Wines, ER & CO., PERGANSON, X MARGAUX, De Portets Lognoc.

EAF. L MOSELLE.

Wines. GBERGER.

iders, and BANCROFT.

orter, OLFE & CO.

ueurs,

CORDIAL. D LIQUEURS, Fancy

Ginger and permint.

ums.

E JACK.

Fins, OLD TOM, in Bulk CHIEDAM HOLLAND

Port Wines

itters. TER,

TON. sinthe.

ENCY OF s Wine and Wine Hostetter's Bitoker's Bitters. roft's Cider. AGENTS FOR CABINET CHAMPAGNE. RET. BOUCHE, FILS & CO

ARENI L-SUR AY,

ICE AGENCY

of Premium, apply to J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent. toria, B. C., 1867. au6 d& w

TRO & CO... tes and Whart Streets DRTERS OF GARS

BACCO

THE ROLL STORY OF THE STORY OF

And Wictoria Chronicle.

VOL. 9.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1868

HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

ssed more han usual interestseveral matters vitally effecting the sountry having come before the body discussion or final disposal. Among the most important measures of the session was the Supreme Courts Bill. This measure, which originally provided for the maintenance of the present cumbersome, expensive and Dr Helmcken's excellent motion for returns anomalous system of the administration of justice, came before the Counoil heralded by the prestige and weight of Imperial sanction; and it was feared at first members were prepared to accept it as brought before them and outvote the popular members in an attempt at amendment. This fear, we are glad to say, has proved groundless. The Acting Colonial gestion of popular members—the official elewas open to amendment, and added sweetness of disposition which augurs that Miss Stone we think may be satisfied with that even he was prepared to support it with amendments. Since this concession, the official members have assisted to alter the principle of the bill the plaintive appeals of the poor Attorney-General (who seems ever The marvellous success which has attendalise many on the stage and off, a doomed to see his bantlings dissected ed the operations of the gallant soldier, Gen. the most powerful when she least tries to be before his very eyes) in behalf of two Napier, throughout the Abyssinian expe Judges and two separate staffs of Court officials, the measure as it passed the Council provides for one Chief Justice and one pusine Judge, with does not belong to the 'fighting Napiers' as concurrent jurisdiction. The bill will they are familiarly called. There are two now be satisfactory-highly so to the branches, we believe, of this distinguished public, who have been the only losers family; one Scotch, the other Irish; and by the miserable system now in vogue, the probability is, that Sir Robert Napier, and who have attentively watched the passage of the bill through its various stages. Apropos of the Attorney-General, we are reminded of one of his extraordinary remarks the other day. Speaking to some measure then before the Council, he deprecated action because the country was in a "transition state !" Mr. Crease ought to blush (if he ever did blush) to stand up in the presence of the whole country and make an admission which stamps him either as incompetent or his operations from the beginning. To apneglectful of his duty. When reproached for employing other gentlemen to prosecute before the Island miles through a hostile and extremely dan-Courts, the plea was that he "was over- gerous country, without meeting a single worked in assimilating the laws of check, experiencing a single want, or sufferthe two sections." For fifteen months ing a single casualty worth mentioning, the unfortunate gentleman endgels his brains and those of his clerk in bringing order out of chaos, and then stands up and complains that " things thought he had reached the beginning. are still in a state of transition." His History offers nothing so britisht in the Excellency's reply to a resolution requesting copies of the correspondence. &c., connected with the Dry Dock is, to say the very least, trifling. His Excellency "regrets" that it will be "inconvenient" to furnish copies of the correspondence between the Ad- of his sovereign. Such a life is an ornamiral, the Governor, and the Imperial ment to his nation, and is worthy a promi-Government. Why? Surely the "in- nent piche in the temple of military fame, convenience" is not found in a lack of the last distinction we can pay in tribute clerical help. The Estimates shew a to a man who devotes a long and brilliant large surplus of ablebodied govern- career to the service of his country: General mental attaches, for whom (in another Napier commenced in the Sutlej in 1845-6; message) the Governor expresses Sobraon; received medal and two clasps much sympathy and declines to re- was with Wheeler at the taking of Kot

If superfluous officials are to be continued in office at the put lic expense because, if turned off, they may have to undergo the same privations that hundreds of those who now contribute to their support have undergone, then

sake, that the copies asked for were not furnished, because their production might have dispelled the idea which has obtained credence The Legislative Council proceedhere that His Excellency has not seconded ings for the past few days have pos- Admiral Hastings' effort and recommendation for the location of the Dock at Esquimalt. The plea of "inconvenience" has but one meaning, viz., that the matter has not been pressed upon the notice of the Home Government with that zeal, vigor and ability which His Excellency has shown he is capable of exerting on certain occasions and under certain circumstances. If we judge His Excellency too harshly he has himself to blame. of arrears of Expenditures for 1867 has been carried. We hope it will prove "convenient" to supply them. The Council has again gone through the solemn farce of voting \$10,000 in aid of Education. They might as well have voted the \$20,000 proposed by Mr. Wood. To judge of the future by the past, there is as good a chance of obtaining the large rsum as the lesser. We observe, too, that

dition, has brought his name so prominently before the world again that every body is deions of knowing who he is. His personal lineage we cannot learn beyond that he K. C. B., the subject of this notice, belongs to the latter. His military career, however although confined to India and China is very brilliant. He commenced life in the Royal Engineers, 15th Dec., 1826, and is now Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, Lieut-General and Military member of the Council of the Governor General of India. The wisdom of the English Government in appointing such a man, whose instincts have been sharpened by a life's intercourse with savage and treacherous aborigines, but of great subtlety and military prowess, is obvious from the wonderful success attending preciate that success fully we must remember Sir Robert marched his army some 300 smidst the usual amount of croaking at home and abroad, and with one blow, as it were obtained a victory so complete and decisive that he presents us with the end before we annals of war for centuries, especially when we remember that the Abyssinian army was neither small, ill sup plied with modern arms por destitute of fighting qualities. Sir Robert. no doubt, will again receive, as he deserves. the thanks and honors of parliament, the gratitude of his county, and the approbation was in the battles of Moudkee, Ferozehah and duce them to poverty and dismissal un- Kangra; was through the Punjaub war I ass there be "absolute necessity" for it. and present at all the principal engagements What an absurdity! If strong, able, from Mooltan to the surprise of Atock, rehealthy young men are to be foisted forever coived medal and two clasps; was through

honors mentioned.

Thursday, April 30th

MARRIED WOMEN AND MAIDS. -The Imperial Review is troubled with the ques-

the spectacle of a balf-dozen young married women walking off with some of the best partners in the room, while a row of girls are sitting neglected against the wall. Neither ignorance nor thoughtlessness can be placed in excuse. Women thoroughly room, and play the almost ignominious part got up for lade at home for the holidays, charred portion of the wick inside, and that would not be more cruel or inhuman. We sets the oil on fire below. are constrained to plead for tenderness and as he handed the draught of water to the dying soldier at Lutzen, be profitably remem-

THEATRE ROYAL The audience last night to witness the repetition of Fanchon, if no several items have been increased at the sug- good and highly appreciative; and considering that our community is not, strictly Secretary announced that the bill ment acquiescing in the increase with a speaking, large enough to support repetitions, the Government intends to pay as much at- the attendance. The cast of characters was tention to the wishes of the Council as it not changed, and the acting admirable will dispose, when there are funds in the scenes. There was a calm and subdued The audience fully recognized this, and applauded all in turn. At the conclusion Miss Stone was called as usual before the curtain.

> KOOTENAY MINES .- The Walla Walls Sth. Large smounts of gold were being taken of days. ont. Hydraulics have been introduced and work to advantage. On Boulder Creek new ent are represented as doing well, and express themselves satisfied with the future prospects of that country.

cellent Order gave a splendid dinner and ball atthe Germania rooms Tuesday evening. Some sixty members with their friends sat down monious manner. Several able speeches were delivered, full of cheering good-fellowship and liberal and patriotic sentiments, The ball was all that could be desired. With good music and abundance of ladies, the the country around Tranquille river. dancing was continued till a late hour in the morning. The "victualling department" was admirably superintended by Astrico.

THE CAPTAIN, now building at Messrs Laird's yard at Birkenhead, from designs by Captain Coles, R. N., C.B. will be an honest specimen of the gallant officer's turretship. She will be large and commodious, and as the Lords of the Admiralty have in no way interfered in the manner of her cor struction, all merits and all faults (if any of the latter should unfortunately exist) will be Captain Cole's and not their Lordships'. The Captain is only to berth 400 menrather a small number for a ship of. 4.272 tons, and 900 horse-power. I

POLICE COURT.—For some time past this court has been especially free from cases of any interest to the public. Yesterday, hows ever, a man named Dillon, having a good character for industry, was charged with an unprovoked assault upon some Indians, and the promenenade, everywhere, a lady requires as fined \$10, or in default of payment, fourteen the extreme of reflued enjoyment and fashionadays imprisonment. The prisoner himself able luxury the fragrant aroms of the country fine man. Yours, respectfully, bad evidently been through the mill on a drunken spree, and presented a most dilapi-drunken spree, and presented a most dilapi-prietors, Lanman & Kemp, New York. on the country because the Governor fe arg the Indian mutiny under Outram from the dated appearance.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST they will be unable to earn their bread His Topee, received medal and three clasps; ROAD TRAFFIC.—Several teams and trains Excellency certainly entertains a very poor commanded 2nd division of China Expedia for up-country started out last week: Geo. support for all the unemployed men, as well liant career for which he several times re- for Cariboo, on Thursday, with 20 packs; a she support for all the unemployed men, as well liant career for which he several limes respect carlood, of Thursday, with 20 packs; a sace fover from Portland a number as feed all the poor families in the country. ceived the thanks of Parliament, and the Arthur McLinden, with wagon, for Lytton; of where smalls had been worried by curs; English and Indian Governments besides the P L Anderson, ox team, and Beedy's team, but by virtue of what law or custom the drover

> THE manufacturers of meerschaum pipes in Germany, in giving directions for coloring the pipes, say the bowl should not be

vividly conscious of what heart-burning it by neglecting to cut off the charred portion of the wick when the lamp is filled. Obserthe subject in a few days. vation will show that in a few days' use the wick becomes like charcoal in composition clutching at all the toys or sweetmeats of a for an inch below the top of the tube con-Christmas tree at a juvenile party, would not taining it, and after the lamp has burned a business as a mark of the gratification felt be a more unnatural spectacle. Grown up short time the heated tube fires all of the by our people at the miraculous escape of

women who are married toward young wo-men who are not. Might not Sydney's words ing with passengers and mails for Victoria. The Active is advertised to sail from Portland for Victoria to-morrow, and will reach here on Sunday.

> THE suffering among the fishermen of Nova Scotia for want of food is declared to famishing people with food, but the supply persons unknown to the jury. is still inadequate.

generally does to those of the public. The throughout. Indeed, to as, it appeared a Wyanda, Capt. White, sailed from San Fran. by a cow, while engaged in feeding the Council may propose but the Government little better than the first night in many cisco on Tuesday for Victoria and Alaska, animali She will be employed in the surveying department during the summer months. Her king Kamehameha's grandmother) sailed arrival may be looked for to-morrow morning.

Co have two fine propellers which would be just "the thing" for direct steamers. Why not consult that company before closing a bargain heyening vibilitated vinian

BAIN. - During Tuesday night a refreshing Stalesman has news from Wild Horse Creek rain fell to the delight of our gardeners. For to April 1st. The winter had been mild and general purposes, however, it was by no spring weather had already commenced. The means sufficient, and the farmers would no big ditch would be ready for service on April grumble if it rained copiously for a couple

GRIST MILL REMOVAL .- Mr Scott is prediggings have been discovered, and it was paring to remove his grist mill from Lillocet thought that this creek would prove very to Clinton. The saw mill for the manufacrich. Large numbers of men were going into ture of the lumber will be forwarded from the mines. Miners and others there at pres- Yale early this week .- Examiner, Yale ...

the H. B. Co.'s steamer Otter, died on Mon-ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION - This ex steamer to the hospital, of peneumonia. Deceased had been ill for some time.

to dinner, which passed off in the most har, don, sailed at 9 o'clock yesterday morning response from Post Mistress of the town s small freight, and a mail and express.

WHEAT .- It is expected that 400,000 nounds of wheat will be grown this year in

THE breastpin brought down by Captain Sprague, mate of the schooner Growler.

THE steamer Enterprise, with a few pas sengers, arrived yesterday afternoon at 5

A CONVENTION of popular delegates, to arrange the details of Confederation, is prosed to be held shortly at Yale.

THE U S S Saginaw skiled for Alaska at 4 o'clock yesterday aftersoon. A STURGEON, measuring seven feet, wa brought down by the Enterprise. no bar la

THE ship Isaac Jeans sailed from San Francisco, April 13th, for Nanaimo

days imprisonment. The prisoner himself able luxury the fragrant aroms of the genuine.

MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

opinion of their efficiency or capacity to Relief of Lucknow to the capture of Fantia Lyal, with feam for Lytton, on Tuesday; has been scattered about the public park at earn a livelihood at any honest calling. To carry the principle a little further, the Governor is bound to furnish General. This is but a synopsis of his bril
Cache Creek, on Wednesday; Tompkius poison, it is believed, was placed there by Burke, driver, for Soda Creek and Cariboo, assumes the right to scatter poison through a place of public resort for the indiscriminate destruction of dogs is something we cannot

back in this respect, if possible, the old spirit of 1861. This will be welcome news to many of our pioneers, and no doubt the power to accomplish so desirable an object; An authoritative statement will be made on.

Ir is suggested that on this bright May Day there should be a general suspension of business as a mark of the gratification felt Prince Alfred from death, and the glorious achievements of British arms in Abyssinia. The suggestion should be acted upon. The STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS — The John L. Legislative Council should also pass an ad-Stephens reached Portland yesterday morn-dress congratulating Her Majesty.

> CAPT. FORSAITH, late U. S. revenue officer at Stekin, has been relieved by C. Walden and ordered to report for duty at Sitka Capt. F. is in town and will go north in the U. S. S. Wyanda.

INQUEST .- The inquest held over the body be absolutely appalling. The Government of James Smith, resulted in a verdict of death and individuals have contributed largely to from violence at the hands of some person or

GORED .- A Mrs Lawrence, residing in EXPECTED .- The U. S. Revenue Cutter View street, was badly gored on Tuesday

Ir is understood the Council will be prorogued to-day. O and tends and to

Snow fell at Clinton on Wednesday.

A Most Strange Chapter Explained

A Mrs Clinton, Post Mistress at Broadhead, Wisconsin, has written the following to the Cincinnati Com-

Laving noticed in the Commercial of the 12th inst., a highly incredible story cobied from the La Cross (Wis.) Democrat, pertaining to a person whose sex, it was claimed, was changed at the age of puberty from that of the female to the male gender, my curisity to know what day evening while being conveyed from the truth there might be in so strange a story led me to address the Post master of the town where this remarkable freak of e is said to have occurred, for infor-THE steamer George S Wright, Capt. Lang. mation upon the subject. The following for Portland. She carried a few passengers, of Broadhead, although not scientifically explaining the question of sex' pertaining to the individual under discussion, is sufficiently suggestive to enable one to draw

a tolerably correct conclusion therefrom:

Mr Burnham, so-called, was probably born a hermaphrodite (belonging to neither sex) and was assigned by the parents to the female department of the family; but upon attaining the age of maturity, the change of the femiline voice and the growing of a 'crop of whiskers,' indicated a predominance of the male gender, whereupon Mrs Powell donned male attire, and changed her relations from that of a wife to a husband, so-

The story of said individual having been first a mother and then a father, it will be seen by the accompanying note of the Post Mistress, is without foundation, as was to have been expected:

BROADHEAD, Wis., January 1, 1868. Sir. The story you wish information about is partly true. Ellen Burnham was married as a woman. I attended her wedding party. She lived two or three years in that relation: then changed her clothing, lived single a In her bath-room, in her drawing-room, her boudoir, in her carriage, at the ball or opera, on the promenenade, everywhere 'MES ELEANOR H CLINTON,
'Post Mistress

'P. S.—The young lady, Ellen, was the music teacher of his present wife."

PATA

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST

strengthen British power establish more firmly Bri Your Majesty's Possessic Pacific, and generally the North America, and fait as we do the general and e desire that such admission without delay, on the ter

hereinafter enumerated.

V. Therefore we, Your and loyal subjects, the Men lative Council of British pray that Your Majesty of pleased to admit, without dot British Columbia into Canada, in accordance wi and on the terms and condi 1. The limits of British

after admission, to be the s 2. The Dominion of Calliable for the Public Debt bia, and make the same Consolidated Revenue Fun not to exceed one milli thousand dollars (\$1,500,00 3. British Columbia to be portion of her Funded and

may exceed the said \$1,500 4. The Dominion of Can ally out of her Consolidated in semi-annual advances, to for the support of her local Legislature, the sum of \$110 Annual Grant in aid of the of British Columbia, equal per head of the population of bia, the minimum number of including Indians, not to be than 40,000 at any time, as population after admission of population other than I said increase of population time be expedient.

Royalties situate in British time of admission, and a then due or payable, or the and Royalties to belong to and be under the exclusi Government and Legislature 6. All Stocks, Cash, B and Securities for money bel Columbia, at the time of a the property of British Colum 7. All Public Works and I

5. All Crown Lands, Min

ish Columbia, at the time obelong to the Colony of Briti 8. The Dominion of Cana within two years after admis Columbia, a good Overlan extending from Lake Superi the head of pavigation River, British Columbia.

9. The Imperial Governm a Loan to construct the said if deemed expedient. 10. British Columbia to be the Senate by not less than and in the Commons by not

Members, at any time.

11. At the first election of to the Commons and until oth by the Parliament of Canada Governor of British Columbi what shall be the qualification fications of Representatives a boundaries of Electoral Dis

laws governing such Election 12. At the time of admissi Laws of the Dominion of Co and apply to British Columbia the Revenue Laws of Bri thereby affected to be null ar Daties and Revenues derive

British Columbia under the B the Dominion of Canada to be 13. The exclusive powers Legislatures enumerated in the ction of The British Nort

1867, and all other provision Act that extend and apply a that may be applicable to B to extend and apply to Briti and from the time of admissi 14. Except as otherwise pro in force in British Columbia

dmission, and all Courts of inal Jurisdiction, and all Off Administrative and Minist therein at the time of admis in British Columbia as if such not taken place; subject net repealed, abolished or altered ment of Canada or by the British Columbia, according to of the said Parliament or of th ture, under The British North

15. Until the Parliament vides otherwise, all Officers

AND CHRONICLE. Saturday, May 2, 1868 We referred yesterday to the Estimates as presented to the Council on Monday, so far as we were able on a hasty examination, and pointed out some of the absurdities and acts of injustice in the division of labor and pay, which that examination led us to mark. Amongst other things, we noticed the ridiculous arrangement made intense agony. On this spot the fragments ated body was found in the brush. for education, both on the Island and of a letter were found, but so small that they Mainland, shewing that the afford no clue to the contents or to whom addressed; the sad words 'good-bye,' 'farebe most well,' 'Martha Booth,' are all that can be in and liberal with, holds altogether a deciphered with certainty; but though they subordinate place to constables, clerks, afford no evidence of the motive urging selfand a host of other things we could destruction they are quite sufficient to prove easily dispense with or reduce for the premeditation. On the edge of this rock her present. It seems strange that when hoop-skirt lay coiled just as it must have England and all other civilized counfallen to the ground on being unbuckled, but tries are paying every attention to great unknown future' there is nothing more every exertion to perfect the system known. It is enough, however, to show that and extend its influences, our Governevery precaution was taken to avoid failure; And this indeed is the mystery of suicide. ment acts quite contrary, and provides a sum totally inadequate either its attributes of judgment and reflection, it to the necessity or importance of eems impossible to reconcile the madness education. The sum of \$6000 only is which prompts self-destruction and the coplaced on the Estimates for the curincident method of action which makes it rent year. Last year \$2000 was spent successful. It is painful to record such cases, on the mainland for school purposes, painful to dwell upon them, and we most leaving arrears due on 31st December sincerely offer our condolence to the family thus suddenly stricken down with grief. Let amounting to \$270. If, as we must us hope that the peace which could not be suppose, an equal or greater provision found on earth, even for one so young, has must be made for those schools this been realised in heaven. The number of year, we can only calculate upon \$3000 or thereabouts for the Island schools. and that sum is quite inadequate. We exciting quite an alarm. Only one of the do not see how the latter schools are four male bodies so far has been identified, to be carried on successfully or effiand in that one case circumstances point to foul play. There appears all over the world ciently upon less than \$5,000. Here, a periodical plethora of such events. For a then, while the most careful provision long time crime and misfortune will to a is made for high constables and low certain extent retire from public notice, as constables, gaols without felons, posts though exhausted, and then suddenly remasters without letters to sort, regisappear like an epidemic and scourge and trars without deeds to enter, etc., etc., shock society to the utmost. We cannot exour children during 1868 must go pect always to escape the common lot of without education, or appeal to the humanity, but while we regret the duty, and lament the necessity of making such records, theatre or circus for support as in 1867. It is in no carping or grudging spirit that we contrast the difference disorganized state of society. in the provision made for the educa-THEATRE ROYAL.—The performance tion of our children and other things of the drama of "Meggs Diversion" last evewe do not need, especially as regards ning was one of the best we have seen on INVESTMENT, SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY BILL. the schools of the Mainland and the the boards; and Amy Stone's "Meg" was the Island, although numerically there is best role we have witnessed for many a long tion of this Bill be deferred till to-morrow: a vast inequality in the scholars of each, for our remarks are intended to apply to the whole Colony; but we do think it time that the Government in regulating its expenses, as in making its retrenchments, should cease to begin always at the wrong end. Misstakes by the Government may be treated

charmed the audience and won their warmest manifestations of satisfaction. The character was certainly beautifully portrayed, as was that of "Jasper" (Mr Stone.) Miss M Field's "Mrs. Netwell" was well played and the comicality of R G Marsh as "Eytem" was sidesplitting, Mrs Fowlis, Mr. Gregory, Mr. with indulgence or overlooked once or Clark and Mr. Caine did well in their respective roles. The second piece, the "Maid twice, but when they become chronic, with the Milking Pail," is simply a light they must be taken up by the people and agreeable conclusion, well calculated to fill handled without gloves. If the revenue up the evening's entertainment, but affording is not equal to the expenditure, the indislittle scope for any particular talent. In pensable provisions should be attended to this, however, as "Milly," Miss Stone was as and made first, and education certainly usual true to the character and made some comes under that category. It is time to excellent points. At the conclusion, she was be liberal and generous with unnecessary, called before the curtain and warmly greeted nay useless, appendages of expense, when She certainly is a charming, vivacious little actress, nor do we think it saying too much, we are rich and our treasury overthat taken all in all she is superior to any we flows. It may be hard upon officials to have had here.

lose their salaries or have them reduced, DEATH OF CAPT J M REID .- Capt, James but they cannot claim exemption from Murray Reid, one of the pioneers of this colthe common lot of our people whilst they ony, died last evening at his residence after remain amongst us. When it comes to the a long and painful illness, leaving a large decision, deprived of all accessory matfamily to mourn his loss. Capt. Reid was a ter, between making a provision for unnative of the Orkney Islands, and came to necessary officials and the education of this country many years ago in command of our children, we at once cast our fate with one of the Hudson Bay Co's ships, in which the latter, and make it the primary ob- he made frequent voyages between this port ject of our labors. We have said nothing end England. Subsequently upon resigning of the arrears due to the Island schools, his position, the Captain settled here, and for they are familiar to all, and add im- soon became one of our most energetic and mensely to the complication of our edu- wealthy citizens, worthily filling upon more than one occasion positions of trust to which cational matters. It is therefore sincerely he was elevated by the suffrages of his felto be hoped that the Council will take low citizens. The immediate cause of demise the question up in earnest, and make was paralysis. The funeral will take place some satisfactory arrangement if possible on Monday next, at half past one o'clock, before the Estimates are finally disposed from the late residence of Capt. Reid on Gorof, otherwise the Board of Education have

and with their fellow colonists, witness the Island on Thursday, bound north with the the country fall ten years behind the spirit U S troops. She will call at Nanaimo both ated body. In relation to the Law of Mortways, remain five days at Fort Tongas and of the age, which seeks in the education of the young the preservation of all that five days at Fort Wrangel, and will leave in lous institutions should be limited. There about twenty days' time for San Francisco via Portland.

> The American bark Zephyr, which parted with her deckload of lumber while aground near Semiahmoo, has had her protest extended and will sail in a day or two for San

New Westminster last evening.

Upon official inquiry into this very lament. Smith shows that his skull was smashed by to bequests of land, and the Law of Mortable and distressing case some further pare heavy blows from some blunt weapon. A main did not apply to Colonies. The ladies ticulars have been obtained, which show con- belt, containing an empty revolver-case was could hold land without incorporation, but by clusively it was one of determined suicide, strapped round the waist. The pistol was incorporation they would avoid the inconvenspringing from some unknown cause of men- evidently stolen. From the appearance of lience of vesting their property in individuals. tal agony, and carried to its fatal ending with the locality and the remains we think the contrary to the rules of their order. They a persistence wonderful in a person so young man was decoyed to the spot by ruffians had considerable means at their disposal, and and of the gentler sex. The spot selected to aware of his wealth, and who supposed he by incorporation they would be able to save draw 'life's drama' to a sudden end was a carried it about his person, shot down and a large sum, which must otherwise be spent point of precipitous rock of some size and beat on the head with stones until dead. for deeds. He defied the Attorney General thickly covered with moss, over which the Smith was an Irishman by birth, and resided to point out a single instance in which the poor girl seems to have walked rapidly, leav. in a room on Fisgard street near Store. act before them would prove injurious. ing a thousand foot-prints behind, as if her He left the house on the 9th of February soul in that terrible moment was wrung with last, and was not seen again until his mutil-

WE shall not say, sportsmen, beware! becanse we den't believe any true sportsmen coulc be found to jeopardise his reputation as such by hunting game out of season; but we want to call the attention of those who are in the habit of destroying animals at this time of the year, to the fact that a society of gentlemen has been formed for the protection of game during the breeding season : between this act and the one that opened the and that all persons having game in their possession from the 1st of March to the 10th of August will be prosecuted by the Society, who offer a reward of \$10 for the conviction of every person except Indians who shall in-To ourselves, in the possession of reason and fringe the Acts. This is an eminently right and proper step. The Society is backed by the good sense and humanity of the community, and we earnestly hope it will carry out the object that has called it forth fearfessly,

> MR. W S Bohn, who in 1863 edited the Mining News in this city, expired recently in London. He was a son of Bohn, the well known London publisher.

THE new schooner built for Capt Stamp at Burrard Inlet went outside for a trial trip dead bodies lately found in different places on Thursday, and sailed to the satisfaction is something so unusual amongst us that it is of her owner and a numerous party on board.

THE Geo. S. Wright from Portland is due this morning.

Legislative Council.

TUESDAY, April 21st.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present-Hons Helmcken, Wood, DeCosmos, O'Reilly Smith, Crease, Hamley, Trutch, Ball, Spalding, Ker, Cox, Elwin, Young, (presiding.) Hon Crease gave notice that he should

introduce to-morrow a Fire Ordinance. Hon Helmcken gave notice that he should we confess so far we see nothing indicating a move to-morrow that his Excellency the Governor be humbly requested to furnish the Council with a statement of the ex-

> penditure for 1867. Hon DeCosmos moved that the considera-

Hon Crease said this bill was only a reenactment of a law already existing, but slightly altered to adapt it to the whole Colony, in lieu of a section, only as at pres-

The bill was then read a second time, when the House went into Committee and the bill was reported complete.

Hon Cox in the chair. Third reading to-

Hon Young then read message No. 6. from the Governor, in which he laid before the Council a comparative statement of duties in various countries, and expressed his intention of not making any alteration in existing duties here.

INCORPORATION OF SISTERS OF SAINT ANNS. The Council went into Committee of the whole on this bill. Hon Spalding in the chair.

Hon Crease proposed to strike out the whole of the words in the first clause after the word that (literally the whole clause) by way of amendment. He had been taken by surprise, not having been present at the second readings

Hon Wood thought this mode of killing the Bill was not straightforward. He, however, objected to the action proposed, as the hon Attorney General was out of order at this stage of the bill.

Some discussion relating to point of order followed, resulting in the hon President deeiding in favor of hon Crease.

Hon Crease then proceeded-Incorporating number of ladies into an irresponsible society, no matter how good they were as individuals, the purpose in view might be very good, but it was contrary to public through the throng. This is J. B. S., the policy. There was no provision made for the publicity of the transactions of the society; no other alternative left but to resign, The steamship Oriflamme passed San Juan any person could become a member, and in so doing, become a member of an incorpormain, it was proper that the power of religwas another and important ground of object tion, and that was, that such a measure would be made a precedent for all kinds of incorporations, a source of future difficulty. He had the greatest possible respect for those interested in the measure, but he must oppose the bill on public grounds.

Hon Wood said the objections of the hon Attorney General were old fashioned; there were no grounds for objection in respect to Hon Helmcken-The object of the present

bill was to allow the Sisters to act as a corporate body. The property was held by individuals of the Order, which lett them open to fraud. The present measure was only to enable the Sisters to do more good. He would be glad to give his support to the incorporation of any body that would do the like good. The ladies might receive death bed bequests, but it was not a part of their duty to be about people when they were dying; education was their only and sole object. They visited the sick because their charitable disposition impelled them to do so, in the absence of the Order whose special duty it was. Their object was to take money from scholars, and the income from their lands for their support, and to furnish the means for pursuing their educational occupation. People took great interest in the success and welfare of the Order; they did more good than all the other sects put together. He could not understand why people frightened themselves with hypothetical evil; he conceived that in supporting the Bill he was doing good, because he was enabling others to do good to the country at large.

Hon DeCosmos perfectly concurred with his hon colleague, and hoped the bill would be allowed to pass.

On the vote being taken, the amendment as lost by a large majority.

Hon Crease-Hon members don't know what they are voting for; there is no check provided for such bodies, and there is no knowing to what length they might go empowered by an ordinance like the present:

Some further discussion followed, and some amendments were made in the phraseology of the Bill. The committee then rose and reported the Bill complete. Third reading fixed for to-morrow.

The Council then adjourned until 1 o'clock

Exchange of Compliments between Statesmen and Newspaper Men.

The fallowing extraordinary statement ppears in the New York World as coming from its Washington correspondent, the now celebrated J B. S., who is declared to enjoy the confidence of Presipaper monthpiece of the Executive :

Mr. Thornton, the new British Minister, met Mr. Seward at a private reception last evening. It is reported that either one or the other of these diplomats, or a third party standing by, made some easual allusion to the critical relations between the British Government and that of the United States, whereupon Mr. Thornton, stroking his whiskers after the true British style, said to Mr. Seward words to this effect:

"I do not desire, sir, to have any trivial conversation with the Secretary of State in regard to the so-called Alabama claims, or any kindred subject. Whatever remarks I may make upon such matters, I prefer to reduce to writing and submit at the proper time."

Mr. Thornton's manner while saying this is understood to have been so irritat ing as to induce Mr. Seward to respond, if not directly to Mr. Thornton, at least aside, substantially as follows:

"It would not be amiss for the Minister from Great Britain to return and obtain from Her Majesty's Government at home such definite ideas upon matters now pending between the United States and Great Britain as would render him less ostentatiously discreet."

Of the J. B. S. who furnished to the World this startling story, the N. Y. Tribune says:

"Those who have attended the receptions at the White House within the past two weeks have noticed a tall, handsome young man, with an eye as black as coal, heavy black eyesbrows, and a luxuriance of his curly black hair, who dresses in perfect taste, and is followed by the admiring glances of women as he moves latest of the correspondents honored with SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY the confidence of the Executive. He is about the last man in the world who would be taken as the depository of State secrets, and about the first that women would fall in love with."

Upon which the World falls foul of Greeley, (H. G.) as follows:

"Those who have attended the entertainments at Cheever's Church, and the Abolitionist, Free Love, Fourierite, Woman's Rights, Agricultural, Social Science, Spiritualist, Anti-Gambling, Give-Everybody--Everything--and-Lift--Your-self-by-the-Slack-of-Your-Trowsers Conventions for the past two hundred years have noticed a tall, repulsive old man, with an eye as blue as New England milk. light white eye-brows, a sickly mess of NESIA.

straight white hair of the color of preserved ginger, and a face like a pumpkin and of the same color, who dresses in execrably bad taste, with the hat worn by Methuselah and pantaloons of different age and nativity, who keeps one leg of his inconsistent trowsers hidden in a boot and the other unblushingly exposed to view, who wears seven overcoats representing all the cardinal colors, and cares fully keeps his neckstring untied, and is followed by the shuddering glances of of frightened women as he moves through the throng. This is H. G., the first man that ever tried to make himself. and the earliest honored with the confidence of executive field-hands and runaway contrabands. He is about the last man in the world who would be taken as the depository of common sense and beefsteaks, and about the first man that woman would fly from in terror."

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN. -BY-

Holloway's Cintment

Tis wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving Tis wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving curing old sores, wounds, badlegs, ulicers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and excrue the most wholesome influence over the internal structurets. It heals by cleansing all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent

Gout and Rheumatism

To sufferers from the racking pains on sneumatism and Gout this vintment will prove invaluable. After fomentation with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lesson influention care value and the seems like the seems at once to lesson inflamation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible spe-

Diptheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and

his class of diseases may be cured by well rubbing th Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat, chest and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give im-mediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, this treatmentmay be followed with efficiency and safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail. All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and

This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scurvy Scroful or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the huran race is subject. They cannot be treated with a safer or more speedy remed v than Holloway Cintment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act opowerfully ou the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely oradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained Dropsical Swellings.

Dropsical Swellings.

seware of this dangereus and stealthy complain which frequently creeps upon us by slights queamishness or trifling jaundice, of which littie or no notice is taken until thelegs begin to swell. The cause of the evil must be looked tor in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and right side where those organs lie. Most dropsical cases win readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflaw action.

These complaints are most distressing to both body nd mind, laise delicacy concealing them from the know-dge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer for ears from Piles and similar complaints when they might se Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect heir own cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailment to anyone

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.

Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if this Jintment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of he back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immediately.

Both the Ointmentand Pills should be used in the fo

Burns, Bunions Sourvy, Sore Heads, Sold at the establishment of PROF

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY
444 Strand, (near Temple Bar.) Lendon; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout
the civilized world, at the following prices; 1s 1 kd,
2s 9d, 4s 6d, 1ls, 2cs, and 33s cach Pot.

*** There aconsiderables aving by taking the larger
size
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patient in every
isorder are affixed to each Box wib-lyeow



SILVER MEDAL. PARIS EXHIBITION 1867.

PEPSINE WINE-LOZENGES-GLOBULES The most agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes.

PANCREATIC EMULSION in 4 oz. 8 oz. and SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOS-PHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for invalids and children, in packets.

GELATINE AND CREOSOTE (Morson's). CHLORODYNE, in Bottles (Morson's).
PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST
PREPARATIONS.

. See Name, Address and Trade Mark. T. MORSON & SON.

[Juror International Exhibition, 1862] 31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.
Orders to be made payable through Agents or by Eng-

LANGLEY & CO.,

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

Is the greatremedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructa-tions and Billious Affections.

It is the Physician's cure for GOUT. RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL and other Complaints of the Bladder, and as a safe and gentle medicine for In-fants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAG-

An Evening with Dickens .- On Monday evening Miss Amy Stone will appear as "Dot" in the "Cricket on the Hearth," a favorite role. "Dot" is one of the finest of Francisco with the balance of her carge. Dickens' characters, and its personation by Miss Stone will prove an interesting episode THE Cariboo Excress and Mail reacher an the history of theatre-goers.

Saturday, April 25

is great and noble in man.

WEEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

color of pre-

like a pumpkin

who dresses in

the hat worn

oons of different

ps one leg of

hidden in a boot

gly exposed to

lors, and care

untied, and is ing glances of

as he moves

is H. G., the

to make himself.

with the con-

hands and rnn-

is about the

would be taken

non sense and

first man that

FORT FOR

intment.

magic in relieving

the surface it pene-the surface it pene-spassage, and exerne heinternal structurets is with which it comes

und and permanent

s or sneumatism and luable. After fomen-g action of this Oint-at once to lesson in-

lling, restore natural For the above com-ills are infallible spe-

roats, Coughs and

d by well rubbing th

the throat, chest and enetrate and give im-influenza, Colds and llowed with efficiency

s, Scrofula and

Ringworm, Scurvy ost inveterate skin subject. They can-speedy remed v than is celebrated Pills, titution and so puri-completely eradica-ure obtained

stealthy complain

slightsqueamishness or no notice is taken tuse of the evil must

ach, therefore set to y's famous Pills ac-nd rubbing the Oint-of the stomach and

ssing to both body nem from the know-Persons suffer for

when they might relief, and effect of explaining their

and Gravel.

mately cured if this y, into the small of leys to which it wil ery case give imme necessary to effec

d beusedinthefo

Sourvy,
Sore Heads,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Wounds
Yaws,

ndon; and by all re ledicines throughou

prices; 1s 1%d,

y taking the larger

ofpatient inevery wj5-lyeow

DAL.

ON 1867.

NE,

LOBULES.

edy for weak diges-

N in 4 oz. 8 oz. and

AT PHOS-

OTE (Morson's)

lorson's).
NO LATEST

Trade Mark.

SON.

tion, 1862] Russell Square, Los

h Agents or by Eng-

CAREFULLY

Magnesia

h, Headache, Sour Eructa-

other Complaints of e medicine for In-i for the sickness of is indispensable.

FORD'S MAG-

ja10 lylaw

ctions.

re for

Y & CO.,

known to fail.

terror."

DDEIN.

ercoats repre-

Friday, April 24, 1868. House met at 7 o'clock, p. m. Seventeen members present:

Hon DeCosmos moved that the following Address. address be sent to the Queen :

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. Most Gracious Sovereign :-

esty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council of British Columbia, in Session convened, would most respectfully represent :

I. That in an Act passed in the thirtieth year of Your Majesty's Reign, entitled 'The British North America Act, 1867, provision is made for the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada.

II. That the 146th Section of the said Act declares that British Columbia may be admitted into the Dominion of Capada, provided that addresses to Your Majesty, containing the terms and conditions of such admission, shall be passed by the Houses of Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of

III. That Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of British Columbia, most earnestly desire that such admission may take place without delay, on the terms and conditions hereinafter enumerated.

IV. That, being fully convinced that such admission would, in a marked degree, strengthen British power and influence, and establish more firmly British Institutions in Your Majesty's Possessions in the North Pacific, and generally throughout all British North America, and faithfully representing as we do the general and expressed wishes of the inhabitants of this Colony, we earnestly desire that such admission may take place without delay, on the terms and conditions hereinafter enumerated.

V. Therefore we, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Members of the Legis-lative Council of British Columbia, humbly pray that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to admit, without delay, the Colony of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada, in accordance with the provisions of 'The British North America Act, 1867,'

and on the terms and conditions following :-1. The limits of British Columbia, on and after admission, to be the same as at present. 2. The Dominion of Canada to become liable for the Public Debt of British Colum bia, and make the same a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the said debt not to exceed one million five hundred

thousand dollars (\$1,500,000.)

3. British Columbia to be liable for such portion of her Funded and Floating Debts as may exceed the said \$1,500,000.

4. The Dominion of Canada to pay annually out of her Consolidated Revenue Fund, in semi-annual advances, to British Columbia for the support of her local Government and Legislature, the sum of \$110,000, and also an Annual Grant in aid of the local Government of British Columbia, equal to Eighty Cents per head of the population of British Columbia, the minimum number of said population including Indians, not to be estimated at less than 40,000 at any time, and the increase of population after admission to be the increase of population other than Indians, and the said increase of population to be determined by census or otherwise, as may from time to time be expedient.

Royalties situate in British Columbia at the time of admission, and all sums of money then due or payable, or that may afterward arise from such Crown Lands, Mines, Minerals and Royalties to belong to British Columbia and be under the exclusive control of its

Government and Legislature.
6. All Stocks, Cash, Bankers' Balances, and Securities for money belonging to British Columbia, at the time of admission, to be

the property of British Columbia.

7. All Public Works and Property of British Columbie, at the time of admission, to

belong to the Colony of British Columbia. 8. The Dominion of Canada to construct, within two years after admission of British Columbia, a good Overland Wagon Road, extending from Lake Superior, Ontario, to the head of pavigation on Lower Fraser

River, British Columbia. 9. The Imperial Government to guarantee a Loan to construct the said Overland Road,

if deemed expedient. 10. British Columbia to be represented in the Senate by not less than two Members, and in the Commons by not less than three

Members, at any time.

11. At the first election of Representatives to the Commons and until otherwise provided by the Parliament of Canada, the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia to proclaim what shall be the qualifications and disqualifications of Representatives and Electors, the boundaries of Electoral Districts, and the

laws governing such Ricctions.

12. At the time of admission the Revenue Laws of the Dominion of Canada to extend and apply to British Columbia, and thereupon the Revenue Laws of British Columbia thereby affected to be null and void, and all Duties and Revenues derived in and from British Columbia under the Revenue Laws of

the Dominion of Canada to belong to Canada 13. The exclusive powers of Provincial Legislatures enumerated in the Ninety-second Section of The British North America Ast 1867,' and all other provisions of the said Act that extend and apply generally to the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada and that may be applicable to British Columbia except as otherwise in this Address provided, to extend and apply to British Columbia at and from the time of admission.

14. Except as otherwise provided, all Laws in force in British Columbia at the time of admission, and all Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and all Officers, Judicial Administrative and Ministerial, existing therein at the time of admission to continue in British Columbia as if such admission had not taken place; subject nevertheless to be repealed, abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada or by the Legislature of British Columbia, according to the authority of the said Parliament or of the said Legisla-ture, under 'The British North America Act,

15. Until the Parliament of Canada pro-Vides otherwise, all Officers of British Col-whole Colony.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

umbia, at and from the time of admission, having duties to discharge in relation to matters other than those coming within the Olasses of Subjects assigned by 'The British North America Act, 1867,' to the Provinces, to be Officers of Canada.

16. And generally all such unenumerated provisions, acts and things as may be necessary to the due and proper execution of the terms and conditions hereinbefore enumerated and to the granting of the Prayer of this

17. And as in duty bound we will ever

pray.

The hon mover then proceeded at some length to explain the various conditions, and their relative advantages upon which Confederation should be accepted.

He was followed by hon Wood, who pro-

posed the following resolution:

That this Council, while confirming their vote of last session in favor of the general principle of the necessity of the Union of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada, to accomplish the consolidation of British interests and institutions in North America, are still

without sufficient information and experience of the proper working of Confederation in the North American Provinces to admit of their defining the terms on which such a Union would be advantageous to the local interests of British Columbia. In moving the above resolution Mr Wood made a good speech. He was followed by several hon members, amongst whom hons Walkem und Robson spoke well, after which

the mover of the original address (hon De-Cosmos) followed with a long speech, in which he strongly animadverted upon the conduct of the Council for voting last year for Confederation and now turning round and advocating delay. He desired to withdraw his motion for the address, but the President ruled that the amendment should be taken first, which was accordingly done, and the amendment was carried by 12 to 4, Robson, Walkem, Stamp and PeCosmos voting in the negative.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SATURDAY, April 25th. House met at 1 p. m. Eighteen members

Hon Helmcken presented a petition from he citizens of Victoria against the Ordinance or a Patent Slip.

Hon Helmcken introduced a bill for the encouragement of the study of anatomy. Bill read a first time, second reading fixed

for Monday. Hon Pemberton, seconded by hon DeCosnos, entered a protest as follows:

mos, entered a protest as follows:

1. That for several years past the expenditure of the Colony has been continued at a rate out of all proportion with its resources and small number of fixed white population.

2. That the Secretary of State for the Colonies laid down a rule (in Dispatch No. 23, dated April 30th, 1866), that the expenditure of the year must be reduced to such an amount as may be covered by such an amount as may be covered by a revenue calculated on the actual average receipts of the past two years, the wisdom

of which rule was highly appreciated by the inbabitants of this Colony.

3. That the actual revenue of 1866 of the two past years 456,134 Notwithstanding which the

estimated revenue on which the Government now prc-576.000

contemplated in the proposed Estimates for 1868, the sum named for such purpose, being barely sufficient to keep existing works in repair.

5. Therefore that it is to amalgamation of

offices and a reduction of the Civil List that a saving must be looked for.

6. That such reductions and amalgamations must necessarily be the work of the Executive Government, and not of the Legislative Council, after its printed Estimates are submitted to the latter in detail. [The protest was signed by several popular members.]

The Council then went into Committee of Supply, when the following items were

passed: Police and Jails, New Westminster and

Hon Helmoken moved that the present pailors were insufficient at Victoria, and recommended that an addition be recommended to the Governor .- Carried.

Hon Smith moved that \$400 be added to the salary of the Magistrate for Kootenay.-Carried. Hon Wood moved an appropriation of

\$1,000 for a Law Library for the Supreme Court-Lost. Hon Robson moved that appropriation for the Hospital be increased to \$10,000-

Carried. Hon Robson moved that the sum set down for educational purposes be increased to \$10,000. Deferred till Monday, when hon Wood will move an appropriation of

Items for mails deferred. Hen Stamp moved that \$1,000 be granted for the trail from Clinton to Lytton, also \$3,000 for a trail from Douglas street road by False Creek to Burrard Inlet, both of

which were carried. Hon Walkem moved that sufficient be

granted to form a trail from William Creek to Mosquito Creek—Carried.

A long discussion followed on Assay Office, when hon Helmcken moved that the officers of the establishment be employed in some other department to fill up their time-

All the items passed but mails and education, which were deferred. Supreme Courts Bill would be resumed at 8 o clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

SATURDAY, April 25th, 1868. House met at 8 p. m. Fifteen members

The whole evening was occupied in Committee on the Supreme Courts Bill. Five clauses of the old bill were passed and a portion of the new one with amendments, the views of the popular members being mer-in every respect. The bill provides for one Chief Justice and one Puisne Judge for the

The Committee rose reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The Council adjourned till 1 p. m. on Monday.

New Westminster, April 24 - Eighteen members present.

Hon Helmeken gave notice of an ordis nance for increased duties on fruit.

On orders of the day hon DeCosmos deferred the consideration of Confederation address till this evening.

The bill respecting drainage produced long debate; second reading carried; committed for to-morrow.

The Fre Inquest Ordinance was read a econd time, committal for Monday.

Cherry Creek Silver Mining Co's petition-After several amendments, a resolution recommending it to the favorable consideration of the Governor was agreed on.

the Crown Lands was altered to an address thousand words. to the Governor.

Hon Pemberton's enquiry about Assay Office will be answered when the question comes up in the estimates.

Hudson Bay Titles Bill was read a

Hon Robson's Fence bill was read second time; committal for Monday.

Patent Slip Bill deferred till to-morrow. House adjourned till eight this evening, when the debate is likely to be both important and protracted.

Europe.

London, April 21.—The counsel for General Nagle deny that he sailed for America. He has not been released on terms granted to other prisoners.

Paris, April 21.—The Moniteur says Garibaldi is at Caprera.

Dublin, April 21.-The Prince Wales to-day unvailed Foley's Statue of Edmond Burke, with imposing cere-

monies in presence of a vast multitude. WARSAW, April 21,-Officially announced that foreign consulates for this later advices from South America, no atcity will be permanently continued by tack had been made on Ascencion, and their respective governments. It had none was likely to be made. The allies been reported they would be abandoned.

London, April 21.—The trial of the Clerkenwell prisoners ii continued. Commissioners have returned from Mullaney who turned Queen's evidence Chiriqui without effecting anything with gave important testimoney as to the the rebels. The Isthmus is declared in meetings of the conspirators; he swore a state of war. positively as to the guilt of the prisoners.

An alarming report has just been a ceived at the newspaper offices. It is were arrested at a late hour in the night. near the door of Buckingham Palace. They were carriving a hamper which was found to contain a gallon of liquid phosphorus or Greek fire. They made a des. perate resistance and were secured with difficulty. BOYAMOND MARE WARD

In the House of Commons last night the bill requiring all executions to be private was considered.

Gilpin offered an amendment abolishing capital punishment, which was lost After a lengthy debate the original bill was agreed to by the Committee of the Whole.

FLORENCE, April 22.—Prince Humbert was married to-day to Princess Marguerite of Savoy. The ceremony occurred at the Chapel Royal of Turin. Victor Emmanuel the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Napoleon, and many notables were present.

London, April 22.—Sir Morton Peto and Lawrence Oliphant, have resigned their seats in parliament.

Palace, have been arrested and held for Magdalla. examination. Johnson, the Orange Secretary, has

been released from confinement at Belfast The trial of the Fenians accused of causing the Clerkenwell explosion has been continued. Several witnesses for the prosecution have been examined. Their testimony is very strong against the pris-BERLIN, April 22.—Bismark has with

drawn from the North German Parliament the Federalist Bill introduced by the Government on account of the amendments to the bill by the opposition.

London, April 23-John Bright presided over an immense audience of anti-Toryists. He made an eloquent speech last night on the Irish Church question. Resolutions favoring the disendowment of all religious sects in Ireland were adopted,

Madrid, April 23-Navarez. Prime Minister of Spain, died this morning.

DUBLIN, April 23-The Prince and Princess of Wales attended a great ball given in their honor. The exhibition palace building was magnificently decorated. The floor and galleries were crowded with the most brilliant audience ever seen in this city.

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Municipal election to-day excited great interest and called out largest vote ever polled, except at Presidential election. Contest was for Alderman, Judge and Clerk of Recorders Court

The Democratic candidate for Judge of Recorder's Court was elected by a small majority. Common Council stands 21 Republican to 11 Democrats.

Washington, April 21.-Manager Boutewell proposes to deliver his entire speech to morrow before the Court o Hon Pemberton's enquiry concerning Impeachment. It contains thirty three

Ingersoll offered a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to require destroy our crops. Our farmers have no into expediency securing of by the general experience, they attempt too much and Government, control all telegraph lines forget that a crop of weeds is worth within the United States, adopted.

adopted franchise article which disfrance chises all those who participated in rebel- aged on the present system of a large lion except persons who voted for the

lope arrived by the Scotia.

WASHINGTON, April 24-Manager Boutwell finished his argument and President's all. counsel took the floor.

West Indies.

HAVANA, April 22 .- A Herald special says the Spanish steam frigate Francisco de Azis, with Captain General Lorsundi aboard, accompanied by telegraphic inspectors, engineers and superintendents of public works, arrived at Santiago de Cuba. Their object is to select stations here for Let our roads in future connect the valleys. the cable to the other Antilles.

South America.

Paris, April 21 .- The Moniteur has were on defensive.

NEW YORK, April 22 .- The Peace

Canada.

OTTAWA, April 23-Jean Baptiste testifies that he saw the shot fired which killed Mesaid that two men supposed to be Fenians Gee. Has seen Whelan in jail and identifies him as the man. Baptiste is an ignorant Frenchman, but he tells a straightforward story. At time of the murder he concealed might discover and shoot him.

Japan.

compelled all foreign agents except English to haul down their flags.

The Abyssinian Expedition.

Officeal despatches from General Napier, April 1st say, his advance was within thirty miles of Magdalla in the rear, and close at hand, the army would ian farm already too large. concentrate on the left bank of the river.

News had been received from British captives who are all alive. The troops were in good health and in good spirits. The Herald's Abyssinian special, dated 2nd April, says the army has made further advances and next day would move on Basheld river. The Abyseinian chief Waggerat has broken faith with the British and refused Last year a few smart men in the middle Barry and Keefe the two supposed transit through his territory. Gen Napier Fenian incendiaries of Buckingham would punish him on his return from for a chance. The danger was apparent

California.

horrible Indian massacre took place on ed in getting about half the crop, the Friday or Saturday last at Red Rock danger disappeared. Where was it? ranch above 50 miles from this city. The In the want that might have been created Indians took the part y by surprise, the red the roads and lingered with us late in whites not suspecting they were hostile the spring. The gentleman that made and killed Mr. W. H. Pierson, his wife, this effort to save his beef market, the daughter and a young lady of 18 years, miners and British Columbia is a Mr. Harper a native of the Confederated States of America. He really deserves but was hotly pursued by the red devils letters full of words and nothing more are for nine miles, salt of boldings sived and very dull. No one reads them, at Ifidyou

April 22nd—Bark Jenny Pitts, from worth notice, you will place it before Seabeck; bark Gold Hunter, from Port other facts clearly to the point. We aim Madison.

Cleared April 22nd—Bark Emma Augusta, Port Townsend.

Salled, steamer Montana, Panama. SAN FRANCISCO, April 23-Arrived, brig Crimes, Port Ludlow.

Cleared, bark Oak Hill, Port Townsend; Coquimbo, Port Madison; Archie tect, Port Discovery; bark Emma Augusta, Port Madison.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24-Cleared, bark Rival, Victoria. Sailed, 24th, bark W A. Banks, Utsalady; steamship John L Stephens will sail for Portland to-morrow. Cleared, 25th, British ship Moneta, Burrard Inlet: bark Constitution, Nanaimo; bark Rival, Victoria.

Arrived, 24th, steamship Colorado.

onstroumi la Oregon, acque eguine of

PORTLAND, April 27 .- The steamship Ace tive, from Victoria, arrived here on Satura day. silder die exile consoneb.

Facts to be Remembered by every British Columbian.

EDITOR COLONIST: - We have no surplus produce except wood and weeds: for the one ther is very little demand, the other nothing. Ten acres well manured irri-JACKSON, Miss, April 21.—Convention gated and wed, will produce more wheat or barley in five years than fifty acres manquantity and "let it rip." Once for all, I say to our farmers make haste slowly. NEW YORK, April 22-Anthony Trol- and you will save 40 per cent of the labour you expend. Do as much as you can well; what is ill done is not done at

> Road making is very expensive. A road through the wilderness, not the way to any garden, like the road from Yale to Clinton, may be "a triumph of art? utterly useless. In this particular instance it is worse; the new road removed the traffic from the old route by Lillooes, and the consequence is "the garden of British Columbia' is a desert. and keep as far as possible from the sides of the mountains.

One half the flour, bacon and beans consumed in this country are imported from San Francisco. Is not that a shame? And we have fields fit to produce these articles for a population fifty times as large ! These facts cannot becontradicted; they deserve to be circulated to induce men of capital, skill and produce to come here and do what our farmers have left undone. To supply the home market with home produce is our first duty. I dod w glood

One would suppose we have a surplus of some sort desirable. The Canadian Government are ready to manage our affairs, and we are so sick of things as they are that we long for a change of any kind. Again I say "make haste slowly." himself in a doorway, fearing that Whelan It would be an advantage to England to get rid of us, it would be no advantage to get rid of England. In truth, we want a Late despatches from Japan represent that cheap and wise local Government, and country as in a state of anarchy. A boat's we want a land tax that would confine crew of a French corvette had been cruelly our ideas of farming to moderate limitsbutchered by the natives. They had also At present there is not in the world a country where a good farmer could make more profit than in this. It will be time enough to tell us of the advantages of rail roads and outlets for our commerce. when we shall have a surplus produce of any kind fit for exportation. If we lose our local Government this country will become the insignificant end of a Canad-

There is another fact to which I would direct particular attention. The mines of Cariboo are at present the life and soul of the country, the miners make the only home market we have; they are not provident, the miner as a general rule is generous and careless; these men have not yet learned the art of union for selfdefence against the designing trader. country conceived the idea of buying up to one man; self-interest opened his eyes, he is an importer of cattle, and in Cariboo he finds his best market for beef; he VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, April 21.-A went into the wheat market, and succeed-SAN FRANCISCO. April 22. Arrived consider, this contains an idea or two your readers and I shall supply a few

at the public good. The Valley by Pavillion Mountain April 13th, 1868.

The Weekly British Galanist. AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 2, 1868

The appointment of a select committee by the Legislative Council to or hesitation when disease demands it. We euquire into and arrange our postal do not believe in reprisals on general prinmatters so that they may fully meet ciples; but when the life of man becomes the public necessities, gives us just valueless in the estimation of these fiends, ground to hope that the injurious interruption to which our mails have so long been subjected will now be stopped. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the vital importance of regularity in the transmission of mails, for it affects the whole of society knew. The sconer, therefore, it is blotted -domestic alike with public in from existence the greater number of value terests. Few countries have been so shamefully abused in this particular as British Columbia; and while she remains under the control of existing outside influences, we can see little yesterday the propriety of subsidising the G. S. Wright to run to San Francisco-a vessel which, if not in every respect up to the necessities of our FROM THE NORTH-WEST COAST. trade, could nevertheless be made to work a complete revolution. In the first place, the company which now boasts the possession of the "entire steam traffic of the coast and that they intend to retain it at all costs," can never be brought to treat us with justice except through pecuniary arguments. So true is this that our sister city Portland, (although American) after allowing their opposition boats to be sold to the same company, have found they made a great mistake, and are now exerting themselves to redeem their error. If Portland receives unjust treatment, what else can Victoria expect? It would well pay this colony to subsidise the G. S. Wright even at \$2000 a month, if she guarranteed two trips in that period. Such subsidy would work well in three ways-it would insure our merchants a constant receipt of their goods, and the public a constant receipt of their mails; it would afford those who wished to come to the country, and those who wished to leave it on business or otherwise the means of doing so London, maker,) for sale, and a gold breastquickly, and it would enable the pin, the latter of which is in the possession of Wright to battle out any opposition Capt Lewis, and was identified by friends of that might be brought against her to Capt Coffin as having belonged to that genkeep the monopoly where it is at pretleman: The Indians also say the schooner
had three boats. One toat the Kaiganies sent. We are convinced strong efforts have possession of and the other two were steam trade of the whole coasi, the original object, by the way, of the Bella Bella, Bella Coola, Fort Rupert, Desomonopoly which has ever sacrificed lation Sound, Comex and Nanaimo. our interests to its convenience; but, 19th of March last with a cargo of general if we properly sustain the Wright, we merchandise for Sitka, valued at \$35,000, can laugh at all such opposition, for the stronger it is the more good it board of her when she left this port: Horace will do us. One thing is certain, the Coffin, Captain; George H Sprague, George Halladay line will not be withdrawn Stewart, C A Timpson, John Shepherd, Samuel Thompson, Harris McAlmond, a half-breed woman, known as Estelle, and a young connects with Sitka, if we put on the Wright; and it is equally certain stood to be connected with a mercantile house that we are intended to pay for such there. The Growler was the property of the addition to its gain. It a pretty little game but a common one. If they did then, N. M. not think proper to call here with such freight and passengers as they got at each end, they would be compelled to come for coal; and at times it is by no means a bad idea to let such people feel we are independent of them. It cuts down the stilt-walking principle immensely. As the Home Government has promised to pay half our ris' field walking at the same pace; had a postal expenses, we can really see no green veil drawn over her face. great obstacle to some such plan as we Martha Ann Booth sworn-Was the mo immediately. We have only to add that the Wright might be permitted to call at Portland, either going down or coming up, which would accomplish another good. It appears to us the opportunity has at last offered by which we can free ourselves of one of our greatest evils; and we most earnestly but respectfully submit it to the consideration of the Executive and Select Committee, trusting it may re-

It would have given us pleasure to continue such congratulations, but the wires from another of our distant possessions bring His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, while in Sydney, was shot in the back by a Fenian named Farrell, in an attempt at assassination more cold-blooded and hellish than any that has yet disgraced the crimestained career of this infernal order. Although the ball was not extracted until two amined the stomach, found no water; the days after the occurrence, and the wound deceased's character was left above suspithereby was naturally irritated, and painful, cion.

ance.

the life of the Prince we rejoice to say is so far considered safe. The question becomes every day stronger, what is to be done with recollected her coming a few days before this cancerous excrescence which has grown her death and asking for prussic acid; said upon our body politic? In order to make a she wanted it to make colors; refused to tree grow properly and its fruit fully flavor- give it; in a short time she came back and ed, the pruning knife is used without remorse and intellect, virtue, youth and innocence, are but additional reasons for assassination, every true man lies under the deepest obligation to avenge society. The history of Fenianism is the blackest history of murder, assassination, rebellion, incendiarism, and crime in every shape the world ever able lives will be spared hereafter. What wrong had the Prince ever done the Fenians? What good would his death do their cause? These questions answered honestly show the relationship of Fenianism with the world. It must be put down by the hope for improvement. We suggested strong arm of the law, or life ceases to be secure in any part of the British dominions.

> Wednesday, April 29. Loss of the Schooner "Growler" with Twelve Lives.

Capt Forsaith, U S revenue officer, formerly stationed at Stekin, arrived on the steamer Fly yesterday morning via Nanaimo, to which place he came in the H B Co's steamer Otter. Capt Forsaith reports that while at Massett Harbor the natives reported the loss of a schooner (supposed to be the Growler from Victoria) with all on board, off Cape Murray about five weeks ago.

The Otter reached here last evening and brought confirmatory intelligence of the loss of the Growler. The Otter left Sitks on the 4th April. She arrived at Stekin on the 5th and landed Mr C Walden (who has been appointed Inspector of Customs there in the place of Capt Forsaith) and seven men. who will proceed up the river to mine as soon as the ice breaks up. The Otter left Stekin on the 9th and arrived at Masset Harbor, Queen Charlotte Island, on the 11th. The Indians reported a schooner wrecked off Cape Murray. The bodies of three men and one woman were seen in the water. They were much lacerated by the action of the waves. One of the men, they say, was very tall. The Indians got two small kegs of liquor from the wreck and obtained some money by diving. They brought over the quadrant (Norie, of morning. would be made to retain the unbroken lost. The schooner is supposed to be the Growler. On her way down the Otter called at North Island, Fort Simpson, Metlakahtla,

The Growler sailed from Victoria on the owned mostly at Port Townsend. The fol-Nicholis, Abram Jackson, Thos Riley, A man (passenger) from San Francisco, undernew American Fur Company and was insured

Resumed Inquest on Martha Booth.

Edgar Fawcett sworn-Was slightly acquainted with deceased. Saw her on the supposed day of death walking very rapidly up Fort stacet, between ten and eleven in the morning ; stopped a few minutes at a house, and saw her last a little beyond Har-

suggest being successfully carried out ther of the deceased. Had no words with her before leaving home; her mind seemed as usual, but might be a little strange; saw her from the yard as she walked down the road; wore a black silk-velvet turban hat declined and he thought any system good with a green veil; could not swear to the hoops produced as belonging to her daughter, though she wore hoops like them. Mrs. Booth appeared in great distress.

Robert McMillan, constable, sworn-Went out to Cadboro Bay after the adjournment ceive the attention due to its imports of the inquest with Mr. Ladner : found a great number of small pieces of paper scat-tered about for the space of a mile backs small beginnings we should progress to great tered about for the space of a mile backwards and forwards, but too small to be read : deceased must have walked about a great deal; should say her mind was greatly small amounts, as suggested by the hon troubled; found the hoops 200 yards from member for New Westminster, the system news as distressing as the other is glorious. troubled ; found the hoops 200 yards from where the body was recovered.

> Dr. Davie testified to the result of a postmortem examination. Found a bruise on the forehead and diagonally across the nose and mouth, which he thought was received before reaching the water, and that the drowning occurred during insensibility; ex-Abgusta, Port Townsend.

R. B. Powell sworn-Was in Moore & to pinch Victorians and such bills were the Co.'s drug store; knew the deceased by name, asked for arsenic : asked her if she meant to poison herself; deceased replied, "no fear of that;" refused the arsenic; she looked white and agitated, but in sound mind; answered all my questions clearly.

After a short deliberation, the jury returned the verdict of Found Drowned. The following scrap was found on the ground near the spot where the body was

picked up : Farewell, farewell, it is a solemn sound,

And often brings a sigh : But give to me that good old word That comes from the heart-"good bye. Farewell, farewell, may do for the gay,

When pleasure's throng is nigh; But give to me the (too blurred to be de-

THEATRE ROYAL-This evening the beautiful sensation play of " Fanchon, the Cricket," will be repeated, by particular request, with the cast the same as before. Many of our readers who have already witnessed the splendid impersonation of Fanchon by Amy Stone will, no doubt, seize on the opportunity afforded of seeing it again; while to those who were not so fortunate as to be present on the previous occasion, we would say, go and be delighted. The play is one of the finest of its character ever written, and Mrs Stone's conception of the heroine is chaste. beautiful and charming.

THE UP-COUNTRY-A private letter from Clinton, dated April 21st, says : The weather is delightful and the road in fine condition. Barnard puts his passengers through in fine style. The country is looking well; the crops of wheat and barley are nearly all in and some are up and looking finely. Almost every one feels hopeful of the future and is looking for good returns from the mines. The sow of wheat is exceedingly large this

THE adjourned examination into the cause of the death of James Smith, will be held to day at 2 p. m., at Maidment's Half-way House, Esquimalt Road.

THE Eliza Anderson, with passengers and Sound produce, arrived yesterday evening: We are under obligations to Mr F Finch for

REGATTA .- A preliminary notice of the Queen's Birthday Regatta appears this

MR R R BROWN will please accept our thanks for a file of Honolulu papers.

Legislative Council.

Friday, April 24th, 1868. Council met at 1 p m. Present, Hons Hamley, Stamp, Pemberton, DeCosmos, Cox, Vanne (article) Pemberton, DeCosmos, Cox, Of April 2nd, 1867. Young, (presiding.) Crease, Spalding, Smith, Ball, Ker, Helmcken, Wood, Trutch, Walkem, O'Reilly, Robson and Elwyn.
Hou Helmoken gave notice that he would

bring in an Ordinance to increase the duties

on Foreign Fruit. Hon DeCosmos said that as the question of Confederation was one of such great importance to this Colony the discussion might be be deferred till evening. Deferred till evening accordingly. DRAWBACK ORDINANCE. Hon De Cosmos explained the nature

the Bill. Hon Hamley opposed the bill. The stock of spirits still on hand would not be consumed during the next two years. The difficulty of tracing original packages was the great ob. stacle to a system of drawbacks such as the bill proposed. The subject had been fully considered by the Executive Government and had been given up as impracticable.

Hon Helmcken thought the hon Collector of Customs was straining at a gnat. The difficulties in the way of such a system were

not so great as represented. Hon Robson opposed the bill. He never heard of such a system of drawbacks being applied to retail trade. He had had fifteen years' experience behind a counter and knew how impracticable it would be. Such a system might be very well in regard to the wholesale trade, as it alone had been applied in other countries. It would open the door to fraud and would prove more expensive to

the Colony than advantageous. Hon Ball thought the objections of the last speaker extremely fanciful. In consequence of our Tariff foreign trade had considerably that would help us to regain it. It was true some modification was necessary in the Bill,

but that could be done in committee; Hon Walkem was glad to hear the hon member, while holding his present position, speak on the subject as he did and enunciate such liberal views. If there was any modification necessary that could be arranged in committee. The amount proposed as the results. Everything must have a commence-ment. We should foster trade, which was the main thing. Instead of ladies buying would induce merchants to come from the other side of the Sound and buy wholesale, by which means they could supply such small parcels of goods to the ladies at home as

could be supplied here. Hon Crease said that by a clause in the bill the Executive was supposed to do the work which ought to be done in that Council. He was not surprised to see such measures

sects in Ireland were adopted.

Hon Trutch was sorry he was obliged to oppose the bill, as he did not see any practi-cal mode of getting over the difficulties attending such a system. He hoped ere long to ee Victoria once more a free port.

Hon DeCosmos said such frivolous objec-

tions as those of the hon Attorney General were very likely to raise a storm against the Government. The system was nothing new ; it had long been in use in Nova Scotia. He thught it would be a long time before a free port was re-established at Victoria. On division the second reading was carried.

To be committed to-morrow. Fire Inquest Ordinance was read a second

time. Committed for Monday.

Cherry Creek Silver Mining Company The House went into Committee of the Whole on this petition, hon Cox in the chair.

Hon Walkem moved that the Council send

an humble address to His Excellency the Governor, praying that the conditions asked by petitioners should be granted. All mining leases emanating from the hon Attorney General were marked by the same defect the Royalties. The reason why similar conditions were not inserted in Cariboo leases was because they knew better up there than to accept such terms. We were just follow-ing in the footsteps of the Canadians, who having the richest side of Lake Superior, ed it unworked, while on the American side there were forty millions of dollars in-

Hon Trutch was prepared to go as far any one in a course of judicious liberality, but the terms demanded by that petition were contrafy to the laws of the Colony, the laws it was his duty to support; hence the terms suggested by the Howe Sound Co. were impossible. It such changes in leases were permitted all leases under Government would apply for similar privileges. The company, their agent, had prescribed their own conditions. The two per cent. Royalty could be no obstacle to the prosecution of the work, the amount would be so small to the company, but it might be a valuable source of revenue to the Colony, He objected to

special legislation. Hon Crease thought the hon mover of the netition had endeavored to lead the House to believe that it was owing to conditions of lease that the requisite capital could not be obtained in California. But the hen gentleman should have told the House money was hard to be got, and that the English gentleman who had examined the mine had come to the conclusion that the company had not yet discovered a perfect lode. nevertheless believed that the mine was valuable. And he thought the result of granting the prayer of the company would be to lock up the mine. The company had never properly prospected their ground, such money as they had invested was merely wasted. It would be better for the country if the mine had been thrown open

altogether. Hon Trutch said if they had ever complained of the lease or asked indulgence it

would have been granted. Hon Ball thought the Attorney General in his opposition had attempted to depreciate the mine, which was improper. If they had no scientific men amongst them they had spent their money in doing the best they

The resolution with amendments was then

Committee rose and report received. Hon Pemberton enquired as to disposition of the Crown Lands and the free grant sys

of address to the Governor. Resolution Legislature of the Dominion. He tells us Hon Pemberton asked for returns of in-

come and expenditure of the Assay Office since last returns made to the Council. Deferred till item of Assay Office was reached in Estimates.

Hudson Bay Titles Bill read a second

THE FENCE BILL. Hon Robson moved second reading. thought the English Law was not adapted to this Colony.
Hon DeCosmos did not think the bill

could be carried, as there was no provision for defining a legal fence.

Hon , Wood opposed the bill. Second reading carried. Committal for Monday.

Palent Slip Bill deferred till to-morrow.

BARRISTER'S BILL. In Committee this bill was amended and ultimately passed. The third reading fixed for to-morrow.

On Orders of the Day stood the recommittal of Supreme Court Bill. Hon Young came frankly forward to say that Government had no intention of forcing the bill on the House or of opposing any

amendments that might be offered so long as they were not sufficient to destroy the bill. For his part he intended to vote for the bill with amendments.

Hon Helmcken would conclude from what the hon gentleman stated that it was not anything which had falling from himself or any other member of the House that such dis-

position of the Government had arisen, but merely from a desire not to run counter to the wishes of the people.

The Council then adjourned till 8 p. m this evening.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 24th.

The Council met at 8 p.m. Present-Hons. Wood, Stamp, Pemberton, DeCosmos, Crease, Walkem, Helmcken, Spalding, O'Reilly, Ker, Robson, Smith, Ball, Trutch, Eiwyn, Cox, Young (presiding). THE CONFEDERATION ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY

Hon DeCosmos-Although the present was one of the most important questions ever brought before this Legislature, it would be unnecessary for him to dwell upon the subject at that moment, as it must be fresh in the recollection of hon members, but when the question was brought before the Council last year, the question had been decided in the affirmative by an almost unanimous The difference between the two periods was only verbal, the Dominion being now in existence, which had not then been created. This however, would now enable measures, which them to take final brought forward. The Tariff was beginning at that time were not possible. The people of Canada desired Union with this country,

and the Imperial Government was undoubt-Governor had come to see its advanatges and the people of this Colony looked spriously forward to Confederation. The hon gentleman then proceeded to explain the advantages of the conditions, as set forth in he address, that would accrue to this Colony on Confederation. He said England had belted kerself around with Colonies, but Canada was the only instance of a colony colonizing. She would therefore be as a mother to us, assisting and protecting us. Her annual contribution of \$230,000 could not be balanced unless we had a population of at least 20 or 30 thousand, her fostering care would then be repaid her a hundred fold. The Government of Canada had no wish to remove the officers who held positions in this colony, under the present Government; on the contrary, the desire on the part of Canada would be to retain all in the country. The great object of Confederation was to consolidate all British America, and this was the most favorable moment for that consummation. If we allowed the present favorable moment to pass, the feeling of the Canadian people would be occupied with new issues; and when at some future time we desired to cast in our lot with them, we might not be able to obtain such favorable terms. All that the Canadian Government required us to do, was to make known our desires to Her Majesty's Government, in the manner proposed is this address, and backed up by the Canadian Government, we should

e certain of success. Hon Wood said he would propose an amendment to the resolution of the hon member for Victoria as follows: "That this Council, while confirming their vote of last session, in favor of the general principle of the desirability of the Union of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada, to accompile the consolidation of British interests and institutions in North America, are still without sufficient information and experience of the probable working of Confederation in the North American Provinces, to admit of their defining the terms on which such a Union would be advantageous to the local interests of British Columbia. In proposing this amendment; it would be necessary for him to advert to several topics, The desire for Confederation was not so universal as had been stated, and although superficially it appears to be received with favor, yet this was not the fact, to the extent supposed. A number of persons at Victoria had chosen to meet, and had assumed to represent the feelings of this colony, on the subject of Cons federation. They had entered into communication with the Canadian Government, a most reprehensible proceeding in which they were wholly unauthorized. Their taking on themselves to pledge the colony to certain course was affronting to this Council, and an insult to the intelligence of the people of this Colony. This Council was the proper body to communicate with the Government of the Dominion. They had paraded the resolutions drawn up and voted by themselves, as representing the voice of the whole colony. He had no desire to depart from his vote of 1867, in this Council, because Union was doubtless advisable, that is, Union on fair and equal terms. They would have been foolish not to vote for such a Union on terms such as hon members had some sort of misty ides, a sort of Confedera-tion of which they should be proud to form a part. But it must be remembered that the vote was taken on 29th of March, two days before the termination of the session, and they then had not the slightest means of knowing upon what terms they were to The hon member put his enquiry in favor member had alluded to the nature of the that we should be entitled to three members in the House of Commons, and two in the Senate. That is, we should have 181 in the Commons against 3, and 82 in the Senate against 2. With such overwhelming numbers against us. what chance had making our voices heard? Why, we should be entirely drowned, absolutely engulphed. When we look at the terms on which we have to ask in our poverty stricken way to be transferred to Canada, he was at a loss to discover how it would benefit us, as we should be looked at as only forming a paltry fringe for the Dominion, and should be completely overborne. It would be most impolitic of us to transfer our allegiance to a Government of which we know so little, and from which we are not likely to receive the consideration that we do from that under which we live. When he voted for Confederation last year, he looked upon the subject as merely suggestive. There was nothing tangible at that time, and with other hon members, he did not conceive he was committing himself to any defined course. He had not the remotest idea of the paltry figure we were likely to cut as part of the Confederation or he would never have voted as he did. He could not see how we could be governed from Ottawa, from which we were separated by so great an extent of country. We should be entirely isolated. How could we communicate with our repress entatieve? how convey our desires? He would much rather remain governed as we are. How could we confide in representation, who were paid by the Government to which they were delegated? He had no confidence in professional politicians, who usually occupied themselves more with their own private interests than with the interests of their constituents, and every professional politician has private interests. He was decidedly opposed to pay deputies, men who made politics a business or profession. Confederation at present would be a leap in the dark. It was a very good thing, perhaps, but it was at present on trial; and did not seem to be coming up to the perfection that its advocates would claim for it, as Nova Scotia experience had not convinced that people of its advantages. It was a mere experiment, and it would be better for us to wait till time demonstrated the benefits we should derive from it, than to rush in to a position of which we knew nothing, and whence there was no retreat. Hon Robson had listened with some sur-

prise to the last speaker in his description of the unauthorized proceedings of the selfconstituted Committee at Victoria, arrogating to itself the right of acting in the name of whole of British Columbia. That action of the Committee was certainly open to objecthe cause by which to do it at the same time he did not say constituted committee, speaking sentiments of the people. admits that . Confederation is yet is endeavoring to destroy of the hon member from Vic not see how the hon member his present action with his grea session. His rapid transformat shear on the back track, was proof of the hon gentleman' n relation to the danger aris inability to communicate with atives at Ottawa, the hon evidently speaking from his There could be no confidence sentatives as he would be, as t his sudden transitions of mind would require to be always at order to pull his coat tails. in no danger of being led awa prehension of the fair and equ which we might enter the Cor they were clearly set forth in t of the hon member for Victo had stated were hard matters are not further from Ottawa th ing Street. Admitted to the we will be, and we may be aga Our destiny has been fixed by Government, which desires the British America shall be unde ment. Confederation was as of at home as by the Canadian a strange and noaccountable pr colonial men. Was the man in a colony 20 or 30 years any man who had lived only 5 or all colonial men, and the soon of such prejudices the better. to be some feeling that in Con Canada we were separating fro ain and transferring our allegia There was no idea of separation ance to Great Britain would and no weaker. Confederatio tend to strengthen our relati us proud of the name of Brito like to know if the hon sized to wait till we had a pre Canada; as, if such was his in ation would not take place in He would like to hear how ma learned gentleman would like intended to wait till we had what a fair proportion he would he some time. We shall not hav to our population till some chai

in the Government of the Co proposed any practical solution culties, other than by Confed might have been some reason tion. As it was the position I inconsistent with his vote of la (hon Robson) would support t the hon member for Victoria. Hon Helmcken conceived : to say a few words on the si must say, had he known the c the advocates of Confederat never have voted last session would say distinctly that he much having done so, and the pull and void. We could not the Confederation until the int tory was taken into the Domi member for New Westminste would be taken in whether we Our destinies are in our ov Majesty's Government would us to confederate onrselves ag (DeCosmos—Nor Canada eith a large number of people in the good or bad, but he wanted work; whether it would wo There might be some hitch i and what that might be no It was useless talking about sion until the intervening terr over by the Canadians. Whi of talking about overland road to wait a little longer to see tion is. He was perfectly ce few of the people of this colon the Confederation Act, as two copies in the colony. the present time, There wer questions to be settled, which considerable anxiety to the L ernment itself. There was difficulty and the acquisition States of the Russian Territo ticularly the San Juan difficu could tell how it might affect Government, which was nev the present moment to undert ment. If it could be shown would be so much benfitted haps, be well to accept Confe cause we are poor is no re sort sell our birthright, and with terests. We don't know the Canada. We don't know would be. He was compelle these things, to show that i utmost impolicy for this co itself to a position of which no The Canadians might have which would be most misch colony. He thought it advi Government had recommende the question about the interv was settled It depended w adian Government was inclin in which case it would be lo acquired that territory, and would be imprudent to chang In case of any grievance would have to be lodged at Downing Street. As a port minion we should have no r Imperial Government. He tain that the Canadian Gove so that she could waste a lit Canadian Government had que with the little ones she had, likely she would bestow the this Colony, so that the inte-would only get the skim. those proposed were only a

it was expected we should

showed ourselves excessive

chances were that all these i

dwindle down until they be small. He said this although

teed by an Imperial Act. I Confederate Act might be altered conditions. He did

its advanatges. Colony looked eded to explain the ns, as set forth in grue to this Colony said England had ith Colonies, but ance of a colony erefore be as a nd protecting us.
of \$230,000 could e had a population and, her fostering f Canada had no rs who held posithe present Govto retain all in the ct of Confederation itish America, and the feeling of the occupied with new ain such favorable nadian Government make known ou

Government, in the address, and backed ernment, we should lution of the hon ollows : "That this g their vote of last general principle of nion of this Colony nada, to accomplish erica, are still withn and experience of Confederation in ovinces, to admit of s on which such a geous to the local mbia. In proposing topics, The desire not so universal as though superficially with favor, yet this extent supposed. A to represent the feelhe subject of Condian Government, a ceeding in which they ed. Their taking on the colony to a nting to this Council, intelligence of the n. They had paradup and voted by ing the voice of the no desire to depart n this Council, bes advisable, that is, terms. They would to vote for such a as hon members had sort of Confederad be proud to form a membered that the of March, two days of the session, and slightest means of terms they were to to the nature of the minion. He tells us led to three members one, and two in the d 82 in the Senate overwhelming num-

chance had we of d? Why, we should be bolutely engulphed. ms on which we have v stricken way to be he was at a loss to d benefit us, as we only forming a paltry and should be comwould be most imour allegiance to a e know so little, and likely to receive the do from that under he voted for Confedked upon the subject There was nothing and with other hon nceive he was comany defined course. motest idea of the ikely to out as part of would never have Ottawa, from which so great an extent of entirely isolated. icate with our repress y our desires? in governed as we onfide in representathe Government to gated? He had no onal politicians, who selves more with their han with the interests ad every professional attrests. He was dey deputies, men who asiness or profession.

knew nothing, and etreat. tened with some sur-ter in his description oceedings of the self-at Victoria, arrogating ing in the name of the mbia. That action of rtainly open to object

wides offerwise, a

nt would be a leap in

y good thing, perhaps,

trial; and did not

to the perfection that laim for it, as Nova

not convinced that

id be better for us to

ated the benefits we

than to rush in to a

It was a mere

the cause by which to do it an injury. At the same time he did not say it was a self-constituted committee, speaking as it did the sentiments of the people. The hone grathenan admits that Confederation is desirable, and yet is endeavoring to destroy the resolutibin of the hon member from Victoria. He did not see how the hon member could reconcile his present action with his great speech of lathespears and the newspapers, and the newspapers of this cooling and the season. His rapid transformation, his sudden to be law, but sees how the hon member could reconcile his present action with his great speech of lathespears of the back track, was anything but a proof of the hon gentleman's consistency, in relation to the danger arising from our inability to communicate with our representatives at Olawa, to then gentleman was evidently speaking from his own feelingt. There could be no confidence in such representatives as he would be, as to guard against his sudden transitions of mind his constituents between the summary of the summar we will be, and we may be against our wills. Our destiny has been fixed by Her Majesty's Government, which desires that the whole of British America shall be under one government. Confederation was as much approved of at home as by the Canadians. There was a strange and unaccountable prejudice against colonial men. Was the man who had lived the desire to join us. If she had such an interned desire to gother the show some of at home as by the Canadians. There was a trange and anaccountable prejudices against the claim of the control of the contro

work; whether it would work harm or not. Pacific; a position of the most vital impor- have been attempt There might be some hitch in the machine, and what that might be no one could tell. It was useless talking about terms of admismed to the machine and what the might be no one could tell. It was useless talking about terms of admismembers in the Canadian Legislature was a wall, and there could no longer be any and what that might be no one could tell. It was useless talking about terms of admission until the intervening territory was taken over by the Canadians. What was the use of talking about overland roads? They ought to wait a little longer to see what Confederation is. He was perfectly certain that very few of the people of this colony had ever read the Confederation Act, as there were not two copies in the colony. Delay might be beneficial to the Canadian Government at the present time. There were several vexed questions to be settled, which might cause considerable anxiety to the Dominional Government itself. There was the San Juan difficulty and the acquisition by the United States of the Russian Territory—more particularly the San Juan difficulty, as no one could tell how it might affect the Canadian Government, which was never so unfit as at Government and the fit of deating number of representatives in the Canadian Legislature was a wall, and there could not longer be any doubt of the destiny of British Columbia. We had found friends among ment whose in the Canadian He would so pertiament. He would so president the would son extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific We about of the destiny of British Colum Government, which was never so unfit as at communication from the Canadian Governthe present moment to undertake the settlement. If it could be shown that the Colony would be so much benfitted it would, perhaps, be well to accept Confederation. Because we are poor is no reason why we should sell our birthright, and with it our best interests. We don't know the intentions of Canada. We don't know what her tariff would be. He was compelled to bring up it his duty to wore for the amendment.

terests. We don't know the intentions of Canada. We don't know what her tariff would be. He was compelled to bring up these things, to show that it would be the amendment. He was compelled to bring up these things, to show that it would be the amendment. He was things is know. The Canadians might have codes of law which would be most mischlevous for this colony. He thought it advisable that we should wait a little longer. Her Majstry's earned the question about the intervening territory was settled it depended whether the Canadian Government was inclined for litigation, in which case it would be imprudent to change our allegiance. In case of any grievance our complaints would have no right to go to that she could waste a little on us. The Canadian Government had so much milk as would suffice for a large circle, so that she could waste a little on us. The Canadian Government had use not right to go to that the could waste a little on us. The Canadian Government had use more find that the Canadian Government had so much milk as would suffice for a large circle, so that she could waste a little on us. The Canadian Government had use more find that the Canadian Government had use the long of the could be conting the mere disrance was weak in itself. At Ottawa and institutions it itself to his mind, was that of finding in a young colony like this statement of proposed were only a sort of bait that it was expected we should jump at. If we showed ourselves excessively anxious the changes were that all these fine things would and institutions. In this respect they bore and they have been called by the home of straw, that they need the the amond of the long and the strain of the same of the same of the strain was not size of any grievance our complaints when the could be supported to the contract of the same of the same family of Britons, and we were proud of the name. Britain was not affected, and the proposed were only a sort of bait that it was expected we should jump at. If we showed ourselves excessively anxious th showed ourselves excessively anxious the chances were that all these fine things would dwindle down until they became excessively as strong resemblance to our American small. He said this although it was guaranteed with their political history act. The people of this country will be surprised when they bear of the opposition to Confederation in this Council. The British Government had no desire to force this showed ourselves excessively anxious the chances were that all these fine things would dwindle down until they became excessively small. He said this although it was guaranteed by an Imperial Act. Even the present Confederate Act might be altered to suit altered conditions. He did not say they one, and the active interest taken and act. The people of this country will be surprised when they bear of the opposition to Confederation in this Council. The British Government had no desire to force this creditable knowledge of their country preconnection, but if the people want it, it will come. His hon friend should hereafter be the historian of his prediction.

ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Fancy prised when they bear of the opposition to Confederation in this Council. The British Government had no desire to force this country is retained at this establishment, and the people of this country in the people of the opposition to Confederation in this Council. The British Government had no desire to force this country into Confederation, but if the people want it, it will come. His hon friend should hereafter be the historian of his prediction.

People of the opposition to Confederation in this Council. The British Government had no desire to force this country is retained at this establishment, and the people want it, it will come. His hon friend should hereafter be the historian of his prediction.

arguments against the proposed address.
Unfortunately the debate on so vital a question had assumed narrowest and most cir-cumscribed limits. Not a single proposition of the address had been dealt with in a states manike manner; each line of it re-mained intact and uncontroverted; and barren generalities were adapted and used

if they waited for such as he. His hon colleague from the city of Victoria had changed his mind since last year, and says he would not have voted for Confederation if he had known what he knows now. Every one knew his political history, and he had

more than once regretted that he did not take the proper measure in the proper time, to serve his country. He had set up men

spite of the determination of this Government to keep up officials and reduce the sums hitherto appropriated for education and charity, calling it retrenchment. How could it be selling our birthright when we should be their equals? Was it selling our birthright when Vancouver Island was joined to British Columbia? So with respect to Confederation. Did Scotland sell her birth-right when she joined England when she joined England.

To be Concluded next week.

GRELLEY & FITERRE.

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FINE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

Liquors, Champagnes,

CALIFORNIA WINES,

CLARETS & BRANDIES. Wharf Street.

A Large Stock of Bonded Wines and Brandies always on hand. To Dealers purchasing in large quantities a Liberal Discount will be made for Cash. All Orders will receive prompt attention.

Brandies.

IN BULK AND CASE:

HENNESSY, MARTELL, SAZERAC, J. ROBIN, ARZAC-SEIGNETTE, OTARD DUPUY, RENAULT.

Whiskies,

SCOTCH, IRISH, BOURBON, MO OF OWN STOWN

Claret Wines.

G. PRELLER & CO., St. JULIEN, CHATEAU PERGANSON. CHATEAUX MARGAUX, St. EMILION, CHATEAU De Portets Lognoc, St. LAUBES, LAROSE,

Champagne Wines,

NAPOLEON'S CABINET, BOUCHE, E. CLICQUOT, GRAPE LEAF, JULES MUMM, MOSELLE, MUSCATEL MOSELLE, JACKETAS, Etc., Etc.,

White Wines.

HAUT SAUTERNES, RUDESHEIME SCHARLAGBERGER, C ER.

Ciders,

OREGON and BANCROFT

Porter,

BLOOD, WOLFE & CO. BYASS.

Liqueurs,

CURACOA,

MARASCHINO, CASSIS. ANNISETTE, CHERRY CORDIAL,

ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Fancy

Rums.

JAMAICA. DEMARARA. NEW ENGLAND,

APPILE JACK.

Gins,

S. B. & Co.: OLD TOM, in Bulk PURE SCHIEDAM HOLLAND GIN, J K Z, in Bulk and Case.

Sherry & Port Wines IN BULK AND CASE.

Bitters.

BOKER'S. HOSTETTER. OBANGE,

Absinthe, PERNOD, SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS.

AGENCY OF

Sainsevain's Wine and Wine Bitters, Hostetter's Bitters, Boker's Bitters, Bancroft's Cider. SOLE AGENTS FOR

NAPOLEON'S CABINET CHAMPAGNE. M Las BOUCHE Do.

PRELLER CLARET. AGENTS OF BOUCHE, FILS & CO OF MARENI L-SUR AY

CHAMPAGNE, FRANCE. ap2 2m D & W

BRISTOL'S

(Vegetable) SUGAR--COATED PILLS!

THE GREAT CURE

For all the diseases of the

LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS. Put up in Glass Phials, warranted

KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with that greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOLS SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depreved humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered atterly incurable, disappear quickly and permaently in the following diseases these Pills are the safest, the quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION LIVER COMPLAINTS CONSTIPATION to least HEADACHE DROPSY

PILES, For many yearst hese PILIS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the ufflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best regetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary PILIS, have effected speedy, and thorough cures.

Only 25 cts per Phial-FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. m18 d & w ly Hostetter, Smith& Dean-

INSURANCE AGENCY.

MARINE-Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco.

FIRE-Imperial Insurance Company, London

LIFE-City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow.

For Rates of Premium, apply to J. ROBERTSON STEWART. Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., 1867. au6 d& w

FINDLAY & DURHAM. IMPORTERS

General Commission Merchants Wharf Street, Victoria, V.I. LONDON OFFICE—31 Great Saint Helens, Bishopsgal april 1m

Lytton Hotel LYTTON, B.C.

The Weeklh AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 2, 1868

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, April 22nd, 1868. The Council met at 1 p. m. Present-Hons. Pemberton, Stamp, Hamley, Kerr, Elwyn, Decosmos, Helmcken, Wood, Spald-ing, Crease, Cox, Ball, Trutch, Robson, Wal-ken, Smith, O'Rielly, Young (presiding) Hon DeCosinos presented a petition from the members of the legal profession which he moved might be laid on the table; to be taken up again. Laid on the table accordingly.

PATENT SLIP ORDINANCE Hon DeCosmos asked leave to bring in an ordinance to empower the Mayor and Town Council of the City of Victoria to construct

a Patent Slip.

1. By borrowing on the security of the City Revenues the sum of \$35,000, by the issue of bonds to be administered by Mayor, 3 Councillers and 3 prominent Citi-

2 By taking stock in an enterprise having that object in view started by private enter-3 By the guarantee of a certain rate of

interest on the requisite amount of capital invested by private individuals. Leave being granted, the hon DeCosmos moved the first reading, which was done accordingly; The second reading being fixed for Monday next.

Hon Helmcken moved an address the Governor, praying that he will inform this council of the reply of Her Majesty's Government to a resolution passed April 2nd, 1867, in answer to his Excellency's

message No. 32. Hon Helmoken gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to confirm the titles to land granted by the Hudson Bay

Hon Walkem moved that his Excellency the Governor be requested to appropriate a sum of not less than \$5000 for construction of a trail between William Creek and Mosquito Creek.

Hon DeCosmos moved that a petition be sent to Her Majesty for the immediate Con-federation of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada, embodying the terms upon which such Confederation should be based. Ordered to be printed.

Hon Stamp would ask to-morrow if it is the intention of the Government to grant relief to Saw Mills, by a drawback on exported lumber from this colony equal to the duties paid on goods consumed in the manu-

Hon Stamp would to-morrow ask the Colonial Secretary what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government of this Colony towards the formation of a Dry Dock at Esquimalt or elsewhere.

THE BARRISTER'S BILL Hon DeCosmos said the bill would in no wise conflict with the petition before the House on the same subject. The advantage of passing the present measure would be to place this much desired act of legislation beyond a doubt.

Hon Wood moved that the bill be read that day six months. The hon member had stated that the measure was largely desired by the people of this colony, but this was not the case, his desire was to discuss the question upon its own merits. 'To do this it was necessary to go some little into details in order to make himself understood. He had little doubt if the Solicitors and Barris had little doubt if the Solicitors and Barristers were brought together, the larger proportion would be carried off by the higher branch of the profession. He knew he was making a speech against his own interest but at the same time he wanted to convince them that in taking the course he did, he was not seeking his own interest. He had been told by an officer of high standing in Canada that the two branches were always distinct in the large cities, but the question was, what was best for all? and what effect would the blending of the branches of the profession have in this colony? The scientific education necessary for a barrister fitted him to deal with the scientific department of law. The diversity of studies required a barrister to compress into his brain five or six branches of the profession, and if to these were added the practical department of an attorney, he asked hon members how they could expect the efficient performance of the duties? The barrister lives in comperative retirement, the nature of his studies renders that necessary. Solicitors are not scientific, but so far as their judgment and tact are concerned, they are the soundest friends of their clients. They have plenty to do in the practical details of their duties, and with them there is more need for fidelity. The Bar, by the force of circumstances, was pure, and rarely came in contact with the lower class of litigants, the degradation to meet with whom fell to at-torneys. The Bar, on the other hand, would be exposed to many temptations, and it would always be advisable to preserve the Bar in its present purity, as of the greatest advantage to society. If the two branches were mingled together they could never expect to have educated barristers from England, who would not put up with such degradation; the English Bar he was proud to say was the purest in the world. What was more elevating to the mind of a barrister or more important to the community at large than the hope of one day becoming an honorprofessions once for all. The bill of last ses-sion would provide the means of securing any advantage to be obtained by amalgamation in this colony. If the two branches of the profession were joined in Ithe United States, the Bench in that country was no model for this country. The Bench in Canada was only an approximation to our sta-

tus. (hear, hear.) Hon Walkem expected opposition from that quarter, simply because from the tenor of the hon gentleman's speech at the intro-duction of the bill, he had divined his views on the subject. Some hon gentlemen had a bappy trick of always referring to Canada touching matters of which they knew

British Country. In travelling up country in 1862, the hon gentleman observed a small branch of popular lying in the road. Pointing it out. he said he supposed that was some of the bungling work of the Sappers. The fact was the branch had been out down by the beavers. This was a good instance of the hon gentleman's colonial experience. The fact was that English barristers came here to starve, for want of that very scientific knowledge that the hon gentleman boasts so much about. The present was not a question of status, but public policy. The bon gentleman spoke of the degradation attending the Bar when forced into the practical details of the profession. He would instance such men as

Henry Clay, Chief Justice Storey, and others who had gone through that degradation, and were none the worse for it. For his part, he could not see degredation in a little manual work, it was better than riding about the streets, gardening, or what not. It is not whether the profession desires the change, but whether the public requires it or not The hon gentleman evidently made a stab at this colony, but he could assure the House that bills of costs in Victoria were treble what they were in Cariboo, although involving property of at least equal value. He might be arguing against himself, but he never felt the degradation of filling up his own write or drawing his own briefs. never saw anything degrading that would save expenses to his client. There was another point the hon gentleman spoke of, lowering the Bar to the level of the attors ney, but he never spoke of elevating the attorney to the level of the Bar. The learned gentleman spoke of the lower orders of attorneys, there were barristers as low as any to be found amongst the most degraded of attorneys, the only blot on the Bar of this colony was caused by an English barrister. Did the hon gentleman mean to say that if the two branches of the profession were amalgamated people would not know the good from the bad lawyers then as now. To show how well the public know how to choose,

wonderful science that the hon gentleman is so wenderfully gifted with is not arbitary in choice of brains; it was doubtlessly necessary for the hon gentleman to study books for it, and he did not see why attorneys should not do the same. The scientific English barristers, when consulted, were obliged to go to their books. The Ordinance would be of great public advantage. and was universally desired; it was a well knowu fact, that at Victoria the greater numbers of cases had been settled by arbitration, the terror of going to law was so great in consequence of the heavy costs. To such cases occur in the upper country, the clients there place more confidence in their legal advisers. He presumed the hop gentleman had never been in the United States except when crossing towards this country, hence he could not know much of the United States Bench. Had this colony prospered as it was first expected, we should bave had fifty of these scientific English barristers and fifty more every year. Rather than see this measure defeated again, he would agree to accept the bill of last session in committee. Because Judge Needham had ruled that the bill was not in force, that

in Victoria at the present moment there are

many most respectable attorneys, and the most respectable of them have so much work

to do that they cannot get through it. This

should not be carried out. Hon DeCosmos-After the very able speech of the gentleman who had just sat down, he did not think it was necessary for him to make any remarks. What the bill before them contained the public demanded and must have. The hon and learned mover the amendment had made a statement that he thought was incorrect. It was his own impression and that of the last speaker, hence there were two to one in favor of his being

was no reason why the principle of the bill

Hon Crease said he rose to support the amendment of the hon. Wood, who had clearly pointed out the distinction in the profession which ought to be maintained. All the replies to that speech had merely evaded the arguments so decidedly advanc-ed by the hon Selicitor General. The result of the present bill would be to bowl over the barrieters altogether. The bill would amalgamate the two branches of the professions in this colony once and for all future time. The bill of last session had certain resercations that would act as a safeguard in the lature. In spite of all that had been stated by the member for Cariboo, he must maintain that the bench of the United States was unfit for imitation in this colony; he would not advise the Council to amalgamate the two branches of the profession in the

manner proposed by this bill.

Hon Robson had listened with a great deal of interest to the very effective speech of the member for Cariboo. He thought; however, that the necessity existing in our small community was a better argument and more likely to bring conviction than fine speeches, The amalgamation of the two branches als ways existed in Canada, and men who would compare favorably with any Judges in the world had attained the bench, after all the drudgery so plaintively dwelt upon by the hon and learned Solicitor General. The barristers who came to this country from Canada were only third o fourth rate men. and yet were able to hold their own with the scientific barristers from England. The first class Canadian lawyers had plenty to do in

Hon Wood would only reply to two points Hon Wood would only reply to two points been proposed to the Government of the in the arguments of the preceding speaker. Dominion it would have been received with a Petitions had been presented to that House from the professional men of Victoria, but never from the public. The whole public of Victoria coincided in preferring the present status of the profession; he did not mean to say that the filling up of writs was

hon gentleman who had last spoken had liar with the framework of their profession, but the hon and learned gentleman had shown a lamentable ignorance of an unques- Judges; the bill being intended only to make

tition to the Judge to have the rules of the Court altered. This was not the case. the present bill was thrown out, a measure of a much more radical character would be introduced before long, and the profession would be thrown open to all alike, whether possessed of a legal education or not.

The House then divided, when the hon Wood's amendment was lost. The bill was then read a second time and would be committed to-morrow.

BILL RESPECTING DRAWBACKS

Hon DeCosmos asked leave to bring in bill respecting Drawbacks, in which he was supported by the hon Helmcken. Leave granted. The bill was read the first time; second reading on Friday.

SUPREME COURTS BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole to consider report of the select com-

Strangers were ordered to withdraw. After the doors were re-opened bon Wood would respectfully ask the Colonial Secreary whether or no it would be consistent with the views of the dispatch of the Right Hon the Secretary for the Colonies, so at least to remodel the bill sent down to the Council, as to allow of concurrent jurisdiction given to the present Supreme Court, and an appeal as of right. He could not think that the dispatch in question was intended to force upon the Colony an Ordinance which was offensive to all classes. He thought the dispatch could only be construed as intended to set at rest the doubt hanging over the existence of the Supreme Court at Victoria. It was quite obvious from the context that attention was never drawn to the evils of which the Colony has so great a right to complain, and that if we passed the bill sent from home without amendment as an Ordinance to be accepted without any modification we should be not only doing the Colony a serious injury, but we should also be throwng an odium on the Government at home. for which they would little thank us. He urged that it was of vital importance that no narrow or merely literal construction of that dispatch should be taken; but that we should presume that was intended to be done which we could ourselves constitutionally do, and provide for our own wants in our own way after our understanding had been brought to bear upon it. The idea of the Home Government blindly ruling us from Downing Street, without a possibility of our suggesting any alteration to a mischievous measure was surely an injustice, not only to them but to us. Should contrary opinion prevail and it were deemed by the Government of the Colony imperative upon them to pass this Ordinance in its present offensive form, it is impossible to overrate the intensity of public disapprobation. It is obvious to all that, to use the words of an hon member the Bill provides simply for the professional rank of two individuals at the pense of the due administration of justice It is notoriously opposed to public opinion as expressed by all classes of the community It continues for an indefinite term the obvi ous evil of two local Courts with juris diction and single Judges, an evil aggravated by the small numerical population of the Colony. The continued existence of two district courts with independent jurisdictions. with different rules of practice, and administering different laws tends to keep the former Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island alienated in feeling and isolated one from the other. It provides for no appeal as of right. It provides no regular constitution for the proposed New Supreme Court of British Columbia when it comes into existence. Without appeal as of right no one there present who took a war there is no due safeguard for life, reputation and property against the possible partiality, prejudice, carelessness, corruptness or incapacity of single Judges, having absolute authority subject only to an expensive and dilatory appeal to England. Tre action of the Home Government in forcing the bill in question upon the Colony is an invasion of its constitution. The bill should, if at all. have been passed through the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and its existence in our Statute Book is an affront of the public spirit and common sense of this Council: and lastly, it will be urged that this bill, so contrary to public feeling and intended to control it should if at all, have been passed through the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and that its existence in our Statute Book where it is supposed to appear as the result of our public spirit and common sense, in reality outrages both. The hon gentleman considered that in the face of these obvious and beavy charges the Government could hardly fail to hesitate before shutting out the possibility of the amendment, sufficient at east to provide for a concurrent jurisdiction in the present Supreme Courts in all parts of of the Colony, and an appeal to all the Judges as of right.

Hon DeCosmos-Were we in the position of obeying a despotic master? did we hold allegiance to a satrapy? would either official or representative men be right in accepting such an Ordinance? For his part he would send a protest to Her Majesty's Government in which he would be jained by every one of his constituents. The Imperial Government might have the power, but he would convince them that we were not slaves in spirit, at least. The Governor should have taken the responsibility on himself to show Her Majes, ty's Government how they were degrading jesty the Queen. Had such an Ordinance well of indignation that would reach from Lake Superior to Newfoundland. The men who would vote for such an Ordinance were

unworthy a free nation. Hon Robson The fine speeches of hon degrading, except intellectually. He occasionally brushed his ewn boots, that was
not degrading, but it was decidedly not improving or instructive.

He ocdesired change. He deprecated the strong
language applied to the Queen's representative. They might tear up the bill and throw
it in the face of the Imperial Minister, but members were not likely to bring about the proving or instructive.

Hon DeCosmos said the purport of all the that would be more likely to embarrass than said, was intended to impress them with the tical question was, shall we pension off one solve the question at issue. The real pracidea that he was very learned. Now learned of the Judges or take the course pointed out gentlemen were expected to be at least fam- by the bill? He thought the latter was the proper one. Her Majesty's Government would find a place very soon for one of the ada touching matters of which they knew nothing. He would relate a little anecdote shewing the experience of the hon member who spoke last, in matters relating to a new could send in a pe doubt. He thought it was a piece of sucless

bravado to fly in the face of the Colonial Office. The bill might not be very acceptable, but it was better than none. Hop Walkem-The bill from England

merely places the status of two gentlemen beyond a doubt. The Colony desired the amalgamation of the Courts, and it was degrading to think that we had come to be obliged to do the bidding of the Colonial Office, and that office had displayed an amount of ignorance in relation to what was required by the Colony almost incredible in comparing the two Courts here to the Court of Common Pleas, and the Court of Queen Bench in England. What we wanted was to make the two Courts concurrent. The present system had only the effect of making endless confusion and harassing suitors. He thought the official members should not be blamed for giving their votes for Government, but he hoped they would look upon the pre-sent bill as pointed out by the hon member for Victoria. Let us convince them in Eng-land that we know something.

Hon Helmcken would ask official members not to vote for the bill. He hoped they would remain steadfast in their allegiance to the people; but act conscientiously. The bill had nothing in common with the interests of the people and should be rejected.

Hon Crease—The present bill was of con-

siderable importance to the country at this time, and it was disirable that every member of this House should express his views and wishes on the subject in order that a practicable and satisfactory solution may be arrived at as a cure for the difficulty we are here to overcome; we must judge which is the best alternative instead of pulling different ways, we must endeavour to get at the same result. The only course to his mind was to carry the bill through as it stood, and then accompany it by as strong and clear a resolution or draft bill, expressive of the Council's opinion as to what was best for the country, as they could frame. If they adopted any other course they would not recah the result desired by the House so quickly or so effectually as by that mode. If they framed any other measure, which would be most unwise, it might not possibly be assented to or if it was it would only be shifting from the Home Government on to the shoulders of the Colony the resposibility of arranging with the Judges, which was not to be desired. They must look upon this bill as one of practical expediency

Hon DeCosmos thought it had been a very madvisable proceeding to have brought forward that dispatch at all. They might have been asked to note as a matter of expediency. but with that dispatch before them there was

no excuse. Hon Young-The hon member for Victoria says that it was unadvisable to bring forward the dispatch, but he trusted the House was not of that opinion. It had always been his desire to furnish the House with the fullest information on every subject of interest to the Colony at large. In the present instance it was necessary to show how the measure Before it was brought before the House it had the careful consideration of the Executive Government, and if any other course had been found practicable it would have been pointed out, There was no attempt to thrust the measure down on this Council, it was only pointed out as the most expedient way of getting over the present difficulty. It was simply a suggestion as to the best mode of disposing of the question by practically supporting the bill. In cons dering questions of such importance all temper, all abuse of Government should be cast to one side. It was improper to say that the officers of Government were in opposition to the people, he was sure there was interest in the welfare of the people of this Colony than he did. He was in fact one of the people, he had cast his lot in the country, and no one could feel more interest in its well being than he did. It was not the way to act toward the public servants, imputing by personalities a disire on their to oppose the wishes of the people; when on the con-trary, it was their earnest desire to serve them to the best of their abilities. Had there been any other practical alternative Government would not have brought he present measure forward, it had been carefully considered by the Executive before it was laid before the House. The only alterative that he could see was to pension off one of the Judges, and he as a tax-payer decidedly objected to that course. There could be no doubt that Her Majesty's Government was alive to the difficulty land would relieve the Colony of one of the Judges at the earliest possible moment. By supporting the meass ure before the House they would be advancing the interests of the country at large, and at the same time take the speediest mode of removing the present inconvenience and diffi-

Several clauses of the bill were then pass ed, when the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Fire Inquest Bill read first time, second reading for Friday:
The Trustees Relief Bill was read a third time and passed.

The locorporation of the Sisters of Saint Ann Bill read a third time and passed. The House then adjourned till one p. m to-morrow.

THURSDAY, April 23rd. Council met at 1 p. m. Present—Hons Pemberton, Wood, Helmcken, DeCosmos, Elwis, Spalding, Ker, Crease, Walkem, Hamley, Cox, O'Reilly, Trutch, Ball, Rob-son, Smith, Stamp, Young. (Presiding).

MESSAGES. Hon Colonial Secretary presented mes-sage Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 from His Excellency the Governor, Assent given to Weights and Measures Ordinance, and another of similar importance. No. 9 was in reply to petition from citizens of New Westminster, claiming compensation for depreciation in value of land in consequence of the removal of Seat of Government. His Excellency expresses sympathy. No. 10 was in reply to the question from the Council of March 27th, and furnished a return of all lands in the Colony presempted, sold or leased.

og PETITIONS. Hon Walkem presented a petition from Cherry Creek Silver Micing Company, praying for certain modifications in lease.

NOTICE OF MOTION. Hon Pemberton would ask for reply

encury of Council of 2d April 1867; also, for return of expenditure and income Assay Office.

After a few remarks from the hon Helmokes the House went into Committee of the Whole on Supplies, Hon O'Reilly in the

A prolonged and amusing discussion arose as to the propriety of recognising the title of Assistant Colonial Secretary now borne by Colonial Secretary's Chief Clerk.

Hons Walkem, Helmcken, DeCosmos and Pemberton, held that the title implied another addition to the official troupe, whereas it was shown by hon Colonial Secretary that the title was only a mode of appreceiation of meritorious services, and did not ins flict a single dollar additional expense on the Colony. The item was ultimately passed. In the course of the foregoing discussion, the hon Colonial Secretary stated that hon Birch never had nor would draw one single dollar from the Colony in respect of any position formerly held by him in this country. He also stated that alterations would take place in the official ranks as vacancies occur. That the strictest economy would in future be observed consistent with efficiency.

Hon Helmcken objected to insertion of the auditor's clerk as if permanent. In last years Estimates the same clerk was set down as temperary. The hon Colonial Secretary explained that the clerk when hired was only supposed necessars for a short time, but a multiplisity of business had made his continuance necessary; his position, however, as to tenure of office was the same now as at

Hon Helmoken suggested that Custom House officers should be incorporated with the Police.

Hon DeCosmos suggested that as titles were the fashion, the hon Collector should be then called "Policeman General." Hon Hamley explained that the change had been thought of, but Customs officers

were so fully employed that incorporation with the Police would serve no useful end. Hon DeCosmos proposed that the duties of Registrar General and Stipendiary Magistrate should be amalgamated at New Westminster.

Hon Young would add "as soon as may With the addition of these words, the resolution was carried.

Hon DeCosmos, in relation to the Registrar of Titles at Victoria, stated that the duties could be performed in one hour each day, and moved that a bill be brought in allowing the Registrar to practice law, and reducing the salary to \$1000 a year. The motion was opposed by hons Walkem, Wood Crease and others, who contended that the principle of practicing before the Courts was ncompatible with the due performance of the duties of Registrar. On division the motion was lost and the item passed.

Hon DeCosmos would now follow the House in its humor. If he could not induce them to curtail the expenditure he would assist them to add to it. He moved that the salary of the present Postmaster in Vice toria be raised from \$1250 to \$2000. After addresses from hons Young, Pemberton, and others in support of the measure, the recommendation was agreed to.

Hon Robson moved a recommendation in favor of raising salary of clerk in Attorney General's office from \$500 to \$1000, which was agreed to.

The committee, after passing items up to

High Sheriff, inclusive, rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. Hon Helmcken brought in a bill to confirm titles to grants of land from the Hudson Bay Company. Read first time. Second reading for to-morrow.

Hon Walkem's resolution for appropriam tion to be applied in constructing a trail between William and Mosquito Creeks, was deferred till the item of Roads and Bridges came up for consideration.

Message No 11 from His Excellency the Governor was read, with which was sent down the Civil Lists of 1863 and 1867 com-

Hon Stamp's resolutions on saw mills and dry dock altered to addresses to Gover-

Council adjourned till 1 P M: Friday.

The Barristers' Bilf.

EDITOR COLONIST,-In the report of the discussion on the Barristers' Bill, your reporter has unfortunately misconstrued and misreported my language used on that oceasion. The report conveys the impression that I spoke disparagingly of the English Bar generally. This was, and is far from the fact, as I have always entertained the very highest respect for a Bar so honored and estimated in all parts of the globe.

Yours, &c., GEO. A. WALKEM: Victoria, April 27th, 1868.

Barnard's Express.



VICTORIA AND SAN FRANCISCO We have made arrangements with WELLS, FARGO & Co.

For the transmission of our Letters and Express Package to San Francisco via Portland, Weekly.

A saving of from two to three weeks will thus be made in the Conveyonce of Letters to CALIFORNIA, EASTERN STATES, EUROPE AND CANADA.

RATES PER WELLS, FARGO & CO. Oregon and Washington Territory per 1/2 0z 25 Cents California 25 to Eastern States 25 ce F. J. BARNARD.

The Weekly British AND CHRONIC

It is a source of congrati

the popular members of

Saturday, May 2 1

cil have entered a gener against the estimates for year as they stand. Their be fully sustained by the pe have already pointed out se more glaring cases of ine pay and labor-cases so i with the actual necessities ernment services the amoun lation, the revenue of the co the public good in genera was only necessary to ment to draw from the Legislatur tention required. We are n ists; nor have we any desi vel beyond the limits of our and raise issues on questions effect would embarrass the ment without conferring on lic any commensurate advan are not tactious : nor have desire to advocate a wholesale of officials, to look upon the rupt and demand their dism ply because they are offic are not oppositionists; nor any desire to attack all which emanate from the Gov and hold then up to opprobr ridicule, irrespective of its nity and the public necessity because they are proposed Government. But we confes utilitarian, so far as the d limited to the principle that t est happiness for the greate ber should be the aim and e social and political institution somewhat extended, and, correct knowledge of our nati colonial history, we have neve a great principle advanced by founded opposition to the Gove wherein the dignity of our n sacredness of our honor, intelligence of our people ar in a contemptible light be world to the prejudice of all. need be, so far as we can see, r sary antagonism between the ment and the people, if the on in their demands, and the otl in their concessions. It is th of justice we would evoke consideration of the present e so far as we maintain the against them. In all cases of i difficulty, private or public, w avoid expediency as we wo leprosy; the one always defalcation, embezzlement, and transportation; the other pression, wrong, injustice as The fault, then, found in the p tion of the estimates is that p has been sacrificed for expe and will only increase the evil political existence. The people ily approve of the reductions s they go but we regret that they at the point where they would become substantially beneficia Government as well as them and thus the motive directing reductions, though perhaps of much defence, really looks as arbitary or vacilating. An sincerity, what occasion re there for the great array of ments and clerks that we fin the country cannot support what are we to do? Is th possibility of amalgamation as ther reduction? It would be no matter to point out at least \$ more that could be saved to the eral revenue without much ha to the private individual, or to the efficiency of Governme the Executive will not initiate able reduction, the Legislature and yet it were better for our pres future welfare that the two show harmoniously together. We must eit algamate a number of departments duce the large staff of employés, or an unwise tariff which cripples foreignerce, and heavy tolls which implemental transmission; permit our publishments. and thoroughfares to go to ruin; our agricultural and mineral lands to unoccupied; our postal arrangemen inefficient; our schools to be emp asylums to be useless and a des steal year by year upon us until it chronic, and obliterates both hope ar A little more life and vigor in meet financial difficulties of the year have avoided all these evils by ening the people to support them

arks from the hon Helmo-cent into Committee of blies, Hon O'Reilly in the

Saturday, May 2 1868.

cil have entered a general protest

against the estimates for the current

year as they stand. Their action will

ernment services the amount of popu-

lation, the revenue of the country, and

the public good in general; that it

was only necessary to mention them

to draw from the Legislature the at-

tention required. We are not extrem-

ists; nor have we any desire to tra-

vel beyond the limits of our province

and raise issues on questions which in

effect would embarrass the Govern-

ment without conferring on the pub-

lic any commensurate advantage. We

are not factious; nor have we any

desire to advocate a wholesale slaughter

of officials, to look upon them as cor-

rupt and demand their dismissal sim-

ply because they are officials. We

are not oppositionists; nor have we

any desire to attack all measures

which emanate from the Government,

and hold then up to opprobrium and

ridicule, irrespective of its own dig-

nity and the public necessity, simply

because they are proposed by the

Government. But we confess we are

utilitarian, so far as the doctrine is

limited to the principle that the great-

est happiness for the greatest num-

ber should be the aim and end of all

social and political institutions. In

somewhat extended, and, we hope,

correct knowledge of our national and

colonial history, we have never known

a great principle advanced by an un-

founded opposition to the Government.

wherein the dignity of our name, the

sacredness of our honor, and the

intelligence of our people are placed

in a contemptible light before the

world to the prejudice of all. There

need be, so far as we can see, no neces-

sary antagonism between the Governe

in their demands, and the other just

in their concessions. It is this spirit

consideration of the present estimates.

so far as we maintain the protest

against them. In all cases of financial

difficulty, private or public, we should

leprosy; the one always ends in

and transportation; the other in op-

pression, wrong, injustice and ruin.

The fault, then, found in the prepara-

tion of the estimates is that principle

has been sacrificed for expediency,

political existence. The people heart-

ily approve of the reductions so far as

they go but we regret that they stopped

at the point where they would have

become substantially beneficial to the

Government as well as themselves:

and thus the motive directing those

reductions, though perhaps capable

of much defence, really looks to them

as arbitary or vacilating. And in all

sincerity, what occasion really is

there for the great array of departs

ments and clerks that we find? If

the country cannot support them

what are we to do? Is there no possibility of amalgamation and fur-

her reduction? It would be no difficult

matter to point out at least \$100,000

more that could be saved to the gen-

eral revenue without much hardship

to the private individual, or injury

to the efficiency of Government. If

the Executive will not initiate a suita

able reduction, the Legislature must,

and yet it were better for our present and

utpre welfare that the two should work

harmoniously together. We must either am-algamate a number of departments and re-

duce the large staff of employes, or sustain an unwise tariff which cripples foreign com-merce, and heavy tolls which impede in-ternal transmission; permit our public works

and thoroughfares to go to ruin; our available

agricultural and mineral lands to remain

anoccupied; our postal arrangements to be

inefficient; our schools to be empty; our

asylums to be useless and a descrepitude steal year by year upon us until it becomes

chronic, and obliterates both hope and spirit.

A little more life and vigor in meeting the

financial difficulties of the year, would have avoided all these evils by encouraging the people to support them manfully

delay its accomplishment.

of 2d April 1867; also, senditure and income of

amusing discussion arose of recognising the title of Secretary now borne by

elmcken, DeCosmos and the official troupe, wherely a mode of apprecciawas ultimately passed. foregoing discussion, the ary stated that hon Birch d draw one single dollar respect of any position n in this country. He rations would take place ks as vacancies occur. economy would in future ent with efficiency. objected to insertion of as if permanent. In last

same clerk was set down bon Colonial Secretary clerk when hired was ers for a short time, but siness had made his conhis position, however, as

suggested that Custom

suggested that as titles e hon Collector should ceman General." lained that the change f, but Customs officer loyed that incorporation roposed that the duties and Stipendiary Magis-Igamated at New West

add "as soon as may lition of these words. th

ed. n relation to the Regisctoria, stated that the ormed in one hour each at a bill be brought in rar to practice law, and to \$1000 a year. The by hons Walkem, Wood who contended that the ng before the Courts was the due performance of strar. the item passed. rould now follow the

If he could not induce expenditure he would to it. He moved that ent Postmaster in Vica \$1250 to \$2000. After s Young, Pemberton, agreed to.

ary of clerk in Attorney \$500 to \$1000, which er passing items up to ve, rose, reported pro-

ought in a bill to con-of land from the Hudson ad first time. Second solution for appropria-

n constructing a trail Mosquito Creeks, was of Roads and Bridges om His Excellency the with which was sent of 1863 and 1867 com-

utions on saw mills and addresses to Gover-

till 1 P M: Friday.

isters' Bilf.

In the report of the risters' Bill, your retely misconstrued and guage used on that occonveys the impression gingly of the English was, and is far from e always entertained et for a Bar so honored parts of the globe.

EO. A. WALKEM.

Express.

nd irregularity of Steam Com-SAN FRANCISCO

RGO & Co. our Letters and Express Portland, Weekly

three weeks will thus be RN STATES, EUROPE CANADA.

AS, FARGO & CO. 25 6 37 1/2 6 50 6

J. BARNARD.

attention to this important subject we are glad it has been taken up by the Council in It is a source of congratulation that the popular members of the Counhe fully sustained by the people. We have already pointed out some of the port. The popular members can only protest against the expenditure; they have un-

more glaring cases of inequality in fortunately not the power to prevent it. pay and labor-cases so inconsistent with the actual necessities of the Govis such contradiction which makes the will prove a wholesome lesson to both, proceeding suspicious. This carrying a and that we have heard the last of affairs suggestion of delay, under a presumed of the kind in this Colony. ignorance of what they know perfectly well—the precise working of Confederacy so far as tried, the terms on which we onght to be admitted and the necessity of cause an indorsement of the principle of immediate Confederation, even if not of the two Governments, whose intentions we ment and the people, if the one is just all thoroughly understand, and whose wishes -backed by the popular sentiment of the Colony-will eventually be carried into law combined with a few popular members of the Council, whose private interests, be it recollected, are all the same, think they can by a recommendation of delay thwart or frustrate avoid expediency as we would the the maturely determined plans of two such The propellor Geo. S. Wright, Capt. Lang. was good. Provisions were cheap. Flour Governments as England and Canada don, arrived from Portland on Saturday after- was only 16 cents per lb., and beef 12c; of and the will of the British Columbian people, gers, 16 head of cattle and 80 tons of freight 400,000 lbs, and there was a full supply of they are very much mistaken, and by such short-sighted opposition make a record which bereafter may be used with prejudice about 20 miles north of Columbia River bar, But the mining interest is not the only interto their power and position under the new at 8 o'clock on Friday afternoon. The est that is 'looking up.' The season is at regime when it comes—as in the due course w and will only increase the evil of our of events it will come. Such conduct Active probably got safely into the river the quantity of grain has been laid down by the lors, who styled themselves "the people of we venture to predict, have very much the community. Instead of being the promoter of the peoples' wishes as heretofore in all that related to the good of the colony, he has very unfortunate when a man of such high affair. tended that Confederation, long before it as evening. She reports the steamship Ori-

live the individual must perish. In drawing abuse indulged in by the complainant glad it has been taken up by the Council in case, and in a long (and said to be parsonest. We find in reference to Education case, and in a long (and said to be parsonest, and caused a large number of various sums (as high as \$20,000) have been tial) report in the Columbian of Saturday. proposed. But suppose the highest sum is granted, what guarantee have we for its payment? In our opinion, the official element ful. The assaultee suffered considerably will swallow up every surplus dollar, and in body and the assaultor in reputation not only education, but every good public the former from the hard knocks administ Council on Saturday night. Among the pasanguish and finally die out for want of sup tered and the latter from allowing any sengers were Hons. Smith, Walkem, Stamp throw him of his balance. We admit the mail also arrived. provocation was very great. No editor DeCosmos, and a resolution against it of Law, and then, when challenged to his assailant. moved by the Hon. Wood. It requires combat, to evade personal responsibility. Mails Coming at Last.—The steamship but small powers of analysis to see the by declining to fight the person he has John L. Stephens sailed from San Francisco proceeding in its proper light; and to us injured. A plain narration of facts is not on Saturday afternoon for Portland with the the resolution of Mr. Wood appears an a libel, nor does the honest opinion of a Victoria mails. She will connect with the expression of personal feeling rather than writer, temperately stated, justify an Active at Astoria for Victoria. public sentiment, of private interest rather assault upon his person. It is of travel- MR FRANK TARBELL, of the steamer Geo. than public good. It amounts absolutely ing beyond the facts of a departure from S. Wright, and Wells, Fargo & Co., have to nothing, and moreover contradicts the usual etiquette of a report of the itself. It certainly enunciates no new Council proceedings to indulge in a fling sentiment, proclaims no new truth, sug- at a fellow member, and to point at him gests no new principle against the neces the figurative finger of scorn, contempt and sity or advantage of immediate Confed ridicule, wherein Mr. Smith has just cause eration—but it does indorse and confirm for complaint. But he should have kept the action of the late Council in the prem- his temper- especially when the object ises, as well as sustain the proposition of against which he allowed it to get the bet the good which would be derived by both ter of him was so unworthy his notice. England and British Columbia from the Let us hope, however, that the chastise-Confederation of our North American ment administered to the one, and the interritories. Still it proposes delay, and it fliction of a heavy fine upon the other.

immediate action by the Council, will be Cricket on the Hearth. To an English com- a large tract of mining ground that had lain perfectly understood, we presume, by the munity nothing need be said of the merits idle for a long time. From the Prince of Governments of England and Canada as of this famous little tale, for we presume Wales to the Baldhead Claim-a distance of an act accomplished by the official vote, there are few households in which the chirp- half a mile—the miners were taking out pay. and therefore to be considered as nothing ings of that cricket are not familiar. We On Mosquito and Red Gulches a similar more than a cry of official danger. We can imagine no character more suited to the state of things existed, and at the head of regret the Council should have attempted force, vigor and earnestness of Miss Stone's Nelson Creek a rich deposit of gold had been to delay what they cannot prevent, be- acting than that of Det, and we shall be struck. Discovery and other rich claims of immediate Confederation, even if not in it. The other cast of characters is good, in the ridge between Lightning Creek and of the two Governments, whose intentions we can expect to have it in Victoria at present, onym of ill success—is giving a good account of justice we would evoke in the can take in the premises. If a few officials, racter, to sustain, we hope Mr. Gregory will Creek, on Lightning, have get a good account for the can take in the premises. throw a little more life into his acting than usual, for much of the success of the piece will depend upon his doing so.

> for Vict. coa signees. The G. S. Wright nearly every description of goods. Freight met the steamer Active, hence for Portland, from Yale to Barkerville was 15 ets. per lb. was fine and sea smooth, and the least a month shead of last and double the

reminds as of the old tale of the three tailoweers of the Geo. S. Wright, came in her, and appears promising. England," when they undertook to give and we learn have not decided in which A respectable tradesman on Government route she may be run.

ODD FELLOW'S ANNIVERSARY .- Yestermined expression on their part from Cariboo tion on this continent of this excellent to Vancouver Island. Every town of influ- and beneficial society, whose influence, like ence in the colony—Barkerville, Yale, New that of the Masons', is felt all over the world. THE G S WRIGHT.—There appears some

of a consolidated power which must actually and oats.

govern half the world; and yet its Council ARRIVED.—The bark Oakland, consigned passes a resolution which strictly acknow- to Mr R. Brodrick, arrived yesterday from ledges all this, and at the same time says San Francisco. She will load at Burrard Inlet with lumber for Sitka.

The British Columnst. | until the colony itself, by the sheer force of its innate vitality, cares them herself. It is a wise doctrine that if the country would have expended itself in a tirade of steamers arrived at the same moment. The label from Burrard Inlet, the George S towards the Magistrates who tried the Nanaimo. They gave the bay an animated Wright from Portland, and the Douglas from

THE Enterprise arrived at 101 o'clock yesterday morning from New Westminster. having been detained by the sitting of the thing that could be said by the former to and Pemberton. A Cariboo express and

A NOTED CHARACTER SHOT, Samuel On Friday evening the question of Confederation was brought before the Legis—lature in the form of an address to the lature in the form of a lature in the lature in the form of a lat Queen in its favour, moved by the Hon. a chance to secure satisfaction in a Court shot, Brannan was robbed of his watch by

placed us under obligations for full files of

MOST ENCOURAGING NEWS

Tueeday, April 28 LATER FROM CARIBOO.

By the arrival of the steamer Enterprise from New Westminster on Sunday we have news from Cariboo to the 14th inst. which gives a highly encouraging account of matters there. The weather had been beautifully clear and delightfully warm since Feb'y 1st and the season was six weeks earlier than usual. Very little snow remained on the ground, and there had been plenty of water since April 1st on all the creeks and gulches The miners were at work and their prosperity seemed unbounded. The amount of dust THEATRE ROYAL .- This evening will be taken out daily was very large. The Bed presented Bourcicault's celebrated dramatizan Rock Drain it was expected would tap a tion of Dickens' Christmas Carol of the dozen claims in a few days, and thus re-open Bertha, and Marsh junr, as Tilly Slowboy, in the mountain between Lightning and Cotthe thing is brought as near perfect as we tonwood. Even Lightning Creek-that syn- during the day: e Mr Gregory will Creek, on Lightning, have got a good pect from a shaft, and at the mouth of Last Chance a few claims have been opened. On Lightning and its tributaries 100 men are ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE S. WRIGHT .- profitably employed. The general health

Parliament a severe castigation, and will, trade they will place their boat. Since her street also received a letter by last mail, last appearance in these waters the Wright in which it is stated that the hope of the same effect. We regret the resolution also has been fitted up handsomely. Her sea finest season ever known gets stronger every as tending to injure the reputation of Mr going qualities are well known, and she will day. The new territory of Mosquito and Wood, which has always stood high in our give a good account of herself on whatever Canadian creeks is found every day to be richer and more extensive than at first anticipated, and will give employment to a large number of men. A little patience and connow arrayed himself against the most deter- day was the 49th anniversary of the founda- fidence, and the country will be through all its troubles.

Westminster and Victoria—has had its pub-lic meetings on Confederation, and decided

A procession of about forty members was uncertainty, as far as we can learn, upon formed at the hall of the Society, on Fort what line this vessel will be placed, the in its favor. Thus Mr Wood cannot be re- street, and then proceeded to the Presbyterian choice being between the Sound and garded as a popular member; he has been, Church. The sermon was preached by the Portland. Much as we should be pleased and of course expects to be in the Govern- Rev. Thomas Somerville, Chaplain of the to see her permanently put on either, we ment service, and we sadly fear the reputar Order, in his usual eloquent style. The think for the present she might easily be tion he has earned for integrity and ability The Order will give a dioner on Tuesday, made to render much better service for all will not survive the issue he has now raised and we understand a ball on same night, concerned were she at once subsidised by when that issue comes to be tried. It is which is expected to be a select and pleasant the Government and kept running constantly to San Francisco. The public are heartily character and standing is unjust to his NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Doug. tired of the uncertainty of the Holladay country and himself. We have always con- las came down from Nanaimo on Saturday line, and here now the remedy is in our hands. The G S Wright is a good sea-boat, sumed its present tangible shape, was an flamme taking in coal at Nanaimo on Satur, safe and fast, and has been fitted up in a English as well as a Colonial question, that day afternoon. She had 130 U. S. troops on manner that will render her quite competent it was the means appointed by the Provis board, and was filled with munitions of war in the trade we suggest. It might be advandence that has so long watched over and and stores. It was expected she would sail tageous perhaps if the owners were to call protected our country, by which her power, for the North on Sunday. The ship Eldorado upon the Hon Admiral Hastings, in referdominion and glory were to be transmitted would complete her cargo of coals for San ence to his mail, as well as to place themto future ages; and that in that transmission, Francisco on Tuesday. The Douglas brought selves in communication with the Governthis colony inevitably becomes the keystone down 20 passengers and a few tons of barley ment without delay. We only speak the sentiments of the people at large when we say that it would give great satisfaction to see the Wright put on the San Francisco

> THE George S. Wright will sail for Portland at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THEATRE ROYAL - Cricket on the Hearth was beautifully presented last evening, there being scarcely a fault to be found with the performance. Amy Stone, by her admirable personation of 'Little Dot,' added to her well-earned reputation as a charming actress of great ability, and Mr H F Stene appeared to better advantage as Caleb Plummer than in any previous role here. Next to Mr Stone ranks Mr C Clarke, who, as John Paul Perrybingle, was unsurpassable. Mr George Marsh deserves praise for the humorous manner in which he played 'Tilly Slowboy," and Mrs Fowlis personated 'Blind Bertha' in a pathetic and touching manner. Mr Caine's 'Tackleton' was very good, and Mr Gregory certainly invested the character of the 'Stranger' with a good deal of force and feeling. Upon the fall of the curtain, Amy and Mr. Stone with Mr Clarke were called before the curtain. "Sketches in India" ended a night's entertainment in every respect successful. Mr and Mrs Stone as 'Tom Tape' and 'Sally Scraggs' kept the house in a constant roar. Marsh's Count Glorieux was about the best thing we have seen him in. "Fanchon" will be presented on Wednesday. buseneds vicews to not

A REAL GRIEVANCE THAT OUGHT TO BE REMEDIED .- A toll-gate is established at Clinton, and upon most goods passing that point a toll of one cent per pound is paid. Among the exemptions is Colonial grain. Now, a farmer living below the toll-gate may and does send his grain through it free and have it ground at a mill located (say) ten feet above the gate, and the flour produced goes to Cariboo toll-free. But let him have his grain ground ten feet this side of the tollgate, and the moment it is hauled through the gate in the form of flour it pays \$1 per 100 lbs. Cannot anyone, even with his eyes shut, perceive the injustice of a system that levies a toll on wheat ground below the gate, yet admits to a market the same article ground above the gate free? And is it necessary for us to point out that the millers of Clinton and Lillooet must close their establishments if the tax be longer continued, for the reason that they cannot compete with millers more favorably situated?

FUNERAL. The remains of Capt J M Reid were yesterday interred in the presence of a large concourse of people. The service was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Cridge, assisted by Rev. Mr Raynard, at the Cathedral. The chief mourners were Capt Morimuch mistaken, after her splendid success on were about being opened. This creek arty, R. N., and Hon W J Macdonald: Friday night, if she does not outshine herself empties into Jack of Clubs Lake and heads Among the followers we noticed Rears Admiral Hastings, Flag-Lieutenant Brookes and Captain Dawkins, R. N., Sir James be synonymous; while with Mrs Fowlis as pect had been obtained. Peters Creek heads | Douglas, and most of our prominent citizens and pioneers. The flags were at half-mast

New Work .- We have received a copy Phrase Book," for traders, travellers, and teachers, recently published by Roman & Co. San Francisco,-a condensed Russian grammer well arranged and simplified from the introduction. The work is published in a small, convenient size, and will doubtless defalcation, embezzlement, forgery acting in obedience to the fiat of destiny noon at 5% o'clock, bringing a few passen- flour the stock on William Creek was about be very useful to our commercial community, especially to those whose business takes them personally to the north, Messrs, Hibben & Co., Government Street, have the work for sale.

> QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY RACES-We are glad to notice the Race Committee thus early in the field and arranging for a good day's sport at Beacon Hill on the anniversary of her Majesty's Dirthday. Five races are announced this morning. The purses are liberal and we learn that several fast "nags" will go into training immediately.

DINNER AND BALL .- The Odd Fellows hold their Anniversary Dinner in the Germania Hall to-night, after which they give a ball in the same place. Tickets, including both, \$3.

Royal Artillery.—Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A serjeant in the Royal Artillery writes, on December 12th, 1862, from Poonsmattee. Madras Presidency, that his right leg, from the ankle to the calf, was a quagmire of disease and corruption that he was on the hospital roll for twelve months without any improvement in his case; that he, as a forlorn hope, resolved to try Holloway's cilebrated Ointrent and Pills. These soon gave ease, expelled the bad humours from the limb, healed the apparently incurable sore, and restored him to sound health. Soldiers and sailors are earnestly recommended to have recourse to these invaluable medicaments for curing old wounds, sores, or ulcers—more particularly

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES.

and roughness of the skin generally arise from depraved or vitiated humors. Bristol's Sarsaparilla is the best of all known purifiers of the blood and humors. This unfailing detergent neutralizes the poison, and occasional doses of Bristol's Sugarcoated Pills, taken at same time, purge out the unhealthy secretions, insuring a ooth, white, soft skin.

FRED PAYNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johnson street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

VICTORIA RIFLE CORPS.—Position dril Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. By Order J. GORDON VINTER, Lieut and Adjutant.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, April 27th.

House met at 1 p. m. Fourteen members present. Message No. 12, from His Excellency

the Governor, enclosing opinion of the Imperial Secretary of State that the Act of Union gave no specified number of representatives to Vancouver Island, Hon DeCosmos presented a petition

from Thomas Spence, asking two and a half years additional right of bridge over Thompson River. To be considered to-

Hon Helmcken gave notice of motion for returns of arrears of expenditure for

Hop DeCosmos gave notice of address to the Governor recommending the present time most favorable for Union with

In committee of supply, hon Wood made a long speech recommending appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for education-Lost.

Hon Robson's motion, same object for ten thousand.—Carried.

On mail contracts hon Young suggested a Select Committee to consider mail service with San Francisco-Carried.

He stated that the Home Government was prepared to pay half the expense.

Message No. 15, from His Excellency the Governor, stating there would be no

alteration in road tolls this session. Message No. 14, on Limitations of Actions Bill, in which amendments were

Fire Inquest Bill passed through Committee complete; third reading to-

Hon DeCosmos' motion on alteration of the Constitution of the Council; deferred till to-morrow.

Hon Helmcken's Anatomical Bill, read second time; committed to-worrow.

Victoria to be proclaimed the Capital on Queen's Birthday.

Tuesday, April 28th, 1868.

Council met at 1 p. m. Thirteen mem. bers present.

The following message was read:

The Governor having received the resolu-tion of the Legislative Council, dated 2nd April, expressing their opinion that Victoria is the place most suitable for the Capital of the united colonies, Her Majesty's Government would seem to have the same opinion.

Under these circumstances, the Governor will cause to be proclaimed on the Queen's Birthday the selection of the Capital within the town which bears her royal name.

Message No.17 read-The Governor duly received the resolution of the Legislative Council, agreeing that an address be presented to him praying that he will inform the Council of the reply of Her Majesty's Government to a resolution passed on the 2nd April, 1867, recommending that the salary of the Governor be paid from the Imperial funds, and that the Executive have power to simplify, centralize and reduce the depart-mental system, so as to lessen the public expenditure to such a figure as the Colony is able to bear. As regards the first point, he would state that he believes the condition of the finances of the Colony generally is engaging the attention of the Secretary of State. As regards to the second point he has to remark that very considerable powers for effecting retrenchment are confided to the Governor. He is loath, however, at all times to deceive legitimate expectations and to reduce without absolute necessity

respectable public officers to poverty.

Message No. 18—This message, respecting the Dry Dock at Esquimalt, states that a lengthy correspondence on the subject between the Secretary of State, Admiral Hastings and the Governor, had taken place, which it would be inconvenient to lay before the Council. Every effort will be made to

carry out the work.

Message No. 19—Respecting disposal of Crown Lands. No decision has been re-

Hen Helmcken's notice of motion requiring information relating to Civil List, was The Council went into Committee on

Supply Bill. Read first time, second reading to-morrow. Supreme Courts Bill was passed through Committee and reported complete.

Intestate Ordinance reported complete by
Committee. Read third time and passed.

Third reading of Barristers Bill tomorrow. Hon Helmcken's motion of arrears of ex-

penditure of 1867, carried. Han DeCosmos deferred for the present Lotion on Confederation. Fention of Thomas Spence for extension of lease of bridge over Thompson river, recommended to favorable consideration of

Fire Inquest Bill, read third time and

passed. Wednesday, April 29, 1868.

Council met at 1, p m. Nine members present.
Hon DeCosmos moved that the Governor

be requested to cause to be introduced into the Council an Ordinance making two-thirds of the Council elective. That the Council. in making this request, are impressed with the conviction that at this juncture of the affairs of the Colony it is expedient to alter the constitution of the Council in order to meet the generally expressed wishes of the inhabitants of the Colony. Ayes, DeCosmos, Elwyn, Helmcken, Smith. Noes—Cox, Hamley. Ker and Spaiding. Carried, by the easting vote of hon Young, President.

The Supply Bill for current expenditure, three hundred and fifty-eight thousand dols.

By Glectric Telegraph passed through Committee, read a third time and passed. Supreme Courts Bill was read a third time

> Patent Slip Bill, resd a second time. Standing Orders suspended to allow hon Smith to move-That all fleur manufactur d from grain grown in the Colony be allow to pass over the public roads free of toll.
>
> Council adjourned till eight o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION. Council met at 8 o'clock, p m. Hudson Bay Co. Titles Bill, read third time and passed.

Drawbacks Bill, opposed by Hon Robson and deferred. Thompson Bridge Ordinance, read first

Supreme Courts Declaratory Ordinance read a third time and passed.

An ordinance was introduced by the Attorney General to empower the Judge of the Supreme Court to sit in County Court, styled County Court Amendment Ordinead first time.

The Patent Slip Bill gave rise to prolonged debate, in which Hon Wood made a long speech against and Hon De-Cosmos for the bill. After remarks by several members the second reading was lost. The only votes in the affirmative were Hons Helmcken and DeCosmos.

In relation to the Foreign Fruits Bill the Colonial Secretary took time to consider an objection that the bill was out of order- Hon Robson made much useless opposition by speaking against time.

House adjourned till 1 o'clock, p m,

tosmorrow.

Thursday, April 30. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Council met at 1 o'clock. Hon Wood presented two notices of notion to pay indebtedness to schoolteachers at Victoria and to adopt a rule to prevent speaking against time in the

Hon Smith's motion to remit the toll on flour manufactured in the Colony was

Robson's motion to pay indebtedness of the Westminster Hospital was amended by Hon Helmcken adding Victoria Hospital, and carried.

Thompson River Bridge Bill, read a second time and committed to-morrow. County Court Ordinance read a second

Long debate on Drawbacks Bill. Was opposed by Hon Robson in a long and rambling speech. A number of questions were raised amongst much tumult, France, Austria and Prussia have agreed that Mr Flitner's astronomical clock was midst which the bill was shelved.

House adjourned till 8 o'clock this

The probability is that the House will be prorogued to-morrow.

Startling News from Australia Prince Alfred Shot, AND DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED

THE BALL EXTRACTED AND THE Customs and not on incoms, as proposed by PRINCE SENT HOME.

BY A FENIAN!

LONDON, April 25 .- Startling intelligence has been received from Australia that Prince Alfred, who is visiting Sydney, was shot and dangerously wounded. The culprit is an Irishman named Farrell, known to be connected with the Fenian organization. He shot the Prince in the back, on the 2nd of March. The ball was not extracted for two days. The wound is dangerous and painful, but the Prince is doing well, though his recovery will necessarily be slow; under medical advice he had sailed for England. The attempted assassination has created a profound excitement throughout the nation, and the press teems with denunciations of the act.

Earl Limberly is appointed governor of the

Hudson Bay Co. Gladstone has published a card in the Times denying a host of personal charges

The Attempted Assassination of Prince Alfred!

Summary Conviction of the Assassin?

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

THE GLORIOUS NEWS FROM ABYS-SINIA ?

London, April 27-Advices from Sydney, Australia, say Farrell who attempted to murder Prince Alfred has been tried, found guilty and sentenced to death.

impromptu holiday.

Lendon, April 28—Both Houses of Parliament to-night, without a dissenting voice, voted an address to the Queen on the subject of the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred, expressing sympathy of the British nation with the Royal family in the untoward event which has filled them with sorrow and the country with horror, and hoping that the Prince will soon be restored to health.

In the House of Commons Disraeli spoke in flattering terms of the achievement of Gen Atlanta special thinks the Constitution is Napier and the army, and all who gave aid to the expedition for the conquest of Abyssinia. He said the victory was only equalled by that of Mexico, by Cortez.

The first of Gladstone's resolutions on the Trish Church was debated at length, but none of the most prominent members took part. casion to the House to-day says he is in The case of Barrey, connected with the plot at Buckingham Palace, came up for prelimi- cutter service-one at Alaska, one on Colpary examination. The so-called Greek fire umbia river and Coast of Oregon, one for proved to be phosphorus only. The case Charleston and one for Mobile, against the prisoners is strong. They are Washington, April 27—Gen Canby teleagainst the prisoners is strong.

King Theodore committed suicide on find-

London, April 23 .- Examinations of the Clerkenwell Fenians have been coutinued; the evidence against the accused accumulates.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Carnarvon, to having overheard the conversation beeulogised Darcy McGee.

In the House of Commons the annual budget was submitted. The expenditures estimated at 111,850,000l fell five hundred a great man. thousand pounds short of that amount. The surplus of receipts over expenditures for next year is estimated at £920,000. The cost of the Abyssinian war is estimaing year.

censured the Government for increasing the expenditures. The Chancellor of Exchequer defended the budget from criticisms of Mr Gladstone. He moved Committee of the Whole to report to the House on the subject on May 4th, which was passed. The House adjourned.

In the House of Lords the bill abolish-

ing Church rates, which passed the House of Commons before Easter, came up. Earl Derby and Archbishop of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of April 28th—U. S. Revenue Cutter Wyanda London, opposed the bill, but approved Victoria and Sitka. its passage to second reading. The speakers all concurred in opinion that the present tendency of policy was towards the disestablishment of the Church. A motion was made to refer the bill to a select Committee, but after a long discussion the motion was withdrawn. The bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Herald's

LONDON, April 25-The trial of the Clerkenwell prisoners has been resumed. The evidence closed and the Attorney Genera summed up the case for the prosecution The proof against the prisoners established their guilt beyond a doubt

LONDON, April 24-The budget was introduced in the House last evening.

The Times and most of the liberal journals are dissatisfied with the Estimates, and say flows in a northwesterly direction towards the budget is indefinite and unsafe, and prediet that a supplement to the Estimates will be found necessary to meet deficiencies, and thinks any new burdens ought to fall on

The Abyssinian War!

Complete Rout of the Abyssinians!

THE CAPITAL STORMED & TAKEN

The Captives Set Free !

Good Friday before Magdalla. King Theodorus commanded in person. He was defeated and retreated into the town, his loss being settled heavy. On Monday Gen Napier ordered an assault. The town and citadel were carried by storm and King Theodorus slain. The Capital is in possession of the British. The British loss was small. The captives were found in the city alive and well and were set free. They numbered sixty souls, men, women and children and left on Friday for Toulabar, expected. 1400 native troops laid down their the Bay for three days proved futile to quell arms. Theodorus had 5000 soldiers killed (?) and 1500 wounded. The entire force of Theodorus' army is either killed, wounded or captured. Napier takes by his victory 28 large guns, 5000 stand of small arms, 10, 000 spears and many other articles of war. The interior of the fortess presented. The interior of the fortress presented a not insured.
splendid sight. The Palace glowed with The Italian bark Elvira Grondie, with her barbaric splendor; the British troops plun- orew, was wrecked, and at the same time dered it at once. Four royal erowns made the British bark Walsea met the same fate. Great joy pervades the whole Kingdom of solid gold, \$20,000 in silver, \$10,000 all on board were lost.

Over the news from Abyssinia, and the escape of Prince Alfred. To-day is observed as an impromption holiday.

dered it at once. Four royal erows made the British data was a lost of solid gold, \$20,000 in silver, \$10,000 all on board were lost.

The yellow fever continues at Callao. The yellow fever continue

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, April 27-The Republican State Convention favors Grant for Pres-

The election in Georgia, North and South Carolina are very close. Extreme counties

The Iribune's Raleigh special says the The trial of the Clerkenwell prisoners Constitution is undoubtedly ratified, as the was continued. Barrett was found guilty. whole State ticket was elected by 25,000 all the others were acquitted. majority. The Legislature will be largely Republican. The Secretary of Treasury, in a communi-

special need of four steamers for marine

graphs to Gen Grant, that all but four remote precincts of South Carolina are heard from. The majority for the Constitution is 43,600. North Carolina returns come in slowly. Thus far Constitution 7,500 ahead.

Canada.

OTTAWA, April 25-Two detectives swear to having overheard the conversation between Whelan and Doyle, in jail, in which whelan admitted he shot Darcy McGee, and whelan admitted he whelan admitted he seemed to take pride in the idea that his name would be handed down to posterity as

OTTAWA, April 28-The House of Commons sat on Saturday with closed doors.

The subject under consideration was the Fraser, Mr Bacon (W F & Co's Agent), T H Tayr, M Hill, Thos Smith Mr Muller. mons sat on Saturday with closed doors. ted at five millions of this balance, three suspicion of being Fenians which has fallen million is to be made up during the ensu- on certain employes of the House. In connection with the assassination of McGee, a Gladstone made brief remarks on message from the Duke of Buckingham Estimates, said to be an imposition of the relating to the assassination was laid before income tax, in addition to the burden on both Houses. An address conveying their trade. He thought the cost of the sympathy with Parliament and Her Majesty, Abyssinian war was under estimated. He expressing indignation at the atrocious crime, was agreed upon in the Senate.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27 .- Sailed Apr 26th, bark Constitution, Nanaimo; barks Entine and Glimpse, Port Discovery.

No change in Legal Tenders or markets. except Barley, a shade lower. SAN FRANCISCO, April 28-Arriv Bark Nestor from Nanaimo.

Sailed, April 27-Bark Carlotta, Seabeck

DELAYED DISPATCHES,

Sandwich Islands.

A very distinct shock of an earthquake was felt in Honolulu on Thursday afternoon, at two minutes before 4 o'clock It continued. two minutes before 4 o'clock. It continued for at least 30 seconds, with an irregular and tremulous motion. Some idea of the severity Berlin special says, its rumored that of the shock may be gathered from the fact to reduce their armies by granting furand 3 others-six in all-were also found to have stopped at the same instant.

The great mountain of Mauna Los has again commenced to display its wonderful volcanic fires. On Thursday night, from Kasystem, and should be used daily as volcanic fires. On Thursday night, from Ka-waihae, was seen the first glimmer of light from the new opening on the mountain side, which soon lit up the heavens and indicated that a new lava flow had begun. The orater seems to be near that of 1859, and the lava

By Royal Proclamation the Legislative Assembly is ordered to convene at Honolulu on the 18th of April.

The aged and venerable John P Parker, of Hawaii, died on 25th March in Honolulu. Rev Ass Thurston, the patriarch of the American Mission to these Islands, departed this life at his residence in Nuuanu on the morning of March 11th, in the 81st year of his age and his 48th year on the Mission.

Central and South America.

The fire at Aspinwall was discovered on the night of the 26th of March in the carnouse of the Railroad Company, which destroyed a large amount of property, including forty-three freight cars of the Company, as well as their large wooden car-shed. Thir-King Theodore Slains ty-two of the cars were laden with the freight brought from the South Pacific by the steam-

LONDON, April 26-A battle was fought on sail for the south on the arrival of the former

Bolivar and Magdalena are still in an un settled state, and it is said that parties in both States are combining against the Government. A report was circulated in Barranquilla that Mosquera intended to return from Peru soon and declare himself President once more.

The British ship Tudor, belonging to Mr. S R Graves, of Liverpool, was destroyed by fire in Callao bay, but the cause is yet un-Napier's immediate return to the coast is known. The assistance of all the vessels in expected. 1400 native troops laid down their the Bay for three days proved futile to quell

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED. April 27—Stm. Geo S Wright, Langdon, Portland Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westn.inster Sch Industry, Watkins, Nanaimo April 28—Stp Hamley, Hollins, Nanaimo Stp Mist. Woods, San Juan Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend Stp Forest, Butler, San Juan Stp Alice, Hunt, San Juan April 29—Stmr Otter, Lewis, Sifka April 39—St mr Guter, Lewis, Sifka April 30—Stp Ringleader, Hewitt, Nanaimo Stp Harriett, McKenzie, San Juan Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster

April 27-Sch Industry, Watkins, Salt Spring Island April 27—Sch Industry, Watkins, Salt Spring Island Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster April 28—Sip Hamley, Hollins, Nanaimo Stmr Geo S Wright, Langdon, Astoria Sip Forest, Butler, San Juan Sip Alice, Hunt, San Juan April 29—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend April 30—Sip Harriett, McKenzie, San Juan Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster Sch Kinau, McKinnon, Honolulu

PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

April 23—Stmr Orifiamme cleared for Tongas Island, Alaska, with troops and munitions from the U S Military Post, at Steilacoon.

April 25—Br ship Mary, cleared for Shanghai, China, with lumber and spars, from Port Gamble.

with lumber and spars, from Port Gamble.

April 18—Barkentine Victor, cleared from same port for Shanghai.

April 27—Ship Dublin, from Port Madison for San rancisco. Br. Rutersaff, from Port Gamble for San Francis Snip Revere, from Port Discovery for San Francis Br. Camden entered from Henolulu, 25 days out.

PASSENGERS.

Per; stmr OTTER from the Northwest Coast—Cap Forsaith, Mr Nicholson, Mr Spence and 4 Coal-miners

CONSIGNEES.

Per Stmr GEO S WRIGHT from Portland—H B Co, 1 I Rothschild, H H N W, F & D, T C, Order, R & B. IMPORTS.

Per stmr GEO S WRIGHT from Portland—108 si bacon, 3 bies mdse, 120 sks flour, 30 do wheat, 1 d bacon, 1 bie mdse, 600 sks flour, 80 bxs apples, 30 si bacon, 472 do bran, 100 do middlings, 400 do flour, bls beef, 16 hd cattle

EXPORTS.

Per sch KINAU for Honolulu—80 bbls salmon, 100 to, 12 cs bottled (ruit, 1 ble dry goods.)

On the 14th inst., at the Cowichan Church, by the Re W. S. Reece, M. A., Mr W. Hy. Lomas, eldest son of V. R. Lomas. Esq., Belper, Derbyshire, to Jane, elded daughter of Mr David Alexander, of Cowichan, B. C. In this Gity, April 24th, at St. John's Church, Victori British Columbia, by the Very Rev. E. Cridge, Bean Victoria, the Rev. Robert Tomlinson, Church Miss. Soc fourth son of the Rev. Thomas Tomlinson, Rector of S James, Dublin, Ireland, to Alice Mary, second daught of Richard Woods, Esq., Garbally, V. I., formerly of Parsonstown, Ireland. No cards.

In this Chy, Sunday, April 26th, Mary Jane, daugh of Thomas J. and Catherine Burnes, aged 10 months

BRISTOL'S

Sarsaparilla

IN LARGE BOTTLES.

A DIET DRINK by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sick is the only genuine and original preparation for

THE PERMANENT CURE

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CAS Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, B Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruption It is also a sure and reliable remedy for Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald H. Scurvy, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, 1
vous and General Debility of the System, Loss o
Appetite, Langour, Dizziness, and all Affections of the Liver, Rever and Ague,
Bilious Fevers, Chilis and Fever,
Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

It is guaranteed to be the Pures and Most Powerful Preparation

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILL And is the only TRUE AND RELIABLE CURE FOR SYPHILIS,

Even in its worst forms. ers Talca and Peru, and from Central America by the Salvador, all of which was destroyed.

An immense quantity of cotton was among the freight destroyed.

H M Corvette Scout, 21 guns, Capt Price was expected at Panama from the Coast of Mexico, to relieve the Malacca, which will sail for the south on the arrival of the former ship.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Hostetter, Smith & Dean, m18 d & w ly

FRAUD

on the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printe

Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and sentenced by Mr Justice Phear to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONME

LABELS

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPUBIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BL WELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Su ban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONME

CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS CILMS STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be list to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prested. Purchasers are recommended to examine all 3 carefully before taking delivery of them. The GBAU manufactures of Messrs Crosse & Blackwell may be from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vanco Island.

VOL. 9.

WEEKLY BRITISH PUBLISHED EVERY SAT

HIGGINS, LON TERMS

PAYABLE INVARIABLY

AGENT

on & McCarty... In another column will from a firm largely con mercantile affairs, on the mail subsidy. The interes matter by our principle men festing itself so strongly their complaints are becom numerous that we intended this morning if we had not ter referred to. No one car sity for immediate action i new vigor into our comme general desire is to subsidiz will keep the intercourse ar

with San Francisco unbroke

running simply to Portland no advantage to our merch laws of the United States, the firm referred to, will no ment of bonded freight at land, so in this respect we a six weeks trips of the Orifla chance boat going to Sitka. two trips a month were give the only available boat to t it would only incur an additi some \$500 a mouth over have hitherto paid, and ti in the additional business w by be created, would soon b excite a lively opposition ing summer, even as an ex be worth the expenditure, f authority of a high Amer stating, in the event of renumber of families would porarily, and probably for go be no doubt also that man come to our mines if they at anything like a reasonab present enormous fare from Victoria puts its altoget power. The question assun tance at this particular time, tion with those who have brought it boldly before the the Select Committee to do done and to do it without de

In the interesting letter w terday from our London corre be seen that the late Colonia Birch, is vegetating in the partment of the Colonial Of generous condescens on will office in British Coumbia Governor, for which he is there is one thing more tha should induce every man in for immediate Confederation his politics may be, it is th such a calamity happening has had quite enough of this genius;' more, in fact, that get or forgive. Many of the Colony now suffers from w his ignorance and presumpti him out again as Governo height of injustice and folly Imperial Government, As Colonial Office he cannot and therefore that's the place nature requires him to remai

THE telegraph brings us, of the events of the world, the most fearful calamiti history. A volcanic erapt at the Sandwich Isles, destro less fury not less than one dives and an amount of pro be estimated. The soul i bowed down in grief on b fortunes, and were we not fo tails that cannot be rejected hope there might be some m exaggeration. When we ca the world and see the suffer creatures have experienced the convulsions of nature as the elements during the gratefully remember the m vouchsafed to ourselves, and how little our trials fare in those of other people