

The Weekly British Columbia AND CHRONICLE

Saturday, January 23, 1869

It must be very gratifying to the people of this Colony to observe the gradual awakening of our Legislature to the wants and welfare of our citizens.

There is no more striking instance in this awakening apparatus than in the introduction of a Bill to authorize the establishment of Loan and Investment Societies.

The ostensible object of the measure is to provide the poorer classes with the means of investing their savings; but we take a broader view of the advantages which will accrue from its passage.

It is a measure which will do much to improve the condition of the Colony. It will open up a profitable nature, would be opened, workshops for a variety of skilled workmanship.

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ways be fixed upon them, so that no extensive fraud could possibly take place. We anxiously look for the passing of this Ordinance as likely to be the means of filling up the gaps in our fine rows of buildings.

The modern improvements in the system of working these institutions are worthy of notice. Building Societies are terminable in a given number of years; the result is an intending borrower is this, he is obliged to take up a sufficient number of shares in order to leave a margin of unpaid up capital sufficient to cover the amount he desires to borrow.

It is satisfactory to your directors, under these circumstances, to be able to report the business of this bank throughout the period to be in a sound and satisfactory condition, and also making full provision for any loss likely to arise out of the failure which has occurred.

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Monday Jan 18. The general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of British North America was held at the London Tavern on the 1st Dec, Mr R A Glyn in the chair. The report of the directors stated that, after a careful examination of the accounts of the bank up to the latest date received from the branches, the directors have declared the usual half-yearly dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, free of income tax, and the dividend warrants will be forwarded to the proprietors as usual on the 5th January next.

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THE CARUTHERS' ESTATE.—It seems, says the Portland Herald, that the settlement of this estate, and the adjudication as to heirship, is still to be continued in the Courts, and attorneys and officers to receive additional interest in the profits. Another suit has been lodged in the Circuit Court of Multnomah county, setting forth the claim of heirs of Wm. Johnson, who, it is alleged, was the original occupant of the land. This Johnson, it is asserted, was a British subject, an employe of the Hudson Bay Company, who lived upon the land in question at the time of the treaty with Great Britain in 1846, relative to the settlement of the territory on the Pacific Coast north of 36th parallel. By this treaty certain rights were guaranteed to actual occupants of land at the time, and the plaintiffs in this case set up that said Johnson was at the time of this particular tract at that time. Johnson died in 1848, after which Finance Caruthers settled upon the land and laid claim under the donation law of Congress. Much litigation has already transpired relative to heirship under Caruthers' title, in which the State was at one time a party; and now, just as the question was apparently to be decided, the State having withdrawn its claim—here comes in a prior claim over all, that reaches far back in the past, the settlement of which will require the investigation of all matters pertaining to the first settlement of the country, including the legality of the charter granted by King Charles (we believe) to the Hudson Bay Company. Messrs Stout & Reed, attorneys for plaintiffs, have undertaken a big job, but we suppose that in this instance the game is worth the candle.

From the WEEK of the U S S Seward.—The schooner Nabalmo Packet, Capt Stevens, arrived from Shadwell Passage, the scene of the wreck, last summer, of the U S war-steamer Seward. The Packet lay five weeks near the wreck, and succeeded in saving a quantity of valuable machinery, brasswork, anchors, etc.—the men working only at low tide. The wreck having been abandoned by the U S Government, the property recovered becomes the property of the salvors.

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It is with deep regret we note the bereavement of our esteemed Deputy Sheriff, Mr J J Austin. We heartily sympathize with a parent's grief at the loss of a sweet little infant of three years of age, of diphtheria.

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Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, including text about health, blood, and various ailments.

Advertisement for Gillett's Pens, mentioning 'The World's Best' and 'Command' brands.

Advertisement for 'The Rain Register for the Year 1868', including a table of rainfall data for various months and locations.

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, January 23, 1869.

ON Monday Dr. Helmcken's resolution asking His Excellency the Governor to send down an ordinance repealing the Crown Salaries' ordinances in order that some of the offices therein provided for might be abolished, or, at all events, struck out of the Civil List, came up for discussion. The resolution embodied the sentiment of every non-official taxpayer, who is not either an office-holder or a professional politician and placehunter, and was favorably received by a large majority of the popular members. The official members—well, no one expects them to vote against their own salaries and employment—were, as one man, opposed to the passage of the resolution. In view of past and prospective advantages, no one expected that Mr. Walkem would do otherwise than side with the official element, but every one did look for some show of consistency and decency from the two members from the late Capital while discussing a question which affected so nearly the people of that district who have complained for two seasons of the impassable state of the Brighton road, and whose applications have been invariably met with the answer that the funds were not on hand. And for an excellent reason—they were absorbed in meeting the salaries provided under the Crown Salaries' Act, leaving little or nothing for the prosecution of any useful and necessary work. Every one, we say, anticipated that these two honorable worthies would assist in the passage of a measure that would result beneficially for their own as well as other constituencies; but the "Great Expectations" every one had formed of their consistency, their honesty, and their common sense, were doomed to bitter disappointment, for after vainly endeavoring to destroy the resolution with strategy by avoiding the plain, manly issue of "yes" or "no" upon the general issue, they came out directly in opposition to its principle. The strategic part of the opposition consisted in objecting to that portion of the resolution which contrasted the present condition of the Colony with its condition when the Ordinances affecting the salaries were framed. But the strategists were floored completely when the Doctor quietly consented to erase from the resolution the objectionable lines. Then the droyen foot was seen, and it became evident that the New Westminsters were determined to oppose the resolution—not because its principle was bad, nor because it contained a line or two that might be deemed erroneous or superfluous, but because the resolution was of Victoria origin, and because at least one of those members aspires to a seat in the Executive Council. Sectionalism was aroused and sectionalism is determined that no measure—no matter how much its passage might benefit its own section—emanating from a Victoria member shall pass if it can help it. So, giving full swing to one of the meanest feelings that can animate the human breast, the two members from New Westminster, like the mad bull, heard nothing, saw nothing, thought of nothing save the red cloth flaunting in their faces, on which was inscribed the legend "Victoria influence," with Dr. Helmcken in the role of the picador, goading them on to their political graves with the sharp lance of sarcasm. Following in the wake of the hon. Colonial Secretary, the unpopular member for New Westminster bellowed forth that the repeal of the Crown Salaries' Act would be equivalent to handing the Crown Lands back again to the Crown, since the latter were handed over to the Colony only upon its acceptance of the Civil List; an absurd and dishonest proposition, for by the terms of the resolution his Excellency was only asked to transmit the repealing Ordinance "in order that a reduction of some of the salaries therein named may be made, and in order that some of the offices therein provided for may be abolished, or, at all events, struck out of the Civil List." Dr. Helmcken pointed out the absurdity and dishonesty of the position of this member for New Westminster, who was followed by his colleague (Mr. Holbrook) in a rambling

and incoherent harangue upon the selfishness of Victorians and pure-mindedness of New Westminsters generally—matters entirely foreign to the subject under discussion, but quite the "correct thing" in this hon gentleman's estimation, who, like his honorable colleague, is supposed to be afflicted with an attack of "Victoria on the brain," and never allows to slide by an improved opportunity to give it a piece of his very small mind. Three of the heads of departments—declining to vote upon questions so intimately connected with their salaries—retired behind the bar, first taking precious good care that the resolution would be deprived of life by the votes of three or four officials whose organizations are of a less sensitive nature; of Mr. Walkem, who was absent when the debate began; of the two New Westminster renegades; and of one Island member (Dr. Davie) who, besides being very conservative, confesses that he has thrown off his balance by the rearing and prancing of Mr. Holbrook, when expatiating upon the w-r-r-r-ons of New Westminster. The resolution was lost by one vote. Another victory has been secured for the official members upon a question intimately connected with the economical government of the Colony by the traitorous defection of the two most extreme Radicals in the House, who have conjured up a false issue as an excuse for their desertion of the popular cause, and both of whom are more than suspected of a hankering after a seat in the Upper House with a nominal salary attached.

Wednesday Jan 20

SORRY TO LEARN IT.—We understand that Mr. Lamb, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who arrived yesterday from Puget Sound, has received instructions to close the telegraph line and call in his operators from every station on British territory except this city. The reason assigned for this extraordinary movement is that the line is losing heavily—some \$10,000 per year, it is said. Under this arrangement, then, we shall have no telegraphic communication with the mainland; and the important district of Cariboo and the intermediate agricultural section, will be entirely cut off from communication with this place—a fact that will affect most seriously all classes. It is to be hoped that the report may prove to be unfounded, or that the extent of the Superintendent's instructions have been exaggerated by Dame Rumor.

DISCOVERED.—A few days ago invitations were sent to Admiral Hastings and Capt Dawkins, R. N., to meet a number of gentlemen in this city for the purpose of discussing a project having for its object the formation of a Sailor's Home. The Admiral and Capt Dawkins appeared promptly at the place indicated for the meeting, and after waiting some time were greatly surprised to find that none of the gentlemen whom they expected to meet made their appearance; they therefore returned to Esquimalt. The blame for this discourteous treatment of two gentlemen who since their arrival among us have been foremost in encouraging every good cause, is said to rest with the Honorary Secretary, and not with the gentlemen who had promised to take part in the proceedings. We trust that a proper apology will be made.

THE NEW BRIDGE.—Only five or six piles remain to be driven at James Bay, and the planking is down for two-thirds of the required distance. In the channel the workmen found fourteen feet of mud before the piles reached the rock. This channel is about 350 feet wide, and if dredged would make a fine basin where of high water a large class of vessels might lie. Some day, probably, when the present harbor-room becomes crowded with shipping, this basin may be reclaimed.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—The Wesleyan Methodists held their annual missionary meeting on Monday evening. It was largely attended. Among the speakers was the novelty of a converted Indian Chief of the Nanaimo tribe, who spoke eloquently in his own language, his words being interpreted by the Rev. Mr. Crosby. The collection amounted to \$160. Ladies of the congregation will wait on those who wish to contribute to the good cause.

CANNIBALISM.—An instance is related to us of a party of persons very recently visiting an Indian reservation near Fort Rupert and detecting a number of natives engaged in tearing and devouring the flesh from a human leg. The natives appeared greatly abashed when discovered, and alarmed lest they should be denounced to the authorities. We had imagined that this horrible practice of cannibalism had become extinct among our savage tribes.

The incorrigible John Livermore pleaded guilty yesterday of selling whiskey to Indians, and was sent to the chalking for three months in default of an exemplary fine. Justice is satisfied and so is John, for he has comfortable quarters secured him for the remainder of the winter.

The city workmen are engaged in metalizing portions of Vane street where repairs are necessary. That street, from Wharf to Douglas needs a complete coat of metal to render it what it ought to be, a first-class thoroughfare.

The Hudson Bay Co's bark Prince of Wales, from London, and the bark Ceorops, from Liverpool, are well on their way here. The Prince is fully due, and the Ceorops is expected to arrive next month.

The Estimates.

Table with columns: Estimate 1868, Revenue of 1868, Estimate 1869, Revenue of 1869. Rows include Customs, Land Sales, Excise Duties, etc.

ASSOCIATE OF THE SUMS REQUIRED TO defray the Expenses of the Colonial Government of British Columbia, for the Year 1869, showing also the amount actually expended in the year previous to that in which the estimates are prepared.

Table with columns: Estimate for 1869, Actual for 1868. Rows include Salaries-Fixed Establishment, Allowances, Contingencies, etc.

ESTABLISHMENTS DETAILED, CIVIL SERVICE.

Salaries-Fixed Establishment.—The Governor (provided for under Crown Officers' Salaries Act.) Private Secretary, \$1,452; messenger, \$500.

Salaries-Fixed Establishment.—Clerk, \$800; Messenger, \$500.

Salaries-Fixed Establishment.—Colonial Secretary (provided for under Crown Officers' Salaries Act.) Assistant Colonial Secretary, \$1,040; Two Clerks, \$904; Messenger, \$500; Contingencies—Stationary, fuel and light, \$200.

Printing Branch—Salaries, Fixed Establishment—Superintendent, \$1,320; two Printers, \$60 each, 1,200; Assistant Printer and Messenger Legislative Council, \$400. Total Colonial Secretary, \$9,424.

Salaries-Fixed Establishment—Chief Clerk \$1,900; Clerk, 1,452; Clerk, 1,200. Total Treasurer, \$4,552.

Salaries-Fixed Establishment—Auditor General, \$3,425; Chief Clerk, 1,452; Clerk, 1,200. Total Auditor General, \$6,077.

Salaries-Fixed Establishment—Chief Commissioner (provided for under Crown Officers' Salaries Act.) Assistant Surveyor, General and Superintendent of Lighthouses, \$1,900; Clerk, 1,224; Draughtsman, 1,224. Total Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General, \$4,348.

Salaries-Fixed Establishment—Collector of Customs (provided for under Crown Officers' Salaries Act.) Chief Clerk, \$1,940; Clerk, 1,425; Deputy Collector, southern boundary, \$5,096.

Out-door Department—Revenue Officer, \$1,704; Landing waiter, 1,704; Landing Waiter, Equivalents, 900; two Boatmen and Watchmen, 690 each, 1,380; Revenue Officer, Burrard Inlet, 900; Constable at Ospreys, 1,224. Total Collector of Customs, \$12,920.

Salaries-Fixed Establishment—Registrar General and Postmaster General (provided for under Crown Officers' Salaries Act.) Registrar General of Titles, Victoria, \$485; Assistant in office, 250. Total Registrar General, \$735.

Salaries-Fixed Establishment—Harbor-master and Government Pilot, \$1,940.

Salaries-Fixed Establishment—Postmaster, Victoria, \$2,000; Clerk and Messenger, New Westminster, 750. Total Post Office, \$2,750.

His Excellency the Governor, \$2552; Legislative Council, 900; Colonial Secretary, 9424; Treasurer, 4552; Auditor General 6077;

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General, 4348; Collector of Customs 12920; Registrar General, 735; Harbor Master, 1940; Post Office \$2750.

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.—Salaries—Fixed Establishment—Judge of Supreme Court (provided for under Crown Officers' Salaries Act.) Judge of Supreme Court, Registrar of Court, B. C., \$1,452; Registrar of Court, V. I., 1500; Messenger, V. I., 500. Total Supreme Court, \$3,452.

Salaries—Fixed Establishment—Attorney General (provided for under Crown Officers' Salaries Act.) Clerk, \$1,900.

Allowances—In lieu of travelling expenses and allowances, \$1500.

Supreme Court, \$3,452; Attorney General, 1008; High Sheriff, 1500.

POLICE, INCLUDING PRISONS AND GOALS.

Police, Salaries—Fixed Establishment—Chief Inspector (provided for under the Crown Officers' Salaries Act.) High Constable, \$972; two Constables, \$175 each per diem, 1277 50; Indian messenger, \$180.

Salaries—Fixed Establishment—Stipendiary Magistrate, \$2,250; Clerk, 1,200; one Sergeant of Police, \$250 per diem, 912 50; three Constables, at \$175 per diem 1912 25.

Salaries—Fixed Establishment—Assistant Magistrate, \$250 per diem, 912 50; two Constable Guards, \$638 75 each 1277 50; two Door Guards, at \$547 50 each, and one Cook, \$638 75, 1733 75; Medical Officer, \$600. Total Police, and Goals, \$17,808 50.

GOLD, ASSISTANT GOLD COMMISSIONERS AND STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Salaries—Fixed Establishment—Gold Commissioner, \$3,000; Clerk to do, 1704; Constable, 1,404; Clerk and Constable, Kootenay, 1704; Constable, Kootenay, 1404; Clerk and Constable, Fort Shepherd, 500. Total Columbia and Kootenay District, \$9,716.

Salaries—Fixed Establishment—Assistant Gold Commissioner, \$3,400; Clerk, 1500; Chief Constable, 1500; two Constables \$1,224 each, 2448; two Constables \$1,008 each, 2016; Constable at Quesnel, 1224. Total Cariboo District, \$12,088.

Salaries—Fixed Establishment—Chief Constable, Yale, \$1,104; Constable, 1008; Chief Constable, Lytton, 1104; Toll Collector, Yale, \$1,104. Total, \$4,320.

Salaries—Fixed Establishment—Assistant Gold Commissioner, \$2,400; Chief Constable, 1104; Constable, Postmaster and Toll Collector, Clinton, 1104. Total Lillooet, Clinton and Soda Creek, \$4,608.

Salaries—Fixed Establishment—Magistrate and Collector of Revenue, \$1,704; Constable, \$730. Total Nanaimo District, \$2,434.

RECAPITULATION OF THE FOREGOING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Table with columns: Salary, Fixed Establishment, Allowances, Total. Rows include Legislative Council, Salaries-Fixed Establishment, Contingencies, etc.

PENSIONS, RETIRED ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES.—Pension to Mrs D McLean \$485; to Mrs J D B Ogilvy 485; total pensions \$970.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF OFFICERS ON DUTY.—Arrest and prosecution of smugglers, etc, \$1000.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (exclusive of Establishments.)—Summoning Jurors and Witnesses and other contingencies \$800; Prosecution and Interpreters Fees, &c, 800; Expenses of Judge and Registrar on Circuit 2500; Expenses attending Inquests 300. Total Administration of Justice \$4,400.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (exclusive of Establishments.)—District Schools \$10,000.

POLICE AND GOALS (exclusive of Establishments.)—Keep of Prisons and other Police Expenditure throughout the colony \$12,000.

RENT.—Rent, Government House, Victoria, \$50; Lillooet, 240; Nanaimo 585. Total rent \$875.

His Excellency the Governor—Travelling expenses on duty \$2500. Colonial Secretary—Travelling expenses on duty 500. Treasurer—Freight upon remittances of treasure 250. Auditor General—Travelling expenses inspecting accounts 100. Freight upon accounts to England 60—\$160. Inspection of Steamers \$750. Actual travelling expenses of officers on duty 1500. Keep of Horses

throughout the colony 1000. Total transport \$6,660.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.

To and from San Francisco \$6000; To and from Victoria and New Westminster 500; To and from Victoria and Esquimalt 500; To and from Victoria, Nanaimo, Comox, &c, 4200; To and from Cariboo, Columbia, &c, 18,000; To and from Victoria and Saanich 300. Total conveyance of mails \$29,400.

Repairs to buildings, &c, throughout the colony \$10,000; Surveys, Explorations, &c, 2000. Total Works and Buildings \$12,000.

Repairs and construction of roads throughout the colony \$62,500.

Expenses connected with Indian Tribes 500; Taking charge of Government buildings 1000; Exchange on drafts for remittance 400; Telegrams 1000; Stationery, Fuel, &c, for all Departments 4000; Expenses connected with Assays of Minerals, &c, 5000; For establishing Branch Assay Office at Cariboo 3000; Insurance Government Buildings \$1590. Total miscellaneous services \$16,500.

Interest on Temporary Loans and Debentures \$22,000.

Of Customs Duties \$2000; Other Taxes 100. Total drawbacks and refund of duties &c, \$2,100.

Repayment of loans \$100,000.

Sir James Douglas—Wages, stores, fuel, &c, \$11,000; new boiler 5000. Dredger—Shipkeeper and incidental repairs 800. Total \$18,800.

Race Rocks and Figard—Salaries, stores and general maintenance of Lighthouses \$5500; Light Ship, mouth of Fraser River, 4500. Total Lighthouses \$10,000.

Provided by permanent Acts on account of Salaries, \$51,167 50; Do. do. do. Pensions, 2,425 00; Do. do. do. Interest on Loans, 69,840 00; Do. do. do. Sinking Fund on Loans, 50,197 50. Total \$173,630 00.

Required to be provided by vote for contingent services of year 1869: Establishments, \$101,630 50; Services exclusive of Establishments, 317,705 00. Total \$419,335 50.

Estimated Excess of Revenue over Expenditure, 9,034 50.

Estimated Excess of Revenue over Expenditure, \$602,000 00.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

The total of the estimate for 1869 is \$602,000. The expenditure \$592,965. This surplus of revenue over some \$9000; but I need scarcely say, if received, will further extinguishment of debt, or it may all be absorbed in increased expenditure which is necessary in consequence of coveries at Kootenay. No reference in the estimates on this account will not increase the cost of the course.

The amon you will be asked for the service of the year 1869 is balance to make up the total already provided by permanent am. asked for is larger by \$8 appropriated last year. This casioned by larger appropriate works, schools, hospitals and loans. There is no increase in for under the head of Establishments contrary there is a decrease of.

White paying all our current 1868, we have also pay off over \$100,000 of fine now proposed during the present reduce that debt by a similar The importation of goods during 1868, exceeds by \$1867, for the value of imports \$2,300,000, a sum which with the greatly increased p comes up to the palmy days.

And now it may not be unexamined the effect of Union increase of the public burden governing the country is cost go back to the year 1865, for year upon which a just case based. Then both Colonies separate. During part of 1866, but in 1865 each thoroughly independent of without expectation of the subsequently can judge of the ment under absolute separa with the present time. From returns it will be found that pending in Vancouver Island maintenance of establishments than \$117,897. In British the same year \$185,669, m for governing the two Colo Now what is required for the extent of territory, with the same population scatter length and breadth, and the same requirements? The 398, an absolute saving of through Union. This governed at not only a cost of governing Vancouver but in addition at \$32,500 pending in establishments alone in that year.

I think after all I have without presumption indu satisfaction at the present country. Its natural resort its public debt is comp it is less than two years settlement has greatly of gold per head of the nu

In Cleveland, on Christmas Day, a benedict in order to torment his wife, dressed a mad in women's apparel and escorted him to his wife's home, calling him Mary as they entered the house. This displeased his wife so much that she vigorously attacked the intruder with a broomstick, and jerked the woman's clothing off him. Meantime the husband tried to defend his friend, in doing which such a furor was created that the police took the silly benedict to jail, where he fails to appreciate his joke.

These, we think, will be found to be the chief features of the terms now submitted for the acceptance of the company. Whether the proprietors will regard them as sufficiently satisfactory remains to be seen, but it is right they should bear in mind that in the event of their rejection an immediate demand will be made upon the company to organize a Government for the territory which shall be adequate for the protection of the inhabitants. This, as we have already stated, means a direct expenditure by the company of at least £25,000 a year.

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Legislative Council.

MONDAY, JAN 20. Present:—Hons. Helms, Robson, Humphreys, Davie, Bushby, Grease, Ball O'Reilly, Carrall, Wood, Holbrook, Young (presiding).

NOTICES OF MOTION.—Hon. Robson—To bring in change the registered office Charlotte Coal Co.

Hon. Davie—To move that the Governor be requested to in the proper quarters the true in the people of this colony of Confederation, otherwise the lead might be misled by that which appeared in the of Nov. 14th, and the Lon Dec. 2d, 1868.

Hon. Robson—To move the Governor, praying that the last Autumn by the Harbor for to the mouth of the Fr for the Council.

THE ESTIMATES.—Hon. Young said—According have the honor to introduce for the Council the estimate expenditure for the year 1869. I think it will not be out of the steady progression with place in the Colony since I have perform a similar duty last time so many changes had depression had existed, that it for any man to say with c might be the condition of the close of the year. The Govern, did not despond, but wit in extravagant expectations confidence in an increase in of the country, and in that b that the revenue received d would exceed by \$90,000 t 1867. Those expectations were—the revenue received com \$1500 of the estimates; and returns are in, will possibly excess of the estimate. This orment look for an increase of \$30,000 over that received year. This may appear at somewhat retrograding, but I explain the abnormal conditi so great a difference arises increase of 1868 over 1867, 1868. It is well known that Union there were large stock goods in Vancouver. In direct taxation from the late withdrawal after Union enue from Customs flowed in of the Colony during 1867, unaccounted goods had been consumed; and therefore the powers of that part of the C be felt. Now in 1869 we crease of revenue of \$30,000, of the termination of those a tions, but as the result of pro in the wealth, prosperity and the country.

The total of the estimate for 1869 is \$602,000. The expenditure \$592,965. This surplus of revenue over some \$9000; but I need scarcely say, if received, will further extinguishment of debt, or it may all be absorbed in increased expenditure which is necessary in consequence of coveries at Kootenay. No reference in the estimates on this account will not increase the cost of the course.

The amon you will be asked for the service of the year 1869 is balance to make up the total already provided by permanent am. asked for is larger by \$8 appropriated last year. This casioned by larger appropriate works, schools, hospitals and loans. There is no increase in for under the head of Establishments contrary there is a decrease of.

White paying all our current 1868, we have also pay off over \$100,000 of fine now proposed during the present reduce that debt by a similar The importation of goods during 1868, exceeds by \$1867, for the value of imports \$2,300,000, a sum which with the greatly increased p comes up to the palmy days.

And now it may not be unexamined the effect of Union increase of the public burden governing the country is cost go back to the year 1865, for year upon which a just case based. Then both Colonies separate. During part of 1866, but in 1865 each thoroughly independent of without expectation of the subsequently can judge of the ment under absolute separa with the present time. From returns it will be found that pending in Vancouver Island maintenance of establishments than \$117,897. In British the same year \$185,669, m for governing the two Colo Now what is required for the extent of territory, with the same population scatter length and breadth, and the same requirements? The 398, an absolute saving of through Union. This governed at not only a cost of governing Vancouver but in addition at \$32,500 pending in establishments alone in that year.

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As will be seen by our extract from the Walla Walla Statesman, the other day, the accounts recently published in this paper in relation to the Kootenay mines are fully confirmed. The diggings are not only rich but extensive, and would afford employment to from 5000 to 10,000 miners; a number very likely to congregate at the mines next spring. The claims, so far, have paid from \$6 to \$50 per day to the land, some even richer, and what may be subsequently discovered when the diggings are thoroughly explored is hard to tell; very possibly a second Cariboo. Our readers may not be aware that the streams on which these mines were found flow from the southern end of the Selkirk range of mountains, of which the Big Bend mines form a portion; so that there is every reason to suppose that the whole range is more or less permeated with the precious metal. In a recent article on the Cariboo mines we pointed out the fallacy of concluding that any particular part of our mining localities were exhausted because unlucky explorers had tried their hands on them and failed. If we required a stronger instance of this than those we cited we should point to Wild Horse Creek, which was formerly the scene of the extensive mining operations, since abandoned almost entirely to cultivation and on which from \$30 to \$50 per day have been cleaned up very lately, proving beyond a doubt the very rich character of the ground in that vicinity. The simple fact is that the debris forming the grave, or pay dirt in British Columbia is of different formation entirely to that found in California, the latter being of a light, friable nature and easily worked, whereas our heavy, better calcinated to hold the precious metal, hence richer, and of a more lasting character than the Californian mines. We would ask where at this moment can mines be found that will yield to the ordinary miner \$6 to \$50 per day? We do not except the late alleged discoveries in the White Pine country, of which we have heard fabulous stories within the last few days. We are too much accustomed to the American system of exaggeration to be led away with such an old story. It is true, wily traders and whisky sellers can always make a profit out of the credulous by such golden romances, perfectly regardless of the suffering and loss of life that always occurs at these rushes, but happily for the few in this country who would be tempted to try their luck in such rockless adventures, it is too far away, and only those who will fall victims who are at present in California, as the true state of the case will soon leak out. It is far otherwise with our Kootenay mines, which have every probability of being permanently remunerative, and will long attract a large and permanent population to the vicinity. It now remains to be seen whether our trading and commercial men are equal to the task of contesting the field for profitable business, which these mines will throw open to those classes of our citizens. Can we have any instruction in the art of governmentness than is displayed in the Statesman's correspondence? Not only shows the rich and his enterprising fellow-townsman tells them that those before have actually means of transit for their wares across the line. We remind our readers that the pace in which our people, and in part of our Big Bend starved to death, and our neighbors positive to increase in our country. We have known in 49 with food remaining exhausted, and that rich as it is in every description of wealth, we are so slightly benefited, since we allow any stranger to carry off the oyster and leave us but the shells. Our Government is fully apprised of the value of the Kootenay mines, an honorable member of the Legislative Council having read an extract from a letter, which we subsequently published in this journal, urging the speedy completion of the Eagle Pass road, which appears to be the easiest mode of transit for goods and passengers to the Kootenay country. That our neighbors will quickly adopt the readiest and most rapid means of supplying our Kootenay mines, no one will doubt for a moment, but that is no reason why we should not exert ourselves in the same direction, and we are fully persuaded that by the adoption of prompt and energetic measures we can furnish the Kootenay market as cheaply as they can, if not undersell them. We have some little advantage in the tariff, and thanks to the enterprise of our up-country merchants, we have four miles within a distance not much greater than our neighbors, and the means of erecting them within a much shorter distance, with grain at hand to manufacture into flour. In dry goods we can certainly beat them, and in many other articles of prime necessity in the mines we should not be in the worst position. The correspondent of the Statesman, judging from former experience, treats our Government with supreme contempt, and predicts that Walla Walla merchants have nothing to fear from any measures taken by our authorities to enable our merchants to take their proper place at the Kootenay mines. We are of different opinion; the amount of odium which this Government drew upon itself in relation to Big Bend and elsewhere has taught our authorities a wholesome lesson, and we are very much mistaken if the Government does not open the Eagle Pass route early in the Spring, if that is decided to be the best and cheapest mode of transit, as we are led to believe it is. With an outpost at Yale, we can transport goods cheaply and rapidly over our fine wagon road to Savona's Ferry, thence by steamer to the head of Shuswap Lake, then by the Eagle Pass to the Columbia, where batteries or small steamers can convey them to within a comparatively short distance of the mines, where the difficulties of travel are not so great as those we had to contend with in the early days of Cariboo. We have had occasion frequently to appreciate the inertia of Government; so much time being occupied in bringing the official mind to comprehend the utility of any public improvement, that when thorough conviction has produced its effect, the value of the change, whatever it may be, is very much reduced. At the same time the authorities are not so much to blame as one might imagine. Our impression is, that if the merchants and traders possessed the pluck and enterprise of our neighbors, the Government would act with more promptitude. Let our commercial men show the initiative by getting up the information as to the practicability and expense of constructing the route, with probable cost per lb of transit, and if what we have stated as to the Eagle Pass route be correct, depend upon it the Government will not lag behind. At present the information we possess in relation to the route is of the most meager and unsatisfactory character.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary yesterday brought down the Estimates for 1869. The showing is more favorable than we had dared to hope. The estimated expenditure for 1868 was \$578,000. In his speech (which was most able) Mr Young stated that the revenue for the same year as far as known, was \$574,430, and returns from the interior yet to come in would, he thought, increase this amount to a figure in excess of the expenditure, and leave a surplus. During 1868 a saving of about \$400,000 had been effected in establishments, and no increase of taxation is contemplated. Good news, indeed. The amount asked for the present fiscal year is \$592,965, or \$16,000 in excess of the sum about \$100,000

repair and construction of roads and bridges, and in forwarding the cause of free education, hospital relief and other beneficial objects. Now, while we believe the Government could and ought to be administered for a figure \$100,000 less than the estimated expenditure of the current year, we feel so thankful to know that our downward course has been arrested, that at present we are indisposed to cavil at the details. A fine garment has certainly been made out of very scant materials. We congratulate the Government and Mr Young upon the favorable showing, and trust that with continued reduction a figure may next year be reached in our expenditure that will satisfy the most prudent political economist in the Colony.

THE LAND OF EARTHQUAKES.
The Spaniards in South America were not without early intimation of the insecurity of the soil. Lima was founded in 1535, under the high sounding title of Ciudad de los Reyes, or City of the Kings, since altered to its present name. In 1582 Lima had its first recorded attack of earthquake. The centre of the shock, however, was lower down along the coast in the neighborhood of Arequipa, founded by Pizarro some twelve months after the establishment of Lima. Arequipa was laid in ruins then as now; but Lima escaped with a warning. Lima's turn, however, was not long in coming. Four years afterward it was laid prostrate, and so great was the catastrophe, even in that land of catastrophes, that the anniversary of that destruction is solemnly commemorated to the present time, on the day of the Visitation of Elizabeth. Lima had its third attack in 1809. In November 1830, there was another earthquake, but so many of the citizens contrived to escape that they then and there, instituted the Festival of Nuestra Señora del Melagro, which is celebrated annually to this day.

Thenorth, earthquake and city may be truly said to have entered into contest for possession of the soil. Earthquake returned to the charge in 1865 with such violence that, for the first time, the citizens camped for several days in the country districts around. When they returned they found no stone standing on another; nevertheless the city rose again. After this there was no earthquake for some twenty years. Again, ten years later, a 1687, at four o'clock in the morning, houses and public edifices came tumbling down without the least previous intimation; the inhabitants, as usual, rushing into the squares and open spaces. The miserable consolation, however, of looking on in safety was this time denied them. At six in the morning the earthquake repeated its attack with renewed vigor, and the sea, retiring and rising in a fall of inky waters—as it did in the great earthquake of this year—bashed back with overwhelming force over the land. Callao, which had arisen as the port of Lima, a few miles from it, was entirely destroyed, and most of the inhabitants were carried away by the receding waters. The local records, preserved to us by Don Antonio de Ulloa, captain of his most Christian majesty's navy, mention this as the most disastrous visitation to this date. December, 1890, September, 1891, July, 1899, February, 1716, January, 1735, December, 1732, were all earthquake months in Lima. In 1734 and 1745 there were more earthquakes. On the 28th of October, 1746, at half past ten at night, the first shock was felt of another earthquake, and within the space of three minutes all the buildings in the city, great and small, public and private, were heaps of ruins, burying with them those inhabitants who had not been quick enough in escaping to the squares. Then succeeded a moment's calm, as when the heavy ordnance has opened the battle, and the lighter, but more numerous, munition prepares to follow. Soon it began again, and the houseless, homeless inhabitants counted two hundred distinct shocks within the following twenty-four hours. These shocks continued until the February of the following year, and were computed at four hundred and fifty in all. On this occasion the port of Callao sank quite down below the level of the sea. Nothing was left standing save a piece of wall belonging to the fort of Santa Cruz, in which twenty-two persons contrived to save themselves. Of the twenty-three ships then in port, nineteen were wholly sunk, and the remaining four carried a considerable distance inland. Of the four thousand inhabitants, which the port of Callao then numbered, only two hundred survived. In Lima thirteen hundred dead bodies were excavated from the ruins, exclusive of great number of maimed, who afterward died of their hurts. Commander Wilkes, of the United States exploring expedition of 1849, was able in that year to define the site of the old port of Callao beneath the sea.

So much for Lima. Let us next take the case of Caracas, chief city of the Republic of Venezuela.

Ascension Day, 1812, rose fair and bright in that city. The air was calm—the sky unclouded: it is an error to suppose that earthquakes are usually accompanied or preceded by any threatening appearance of the elements. Large numbers of the inhabitants were at church, in attendance on the services of the day. Suddenly the bells tolled without touch of mortal hands: this was the first intimation of the earthquake, which almost simultaneously was upon the unhappy people. The movement of the earth—as in the late widespread catastrophe—was from north to south, with transverse jerks from east to west. These cross-agitations of the surface, occurring with extreme rapidity, instantly prostrated everything animate and inanimate. The inhabitants were unable to crawl to the church doors, and those vast churches, which are characteristic of all South American cities, from the largest to the smallest, descended in ruins around them. Ten thousand persons are said to have been killed in the churches alone. The churches of La Trinidad and Alta Gracia more than one hundred and fifty feet in height, with naves supported by pillars of twelve and fifteen feet in diameter, were

reduced to masses of ruin little more than a man's height. In the barracks a regiment of soldiers had just been drawn up under arms, ready to form part of a procession that was to take place after service. Scarcely a man of them was left. And all this was the work of a single minute. From the first tolling of a bell to the falling of the last of the city of Caracas, one minute only elapsed. Many thousand persons were maimed and wounded, for whom there was no shelter, no medicine, no food, scarcely a drop of water. There were not even implements wherewith to extricate them from the ruins which lay upon them. The survivors dug out with their fingers two thousand of their crushed fellow citizens who had still some life remaining in them. The shock had broken the pipes conveying water; the falling in of the earth had choked up the springs which supplied them; there were no utensils in which to carry water from the river. The wounded and sick were carried to the river's bank, and there left under such protection as the foliage afforded. The night, we are told, rose calm and serene; the round, full moon shone over the sad labors of the survivors. Mothers still carried their dead children about, refusing to believe that life had entirely fled. Troops of relatives and friends sought for missing ones up and down streets now to be traced only by long lines of ruins. A sterner duty yet remained. Twelve thousand dead bodies lay around, and decomposition within the tropics may be said to begin at the moment of death. There were no means of digging graves; the bodies must be buried and that at once. Bands of citizens were set apart for this duty. Vast piles of timber from the ruins of their homes were raised at frequent intervals; bodies of fathers, husbands, wives, children were laid on them; and soon the whole sky was lighted with these awful flames. This lasted for several days, during which the survivors strictly devoted themselves to religious exercises. Some sang hymns; others confessed crimes of which they had never been suspected; numbers made whatever compensation was in their power. Narcissus was said to be taken from San Diego, 1730; Ribamba, near Quito, 1797; Concepcion, 1825; New Granada, 1827. Caracas rose from its ruins, and is now a handsome city of some fifty thousand inhabitants. As far as accounts inform us it has escaped the catastrophe of 1868.

Up to the present time scientific witnesses assure us, that little faith is to be reposed in those appearances which superstition commonly connects with earthquakes. One scientific person indeed—for as such we must account a professor of mathematics in the University of Lima, then the most famous seat of learning on the whole of the American Continent—published in 1727 a work entitled "Luzes sobre el Astronómico de los Tremblemos de la Tierra," or Astronomical Dial of the Earthquakes, in which he marked out the fatal hours in which they might be apprehended; but, as we have already seen, it did not help towards the saving of his fellow-citizens during the frequent earthquakes to which Lima has been subjected. In truth, earthquakes occur indifferently at all hours of the twenty-four, and at all periods of the year. The circumstances, and surroundings which accompany them on some occasions are absolutely wanting in others. The subterranean sounds (bravidos) which at ordinary periods accompany great earthquakes, can not be said to be essentially connected with them. There may be earthquakes without the peculiar rumblings, and the peculiar rumblings without earthquakes. Thus the earthquake of the 4th February, 1797, which destroyed Ribamba, and which Humboldt called "one of the most fearful phenomena recorded in the physical history of our planet," was unaccompanied by any subterranean noise whatever. Again, in the elevated table-land of Guanajuato, subterranean thunderings began about midnight of the 9th January, 1784, and continued without intermission for the space of a whole month, without any disturbing motion of the earth. The city lies among some of the richest silver mines in the world, and large quantities of silver, in bars, were stored within it. Nevertheless, the inhabitants forsook all, expecting the earthquake to be upon them every moment. But within the city, there was no earthquake; and at the bottom of the deepest mines, one thousand six hundred feet underground, no shock was felt.

The earth movement appears to vary considerably. It has been already mentioned as occurring from north to south, with quick transverse jerks from east to west. But this is by no means always the case. The movement is sometimes upward, sometimes rotary. In the earthquake near Quito, already referred to, many bodies of inhabitants were thrown from the air, some being found on the hill of Canca, several hundred feet in height, and on the opposite side of the river. A sailor in mid-ocean was violently flung into the rigging from the deck as if a mine had exploded under the ship. In other instances walls are observed to be twisted, although not thrown down; and rows of trees will be turned from their previous parallel direction. Stranger still is the facility with which objects on the surface of the earth have been found to shift from one place to another. The furniture of one house has been found on the ruins of a neighbor's; and at Quito the council of justice had in many cases to decide on the ownership of property, even including fields and growing crops, which had shifted their positions without sustaining much apparent injury.

The Lion (Lion) Correspondent of the Colonist.
Baron Bunsen, Colonel—I am pleased beyond expression with your rebuke of the Colonist's correspondent. I am sorry, however, that you did not score him well for his attacks on Mr Young and Mr Trutch in the same letter. In the darkest hour Victoria had no sinner. Friends than these gentlemen, and it is because of their preference for Victoria over New Westminster as the Capital that they are to-day made the subjects of this man's malignant and atrocious untruths, which are invented with no other object than to conjure up a spirit of mean sectional feeling on the Mainland against the Island. When you go to him again, Mr Editor, give him no quarter.

A TRUE BRITISH COLUMBIAN,

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE
Saturday, January 23, 1869

THE Legislative Council stood to have yesterday series of resolutions on the basis of a proposed Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States for application to have made public was frustrated of the President to hand them to the Council were justified the door in the face of are so deeply interested sure of the kind the lately agreed upon; we situations to decide; refrain from saying the lantern resolutions of the commit the country policy in this Reciprocity they will be repudiated in whose interests they have been passed. of dollars invested in lumber mills and in dependent upon the adoption scheme of Reciprocity and the owners of this in a state of darkness through the refusal of open their doors and shine in upon their doing proceeding was illad and unprecedented for years in the British while measures to effect revenue have been taken. The terms of the treaty with France were open doors—and the treaty completely commercial and financial two countries. The Commercial Treaty was conducted under similar If the shade of poor Col Apostle of Free Trade, beheld the scene in chamber on Wednesday the doors double-locked ed by the mythical Se the members speaking up and regarding each glances, like conspirators steal away the liberties instead of men engaged in endeavor to ex merce and increase our therance of their own honorable members un close the doors and lea ents to grope in the dark merits of this and other but they will never recou the belief that their obje "strangers" is an hour moment they excite susp in their integrity is j wholly destroyed. From has leaked out of these ex ceedings we are aware t about to be made by this tiate on its own account Government for the ad and that they repudiate in "Canadian Treaty as "ins of the Colony." Priores the hand at treaty making tion last summer, and was ly for its pains. The Unit ment would scarcely enter of the kind from a Colony and if it did, Canada, gained Reciprocity wa against union with her, oppose its ratification by ment. We should be but independent Reciprocity but we entertain no hope save through Confederation by joining with her and ac terms that she accepts. T Colony in London view same light, and hence pit Columbia included in any that may be made betw United States. Our leg proper to disregard the a are in a far better posi know what is within months fruitlessly passed tion with the statement country, they will find from the desired object a have to go over the gro when we sincerely trust, be found turning their no vice, nor rejecting the opin voice as unworthy of noti

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, January 23, 1869

Hon Mr Holbrook's amendment to the motion of Dr Helmeke for an alteration in the constitution of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and his accompanying remarks, embrace such a strange mixture of conceit and sensibility as to excite in the reader mingled feelings of disgust and pity in about equal proportion. The honorable member who could rise and propose that two-thirds of the Legislative Council should be elected by the Mainland (which means New Westminster) and one-third by the Island; that the Government should oscillate between the two places like a peripatetic Italian organ grinder; and who could follow up this absurd proposal with the insinuation that 'Victoria was making hewers of wood and drawers of water and serfs of the people of the Mainland (New Westminster again) in order to beautify Victoria,' must either be devoid of common sense or possessed of conceit of the sublimest type. This is not the first time, however, that these charges have been dinned into the ears of the public. The hon gentleman merely primed himself—as he would prime a rusty musket with powder—by consulting a file of the Columbian, and filling his brain with a column of that inflammable stuff-and-nonsense before entering the Council. Once on his feet he fired away with a perfect recklessness of aim, and if he failed in bringing down a single Victorian, he certainly laid Lindley Murray in his grammatical coffin. The fact of the matter is simply this: Hon Mr Holbrook and his hon colleague are determined not to let bygones be bygones. They have come to spit out their venom upon Victoria and Victorians because Victoria happens to be the most advantageous point for the location of the seat of Government; to talk Buncombe about hewers of wood and drawers of water, and serfs, so as to inflame the minds of the people in the upper country against the people of the Island; and to lay their plans to secure at least one of the seats in the Upper House and divide the vote. They stand for par excellence as the champions of the Mainland. They say to the miners and the farmers, 'See what risks we run among these unprincipled Victorians for your sakes—obey us how hard we are fighting for your interests—hear how eloquently we expatiate in your behalf. Only back us up to secure for the mainland two-thirds of the members of the Council, and this proud little city, with its seat of Government its wealth and its intelligence, and its people who have always 'picked your pockets' shall be bound hand-and-foot and laid at the feet of those they have so long deprived of their rights.' This is the kind of trash these 'honorable' gentlemen have come down here to disseminate with the object of winning back to the town they represent the regards of the citizens of the Upper Country, for the alienation of which the inhabitants of that place have only themselves and their chosen mouthpieces to blame. We are glad to observe that no member from a district above New Westminster can be caught with such chaff. On the contrary, Messrs Carrall, Humphreys and Havelock carry saw through the shallow pretensions of these prejudiced men, and have not failed to denounce their wicked policy as one calculated to create strife and illblood when peace and harmony are so essential to the prosperity of the country.

Thursday Jan 21. MOUNT HERON LODGE, F. & A. M.—On Friday last, the Masonic Hall, at Burrard Inlet, was duly consecrated by the R. W. Provincial Grand Master, Dr. Powell, and the following brethren installed as officers: J. C. Hughes, R. W. M.; P. W. Swett, J. W.; J. Van Brandt, Treasurer; O. M. Chambers, Secretary; Geo. W. Haynes, S. D.; A. McGowan, J. D.; S. P. Moody, I. G.; S. F. Washburn, Tyler. The lodge hall is indeed a fine one and elegantly furnished, and would be a credit to a town much more populous than that at the Inlet—erected, too, at the sole expense of the brethren who form this enterprising lodge.

Supreme Court.

[Before Chief Justice Neidham.] January 19th and 20th. BAXTER vs ADAMSON & McCrea.—Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Bishop, appeared for the plaintiff, the Attorney General, instructed by Messrs Drake, Jackson & Aikman, for the defendants.

The plaintiff Baxter sued Adamson and McCrea for a trespass in taking three wagons and a brake out of the yard belonging to the plaintiff, and for a conversion in selling them at auction. It appeared that Baxter had been in the employment of Messrs Evans Brothers, in Victoria, as a carriage maker and repairer during the year 1866, and that about midsummer, as there was some \$400 or \$500 due him for wages, he applied to James Evans, the managing partner of Evans Brothers in Victoria, for payment. The application was renewed two or three times, and at length, about August in that year, James Evans said to the plaintiff, 'I have no money, but take those materials, (pointing a quantity of timber and iron materials for carriage building) work them up into wagons and sell them and pay you self.' The plaintiff was corroborated in this conversation by a witness of the name of Whitty who was also working in the employment of Messrs Evans Brothers about that time; and the material question for the jury in the case and which they answered in the affirmative, was whether this conversation and agreement had taken place or not. A few days afterwards James Evans went to Cariboo, leaving the plaintiff in charge of the premises, who in the course of two or three months worked up the materials and made the three wagons and a brake for which the action took place. In the month of December, hearing that the Evans were being sued at Yale, the plaintiff removed the wagons and brake to a yard which he rented from Mr. Dodson, who proved that the plaintiff was to pay him \$5 per month for the same. In the month of January, 1867, the Messrs Evans were made bankrupts in New Westminster, and Mr. Adamson, the then Sheriff of Victoria, armed with a warrant from the Supreme Court of B. C. but with no other authority, seized certain tools as well as the account books of Messrs Evans on the premises; the plaintiff remonstrated, urging that the books should not be taken away until his claim for wages, amounting to \$311 had been paid. In the following month he sued the Evans Brothers at New Westminster for the claim and proved it against the estate, making special mention in his written proof against the estate of his lien on the wagons and brake. A few days afterwards a second warrant was sent down from the Supreme Court of B. C. in charge of Mr. Pooley, the Registrar of that Court, and he directed Mr. Adamson to execute it by seizing the wagons and brake, which Mr. Adamson effected with the assistance of Mr. Glasgow, and in the presence of a policeman who was in uniform, by breaking open the gate of the yard where the wagons and brake were kept, and removing them notwithstanding the remonstrances of plaintiff, who urged his lien upon them for his wages. They were afterwards brought to the auction rooms of Mr. McCrea, the other defendant, by Mr. Adamson's directions, notwithstanding a distinct demand by Mr. Bishop the plaintiff's attorney, and sold by McCrea under Adamson's directions. They brought about \$350.

Many questions arose during the trial, but the most material, and that on which the case was decided, was whether the plaintiff's version of the alleged conversation between him and James Evans was correct, and on this the jury found their verdict for the plaintiff, with \$600 damages. The proceedings of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in Bankruptcy, were submitted in evidence, subject to objection, and the question as to the effect of warrants of that Court, one of which was a General Warrant, not mentioning the place where it was to be executed, and the other specifying that it was to be executed in Victoria, discussed.

FROM NANAIMO.—The Sir James Douglas arrived yesterday afternoon from Nanaimo. Among her passengers were Hon Dr Carrall, Robert Burnaby, Robert Plummer, jr., and E. R. Thomas, Esq., who went up to install the officers of Nanaimo Masonic Lodge. Rev. Mr. Jamieson also arrived. The boat in which the three missing men embarked on New Year's Day has been found bottom up at Cape Mudge. The poor fellows undoubtedly perished. The Shooting Star commenced loading yesterday. The weather coming down was foggy.

MASONIC.—The following members of Nanaimo Lodge, F. & A. M., were installed on Monday by D. G. M. Burnaby, jr.—M. Clarke, W. M.; C. A. Alport, S. W.; Samuel Cliffe, J. W.; J. Sabiston, S. D.; G. B. Lockway, J. D.; Arthur Penny, Tyler.

ALARM ON BOARD THE AJAX.—On Tuesday night, just after the steamship Ajax rounded Duonoo Rock, off Cape Flattery, her main spencer took fire and created great alarm among the passengers. The sail was entirely destroyed, together with some of the ship's rigging. Capt Bolles, his officers and crew were promptly on hand and succeeded in suppressing the flames, which did not extend beyond the spencer. The fire was caused by glowing flakes of Monte Diablo coal which were drawn through the funnel and alighted upon the sail.

Among the passengers of the Ajax yesterday was Mr Berish Brown, late editor of the Portland Herald, who is on his way to Salem, Oregon, to establish a daily newspaper there. Mr. O. W. Wallace, manager of the new coal company near Fort Rupert, Mrs Geo Morrison and Mrs Thain, returning Vancouverites, also arrived yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF THE AJAX.—The Mail steamer Ajax, Capt J Bolles, arrived from San Francisco at 7 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning with twenty-eight passengers and fifty tons of freight. A smooth trip up is reported. We are indebted to Mr H A Lillibridge, Parser, and Wells, Fargo & Co's Messenger, for important favors.

DIED AT THE HOSPITAL.—Eli Short, a native of England, aged 40 years, died yesterday. The cause of death was severe burns received from falling into the fire while under the influence of an epileptic fit.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

MADRID, Jan 17.—The Government candidates have carried the elections in most cities, and great numbers of the provincial towns. It is stated that Gen Prim and his colleagues are in favor of accepting the candidature of the Duke de Montpensier.

PARIS, Jan 17.—Another session of conference was held yesterday to enable the members to sign the declaration of their opinions. Councils Turkey to withdraw their ultimatum. The Turkish Minister refused to do so. The conference is on the verge of its dissolution. It advises much of the Turkish to the Cretan affairs.

PARIS, Jan 17.—The latest advices from preparations for war are on the part of Greece, of loaned the Government dollars for the provinces majorities of elected.

MADRID, Jan 17.—The provinces majorities of elected.

NEW YORK, Jan 17.—A letter from Warsaw says that cases of arms of every description are daily passing through that city, on the way to the Danubian provinces; in most cases they are followed by wagon loads of ammunition to be distributed among the Greeks and the Christian population of the Turkish Empire.

ROME, Jan 17.—It is reported that Prince Amedeus, Duke of Aosta, has renewed the Italian succession in favor of Princess Clotilde.

PARIS, Jan 19.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif assembled today. It was opened by the Emperor in person, with a speech from the throne. He said: 'The consequences of the press, and the granting of the right of public meeting, and the fact that the recent elections had resulted in favor of the Government, confirm the wisdom of these concessions. The laws providing for military reorganization have given strength and confidence to the nation, which is now ready to meet all events of the future. The armament of the forces was perfect, and arsenals filled with supplies. The reserve corps were drilled. The reorganization of the National Guards approaches completion. The fleet had been recruited; the fortifications and all important points were in good condition. The imperial wish was realized, and France was so placed as to vindicate her status in the destinies of the world. Peace has been heretofore sought, not because of weakness, but to sustain the honor of the State. The revolution in Spain had not altered the good relations of France with that country. The Conference which had just terminated a session, would extinguish a conflict which had become imminent, and was the last grand act of importance which all should appreciate. The members of that body had all agreed on a principle calculated to restore friendship between the Turks and Greeks, and if the firm hopes of success which they entertained should be realized, there will be nothing to trouble the general harmony of the nations.'

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan 17.—The Porte has sent instructions to its Pacha Ambassador at Paris directing him to sign the protocol agreed to by the Conference. It is believed the Greek Government will not refuse the terms of settlement proposed by the Conference.

LONDON, Jan 18.—The Times alludes in terms of high praise to the treaty which has been concluded between Great Britain and China through Burlingame.

LONDON, Jan 18.—Despatches from India report sharp shocks of earthquake in Calcutta.

LONDON, Jan 19.—The Pall Mall Gazette hopes the English Parliament will not ratify the Alabama treaty if the question of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent is to be opened.

MADRID, Jan 19.—The returns of the elections for the Cortes show an overwhelming majority in favor of monarchy. The Republicans carried Seville, Barcelona, Alacanta, Saragossa and other cities, and there will be about one hundred Republicans in the new Cortes.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Jan 17.—Sherman reported the bill legalizing coin contract. Second section appropriates one hundred and forty millions for the annual interests and to reduce the principal of the public debt. Section third provides for exchange of greenbacks, in sums not less than fifty dollars, for bonds payable in coin, redeemable in 40 years, bearing five per cent interest and exempt from taxation. Section four provides for the issue of gold notes bearing interest payable on demand. In the House a bill was introduced for the construction of a line of telegraph between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, under directions of the Post Office Department, also the bill abolishing franking privilege after March 4th next.

WASHINGTON, Jan 19.—In the Senate Corbett presented a memorial from the citizens of Washington Territory against the submission of the question of the ownership of San Juan Island to arbitration.

West Indies.

HAVANA, Jan 19.—A small army of Government officials have arrived from Spain. The old tried public servants, many of them native Cubans, have been discharged to make room for them. The removals caused much public feeling. Count Valmaceda officially informed Gen Dulce that he took possession of Bayamo, the head quarters of the insurgents, on the sixth.

The Mexican Congress has passed a bill allowing exportations of minerals free of duty.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 18.—The steamer New World has been thoroughly overhauled and many improvements and changes made. She will be ready to take her place on the Valjejo route next Tuesday.

ARRIVED BRITISH SHIP SILESTRIA, 172 days from Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 19.—The first number of the San Francisco Herald made its appearance. It is under the editorship of the former editor of the New York Herald.

OFFICER REPORTS DURING last week cases of small pox reported during the same period 20 patients died. This indicates a marked decrease in the ravages of the epidemic.

MINING STOCKS this morning somewhat irregular.

LEGAL TENDERS 7 3/4 @ 74 1/2 New York, gold closed at 135 3/4. California wheat \$2.05 @ 2.15. Flour \$6 @ 11.25.

ARRIVED, steamer Continental, from Portland, 21 days.

BARLEY—Market quiet at \$2.20 @ 2.30 for feed; \$2.30 @ 2.37 1/2 for brewing.

OATS; dark California coast \$2.05 @ 2.15. We quote fair to choice California at \$2.15 @ 2.25, and Oregon at \$2.20 @ 2.25.

Sailed Jan 19.—Bark Tremont, Seabeck.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 20.—Arrived—Ship Anacosta, from Port Discovery; bark Rainier, from Port Gamble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 21.—The steamer New World commenced running on the Valjejo route to-day, connecting with the California Pacific Railroad for Sacramento. Two trips daily will hereafter be made between this city and Sacramento via Valjejo.

MINING STOCKS this morning irregular. Legal Tenders, 7 3/4 @ 74 1/2. Gold, 135 3/4. Wheat and grain quotations in New York and Liverpool unchanged. Wheat here dull. Good shipping, \$1.75. Barley, \$2.15 to \$2.20. Oats, \$2.20 to \$2.25.

SURFING—Arrived—Bark Rainier, from Teakale; Eli Beth Kim, all, from Teakale. Sailed—Anacosta, for Port Discovery.

FLUAS. LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER is sure and certain death to everything of the insect species—Flies, Mosquitoes, Ants, Bugs.

IT KILLS INSTANTLY. What is peculiarly surprising in regard to this article is, that notwithstanding its instant death to insects, it is perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals. It can be inhaled or eaten with impunity. It bears the testimony of eminent distinguished chemists that it is 'FREE FROM POISON.' No article has ever given such positive satisfaction in its use. Its reputation is well known. It is easily and readily used—directions accompany each flask. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has the signature of K. Irow, and the private stamp of DEWEE BARNES & CO. Anything else of this kind is an imitation or counterfeit. Any druggist will procure the genuine if you insist you will have no other. Sold by all Druggists and dealers on the Pacific coast.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. ENTERED. Jan 15.—Stmr Active, Sholl, Portland. Stp Kate, Hanson, Burrard Inlet. Stp Industry, Martin, Nanaimo. CLEARED. Jan 15.—Stmr Active, Sholl, Nanaimo. Stp Experiment, Falton, Pt Towson. Stp Native, Collins, Burrard Inlet.

MEMORANDA. The C. & M. S. Co's steamer AJAX, F. Bolles commander, from San Francisco January 16th, at noon. Arrived at Esquimalt on Wednesday morning, Jan. 20th, at 7 1/2 a. m., with 50 tons miscellaneous freight and passengers for Victoria and Sound Ports.

PASSENGERS. Per stmr AJAX, from San Francisco—Chas W Wallace, J C Lloyd, J Campbell, Robt Davis, J W Ackerson, E M Cohen, C B Sweeney, A Mayer, Mrs Geo Morrison, Mrs Thain, Miss Malbrou, Miss Durant, M Page and wife, Major W Ball, wife and servant, and 11 in steerage.

CONSIGNEES. Per stmr G. O. SWRIGHT from Portland—T L Stahl, Schmidt, H Holbrook, J Jackson, F Hayward, J Reynolds, Stafford & Hicken.

IMPORTS. Per stmr G. O. SWRIGHT, from Portland—23 bxs apples 200 lbs four 1 cts 50 lbs 57 sheep 0 cts and a full cargo of Puget Sound, W. T.

BIRTHS. At Victoria, B. C., the wife of A. Rock Robertson, Esq., Barrister, of a son, the wife of Mr. Winger, of a daughter.

DECEASED. On the 16th January, 1869, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. P. Jenns, Mr. Henry Gasson Courtney, solicitor, son of Henry Knox Courtney, of Dublin, Ireland, to Miss Mary Jane Calder, third daughter of Alexander Calder, Esq., of Victoria, V. I., B. C.

DIED. On the 25th November last, at Bishop, Auckland, the Rev. George Edward Green, Rector of Biddis, in the County of Durham, a. d. 44.

In this city, on 17th inst., of diphtheria, Elizabeth Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. J. A. Austin, deputy sheriff, aged 3 years and 5 months.

At Victoria, on the 17th inst., a few hours after her birth, the infant son of Mrs. O. Wren.

ST-1860-X.

A great French physician says: "More than half the disease in the women arises from neglect to fortify the system against changes of climate, weather and food. The great secret of health is to keep the condition of the stomach and blood regular and uniform, so that changes from heat to cold, from dry to damp, etc., cannot upset the machinery of the body and breed disease."

Now, it is a fact, positive and well-known, that there is no such bulwark and assistant for the stomach as PLANTATION BITTERS.

This splendid Tonic is now used by all classes of people for every symptom of "Stomach out of order." The secret of its health is: Plantation Bitters are certain to correct the faults of the stomach, still all its machinery working and enable it to resist and throw off the approaching danger. The tendency of the operations of this medicine is always towards a cure, and it is a little able and enables it to help her along with gentle powerful tonic, than to deluge and weaken and defeat her curative processes.

Important Certificates. "I owe much to you, for I verily believe that Plantation Bitters have saved my life." J. W. Wagoner, Madrid, N.Y.

"You will send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters, my wife has been greatly benefited by their use." Thy friend, A. A. CURRY, Philadelphia, Pa.

"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching." The Plantation Bitters have cured me. REV. J. S. CARROLL, Rochester, N.Y.

"I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect." G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the PLANTATION BITTERS be departed from. Every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate engraving, or it cannot be genuine.

Any person pretending to sell PLANTATION BITTERS in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and impostor. Beware of counterfeit bottles. Get that our Private Stamp is UNREPLICATED over every cork.

F. H. DEARE & Co., Sole York, Proprietors. 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco. Agents for California and Nevada.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. No compound has ever been invented so efficacious and useful in curing RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, SWELLINGS, FRESH CUTS OR WOUNDS, OR any other complaints requiring an external application.

FOR HORSES. It is an indispensable and valuable remedy in all cases of Spavin, Splint, Ring-Bone, Wind Gall, Bruise, Stalls, etc. It should be kept in every house, camp and stable. Accidents will occur. Promptness is efficacy. All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEWEE BARNES & CO over the top. An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely! Sold by all Druggists and Stores in every town and mining camp on the coast. 300 1/2 1/2 1/2

THE

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

VOL 10.

DAVID W. I.

TERMS. One Year... Three Months... One Week.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government Street, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENT.

In an article which appeared in the morning's impression we hastily sketched a plan which seemed to us an expedient County Court system. I propose discussing at greater length the details of the scheme, with more clearly the benefit expected to flow from it; a public in the way of a less more efficiently attended to the revenue. It will that we suggested that the Court officers should be fees, that is to say, a percentage collected. At the may appear objectionable, however, will convert no better method could securing the collection by the Court of all fees the collected, and the cost into the Colonial exchequer portion payable to the Under the present system without imputing any carelessness, that return made for the protection for instance in the case Companies, and fees for the holders of office and other thereof made, are over the of the revenue. By the of the Court a direct part in the collection of the cording to all experience but little probability of but it may be said, by of the Court a proportion may collect you hold of extortion from such result each Deputy or District make quarterly returns and the Chief Clerk by fees, would, out of interest, scrutinize the and see that fees returned and all other fees the Chief Clerk in turn whose pay would be a again the County Judge interest in the fees, was the intention of the Registrars should be collected, and would exercise his usual whole. The double result would thus be protection extortionate charges that all court fees revenue, would be paid Court Judges should be in every respect as independent in declaring the law. The control superior jurisdiction is some check; but we venture of office. The other judges, hold office behaviour, and not to discharge or suspend under such circumstances justly the suspension office of one of the. The Registrar and Clerk also hold office during and be liable to suspension by the Governor only formally in practice, the County Courts shall be by the judges, the Clerk one; and the mode of business of the Court officers should be referred to the orders of the of them, as above, should be the head of ment, and subject to absolute control over. If we had, courts of manner we have in be in a position to needed reform in the the County Courts, outside of the legal