

A Mail Subsidy.
It is claimed that the swift and commodious Puget Sound mail steamer New World, which is now lying at one of our wharves, is furnished with every requisite for the comfort and convenience of the travelling public; that she can run upon an average sixteen knots an hour; and, therefore, without pressing the steamer to her highest point of speed, she can easily make two round trips each week between this port and the Sound. To the Oregon port of Portland there come weekly two ocean steamships from San Francisco. A mail subsidy has recently been granted by Congress, which will shortly be let to the lowest bidder, for the carriage of mails by these steamers from San Francisco to Portland. From Portland to the town of Monticello, on the Cowlitz river, steamers make regular trips three times each week with the Washington Territory and Puget Sound mails. From Monticello, during the greater part of the year, these mails are carried across the narrow peninsula lying between Columbia River and Puget Sound, by stage, a distance of ninety miles, to the town of Olympia, where the letters are sorted, and every Monday morning in future mail bags will be placed on board the New World and left at the Postoffice to which they are directed along the Sound. Now, we understand that, by the terms of agreement between the Imperial Government and the United States postal authorities, the latter have agreed to convey mail matter destined for British Columbia, in American steamers, to the terminus nearest the port of Victoria, of their ocean mail service. As the ocean mail service is just about to be extended to Portland, in accordance with this agreement we are entitled to have our mail bags laid down at the latter point, which is some 500 miles nearer Victoria than San Francisco; and, if the necessary arrangements can be made, may have them forwarded twice a week by the same conveyance that carries the American mail matter to Olympia, whence it can be taken on board the New World every Thursday and Monday morning, and landed at this port on the evenings of the same days. But, as economy is the order of the day, it would be wise not to contract a liability which there is no present prospect of discharging, and a weekly service from Olympia to Victoria would answer every requirement during the current year. It needs no figures to show that we should generally be in receipt of our English letters and papers several days in advance of the time now consumed in the service, and that we should receive them four times in two months, instead of three times, as now; that we should enjoy regular weekly communication with our American cousins to the south of us; and that we should increase and place upon a permanent and profitable footing our trade with the Sound, which as yet is only in its infancy, but which, if properly "nursed," bids fair to be one of great importance to the Colony. We are aware that it will be urged by some that if the mail subsidy be withdrawn from the Active, she will cease to visit us at all, and that few passengers will come here by the roundabout way of Portland and Olympia. This, however, is an erroneous view of the case. Wherever there is traffic, means of conveyance will be found. In truth, it is passengers and freight that bring steamers—not steamers that bring passengers and freight. In any event, all are agreed that the Ocean Mail Subsidy cannot be renewed, for the very good reason that the country is too poor to pay it. It is, therefore, incumbent upon our Government to make the best arrangement that lies in its power, and that arrangement we conceive to be the one we have pointed out. A weekly service may be had, we think, for a mere trifle, while a semi-weekly service will be a matter for consideration at a future time.

A Sailors' Home.
Several deplorable casualties have lately taken place at Esquimalt, through which men belonging to the ships stationed there have lost their lives while laboring under intoxication. Indeed, if we carefully analyze the circumstances attending the numerous cases of sudden and violent death throughout the Colony, we are afraid we would have the conclusion thrust upon us that intoxication is the proximate cause of nearly all. We wish, therefore, to make an appeal on behalf of the sailors, both of the Naval and Merchant service, and to represent the necessity of affording them some sort of Home to which they might resort when on shore. In nearly all our seaport and garrison towns, at home and abroad, Sailors' Homes and Soldiers' Institutes exist, the result of private philanthropy, occasionally supplemented by slight aid from the Government, where soldiers and sailors can resort while on leave, indulge in quiet amusement, such as chess, draughts, bagatelle, skittles, bowls, &c., while attached is a library, a reading room supplied with newspapers and periodicals, and a coffee room, where tea, coffee, lemonade, and other non-alcoholic refreshments are supplied at a reasonable rate. The advantages to the seaman of such resorts are very great, for while on shore on leave for a few hours he is enabled to rest and amuse himself in a rational and innocent manner; whereas, in places where no such institutions exist, seamen, cut off as they are from all home ties, are forced to frequent public houses where the vilest of liquor is served out to them, and to contract habits that contribute to the demoralization of the individual and the destruction of his health, and are in the highest degree detrimental to the welfare and discipline of the service. At Esquimalt, to say nothing of the merchant shipping, there are always several men-of-war stationed for the protection of the Colony, and it is not asking too much of the colonists in return to show some regard for the welfare and happiness of that large and important class of our fellow countrymen "whose business is in great waters," and who are so closely associated with our national prosperity and greatness. The traditional character of the British seaman for recklessness and extravagance has now become a thing of the past, and the seamen of the present day, when favorably situated, are a steady, well-behaved class of men, always ready to take advantage of any rational means of recreation, and would, we feel assured, hail with satisfaction a Home where they could smoke, "yarn" and partake of harmless refreshment without being exposed to the temptation of grogshops. The expense of starting such an institution would be trifling, and, to a great extent, under proper management, might be made self-supporting. The perils of a sailor's life, both afloat and ashore, have been well described by Shylock: "Ships are but boards and sailors are but men; and there be land rats and water rats, water thieves and land thieves." Let us at least endeavor to give some protection from "land sharks" to "The mariners of England, That guard our native seas."
Any endeavors in achieving this object would, we think, be gratefully appreciated, and would conduce both to the elevation of the character, improvement of the sanitary condition and multiplication of the comforts of the sailor.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.
Wednesday, March 6th.
THE NEW WORLD.—Crowds of people visited this magnificent steamer yesterday. As she lies at the Hudson Bay Company's wharf, she appears a colossus in size. Her appointments are very fine, and her accommodations first class. The New World will answer every requirement of the Sound for many years to come. The pleasant old custom of ringing a bell upon approaching, or leaving port is kept up on this boat. The New World is 560 tons register, 160 horse power, and will carry 500 tons of freight and 500 passengers. At the ports on the Sound, the New World was received by the townspeople with the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. She will sail for the Sound at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE GALE OF SUNDAY NIGHT.
THREE VESSELS ASHORE.
The schooner General Harney, Captain Roeder, arrived from Whidby Island yesterday morning with a full cargo of hay and small stock. The Harney had nearly reached this harbor on Sunday night when the gale from the east drove her across to the American shore. She experienced a very narrow escape from wreck, and one of her crew was seriously injured by having his foot caught in the flapping main-sheet and being dashed to the deck. The Harney reports three American square-riggers as having been driven ashore during the gale. The ship Mary Glover is on the rocky shore near Port Discovery, and has sustained serious injury. The bark Iconium is on Point-no-Point, but does not appear to have received much damage; and the bark George Washington was blown almost high and dry upon Dungeness Spit where she lay yesterday morning, with the vigilant and ever-ready revenue cutter Lincoln, Captain White, endeavoring to pull her off. These disasters must have occurred within a few minutes of each other, as the vessels passed up the Straits in company on Sunday, about 3 p.m. They were all in ballast, and bound from San Francisco for the mills to load with lumber.

THE FORT KEARNEY MASSACRE.—The following are the only particulars received of this dreadful affair. A private letter writer says, "On the 19th of December the Indians corralled the wood train long enough to draw the troops from the fort. They would allow the troops to approach within gunshot and then retreat. In this way our men were drawn into an ambush, some three miles from the fort. The whole command of 94 men were thus surrounded and killed. Not one escaped. They were stripped, scalped, and horribly mutilated. Some had powder poured into their ears and burnt. Some of their hearts were cut out; and some—but I spare you the painful recital. We estimate the number of Indians at from two to four thousand. We do not know how many Indians were killed, but many, I should think, from the pools of blood we found. Some of our men were armed with Spencer rifles, revolvers and sabers, and some only with muskets. Each man had thirty or forty rounds of ammunition. One citizen went out in the excitement armed with a Henry rifle and two revolvers. He was found half a mile from the rest of our men, with sixty-four arrows and one spear in his body. Near him were six dead ponies and fifteen or eighteen pools of blood. We have stopped the wood train, sent for reinforcements, and are putting the fort in condition to stand a siege. We have several pieces of artillery, and three hundred rounds of ammunition for each gun. These Indians are the Aarapahoes and Sioux. Their chief, Red Cloud, has good English education. He is the Indian who met the commissioners at Laraine with a pipe of peace in one hand and a quiver of arrows in the other, which meant, "peace on his own terms or not all."

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—The insatiable monster Death struck down Robert Turner, master of the schooner Hannah, yesterday afternoon, in an awfully sudden manner. Turner, about noon, arrived from Sooke with a load of cordwood, and shortly before 3 p.m., walked from the wharf to the Great Eastern grocery with a friend and took a glass of some kind of liquor. He directly returned to his schooner, and while conversing in the cabin of the schooner, was suddenly seized with a fit, and in a few minutes died. Dr. Davie was summoned but too late to arrest the vital spark. The cause of death will be enquired into to-day. Before crossing the street to take a drink the deceased was in good health, and Lyons of the Great Eastern, declares that the dead man drank only a glass of Hostetter's bitters at his bar. Turner was a native of England, aged 38 years; he came to this country in '62, as boatswain of the ship Rosedale.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO.—We have received from Messrs Sproat & Co., the Victoria Agents, a copy of the report of the Royal Insurance Company for 1867, which contains beautifully illuminated illustrations of the various offices of the Company; a calendar and memoranda for the year; obituary notices of distinguished persons lately deceased; and a copy of the Canadian Tariff. Apart from the information that the book affords of the business and progress of the Company, it is invaluable as a reference and guide for business men.

ASH WEDNESDAY.—To-day being Ash Wednesday (the commencement of the Season of Lent), there will be service read at the Episcopal and Catholic Churches. At the Cathedral and St. John's, service will be held at 11 a.m., and in the former place of worship, again in the evening, at 7 p.m. Throughout the Lenten period, there will be conducted the usual religious exercises, in connection with the Church of England, and on Friday evening the Bishop of Columbia will lecture on the Lord's Supper, at the Boy's Collegiate School.

SEASONABLE.—In homage to the spring season the Elocution and Debating Class of the Mechanics Institute has gone into recess. We trust that the seeds of intellect will will germinate and blossom amongst its members during the summer, and bring forth a literary harvest on the re-union of the class in the fall.

THE REVIVAL MEETINGS continue at the Methodist Church; the attendance is large and much earnestness is manifested by the worshippers. A large number of conversions have been made, and others are coming up nightly.

A SNIP, which was at first supposed to be the Glamara, from London, was seen off Race Rocks early yesterday morning. She proved, however, to be a lumber vessel beating out of the Straits.

THE ELIZA ANDERSON arrived from the Sound at an early hour yesterday morning with passengers and freight, particulars of which will be found elsewhere.

STEALING FOWLS.—An Indian is in custody upon a charge of stealing two well disposed hens from their roosts across James Bay.

THE BODIES of the lost sailors at Esquimalt have not been recovered.

THE ENTERPRISE will leave for the river at 9 a.m., on Thursday.

THE WIRES worked well north and south yesterday, and a number of private messages were received and sent.

GRELLEY & FITERRE,
Importers & Wholesale Dealers in Fine
English French & American
WINES & LIQUORS,
IN THE
LARGE AND SPACIOUS WAREHOUSE,
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

ALWAYS ON HAND:
Brandies
Vine Grower Co.'s Cognac
Hennessy and Martell do Bulk an case
Arrac Seignette do do
Otard Dupuy do do
Robin do do
Sazerac do do

Whiskies
Scotch Whiskey, bulk and case
Bourbon Whiskey
Monongahela Whiskey
Gin
Swaine, Boord & Co., bulk and case
Holland Gin, bulk and case

Spanish and French Wines
Sherry Wine, bulk and case
Madeira do
Port do do
St. Julien Claret
Chateau Pergauson Claret
Chateau Lafitte
St. Emillion
G. Peller
Lognac's Chateau de Portets
Nui's Burgundy Wine
Macon do do
Beanne's do do
Pommard's do do
Chablis' do do

Rum
Jamaica Rum
Demarara do
New England Rum

Cider
Bancroft Cider, case
Oregon do bulk and case
Apple Jack

Bitters and Liqueurs
Orange Bitters
Sainsevalin do

Hostetter do
Cocktail do
Stoughton do

Champagne Wines
Napoleon's Cabinet, pints and quarts
Eugene Clignot do
Jules Mumm & Co do
Pietresson do
Bouche do
Jacketas do
De Paul do
De Grape Leaf do
Creme de Sillery
Grand Mousseux Burgundy

Ale and Porter
Victoria Stores Ale
Alsopp's Ale
Blood, Wolfe & Co's Dublin Stout

Assorted Liquors
Anisette
Curacao
Maraschino
Cassis
Kirschenwasser
Essence Ginger
Essence Peppermint
Ginger Wine

Absinthe
Pernod Absinthe
Berger do

Hock Wines
Huderheimer
Scharlagberger
Hockeimer

Vermouth
Italian Vermouth
French do noilly

Haut Sauternes

SOLE AGENTS
For Napoleon's Cabinet Champagne
" Bouche Champagne
" Eugene Clignot
" Jules Mumm & Co.
" Baker's Bitters
" Hostetter Bitters
" Bancroft Cider fe19 2m d & w

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, & CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Extract from the British Medical Journal, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases." From A. Macdonald, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Nephritis, Asthma and Dysentery. It is highly serviceable to health after eighteen months' severe suffering and when all other remedies had failed."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer J. F. Davenport, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s 1/2; 2s 9d; 4s 6d and 11s.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 30th, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. F. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See LANCET, Dec. 31, 1863.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Extract from Medical Times, Jan 12th, 1866—"is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.
AGENTS—Calcutta, Scott, Thompson & Co.; W. J. Pettar, 74 Clive Street; New Medical Hall Company, Bombay; Treacher & Co., Hong Kong; Mr. A. S. Watson.
J. F. Davenport, 33 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Be not misled by the statements of unscrupulous persons, as the defendant was formed by the Vice-Chancellor.

MAGENTA.
"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE."
Are undoubtedly the most useful article ever afforded to the public. Anyone can use them, anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLORS.
Magenta Mauve Violet Scarlet Green Blue Pink
Crimson Brown Canary Orange Black
Prices—Small bottles, 6d. Large bottles, 1s. 6d. each.
May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or Wholesale of
BIBBON.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.
And all Merchants. Liberal discount to Dealers.
N.B.—A small bottle of color will dye 12 yards of bonnet Ribbon.
* * * * *
SEE THAT YOU GET "JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES."

LEGISLATIVE COU PROCEEDING

[Specially Reported for the British Colonist.]

Monday's Sitting.
(Continued.)
MONDAY, Feb. 2

gentlemen concerned would credit for acting honestly and scientifically in the discharge of duty. When the Colony was being he had voted for an increase of official salaries; but the economy was now absolute, and the accounts set for resolution were as much as try could now afford to pay, hoped it would meet with alacritation it deserved.
Hon Birch said the official would be absent and not resolution; but he would refer the Governor had no power Crown Salaries Act '64, and per course would be to re-excellency to have the act. He spoke disinterestedly, as not be a recipient of the money long, but the resolution showed what a dangerous was to have the Executive the beck and call of representatives who could vote for crease one day and move a another.

The hon gentleman, who to be much moved, was he drawing with the official an terial members of the House Hon DeCosmos called upon gentlemen to keep their seat their duty like men.
Hon Birch replied that could not be PERMITTED TO SALARIES OF THEIR MASTERS. The official members then the lobby of the House.
Hon Macdonald was in adopt the suggestion of Colonial Secretary, that th sent down to His Excellency the act repealed.

Hon DeCosmos, although he at the resolution in the main, did with some of the details. He instance, that the Colony should under the present circumstances with residence, the sum recom the late Assembly of Vancouver if Her Majesty's Government the insufficient to maintain the dign Queen's Representative, let them difference. There was no member either of the Attorney General which should also be reduced.
Hon Heineken supported the because it was his firm conviction country could not afford to pay. They had gone through the est instead of reducing had increased larger sum. He would not take sell any share of the responsibility, the \$701,000 and seconded the m and honestly, the more so, as he to cut out the clerks and leava salaries untouched. If the Colon he should not object to the sums the Government was costing dou ought and before the end of the y be found that his assertion wa

The hon gentleman proceeded to treatment of the Colony had experi hands of the Imperial Governmen tion was passed in another Colon ing for assistance and what was It was thrown aside as impertine year. Her Majesty's Governme asked for assistance to carry ou had never granted a single farthi only answer received was the expect nothing towards the Government. He was proud of but he must confess he was not treatment to her Colonies. He fo he left England and came here an Englishman but—should word?—A SERP! That was no gain the affections of the people, be far better if the Colony was to limit her expenditure to her not tied and bound, compelled debt against her will. It reate people to say how much should and this very day to declare that not afford to pay for the cons Her Majesty's Government. Bu ed the motion also because the of provided by a local law that did to the Colony at large. It was necessary that this law should agreed to or amended, and the Assimilation Committee upon duty devolved took it in hand. He never was in favor of small as trusted the day would come when be able to vote much larger one was not in favor of running int he was only too sorry to stand those gentlemen whom he heart that the Colony could not afford their salaries.

Hon Robson differed with the member for Victoria as to the the officials; he thought that un circumstances they had taken the p withdrawing, and was at a los wh the hon gentleman took a di He had heard him time and ag the official members sitting ther ing up their hands for pay, even in some instances that it was a cr [alluding to a remark made by a ber during a previous debate might buy some persons in the could not purchase the people.]
Hon DeCosmos here rose to a privilege, and called upon the to retract, as he had used no suc Hon Robson declined to retra hering to his statement.
The Committee rose to take the House and the matter after sion was allowed to subside ami

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[Specially Reported for the British Colonist.]

Monday's Sitting.

(Continued.) MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1867.

gentlemen concerned would give him credit for acting honestly and conscientiously in the discharge of his duty. When the Colony was flourishing he had voted for an increase of the official salaries; but the closest economy was now absolutely necessary, and the accounts set forth in the resolution were as much as the country could now afford to pay, and he hoped it would meet with all the consideration it deserved.

Hon Birch said the official members would be absent and not vote on this resolution; but he would remark that the Governor had no power over the Crown Salaries Act '64, and the proper course would be to request His Excellency to have the act repealed. He spoke disinterestedly, as he should not be a recipient of the Colonial money long, but the resolution only showed what a dangerous thing it was to have the Executive officer at the beck and call of representative members who could vote for an increase one day and move a decrease another.

The hon gentleman, who appeared to be much moved, was here withdrawing with the official and magisterial members of the House when the Hon DeCosmos called upon the hon gentlemen to keep their seats and do their duty like men.

Hon Birch replied that SERVANTS COULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO VOTE THE SALARIES OF THEIR MASTERS.

The official members then retired to the lobby of the House.

Hon Macdonald was inclined to adopt the suggestion of the Hon Colonial Secretary, that the Council send down to His Excellency to have the act repealed.

Hon DeCosmos, although he approved of the resolution in the main, did not agree with some of the details. He believed, for instance, that the Colony should be governed under the present circumstances for £2,000 with residence, the sum recommended by the late As-embly of Vancouver Island, and if Her Majesty's Government thought that insufficient to maintain the dignity of the Queen's Representative, let them provide the difference. There was no mention made, either, of the Attorney General's salary, which should also be reduced.

Hon Helmecken supported the resolution which was his firm conviction that the country could not afford to pay the salaries. They had gone through the estimates, and instead of reducing had increased them to a larger sum. He would not take upon himself any share of the responsibility of voting the \$701,000 and seconded the motion boldly and honestly, the more so, as he did not wish to cut out the clerks and leave the larger salaries untouched. If the Colony was large he should not object to the sums asked, but the Government was costing double what it ought and before the end of the year it would be found that his assertion was too true. The hon gentleman proceeded to refer to the treatment the Colony had experienced at the hands of the Imperial Government. A resolution was passed in another Colony petitioning for assistance and what was the answer? It was thrown aside as impertinent year after year. Her Majesty's Government had been asked for assistance to carry out mails, but had never granted a single farthing, and the only answer received was that we must expect nothing towards the expenses of Government. He was proud of his country, but he must confess he was not proud of her treatment by the Colonies. He felt that when he left England and came here he was not an Englishman, but should he say the word "A SERFF." That was not the way to gain the affections of the people. It would be far better if the Colony was entirely free to limit her expenditure to her means, and not tied and bound, compelled to run into debt against her will. It rested with the people to say how much should be expended and this very day to declare that they could not afford to pay for the connection with Her Majesty's Government. But he supported the motion also because the civil list was provided by a local law that did not apply to the Colony at large. It was absolutely necessary that this law should be either agreed to or amended, and the sooner the Assimilation Committee upon whom that duty devolved took it in hand the better. He never was in favor of small salaries, and trusted the day would come when they would be able to vote much larger ones; but he was not in favor of running into debt, and he was only too sorry to stand up and tell those gentlemen who he heartily respected that the Colony could not afford to pay them their salaries.

Hon Robson differed with the hon junior member for Victoria as to the conduct of the officials; he thought that under the circumstances they had taken the proper course in withdrawing, and was at a loss to conceive why the hon gentleman took a different view. He had heard him time and again allude to the official members sitting there and holding up their hands for pay, even insinuating in some instances that it was a case of bribery [alluding to a remark made by another member during a previous debate, that gold might by some persons in the House, but could not purchase the people].

Hon DeCosmos here rose to a question of privilege, and called upon the hon member to retract, as he had used no such words. Hon Robson declined to retract, still adhering to his statement.

The Committee rose to take the sense of the House and the matter after some discussion was allowed to subside amicably.

Hon Robson then continued to denounce the course proposed by the hon members opposite, referring to the fact of the Legislature having voluntarily added £1000 to the Governor's salary two years ago. Times were better then, and had they been the same as they were now, he was willing to admit that he should have opposed it; but in view of the position of the country, His Excellency and other Crown officers had come forward in the handsomest manner and offered to reduce their own salaries more than half the amount proposed. To pass such a resolution, therefore, asking them to reduce still further, would place the House in a false position, damage the country at home and tend to keep representative power away. He was as much in favor of retrenchment as any one, but was opposed to rash and ill advised reductions that would only produce the ill effects witnessed in another Colony. The hon gentleman in conclusion lauded the hon Walkem with inconsistency in having previously voted for the increase to Crown salaries.

Hon Robson followed on the same side. He warned the House against recording a vote of which they would feel ashamed. The resolution proposed to reduce a little over \$10,000 from the salaries of the Governor and other Crown officers who had with a liberality that did them credit voluntarily submitted to a reduction of more than half the sum, and to ask that those gentlemen, after the handsome manner in which they had acted, should have \$5,000 more—the salaries of two stage drivers—taken off their salaries, was mean. The supporters of the resolution need not expect to make political capital out of it, for so far as he knew the feelings of the people up country, they wished to see the officials properly paid and desired nothing so paltry in the shape of retrenchment. He should not himself hesitate to go before his own constituents and be returned with a large majority for voting against this resolution.

Hon Southgate suggested that it would be better to repeal the act and bring another bill in.

Hon Pemberton thought the act did not apply, as it was a local law. There was no doubt that the civil list was too large, though perhaps the apportioning might be left out.

Hon Macdonald said this was a matter requiring much delicacy, but unless members were independent they could not perform their duties. The civil list was more than the country could afford, and economy must begin at home; the House would gain more respect at home and abroad by not running into debt. He preferred, however, leaving the apportioning to the Executive and would move in amendment that the Council express its opinion, advising that a further reduction be made in the Crown Salaries.

Hon Helmecken said they were there to speak the truth and not lend themselves to a lie. The Colony was in a perilous condition with a load of debt thrust upon the people contrary to their consent, which they could not pass. He had never been an advocate for Union, and was less in favor of it now than ever he was before, but having been united it was far better to pull peaceably and harmoniously together. When the representative members tell H. M. Government that the Colony cannot pay what is required of it they will then begin to think about us. It would be infinitely better if Her Majesty's Government had to pay out of the Crown Revenue. He had been accused of howling, but so long as they continued the course they were pursuing he would continue to howl. It was better to speak the truth than to practice deception.

Hon Walkem replied to the Hon Robson and Barnard, castigating them severely for the position they as representative members had taken in opposing all efforts to retrench. He was fully prepared for opposition from such a quarter. The hon gentleman went on to charge the hon member for Yale in his solicitude for the members of the Government with vulgarity and coarseness in introducing the shop, and drawing comparison with salaries of stage drivers. The member for Westminster had shown better taste, though he was prepared to hear him bring in something about the pay of printers devils, (order from chair). He concluded by justifying the position he had taken in bringing forward this resolution, after having assented two years ago, when the circumstances of the Colony were different, to an increase of pay, and called upon the House to sustain him by supporting the resolution.

After some further remarks, the hon Smith signified his desire to see the principle of the resolution carried out, with the omission of the amendment, and the House divided on hon. Macdonald's amendment: Ayes—Smith, Macdonald, (2).

Hon Macdonald said he should then oppose the resolution, and the hon Smith said should division upon hon Walkem's resolution, the vote stood: Ayes—Stump, Pemberton, Walkem, Southgate, DeCosmos, Helmecken, Smith, (7).

[Hon Smith not having retired behind the bar his vote was recorded in the affirmative, in pursuance of standing orders.]

Noes—Barnard, Robson, (2). Resolution carried. Committee rose, and Council adjourned.

Tuesday's Sitting.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present—Hons Birch, Crease, Wood, Brew, Young, Ball, Trutch, Franklyn, Sanders, Macdonald, DeCosmos, Southgate, Barnard, Smith.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Hon Young's motion for an address asking returns of revenue received since the passing of the Crown Officers Salaries Act, that would in the absence of that Act have been brought to account as Crown Revenues was passed.

Homestead Bill second reading postponed for one week.

Hon Robson asked leave to introduce a Medical Professions Bill—granted, and bill read first time; second reading on Friday.

VICTORIA INCORPORATION BILL.

Council went into committee on this bill Hon Ball in the chair, and rose after passing many of the clauses with amendments, to adjourn till following day.

Wednesday's Sitting.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present—Hons Birch, Crease, Trutch, Ball, Cox, Young, Franklyn, Macdonald, Brew, DeCosmos, Robson, Southgate, Barnard, Smith.

MESSAGES.

Message No 10 received from His Excellency enclosing returns of Crown Revenue on the mainland, ordered printed.

Message No 11 on the subject of education; ordered printed.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon DeCosmos to move on Tuesday next that the Council resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider the advisability of taking steps for the admission of this Colony into the proposed British North American Confederation.

Hon Smith to move on Friday an address recommending that a premium of not more than \$5000 be offered by Government for the erection of the first quartz mill in the Columbia-Kootenay district.

Hon DeCosmos introduced from the Assimilation Committee a Gold Law Bill, which in its general principles followed the resolutions and suggestions of the Mining Board as far as practicable. Read first time.

VICTORIA INCORPORATION BILL.

Adjourned committee on this bill, Hon Ball in the chair. The remaining clauses passed with amendments, excepting two or three clauses, consideration of which was postponed, and the committee rose at six to adjourn.

Thursday's Sitting.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present—Hons Birch, Crease, Wood, Hamly, Barnard, Ball, Brew, Robson, Young, Macdonald, DeCosmos, Southgate, Cox, Franklyn, Sanders, O'Reilly, Trutch.

MESSAGE.

No 12 from the Governor, enclosing copies of documents relating to the establishment of a mint.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Hon DeCosmos moved, seconded by Hon Southgate, an address to the Governor praying that a bill be prepared and introduced to establish a standard of weights and measures throughout the Colony.

Hon Wood asked that the address assume a more definite form in suggesting the points on which legislation is required. In the Vancouver Assembly the attempt to establish uniformity of weights and measures had been tried more than once and it was not agreed with the ideas of the framers did not agree with those of other members, and much labor was thrown away. He believed he was correct in saying that there was no difference between English and American weights, but there was considerable difference between the measures, and it was no doubt highly advisable that some uniformity of system should prevail, whether English or American.

Some further discussion followed, in which several hon members took part, the majority of whom seemed to incline to the adoption of the American standard, owing to our proximity to that continent and the frequent conflict of their system with ours, all agreeing in the advisability of adopting some more practicable standard. The motion was assented to.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

On the orders of the day in Committee of Supply, the deferred list of \$10,000 for education came up for consideration. Hon Crease asked that it be postponed, as he had not had time to consider the Governor's message and he did not think it advisable so important a subject should be hurried through. He had strong feelings on this subject, as must every father and mother who had a child.

A running debate was kept up for some time, it being evident from the tone of the House that a mine had been sprung and that an explosion must follow sooner or later.

Hon Birch asked the House not to delay the estimates, as they must be aware of the embarrassment of the Government. If the remaining items of the estimates were proceeded with it would not debar the House from adopting any resolution it might think fit. On the general subject of education, which was really a separate question, and as the Supply Bill could not come down for a week, the Council would have ample time to consider the message, in the meantime the money would not be spent.

Hon Robson thought the estimates should not be delayed, but would vote for the elaborate and extraordinary document being read this day six months.

Hon Macdonald reminded the House that the salaries of teachers on the Island had had no salary for six months.

Hon DeCosmos saw danger in separating the main question from the present vote, as the House would lose sight of important points in the Governor's message which he would remark, would meet with the universal reprobation of his constituents.

Hon Macdonald thought the latter part of the resolution had better be left out, as it struck at the root of the question.

Hon Crease thought so too, and would still press for a postponement.

Hon Robson said the subject should be dealt with as a whole and no distinction made between the Island and mainland.

Hon Southgate said there was no doubt that the arrears due to the teachers must be paid, and he felt sure that no hon member would wish to deprive them of it.

Hon Birch could not vote for the motion without information. The Hon Mr Young, in his memoranda attached to the Governor's message, had shown that the teachers had continued to act on their own responsibility.

Hon Macdonald explained the circumstances of the Board of education having met the teachers after the official notification, when, in consideration of the importance of not closing the schools to the public the latter had agreed to keep them open without pay. There was now nearly \$5000 due.

Hon Robson suggested that it would be better to strike the item out of the estimates and let come up as a supplemental estimate.

Hon DeCosmos was really surprised at the hon gentleman who had always expressed himself as a warm advocate of free education. He (Mr Robson) would keep these worthy starving teachers out of their money, depending on the executive to send down a supplemental estimate which might or might not be sent, while he would vote money to be scattered in supporting denominational schools. No greater firebrand could be devised than to deprive the people of the Island of their system of educating their young, utilizing their intellect and raising them free from sectarian prejudice. In deference to the wishes of hon members he would withdraw the latter portion of his motion. The resolution was then agreed to and the item passed. Cariboo mills, \$25,000.

Hon Birch was sorry the hon senior member for Victoria city was not in his seat, as he was aware that he had some proposition to make in this matter. He would move that it be referred to a select committee.

Hon Macdonald remarked that the item seemed very large and enquired if one person received the whole.

Hon Birch was understood to reply in the affirmative, stating that there had been only one tender. He was prepared to afford hon members any information on the subject.

The item was referred to a select committee consisting of the Hons Trutch, Ball, Sanders, Cox, Helmecken and Smith.

BONDED STORES AT YALE.

Hon Barnard introduced his motion for an address asking the establishment of a bonded warehouse at Yale. The hon gentleman spoke in support of the motion, arguing it as a matter of convenience in affording greater facilities to business men up the country, particularly when communication with the lower Fraser was cut off.

After some discussion on the practicability and expense of the proposed scheme, the opinion of the House seemed to be entirely opposed to the motion and it was withdrawn.

More Gems from the "Merchant of Venice Preserved."

SHYLOCK RUMINATE ON THE LARGE AMOUNT REQUIRED BY BASSANIO.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS! Eh, A good round sum.

Each day some Royal merchant comes to grief; Portentous omens threaten, dangers big, Our country's fate dependent on a twig! A Birch twig, I may say; and should it fall You'll "wear the willow!"

ANTONIO— Cease this doleful tale. What, man! tho' clouds obscure the sky to-day, Sunshine will come to-morrow. Never play The croaker's part, &c., &c.

HE IS PERPLEXED. It is a case that, in my estimation, Demands a deal of calm deliberation; A regular pozer, like the Dredger, eh? That puzz'd Governor Seymour t'other day I venture, &c., &c.

THE DUKE BROOMSTICK INATE. WREST ONCE THE LAW TO YOUR AUTHORITY! DUKE— What do I hear! place truth in the minority Shall right be trampled? Justice banished be

For what blind mortals call expediency; Ill fare the land where such ideas obtain! —Young man, don't interrupt the Court again!

No lawyer to such thoughts would give expression. BASSANIO— Pardon me, Crease—at New Westminster session. DUKE— Crease me no Crease—such flagrant want of sense Does but in-crease a Capital offence!

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of all its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these fine purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints. This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. It is pre-eminently a remedy for bilious and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels, in no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the best effect of Holloway's invaluable Pills are so permanent and extensive that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation promoted, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head. This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of the Female Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach, regularity to the secretions, and purity to the blood. Vertigo, dizziness, and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are rarely dissipated by a course of these invaluable Pills.

The Female's Best Friend. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex and in every contingency perilous to the life of women, youthful or aged, married or single, this mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly assurance. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

Scrofula and all Skin Diseases. For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the Pills act on the blood, which they purify, the ointment penetrates through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every structure, as water saturates he soil or as salt penetrates meat. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

Coughs, Colds and Asthma. No medicine will cure coughs of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthma has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and powerful remedy, particularly if the ointment be simultaneously well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning.

Indigestion—Bilious Headache. These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling but it should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, rub the ointment into the chest over the pit of the stomach, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual will be thorough and lasting.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Female Irregularities, Scrofula, King Evil, Bilious Complaints, Fevers of all kinds, Sore Throat, Stomachic, Dropsy, Piles, Rheumatism, whatever cases, Dropsy, Dysentery, Hemiplegia, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the world. At the following prices—1s. 12d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

There is considerable saving by taking the large size. Full directions for the guidance of patients in every disease added to each Box. T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. And may be obtained out of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers. GELATINE (Morson's Patent) MORSON'S KRESOTE. And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment. See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations. Orders to be made payable in London. Wholesale Agent for British Columbia, BOUT HARVEY, Victoria.

4
**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
PROCEEDINGS.**

[Specialty Reported for the British Colonist.]

New Westminster, March 1st.
Friday's Sitting.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present—Hons Birch, Crease, Wood, Brew, Ball, Robson, Young, Walkem, Macdonald, Helmecken, DeCosmos, Southgate, Stamp, Cox, Sanders, Franklin, Trutch.

MESSAGE.
No. 13, enclosing resolutions received from Chamber of Commerce, of New Westminster, touching the commercial interests of the country.

Ordered to be printed and referred to select Committee on Tariff.

NOTICE OF MOTION.
Hon Macdonald to move on Monday the consideration of the subject of education and the desirability of retaining the common school system on the Island, and applying it to other populous parts.

Hon Robson to move that the article of manufactured flour pass free of road tolls.
On orders of Hon Crease asked further postponement of second reading of Trades License Bill, which was granted.

MEDICAL BILL.
Hon Robson moved second reading of this bill. He said the medical profession paid a high license and should be protected against persons who had no business to practice. If there was one profession more than another that ought to be guarded it was this, as human life was at its mercy. If a man had to be launched off in the easiest way at the highest price, it ought at any rate to be done scientifically, and instead of being less restrictive in a new than in an old country, he thought restriction was more needed.

Hon Ball opposed the second reading. There were not many regular practitioners in the country, and if the bill passed it would be the means of driving out the few quacks that were up country, so that when persons fell sick there would be no one to attend them, and if a child was to be born there would be no one to help it into the world.

Hon Helmecken said the medical profession required no protection but the people did. The proper light in which to view the question was to regard the people as so many animals, that must be taken care of in the same manner that a farmer would take care of his stock, and anything that would tend to render them stronger and healthier was an advantage to the State. He had not read the bill, but believed it was simply to provide for registration. There was a great difference between a physician and no physician, but there was a greater difference between a good physician and a bad one. It was far better to do without quacks and trust to Providence. Persons should not be permitted to assume a title moreover that would lead the public to suppose that they were regular practitioners. He was certain, however, if the people did not require protection the profession did not.

Hon Wood enquired if quacks were not suffered to practice in England as quacks? There was no reason, that he could see, why a charlatan might not practice as such; it was sufficient notice to the public if he was not registered and did not call himself a regular practitioner, then if people liked to take this nostrum and patent medicines they did it at their own risk.

Hon Young could not support the bill, as he considered it the most exclusive, illiberal and arbitrary one he had ever cast eyes upon. He was willing that for the prevention of fraud and deception there should be protection, but nothing more, and would therefore agree to a measure of that character, but under this bill persons would be unable to retail a dose of castor oil or salts unless a qualified vendor of drugs and chemicals. If the bill could be so shaped in committee as to suit the views of hon members he would support it, but not otherwise.

Hon Robson said the bill had been prepared by medical men, and he would be sorry to see it thrown out, when it could be amended in committee to suit the views of the House. Hon members appeared to agree that a protective bill should be passed. The law was more stringent in Canada than in England, and it was not right to say because the law in an old country like England allowed so and so, therefore this bill cannot be passed, we really required more protection here.

Bill read a second time and committed for Thursday.

PREMIUM FOR QUARTZ MILL.

Hon Smith moved a resolution empowering His Excellency to offer a premium of not more than \$5000 for the erection of a quartz mill in the Columbia, Kootenay District, capable of crushing 24 tons in 24 hours, and if less powerful the premium to be proportionately less. He thought that this was a branch of industry that ought to be encouraged. We had very rich quartz veins in this country, and most of those engaged in prospecting them, were very poor men, who would be encouraged by the offer of this premium. From the best information he could obtain, the cost of a mill of that description would be \$30,000, and the premium would be of great assistance to men of small means, who might succeed in putting it up. He would like to see this important interest fostered, and hoped by the time the money might be required the Government would be able to appropriate that sum.

Hon Birch, in reply to Hon Walkem, said the premium for Cariboo was not in existence.

Hon Walkem would then see no harm in voting in the affirmative. Our neighbors were far ahead of us in this respect. In the Black-foot mines, which were only of recent discovery, twelve quartz mills had already been erected, although they could not find employment for them and they had to be removed. The cost of a mill could not be less than from \$25,000 to \$30,000, but once up and paying it would be a general benefit to the country; the premium might be the means of stimulating persons to enter on the undertaking.

Hon Mr. DeCosmos saw no harm in a great deal of good as likely to flow from the offer of a premium. He had seen, and no doubt the hon Commissioner for the district and others had also seen specimens of gold-bearing quartz from the Columbia district of a very rich character, and if they could induce parties to go and open up some of these veins they would inaugurate a branch of industry of great benefit to the Colony.

Hon Birch could not agree as to there being

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no harm in the proposition. We were, no doubt, entering upon a quartz era; but last year, because a premium was offered in Cariboo, Shuswap thought it a hardship; and then it would be said, why not extend it to Canyon Creek or elsewhere where rich fields of quartz were known to exist? When he was on the creek Americans laughed at the sum offered by Government. The only effect would be a dozen letters each claiming the right to the premium.

Hon Helmecken wanted to know where the money was to come from, and what was the use of putting the amount down? They would vote money enough for twenty mills if they could be told where it was to come from.

Hon Smith said the matter would be left in the hands of the Executive. They might not have the money now, but he hoped they soon would have. There was no question that the premiums would stimulate prospectors, and would be of great benefit to the poor men.

Hon Trutch, apart from the personal consideration of finance, thought \$5000 would be but a small inducement to parties to erect a mill. When they had come to the conclusion that a mill would pay they would not be influenced in any way or the other by that sum, and would never attempt it unless they were satisfied first that the quartz was there, and secondly, that it would pay them to crush it. In fact, if it was so doubtful that the prospect of \$5000 could influence them, they ought not to attempt it, and the Legislature ought not wish them to do so. That was the experience of the past two years; no persons had availed themselves of the premium offered, not feeling sufficiently satisfied that the undertaking would pay. When they do entertain sufficient confidence they will erect mills whether a premium is offered or not.

Hon Smith replied that three or four men might be able to raise sufficient means between them to commence the undertaking, counting their labor as so much capital, and \$5000 would be a great help to them in raising means.

Hon DeCosmos said it would, moreover, afford them some security upon which to obtain credit. The premium would do good in calling attention to our quartz deposits if nothing else.

Hon O'Reilly said that although the Colony was no poor he believed in its future wealth, and considered that this money would be very well spent. Promising quartz reefs had been discovered, which for want of a crushing mill had gone unnoticed. Had they been tested and their supposed richness developed, it would have brought a large population into the country (hear, hear), whereas we were as ignorant to-day of our quartz wealth as we were three years ago. He was aware that specimens had been sent down from his districts to San Francisco to be tested, with what result he had not yet learned. The resolution might be amended so as to secure one quartz mill in the Colony.

Hon Birch replied that this would be simply giving away the money, because they knew almost for a certainty that there would be a mill erected in the northern part of the Colony.

Hon Smith objected to its being extended to other districts.

Hon Crease suggested the insertion of some words in the notice reserving the privilege of payment until the country was in a position to afford it.

Hon Robson was sorry to hear the learned Attorney General proposing to advertise to the world the poverty of the Colony. The proposed premium would be made a benefit to name than in reality. It would serve to show the confidence of the Government in our mineral wealth, and he himself believed that the Colony was on the threshold of a quartz era that would lead to prosperity and glory. He was disposed to make the premium a benefit to any mining district. The large sum required for such a mill might render the Government safe, but there was a certain amount of risk involved in these undertakings and the premium would have a decided influence on wavering parties. It should have no hesitation in paying the per centage, but let it apply to the whole Colony.

Hon Cox said that there were twelve distinct quartz ledges in the Cariboo district, including Canyon Creek, which were laid over as there was no mill for testing them. Specimens had been sent down for testing, and if the reply was known he would have no faith in it. He thought the probability was that there would be a mill erected this year. If any premium was to be offered it ought to be given to Cariboo, where the ledges were well known to be rich. He considered, however, that it would be much better to offer a small sum for a test mill.

The resolution finally passed as proposed.

GOLD FIELDS BILL.

This bill came up for second reading, but on motion of hon Young was referred to select committee, consisting of Hons Gold Commissioner, Crease and Walkem.

Hon Wood threw out some suggestions about the necessity of amending the law relating to the jumping claims for non-certificates and non-registration. He thought it an iniquitous provision that enabled men without any merit of their own to jump a claim worth perhaps \$20,000 because the owner had neglected to register or take out a certificate. The staple production of the colony ought to be protected. The insecurity of mining, the difficulties of mining in this country, and the tricks and disadvantages under which miners labored, had beyond a shadow of doubt driven away capital. In lieu of loss of property in the cases he had alluded to he would suggest a penalty on the same principle as for improperly stamping a deed. Then there was the boundaries question, which had given rise to such endless and expensive litigation. This might be simplified by application to the Gold Commissioner to settle a boundary dispute before litigation, who would make it a matter of record.

After a few remarks from the Hons Walkem and O'Reilly, the subject dropped.

INVENTIONS BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed.

POSTAL BILL.

This bill was referred to the select committee on Cariboo mails.

Council adjourned till Monday.

Monday's Sitting.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present: Hons Birch, Crease, Wood, Hamley, Ball, Smith, Barnard, Robson, Young, Walkem, Stamp, Macdonald, Helmecken, DeCosmos, O'Reilly, Southgate, Cox, Franklin, Trutch.

MESSAGE.

No. 14 from the Governor assenting, in Her Majesty's name, to the ordinance prohibiting the unreasonable destruction of game.

PETITIONS.

Hon Helmecken presented a petition from the merchants and traders at Victoria re-

peating the tariff on dry goods, praying that the duty on this class of goods should not exceed 7 1/2 per cent which would produce a larger amount of revenue than it cost the colony. The goods taken were the trade with Puget Sound and Portland might be retained, whereas with the larger duty it would be destroyed, trade diminished and a useful portion of the community driven away.

The petition was received, and ordered to lie on the table.

Hon DeCosmos presented a petition from Patrick Everett praying for relief in respect to the granting of license for certain premises on the Esquimalt Road. Received and laid on the table.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Hon Stamp to move that all articles required for the use and consumption of persons employed on the mill at Burrard Inlet pass duty free, also all material for the use of such mill.

Hon Hamley presented the report from the Hon Committee, on which it was desirable to take the sense of the House. The Committee did not propose to revise the Tariff much in the main.

The report was received, and ordered printed.

Hon Helmecken wished to know whether it was not part of the duty of the Committee to amend the law as well as to consider the expediency of the tariff; because it was absolutely necessary that the law should be amended, and the committee might as well do it.

Hon Birch considered that duty to devolve on the legal adviser of the Crown and the Executive.

VICTORIA INCORPORATION BILL.

On the orders of the day, the Council then went into Committee of the Whole on the Victoria Incorporation Bill, and considered the postponed clauses.

Tuesday's Sitting.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present: Hons Birch, Crease, Wood, Hamley, Smith, Ball, Barnard, Robson, Young, Walkem, Trutch, Macdonald, Helmecken, DeCosmos, Sanders, Southgate, Stamp, Cox, Franklin, O'Reilly.

MESSAGES.

No. 14 refusing assent to Conciseness Bill. Nos. 15 & 16 assenting to the Sheriff's Ordinance, Indian Graves Ordinance, and Interstate Ordinance.

Nos. 17 & 18 recommending amendments to the Interest and English Law Bills, which were adopted in Committee of the Whole, and the bills were reported complete.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Hon Walkem to move a resolution that the Admiralty practice in this Colony is too prolix and expensive, and that the English practice be adopted in its stead.

CONFEDERATION.

On the orders of the day Hon DeCosmos obtained leave to postpone his motion for committee to consider the advisability of taking steps for the admission of this Colony into the proposed British North American Confederation.

MANUFACTURED FLOUR.

Hon Robson brought up his motion to allow flour manufactured in the Colony to pass over the public roads free of road tolls.

After some discussion in which Hon mover and Hons Ball, Barnard, Trutch, Helmecken Crease and Birch took part, the motion was amended so as to read "manufactured from grain grown in the Colony" and was passed.

EDUCATION.

Hon Macdonald moved "That in the opinion of this Council the Common School system at present in force in Vancouver Island is a great boon to a large number of the inhabitants, and ought to be maintained, especially in such parts of the Colony in which the population may be concentrated."

The mover said that in view of our proximity to a liberal country, all measures tending to induce families and people to come to this country should be of a most liberal nature. The Governor though expressing his own views on the subject, had left it to the Council to determine the system of education that should be adopted in the Colony, while himself favoring a denominational system. As for the opinion of his predecessor on the subject it was not worth much. The system had worked well, and been of great benefit to the Island, and none only a question of expense, and he denied the assertion made by Hon Young that the whole expense fell on the revenue of the Colony. The school books were paid for by the parents of the children. As to the remark that no man with proper self respect would like to see his children educated at the expense of the State, he entirely disagreed; there were many poor men who could not afford to send their children to a private school who would only be too glad to see them brought up at the State expense.

The institutions of Governor Kennedy against the Board of Education were too contemptible to notice. There were men in that board who possessed as much sense of honor, who knew the requirements, and had the interests of the country more at heart than he had. He would pass over the portion of the message about Jews, Catholics Calvinists, etc., that being a subject with which he had nothing to do, but he would prove such a blessing, and suited the requirements of the Island, so well, and that those hon gentlemen who had any doubt on the subject should give it in favor of the resolution and vote for it.

Hon Young wished to correct an error into which the hon member had fallen. He had not asserted that the whole expense had been borne by the revenue of the Colony, but a fact of which he was aware that all the books were paid for by the Government, and he was not aware that the e was any repayment on account of books; there was nothing in the act requiring it.

Hon Macdonald said it was quite right that the Colony had in the first instance made the advance, but it was repaid by the parents and children.

Hon Robson regretted that the general theory of education had not come before them in a practical form, either in the shape of an Act or proposition to introduce one, as he should be sorry to cast his vote

against this motion. This was, however, a sectional matter which the House would not be disposed to deal with. He was willing if he were sure that the people of Vancouver Island wanted it to extend a common school system to them, but he hoped to see a great national system inaugurated that would be worthy of being called, and that would not alone apply to Vancouver Island but to the whole Colony. He really felt at a loss how to act. He should be sorry to do anything injurious to one section of the Colony, and sorry to a certain extent to mar the system that might be proposed, but he could not support a sectional thing like this. So far as the message was concerned perhaps the less said the better. It was simply the opinion of a private gentleman and was not submitted for adoption. It mattered little to this Council whether their excellent Governor considered the profession of the Calvinist a "sour one" or believed in the intercession of the Holy Virgin, so long as he was liberal and considerate enough to leave the main question to the determination of the House. It was a great mistake to promulgate those views which were much better kept to himself, but the wisest course was to say no more about it. He (Mr R) was not in favor of an absolute free system, but of parents assisting the State. The best system extant, he believed, was that adopted in his native land Canada, after trying many others; and in the case of this Colony he should prefer seeing the Government give a certain appropriation and the remainder raised either by school rate system or by a tuition fee. The Free School system was most plausible in the abstract, but it would be wiser to profit by the experience of others, and to adopt a modified system which would be neither supported by the State nor be self supporting. Let the Government help those who help themselves and extend a very liberal system, which should not be absolutely free, but allow parents to pay say a tuition fee of fifty cents per head. This fee would be a reminder to parents that they were paying for the education of their children, and would induce them to send them more regularly to school. He did not see why such a system could not work equally well on both sides of the Rocky Mountains.

Hon Helmecken said he was not now going to decide whether the Island system was the best for teaching the young idea how to shirk, or encouraging families, but they were asked to leave the systems adopted on the Island and mainland still in vogue for the present. It was easier to pull down than to build up. The Island system had been found to work well there. He admitted that it was expensive, but surely no one would grudge the poor little Island the education of its poor little children. A large amount of revenue was collected there, and it was not asking too much that some portion of it be expended there. The system has pleased and still does please the people. It does a great deal of good, and would not turn out more politicians than some whose education had been paid for. He did not think that education made a worse mechanic, and did not believe that because a man was a little learned that he would be ashamed to become a mechanic. It was as much an honor to the mechanic as to the politician, whether the latter was paid to do the duty or not. The Government had full control of the Board of Education on the Island, and discretionary power could be exercised in the districts where there were few children, but so far as the populous places were concerned the schools should remain open and free. No school system would be introduced this session, which he hoped was nearly over, and he trusted that the Government would take the subject into consideration between this and the next session, if they ever had another, and be prepared with some suitable measure for the entire Colony.

Hon DeCosmos had before remarked that he believed the people in his section to be almost to a unit in favor of perpetuating the common school system, which had been promulgated to suit their wants. The Board of Education there was composed of highly respectable men, whose management had been strictly correct. Their names which included three graduates of Scotch Universities, ought to be a sufficient guarantee of their capabilities and integrity. He hoped that the hon member who did not know how to vote, because he preferred the Canadian system, would support this motion. The objection in view was to provide a system adapted to the wants of the Colony, and none other would be adopted. His own opinion was entirely in favor of a free school system, with no support whatever from the people. It did not make it like the Prussian system, compulsory on the parents to send their children to school, and they might if they pleased send them to denominational schools, opinions as to their own expense instead of the expense of the State. A half-way system would not work, they could not get sufficient money to support the teachers. Take Nanaimo, for instance, where the community was divided into Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, &c., they would require three or four different schools and teachers all breeding discord instead of harmony. The but a dangerous system. The Protestant was taught to hate the Methodist, the Methodist persuasion to despise the other, and so the elements of strife were sown and grew up with the rising generation. The message from the Government contained a great deal of matter; that ought never to have been published, and he regretted that it would only lower the Governor in the opinion of the people. Take for instance such observations as "no man who respects himself would desire to see his children educated at a free school." "That the promising mechanic may be marred and the country overburdened with half-educated politicians and needy hangers-on of Government." Such language was disgraceful. His conception of a mechanic was one who gained his living by honest labor and industry, and of a politician one who was skilled in the science of politics. The Governor was himself a professional politician. The Colonial Secretary and members of the Executive Council were professional politicians, because they sub-isted by it, and if followed down to a policeman the principle was the same; they were all paid for maintaining order and good government. Could they

find a man in the entire Colony who subsisted on politics except a salaried officer? He had himself taken a considerable share in the politics of the country, but had yet to receive the first dollar for it, on the contrary he had to put his hands into his own pocket to serve the country. These remarks of His Excellency's ought to be censured from Cariboo to Victoria, and would be remembered so long as His Excellency reigned in this Colony.

Hon Barnard said they were asked to endorse the continuance of a system in vogue in Vancouver Island which he regarded as pernicious. For the Government to pay the entire cost of education was wrong; they should assist and not perform the whole duty of the parent. He should certainly like to see the same system prevail here that worked so well in Canada, and could not understand why hon members wished to exempt the people from paying a tuition fee. In his country the people contributed about 25 per cent of the total cost, which was far better than making the Government pay the whole, and he would much prefer seeing such a system followed out here, with the Superintendent appointed by Government, the trustees by the people, and the people assisted to pay the balance. This would give every man an interest in the education of his child. The true principle was to assist and not throw the entire burden on the State; no one, however, wanted to see a sectarian system introduced, and that should be carefully guarded against. Denominational schools should support themselves.

Hon Southgate said that pending the introduction of a general system he should certainly endorse the motion that the Island system be continued for the present. Representing the interests of the second town in the Colony, he looked upon it as highly important that the free schools should not be disturbed until a better system be introduced by Government.

Hons Young, Barnard, DeCosmos, and Robson made some further remarks.

Hon Trutch was satisfied that the hon members from Victoria must be the best judges of what system best suited the wants of their constituents, and without pledging support to the system he would be willing to support it; but by this vote the whole sum on the Estimates would be absorbed, as the Council had already agreed to pay the teachers, and he could not support this resolution to say that the Island system must be maintained at any cost and the rest of the colony left destitute.

Hons Macdonald and Helmecken suggested that everything was left in the hands of the Government under the Act, and the expenses might be diminished by the Government through the Board of Education.

Hon Walkem was glad the matter had been fully discussed and sentiments enunciated worthy the respectful consideration of the Council. As one of the advocates for retrenchment, however, he felt in duty bound to be consistent. Before being generous they must be just, and pay their debts before commencing a new system. They were asked to establish a section of the colony common school system in one school on the mainland where no sacrifice, when the parent of all children, but was it not the duty of the Council to shape its expenditure according to its means and not incur further debts until it had discharged the old ones? He based his considerations on economy alone, and should be the last to object to a popular system when the time arrived.

Hon Birch asked the hon member not to press it to a vote; there was no reason he could see why they could not go into the general question of education this session. According to the hon member's own showing the amount required for the support of the schools formed a tax of \$2 per head on the people. He would be glad to see a proper and satisfactory system adapted to both colonies; but he was sure that it would not be right, after paying for arrears due in the Island, to put this resolution before His Excellency to continue the system on the Island which did not obtain on the mainland.

Hon Robson moved in amendment, seconded by Hon Young, that the whole question of education be referred to a select committee.

Hon Crease confessed that he was not able to shape his way to continue the system in the election he had made a free common school system one of the planks of his platform, but during eight years he had learned and unlearned much. He was not in favor of an entirely free system, and thought the parent should contribute towards the education of his children. Apart from all other issues, however, he was unable to see where the money was to come from (oh oh!) It was a fallacy to say that the discretion of the Board was subject to the check and control of the Government. The hon gentleman was opposed to a select committee, and advocated the Council going into committee of the whole.

He was not in favor of one portion paying a tax for which no equivalent was received, and while he would advocate liberal aid to schools, he thought that those who were excluded by the system were also entitled to State aid.

Hon Helmecken (referring to preceding remarks) asked whether it was to go forth to the country that the only item that the Council could retrench upon was Education? Really the Council required a schoolmaster as much as the rising generation.

Hon Birch thought the assertion unfair, because it was not the only item that had been subjected to retrenchment.

Hon DeCosmos objected to select committees, which was tantamount to barking the question. He urged a compromise by system until a better was introduced.

Hon Macdonald asked the House to weigh the question well before they voted for overturning the system now in force. Were they going to turn 500 children and their teachers out of doors? It would be a serious matter to the whole Colony at large. He was willing to limit the whole annual expenditure to \$8000, but to ignore our present system would bring the whole Colony into dispute here and abroad, and he called upon the House to pass his motion as a matter of expediency.

Hon Robson spoke at length, denying that a reference to select committee would

burke the question, and in the course of his remarks launching out into one of his customary tirades against the Island members and their supporters, whom he designated as a "contemptible (!) clique." On motion of Hon Trutch, the discussion was adjourned until Friday.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.
House went into committee and considered question of mail service with close doors. The select committee on Postal Service reported and a discussion ensued.

The committee then rose and reported the estimates complete.

The estimates were next considered as a whole and passed without discussion.

On the resolutions accompanying certain items in the estimates being taken up *seriatim*:

Hon Walkem moved, seconded by Hon Helmecken, that the resolution on the Crown grants be recommitted.

Hons Crease and Trutch opposed. House divided.

Ayes—Helmecken, Walkem, Southgate, Macdonald, Stamp, Smith (6)

Nones—Crease, Trutch, Robson, DeCosmos, Sanders, Ball (7)

On motion that the resolution do pass; the yeas stood:

Ayes—Helmecken, DeCosmos, Macdonald, Stamp, Southgate, Walkem, Smith, Sanders, Trutch

Nones—Robson, Ball

[Hons Trutch and Crease did not vote.] Several hon members had left the house. The estimates and resolutions having been fully passed, Council rose and adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

STURDAY, MARCH 9th, 1887.
THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.—The head of the plan for the new German Confederation have been published in Berlin. It is understood that the subordinate armies will be on oath of military allegiance to the Emperor, and that in time of war his powers will be nearly unrestricted. The functions of Parliament are not defined, though the latest telegram seems to imply that they will be limited to legislation, but the Parliament itself is to consist of two Chambers, of which the Upper House will consist of Princes of their nominees, who will vote "by State, and the Lower, of 250 members or so, chosen by universal suffrage, who will vote by head of the Upper House the King gives himself a majority," and in the Lower the Russians will be complete in the ascendancy, each 100,000 of population sending one representative. No official can be elected, and no member will be paid.

OUR AMATEURS are about to offer another performance, which will come off on the 26th instant at the theatre. At a meeting of the association, held yesterday at the Boomerang, was decided to produce the farce of "Don Brown" and the burlesque of "Fra Diavolo." The latter will be put on the stage with a new original music, and will abound with local bon mots.

A "PROMISING MECHANIC MARRED."—A half-educated politician and hanger-on of prog-shops, known as "Liverpool Jack," has been "marring" the physiognomy of a promising mechanic named John Gowdie. The assault was not a very serious affair, and Mr Pemberton only fined "Jack" \$20.

A PRIVATE TELEGRAM from New Westminster, yesterday, states that the steamer "Hope," which left for up-river a week ago, has returned to that place. The dispatch does not state whether the trip proved successful.

THE WIRES are in capital working order between this place and the various stations north and south. Many telegrams were received from San Francisco and Queenstown during yesterday.

"COMPULSORY EDUCATION."—We commend the article from the London Spectator on this subject to the consideration of the Government as well as the public.

REAL ESTATE.—Two pieces of property lately advertised for sale by auction by J. Davies & Co., have been disposed of by private contract.

CAPT. HOKO'S BOND has been taken in charge by the U. S. Consul, and will be forwarded to San Francisco on the mail steamer "Interment."

THE ACTIVE.—A telegram states that the steamship will sail from San Francisco for Victoria, at ten this morning, with a full cargo.

THE FLAGS were at half-mast yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of Capt. Heg.

THE U. S. REVENUE CUTTER LINCOLN, Captain White, departed for Puget Sound yesterday with the American officers.

THE THREE SHIPS wrecked on the other side of the Strait are to be owned by one firm at San Francisco, and are uninsured.

THE MATTER of the Estate of Leander Fisk and Bertha Fisk Greenbaum, trading under the firm of Fisk Greenbaum, at Lillooet and Clinton, B. C., who have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

NOTICE IN HERRY GAEN THAT all persons having any claim against the above named Estate are requested to forward a statement of same (duly verified) to the undersigned, on or before the 30th day of March next, or they will be deemed in bar of dividend.

Dated at Victoria, on the 22nd day of February, 1887.
F. WELLSBURGER, Assignee.

22222
Examiner copy.

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 12, 1867.

Education for the People, Free and Unfettered.

Education is a "means to an end." But we are told, by authority, that we have been "sowing to the wind and reaping of the whirlwind;" that the great work of improving the condition of the rising generation, which was the end we had in view, by educating the children gratuitously, has failed in its object. The authority for this broad statement is not the parents whose children are reaping the fruits, and who take a pride in the advance they are making in learning at our free schools; it is not the opinion of the people who are "burdened," and who bear this burden, at least, most willingly, but the opinion of ex-Governor Kennedy, that "the system was not successful." That opinion is contrary to facts. How was it arrived at? Governor Kennedy, after their opening, took no interest in the common schools; he had no sympathy with the people, with their wants, with their feelings, upon the subject of education, any more than those who for seven years obstructed the establishment here of free schools, which a large majority of the community earnestly called for, because they were to be secular, and not open to the teaching of catechism or creeds. The schools are not perfect—what human institution is?—but they fully answer the purpose for which they were established, let who will say to the contrary. "The duty of the governing authority towards the people, in the matter of education," is laid down by Governor Seymour. We have yet to learn how that duty is to be practically carried out. We all admit that the legal duties of parents to their children principally consist in three particulars: their maintenance, their protection, and their education. The first two obligations are laid on them by Nature herself—a principle of natural law. The third is the duty of parents to obtain for, or to give their children an education suitable to their station in life; a duty pointed out by reason, and of the greatest importance. For, as a learned writer, Peffendorf, observes, it is not easy to imagine or allow that a parent has conferred any considerable benefit upon his child by bringing him into the world, if he entirely neglects his culture and education and suffers him to grow up like a mere beast, to lead a life useless to others and shameful to himself. The laws of most countries seem to be defective in this point, by not "constraining" the parents to bestow a proper education upon his children. The rich may be left to their own option, whether they will bring up their children to be ornaments or disgraces to their families. It is a duty incumbent upon a well-organized community to see that "the child that makes the man" should not be allowed to grow up without such an education as may render their abilities, in their several stations, of the greatest advantage to the commonwealth. What the advocates of free schools for this Island contended for was, that gratuitous education, "at the public expense," should be provided for all who chose to avail themselves of the benefits, and that the payment of any sum, however small, should not be a bar or afford an excuse to those who were too poor to pay, or to those—and, alas! they are but too many—who neglect the culture and education of their families, leaving them to labor under those griefs and inconveniences which families, so uninstructed, will be sure to bring upon them. We thought the Act of 1865 for free schools a sufficient basis upon which to commence operations. Thus far, the public are not disappointed, and if those who consider the working of the system "unsuccessful" will take the homely test, and judge of the tree by its fruits, their opinions, perhaps, may be more favorable, and this little spark which remains of our liberty may not be puffed out. Contrast our system with that proposed

by Governor Seymour, and endorsed by one of our correspondents, who seems to have some knowledge of Melbourne; but we protest against the "one-and-ninepenny" scheme of that writer, which he thinks more advantageous to the poor family than our free and liberal system. But why carry us to Australia, or to Honduras? Does he know anything of education in Ireland? Has he or Governor Seymour read any of the reports of the Commissioners of Education for that country. What did sectarian teaching ever do for it? Nothing! One of the ends of legislation is the well-being of the people; one of the means, the imparting of education. It has proved effective in Ireland. The beneficent results are manifest. The system and the books have been adopted in Australia, Canada and other Colonies. It was the system we asked to have established here. We desired elementary schools, feeling assured that as the Colony grew more wealthy and prosperous, and population more numerous, that the call for free common schools would be willingly responded to by the public. Nor should we stop here. Ireland has her colleges. What is to stay our laudable ambition to have institutions where the present rising generation might attain to the degree of Master of Arts and be entitled to the prefix M.A. to his name equally with a Cantab or an Oxonian? Our correspondent asserted that "this payment"—the one-and-ninepenny per week—"ought only to include instructions in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and history." "Ought only!" What! fetter the poor youth's aspiring genius. He may be a Stephenson; the knowledge of geometry and mathematics might be essential to his well-being—but "the fees," of course, you say, "would be higher." He might be a Faraday—but he "ought to pay" for elementary instructions in chemistry. He might be a Kirk White, and have the germ of sublime poetry in him; or he might aspire to the pulpit or the bar, but they are excluded by the hateful proposition of "ought to pay." Governmental aid may be suitable in Melbourne to denominational schools, but it is uncalled for, as a general rule, elsewhere. There always have been divisions in the Christian church since the days of the Apostles: "I am of Paul, I am of Apollo, and I am of Cephas," foster them in your schools, and you sow the seeds that will produce the bitter sectarian fruit that has wrought mischief elsewhere. "The promising mechanic may be marred, and the country overburdened with half educated professional politicians, if parents are relieved from the responsibility of educating their children." So writes Governor Seymour. Now, if ignorance of what might be known were admitted as a legitimate excuse, the laws would be of no effect, but might always be eluded with impunity; is it, therefore, incumbent upon every man to inquire concerning the nature of society and civil government, and the natural, inherent right that belongs to the sovereignty of the State, where ever that sovereignty be lodged, of making and enforcing laws? If the definition that the "municipal law is a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a State commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong," it follows that the State must establish general rules for the information and direction of all persons on all points, whether of positive or negative duty, in order that every man may know what to look upon as his own and as another's; what absolute and what relative duties are required at his hands; what is esteemed honest, dishonest, or indifferent; what degree every man retains of his natural liberty; what he has given up as the price of the benefits of society; and after what manner each person is to moderate the use and exercise of those rights which the State assigns in order to promote and secure the public tranquility. Will "the promising mechanic be marred" by obtaining such knowledge? If the needy hangers-on of the Government" and the "small beer" "half educated politicians" were to study a little more the laws and constitution

under which they live, we should not have so much confusion in society. Such knowledge is not, however, always attainable by the mechanic's or the laborer's children without some aid from the State. Is it to be denied them? All we ask for the "promising mechanic" is elementary teaching. John Bunyan was only a tinker, Professor Carey only a cobbler, and yet their names and works will live forever in the religious world.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, March 8th, 1867.

FROM FORT SHEPHERD.—A private letter addressed to Dr Sheil, and dated Fort Shepherd, January 9th, furnishes the following items: "We have new diggings on a tributary of the Kootenay River, within 47 miles of this place. About thirty claims have been reworked on Forty Nine Creek, but the stream has not been thoroughly tested. The discoverers took out \$45 whilst prospecting. Another stream, a little below Forty Nine, prospects well, and so I think we may expect a small mining camp up there somewhere. A man named King was drowned whilst running a rifle on the Kootenay. No particulars. Another man named George Tinline, was found dead on the Salmon river trail. He had been out trapping and had been starved to death, at least we think so, as he had not an ounce of food on him when found. By letters on his person it was ascertained that he has a brother living at Union, Union county, Oregon. We have had a very mild winter; no frost to hurt, and only four inches of snow."—Walla Walla Statesman.

STILL ASHORE.—The bark Washington continues on shore at Dungeness, and appears to be in a hopeless situation. On a clear day the vessel can be distinctly discerned from Beacon Hill. The sand of the spit has gathered about her, and acting under the advice of Captain White, of the Lincoln, the crew are engaged in dismantling the bark, and conveying everything moveable ashore with a view to her final abandonment. The Washington is a very old vessel, and was lately re-coppered at San Francisco. The ship Mary Glover continues on Rocky Point. The Lincoln got out lines and attempted to tow her off through three tides, but failed. It is believed that this vessel may be saved comparatively uninjured should the weather continue calm. The bark Iconium lies on Point-No-Point, with her nose in the bank, and the jibboom gone. In other respects this vessel is thought to have sustained little or no damage.

DR COMRIE'S LECTURE.—The lecture-room of the Mechanics' Institute was crowded last evening by an intelligent and appreciative audience, which had assembled to hear the lecture of Dr Comrie, of H. M. S. Sparrowhawk. The subject was "Air," and the lecture was illustrated by a number of interesting experiments. Dr Comrie was introduced by Mr Alston, the President of the Institute, and proceeded to recite a number of incidents relating to the subject that had occurred within his knowledge. The doctor also alluded to the filthy condition of many of the streets and alleys of the city, and said but for the sparse population, an epidemic would have long since occurred. At the conclusion of the lecture, Dr Comrie promised another discourse on "Water," on Thursday evening next. Upon motion of Rev Mr Somerville, seconded by President Alston, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered Dr Comrie by the audience.

DEATH ON SHIPBOARD.—Mr Black, mate of the American bark Scotland, from San Francisco, that arrived yesterday morning, reports the death of his captain, George E. Hoeg, which occurred at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, while the vessel was some ten miles south of Race Rocks. Capt Hoeg had been ailing for many months, and for three days prior to his death was confined to his berth. Mr Black says that before death he vomited a quantity of blood. Capt Hoeg was a native of the United States, aged 55 years, and leaves a family in San Francisco. He was well known, here having commanded vessels running to this port for many years.

THE LINCOLN.—This U. S. revenue cutter, commanded by Capt White, arrived from Puget Sound and San Juan Island yesterday evening. On board were Major-General Steele and Major Glenn, U. S. A., and Capt Howard, of the revenue service, who have been on a visit of inspection to the Sound. The Lincoln will coal here, and will return to-day to the scene of the recent wrecks on the American shore.

FROM THE WEST COAST.—The schooner Alpha, from the West-coast of the Island, arrived on Wednesday with a small lot of lumber from Sprout & Co's mills, and reports much snow falling. The schooner Surprise was seen a few days ago prosecuting her trade with the Indians.

LICENSING COURT.—There were only two applications for renewal before this court yesterday.

DEATH OF A MAINLAND MERCHANT.—Mr J. Baccigalupi, a highly respected merchant of Lillooet, died yesterday afternoon at the Oriental Hotel, of heart disease. Mr Baccigalupi was a native of Italy, and aged 38 years. He came to the country during the Fraser River fever, in 1858, and has continued a resident through all the vicissitudes of the Colony. Deceased leaves considerable property.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—Two men, named Thomas Moore alias "Skinback" and John Walker, are in custody upon a charge of having, in company with another man not under arrest, assaulted an aged Songish Indian and robbed him of \$40. In the cabin of the men who are in custody was found a marine belt and a slungshot. The prisoners stand remanded for three days.

THE DEATH OF MR. COCHRANE.—Drs Ash and Dickson yesterday furnished a certificate to the effect that Mr Cochrane had died from "congestion of the brain and structural changes consequent thereon," and Mr Pemberton, who had purposed holding an inquest over the body, decided that an enquiry was unnecessary. The funeral of the unfortunate gentleman will take place to-morrow.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo at 5 o'clock last evening. The weather continues cold, and much snow has fallen. The ship Silas Greenman, towed by the Diana, was met six miles from Cordova Bay yesterday by the Douglas. She will arrive at Nanaimo to-day.

A DIFFERENCE.—On the sunny side of Yates street, yesterday, the thermometer scored nearly to summer heat, while on the shady side of the same thoroughfare it was down to "freezing"—reminding one quite forcibly of the usual temperature of New Westminster.

THE LINES OF RAILROAD NOW IN OPERATION IN ENGLAND measure 13,289 miles in length. In one year the passenger and freight trains on these roads travel as great a distance as from the earth to the sun and half way back.

CONFEDERATION MEETING.—It is proposed to hold a public meeting in a few days to consider the propriety of petitioning for the admission of this Colony into the British North American Confederation.

ARRIVED.—The bark Scotland, from San Francisco on the 9th February, arrived yesterday morning in Esquimalt harbour. She is bound for Nanaimo to coal.

TOWED UP.—The tug Diana yesterday towed the ship Silas Greenman from Cordova Bay—where she has lain at anchor since Sunday—to Nanaimo.

THE ENTERPRISE sailed at 9 o'clock yesterday morning for Fraser River, with nine passengers and a few tons of freight.



LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce. DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuineness is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle. Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietors, Worcester: Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. Agents for Victoria—Janion, Green & Rhodes. 1817 18 19

DRUGS, & C.

Pharmaceutical Preparations, Photographic Supplies, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, Drysalteries, Dye Goods, Colors, Lozenges, Chemicals, Ollmen's Stores, Storekeepers' Sundries, Veterinary Sundries. Perfumery, Drugs, Paints, Glass Ware, Medicine Chests, Storekeepers' Sundries, Veterinary Sundries.

THIRTY THOUSAND PRICES OF THE ABOVE FORWARDED, FREE OF CHARGE, MONTHLY, BY BURGoyNE, BURBRIDGES & SQUIRE 16 Coleman Street, LONDON.

NOTICE.

MR. T. H. W. ATKINSON, HAS BEEN admitted as a partner in our firm at New Westminster, under the style of Drake, Jackson & Atkinson. No alteration will take place in Victoria. DRAKE & JACKSON, 1st January, 1867.

to burke the question, and in the course of his remarks launching out into one of his customary tirades against the Island members and their supporters, whom he designated as a "contemptible (!) clique." On motion of Hon Trutch, the discussion was adjourned until Friday.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

House went into committee and considered the question of mail service with closed doors. The select committee on Postal Service reported and a discussion ensued.

The committee then rose and reported the estimates complete.

The estimates were next considered as a whole and passed without discussion.

On the resolutions accompanying certain items in the estimates being taken up seriously.

Hon Walkem moved, seconded by Hon Helmecken, that the resolution on the Crown Lands be recommitted.

Honns Crease and Trutch opposed. House divided.

Ayes—Helmecken, Walkem, Southgate, Macdonald, Stamp, Smith (6.)

Noes—Crease, Trutch, Robson, DeCosmos, Cox, Sanders, Ball (7.)

On motion that the resolution do pass; the vote stood:

Ayes—Helmecken, DeCosmos, Macdonald, Stamp, Southgate, Walkem, Smith, Sanders, Cox.

Noes—Robson, Ball

Honns Trutch and Crease did not vote, and several hon members had left the house.

The estimates and resolutions having been finally passed, Council rose and adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, March 9th, 1867.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.—The heads of the plan for the new German Confederation have been published in Berlin. It is understood that the subordinate armies will take an oath of military allegiance to her King, and that in time of war his powers will be nearly unrestrained. The functions of the Parliament are not defined, though the latest telegram seems to imply that they will be limited to legislation, but the Parliament itself is to consist of two Chambers, of which the Upper House will consist of Princes or their nominees, who will vote "by State," and the Lower, of 250 members or so, chosen by universal suffrage, who will vote by head.

In the Upper House the King gives himself nearly a majority, and in the Lower the Prussians will be completely in the ascendancy, each 100,000 of population sending up one representative. No official can be elected, and no member will be paid.

OUR AMATEURS are about to offer another performance, which will come off on the 26th instant at the theatre. At a meeting of the Association, held yesterday at the Boomerang, it was decided to produce the farce of "Done Brown" and the burlesque of "Fra Diavolo." The latter will be put on the stage with all the original music, and will abound with local bon mots.

A "PROMISING MECHANIC MARRED."—A "half-educated politician and hanger-on" of fog-shops, known as "Liverpool Jack," has been "marring" the physiognomy of a "promising mechanic" named John Gowdie. The assault was not a very serious affair, and Mr Pemberton only fined "Jack" \$20.

A PRIVATE TELEGRAM from New Westminster, yesterday, states that the steamer Hope, which left for up-river a week ago, has returned to that place. The dispatch does not state whether the trip proved successful.

THE WIRES are in capital working order between this place and the various stations north and south. Many telegrams were received from San Francisco and Queenstown during yesterday.

"COMPULSORY EDUCATION."—We commend the article from the London Spectator on this subject to the consideration of the Government as well as the public.

REAL ESTATE.—Two pieces of property, lately advertised for sale by auction by J. P. Davies & Co., have been disposed of by private contract.

CAPT. HOGG'S BODY has been taken in charge by the U. S. Consul, and will be forwarded to San Francisco on the mail steamer for interment.

THE ACTIVE.—A telegram states that the steamship will sail from San Francisco for Victoria, at ten this morning, with a full cargo.

THE FLAGS were at half-mast yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of Capt. Hogg.

THE U.S. revenue cutter Lincoln, Captain White, departed for Puget Sound yesterday with the American officers.

THE THREE SHIPS wrecked on the other side are said to be owned by one firm at San Francisco, and are uninsured.

In the matter of the Estate of Leander Fisk and Bertold Greenbaum, trading under the firm of Fisk & Greenbaum, at Lillooet and Clifton, B. C., who have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons having any claim against the above named Estate are requested to forward a statement of the same (duly verified) to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of March next, or they will be deprived of the first dividend.

Dated at Victoria, the 22nd day of February, 1867. F. WEISSENBERGER, Assignee.

Examined copy.

1822 2m

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

MORE STIRRING NEWS FROM CARIBBOO.

The Country "Alive" with Gold!!

SNOW THREE FEET DEEP AT NEW WESTMINSTER!

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 4.—The Cariboo express arrived last night.

The mining news from the Sentinel of Feb 15th, though containing nothing particularly "big or striking," has the most cheering mining summary that we have received for a long time.

A number of claims were working and paying over expenses, while some were paying good dividends. Among the latter was the Forward, which had struck a hill channel of red gravel.

The Welsh is stopped by law suits with the Wake-up-Jake, Cariboo, Hit or Miss and Borealis.

Stock has risen in the Forest Rose and Rankin.

Large expectations from Floyd and Alturas on Stout's Gulch next season.

United on Conklin's Gulch washed up 645 ounces the last six days it worked.

Home Stake and Hood were tunnelling for the same channel.

The ground of the Lone Star is to be prospect through the Hood Company's old tunnel.

The Britannia, further up, is taking out good pay. The whole of the gulch is located on both sides to the summit.

On Grouse Creek the Heron is paying as largely as ever, and other claims doing very well.

The Full Rig paid 112 ounces last week; Discovery, 130 ounces for week ending 9th.

If the claims prospecting on Canadian creek should strike it before spring, this section of the district will employ all the men in the country.

The Miller ooy's shaft is down 50 feet and the whole creek is staked off.

Luke Ferguson, from Hixon creek, reports the Stewart Co.'s quartz ledge from three to four feet thick.

THE BONAPARTE COUNTRY.

From McKay of Savannah's Ferry, I learn that mining on Scotch Creek and Tranquille River will be carried on with vigor this year, and with every prospect of the most favorable results.

The former has prospected well and ten claims are recorded. The gold is coarse, resembling that of French creek, and is found by tunnelling into the bank.

The creek empties into Adams river, a branch of the Thompson. On Tranquille three or four companies are wintering and preparing to ground sluice, believing that they can make very good wages.

Harper has lost about 10 per cent of his stock, through a crust having formed on the snow, which lies some 18 inches deep.

Chapin has lost about 150 sheep from the same cause.

LOWER RIVER ITEMS.

The express came down in a canoe and met the Hope trying to get through the ice on her way up.

The river is solid for some miles below Yale, but the sun is now warm and it is expected that navigation will soon be opened.

Snow was falling here all day yesterday and lies about three feet deep on the road to the cemetery.

The Governor is convalescent.

Second Despatch

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 4.—Nothing important transpired in the House to-day.

Petitions were presented by Helmecken and DeCosmos, the former from Victoria Merchants and dealers praying for low rate duty on dry goods; and the latter from Everest, praying for relief.

Stamp gave notice of motion, that goods and material for the mill and employers at Burrard Inlet, be exempted from duty.

Hamly presented the report of the tariff committee; ordered printed.

Remainder of day spent in discussing postponed clauses in Incorporation Bill.

Macdonald's motion for the continuation of the free school system on the Island, was on order of the day, but did not come up.

Third Despatch

ARRIVAL OF THE ACTIVE AT SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Steamer Active arrived last (Sunday) evening. She will leave on Saturday next for Victoria. Line working all right to this place.

EUROPE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Madrid despatches say that the King Consort has been exiled from Spain on charges of plotting for a regency of the kingdom.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Nine of the Fenian prisoners who were arrested in Dublin on suspicion, have been tried, found guilty and heavily sentenced.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Returns of the recent election for members of the North German

parliament are nearly all received. All the members elected in Saxony are anti Prussian.

The Government has contracted with parties to purchase several steamers of an American pattern.

EASTERN STATES.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 19.—A special dispatch to the Journal says a mob, composed of the remains of Quantrell's guerrillas, broke open Mr Carrie's house, at Parkville, and seized and hanged Carrie.

FRANKFORD, [Ky.] Feb. 17.—The house passed by a vote of 50 against 13, a joint resolution, stating that the people are unalterably opposed to the movements in Congress to place the people of the Southern States under military despotism, contrary to the spirit of the Union, and subversive of the principles whereon the Government is founded and they here enter their solemn protest against all such Congressional action.

The Legislature has abolished the State usury laws.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—General Grant yesterday issued an order that hereafter none but unmarried men shall be enlisted in the army.

John H. Surratt was yesterday removed to prison under a bench warrant from Judge Fisher. He was dressed in the uniform of the Papal Romans. There is no doubt of his identity.

The Herald's special dispatch says Blair, Sr., has gone to Boston to urge Gov. Andrews to accept the position of Secretary of State by authority and in connection with the universal suffrage party.

CALIFORNIA.

Harry Hamil was before the police magistrate yesterday morning, charged with committing assault and battery on Father Gallagher, the Catholic Priest. The Rev. Father was coming out of church, when accused stepped up and cracked him in the face. The defendant made a statement in a rambling manner, which showed he was evidently laboring under a hallucination. He was remanded for examination as to sanity.

Green peas appeared in market yesterday, selling at 40c per pound.

The Fenians are determined to hold a grand mass meeting in a few days.

The cost of extending Montgomery street will be less than a million dollars.

Gen. Whiting, who committed suicide this morning, does not appear to have been in debt or in want. It is believed he must have been insane.

California flour goes east at the rate of 10,900 barrels by each steamer.

The shipment of wheat to Europe and the Atlantic States is limited by the number of ships that are offering, suitable for grain shippers.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVED, Feb. 23.—Ship Ellen Norton, 164 days from New York; ship Beverly, 11 days from Nanaimo; bark Florence, 12 days from Seabeck.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

In Coal Oil, standard brands are selling at 67c@70c per gal.

The market for coffee, sugars and teas is firm. Of coffee, there is no Costa Rica or Java in first hands. Costa Rica 22c, and Manila 22c. The stock of tea is becoming reduced. The agent of the refineries continues to supply the trade with crushed and coffee sugar. In lots of 200 lbs, 10c@11c for yellow C. Hawaiian sugars are buoyant, the range being 7c@8c.

Flour.—The export demand is pretty much confined to New York and China. We quote superfine hf sks at \$5@5.52; qr sks, \$5.25@5.50; extra, half sks, \$5.75@6.

THE PROPOSED NEW TARIFF!

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 5.—The following rates of duty are proposed on the revision of the tariff by the following named committee: the Hon the Collector of Customs, [chairman], Hon J S Helmecken, Hon H M Ball, Hon R T Smith, Hon J Robson, Hon J J Southgate.

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Ale and Porter in wood, 15 cents per gallon; do in bottle, 30 cents per dozen [quartals]; Bacon, Hams, 4 cents per lb; Barley, Oats and Malt, 30 cents per 100 lbs; Beans, one cent per lb; Bitters, \$1.50 per gallon; Butter, 10 cents per lb; Candles, 5 cents per lb; Cheese, 5 cents per lb; Cider, 10 cents per gallon; Cigars, \$1.50 per 100; Coal, \$1.25 per ton; coffee raw, 2 cents per lb; do manufactured, 10 cents; Eggs, 12c per dozen; flour, 1.50 per bbl; fresh fruits, viz, apples, pears, plums, cherries, currants, raspberries, strawberries and gooseberries, 1 cent per lb; gunpowder [sporting] 5 cents; do [blasting], 2c; hay, \$4 per ton; lime, 50c per bbl; lard, 5c per lb; lumber, [rough fir and cedar] \$3 per 1000 feet; Dressed do, \$5 per 1000 feet; shingles, \$1 per 1000; fence pickets, \$2 per 1000; laths, \$1 per 1000; live stock—horses and mules, \$2 per head; beef cattle, \$3 per head; milk cows \$2 per head; sheep and goats 75 cents per head; hogs, \$2; Potatoes, 4 cent per lb; rice, 1c cents per lb; sugar [raw] 1c; p lb do refined, 1 1/2 cents. Spirits—brandy, \$2 per gallon, according to proof; gin, whiskey, rum, \$1.50 per gallon; all other kinds, \$1.50 per gallon. Tea, 10c per lb; tobacco, 25c per lb; onions, 2c per lb; other kinds of vegetables, fresh, 1c per lb; wheat, 35c per 100 lbs. Wines—champagne and moselle, \$3 per doz, quarts; China, medicated, \$1 pe. gallon; California, red and white, 25c per gallon; claret, 10c per gallon; port, sherry and all other descriptions, 75c per gallon. Bran and shorts, 25c per 100 lbs; buckwheat, 1c per lb; oatmeal, 1c per lb; cornmeal, 1c per lb; hops, 10c per lb; shot, 2c per lb.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Axes, 15 per cent; beef (salt), 10 per cent; billiard and bagatelle tables, 12 1/2 per cent; blankets, 15 per cent; boots and shoes, 15 per cent; Bread, 20 per cent; Cards (playing), 50 per cent; chocolate, 20 per cent; clothing (ready-made), 15 per cent; confectionery, 30 per cent; drugs and medicines, 20 per cent; dry goods, 12 1/2 per cent; earthenware, 12 1/2 per cent; fish (preserved), dried and salt, 15 per cent; fire arms, 12 1/2 per cent; fruits, preserved and dried, 12 1/2 per cent; furniture, 15 per cent; glass and glassware, 12 1/2 per cent; groceries, 12 1/2 per cent hardware and ironmongery, 12 1/2 per cent; harness and saddlery, 20 per cent; leather, 20 per cent; Jewelry, 20 per cent; machinery, 10 per cent; matches, 12 1/2 per cent; meat, preserved, 12 1/2 per cent; meat, fresh, 20 per cent; molasses, 12 1/2 per cent; nails, 10 per cent; nuts and almonds, 12 1/2 per cent; oils, 15 per cent; opium, 25 per cent; paints, 10 per cent; pork (salt) 10 per cent; plants, trees and shrubs, 12 1/2 per cent; poultry, dead and alive, 25 per cent; quicksilver, 10 per cent; soap, 15 per cent; stationery, 12 1/2 per cent; tinware, 25 per cent; vegetables, preserved and salt, 10 per cent; wagons, carriages, &c., 20 per cent; trunks, 12 1/2 per cent; watches and clocks, 12 per cent; window sashes and doors, 20 per cent; ship-building material, viz: manufactured sails, 20 per cent; cotton canvas, 5 1/2 per cent; woodenware, 12 1/2 per cent; yeast powder, 12 1/2 per cent; all other articles not enumerated in either of the above lists nor in the following list of free goods, 12 1/2 per cent.

FREE OF DUTY.

Agricultural implements, books (printed and manuscript), bricks, all fresh fruits not enumerated in schedule of specific duties, gunny sacks, iron and steel: all kinds of wood enumerated in schedule of specific duties calves under 12 months' old, personal effects, rope and cordage, salt, garden seeds, grain for seed, tar and pitch, tin and zinc, wire iron and brass, copper sheets, boiler plates and bolts, copper, zinc and patent metal for ships, iron partially manufactured, wood used in the construction of carriages and wagons, and steel springs, anchors, cable chains and copper bolts for shipbuilding, hemp, canvas, fresh fish, fish oil, whalebone, raw hemp for rope making, tallow, gas retorts, fire clay, furs, hides, lemon and lime juice, guano, wool, oakum and jute.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 5, 8 P. M.— Council met at 2 p. m.

Messages received from the Governor refusing assent to Conciseness Bill, and assent to Sheriffs', Indian Graves, and Intestate Ordinances, and recommending amendments to Interest and English Law Bills, which were agreed to in Committee of the Whole.

Walkem gave notice of a resolution respecting the introduction of an English Admiralty Practice.

DeCosmos' motion on Confederation was postponed.

Robson's motion for exemption of Colonial made flour from road tolls, passed with the addition of the words, "Manufactured from Colonial grain."

Macdonald's motion respecting the retention of the Free School system of Vancouver Island and its application to the populous parts of the Colony; evoked a lengthy discussion.

Robson opposed it as sectional matter and wanted the whole subject dealt with, and a general national [?] system adopted; he was not in favor of an entire Free School system, but preferred parents contributing their quota as proposed by the Governor's Message.

The feeling seemed to be against the motion passing, and it was finally agreed, on motion of Trutch, that further discussion be deferred to Friday, when the whole subject of Education will be taken up.

Robson and Young moved to refer to a Select Committee; lost.

House went into committee with closed door on the Mail Service.

Snow is falling heavily.

EASTERN STATES.

CHICAGO, March 1st.—The New York Convention adopted an amendment allowing citizens, without distinction of color, to vote for delegates to a State Constitutional Convention.

CANADA.

NEW YORK, March 2nd.—The Herald's Montreal special of to-day says the provincial territory will be declared a Kingdom at the first meeting of the united representatives, and Prince Arthur, third son of Queen Victoria, will assume charge of it. He is 17 years of age, and one of his numerous names is Patrick, given as a mark of Royal regard for the Irish people. He made his entry in

public life in Dublin, and it is supposed he may do much in his executive capacity to centralize the Irish tendency towards Fenianism.

EUROPE.

LONDON, February 28.—Evening.—A general feeling of depression prevails in financial circles, and the stock market is prostrate.

LONDON, March 1.—The bill creating the Canadian Confederation was read twice in the House of Commons.

Artemus Ward is dangerously ill at Southampton, and his life is despaired of.

VENICE, March 1.—The son of Garibaldi has gone to Candia to help the Cretans.

VIENNA, February 28.—The Turkish garrisons have been withdrawn from Servia.

LONDON, March 1.—Lord Stanley, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in answer to an enquiry from the House of Commons to-night stated that neither Brazil nor Paraguay had ever asked the mediation of England.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable will hold a meeting on the 12th of March to determine what reduction can be made on tolls.

FRANKFORT, 1st March.—Liverpool breadstuffs dull.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—The Cza has secretly urged the Porte to cede Candia to Greece.

MEXICO.

PARIS, March 2.—A despatch from Vera Cruz says communication with the capital is entirely closed, and Maximilian consequently has forbidden the transmission of despatches to Europe giving opinions of the state of the country.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The Idaho should have sailed this morning at 10 o'clock for Portland, but we learn that she did not on account of not having a Columbia river bar pilot. The Idaho is advertised to sail on Tuesday.

STRAWBERRY VALLEY, March 4.—We have had the most severe snow storm ever known in this section. It commenced on the 19th of February and continued up to yesterday. The roads have been completely blocked since the 20th. Wells, Fargo & Co. are making every effort to open the road. The snow is four feet deep here and twenty feet deep on the summit.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVED, March 3.—Steamer Active, from Victoria.

Legislative Proceedings.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 6.—In the House to-day several messages were received from the Governor assenting to the Ferries, Interests, and English Law Ordinances; enclosing returns of Customs, Fines, Petitions from Cariboo on Law of Debt. Amendments to the Barrister's Bill, the latter of which were adopted in committee, and amendments to the Indian Liquor bill by the addition of the clause requiring a clearance permit from a Custom House officer for the Coasting trade containing a description of the liquors, and a bond of \$1000 with sureties for the due delivery at the place described.

Smith is to move that the Committee of the Whole consider the abolition of road tolls.

Committee of Ways and Means was placed on the orders of the day for to-morrow.

Homestead Bill, second reading to-morrow.

Walkem's Legal Professions Bill read first time; second reading on Wednesday.

Stamp's motion to admit various articles for the use of the men at the mill, and material for working the same, duty free, was discussed a long time. The mover said that the mill would have to be closed unless protected, as it could not find a market in the Colony, and could not compete with foreign markets.

Robson, Walkem, DeCosmos and others favored protection of some kind under the circumstances, and a drawback of 50c per thousand on lumber exported was finally suggested, and the debate was adjourned till Tuesday to allow a scheme to be devised to protect our mills.

Hon Walkem's resolution desiring the adoption of the Admiralty practice as at present followed in England, was agreed to, with the addition of an amendment by DeCosmos that fees taken by the judges be paid into the public treasury for the use of Her Majesty.

Consideration of the Postal Bill in committee deferred proceedings.

Proposed Trades Licences same, with some slight variation, as present licences on the mainland.

RESIGNATION OF LORD CARNARVON!

Capture of the Fenian Leader!

WAR IN INDIA!

EUROPE.

LONDON, March 3.—The Colonial Minister [Carnarvon] has resigned, for reasons connected with the Reform question. The Reform bill of the Derby ministry will be presented to Parliament on March 11th.

It is reported that despatches have been received here announcing that war had broken out in India.

BERLIN, March 2.—Herr Simon has been chosen President of the North German Parliament. The King of Prussia gives a banquet to the members of Parliament.

LONDON, March 4.—Despatches have been received from Dublin announcing the capture of Col. O'Connor, leader of the late Fenian revolt in Ireland. He was overtaken at Athlone, nearly 200 miles from scene of insurrection.

EASTERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Speaker of the House submitted a communication from Mr King, Minister to Rome, that there was no truth in the statement that American chapels have been removed outside the city wall of Rome.

OREGON.

PORTLAND, March 6.—Steamer Ajax arrived at six p. m., from San Francisco.

Statement of the Revenue of the Colony of British Columbia for the Year 1866.

CLOSELY APPROXIMATE.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Customs, Port and Harbor Dues, Road Tolls, Excise Duties, Land Sales, Land Revenue, Rents, Free Miner's Certificates, Mining Receipts, Licenses, Postage, Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Court, Fees of Office, Sale of Government Property, Reimbursements in Aid of Expenses Incurred by Government, Miscellaneous Receipts, Interest, Receipts in Victoria from 19th Nov, 1866, Receipts in Aid of Revenue, Military Balance by Imperial Government.

Total \$452,650 00

Audit Office, B. C., Feb. 21, 1867.

Statement of the General Revenue of the Late Colony of Vancouver Island, from 1st January to 19th November, 1866.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Real Estate Tax, Victoria City Tax, Salary Tax, Port and Harbor Dues, Licenses, Liqueur, Postage, Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Court, Fees of Office, Sale of Government Property, Reimbursements in Aid of Expenses Incurred by Government, Miscellaneous Receipts.

Total \$148,014 98

From the hurried manner in which the above Return of Revenue for Vancouver Island has been prepared, it may not be perfectly correct, and I do not guarantee it as such.

ROBERT KER, Auditor General.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c., &c.

(Free from Adulteration.)

Manufactured by ROSSE & BLA KWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS first-class Market Pickles are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they ask for them, as it is not at all unusual for inferior preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Dutch Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Curry, Pickles, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom Caviar, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Sayer's Sauces, Bish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain Whiten Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder, and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste. 625/5/1y

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

Is the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections.

It is the Physician's cure for RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL and other Complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of FEVER, AND FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN.

It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms A Delightful Effervescent Saline Aperient

PREPARED BY DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON, And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "Dinneford's Magnesia," and see that Dinneford & Co. is on every Bottle and Label. 62/1 1/2 w

ecture.—It will be observed from our rising columns that P. Comrie, Esq., of H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, will this day deliver the first of two lectures on "Fire and Water." We understand that these will be illustrated by a series of optical experiments, and as it will have a bearing upon the sanitary condition of the city, we hope that the citizens will avail themselves of the occasion.

STRANGE STORY is told about an egg-phant in one of the Paris markets. Having been indisposed he had kept his warehouse at a high temperature, and the recomposition of his doctor. A morning or two he was awakened by a strange noise, on jumping up, he saw on the floor about a hundred and fifty chickens, which had been hatched by the heat, while the floor was covered with egg shells.

ACCIDENT.—After being cast off from the mer Isabel, at an early hour yesterday, the bark Rival suddenly luffed and into the steamer, carrying away a portion of one of the latter's paddle-boxes, and doing damage to the extent of about \$100. Rival then stood off down the Strait a fair wind, and the Isabel came to her aid. A few hours' work yesterday "fixed up."

The Glasgow Herald announces the reversion in the city of a local debt of large liabilities. He had been lodged in a hotel there, and was found in the use of female attire, with a Paisley veil, a velvet bonnet and veil, and a large shawl, with no want of crinolines.

FROM BURRARD INLET.—At Capt. Stamp's we learn that the machinery has all been set, and that the arrival of belting is awaited to set everything in motion. Snow has been deep at the Inlet, but the snow was not so great as at New Westminster.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A special meeting of this body will be held to-day, at two o'clock, and as we understand that a matter of great importance will come before the chamber for discussion, we hope that the attendance will be full.

The schooner Black Diamond, laden with aimo Coal, arrived yesterday in tow of Steamer Diana. The Schooner landed the engine at Bellingham Bay, and on her return trip called at Nanaimo for the cargo.

RELIGIOUS.—Yesterday being Ash Wednesday, the usual religious services in connection with the day were held at the Federal, St. John's, and the Catholic churches in this city.

Furnished houses and apartments in are now only let to occupiers for a period, and in many cases, no engagement is made to extend beyond the month of May.

THE FLY.—This steamer has been sold to an Irishman, and will be rebuilt, renamed, refurnished, and placed in a profitable trade.

PETITION to His Excellency, praying the release of the woman Sampson, has had many signatures at Nanaimo.

H. M. S. Shearwater will go to New Westminster on Monday next.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS' GREATEST FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE

When internally, it cures sudden colds, etc., weak stomach, general debility, dry sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in stomach, bowel complaint, painters' colic, cholera, diarrhoea, and dysentery. Used externally, cures felons, boils and sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ring worm, itchy, broken breasts, frosted feet and hands, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. It is a SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

Dr. and Grand Epoch in Medicine.—AGUE is the founder of a new Medical System in America, whose vast internal doses on the bowels and paralyze the bowels, must give pronounced man who restores health and appetite, with from two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most severe cases with a box or so. The wonderful and all-salvo. These two great specialties of the Doctor all depending all the stereotyped nostrums of the extraordinary cures by Maggell's Pills and have sent the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of all remedies of others, and upon which people so long blindly depended. Maggell's Pills are the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for other. One or two of Maggell's Pills suffices to the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant, and no reaction in the form of cost, if the liver is affected, its functions are restored, the nervous system is tonic, it is invigorated, and quality makes the medicines very desirable for use of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive eruptions are literally extinguished by the disintegrating of Maggell's Pills. In fact, it is here announced Maggell's Bilious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhoeic cure where all others fail. While for Scars, Chills, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin Maggell's Pills

