns and carriages, anchors, tar, rosin, pitch, oakum, paint, chain cables, lead piping, sheet lead, salt Value, \$1410. To E. Stamp. Per schr DISCOVERY, from New Westmin-ster-18,000 ft lumber. To Moody and Co.

Per str ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound .- 52 head cattle, 2 hogs, 65 sheep, 4 calves, 25 bbls flour, & sks oysters. Value

EXPORTS

Per barque GLARAMARA to London—334 bls and 44 caks furs, 237 caks oil, 155 bls wool, 1193 hides, 1310 horns, 17 pgs copper ore, 1 do whalebone, 134 pgs hides. Value, \$130,403.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.

Jan 15-Schr Black Diamond, McCulloch, Nanaimo Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster Brk Dominga, Gloux, San Francisco Jan 16-Bark Dominga, Gloux, San Fran-

Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angelos. Sch Discovery, Rudlin, Burrard's Inlet Jan 16—Slp Ringleader, Harper, Nanaimo Stmr Emily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo Jan. 18.—Slp Ocean Cueen, Watkins. Cowichan

Jan 19-Str. Active, Thorn, Astoria. Jan. 20 .- Str Emily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo CLEARED.

Jan 15—Slp Random, Greenwood, Nanaimo Schr Black Diamond, McCulloch, Nanaimo Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster Slp Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan Schr Gazelle, Gollacer, Nanaimo Jan 16—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port.

Jan 16-Schr Meg Merrillies, Pamphlet, Nan-Sch Industry, Meldrum, Nanaimo Bk Glaramara, Hedley, London Slp Ringleader, Harper, Nanaimo Jan. 19-Str. Diana, Wright, Port Angelos. Schr. Discovery, Rudlin, Nanaimo Jan. 20.—Str Emily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo Slp W B Naylor, Dakes, San Juan

Slp Ocean Queen, Watkins, Cowichan MARRIED.

At the residence of Dr. G. K. Willard, Olym-bia, by Rev. C. C. Stratton, Mr. Wm. P. Wright, o Miss Maria L. Willard. BIRTH.

At Seattle, W. T., on the 2d instant, the wife of John S. Condon, of a son.

On the 15th instant, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Esquimalt, Dr. James Farrelly, R, N., aged 28 years.

At Nanaimo on the 12th instant, at his residence, on Front street, in this town, Mr. John McGregor, sen.

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THE BRITISH COLON

VERY MORNI (Sundays Excepted,

AT VICTORIA, V

THE WEEKLY COLOR

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AGENTS.

Clement's Lane
30 Cornhil

PUBLIC MEETIN DETRENCHMENT AND UN

The House Sustain

The Public meeting convened Worship the Mayor, on the req signed by a number of the citizens sider the action of the House of Assen the Estimates, and the question of Unic Colonies, was held on Saturday ever the Lyceum Hall. At the appointed h hall was crowded with a dense conc the inhabitants, a large majority of were rate-payers, embracing clergy chants, officials, clerks, tradesmen, m

community. On the platform were Mayor Fr Thos. Harris, Esq., Ex-Mayor, and me

said it was not his intention to intro views on the meeting, but he would n few general remarks. The object meeting was to consider the proceed the House in regard to the Estimat the question of Union of the Co time to exercise economy it had now [hear], and if the House of Assembly wisdom had thought it right to cut Estimates and reduce the expenditure smaller scale they deserved the than the whole community [applause]. same time it was possible to go too fa care should be taken not to injure the ing of the Government in carrying extreme of the case and adopting tem of false economy by reducing too offices and underpaying those in off

trust. On the whole he thought that a state of things was now dawning upo country. The prospects in British Col were much brighter. His Worship touched on the Union question and mented on the folly of the two co with only 15,000 inhabitants between having separate governments and a se staff of officials. He alluded to the sentiment in the sister colony and the ing of opposition and ill-teeling toward colony indulged in by a small section people, remarking that it was a pity remote part of the world that these could not act in harmony with their colonists and try to build up a British instead of destroying it. He was gli Union question was now to be constand he would like to see more union

own town among public men, he woul to see them sink private feelings and together for the common good. The Council (if the meeting would excuse for alluding to the shop) was a striking stance of economy, for since he had sided over them they had not spent : [applause], and the reason, which very good one, was simply that they he got it to spend [laughter]. He conc by asking the meeting to support the to listen to both sides patiently and indulge in personalities.

Mr. James Fell came forward, and

commenting on the importance of the lution he was about to offer, and expre the usual regret that it had not fallen abler hands moved: Resolved-That this meeting fully end the action of the majority of the Le

tive Assembly in their general scher retrenchment, and maintains, with Assembly, the right on the part of people's representatives to originate an increase, as well as reduce items of pi expenditure.

He would like to ask the meeting question; what had brought them there voice—To hear you speak. Mr. Fell—forward, and I will make way for you was to take into consideration what has done by those you sent into the Hour Assembly. To take in review the Estim that have been passed. This was on small community, and combined with neighboring colony would not make a se rate English town, yet we had two