

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

## And Victoria Chronicle.

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### WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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### The Crown Salaries Final.

In our report of Tuesday's proceedings in the Legislative Council will be found an interesting and somewhat ludicrous episode, not hitherto published, in connection with the final passing of the Estimates and the accompanying resolutions. After disposing of the various items in Committee of the Whole, the Committee rose and reported the Estimates complete, when the same were adopted without discussion. The several resolutions were then taken up seriatim, and the House was taken aback by the Hon. Walkem moving a recommitment of the celebrated resolution on the Crown salaries. Without discerning the object of the recommitment, and suspecting that it was for the purpose of a further application of the pruning knife, the Government members unanimously voted against the recommitment. The resolution was then put by the President and carried by a majority of nine to two, among those who voted in the affirmative being two of the magisterial members, Messrs. Sanders and Cox. This occurred late in the evening, when several hon. members had left the House, or the majority would probably have been still greater. As it was, the Hon. Trutch and Ball did not vote, and by the strict rules of the House their votes might have been claimed in the affirmative. We cannot go so far as to extol the two Government members for their disinterested and independent conduct in voting for the reduction of their master's salary, as they no doubt voted in ignorance, believing that they were acting consistently after opposing the recommitment; but the circumstance is only another instance of the utter absurdity of the present constitution of our Legislature. In five cases out of six, certain honorable members on the ministerial side of the House vote as they see their brother officials voting, without knowing the precise nature of the business before them, and caring less. In the instance alluded to the mistake was not observed until too late; and when the Government members subsequently learned—as they must have done—that the intention of the hon. member for Cariboo was to modify the resolution by the creaseure of the scale of salaries, or possibly to withdraw it, it must have been a cause of considerable chagrin to them to discover that they had so completely outwitted themselves.

### The Fenians.

The outbreak of the Fenians appears to have assumed a serious aspect, and has thrown the whole of Ireland into a state of uproar and alarm. The insurgents seem to be divided into small bands that roam through the country pillaging or burning the property of persons known to be friendly to the Government. The system of warfare adopted by the insurgents is similar to that employed by the Italian brigands. Wherever they show themselves in the open field they are quickly routed and dispersed; but they can hide in the mountain fastnesses, and by occasional descents upon the surrounding country supply themselves with the necessaries of life. By this course they hope to render Ireland a "dangling curse to England," and cause her, sooner or later, to acknowledge their independence. There is not the re-

most choice of this rebellion proving successful. It will be stamped out in a very brief space of time by the Government, which appears to be "terribly in earnest," and is pouring thousands of soldiers into the island and guarding its coasts with a cordon of naval vessels.

### By Electric Telegraph

New Westminster, March 7.—The House was all day in Committee of Ways and Means—Hon Ball in the Chair—considering the schedule of Trades Licence-bill.

Helmecken at outset protested against the system of direct taxes in connection with the tariff, and designated the proposed licences as preposterous and excessive.

A long discussion here took place over items in the schedule, with the following result upon division in each case: Liquor Licence (town) \$200 per annum, payable half yearly; Rural districts, not part of town and containing not more than fifty inhabitants, \$60; every liquor dealer not having a retail licence vanding quantities not less than two gallons, for each house, \$50; every billiard table, \$10; each bowling alley and rifle gallery for hire, \$10; dance house, \$100; every person selling opium, except a chemist for prescription, \$100; wholesale and retail (?) merchants and traders, \$100; retail traders, \$10; free miner's certificate, \$5; taxes on tobacco and gunpowder dealers struck out.

Committee rose and House adjourned till one to-morrow.

### Eruption of Mount Baker.

SEASIDE, W. T., March 6.—From this place this morning, at half-past eight, two or three spiral columns of light colored smoke were seen to issue from a peak near the summit of Mount Baker.

### Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of John A Dix as Minister to Paris, and Hugh Ewing as Minister to the Hague.

There seems to be a general understanding that the new House of Representatives will to-morrow effect a partial organization by selecting Colfax for Speaker.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The Wool Tariff Bill and the Tax Bill have been approved and signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—An appropriation of \$30,000 has been made for removing obstructions in the Willamette river, Oregon.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Fortieth Congress was called to order at twenty minutes past 12 p.m.

### Canada.

KINGSTON, C.W., March 4.—Eighteen Fenian convicts, whose sentences have been commuted to twenty years' imprisonment, have arrived and were immediately conveyed to the penitentiary.

### Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The New York Herald's Mexican correspondent says that Miramon informed that gentleman that the Southern Confederacy were yet hand in hand with the Imperialists, and that Gen. Hardman was corresponding with them in hopes that the defunct establishment might work together so as to make better success.

The Mexican legion has official information of the capture of Guanajuato by the Liberals, with 1000 prisoners, 500 muskets, 22 cannon and war material. The battle lasted six hours.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Herald's Mexican correspondent says in regard to the fate of Ortega, now held in the hands of Juarez, that the chances are good for his being shot as a deserter, though he may be tried, convicted and pardoned when it is found how futile his revolutionary efforts really were.

### Europe.

PARIS, March 5.—Strikes for high wages among the factory workmen of France are very frequent. The trouble is traceable to

the increased prices of food.

FLORENCE, March 4.—Garibaldi promises to go to Crete to aid the insurgents.

LONDON, March 5.—The Duke of Richmond has declined the Secretaryship for the Colonies, and the Duke of Buckingham has accepted the position.

The Government promises that the draft of the Reform bill which it is preparing for submission to Parliament will be ready by

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Eastern question is more complicated. Despatches indicate a general rising of Christians throughout Turkey.

Berlin correspondence chronicles a splendid triumph for the Liberal democracy of Germany at the general election held under universal suffrage. Returns received at Berlin show that Bismarck and every general conspicuous in the late war were signally defeated by constituencies where they were nominated.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 8.—The House had a long session to-day. Messages were received from the Governor enclosing a bill providing a standard of weights and measures and a supply bill for \$566,650.

Schedule to licenses bill was completed in Committee of the Whole, except the item proposing a tax of thirty dollars on the owners of pack trains and wagons, which was deferred, after discussion. The additional items passed are: Bankers, \$400 per annum, and \$100 for each place of business; barristers and attorneys, \$20; conveyancers and land agents, separately or jointly, \$50; auctioneers, \$100, and one-and-a-half per cent. on sales, excluding sales of real estate.

There was considerable fighting over this item. Every occupant of Crown lands, two-and-half per cent. per month.

The education question was again debated, and an amendment by Helmecken, that the common schools of Vancouver Island be continued until a general scheme for the whole Colony is adopted, was lost, on division, twelve to eight.

Ayes—Helmecken, DeCosmos, McDonald, Southgate, Stamp, Pemberton, Smith, Wood.

Noes—Hamly, Barnard, Crease, Ball, Robson, Young, Brew, Cox, Franklyn, Sanders, O'Reilly, Trutch.

Robson's motion to defer the whole question to a select committee was carried by 13 to 7, and the following committee named: Crease, Young, Wood, Macdonald, Robson, DeCosmos, Barnard.

Mechanics' Lien Law bill was withdrawn by Robson.

DeCosmos' Confederation motion was considered in committee. The mover made a long and able speech, with carefully compiled statistics and comparative statements, in proof of the advantages of embracing the opportunity now offered, and moved a resolution requesting the Governor to telegraph Her Majesty's Government and the Governor General of Canada the desire of the colonists to be included in the scheme, so that provision might be made for our admission by the Imperial Act on fair and equitable terms as may be agreed upon.

The motion was supported by Helmecken, Barnard, Pemberton, Southgate and Smith, and opposed by Robson, Crease and Birch. The latter thought the Imperial Act would contain provision for the future admission of the Colony, and suggested that instead of the House acting hastily that the hon. members wait on the Governor and request him to telegraph to Downing street, which would, no doubt be done.

On this understanding the motion was withdrawn, and the Council adjourned until one to-morrow.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 8.—The Enterprice will leave New Westminster at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

### Eastern States.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Twenty thousand bushels California wheat were sold here yesterday at \$3 15. One thousand four hundred barrels and bags of California flour were sold at \$13 75 per bbl.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A joint standing committee of the Maine Legislature has reported resolutions protesting against the proposed Canadian Confederation as an implied infraction of the Monroe doctrine, and dangerous to the friendly relations existing between the Provinces and the United States, and asking the interposition and friendly remonstrances of the Federal Government.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The President has sent the names of Generals Seofield, Sickles, Sheridan, Thomas and McDowell, as the five commanders of the Military Districts in the Rebel States.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A dispatch has been received this morning from Hearst's Content, that the trouble in the Irish telegraph lines continues. No reliable account of the cause has been received. The trouble is between Valentia and Killarney.

Despatches per cable, from America, are forwarded by cars across the interval.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The monthly statement of the public debts shows that the total debt is \$26,987,239 19; amount in the treasury, in coin, \$1,072,771 03; in currency, \$522,543 68.

The Land Office, of Oregon City, has returned to the General Land Office certificates of titles to 4073 old settlement claims.

The General Land Office has issued patents for 3748 of these, covering nearly a million acres.

The Land Office, at Vancouver and Olympia, have returned certificates for 581 claims of the same kind, 480 patents have been issued, embracing 150,000 acres.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Government and the Defense are ready to proceed to the trial of Surratt. It will probably commence on Monday.

The New York Tribune editorially says: "The majority of the republican members of the new Congress are clearly in favor of impeachment, as is shown by the caucus last night."

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Suez canal is practically open to commerce; one hundred bales of goods from Siam for Paris have taken this route to the Mediterranean.

### California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Arrived—Strm Continental, from Columbia River bar; ship Amethyst, 12 days from Nainaimo; ship Heloise, 6 days from Seattle. March 7.—Bark Savannah, 12 days from Port Blakeley; bark Legal Tender, 18 days from Port Madison; bark Architect, 18 days from Port Discovery.

Sailed, March 6.—Bark Florence, Puget Sound.

### Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., March 7.—It is understood that orders have been issued to put two thousand volunteers in readiness for service on the frontier. It is supposed the authorities are apprehensive of an immediate Fenian movement.

### Legislative Proceedings.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 9.—Helmecken stated that duty had been charged on a pair of boots of Island manufacture.

Cox said they were his, and that one dollar and seventy-five cents had been charged. Hamly complained of the irregular manner of bringing the case forward.

There was a long and animated discussion on the Indian Liquor Bill, resulting in the postponement.

Walkem moved an application to the Governor for papers relating to the Grouse Creek Flume.

Birch objected.

After discussion, motion was withdrawn.

House went into Committee of Ways and Means, and a clause fixing licences of owners of pack-trains and freight wagons at \$10 and \$5, and livery stables \$20, was passed, and clause added licensing cattle dealers at \$100 a year.

Weights and Measures Bill passed second reading.

House in Committee on Supply Bill. Sum voted after a strong opposition by Island members.

Homestead and Gold Field Bills were read a second time.

### THE FENIAN WAR!

#### DEATH OF ARTEMUS WARD!

LONDON, March 7.—A desperate fight occurred on Thursday night at Tallaght, near Dublin, between the police and Fenians. One Fenian killed and five wounded. Eighty prisoners and six wagons of ammunition are captured. Two hundred prisoners have been taken to Dublin in all. The main body of the Fenians retreated north to the mountains,

vigorously pursued by troops under Earl Strathmore.

The police stations at Killmallock were attacked by 200 Fenians, who were repulsed with three slain and 14 prisoners.

The police barracks at Donerall, near Belfast, were burned.

It will be noticed that the disaffection is wide spread.

Artemus Ward died at Southampton on the 6th inst.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The correspondent of the Tribune from Dublin, under date of the 6th inst., writes as follows:—

8000 men in the county of Kerry.

Messages from O'Connor have been received by the Brotherhood at Dublin, and supplies have been sent to Killarney, notwithstanding the extraordinary vigilance of the police. Soldiers are watching the road and passes with spyglasses.

The labor of the peasantry prevents the capture of parties there employed. The populace are not likely to cooperate openly though they are deeply disaffected, and hostile to the Government. The Fenian organization is too attenuated to hold their ground anywhere for a day in the face of the troops. The failure of Stephens to keep his word, has paralyzed the organization in Dublin, and during the last two weeks 150 persons have been arrested in Dublin alone who came across in trading vessels and steamers from Hollyhead and Liverpool. Lord Naas, Secretary for Ireland, in a speech in Parliament on the 22nd ult., denied any great amount of sympathy with Fenians except among the rural population. Every Catholic clergyman has exercised all his influence against it. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, preached near Killarney and said, sternly is not long enough, and bell not hot enough for punishment of Fenian leaders.

The majority of Union Bank and police messengers were shot. The Fenians have plenty of rations. They attacked and took the arms from the Coast Guard station at Killarney, and the police stations at Carysport and Holycross. There is great excitement in Tipperary. Gen. Gleeson is reported there.

### Second Despatch

#### MORE OF THE FENIAN REBELLION.

##### THE RUSSIANS INVADE CRETE!

##### Europe.

DUBLIN, March 8.—A heavy storm prevailed in this vicinity night before last. The insurgents who took refuge in the mountains were reported to be suffering severely from cold and exposure. Donabue, the leader in the fight at Tallaght, is dead. Three of his companions are also dead. Troops are being rapidly dispatched to Ireland from all available points.

LONDON, March 8.—Despatches from Dublin, Cork, and other parts of Ireland received during the day, give the following intelligence: A body of Fenians, 1500 strong, are reported threatening Tipperary. The troops had a battle with the insurgents near Kilmollick, Limerick County, and defeated them, killing and wounding several, and taking several prisoners. A force of rebels, 300 strong, was also broken by the soldiers at Clonmel; several were killed and 18 prisoners and a quantity of arms were captured. Armed bands of men are moving through Limerick, Clare and Tipperary counties, and have frequent conflicts with the police.

LONDON, March 7.—Despatches from the East report that the Christians of Thessalia had entered into negotiations with the Turks for the purpose of securing their religious independence. Russia has sent 55,000 men to aid the Christians in Crete.

##### The Active.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The steamer Active sailed for Victoria at noon to-day.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH is developing considerable powers of commercial mischief. Not to speak of the manufacturers of political telegrams, it seems open to anybody to send in a false name a statement that such and such a person had failed, and he in all probability will fall, from the sudden distrust excited. Mr Grisewood, of the London Stock Exchange, for example, with or without 'evil,' telegraphed to a member of the Manchester Stock Exchange,—"I hear the B Chairman has failed. Please say if true or no." The B Chairman is short for the South-Eastern, and the shares in that Company receded 2 per cent. Mr Watkin, of course, was very wroth, and put two Stock Exchanges in motion; but as no human being except Mr Grisewood can tell if he sent the message in good faith, of course nothing was done, or will be. Supposing he were prosecuted, he could not be interrogated, and the shareholders in the South Eastern have, and as far as we see can have, no redress at law. The Stock Exchange might give some, but even they could scarcely expel a broker for shrugging his shoulders when anybody proposed investing in the shares, say, of Gold, Solid & Co.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 12, 1867.

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-à-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 sabres, 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. Davies 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 Sprout & 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 Elouction and Debating Class of the Mechanics Institute has gone into recess. We trust that the seeds of intellect 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. Emilion  
G. Preller  
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  
Sainseval do

Hostetter do  
Cocktail do  
Stoughton do

Champagne Wines

Napoleon's Cabinet, pints and quarts  
Eugene Cliquot 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  
Caracao  
Maraschino  
Cassis  
Kirschenwasser  
Essence Ginger  
Essence Peppermint  
Ginger Wine

Absinthe

Pernod Absinthe  
Burger do

Hock Wines

Huderheimer  
Scharlagberger  
Hockeimer

Vermouth

Italian Vermouth  
French do noilly

Haut Sauternes

SOLE AGENTS

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

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, &c

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 "Lancet," 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. M. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Nephritis, Asthma and Dysentery. To it I daily owe my restoration 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 a deliberate untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 30th, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—The High 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 Cholera, Dysentery, Ague, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

AGENTS—Calcutta, Scott, Thompson & Co.; W. J. Pettar, 74 Gt. St. Street, New Medical Hall Company, Bombay—Treascher & 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 articles 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

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

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 alacritude 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-examine to have the act. He spoke disinterestedly, as not be a recipient of the money long, but the result showed what a dangerous was to have the Executive the beck and call of representatives who could vote for create one day and move a another.

The hon gentleman, who to be much moved, was he drawing with the official a verbal members of the House Hon DeCosmos called upon gentlemen to keep their seats 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 he 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 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 was

The hon gentleman proceeded to treatment 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 Governmen asked for assistance to carry ou had never granted a single farthi expect nothing towards the Government. He was proud of but he must confess he was not treatment to her Colonies. He fe 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 the not afford to pay for the cont 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 Assimation 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 the ring 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.

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.

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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.

He would be better than, 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.

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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.

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.

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

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 that the ideas of the framers did not agree with those of other members, and much labor was thrown away.

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.

On the orders of the day in Committee of Supply, the deferred list of \$10,000 for education was taken 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 that so important a subject should be hurried through.

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 same, 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 list 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 Young did not see any occasion for delay, as there was no connection between the message and the vote.

Hon Crease was surprised at such a remark coming from the hon member with his intelligence. He (Mr C) felt so strongly on the subject that he intended to express his feelings and that the House should not do so. [Hear, hear.] Of course if they voted a sum for education they would want to know how it was to be spent.

Hon DeCosmos was glad to hear his hon and learned friend thus express himself. He remembered when the hon gentleman was a candidate for the Legislature, free schools was one of the planks of his platform. He (Mr DeC) would now move that the arrears due to the superintendent and teachers on Vancouver Island from August '66 to March '67 be paid and the free common schools retained there.

Without intending to enter now fully into the question he quoted from statistics he had obtained as to the present condition and cost of the system on the Island, with the sums in arrear. The teachers had received no money from the Government since 31st August, but had nevertheless with a commendable spirit continued to give their services, and the superintendent had even gone so far as to supply fuel, &c, at his own cost. The total amount that would be required from Government for educational purposes on the Island would be \$12,800.

On Salt Spring Island the people had built their own school and only wanted Government aid to procure a teacher. There were 1300 children receiving school aid under the system on Vancouver Island, and it was the duty of the Government to educate the rising generation. It had not only a tendency to keep families in the country who would, otherwise remove to California where education was free, but also to attract immigrants. The system was the same as prevailed in Canada and the States, where it worked well.

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 it 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 STORE 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 on the country, particularly when communication with the lower Fraser was cut off.

After some discussion on the practicality 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 RUMINATEDH ON THE LARGE AMOUNT REQUIRED BY BASSANIO.

SHYLOCK— Seven hundred and one thousand dollars! Eh, A good round sum.

BASSANIO— (Emphatically) Well, can we get it? Say, SHYLOCK— The odd one thousand dollars sounds quite funny;

Can't you bate that? and pr'aps I'll raise the money.

BASSANIO— Shylock, we've estimated to a cent Our present wants, and really can't consent To take aught less; indeed, sir, to speak true A little more would suit us; therefore you May add a hundred thousand if you please. It may prove handy for contingencies.

SHYLOCK— Seven hundred and one thousand! BASSANIO— For twelve months.

SHYLOCK— I must think twice ere I reply at once. Seven hundred and one thousand! A large sum.

BASSANIO— For which Antonio's bound. Your answer, come!

SHYLOCK— Humph! well, I'll think of it, &c, &c. HE CONSPIRES WITH ANTONIO FOR MAKING IMPROVED VENTURES. SHYLOCK— One's to the Fraser bound— one up the coast, And both in truth are doubtful at the most; For the' a light-ship be a jolly guide, Yet who can tell what fortune may betide. Tho' Cooper's buoys be there to show the way.

Each day some Royal merchant comes to grief; Portentious 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—

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 puzzle'd Governor Seymour t'other day I venture, &c., &c.

THE DUKE BROOMETH IMADE. BASSANIO— Wreat 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.

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 of all remedies is Holloway's invaluable Pills as 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 Cathartic 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 early 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 peculiar to the life of women, youthful or aged, married or single, this mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly assurances. 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 physiological 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 effective 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 Cathartic Ointment 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:

Table with 4 columns: Disease, Male, Female, Irregularities. Rows include Bilious Complaints, Scrofula, King, Female Irregularities, Dropsy, Piles, Constipation, Bowels, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Venereal Affections, Rheumatism, Gout, Stomachic Weakness, Hemorrhoids, Dropsy, Piles, Constipation, Bowels, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Venereal Affections, Rheumatism, Gout, Stomachic Weakness, Hemorrhoids.

Sold at the Establishment of PROFRASS HOLLOWAY, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the world at the following prices:—in 1/2d, 2s, 3s, 4s, 6d, 1s, 2s, and 3s 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. COLL'W

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness PEPsINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak or impaired digestion may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPsINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES or in order, WINE and LOZENGES. THE POWDER IS PURE, THE WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES a NEW, AGREEABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by T. MORSON & SON.

31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russel Square, London. And may be obtained net of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (MORSON'S PATENT) MORSON'S KREOSOTE. 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, BOULT HARVEY, Victoria.

Champaign Wines, Absinthe, Hock Wines, Vermouth, Port Sauternes, AGENTS, Brown's Chlorodyne, Cholera, Fever, Ague, &c. LORODYNE, BROWN'S CHLORODYNE, Simple Dyes for the People, Names of Colors, EL JUDSON & SON, LONDON.

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. He 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 Blackfoot 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 \$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

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 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 one way or the other by that sum, and would never attempt to make 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 the 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 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 available in 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 were no mills for testing them. Specimens had been sent down to be tested, and 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.

Food 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 \$30,000 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 if it were 15 per cent. The goods taken was that if the smaller per centage was applied 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 Leas 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 wisdom 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 Intestate Estate 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 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 and 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 say that 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 parents of the children, 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 re-payment 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 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 the trustees of 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 better 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, etc., 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 subsisted 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 pockets 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, and the introduction of a general system he should certainly endorse the motion that the Island system be continued for the present. Represent 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 assist 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 retention, however, he felt in duty bound to be consistent. Before being generous they must be just, and pay their debts before counting or continue a common school system in one section of the colony when they were supporting 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 mover 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 Crow's Aries be recommitted.

Hons Crease and Trutch opposed. House divided.

Ayes—Helmecken, Walkem, Southgate, Macdonald, Stamp, Smith (6) 60. Noes—Crease, Trutch, Robson, DeCosmos, Sanders, Ball (7) 74.

On motion that the resolution do pass; the yeas stood: Ayes—Helmecken, DeCosmos, Macdonald, Stamp, Southgate, Walkem, Smith, Sanders & 113. Noes—Robson, Ball 73.

Hons Trutch and Crease did not vote, several hon members had left the house. The estimates and resolutions having been finally 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 under a oath of military allegiance to be sworn, and that in time of war his powers will be nearly unrestrained. 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. 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 inst at the theatre. At a meeting of the association, held yesterday at the Boomerang, it 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 MARRIED."—A half-educated politician and hanger-on of cigar-shops, known as "Liverpool Jack," has been "marring" the physiognomy of a promising mechanic named John Goudie. 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 north 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. HORN'S BOND has been taken in charge by the U. S. Consul, and will be forwarded to San Francisco on the mail steamer intervention.

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, having 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 HEBERY GAEN THAT all persons having any claims against the above named Estate are requested to forward a statement of same (duly verified) to the undersigned, a notary public, on the 20th day of March next, or they will be barred in first dividend.

THE MATTER of the Estate of Leander Fisk and Bertha Fisk Greenbaum, having under the firm of Fisk Greenbaum, at Lillooet and Clinton, B. C., who have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Dated at Victoria, the 22nd day of February, 1887. F. WELLSBURGER, Assignee.

2222 2m 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 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, Puffendorf, 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 community. 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 13,269 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 genui 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 Chimney universally. Agents for Victoria—Janion, Green & Rhodes. 1817 11 W

DRUGS, & C.

Pharmaceutical Preparations, Photographic Supplies, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, Drysalts, Dye Goods, Colors, Lozenges, Chemicals, Ollmen's Stores, Storekeepers' Sundries, Veterinary Sundries.

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

NOTICE.

Mrs. H. B. 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 memos 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 Walker moved, seconded by Hon Helmecken, that the resolution on the Crown Grants 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 a "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 banger-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 Bertie Greenbaum, trading under the firm of Fisk & Greenbaum, at Lillooet and Olosten, 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.

the entire Colony who submit, except a salaried officer? taken a considerable share of the country, but had yet to be made for it; on the contrary his hands into his own pockets. These remarks of His Excellency were censured from Victoria, and would be remembered. His Excellency reigned in

said they were asked to enhance of a system in vogue in the land which he regarded as the Government to pay the education was wrong; they do not perform the whole duty. He should certainly like to stem prevail here that worked, and could not understand why wished to exempt the paying a tuition fee. In his opinion contributed about 25 per cent cost, which was far better than Government pay the whole, much prefer seeing such a done here, with the Superintendent by Government, the people, and the people as the balance. This would be an interest in the education. The true principle was to throw the entire burden on the people, however, wanted to see an introduced, and that should be introduced, and that should be introduced. Denominational support themselves. He said that pending the general system he should certainly be motion that the Island system be for the present. Representatives of the second town in looked upon it as highly improper schools should not be a better system be introduced

Barnard, DeCosmos, and some further remarks. was satisfied that the hon Victoria must be the best system best suited the wants of the Colony, and without pledging myself he would be willing to pay by this vote the whole sum would be absorbed, as the early agreed to pay the teaching did not support this resolution. The Island system must be maintained and the rest of the Colony

aid and Helmecken suggested was left in the hands of the Government, and the expenses of Education. The Government had been and sentiments enunciated in the advocacy of the system, he felt in duty bound to Before being generous they pay their debts before coming to establish a new system in one Colony at any sacrifice, when aid was supported by the State in a measure was the idea, but was it not the first means and not incur further means and discharged the old ones? considerations on economy should be the last to object to when the time arrived.

When the hon mover not to there was no reason; that they could not go into the of education this session. hon member's own showing of the support of the tax of \$2 per head on the tax to see a proper system adapted to both colonies sure that it would not be for arrears due on his resolution before His Excellency the system on the Island in on the mainland.

ferred to a select committee, fessed that he was not able to continue the system in the now stood. He had been he was a candidate for a free common school plank of his platform, but he had learned and un- was not in favor of an am, and thought the parent towards the education of art from all other issues, able to see where the money on! oh!) It was a fallacy of the Board was the control of the Government, and advocated the committee of the whole, of one portion paying a equivalent was received, dealt with as a whole, advocate liberal aid to that those who were ex- were also entitled to

(referring to preceding whether it was to go forth to the only item that this upon was Education? required a schoolmaster generation. right the assertion unfair, the only item that had retrenchment.

objected to select com- tant amount to burking urged a compromise by Island to retain her own was introduced.

asked the House to weigh before they voted for over- in force. Were they children and their teachers could be a serious matter at large. He was willing to annual expenditure to ore our present system the Colony into dispute and be called upon the motion as a matter of ex-

oke at length, denying select committee would

The Weekly British Colonist  
AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 12, 1867.

The New Tariff.

We sincerely hope that while considering the proposed new Tariff, the Legislative Council, in endeavoring to avoid Charybdis will not be wrecked on Scylla; or that in passing the proposed scale of duties with a view to increasing the revenue, it will not go to such an extreme as to prohibit the importation of certain articles in daily request that cannot be profitably produced here. The report of the Tariff Committee has, no doubt, been carefully prepared; but there are some points contained in the schedule to which we would direct the attention of the Council with a view to avoiding a repetition here (on a small scale) of the evils that the imposition of prohibitive duties have inflicted upon American commerce. On dry goods the Committee propose a duty of 12 1/2 per cent.—a reduction of 2 1/2 per cent. on the present scale. A week or two ago, the importers memorialized the Council to the effect that a duty of not more than 7 1/2 per cent. be imposed on this description of goods. The memorial showed very clearly that if too high a rate was imposed it would injure our foreign retail trade, and that where \$1 in duties would be collected from this source through an increased demand from the Sound were the rate fixed at 7 1/2 per cent., 75 cents would not be realized to the revenue if the present duty of 15 per cent. was continued. The importance of this statement does not appear to have been lost on the committee, and hence we find a reduction proposed upon the present rate; but the reduction is not sufficient to meet the case. It is of the utmost importance to the country that no channel of trade at present open to us should be obstructed by any act of our own. Protection cannot be advanced as a reason for a high duty on dry goods, because we have no manufactures of the kind, nor are we likely to have for a decade of years. The object of this duty, then, is to collect a revenue; and if it can be shown that with the rate fixed at 7 1/2 per cent. twice the amount of dry goods will be imported that would be at 12 1/2 per cent., the plain duty of the Council is to reduce the demand to the lesser figure and allow the Government to fob the extra 2 1/2 per cent. In levying a uniform duty of \$1 50 per 100 on cigars we think that a mistake has also been made. The rich man's fine Havana, costing \$100@ \$150 per 1000, will pay no more than the poor man's Manila cheroot, costing \$20 or \$25 per 1000. The effect will be to destroy the market for the commoner grades of cigars and create a considerable deficit in the revenue in consequence. It strikes us that an *ad valorem* instead of a specific duty should be placed on cigars. What has been said of cigars will apply with equal force to tobacco: a duty of 25 per cent. per pound will place even the inferior grades beyond the reach of the poor man, and confine the consumption to a very great extent to the higher grades by men who are able to pay for their "bacoy." On raw sugar, it is proposed to levy a duty of 1 cent per pound, while refined sugar is only taxed 1/2 cent. The raw sugar will, therefore, pay a rate equivalent to 20 per cent., while the refined article will come in upon the payment of some 8 per cent. To equalize the duty in this respect a specific duty of at least 3 cents per pound on refined sugars will be necessary. Imported butter is to be taxed ten cents per pound—another rate that will be almost prohibitive, and when we reflect that the country is not in a sufficiently advanced state—and will not be for a period of two years to come—to supply the local demand for this article of luxury, is most unwise. Upon flour, a duty of \$1 50 per barrel is proposed. This will be a grievous tax for the consumers to bear. Without tobacco, sugar, butter, &c., a man could live comfortably enough, and enjoy better health than if he had them all at his command; but bread he must have; it he desires to support life he must lean upon its "staff." Seventy-five cents, or at most, one dollar per barrel would furnish ample

protection to millers; beyond the latter rate, the duty approaches prohibition, and, should it be laid on, will have a tendency to check importations, while the charge for flour manufactured in the Colony will always be higher by 50 cents per barrel than it would be were the duty fixed at a reasonable rate. Ale, porter and spirits will pay a small advance on the present rates, which have always been considered higher than a due regard for the extension of our commerce to other parts would appear to warrant. Vegetables will have to pay a pretty stiff duty, and every Sound or Oregon egg cracked on the Island will yield a fraction over one cent to the Treasury. Salt, which is used extensively in the preservation of fish and meats, is to come in free; so are shipbuilding materials and chandlery (with the exception of blocks, which we do not see enumerated in the free list), seeds, fresh fish, fish-oil and many other articles on which rates are charged in the present scale. Island bacon and hams will be protected by a duty 4 cents per pound, while corned beef (strange to say) will be admitted on payment of 10 per cent. Machinery, which came in free before, will pay 10 per cent.; and confectionery—which, absurdly enough, pays 12 1/2 per cent. duty under the scale now in force, while sugar is levied upon the tune of 20 per cent. in the same scale—will very properly contribute 30 per cent. under the new Tariff. The rate proposed on live stock appears to be a compromise between the old Island duties (which were too high) and the mainland rates (which were too low). Blankets are expected to pay tribute at an average rate of 75 cents per pair, which is too high, when we consider that the principal customers are Indians, who believe more in quantity than in quality, and generally buy an inferior article. There is no denying the fact, that the list, in many respects, is satisfactory; but in the instances to which we have drawn attention there is certainly room for improvement.

Premium for a Quartz Mill.

The Council has done wisely in voting \$5000 as a premium for the first quartz mill that may be erected in Columbia district. The principle might be extended to other districts with benefit. The true wealth of the country lies in its quartz leads. Alluvial diggings are all well enough in their way, but are generally soon worked out, and populations attracted by their richness are seldom permanent. Quartz mining, on the other hand, is of a lasting character, and imparts a permanency to every industrial interest. Develop one quartz lead, and prove that it will pay to work, and the country will bound forward upon a career of prosperity unexampled in its history.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, March 5th.

**DEFECTIVE STEPS.**—Some two months ago a man-of-war's man tumbled into the harbor at the landing at Esquimaux and was drowned. The Coroner's jury called the attention of the authorities to the fact that the life was lost in consequence of the defective state of the steps at the landing, and recommended their repair; but no action has been taken. Yesterday, another of the steps floated away, and a fourth is reported ready to follow. The landing is in a dangerous state, and more lives will surely be sacrificed if repairs be not made. The question is, Who will be responsible, the Lands and Works Department? the owner of the property? or the citizens of Esquimaux? Let the responsibility rest on the right shoulders, and let the Coroner's jury summoned to sit over the body of the next drowned man return instead of a verdict of "Found Drowned," one of "Manslaughter" against the guilty parties.

**WRECK OF A SLOOP.**—The sloop General Havelock, from New Brighton, in Plumper's Pass, and-bound for Victoria with a load of hogs and farm produce, ran on Ten Mile Point, a short distance beyond Cadboro Bay, at nine o'clock on Sunday night, and almost immediately afterwards went to pieces. The crew—named Meyer, Hamilton, and Barry—clung to the house and floated ashore, where they travelled about all night in the woods, and in the morning reached the Hudson Bay Company's station at Uplands Farm, where their wants were relieved by Mr. Harvey. The night was one of the most inclement of the season; the men suffered severely, the feet of one of their number being badly frost-bitten. The sloop and cargo were owned by Mr. J. M. Greary, of this city, and will prove a total loss.

**THE NEW WORLD.**—This splendid steamer—the largest afloat in these waters—arrived at 1 o'clock last night. She can carry 500 passengers and has excellent accommodation for freight and cattle. She will be commanded by Capt Winsor, and will carry the mails between this and Puget Sound. The New World was purchased from the Oregon Steam Navigation Company by the Puget Sound Steam Navigation Company for \$40,000 and the Josie McNear—which was too small for the trade—"to boot."

**MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**—The Council met at 7 o'clock last evening, all the Councillors present but Mr. R. Lewis, and in the absence of the Mayor Mr. C. Gowen was moved to the chair. The Council merely met to confirm the last minutes, when it resolved itself into committees of the whole to take action on the rental tax returns, Councillor Gibbs in the chair. In connection with the above we may mention that the taxes have already commenced to be paid into the treasury of the corporation.

**EDUCATIONAL.**—A meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday, at which His Excellency's message on Education was discussed at some length. It was finally resolved, before taking further steps, that the Superintendent write for fuller information respecting the extraordinary assertions made by the late Governor (Kennedy) and W. A. G. Young, Esq., as to the conduct of the Board.

**RIFLE CORPS.**—The Volunteers turned out last evening after drill and marched from the barracks to Government street preceded by their band. The officer commanding announced that the remittance had been sent to England to pay for the sword presented by the Corps to Captain Lang; and that he also was glad to inform the men that the balance of last year's Government grant had been handed to the Corps.

**THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.**—This brilliant sheet has entered upon its seventh and last volume. Lately, following the example of its more respectable and successful rival, the *Columbian* has been rather more decent than formerly; but reformation comes too late. The miserable old sheet is doomed; and well does it deserve its fate.

**A MISTAKE.**—It was Riley (one of the saved) who fought Primer (one of the lost) whereby the late boat casualty at Esquimaux occurred, and not Dawson, who is said to have been a most inoffensive man and greatly lamented by his shipmates.

**GOING HOME.**—The remark of Mr Birch, in the Council, the other day, to the effect that he should "not long be the recipient of Colonial money," is proof that he will shortly leave for home. The sooner the better.

**P. B. WYNN.**—Who in 1858 was magistrate at Yale, and whose eccentricities while holding that position are green in the memory of most pioneers, has been arrested at San Francisco on a charge of riot.

**DISCHARGED.**—The Siwash, Jim, arrested on suspicion of having robbed Mrs. Copperman, was yesterday discharged from custody. There appears to be little or no hope of the thief being detected.

**DISMISSED.**—The complaint of stealing a watch, preferred against Francis Hall, has been dismissed in the Police Court, no evidence to criminate the accused having come to light.

Thursday, March 7th.

**SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. JOHN J. COCHRANE.**—Those who met Mr. Cochrane yesterday afternoon in the enjoyment of robust health, and busily engaged in his usual avocations, will scarcely realize the fact that a few minutes after six o'clock in the evening he was a piece of insensate clay! The circumstances attending this melancholy occurrence, so far as we care to make public to-day, are these: Mr. Cochrane came home at 6 o'clock from his office, and complaining to his wife of feeling unwell, immediately passed up stairs and commenced to undress; while so doing he was seized with a spasmodic fit, fell to the floor, but quickly recovering his feet, removed the remainder of his clothing, and sprang into bed. He then complained of a burning sensation in the stomach, appeared to be in great agony for a few moments, when he was seized with another spasm and died. Drs. Ash and Dickson were sent for, but long before their arrival the unfortunate gentleman had expired. It was reported last evening that Dr. Dickson had pronounced the cause of death to be apoplexy. An inquest will be held to-day by Mr. Pemberton. Mr. Cochrane was aged about 46 years, and leaves a wife and four beautiful children to mourn his untimely end. He came to this country in 1859, and has been an enterprising and valuable citizen. During the last session of the Island Assembly he sat for Saanich District.

Since the process of photographing upon silk and linen has been perfected in France, many persons have their portraits upon their linen instead of their names or initials. Washing, it is said, does not injure the portrait.

The Assizes at New Westminster will sit on the 4th of April.

**FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN SAN FRANCISCO.**—According to official returns, the premiums received by the various Insurance Companies of San Francisco, for the month of December, were apportioned as follows: Pacific, \$39,489; Union, \$22,300; Fireman's \$16,653; Merchants' Mutual Marine, \$16,453; National, \$15,719; North British and Mercantile, \$9,746; Occidental, \$9,000; Builders', \$8,051; San Francisco, \$7,455; Imperial, \$7,164; California Home, \$5,281; Home Mutual, \$5,185; California Fire, \$5,148; British and Foreign Marine, \$4,481. Total premiums received in one month by 14 companies, \$172,215. Averaging the rate of insurance at 1 1/2 per cent., which is believed to be a correct allowance, the value of the property insured December would be about \$14,000,000; and at the same rate for 12 months the risks assumed by our local insurance companies in one year would amount to \$168,000,000—a sum within \$32,000,000 of the assessed value of all the taxable property in the State, according to a late statement from the Controller, which makes the total of assessed values \$200,000,000. The California companies are: the Pacific, capital stock \$750,000—about to be increased to \$1,000,000; Union, \$750,000; Fireman's Fund, \$500,000; National, \$1,000,000; Home Mutual, \$1,000,000; Merchants' Mutual, \$300,000; San Francisco, \$300,000; Occidental, \$300,000; California, \$200,000; Builders', \$50,000. The total capital of these ten companies is \$5,350,000, and the amount paid in \$4,407,649. Their outstanding risks, December 31st, amounted to \$48,405,461. The amount of risks written during the year was \$81,045,209. Their income last year was \$1,720,892; disbursements, \$1,241,562. The dividends declared during the year 1866 were as follows: Pacific, \$180,000; Union, \$75,000; Fireman's Fund, \$86,828; California, \$36,000; San Francisco, \$35,925. The Pacific, Union and California dividends were equal to 2 per cent a month on the par value of their stock. The Fireman's Fund and San Francisco dividends were equal to 1 1/2 per cent. Other companies made dividends of 1 per cent and less. Only a portion of the profits from business is divided among the stock holders, the balance called the surplus, is retained to meet any contingency or extraordinary expense the company may have. The new buildings being erected for the home companies are among the finest in the city. The Pacific building, on the northeast corner of California and Leidesdorf street, covers a lot 30 by 80 feet, and will cost \$125,000. The Fireman's Fund building, corner of California and Sansone, cost \$100,000. The Union purchased a house and lot for \$60,000, which is valued now at \$90,000. The company has also bought the business of the California Lloyds for \$300,000, and a portion of the business of the California Home, which is relinquishing business. The Merchant's Mutual fitted up the old Tehama Hotel on California street, at a cost, with lot, of \$80,000.—*Bulletin.*

**INQUEST.**—An inquest was yesterday held over the body of Robert Turner, master of the schooner Anna, the circumstances attending whose death were reported in yesterday's *Chronicle*. The evidence of a seaman who was on board when deceased returned to the vessel on Monday, between two and three o'clock, described the captain's appearance, which seemed much as usual. He requested witness to move a little from where he was sitting in the cabin and then lay down and expired almost immediately afterwards. Dr. Davis deposed to having in conjunction with his son, made a post mortem examination of the body; when he found the pericardium filled with blood; he further discovered that the left auricle of the heart had been ruptured, which had supervened on the accelerated action of that vital organ arising from disease; deceased appeared to be about 50 years of age; he was a native of Scarborough, England, and had no property. Dr. Davis said that death must have been nearly instantaneous; he was called in on Monday, but found the man quite dead. After a short consultation the jury brought in a verdict of death from natural causes.

**FROM NANAIMO.**—The steamer Isabel, Captain Chambers, returned from Nanaimo at 2 o'clock yesterday morning; when off this harbor, she cast off the American bark Rival laden with 540 tons of coal, which vessel she had towed down from Nanaimo. The weather at Nanaimo has been intensely cold, and about five inches of snow lay on the ground. The ship *Silas Greenman*, from San Francisco, had not arrived when the Isabel left, but a ship's light was observed yesterday morning in Mosquito Pass, and is believed to have been shown by that vessel, which had probably come to anchor there.

**EXCURSION TRIP.**—It is proposed that an excursion party will leave here on the New World on Good Friday (19th April) and visit all the ports on the Sound, returning on the following Monday. The party will receive every attention while on board, and will be lodged and fed without expense to themselves beyond the sum demanded as passage money. As the weather will be extremely delightful about the date proposed for the trip, there is no doubt that the participants will enjoy themselves to their hearts content. We hope that the proposition will be carried out.

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

**FROM BURRARD INLET.**—At Capt. Stamp's mills we learn that the machinery has all been set, and that the arrival of belting is only awaited to set everything in motion. The snow has been deep at the Inlet, but the fall 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 very great importance will come before the Chamber for discussion, we hope that the attendance will be full.

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

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

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

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

**A PETITION TO HIS EXCELLENCY,** praying for the release of the woman Sampson, has received many signatures at Nanaimo.

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

**LECTURE.**—It will be observed from our advertising columns that P. Comrie, Esq., M.D., of H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, will this evening deliver the first of two lectures on "Air and Water." We understand that the lecture will be illustrated by a series of chemical 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.

**A STRANGE STORY** is told about an egg merchant in one of the Paris markets. Having been indisposed he had kept his warehouse at a high temperature, and on the recommendation of his doctor. A morning or two ago he was awakened by a strange noise and 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 strewn with egg shells.

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The Glasgow Herald announces the apprehension in the city of a local debtor having large liabilities. He had been lodging in a hotel there, and was found in the disguise of female attire, with a Paisley shawl, a velvet bonnet and veil, and a large brooch, with no want of circuloine.

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**THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.**  
**PERRY DAVIS'**  
**VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.**

The Greatest Family Medicine of the Age. Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowels, colic, painters' colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea, and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felois, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frost-bite and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. It is a SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine—Dr. MAGGIE'S PILLS is the founder of a New Medical System. The man who restores health and cures the most violent sore with a box or so of the wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the hour are last year's most celebrated nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggie's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficacy of the (so-called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggie's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full contains a whole assortment for another. One or two of Maggie's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. There is no gripping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the dissolvent power of Maggie's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Maggie's Bilets, Dyspepsia and Diarrhoea Pills cure where all others fail. Write for Serial Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin. Maggie's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIE, 1 Pine Street, New York, and all Druggists, at all countries.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**—Indigestion and Liver Complaints.—The digestion cannot be long or seriously deranged without the derangement being perceptible on the countenance. These Pills prevent both unpleasant consequences; they improve the appetite, and with the digestion and assimilation in the stomach, Holloway's Pills deal most satisfactorily with the degraded or diseased condition of the many organs engaged in extracting nourishment for our bodies from our various diet—the liver, stomach and bowels, over all of which they exercise the most salutary control. By purifying at an early stage of its maldity, by thus purifying and restoring the blood, the dyspeptic is speedily restored to health and strength, and his shoulders gradually vacate.

By Electric Telegraph  
SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH CO

MORE STIRRING NEWS FROM ICA  
The Country "Ali

with Gold!  
NOW THREE FEET DEEP AT WESTMINSTER!

New Westminster, March 4.—The express arrived last night. The mining news from the *Sentinel* 5th, though containing nothing particularly "big or striking," has the most interesting summary that we have received long time.

A number of claims were working over expenses, while some were doing good dividends. Among the latter was the *Forward*, which had struck a bit of red gravel. The *Welsh* is stopped by law since the *Wake-up-Jake*, *Cariboo*, *Hitor* or *Borealis*. Stock has risen in the Forest. Rankin.

Large expectations from Floyd and his on *Stout's Gulch* next season. United on *Conklin's Gulch* washed ounces the last six days it worked. Home Stake and Hood were tunneled the same channel.

The ground of the *Lone Star* is to be expected through the *Hood Company's* tunnel. The *Britannia*, further up, is taking good pay. The whole of the gulch is on both sides to the summit.

On *Grouse Creek* the *Heron* is panned largely as ever, and other claims do well. The *Full Rig* paid 112 ounces last week; Discovery, 130 ounces for week end. If the claims prospecting on *Creek* should strike it before spring, the district will employ all in the country.

The *Miller* coy's shaft is down 50 fathoms the whole creek is staked off. *Luke Ferguson*, from *Hixon Creek*, the *Stewart Co.'s* quartz ledge from four feet thick.

**THE BONAPARTE COUNTRY.**  
From *McKay of Savannah's* I learn that mining on *Scotch Creek* at *quille River* will be carried on in this year, and with every prospect of favorable results. The former has panned well and ten claims are recorded. It is coarse, resembling that of *France*, and is found by tunnelling into the *Creek* empties into *Adams River*, of the *Thompson*. On *Tranquille* four companies are wintering and panning to ground sluice, believing that they will make very good wages.

*Harper* has lost about 10 per cent stock, through a crust having formed snow, which lies some 18 inches deep. *Chapin* has lost about 150 sheep same cause.

**LOWER RIVER ITEMS.**  
The express came down in a coat met the *Hope* trying to get through on her way up. The river is solid for some miles; Yale, but the sun is now warm and predicted that navigation will soon be open. Snow was falling here all day 3 and lies about three feet deep on to the cemetery. The *Governor* is convalescent.

**Second Despatch.**  
New Westminster, March 4.—Important transpired in the House. Petitions were presented by *DeCosmos*, the former by *Vic* and *DeCosmos*, from *Vancouver* merchants and dealers praying for low on dry goods; and the latter from praying for relief.

*Stamp* gave notice of motion, and material for the mill and *Em Burrard Inlet*, he exempted from *Hamly* presented the report of committee; ordered printed. Remainder of day spent in discussing clauses in *Incorporation Bill*.

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

**Third Despatch.**  
Arrival of the Active at San Francisco, March 4.—Steamer arrived last (Sunday) evening. Leave on Saturday next for *Victoria* working all right to this place.

**Europe.**  
London, Feb. 18.—Madrid expelled the *King Consort* has been despatched on charges of plotting for a regicide kingdom.  
London, Feb. 20.—Nine of the prisoners who were arrested in suspicion, have been tried, found heavily sentenced.

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Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

MORE STIRRING NEWS FROM CARIBBOO.

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

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; Jewellery, 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 shades 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.

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 Carr.

FRANKFORT, [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 university 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 bushel.

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, 111 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 22 1/2c, and Manila 22c. The stock of tea is becoming reduced. The agent of the refiner continues to supply the trade with crushed and coffee sugar. In lots of 200 lbs, 10 1/2c @ 11c for yellow C. Hawaiian sugars are buoyant, the range being 7 1/2c @ 8c.

Flour—The export demand is pretty much confined to New York and China. We quote superfine hf sks at \$5 @ 5 1/2; 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 Helmcken, 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, 12 1/2 cents 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, \$c 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; mixed cows \$2 per head; sheep and goats 75 cents per head; hogs, \$2; Potatoes, X cent per lb; rice, 1 1/2 cents per lb; sugar [raw] 1 c; 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, quart, \$3 per gallon, \$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.

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.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Customs, Excise, Land Sales, etc.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Real Estate Tax, Victoria City Tax, Salary Tax, etc.

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

(Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by ROSSE & BLA KWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHOSQUARE, LONDON. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS first-class 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.

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.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

It is the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Biliary Affections. It is the Physician's cure for RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL and other Complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of FEVER, AND FEBRILE IRRITABILITY OF SKIN.

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.

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 in toto 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.

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.

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

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN EXPELLER. Greatest Family Medicine of the Age. Cures colds, coughs, chest sore, general debility, etc. Sold by all druggists.

AGENTS FOR THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN EXPELLER. Solely prepared by Dr. J. C. Davis, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 12, 1867.

The New Secretary for the Colonies. The telegraph announces the resignation of Lord Carnarvon, and the appointment of the Duke of Buckingham to the position of Secretary for the Colonies.

Legislative. Our special telegram from New Westminster announces the transaction of important business by the Council. Mr DaCosmos' motion on Confederation was discussed, but subsequently withdrawn upon the assurance of Mr Birch that if the Council would wait upon the Governor in a body and request that a telegram be despatched to Downing street, asking that this Colony may be included in the Imperial Act, that His Excellency would, no doubt, comply.

was sent in as an exponent of the People's Rights, and commenced his legislative career by the introduction of a Mechanics' Lien Law, has again betrayed his constituents by yielding to Governmental pressure and withdrawing the measure.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Monday, March 11th, 1867. CORRECTIONS.—In the telegraphic report published on Friday morning, the tax on Barristers and Solicitors appeared as fixed at \$20, instead of \$50 per annum, payable half-yearly; and tax on occupants of Crown Lands two and a half per cent, instead of two dollars and a half.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.—Holder, convicted of manslaughter, while temporarily insane, has been discharged by order of the Governor. The schooner Alert arrived on Saturday night from the West Coast, bringing the engine and other machinery of the wrecked steamer Transport. The remains of the late Mr J. J. Cochrane were interred on Saturday from Christ Church. Several cartloads of furniture were taken to Government House on Friday and Saturday.

THE NEW IDEA.—We were pleased to see the New Idea crowded with people on Saturday night. The Pixley family appeared to excellent advantage. Miss Annie's songs were greatly applauded, and Miss Minnie danced with her usual grace.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—The Ven. Archdeacon Johnson preached his farewell sermon at St. John's Church, yesterday morning. There were few dry eyes among the congregation. The ven. gentleman will leave with his family on the next steamer. Rev. Mr Dundas, first Rector of St. John's, it is said, will return and again take charge of that congregation.

FROM PLUMPER'S PASS.—Officer Abson returned on Saturday from Plumper's Pass in charge of a man named Stevens arrested on the information of Mr McGrey for killing a number of cattle belonging to his ranch there. It is alleged that the prisoner has been carrying on this illicit practice for some time, disposing of the meat.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—We understand that the Hon Mr Birch has obtained three years' leave of absence from the Colonial Office, to which he is still attached. This will leave Mr Birch free, we presume, to remain where he is or to accept any other Colonial appointment that may be offered to him in the interval.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived on Saturday afternoon from Fraser river with about 20 passengers, among whom were Hon Macdonald, Messrs McCraith, Ker, Bushby, Rev Drayman and Mrs Drayman, Kay, Oppenheimer, Picht, Grelley, Harris, etc. She made the run in six hours, and a half, and brought the Cariboo Express.

RETURNED.—The steamer Diana, Capt Wright, returned from Nanaimo on Saturday having towed the ship Silas Greenman there for coal. No news, the steamer returning without any one going ashore. The Captain reports very cold weather, water having frozen solid on deck.

ARRESTED.—One O'Connor, who stands charged with having, in company with two men already in jail, robbed an aged Siwash of \$40, was arrested by Sergeant Bowden on Friday, and will come up for examination on Monday.

ACCIDENT.—A boat containing some 14 officers and men was accidentally upset the other day alongside of H. M. S Malacca at New Westminster. The occupants were all rescued without being much the worse for their involuntary dip in ice-cold water.

THE WEATHER.—The cheerful sunshine of the last few days, which rendered perambulation so enjoyable, was interrupted yesterday afternoon by a fall of snow sufficient to whiten the streets and sidewalks.

RUMORS AT THE CAPITAL.—When the Enterprise left New Westminster on Saturday, rumors were rife of appointments, and offers of appointments, involving important official changes in this Colony.

H. M. S. Shearwater will sail for New Westminster to-day.

LILLY, the property of an amateur ratcher, won the silver collar. Mr Howard, the owner of "Vic," has challenged the owner of "Lilly" to a match game, which was accepted.

COAL.—The steamer Emily Harris, with 60 tons of coal for M. Wallace, arrived on Saturday night from Nanaimo, having made the round trip in 30 hours.

THE FUNERAL of the late Mr Baccigalupi, of Lillooet, took place yesterday, and was numerously attended.

The bark Scotland sailed for Nanaimo on Saturday. She will load with coal for San Francisco.

THE CAPITAL MESSAGE is expected to come down to the Council during the week.

The steamer Active sailed for Victoria at noon Saturday.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Table with columns for ARRIVED, DEPARTED, PASSENGERS, and CONSIGNEES. Lists various ships, destinations, and names of passengers.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—Messrs Biscoe, Langdon, and Selton, Mr Scammon, Mr Morris, Anderson.

Per stmr NEW WORLD, from Puget Sound, Capt Chas F Winsor—D Phillips, J Lenard, J Alexander, J W Haney, J Little, Mr Moore, J D Peaseley, J Crockett, J Downs, J W Gale, E Holmes, E T Cady, C Lane, Miss Minnie Hall, M McDonald, M A James, J Smith, J A Hancourt, A Brown, S G Getcher, J H Paige, Miss Stephen, Mrs Sutton and 3 children, Mrs Sutton, Miss Mag Sutton, Miss M Sutton, M McDonald, M Converse, Myers, Mrs Winsor and 2 children.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—Order.

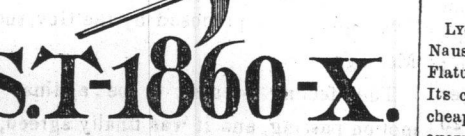
Per stmr NEW WORLD, from Puget Sound—24 tons hay, 20 bags, 12 tons barley, 500 bush onions, Value \$940.

Per stmr NEW WORLD, from Puget Sound—04 sheep, 43 cattle, 1 bull, 1 horse, 1 steam engine, 30 boxes bread.

BIRTH.—In this City, on the 10th inst, the wife of G. Sutor, Esq., at Esquimalt, on 4th inst, the wife of Mr H. E. Wilby of a son.

DIED.—On Wednesday, the 6th inst, at his late residence, Richardson street, Victoria, John James Cochrane, Esq., C.E.

In this City, March 7, Joseph Baccigalupi, merchant of Douglas and Lillooet, native of Italy, aged 38 years.



T GREAT MANY SICK HEADACHES ARE being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a sort of two of disintegrated friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters as increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Country Stores and dealers, everywhere throughout the world. C. LANGLEY & Co., General Agents for the Colony.

Barne's Magnolia Water.

A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Bathing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c. It removes the unpleasant odor of perspiration. It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c. It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation. It cools, softens and adds elasticity to the skin. It yields a subdued and lasting perfume. It cures musquito bites and stings of insects. It contains no material injurious to the skin. It is what every lady should have. Sold every where. Try the Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water afterwards.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., Props. Exclusive, Ag., N. Y.

Over a Million Dollars Saved.

GENTLEMEN—"I had a negro man worth \$1 200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment. It soon effected a permanent cure."

Montgomery, Ala. June 17th, 1859. J. L. DOWNING.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scalds or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT Foreman for American, Wells Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced to use your celebrated Mustang Liniment."

Gloucester, Mass August 1, 1865. ED SEELY

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in a shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, Hired-men and planters should always have it on hand quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plated envelopes, bearing a eagle.

W. Washbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely!

Lyon's Kathairon.

It is the most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the hair cool and clean. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy. It restores hair upon permanently bald heads.

It is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the barrel, and yet it almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Lyon's Extract Ginger.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warm stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes.

Lyon's Flea Powder

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is instant death to Fleas, Ticks, Rosches, and everything of the insect species. It is one of the few articles that can be relied upon, and for a mere two bits we can save the bites and bills of these little pests. None is genuine unless signed by E. Lyon, and bearing the private stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., New York.

Plantation Bitters, MAGNOLIA WATER, AND ALL ABOVE ARTICLES.

For sale by Dealers. C. LANGLEY & Co., 101

Washing made Easy! THE FAMILY WASHING

My be speedily accomplished, to the great delight of the Housewife, by using Harper's 'White' Soap." "Glycerine Soap Powder."

Scrofula, or King's Evil.

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children upon the third and fourth generation. I intend to visit the infirmary of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This form of corruption, which renders in the blood, deprives the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must cleanse the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every-where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYTHEMA, PRITZEL, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, SLEAZES, FURUNCLES, TUMORS, TETTER, and BLAINS and BOILS, TUBERCLES, TETTER, and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, VITiated or IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood," is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS MOORE & CO., Corner of Yates and Langley streets

G. D. CLARKE & Co

Stock and Produce Dealers

NEW "VICTORIA" EYES

JUDSON'S Victoria Violet AND VICTORIA ROSE MAGENTA.

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantly—easily without any staining mixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or the Feathering of Hats, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, LONDON. Order JUDSON'S Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England. d2211

TWENTY PACK, SADDLE and Work Horses for Sale Cheap or exchange for Real Estate. Apply to J. W. WILLIAMS, Livory Stables.

THE

VOL. 8.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

TERMS: PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS: Alexander & Co., John Mackintosh, Holder & Hart, John J. Harris, Wm. B. Lake, Wm. G. Clark & Co., New Bernards Express, &c.

English and Continental... The topic of most interest to readers is that of Confederation speeches at the dinner of the... London press, and the project... telegraph informs us that the bill... 28th February; but the London... contains an article, designed and... throw cold water on the... course of which it confesses that... able to predict what will be the... Confederacy, and says that Engla... since ceased to regard the "C... sources of profit, strength and... as a medium through which the... is to be impressed on the future... However, the dinner was a very... affair, and the bill having passed... tiny" of the "new nation" will... itself "manifest." The papers... interesting details of the opening... ment on the 5th February by H... A cold and dreary morning... rainy, heavy day, and the popula... superstition that such royal pa... specially favored with the "Q... Queen's weather," as they term... failed of realization in this in... Queen arrived at Buckingham P... Windsor at eleven o'clock in th... She was met by the Cabinet mi... great officers of State, the heral... vants and other functionaries, wh... cession was formed. The pro... Buckingham Palace at one o'c... afternoon. There was a fine disp... but the plumes of the sol... dragged and their uniforms rem... with heavy sparkles of rain. T... large numbers, crowds of people... they were almost hidden unde... expanded umbrellas. On reachi... liament the scene in the House... magnificent. The nobility, inc... peers, their wives and dignita... Church, were present in gorgeo... robes. The peeresses and co... were in full dress, their costume... with diamonds. Queen Victori... superbly robed, was duly annou... herally, and was received on a... House by the vast audience risi... feet. Her Majesty ascended the... Premier of England, the Lord... and other officers of the Crown... proper positions near her. The... the House of Commons having... summoned, a large number of the... gentlemen attended at the bar of... Lords. When silence was ob... Queen rose and read her spee... and firm tone of voice. At the... of the speech the session of Parli... declared duly opened, and the... having returned to the H... Palace. The scene at the return... if possible, more dismal than the... approach. Everybody in the crow... oughly soaked with the rain. M... English readers will call to mind... parish church of Claydon—a build... antiquity and one of the most be... tures in England. This church b... stroyed by fire—noting saved... tower. The chancel, or rather th... contained monuments of no les... archbishops, all more or less m... namely of Archbishop Grindall, 1583; Archbishop Whitgift, w... 1603; Archbishop Sheldon, 16... Bishop Wake, 1736; Archbis... 1747; and Archbishop Herring... Bright and Mr Garth, both M... gaged in quite a lively newsp... very growing out of some rem... Garth at a recent election meeti... he charged that Mr Bright had