

If any one doubts the expediency of legislation for the improvement of the administration of civil justice, in respect of suits for sums under \$250, it is only necessary to regard the present state of business in the Supreme Court so far as summary suits are concerned, to be convinced of the necessity of a speedy reform in the system.

When the business of the Court increases, no doubt there will be full employment for the officials in every Court, but until that time arrives, due regard must be paid to economy; but in guarding against undue expenditure the legislature must carefully avoid the error of underpaying those officials upon whom grave responsibility rests.

The O'Keane-Palmerston Divorce Case. Correspondence dated London, 10th November, of Saunders' (Dublin) News Letter says: The scandal with which the name of Lord Palmerston has lately been connected...

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cramp, Ague, Fever, Rheumatism, Consumption, Asthma, Cough, &c.

THE SUFFERER'S BEST FRIEND!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. These Pills can be confidently recommended as the most simple and certain remedy for indigestion, flatulency, acidity, heartburn, colic, constipation, and all the many maladies resulting from disordered stomach or bowels.

We find the following which took place on the 13th Judge Ordinary, reported following day: The Queen's Advocate appeared for the petition...

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Meeting of the Legislative Council. The following Proclamation, calling the Legislative Council together on the 13th inst., appeared in the Government Gazette of Saturday last.

WHERAS, by an order of the Queen in Council, dated the 11th day of June, A. D. 1863, a Legislative Council for the Colony of British Columbia was constituted and established, such Legislative Council to consist of such public officers within the said Colony as shall from time to time be designated, and of such persons as shall from time to time be named, by or in pursuance of any instructions or warrant under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, and of such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by the Governor, by instruments to be passed under the Public Seal of the said Colony, provided, however, that every such last mentioned appointment shall be provisional only until the said instruments shall have been duly approved by Her Majesty, through one of the principal Secretaries of State.

As Colonial Secretary for the said Colony, As Attorney General for the said Colony, As Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the said Colony, As Collector of Customs for the said Colony.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.

CROSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. CROSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS first class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS.

BURGUYNE & BURBIDGES, EXPORT DRUGGISTS, 16, Coleman Street, London. Publish monthly a Price Current of upwards of Two Thousand Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparations.

THE NEW STEAMER "LILLOET"

The New Steamer "Lilloyet" went off to Harrison River last week. She left for Victoria on Sunday morning. She runs well and looks well, but is a determined Sabbath-breaker. She made her first trial trip on Sabbath, when she met with an accident; she was advertised to leave Victoria for here on a Sabbath morning, but meeting with an accident on Saturday night, was prevented, and she lay here from Friday evening till Sunday morning so as to keep up her character by sailing on that day.

THE STEAMER "RELIANCE"

The Steamer "Reliance" has been laid up for a month or six weeks during the low water. Going to CARIBOO.—Mr. Smith, Legislative Councillor for the Yale Lytton District, leaves for Cariboo to day. He expects to return in about five weeks.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

Worcestershire Sauce. Only Good Sauce, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF MEAT, FISH, &c. &c. Caution. Lea & Perrins. WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. & P. is forged.

Church Bank House

Boarding School for Young Ladies! THE STEADY SUPPORT AND UNFADING SATISFACTION expressed by the parents and guardians of the pupils in the above establishment, have procured the success of Mrs. Wilson Brown's term of education; and feeling that her school is now founded on one of the institutions of the Colony, she is determined further to promote its usefulness by making such arrangements as will enable her to receive an addition to her present boarders upon most reasonable terms. At the same time she begs to inform her friends that she has engaged the best talent available in the Colony to aid her in the routine of the school, and that all which is most in a solid practical English education, to which may be added the elegant teachers the French, German, Spanish and Italian languages; Music, Drawing, Painting in oil and water colours, plain and fancy Needlework, Dancing, &c.

Wanted

FOR NANTING, A THOROUGHLY competent Blacksmith; who is able to run a Saw Mill Steady employment. Apply to DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO., Wharf street. JAT 1w

German

We read in the four military com... preparing the Feder... will shortly meet... Prussian commiss... proposition accordi... a portion of the A... service would enter... as the corps of ex... overland troops of 60... to shield the latter... the Danish troops... might be in dan... mode. According... England is endeavor... a blockade of the... the entrance of the... trading vessels; by... this privilege will b... Government." A Leipzig Journal... be furnished by Sa... carrying out feder... mark with conside... the Prussian rifle... series of fortifica... The troops have n... to be in readiness... commanded by Major... the Cadet Staff re... to follow their ex... of these outrages... Moors against the... apprehended. Th... pathetic letter to... dangers threaten... Sir Moses Mo... by the Board to u... rocco in order to... patriotic philo... consent. It is exp... for Morocco as... letters from the Po... that Earl Russell... all times pleaded t... HERMAN AND R... TINEZ says that... played on either... throughout seem... as to crush his... ing him violently... tactics were differe...

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 12, 1864.

DEFRIES AGAIN.

We find the following report of proceedings which took place in the London Divorce Court, on the 13th Nov. last, before the Judge Ordinary, reported in the Times of the following day:—

DEFRIES V. DEFRIES.

The Queen's Advocate and Mr. Bernard appeared for the petitioner. This was a petition for a dissolution of marriage, on the ground of adultery, coupled with cruelty. The petitioner was the daughter of Dr. LaMert, a physician in Bedford-square, and the respondent at the time of marriage was a gamster manufacturer, in a large way of business. They were both Jews, and they were married in June, 1860, first before a registrar, and then by the Chief Rabbi. They lived together in Tavistock-street, Gordon-square. Mrs. Defries stated that at the end of a few months her husband's conduct became harsh and cruel. He also became extravagant and dissipated in his habits, and took to gambling. He got into pecuniary difficulties, and at last, in July, 1861, he was made a bankrupt. Their establishment was then broken up, and they afterwards lived with Dr. LaMert, in Bedford-square, and at Mortlake. The respondent had formed an adulterous connexion with a girl named Hill, and he had to pay her £20 in order that she might not expose him to his wife. He had also been guilty of some acts of violence to his wife, and had otherwise treated her with cruelty. In the beginning of 1861, when she was pregnant, he had thrown her violently against a chair, because she had remonstrated with him about playing at cards. In July, 1862, he had seized her by the throat and tried to strangle her, because she told him he had not acted properly to her father. They had had high words about his coming home late at night, and he had threatened to throw her out of the window. They had a quarrel because she remonstrated with him for riding on horse-back after his bankruptcy. They were then in bed, and his language was so offensive that she got out of bed and sat on a chair, and he followed her out of bed and took hold of her chair, and she fell violently on the ground. In July, 1862, he left her at her father's house, and in the following month he sailed from Gravesend for Vancouver's Island. Dr. LaMert had received a letter from him since his arrival in the colony, confessing his misconduct, expressing remorse for his past life, and asking that he might not be divorced. Decree nisi granted.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

We read in the Constitutionnel—The four military commissioners charged with preparing the Federal execution in Holstein, will shortly meet. General de Motte, the Prussian commissary, is instructed to make a proposition according to the terms of which a portion of the Austro-Prussian corps d'armee would enter Holstein at the same time as the corps of execution of Saxon and Hanoverian troops of 6000 men. The measure is to shield the latter corps from an attack by the Danish troops, which at any given moment might be landed at Kiel or at Eckernfoerde. According to a letter from Berlin, England is endeavoring, in the eventuality of a blockade of the German ports, to obtain the entrance of the port of Hamburg for her trading vessels; but it is doubtful whether this privilege will be granted to the British Government.

A Leipzig journal says—"The brigade to be furnished by Saxony for the purpose of carrying out federal execution against Denmark will consist of about 3000 men, including infantry, riflemen, cavalry, and two batteries of foot artillery, each with four guns. The troops have already received the order to be in readiness, and they will be commanded by Major-General von Schimpff in Leipzig. It is not yet decided who will assume the command in chief over the Saxon and Hanoverian troops, and therefore all reports in the contrary are incorrect. No orders to march have yet been given."

The official Gazette of Stockholm in a leading article upon the Dan-German conflict says:—"It is now by no means the fault of Denmark if peace should be disturbed."

MOROCCO. Sad news had been received from the coast of Morocco by the Board of Deputies of British Jews. Far from releasing the two Jews still imprisoned on the charge of having been accomplices in the murder of the late Spanish Collector of Customs at Safi, the Spanish Consul has thrown into prison a Jewess, in advanced pregnancy, on no other ground but that she was in the habit of supplying the deceased with milk. The sufferings and tortures of these prisoners are described as truly horrible. The Spanish Consul remains inexorable. It now appears that the Moorish Court, by whom the accused were delivered up to the Consul, was terrified, and that the Cadi of Safi refused to condemn them, as there was no evidence of their guilt. It further appears that Spanish officials in other parts of Morocco, taking the cue from the minister at Tangier, are committing other outrages on Jews, and instigating the Moors to follow their example. Several instances of these outrages were brought under the notice of the Board. A general outbreak of the Moors against the Jews all over the coast is apprehended. The Rev. the chief Rabbi, in a pathetic letter to the Board, depicted the dangers threatening these unfortunate people. Sir Moses Montefiore has been solicited by the Board to undertake a mission to Morocco in order to avert such a calamity. The octogenarian philanthropist has given his consent. It is expected that he will set out for Morocco as soon as he is in receipt of letters from the Foreign Office. We may add that Earl Russell had on this occasion again evinced the humanity with which he has at all times pleaded the cause of the oppressed.

HERMAN AND KING FROST.—The London Times says that but little science was displayed on either side. Herman's game throughout seemed to be to close and hug us as to crush his antagonist at once by dashing him violently to the ground. King's tactics were different and more creditable.

NANAIMO.

[BY A RESIDENT CORRESPONDENT.] NANAIMO, V. I., 23d Dec. '63.

POLICE MATTERS.

A Nanaimo Indian named Clephan, was brought up before the magistrate, W. H. Frankly, Esq., on the 18th inst., charged with stabbing Quinias, an Indian of the same tribe. The charge was fully proved against the prisoner, who it appears had had a quarrel with the prosecutor a short time previous about whisky. Clephan, after the quarrel, perceiving an opportunity, way-laid Quinias, who when passing the spot where the former had secreted himself, was pounced upon and the wound inflicted. The magistrate explained on the vile practice of selling liquor to Indians, and pointed out the evil effects of drink, of which he said the present case was an example; he then committed the prisoner to Victoria Jail to take his trial at the next assizes.

On the following day a man named John Duncan was charged with giving liquor to an Indian in the presence of the constable and several other witnesses, though repeatedly warned by the constable against doing so. The Indian who is the above mentioned Clephan, was on his way to the schooner Meg Merrilies, in which vessel he is to be conveyed to Victoria, stated that Duncan was the Indian who sold him liquor when he stabbed Quinias. The magistrate did not consider the charge of selling the liquor proved, or he would, he said, have fined the prisoner \$250, or have given him six months' imprisonment with hard labor; he therefore dismissed that charge, but fined him \$50, or in default of payment, two months, for having given the liquor to Clephan. As he could not pay the fine, he was sent on board the Meg Merrilies, for passage to Victoria.

The expense entailed in sending prisoners to Victoria must be considerable, and would be altogether obviated if a proper jail were provided, as prisoners could be kept here and made to improve our own thoroughfares. The usefulness of the building now used as a jail has for a long time given rise to complaint. It is one of the coldest barns of a place in which a man could be confined, besides being insecure and dirty.

REPORTER.

SAN DOMINGO.

The La Plata brings the following latest intelligence from San Domingo to the 25th of October:—Santo Plata was burnt by the Dominicans on the 4th of October. The town was entirely destroyed, excepting the warehouses of Messrs. Ginebra Brothers. All the merchants left were ruined. The fort was held by 1400 Spanish troops, under Brigadier Rivera, who was anxiously awaiting orders from the Spanish Government, and expecting reinforcements from Havana and Porto Rico. The Spanish were unable to fetch consequence of the losses experienced from attacks of the enemy. They, however, obtained water from Samana, but with difficulty. The sanitary state of the Spanish army was very unsatisfactory. It was stated that General Yague was pushing his way to the capital of San Domingo, held by the insurgents. General Santana remained in the same position, unable to proceed, and waiting for troops and ammunition from the Government. The insurgents were gaining ground, and it was generally thought that the Spanish army would be compelled to abandon the country. Porto Rico and Havana were left almost without troops, and it was feared the blacks would rise there also.

An unpleasant feeling existed at St. Thomas respecting the negroes, and the Trade at St. Thomas was suffering greatly in consequence of the San Domingo insurrection, and many merchants are great losers.

ACCIDENT TO THE LILLOET.—This fine steamer has commenced her career unpropitiously. In addition to the other mishaps which befel her, we learn that on Sunday, while crossing the Gulf, bound to Victoria, she encountered rough weather, and her machinery became deranged and useless. Her wheel was also damaged and rendered unmanageable, and the steamer lay in a very precarious position, drifting towards shore. Efforts were made to moor the steamer before she struck, but the warp parted and she swung on the rocks in Plummer Pass, where she was found by the Enterprise on Tuesday. Capt. Most applied Capt. Wallace, who was in charge of the Lilloet, with a view to enable him to get her off, and upon the return of the Enterprise yesterday she was found safely moored in a sheltered inlet above the Pass. Capt. Most was anxious to take her in tow and bring her to this port, but deemed it more prudent, as the Lilloet had a good deal of water in her hold and daylight would soon be fading, to leave her where she was and to fetch her to-day. The Lilloet we regret to hear, has received considerable damage. Her passengers were transferred to the Enterprise.

JACK FROST.—The delightful clear calm frosty weather we have enjoyed for the last few days, has covered the small lakes and bays with a coating of ice sufficiently strong to allow the lovers of out-door sports to content in skating and sliding to their heart's content. The ice on the View street swam, Rock Bay pond, and Swan Lake, is from 2 1/2 to 3 inches thick, and for the last day or two has been thronged by skaters and sliders engaged in that most exhilarating of all amusements. Yesterday the ice on Swan Lake was in splendid condition, and was crowded with hilarious groups till the shades of night began to fall. Were our winters all like the present, our summer would certainly possess the most enjoyable climate in the world, as our summers have nothing to be wished for. There has been a white frost for the last two nights, however, and the weather is again to shake their heads, and prognosticate a return to the damp drizzly weather of last month.

A BUNKER LINE OF TELEGRAPHS.—Minister Clay writes from St. Petersburg to a gentleman in Washington:—"They have granted me a telegraph line charter, the line to run from the mouth of the Amoor River to America. It will unite all the continents and be the great work of the age. It will illustrate my mission to this country."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 5.

THEATRE.—

Considering the very dull state of the city after the holidays, the benefit of Miss Howard drew together a very fair audience last night to witness her performance of "Fanchon" in the "Twin Brothers." This is one of Miss Howard's favorite characters, and she certainly acquitted herself most admirably, drawing down repeated plaudits from the spectators. Messrs. J. H. Taylor, and Phelps enacted Landry and Didier, the twin brothers in the most faithful manner. Miss Bell Douglas, as "Fada," the old grand mother, rendered the character extremely well, as she always does that particular line, and was deservedly applauded. Mr. Potter too, deserves special commendation for the excellent manner in which he gave Jean Barbeau, the proud crusty old father of the two brothers; and we have seldom seen our old friend acquit himself more ably than in this character. The rest of the company performed their various roles very creditably, and the play as a whole passed off very successfully. At its conclusion, Miss Howard was called before the curtain, and with Mr. Taylor, was greeted with much applause. After repeated and vociferous calls, Mr. Potter also came forward, and made an extremely graceful bow to the audience, at the same time nearly stumbling over an immense bouquet which was thrown to him. Mr. Phelps, who was next loudly called for, made his appearance amid the customary applause, and stated that, owing to circumstances over which the manager had no control, the theatre would be closed for the present.

CLOSING OF THE THEATRE.—We are very sorry to see that Mr. Ward, the energetic lessee of the theatre, feels himself compelled from a want of sufficient patronage, to suspend the performances for the present, at least. It is really too bad that the only really talented and efficient company that has yet visited Victoria should be thus obliged to close their doors for such a cause. Mr. Ward has afforded our citizens an opportunity of enjoying the highest theatrical ability in this western world, and has never considered the expense well endeavoring and successfully to gratify every desire of his patrons, and surely he should have met with a more cordial and generous support, and not be compelled to see the season's arduous labors result only in pecuniary sacrifice. We hope that the public will not permit Mr. Ward to be a sufferer; we would suggest that a committee of the friends of the drama be at once formed, and endeavor to devise some means to accord to him such a liberal and satisfactory support as will induce him again to throw open the doors of the theatre with a reasonable hope of success.

MALICIOUS TRESPASS.—John Hafford was charged yesterday in the Police Court with malicious trespass. John Johnson, the prosecutor, said he knew the prisoner well, and did not wish to prosecute him any more than the law would allow [laughter], but the prisoner had forcibly entered his house, and done willful damage to the amount of \$16, and he wished the law to take its course. Mr. Bishop appeared for the prisoner, and said he could not deny having caused the damage, but his client was perfectly mad at the time from the effects of excessive indulgence, and he would throw himself upon the mercy of the court. Mr. Pemberton said the prisoner had narrowly escaped a charge of arson, and fined him \$25 or two months imprisonment.

TURNING THE TABLES.—Three men named Wallace, Sheppard and Fisher, were brought up on remand yesterday before Mr. Pemberton charged with feloniously stealing the sum of \$140 from the person of a man named Andrew Blyth, at the Miner's Restaurant. The prosecutor again appeared in Court in an unfeigned state of give evidence, and a charge having been entered against him for contempt of court, he was committed to prison for two days.

ASSAULT.—A man named Hugh Gariland, belonging to the steamer "Emily Harris," was charged with violently assaulting William Ball, the cook of the same vessel and giving him two black eyes. The prisoner endeavored to prove provocation, but the magistrate nevertheless fined him \$25, with the option of two months in the chain gang.

DRAWING A KNIFE.—Joseph Swan was yesterday fined by Mr. Pemberton \$5 of 14 days imprisonment for threatening to stab Sergeant Hill. The magistrate imposed a light sentence in consequence of the prisoner having previously borne a good character.

LUCIUS O'BRIEN.—L. S. O'Brien who stands charged with assisting seamen to desert from H. M. service, was yesterday remanded for ten days. The magistrate stating that the evidence being weak he would accept O'Brien's own recognizance for his appearance.

GREEN EYED "LOBSTER."

Some excitement was occasioned yesterday from its having been currently reported that a lady residing at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this city had taken strychnine while laboring under the maddening influence of "unrequited love." On enquiring into the circumstances connected with this tragic affair we were enabled to gather that the lady in question (with a little boy) had arrived the week previously on the Eliza Anderson from Puget Sound and taken up her abode at the Hotel, the object of her visit remaining a mystery until yesterday, when she suddenly alarmed the inmates of the Hotel by declaring that she had swallowed strychnine in a cup of coffee, and that the child had partaken of the same, desiring that medical assistance be immediately sent for. Two or three physicians were in prompt attendance, and although the necessary remedies were administered, the "cup of cold poison" had evidently produced no deadly symptoms, and the patient gradually improved under their skillful treatment. During her hysterical ravings, she would be seized upon her peace of mind. It would seem that two well known residents on the Sound were about to visit Victoria for the purpose (as was supposed) of having the gordian knot tied in this city. The heroine of this romance, who may or may not have had a prior claim on the affections of the gay Lothario, determined to anticipate his flight, and immediately started off in the Anderson. The lady and gentleman arrived a couple of days since in the schooner "G..." and were returned repaired to the same Hotel. The issue of the rencontre of the parties was the catastrophe previously recorded, when the gentleman was taxed with perjury of the most unpardonable kind, and was likewise accused of having supplied the "deadly venom." It was however ascertained that the lady had herself purchased the bottle at a druggist's store on Yates street, and the opinion of the faculty is that she had partaken of very little if any of its contents. The little boy who, according to the mother's account, accidentally partook of some of the coffee, presented stronger indications of poisoning; but at last accounts no serious results were anticipated in either case.

A LOOSE CHARACTER.—A man named William Harris was charged yesterday in the Police Court with entering the premises of Andrew Astrio, with felonious intent. The complainant stated that on New Year's Eve, about 11 o'clock, the back door of his house on Store street was fastened, and hearing a noise he went to the back, and found the door open and the prisoner standing behind it. He was of opinion that prisoner could not have entered without a false key. Mr. Wright appeared for the accused and cross-examined the prosecutor, who stated that prisoner had been to his bar before, and had obtained drinks, but he knew him to be a suspicious character and kept his eye always upon him. He slept in his bar room purposely because prisoner was a neighbor. He missed a bag of flour and some blankets and other articles, but did not see the prisoner take them. A charge was here entered against the prisoner of being a rogue and vagabond, and Superintendent Smith was examined as to his previous bad character. Mr. Wright made the best defence he could for the prisoner, but Mr. Pemberton nevertheless committed him to prison for three months with hard labor. Mr. Wright asked the bench if permission would be granted to the American Consul to ship Harris away from the country. The magistrate said the term of imprisonment must first be served.

TIGER FIRE COMPANY.—The election of officers for this company for the ensuing half year, came off last night, and resulted as follows:—Chas. Gowan, President, re-elected; S. L. Kelly, Foreman, re-elected; S. Duck, first assistant; Emmanuel Levy, second do.; Finnk Sylvester, Secretary; Philip S. Hall, Treasurer, re-elected.

U. S. S. NARRAGANSETT.—This steamer will probably complete her coaling to-day, and will again leave for the Sound. We notice from papers received by the Anderson that the officers of this ship were invited to two balls during their last shore cruise; one at Olympia and the other at Steilacoom.

ALMANAC FOR 1864.—Mr. J. Corin, Stationer, of Port Street, has just published a large 24 x 30 Almanac for the present year. It furnishes a great variety of useful statistical information, and will form an indispensable adjunct to every counting-house and office in the city.

DESERTION.—Thomas Hall was charged yesterday before Mr. Pemberton with being a deserter from H. M. S. "Carnelot"; and was ordered to be handed over to his own officers.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson, Capt. Finch, arrived yesterday morning from the Sound, bringing nearly 50 passengers and a cargo of live and dead stock, &c.

SUICIDE AND INQUEST.

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, information was conveyed to the Police that an old man named William Daniels, who maintained his living by hawking trips about the streets, was lying dead in his shanty off Store street, with his head nearly blown off. Sergeant Ford was promptly on the spot and took charge of the premises. The scene which presented itself on opening the cabin door was most revolting. The old man lay on his back with his face and forehead almost entirely blown away. On his breast lay a small single barrel pistol and on the table by his bed side, a powder flask and some buck shot. An inquest was called by the Coroner, Dr. Dickson, at 7 p.m., at the Boomarang, and the jury, with Mr. Matthieson as foreman, inspected the body. Two witnesses, Wm. Maxwell, a laborer, and Edwin Michael, warehouseman in the employ of Messrs. Dickson, Campbell & Co., were examined, and from the evidence of the latter it appeared that Daniels was alive and quite sober at half-past 8 a.m., and shortly before ten he was discovered in the state described. Mr. Michael had kindly taken some tea and soup to the old man, as he complained of being too ill to rise, but there was nothing in his manner to indicate an intention of self murder. Mr. Michael stated that he had not the slightest doubt that deceased killed himself by his own hand, and the only reason which he could assign for the act was that Daniels had been addicted to intemperate habits during the last two or three months, and the non-arrival of some expected remittances from California may have weighed upon his mind. The jury unanimously returned a verdict of *felix de se*, and the law consequently provides that the body shall be interred within 24 hours of the rendition of the verdict, between the hours of 9 and 12 at night, without the usual service being read. The unhappy suicide, was understood, was born near Chatham, in Kent, England, but has resided for some years on the Pacific Coast.

HOUSEBREAKING.—A daring and nearly successful attempt at robbery was committed a night or two ago at the house of Mr. Sayward, Collinson street. One of the family happened to awake during the night and discovered two men in the house, who, however, hastily decamped on the alarm being given. The rascals had effected an entrance by turning the door key from the outside by means of pincers. Housekeepers should take warning from this and bolt as well as lock their doors at night.

HOME MANUFACTURE.—Messrs. McDougall & Son have just completed, at their Foundry a large pump intended for the new Richfield claim, on Williams Creek, and to be sent up country forthwith. The pipe is 10 inches in diameter and 80 feet in length, and is calculated to raise from two to three hundred gallons of water per minute, either by steam or water power. It is the first and most complete piece of work of the kind which has yet been made in this city, and reflects great credit on the manufacturers.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A temperance meeting was held last night under the auspices of the I. O. of G. T. in the Rev. Mr. Macfie's Church on Fort street. The building was comfortably filled. The chair was taken at half past seven by Mr. E. C. Holden, and some appropriate addresses were delivered, the interludes being filled up by singing. The meeting lasted several hours, and the audience dispersed evidently pleased and instructed by the evening's entertainment.

THE POISONING CASE.—The unhappy woman who rashly attempted to destroy her life in the St. Nicholas Hotel on Tuesday last, is fortunately recovering from the effects of the poison. The poor little child, whose existence was so nearly terminated by the rash folly of its mother, is also so far restored as to be out of danger, although its sufferings were the most acute of the two. It is to be hoped that this narrow escape from a horrible fate may prove an effectual warning to the parties concerned.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Two prostitutes driving rapidly along Government street yesterday afternoon, ran over a poor native woman, the wheel of the buggy passing over her body but fortunately without inflicting any serious injury. The "fast" characters unmercifully drove on, hardly giving themselves the trouble to look behind them. They deserve to be called before the Police magistrate for their recklessness.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday afternoon from New Westminster with about 40 passengers and a small amount of treasure. Owing to the river being frozen over it is probable that the Enterprise will be compelled to discontinue making her usual trip for some days.

S'S BEST

1



PILLS.

the Liver, Bowels.

Recommended as a remedy for indigestion, biliousness, constipation, and all disorders arising from deranged action of the primary organs. These pills are the best for the stomach, and are particularly adapted for the system, and give water, debilitated persons, the nervous system.

Nervous Irritation. These admirable pills generally is like a restorer, cheerfulness well known, particularly for the system, and give water, debilitated persons, the nervous system.

As Asthmatical action by rubbing actively twice a day keeping these pills will be found the coughs, colds, and there are also the irritated air, the system, and give water, debilitated persons, the nervous system.

Remedy known as the Pills. These pills are the best for the stomach, and are particularly adapted for the system, and give water, debilitated persons, the nervous system.

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Important Matters for Consideration.

ERRORS BARRED.—Sir A. the Executive Council for British Columbia is shortly to be called together, and the season for active operations is coming round again.

Every person acquainted with the working of the mining system in British Columbia must be convinced that it requires great change, and may have lately been mooted in the different journals published in these colonies.

Without a revised mining system, great and incalculable injury to the commercial and other interests of both colonies, and therefore to their progress will be the result.

The investment of capital in the mines, and the means of protecting it when invested, is a most material matter, and one that has been well and ably discussed by many writers on that subject; but there is another and not less important one—the inducement for and protection of labor—which requires the most careful consideration, as without it the capital will be of little avail.

For the last two years a large number of men have been drawn to British Columbia, dazzled by the prospect of reaping a rich return from the mines of Cariboo.

The first year (1862) the majority were forced to leave and seek employment on the public roads, some to get money enough to take them out of the country, and some the most determined—to get a few dollars to enable them to try their fortunes once more.

The latter class returned again last year; a portion of them succeeded in getting employment in the mines as laborers, and the rest, after expending all their money, were again forced to leave.

This last year clearly proved to them that without capital it was almost impossible to do anything at Cariboo on their own account except to work for wages, and if they hired out the chances were they would not get paid unless the claims were turned out unproductive.

Many claims did not pay, or when only half the work requisite to prove them was done were stopped, and therefore a great many men were not paid their wages.

Now with such a state of things can it be at all surprising that the large majority of these men have left the country never to return, carrying away with them accounts which will deter others from coming here?

To give a very common illustration of the result of the present system: Let us suppose that A, B, and C form a company by joining their claims to work a mine. A has capital, B a few hundreds, and C a still smaller sum.

They appoint a foreman to take charge of the working of the claim at \$16 per diem, and he looks after the work and collects the assessments.

For the first few weeks the work goes on all right, and the assessments are paid; but now C falls short, and A and B only pay their instalments, but an insufficient sum to pay for supplies and wages in full.

Shortly afterwards B runs out of money, and A is the only one to pay; the claim is still worked, but getting more deeply involved each day.

The foreman, whose interest it is to keep it going as long as any assessments are paid into his hands, (he pays his own wages first) manages to go on some short time longer, until at length the credit of the company is entirely gone.

obtained, as well as a description of the country as adapted for settlement; having these data, the Council could decide upon the best line to adopt, and would also be in possession of such knowledge as would enable them to ascertain the sum of money they would have to provide if the colonial Government would find it advantageous to build this section of the road themselves, which they probably will do, as the great difficulties have been overcome in opening the present roads through the mountains to the interior, a lasting monument of Governor Douglas' administration.

The advantages to these colonies that would accrue from the opening of this communication are so numerous and apparent that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them; the information necessary to place the Government in a position to undertake or assist in accomplishing this most desirable work.

Trusting Mr. Editor that these few lines will find a place in your columns, I remain yours, &c., J. JOTTER.

SUMMARY COURT.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.

FRIDAY, 8th JAN.

Monterio v. Handy.—Denues for Plaintiff Drake for Defendant. This was an action for \$45, partly on a note and part for work and labor. A long account was gone into between the parties and a verdict given for \$37.

John P. Ellis v. G. H. Cary.—This was a suit against the Attorney General for wages. Mr. Kneller, called by plaintiff, said that he had hired plaintiff to work for Mr. Cary, that he had applied to Mr. Drake for authority to hire a man.

Mr. Cary stated that he had never authorized Mr. Kneller to hire any man; when he returned from Cariboo he went to Salias Island and found nothing had been done with the exception of cutting a few patches of oats. Both gentlemen were sitting there with boots polished smoking their pipes.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8.

SNOW BAILING.—Yesterday the snow commenced to spread its virgin mantle, with every indication of a continuance, and this calls to remembrance some of the scenes which we witnessed last winter.

THE GOLD STREAM QUARTZ MINES.—The Directors of the St. George Quartz Co. have given out a contract for the sinking of a shaft fifty feet in depth and a drift ten feet in length, on their lead.

THE MONEY ROBBERY.—Shepherd, Wallace and Fisher were again brought up before A. F. Pemberton, Esq., and remanded three days further, at the request of Superintendent Smith, who stated that he had reasons for believing that an important witness was being kept out of the way.

BRUTAL ATTACK.—On Wednesday night, a half-breed, whilst sleeping in his shanty in Store street, was attacked by another with an axe. Very serious and many wounds were inflicted on the head, and one finger cut off.

POLICE COURT.—Berkley v. Culverwell, Park for plaintiff. Bishop and Wight for defendant. This was a suit for a month's wages, brought against William Culverwell by a young man who had been in his employment, and had, as he alleged, been discharged without warning.

SATURDAY, JAN. 9.

GREAT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The sale of lots by Daniel Scott on Wednesday promises to be one of the most attractive of the season, as the terms are such as must particularly commend themselves to intending purchasers, viz., the extension of the payment over two years.

PAY YOUR TAXES.—Mr. Wylly, the government assessor, notifies all persons who have not paid their trade licenses, that a non-compliance with the law will entail on them serious inconvenience.

SATURDAY'S RACES.—Two races were run on Beacon Hill on Saturday last—one between the well-known horse "Joe Bowers" and Mr. Smith's horse "Abe Lincoln" for \$50 each, half mile heat, won by the former, and a "scrub" between Mr. Munro's "Billy" and a horse named "Go Slow" for \$20, won by Billy.

HOSPITAL.—By an advertisement in this morning's Colonist, it will be seen that a Superintendent for the Royal Hospital is wanted, at a salary of \$50 per month, and also a man and wife, as cooks, at the same salary.

THE LOSS OF THE MISSION SCHOONER.—It was rumored about town on Saturday that Mr. Durcan's schooner Carolina had been lost up the coast. Little credence is attached to the story, however, as it comes only through an Indian source.

FREE THE SOUND.—The sloop Northern Light, Capt. Mounfort, arrived on Saturday morning with the usual Sound mail.

A MALEDICTION.—The following production came to us by post, and as it is such a unique and original specimen of letter writing, as to orthography and style, we publish it in compliance with the writer's request.

TO THE ATTORNEY OF THE COLONIST.—The ranch that was taken up on some creek in bridholme was rascold and a tiff of imprompt given by the goggs was consolidated the feller who won pay the pioneer rancher may be shod with lightning and compelled to wander over gunpowder, may he have sore eyes and a chestnut bur for an eye stone, may every day of his life be more blacker than the day of algiers, may he never be permitted to kiss a pretty woman; may he be bored to death by boring school misses practicing their first lessons in music, without the privilege of seeing his tormentors, may 2:40 night mares trot quarter races over his stomach every night, may his boots leak, his gun hang fire, and his fishing lines break, may his coffee be sweetened with flies and his soup seasoned with spiders, may his friends run away with his wife, and his children take the whooping cough, may his cat bite the die of murrin and the pigs destroy his garden, may a troop of pioneer devils, long lean lank and hungry dog his heels each day and a regiment of cats overtake under his window each night, may the famine stricken ghost of a pioneer's baby haunt his slumbers and his murderer in his dreaming ear, may his cows give sour milk and his charru rancid butter in short, may his business go to ruin and he go to the magestrate. O. B.

PERSONAL.—Capt. E. W. Torrens, the new Clerk of the House of Assembly, assumed his duties yesterday, for the first time.

Mr. Ward's Benefit.—The immense assemblage at the Theatre on Saturday night must have afforded the worthy manager a most gratifying proof that the good people of Victoria are not wholly devoid of gratitude, and that they have some degree of sympathy for his self-sacrificing exertions in catering for their amusement.

THE GOLD STREAM QUARTZ MINES.—The Directors of the St. George Quartz Co. have given out a contract for the sinking of a shaft fifty feet in depth and a drift ten feet in length, on their lead.

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PERSONAL.—Capt. E. W. Torrens, the new Clerk of the House of Assembly, assumed his duties yesterday, for the first time.

SUMMARY COURT.

THURSDAY, 7th JANUARY.

Mrs. Randall vs. Willis Bond.—Mr. Bishop for plaintiff; Mr. Denues for defendant. This was an action brought against Mr. Bond as administrator of John Banks deceased. Defendant denied that he had administered the estate; it was proved, however, that he had dealt with some of the goods of the deceased, and had paid some of his debts.

Drummond vs. Bunster.—Mr. Denues for plaintiff; Mr. Bishop for defendant. This was an action for \$33 on a promissory note; there had been a dispute as to a set off which the defendant wished to be considered as part payment, and the balance had been paid into court. Verdict for plaintiff.

Williams vs. Briggs.—Mr. Green for plaintiff; Mr. Drake for defendant. The plaintiff claimed \$40 balance due for work done as a whitewasher, by agreement with the defendant on Reid's buildings. Mr. Briggs alleged that the work had not been properly performed. Judgment rescinded.

In the case of Davis vs. Fawcett.—Mr. Denues applied for a postponement on the ground of the absence of Dr. Ashe, a material witness.

Mr. Drake opposed on the ground that the defendant's attorney seemed to allege as a ground of defence unskillful treatment, an imputation which he on behalf of the plaintiff was prepared to rebut by the testimony of three of the leading medical practitioners in the colony, and it was not fair upon his client to allow such an insinuation, groundless as it was, to remain uncontradicted for a single day. Postponement granted.

Several other cases were heard, and the court rose at two o'clock. In the afternoon sitting His Honor took in hand several jury cases on the list, which are fixed for Thursday next.

AN EGYPTIAN RAILWAY.—The railway from Alexandria to Cairo, a hundred and thirty miles long, is admirably conducted. We were seven hours on the journey, including a stoppage of half an hour at Kafsael Ash for lunch, and a good one it was, though the handbook warns us against it, and certainly the prices, five shillings, is dear. There are several railways branching from the chief line, thirty or forty miles in extent. For their construction, the Sbeikhs of the adjoining villages are required to find laborers for a month. No other pay is given to the poor men than two cakes of bread a day. In a flat country like the Delta, railways are laid down at a slight expense; and certainly, they are increasing rapidly, the prosperity of the country. But the Pacha is blamed for not charging less for merchandise, which would be less injurious than when sent by water.

The railway from Alexandria to Cairo pays very well since the Arabs have taken to travelling; and the third class, it is said, pays better than the first. I saw several carriages full of third class passengers, and I think they must have returned from their forced labor on other lines, they were so joyous. Many of the Arabs are now very rich; but strange to say, tempting as the rate of interest is, they do not hold a single treasury bond. The Pacha says he supposes they have no confidence in him. It is thought, as has ever been the case with Arabs of every age, that they bury their gold, as bullion flows into the country and yet it is always scarce. I have heard of instances of rich men in the village hiding their own treasures, and borrowing money from Jews, that they may show the bonds to the Turks, to prove their poverty and escape extortions. Women are often seen with wretched garments, and ornaments of gold of great value. The ride through the Delta is very interesting. In many places the inundation of the Nile has not subsided, and the villages, with their groves of palm, were like little islands. The richness and fertility of the country astonish a European; and the different caravans and groups of peasants on camels, horses, donkeys, and on foot was very picturesque. Numbers were working in the fields; all appeared active and industrious, the secret being that they were not working for the Pacha as in the time of Mohammed Ali, said Pacha leaving them something, though not much; for themselves there was far less appearance of poverty than in former times; the exceptions to the general prosperity being a few old men too old to work, but busy enough, we observed, attempting to rid themselves of their vermin. About half way from Alexandria, across the Damietta branch of the Nile, is an admirable iron bridge, suspended on clustered stone columns, with the appropriate papyrus capital. The Pacha was so pleased with this work that he gave the architect who superintended its execution £10,000. The railway is the property of the Pacha, and it is said, when he uses it, he exercises the privilege of doing what he likes with his own—stopping it to lunch, sleep, or pray, or for any other purpose. As might have been expected, he was run into by another train, and had a narrow escape.—Huskin's Winter in Egypt.

GARIBALDI.—The Provincial Council of Potenza, one of the Neapolitan provinces afflicted with brigandage, a short time since unanimously voted a subsidy to the Polish revolution, and a monument to Garibaldi. Gaibaldi, in a letter published in the *Diritto*, applauds the subsidy, but declines the monument. He says: As to the monument to me, I beg you will dismiss the thought of it. If you insist, you will put me to the pain of saying that I will not accept it. As long as the soldiers of two foreign armies riot on our soil, as long as a stream of civil blood flows from the Tombs to the Strait, as long as the glorious remains of our national battles die of hunger or by their own hand in the midst of the insane rejoicings of our cities, as long as the boy wants a school, and the orphan an asylum, as long as there are in Italy misery, darkness, and darkness, speak not of monuments, least of all a monument to me.

"The Atlantic and Telegraph Company," spring in London, and trumpets. It was composed of the financial world of London, and with the communication with the State, and with the and promised to renovate North America—to fill its boundless solitude, and to send the over its wide prairies its might hills, broad freights from East to West could "put a griddle on minutes" but the Company were to be Pacific within a few years, although they were not. But nearly a year has passed, and nothing of the great work like a rocket, and it down like the stick;—armless apparitions spect on its way refusing to tune of several million colonial railway through of snow and ice, the road the Duke of New

mon to ensure his favor the road service, until this company gives we are like to wait long, but unfortunately for our country, the world, our stretch out a hand to California Company, remember a letter which six weeks ago, written the California State proposing should be extended to them, with San Francisco glad to ascertain that allowed to drop. A p be introduced in the enable this company to this city. The bill of California Company proposed line for exclusive privilege of Vancouver Island and twenty years from the The bill will expressly for these privileges, completed and in the within twenty-two mo of the act by our legis of the State Telegraph filleting the substantial mainly by disposing of shares, which will be to all who are disposed We need hardly urge detaching on the public opportunity of bringing connection with the commerce, and the open to us for ye who is interested in any, should do all in his desirable work. It has already, unofficial approval of the bill comes before them, will aid the projector of their power, at due care to see that the lished on a sound and

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 12, 1864.

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

"The Atlantic and Pacific Transit and Telegraph Company" was organized last spring in London, amid a grand flourish of trumpets. It was composed of the great men of the financial world of the metropolis—the "solid men" of London. It placed itself in communication with the Imperial Secretary of State, and with the Colonial Governments, and promised to renovate the whole of British North America to flash intelligence across its boundless solitudes on the wings of lightning, and to send the iron horse careering over its wide prairies and tunneling through its mighty hills, bearing passengers and freight from East to distant West. Puck could "put a girle round the earth in fifty minutes," but the Transit and Telegraph Company were to bring the Atlantic and Pacific within a few seconds of each other (although they wanted five years to do it in). But nearly a year has elapsed and yet we see nothing of the great company. It "went up like a rocket," and it seems to have "come down like the stick." The Canadian Government appear rather to have thrown a damp-sper on it, by refusing to run in debt to the tune of several millions to build the inter-colonial railway through a howling wilderness of snow and ice, the construction of which the Duke of Newcastle made a sine qua non to ensure his favorable countenance to the grand scheme. And so if we are to wait till this company gives us an overland route, we are like to wait long enough. But fortunately for our connection with the rest of the world, our enterprising neighbors stretch out a hand to relieve us from our state of enforced isolation. Our readers will remember a letter which we published some six weeks ago, written by the President of the California State Telegraph Company, proposing should sufficient encouragement be extended to them, to connect Victoria with San Francisco, by telegraph. We are glad to ascertain that the matter has not been allowed to drop. A private bill will shortly be introduced in the House of Assembly to enable this company to extend their lines to this city. The bill contemplates giving the California Company the right of working the proposed line for fifty years, with the exclusive privilege of telegraphing between Vancouver Island and the Pacific States for twenty years from the completion of the line. The bill will expressly stipulate, in return for these privileges that the line shall be completed and in thorough working order within twenty-two months from the passage of the act by our legislature. The directors of the State Telegraph Company intend soliciting the substantial support of this community by disposing of a certain amount of shares, which will be offered in a short time to all who are disposed to assist the scheme. We need hardly urge the merits of this undertaking on the public. It is the only opportunity of bringing ourselves into close connection with the great centres of commerce and wealth, that may be open to us for years, and every one who is interested in the welfare of the colony should do all in his power to help on so desirable a work. The House of Assembly has already, unofficially, expressed its hearty approval of the idea, and doubtless when the bill comes before them, honorable members will aid the projectors of the line to the extent of their power, at the same time taking due care to see that the undertaking is established on a sound and satisfactory basis.

Important Medical Discovery. A London correspondent of the Liberator gives this account: A great discovery is just now engaging the attention of the scientific world. Few English names are more familiar to Americans than that of Dr. John Chapman, once the leading publisher of heretical books, and now editor of the Westminster, and always a devotee of medicine and science. He is well acquainted with many scientific and literary Americans; and many of them, amongst others Mr. Emerson, have resided in his house when in England. This Dr. Chapman has for years been engaged in studies and experiments connected with the nervous system, and with such men as Dr. Brown, Sequard, and Claude Bernard of Paris. For the past year he has been proving a new and curious discovery—namely, the cure of epilepsy, and many diseases hitherto deemed incurable, by means of the external application of ice and hot water, in India rubber bags, at various parts of the spinal cord, acting thus upon the sympathetic nerve, and through it upon the most important and vital regions of the body. Many eminent physicians have accompanied Dr. Chapman to see the marvels which he had wrought upon patients who had long ago despaired of health. Some physicians, amongst others Dr. Williams, (though a homoeopathist), have so recognized the importance of the discovery to commit to Dr. Chapman's care some of their patients. Cases are attested where a man for six years had three fits (on an average) daily, a girl who had two from the ages of thirteen to seventeen, had been cured by ice. Just as wonderful have been the cures of paralysis. Many of the worst and most inveterate female diseases have yielded to the new cure. The treatment is as simple as it is grand. Any one who is troubled by the pressure of blood on the brain, will find that by holding a bag of ice on the nape of the neck ten minutes, an unequal flow of blood can be secured. Those who are troubled with habitual cold feet may find relief by applying ice to the small of the back in the lumbar region. It is hard to estimate the importance of this discovery, which will ere long be ranked by the side of that of Jenner. Several hospitals are already under Dr. Chapman's practice, and, as yet, no one can bring forward an instance of failure.

The Canadian News, London, Nov. 12th, says— Mr. Leonard M'Olne, the recently appointed delegate from Vancouver Island to represent that colony during certain negotiations with the Imperial Government, has availed himself of the opportunity during a brief sojourn in Ireland, of addressing a few letters to a Belfast paper on the subject of emigration generally, and particularly as it concerns the late and present exodus from Ireland. The News publishes the letters at length.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, Jan. 7th, 1864. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Ridge, Powell, Tolmie, Trimble, Foster, Burnaby, Duncan, Street, Carswell, Bayley, Denness.

APPOINTMENT OF CLERK OF THE HOUSE. The Speaker informed the House that His Excellency had been pleased to appoint R.M. Torrence as Clerk of the House of Assembly.

INCORPORATION ACT. Mr. Young gave notice that on Monday next he would ask leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Incorporation Act, 1862, and to reincorporate the City of Victoria.

BILLS BEFORE THE HOUSE. The Speaker stated that on Monday next the House would take up the Bills for the incorporation of the Chamber of Commerce, for the relief of John Copland, and the consideration of the defences of the country.

On Tuesday His Excellency's message in regard to steam communication between Victoria and Panama.

On Wednesday Mr. DeCosmos' Bill to grant jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace in civil cases, and Mr. Duncan's Bill to restrain the unauthorized issue of Bank Notes, etc.

The House went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Bayley in the chair.

MINISTRIAL BILLS. The bill to enable the Governor to apply certain moneys to the redemption of Municipal Debentures came up before the committee.

The Speaker said that these bills must not be taken up clause by clause by the committee, as was done with bills read a second time, but must be taken on general principles. As to the bill to enable the Governor to apply certain moneys to the redemption of Municipal Debentures, he thought that it was a mistake, as His Excellency had already paid the money. What was necessary now was to pass a bill to indemnify the Governor for paying these moneys. He would move that a bill be laid before the House to indemnify the Governor for paying certain moneys for the redemption of Municipal Debentures.

BILL TO RENDER VALID THE COLLECTION OF LICENSES AND ASSESSMENTS BY THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA. Col. Foster said that in view of the motion of the hon. Colonial Secretary, he would ask whether the House thought it proper to pass such a bill as the present. He thought it somewhat dangerous to bring the House into collision with the highest authority in the colony. He would ask this House as a judgment had been given by the Supreme Court, whether we should rather uphold that decision, and repeat what was wrong. He thought the committee would rather take the matter into consideration in a new bill, than pass this bill in which there were clauses that he thought were rather hard. He would move that the bill be read this day 6 months.

Mr. Young explained the necessity of the bill; as delays were met with in raising the city revenue, it was thought advisable to enable the municipality to anticipate the revenue by borrowing the necessary moneys. In a recent case it had been proved, he thought, that the Mayor and Council had not power to levy certain taxes, and a bill had therefore been brought in to enable them to collect the revenue which they had anticipated by borrowing. He thought it proper that the Legislature should sustain the Council by enabling them to collect the taxes. Many high-minded and honorable men had come forward and paid their taxes, but others had not done so, and he thought power should be given the Mayor and Council to compel those parties to pay their share of the city's liabilities.

Mr. Burnaby supported the bill so far as its retrospective action went. He would however, oppose any clauses in the bill which would extend the powers of the Corporation in the manner ruled against by the Supreme Court. With regard to the power of the Supreme Court to overrule acts which have been passed by this Legislature and have received the assent of Her Majesty, he thought that this colony stood in a very perilous condition when the laws might be overturned by a single voice, and he was of opinion if this could be done the attention of Her Majesty's Government should be at once called to the matter.

Col. Foster advocated the addition of a clause to the new bill enforcing the collection of the taxes not yet paid.

Mr. Young said that his bill proposed to repeal in toto the present Incorporation Act, and he thought that it would be hardly in order to introduce such a clause.

Mr. Ridge thought that this bill did not fully embrace the case; he believed that all the desired power could be afforded by the new Bill.

Mr. DeCosmos was of the opinion the main object was to sustain the Corporation of the city (hear, hear), and as a defect had arisen our duty was to do away with this difficulty. He confessed that he did not think that his Bill would make the Act of incorporation good; he therefore thought the matter should be referred to a select committee, who might bring in a final measure to meet the whole circumstances. (Hear, hear.)

In reading the Incorporation Act he found it defective, and he thought it advisable for two or three members to take it in hand and find out its short-comings; and in this manner save a great deal of discussion and expedite the business of the House. It was the duty of the House now that a defect had been found, to go to work and draw out a new Incorporation Act that would be free from defects.

Dr. Helmeke dreaded the ordeal of making another Incorporation Act, although it was nearly 12 months since they had labored through the present one (laughter). He supported the Bill before the committee, which he thought would greatly simplify the action the House in dealing with a new Incorporation Act. An hon. member had advocated referring the matter to a select committee. For goodness sake let us hear no more of select committees! he had had enough of them. This very Incorporation Act was the work of a select committee!

A new incorporation bill (if he knew anything about it, and he had enough to do with them!) would take months to pass through the House. Act to a select committee, a committee of the whole had no power to refer any business to a select committee. His own opinion was that this bill should be reported to the House, and on the first or second reading the details could be gone into. He did not agree with every clause of the bill himself. His opinion was that the mayor and council certainly did exist, and had most undoubtedly power to collect taxes; the supreme court had only decided that they could not collect the license. The act of incorporation unquestionably gave them power to collect taxes. To remove all doubts however, he thought it better to have a new incorporation bill, and to give the present council power to carry out its provisions.

Mr. DeCosmos said that the evident drift of the hon. speaker's argument pointed to a time when there would be no incorporation of Victoria. (Dr. H.—no, no.) If he recollect-ed aright, the present incorporation act had never been referred to a select committee.—If we do not connect the present bill with a future act, we place the matter in difficulties. Suppose that this bill pass, and the new incorporation act be thrown out, the city would be left without being incorporated. He supported the argument of the hon. member for Esquimalt, who had advocated a clause connecting the present bill with a new incorporation act.

Dr. Helmeke said the main difficulty he saw in a new act was that the taxes must be expressed; in the old bill the difficulty was that they were understood! If we cannot grant legislative powers, we must just state the taxes to be levied.

Dr. Tolmie moved that the bill be reported.

Dr. Trimble thought the best way would be to withdraw this bill, and introduce one to give the Mayor and Council power to collect the taxes not yet due. He advocated clauses in the bill supremely ridiculous; for instance that the Council could not be interfered with, except by an act of Parliament.

Col. Foster said that as it appeared to be the opinion of the House that many if not the most of the clauses in the Bill before the committee would be struck out on the 2nd reading, and that the Bill would be adapted to the present circumstances, he begged to withdraw his motion for a six months halt.

Dr. Powell said that he had intended to vote for throwing over the Bill, but as it seemed to be the general opinion that it would be in great measure erased he would now vote for its being reported.

The Bill was reported by a vote of 7 to 5. The committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned till to-morrow (Friday) at the usual hour.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8th, 1864. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Powell, Tolmie, Trimble, Street, Duncan, Carswell, Foster, Bayley, Denness.

BILL TO RENDER VALID THE COLLECTION OF LICENSES AND ASSESSMENTS BY THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA. This bill came up for a first reading.

Mr. Street said he had studied the bill in question and must say that he did not like it in any shape or form. The preamble of the bill seemed to have been written under a well-sprung passion. He admitted that there was some difficulty in collecting taxes, &c., but he thought the government might carry out the business of the city till a new incorporation act was passed. There is at least some doubt as to the existence of the corporation, and it were better to clear away all doubts on the matter. He moved that the bill be read this day six months.

Dr. Trimble seconded.

Mr. Young thought that much misapprehension existed in regard to this bill. It appeared very evident from what had fallen from the lips of the hon. member for Saanich that he did not quite comprehend the scope of the bill. The hon. gentleman again explained the necessity of the bill. The corporation were working under an Act which the decision of the Supreme Court showed was defective. It therefore became the duty of the Legislature to remedy this defect. The bill might be altered or amended, but it should enable the corporation to collect all the moneys now due, these moneys are pledged to certain purposes, and cannot be applied otherwise. He did not understand how so much misapprehension existed in reference to this bill. He moved the bill be now read a first time.

Dr. Tolmie supported the bill in its retrospective action; he would advocate its going into committee of the whole if the House by that step did not commit itself to the full principles of the bill.

Col. Foster said it was his opinion, and he thought the opinion of the House, that he would support this bill, the House committed itself to the principle of the bill. He thought all that was necessary was to introduce a new bill, a clause to enable the Governor to collect the taxes already due.

Mr. DeCosmos said that the hon. members had better bring in a bill to repeal the Incorporation of Victoria altogether! He was surprised to find hon. members pointing to the present Council as men unfit to collect the city taxes, and advocating that the executive be empowered to collect them. For his part he would even prefer to repeal the Incorporation Act than thus to insult the present council of the City of Victoria. Although he might differ from the Council in some of the taxes they have levied, he considered that he was bound to support them, and to sustain the voice of the 600 electors of Victoria who had put them in office. He maintained it was the right of the Mayor and Council, as representatives of the city, to collect these taxes. The hon. member for Saanich had said that he thought that the corporation did not exist, but he (Mr. DeCosmos) had had the opinion of one of the best and most learned counsel in this city, that the council did exist, and that what had been spoken and printed about them being no corporation, was complete and utter bosh. He believed we would be serving the best interests of Victoria, and the interests of property holders in Victoria, by supporting the Council in this matter. As to the opinion which has been advanced by several members as to the long time which would be consumed in making a new Incorporation Act, he was convinced that he could select three gentlemen in the House who would lay before the House a full and complete act in five days; and not be overburdened with work either. The frame work of the act was already before them; if only amended a little and amended. He appealed to honorable gentlemen not to attempt thus to take out of the hands of the people the power to collect their taxes and to give

to the Colonial Executive the power to do that which should always rest in the hands of the people.

Col. Foster totally disclaimed offering any insult to the honorable gentlemen who now constitute the Council of the city. He begged to explain that he did not wish the Executive to have power to collect taxes, but that it should be done by an act of the House.

Dr. Tolmie moved that the matter be referred to a select committee.

Dr. Powell said as a representative of the city of Victoria he must express his disapproval of the bill before the House, particularly the preamble where it stated that it was expedient to prevent further interference with the Incorporation Act, an act which was declared by the highest authority in the land to be unconstitutional and a mass of absurdities. He advocated bringing in the bill proposed to enable the Mayor and Council to collect the taxes now due.

Mr. Young said that he believed from the remarks of some hon. members, that they really cannot have read this bill. It was necessary to authorize the mayor and council to collect taxes due, and that was what the bill proposed to do. The mayor and council should be sustained by this House in compelling those parties who had shielded themselves from paying their taxes behind a slight bill, an informality in the act. The incorporation act was passed by the vote of the people, and it only wanted one thing to make it fully binding—that was the assent of the crown. The mayor and council had innocently acted in accordance with the act, and it was the duty of this house to sustain them. As to this bill, he was perfectly willing to give the mayor and council power to give the taxes not yet due. He would give the mayor and council power simply to collect the taxes already due.

The speaker put the motion to the house—that the bill be now read a first time; lost.

Ayes: Young, Tolmie, (2).

Noes: Foster, Trimble, Powell, Street, Duncan, Carswell, Bayley, Denness, (8).

Mr. Denness gave notice that on Monday next he should ask leave to move that His Excellency be respectfully requested to appoint Commissioners to collect the One-half of One per cent. Tax now due on Real Estate, and the Trades Licenses; the same to be paid into the general treasury to liquidate the city indebtedness, until a new Act of Incorporation be passed.

The House adjourned till Monday.

THE LATE BALLOON JOURNEY.

M. Eugene Arnould, one of the passengers in Nadar's balloon, writes as follows to the Paris Nation:—

HANOVER, Tuesday, Oct. 20. My dear Editor—You saw us leave the Champ-de-Mars on Sunday.

At 9 o'clock at night we were at Erquines; we passed over Malines, and towards midnight we were in Holland. It was necessary to come down to see where we were. Below, as far as we could see, were marshes, and in the distance we could hear the roar of the sea. Mounting again, soon lost sight of the earth. Nobody slept, as you may suppose, for the idea of falling into the sea had not passed about the head, and it was necessary to keep a look out, in order to effect, if necessary, a descent. My compass showed that we were going towards Germany. In the morning after a frugal breakfast in the clouds, we re-descended. An immense plain was beneath us; the villages appeared to us like patches of green, scattered like rivulets. Towards 8 o'clock we arrived near a great lake; there I found out our bearings, and announced that we were at the end of Holland, near the sea. We were compelled to think of landing. Unhappily the heavens had made us forget the existence of the sea. We wished so violent that in a few minutes our anodous enormous fulcrums of iron, were broken. The valve was shut, and the balloon began a giddy career. We rose from 20 to 30 metres, and fell with incredible force. Little by little the balloon ceased to rise, and the car fell upon its side. Then began a furious race; all disappeared before us, thickets, walls, all broken or burst through by the shock; it was frightful.— Sometimes it was a lake in which we plunged; a bog, the thick mud of which entered between our feet and our eyes. We were dashed to pieces. Stop! stop! we shouted. A railway was before us—a train passing; it stopped, but we carried away the telegraphic posts and wire. An instant afterwards we perceived a red house—the wind bore us straight for this house. It was death for us, for we should be dashed to pieces. Strange to say, these minutes, one of whom was a lady, clinging to a slender screen of oster, not one had any fear. Nadar held his wife, covering her with his body. Every shook seemed to break her to pieces.

Jesus Godard then accomplished an act of heroism. He clambered into the netting of the shocks of which were so terrible that three times he fell on my head. At length he reached the cord of the valve, opened it, and the gas having escaped the monster ceased to rise, but it still shot along in a horizontal line with prodigious rapidity. There were we squatting upon the frail oster car. "Take care," we cried when a tree was in the way. We turned from it, and the tree was broken, but the balloon was discharging its gas, and the immense plain had yet a few leagues to be saved. But suddenly a forest appeared; we must leap out at whatever risk, for the car would be dashed to pieces at the first collision with those trees. I got down into the car, and raising myself, I know not how, I jumped, and made I know not how many revolutions, and fell upon my head. I rose. The car was off. By the aid of a stick I dragged myself to the forest, and having gone a few steps I heard groans. Saint Felix was stretched upon the soil frightfully disfigured; his body was one wound; he had an arm broken, the chest shattered, and an ankle dislocated. The car had disappeared. After crossing a river, I heard a cry. Nadar was stretched upon a ground with a dislocated thigh; his wife had fallen into the river. Another companion was shattered. We occupied ourselves with Saint Felix and Nadar and his wife. In trying to assist the latter I was nearly drowned, for I fell into the water and sank. By the assist-

ance of the inhabitants the salvage was got together.

In 17 hours we had made nearly 250 leagues. Our course in/ternale had covered a space of three leagues.

MISSED ITS MARK.

The pitiable, misguided, self-confused, self-condemned compact—the "cacoon"—begotten, ill-conceived coalition, has found a champion. Our contemporary which has thus been ejected into taking up the cudgels for the enemies of order and constitutional Government, has, however, only stepped into the muddy pool which that cabal has stirred up, and after bespattering itself and them with mire will retire with confusion into its pristine state of insignificance. Personalities are an invariable sign of a weak cause. On Saturday morning we dealt with a public question, and we commented on the public acts of public men. Of the privilege—the province—of journalists, so to do, there cannot be a doubt. We care naught for the rights of assembling the American or any other press; nor on a question of right, privilege or duty, do we intend in any way to bow to, or be regulated by, the opinions uttered by contemporaries or maudlin contributors. The debate on the Legalization Bill did not mean any more than we beg Lycurgus & Co.'s pardon; we mean the one act farcical enacted in the House on Friday last involved a measure of paramount public import. Regardless of the interests of their constituents and the general public, a political clique, supported also by the muddled views of some half dozen factious outsiders, seized the opportunity to raise a political cry. Instead of looking at measures they regarded men, and appeared to make this a test question of the popularity of Messrs. Young and Cary. No arguments were advanced for the opposition when they did not come there for that purpose. The whole combination had been hatched and matured beforehand. Some old woman had told them to burke Mr. Young's bill and Mr. Young's bill was accordingly burked. Each member of this august convuls had sworn to act upon the motto "Sic volo, sic jubeo, et superbia non movet." He will be pleased to see his pleasure was allowed to stand for his reason. Could any body of quasi politicians have rendered themselves more open to criticism and censure? It matters not now that they are heartily ashamed of the insignificant game they have been playing. They have entered the ring and must expect a few knock-down blows.

But, casting aside altogether the merits of the question, our contemporary pursues a chimera. Amor De Cosmos, Esq., M. P., has resumed his sway over the Colonist;—has used our columns to abuse his colleagues—note but he could pen an article so fruitful in "acrid personalities"—none but he would "rouse feelings of repugnance and disgust amongst the reading community" by indulging in such complimentary "nicknames" as "chubby," "puffed," "Foster, talented, Street, astute, Trimble, cautious, Powell, successful, Denness, and lastly summing the whole compass of senatorial wisdom under the flattering title of "Lycurgus, Solon & Co. Well may we exclaim, in the language of the Heathen poet, "What forbids a man to convey the truth laughingly?" For the benefit of the cabal organ let us simply state that we are not in the remotest degree under the "Watch Tower" influence. In fact as Mr. DeCosmos' name has been prominently used, we will go farther and say that that gentleman since retiring from the proprietorship of this paper, has never sent us a contribution of any sort for publication, nor, to his credit be said, has he ever offered a single hint or suggestion upon anything that has appeared in our columns. The second city member was in favor of the bill being referred to a select committee, whereas we gave it as our opinion "that it was immaterial whether permission to collect the defaulting taxes be in one bill or two." We are quite prepared to assume the entire responsibility of all we have written. Furthermore we can comfort our contemporary with the assurance that we are a very long way removed from the close of our career, and that we have more than sufficient vitality in us to combat its feeble babbling on behalf of an ill-advised faction. The attempt to make capital out of the assumed authorship of our leader, of Saturday has, from its transparency, been a signal failure. The people have seen and passed judgment upon it. They have also formed their conclusions upon the course pursued by some of their representatives, and the next general election will show Messrs. Trimble, Foster, Powell, Street, Denness, Duncan, Bayley, Carswell & Co., how far their constituents will thank them for the course they have thought proper to pursue. Let it not be understood that we entirely uphold the bill as introduced by Mr. Young; it is open to objections on some points, but these could have been easily rectified in committee had the House thought fit to send it there, and the city government would have proceeded on without interruption. But the opposition would prefer seeing our civic affairs in a state of chaotic confusion for some time to come, and as a means to an end they have so far succeeded.

OR ILLUSTRATE TO LABORS.—The fashion of having embroidery on cloaks, ladies' dresses, and, in fact, garments of almost every description, is rapidly on the increase in this country,—imported, as are other fashions from Paris. Fortunately for the ladies, the article has not caught them unprepared, and left them with no other means of ornamenting their articles of dress but the tedious and tiresome one by hand. There is at least one of our popular sewing machines (Grover & Baker's), which is adapted to both sewing and embroidery and braiding. Ladies can examine the ornamental and beautiful work of these machines, and receive instructions in the same by calling at any of the Agencies throughout the State. R. H. Adams, Pioneer Hat Store, Yates street, Agent for Victoria.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—For bad legs, bad breaks and scorbic corruptions sores; this is a genuine specific. The gratified earnest testimony of thousands who have experienced their unequalled power over these complaints, and who have been raised from a state of helplessness and a condition threatening themselves and others, renders it quite unnecessary to enlarge in the present notice upon the merits of the Pills. These should be bathed with lukewarm water, and when the pills are given, the patient should be rubbed in at least twice a day all around the diseased part, and the ointment should be rubbed on the diseased part, and effects a thorough and permanent cure, and is a property that is composed of rare balsams, as mild as they are efficacious.

The Weekly Colonist. Tuesday, January 12, 1864.

JAPAN THE QUESTION OF RESOLUTION.

On 24th September their Excellencies D. de Graaff von Polesbroek, the Minister for the Netherlands, and Gen. Pruy, the United States Minister, received an invite to attend, on the following Monday, a conference with the Governor of the Netherlands, and Gen. Pruy, the United States Minister, near this place, and had we believe, agreed to attend, but early on the following Sunday morning were requested to allow the appointment to be transferred to Yeddo. Accordingly on Monday the two Ministers proceeded to Yeddo in H. N. M.'s frigate Medusa.

Immediately after arrival they were conducted into the presence of the Gorogio, with whom were all the members of the Second Chamber, also the Governor of Nagasaki, (who has just arrived here) and other high officials. We hear that in the demeanor of these officials a marked change, a sort of dogged civility, rather than that a pre-ternatural courtesy which generally has hitherto been rather the noticeable feature, was prevailing throughout.

The conversation commenced by a very important communication from the Gorogio. "The order of expulsion issued by and through Ogasawara was retracted." After some ordinary hesitation, however, the real gist of the sought interview came out. "But said the Gorogio, trade continues to be carried on in Yokohama, a revolution will ensue in the country, therefore the trade must be transferred to Nagasaki and Hakodadi."

The Ministers naturally asked if the Government were not able to put down such revolutions which they said threatened the country. "The Gorogio answered, 'It was a very great shame to Japan, but they could not.' The Gorogio further added that they had appointed two Plenipotentiaries (one of whom is Takemoto Kato-kami, the other our informant did not know, but believed to be a very young governor,) to tell the Ministers of Foreign Powers why foreigners must leave Yokohama, and to negotiate the terms of their leaving.

The Ministers expressed their great surprise at an object of such vast importance the Gorogio had not communicated to the British and French Ministers, to which the Gorogio replied that they had communicated first with the representatives of Holland and the United States, because the country had first intercourse with those nations. The Ministers, on this, both replied that they should, of course, report this conversation to their respective governments.

"But, cannot the Ministers, or any of them, consent to give up the settlement at Yokohama without consulting their Government? Foreigners could go to Nagasaki, and then the treaties would remain in force. The treaties with foreigners has only been made as an experiment to see if trade with foreigners would answer Japan."

The Gorogio, being asked what steps had been taken towards bringing the Princes of Nagato to punishment for his recent attacks upon foreign vessels, answered: "Nothing yet was done, but they were busily engaged in this matter. In Japan these things could not be done at once; it was Japanese custom to do these things more quietly."

The high officers present were Mitsuono Idoemi-no Kami, Itakola Soewono Kama, (who was the principal spokesman,) Mowoye Kawasino Kama, and Mima Totoni-no-Kami. -S. F. Bulletin.

THE REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

The Russian Government officially recognize a list of 41 persons executed in Poland for political offences during the months of September and October last, in pursuance of sentences recorded in the official Russian papers. The list does not include the numerous summary executions and murders committed by subordinate military officials.

Letters from Warsaw received in Breslau assert that by order of General Berg, all the women and girls imprisoned in the citadel have been transported, without trial or formal sentences to some unknown destination. Sixty of the chief male inhabitants of Warsaw are described as having shared the same fate.

Advices received from St. Petersburg announce that the *Invalide Russes* contains the news that the sisters Julia and Sophia Reebowska have been sentenced to be hanged in Warsaw, and that this sentence has been communicated to them in the citadel. The *Poznan Journal* also announces that by order of General Prince Wittgenstein, Corfno-Borkowski were hanged on Wednesday last at Wloclawek.

The *Wilauer Courier* says: "The Abbe Antony Gargos, vicar of the parish church in the district of Telche (government Kowno), brought before Court-martial, on charges of having taken part in the operations of insurrectionary bands; of having fought, arms in hand, against the troops; of having administered the oath to insurgents, and published revolutionary manifestoes in the villages. The sentence being approved by General Mourawieff, Abbe Gargos was shot on the 19th ult. in the town of Telche."

The same paper contains a circular of the Governor-General of Wlno, Mourawieff, addressed to the governors of Kowno, Grodno, Minsk, Witepsk, and Mohilew, which says: "Considering the necessity of having a complete account of absentee land owners, as well as of their sons or relations residing upon estates, I desire your Excellencies to let me send to me a list of the names and addresses of all the nobles, Catholic clergy, employes, and administrators of State lands of Polish origin; and all this with the least possible delay."

The *Invalide Russes* of St. Petersburg of the 3rd inst. publishes the instructions addressed by General Berg to all the military commanders in the Kingdom of Poland. The General desires that these commanders increase their efforts during the present season to suppress insurrection and to restore tranquility to the country. He adds that such a result is possible in consequence of the great increase of the troops under their orders. The commanders of districts are held responsible for the existence of armed bands in the country under their orders. General Berg likewise makes the commanders of the companies responsible for the acts of the insurgents, and orders the Mayors to be tried by court-martial.

As to the flogging of women it is known that the Grand Duke Constantine, on his arrival in Poland, ordered that it should be discontinued. It is to be hoped that the *neto* will be maintained by Gen. Berg, hitherto only the Grand Duke's substitute, but who, it is said, will soon be formally appointed his successor in the office of Namiestnik. Nevertheless, three young ladies were arrested the other day in the district of a rich brewer named Kiawa, and the youngest of them, a girl of twelve, whipped, in order to make her tell the names of the visitors at her father's house, the ordinary subjects of their conversation and so on. Who is immediately responsible for this barbarous act we cannot say, but the poor child was whipped.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes an imperial rescript to the Grand Duke Constantine: "The Grand Duke being convinced by the continual increase of the insurrection in Poland, of the responsibility he bears in the condition of affairs in that country, and the feelings of good will for its pacification which induced the Emperor to entrust him with carrying into operation the institutions which had been decreed, the Emperor consents to relieve the Grand Duke of his functions as Lieutenant and Commander-in-Chief in Poland, and trusts that after the re-establishment of order he will resume his task."

General Lewchine's orders about female costume at Warsaw read like a page out of the *Journal de Modes*. Here is a specimen: "The bonnet must be worn of mixed colors, or of black, must be set off with flowers and ribbons, but not white ribbons. White or black leathers in black hats are forbidden. Black cloaks may be worn if lined with any color but black or white. Black gloves, veils, black or black and white umbrellas, shawls, handkerchiefs, or handkerchiefs are strictly prohibited. By order Lewchine."

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

The *Monitor* publishes the text of the Letter addressed to the Sovereigns of Europe by the Emperor of the French, proposing a general Congress to settle the affairs of Europe. The translation is as follows: "Most High and Most Illustrious Sovereign Princes and Free Towns which constitute the High German Confederation: In presence of the events which every day arise and become urgent, I deem it indispensable to express myself without reserve to the Sovereigns to whom the destiny of nations is confided."

"Whenever severe shocks have shaken the bases and displaced the limits of States, solemn transactions have taken place to arrange the new elements, and to consecrate by revision the accomplished transformations. Such was the object of the treaty of Westphalia in the 17th century, and of the negotiations at Vienna in 1812. It is on this latter foundation that now reposes the political edifice of Europe; and yet, as you are aware it is crumbling away on all sides. The situation of the different countries is being attentively considered, it is impossible to admit that the Treaties of Vienna upon almost all points are destroyed, modified, misunderstood, or menaced. Hence, duties without rule, rights without title, and pretensions without restraint. The danger is a much the more formidable because the improvements brought about by civilization which has bound nations together by the identity of material interests, would render still more destructive."

"This is a subject for serious reflection let us not wait before deciding on our course for sudden and irresistible events to disturb our judgment and carry us away despite ourselves in opposite directions. I therefore propose to you to regulate the present and secure the future in a Congress. Called to the throne by Providence and the will of the French people, but trained in the school of adversity; I am perhaps bolder than any other to ignore the rights of the Sovereigns and the legitimate aspirations of nations."

"Therefore I am ready, without any preconceived system, to bring to an International Council the spirit of moderation and justice the usual portion of those who have endured so many various trials. If I take the initiative in such an overture, I do not yield to an impulse of vanity; but as I am the Sovereign to whom ambition of the French people, but trained in the school of adversity; I am perhaps bolder than any other to ignore the rights of the Sovereigns and the legitimate aspirations of nations."

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CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4th, 1864. Present—His Worship the Mayor and a full board.

COMMUNICATIONS. The following communications were read, CITY DEBENTURES. From W. A. G. Young, Esq., Colonial Secretary dated 30th ult., informing the Council that to comply with the provision of the Act, authorising the redemption by the government of municipal debentures falling due 1st inst., it would be necessary for the Council to pay into the Bank of British North America, to the credit of the government, £11,000,000 now in their hands, and such further sums received by them until the amount reimbursed, that the government would on its part redeem all the debentures falling due with interest thereon, and would return to the Council from time to time debentures equivalent to the amount so paid in by them.

His Worship stated that he had personally waited upon the Colonial Secretary, and informed him that the Council would not have sufficient funds to meet the debentures on the 1st inst. December, and the Colonial Secretary having communicated with the Governor, the matter in question followed. Mr. Strossch moved that one half of the amount of debentures, viz.: \$5,362, be paid by cheque to the Colonial Government. Mr. Lewis objected, and spoke in favor of the Council devoting what funds they possessed to the discharge of other obligations. Mr. Wallace expressed his surprise that Mr. Lewis should oppose the payment of this money after the views he had expressed at the last meeting, when he requested the Council to convene the future in a Congress. He raised sufficient money to pay the debentures. He had taken legal advice on the position of the Council, and was quite prepared as far as he was concerned to incur the responsibility.

Mr. McDonald said he was strongly in favor of the payment being made, he thought the Council were in duty bound to devote the money to the discharge of their debentures, and expressed the satisfaction he felt that the public had come forward to pay their taxes for that purpose in spite of all the clamor and clap-trap which had been raised against it. Mr. Ewing protested against the corporation acting in defiance of the recent decision of the highest authority in the Colony. He was candidly of opinion after that decision that the Council if wrong in one position were wrong in another, and thought that they had no right to vote away money until the Legislature gave them the power. He objected to the opinion of the Chief Justice and others being styled "clamor," and "clap-trap."

Mr. McDonald in reply observed that the decision of the Chief Justice was only the opinion of one man; it was a long rigmarole from which he dissented altogether, and he thought Judge Cameron had no right to render that decision. He was pleased to see that the people were of the same opinion as himself, and were coming forward to support the Council in spite of it, and in the face of certain newspapers, which only expressed the opinions of individuals after all, and did more harm to themselves than to the corporation. Mr. Strossch said the corporation had had many difficulties to contend against but it was a source of congratulation to them to see the people coming forward in the manner they were doing to support them in their present position, notwithstanding the opposition raised. He certainly thought it right that the Council in spite of it, and in the face of certain newspapers, which only expressed the opinions of individuals after all, and did more harm to themselves than to the corporation.

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From the late Pound Keeper applying for re-appointment as Pound Keeper, as the cause which had occasioned his resignation had been rectified. Placed on file. SIDE WALKS. From property holders on Store street that the petition for side walks had been pro, early signed. On motion of Mr. Wallace that the same be handed over to the Committee on Side Walks to call for tenders for the work.

FIRE WARDENS. Mr. McDonald gave notice that he would introduce a By Law giving the Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department power under certain restrictions, to enter buildings, and examine chimneys and stoves. FINANCIAL. On motion of Mr. Wallace it was agreed that certain debts due the Corporation, as audited by the committee, amounting to \$2,467, should be paid out of the first funds available for the purpose.

A long discussion here arose on interference with the duties of committees, and some routine business having been disposed of, Council adjourned to Monday evening next, at the usual hour. CANADIAN ITEMS. The verdict obtained by the government against Bealy, of the York Roads, was for \$400,000, that being the amount allowed to remain in his hands by the late Cartier-McDonald government. The sentence of Sullivan, who was to be hanged in London for arson, has been commuted to imprisonment for life. The Canadian government have renewed the contract with Messrs. Allan, of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, for five years, at \$2,000,000 a year; a saving of one half on the old contract.

TWO REGIMENTS FOR CANADA.—The last number of the *United Service Gazette* contains a singular statement to the effect that the 4th Regiment, now in camp at the Curragh, and the 58th Regiment, in garrison at Dublin, are under orders to embark for Canada. It is a strange announcement at this late period of the year.

REFLECTIONS DURING PARLIAMENTARY RECESS.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY COLONIST. Our Legislators are enjoying a well-earned holiday, (which non-claui may translate "froast beef, plum puddings, &c.") if they please, in the Holidays, it cannot be a breach of law to take a view of the situation of our colonies, and to make a few respectful remarks on a finished work of the session, as unfinished business on the file. As to the accomplished work of the session I fear the most enthusiastic present House of Assembly some difficulty in pointing to any measure which they can commend with some length; for as the session was so long, and as the law-making; but at the same time, it is not to be thought that our Assembly has done a good deal of time in the discussion of others of greater utility, and more important, which are now pending."

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THE REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

The Russian Government officially recognize a list of 41 persons executed in Poland for political offences during the months of September and October last, in pursuance of sentences recorded in the official Russian papers. The list does not include the numerous summary executions and murders committed by subordinate military officials.

Letters from Warsaw received in Breslau assert that by order of General Berg, all the women and girls imprisoned in the citadel have been transported, without trial or formal sentences to some unknown destination. Sixty of the chief male inhabitants of Warsaw are described as having shared the same fate.

Advices received from St. Petersburg announce that the *Invalide Russes* contains the news that the sisters Julia and Sophia Reebowska have been sentenced to be hanged in Warsaw, and that this sentence has been communicated to them in the citadel. The *Poznan Journal* also announces that by order of General Prince Wittgenstein, Corfno-Borkowski were hanged on Wednesday last at Wloclawek.

The *Wilauer Courier* says: "The Abbe Antony Gargos, vicar of the parish church in the district of Telche (government Kowno), brought before Court-martial, on charges of having taken part in the operations of insurrectionary bands; of having fought, arms in hand, against the troops; of having administered the oath to insurgents, and published revolutionary manifestoes in the villages. The sentence being approved by General Mourawieff, Abbe Gargos was shot on the 19th ult. in the town of Telche."

The same paper contains a circular of the Governor-General of Wlno, Mourawieff, addressed to the governors of Kowno, Grodno, Minsk, Witepsk, and Mohilew, which says: "Considering the necessity of having a complete account of absentee land owners, as well as of their sons or relations residing upon estates, I desire your Excellencies to let me send to me a list of the names and addresses of all the nobles, Catholic clergy, employes, and administrators of State lands of Polish origin; and all this with the least possible delay."

The *Invalide Russes* of St. Petersburg of the 3rd inst. publishes the instructions addressed by General Berg to all the military commanders in the Kingdom of Poland. The General desires that these commanders increase their efforts during the present season to suppress insurrection and to restore tranquility to the country. He adds that such a result is possible in consequence of the great increase of the troops under their orders. The commanders of districts are held responsible for the existence of armed bands in the country under their orders. General Berg likewise makes the commanders of the companies responsible for the acts of the insurgents, and orders the Mayors to be tried by court-martial.

As to the flogging of women it is known that the Grand Duke Constantine, on his arrival in Poland, ordered that it should be discontinued. It is to be hoped that the *neto* will be maintained by Gen. Berg, hitherto only the Grand Duke's substitute, but who, it is said, will soon be formally appointed his successor in the office of Namiestnik. Nevertheless, three young ladies were arrested the other day in the district of a rich brewer named Kiawa, and the youngest of them, a girl of twelve, whipped, in order to make her tell the names of the visitors at her father's house, the ordinary subjects of their conversation and so on. Who is immediately responsible for this barbarous act we cannot say, but the poor child was whipped.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes an imperial rescript to the Grand Duke Constantine: "The Grand Duke being convinced by the continual increase of the insurrection in Poland, of the responsibility he bears in the condition of affairs in that country, and the feelings of good will for its pacification which induced the Emperor to entrust him with carrying into operation the institutions which had been decreed, the Emperor consents to relieve the Grand Duke of his functions as Lieutenant and Commander-in-Chief in Poland, and trusts that after the re-establishment of order he will resume his task."

General Lewchine's orders about female costume at Warsaw read like a page out of the *Journal de Modes*. Here is a specimen: "The bonnet must be worn of mixed colors, or of black, must be set off with flowers and ribbons, but not white ribbons. White or black leathers in black hats are forbidden. Black cloaks may be worn if lined with any color but black or white. Black gloves, veils, black or black and white umbrellas, shawls, handkerchiefs, or handkerchiefs are strictly prohibited. By order Lewchine."

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, January 12, 1864

REFLECTIONS DURING THE PARLIAMENTARY RECESS.

Editorial text discussing the state of the colony and the impact of the parliamentary recess.

Continuation of the editorial text, discussing local affairs and the role of the government.

Continuation of the editorial text, focusing on the relationship between the colony and the mother country.

Continuation of the editorial text, discussing the future of the colony.

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BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

Advertisement for Benson's watches and clocks, highlighting their quality and craftsmanship.

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Trades Licenses Amendment Act, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Returns under the provisions of the above Act must be delivered at the office of the Assessor, Police Buildings, on or before the 12th day of January, instant, after which date the Roll will positively be closed.

Advertisement for Charles G. Wylly, Assessor of Vancouver Island.

NOTICE.

Real Estate Assessment.

ALL PERSONS, OWNERS OF REAL Estate in any Electoral District, are requested to make a statement in writing, according to the form A, hereto annexed, of what Real Estate they hold, and where situated, to describe such Real Estate, giving the dimensions, boundaries, and to deliver such statement at the office of the Assessor of Vancouver Island, at its Department, on or before the 1st day of February next.

Table with columns for Owner's Name, Place and description of property, and No. of Lots.

Registration of Voters

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT all persons entitled to Vote for the Election of Members to serve in the House of Assembly in respect of property or other qualification, within the Electoral Districts of

Advertisement for James W. Benson, watch and clock maker.

AMMUNITION

Advertisement for Eley's Ammunition, highlighting its quality and variety.

G. H. Harrington & Co

Advertisement for G. H. Harrington & Co, marine architects and surveyors.

COMBINATION

Advertisement for Combination Steam & Sailing Vessels, Tugs, Barges.

THE BEST REMEDY

Advertisement for the best remedy for indigestion.

CAMOMILE PILLS

Advertisement for Camomile Pills, highlighting their benefits.

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ROPER & CO., English Clothing Depot, Cor. FORT & BROAD STREETS VICTORIA, V. I.

TO MINERS AND OTHERS!

If you want GOOD CLOTHING at fair and Reasonable prices, go to the above establishment where you may insure getting good value for your money.

IMPORTANT TO AMERICAN COASTERS.

The following letter has been handed to us by Allen Francis, Esq., U. S. Consul at this port, and as its contents are of interest to masters of American coasting craft plying between Puget Sound and these colonies, we publish it in full for their benefit:

Port Angeles, Jan. 6, 1864.

Sirs:—Please give notice that the revenue laws forbid any except registered vessels going to a foreign port. They also forbid vessels under thirty tons importing merchandise subject to duty.

Shippers should know these requirements, so as not to endanger their merchandise upon vessels not qualified by law to carry it. From this date I shall enforce the law as to the above particulars. This notice is given, because under my predecessor unregistered vessels were allowed to trade at Victoria, and all vessels were allowed to import.

At the commencement of my administration attention not being called to the subject, the same vessels continued to trade as of old. Since learning the facts, I hasten to correct the wrong.

Very respectfully, yours, L. C. GUNN, Collector. To Allen Francis, Esq., U. S. Consul, Victoria, V. I.

"Audi Alteram Partem."

Editor British Colonist:—Sir:—Notwithstanding the obvious fact that your views and mine on the Corporation question are as far asunder as the poles, I give you credit for sufficient magnanimity to open your columns even to a political opponent, and hence I venture to address you again on the all-absorbing topic of the day.

highest legal tribunal in the colony has pronounced its judgment to the same effect, and the Legislature has by its recent action proved its conviction that the act was fatally defective, and required not simply amendment, but total re-creation.

Among the arguments or rather assertions of the advocates of the existing Incorporation Act (including the inoperative "Scrutator" in Thursday's Chronicle, of whom more anon, and even the senior member for the city.) I have noticed one that certainly deserves the classic epithets that have become parliamentary in the mouths of honorable members of parliament and city council during this controversy, such as "hoax, baldpate, and clap net."

I allude to the oft-repeated assertion that any bill, no matter how glaring its absurdity, nor how inoperative and impracticable its provisions, if it receive the assent of three estates of the realm, at once becomes (as it is termed) "a constitutional law," and may not be dispensed nor subjected to the test of judicial enquiry!

How such an absurd doctrine can have arisen and for one moment be gravely maintained by an Englishman endowed with common sense, I can only understand, as the most casual inspection of the law reports would afford examples without number, of cases in which acts of parliament have been successfully resisted in the courts as invalid or unconstitutional.

And, by way of illustration, let us suppose a case—to wit:—Suppose an act of parliament directly subverting any of the vital principles of Magna Charta or the Bill of Rights should pass, and receive the royal sanction, will the honorable senior member for Victoria "or any other man" convince us that validity or unconstitutionality may not be tested in Her Majesty's Courts of Law, and that the judges, untrayed by the usurpation of royal or parliamentary prerogative or power, would hesitate to pass judgment upon it, without fear or favor?

Such a doctrine will hold good in an absolute monarchy, but in constitutional England, to attempt its enforcement would be to use language tantamount to a revolution—or, at all events, pro-fero. The "Scrutator," (in Thursday's Chronicle) in a sort of law lecture which, by a strange misnomer, he denominates "a plea for the Corporation," enlarges on this doctrine, very peculiarly as well as on other matters, but unhappily for me, I presume I must confound myself with the proscribed body of "astute lawyers," for although I waded through through the plea with commendable patience, I really could not for the life of me, make out his non-sequiturs of "Scrutator." I was faint to think that it was a typographical error—a misprint for the noun "scruta," and which certainly would be a most appropriate signature to his lucubrations. I would respectfully offer a mild suggestion to "Scrutator," that as "a little learning is a dangerous thing, he should henceforth select a son & please from some language with which he is better acquainted than that of ancient Rome, and at the same time try to write plain, common sense, in intelligible English, which he certainly has not done in the article referred to. I suppose he will soon have an opportunity of making the effort, as he told us there were yet many points that he wished to touch upon, and I trust he will not disappoint us because "non tetigit, quod non ornavit."

Yours, C. J. H. VICTORIA, Jan. 9th, 1864.

SAILED.—The mail steamer Pacific, Captain Burns, left Esquimalt yesterday morning, at half-past ten for Portland and San Francisco, taking a good many passengers, and some freight.

VANCOUVER COAL MINING CO.—This Company lately declared a dividend of five per cent. upon their transactions for eight months.

COAL ARRIVALS.—The schooners Surprise and Amelia, with 70 tons coal to J. T. Little, and Victoria Packet with 20 tons, to Brodick, arrived in the harbor yesterday from Nanaimo. The North Star and Industry are discharging at Esquimalt.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE.—Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. shipped by the Pacific yesterday for San Francisco, \$33,822 95.

FOR THE NORTH.—The sloop Kingfisher, Stevens, cleared yesterday with a miscellaneous cargo for a trading voyage to the north west coast of British Columbia.

FOR HONOLULU, S. I.—The bark N. S. Perkins and Constitution are nearly ready to sail with lumber from Puget Sound for Honolulu, S. I.—They will both leave in the course of a day or two, weather permitting.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris sailed last night at 8 o'clock, to load with coal for Messrs. Dickson, Campbell & Co.

FROM NANAIMO.—The schooner Meg Merrilies, Pamphlet, arrived at Esquimalt on Saturday with a cargo of 75 tons of coal, for Dickson, Campbell & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.—The ship John Day, lumber laden, is now lying at Port Angeles, waiting for passengers for Australia.

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BOARD.

January 6. Sansum Copper Mining Co., 20 shares sold @ 25 cents per share discount. Sangster Copper Mining Co., 100 shares sold, @ \$141, buyer 90 days. Gold Harbor Mining Company, half share sold @ \$10. Skidegate Bay Mining Co., 1 share sold @ \$38. Queen Charlotte Mining Co., \$70 asked, no offers. Skidegate Copper Mining Co., \$45 asked, no offers. Eureka Copper Mining Co., \$90 asked, no offers. Sooke Copper Mining Co., \$7 @ \$8 asked, no offers. Hope Silver Mining Co., \$20 asked, no offers. Gas Co., \$135 asked, no offers. Bute Inlet Co., \$45 @ \$50 asked, no offers. Main Street Mining Co., \$7 @ \$8 asked, no offers.

By order, A. F. MAIN, Secretary.

VICTORIA, V. I., 7th Jan. 1864.

Skidegate Copper Company, 2 shares @ \$45 free of cost, regular way. Sangster Copper Company, 75 shares @ \$100, regular way. Sangster Copper Company, 75 shares @ \$104, regular way. Sangster Copper Company, 25 shares @ \$120, regular way. Hope Silver Company, 5 shares @ \$20, regular way. Cowichan Copper Company, half share @ \$15. Queen Charlotte Mining Company, \$65 asked, \$65 offered. Sansum Copper Company, 25 cts. @ \$1 premium asked.

By order, A. F. MAIN, Secretary.

January 8. Queen Charlotte Company, 2 shares sold, @ \$65, regular way. Sangster Copper Company, 200 shares sold @ \$100, regular way. Sooke Copper Company, 10 shares sold @ \$6. Skidegate Bay Copper Company, \$45 asked, and \$41 offered. Eureka Copper Mining Company, \$55 asked, and \$50 offered. Hope Silver Mining Company, \$22 offered. Cowichan Copper Mining Company, \$30 premium asked, and \$20 offered.

By order, A. F. MAIN, Secretary.

VICTORIA, V. I., 9th Jan., 1864.

Sansum Copper Company, 10 shares @ 60c. disp., seller 30 days. Sansum Copper Company, 6 shares sold @ 29c. premium. Sangster Copper Company, 300 shares sold @ \$125, regular way. Sangster Copper Company, 200 shares sold, @ \$125, regular way. Sangster Copper Company, 100 shares sold @ \$125, seller 30 days. Sangster Copper Company, 200 shares sold, @ \$130, regular way. Sangster Copper Company, 60 shares sold @ \$150, buyer 30 days. Sangster Copper Company, 100 shares sold, @ \$150, buyer 10 days. Sangster Copper Company, 60 shares sold, @ \$155, buyer 30 days.

By order, A. F. MAIN, Secretary.

VICTORIA, V. I., 9th Jan., 1864.

Imports. Per schr Growler, from Port Angeles, Peter McQuade—1400 bush oats 2 tons hay 60 sheep 22 hogs 24 cts beef 15 cts chickens 7 sacks wool 1 horse. Value \$1,983.

Per steamer Eliza Anderson, from Puget Sound—1 horse 23 hd cattle 29 hogs 10 dead hogs 3 bas eggs 1 do butter. Value \$1,150.

Passengers. Per star Eliza Anderson, from Puget Sound—Shuts, Horn, Pass, Elizabeth, Forman, Sutherland, C. E. Terry, Ward, Harman, Temple, Bishop, Whitworth, Floman, Kellogg, Howe and family, W. Cronan, Wm Ide, Miss Temple, J. Williamson, A. D. Fry, Terry, Forey, W. Thastion, Portland, C. D. Rothchild, Bartlett, Lawry, Myers, Ralph, Oliver, Main, Capt Ryder, Mrs. Dennison, Horrie, Soy.

HAIRINE INTELLIGENCE.

Entered.

January 4.—Schr Growler, Ballington, Port Angeles.

Schr Pacific, Burns, San Francisco.

Sloop Random, Dirk, Bute Inlet.

January 5.—Schr Victoria Packet, Yessen, Nanaimo.

Schr Industry, Walker, Nanaimo.

Schr Surprise, McKay, do.

Schr H. B. Libby, Libby, Port Angeles.

Star Eliza Anderson, Finch, do.

Star Mary Ann, Shaw, Nanaimo.

January 6.—Star Enterprise, Mowat, New Westminster.

Schr Lady Franklin, Warren, Salt Spring Island.

Schr Laura, Dring, Cowichan.

Star Emily Harris, McIntosh, Nanaimo.

Star George, arrived from Nanaimo last night at nine o'clock, with 70 tons of coal for R. Brodick. The Alpha had very rough weather going up last week, thick, rainy, and blowy. She started on her down trip on Monday.

WORTH REMEMBERING! TO MINERS AND OTHERS, FOR GOOD AND CHEAP CLOTHING,

GO TO WILLIAM WILSON, (Late HARDY GILLARD), GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

Where you will find the latest styles at the lowest prices. Every Article marked in plain figures.

Call and judge for yourselves.

Star Lilloet, Wallace, New Westminster. Star 9.—Sloop Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles. Schr Annie, Elvin, Saanich. Sloop Random, Dirk, San Juan.

STATEMENT OF VESSELS DEPARTED FROM NANAIMO, V. I., DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1863, SHOWING THE RESPECTIVE CARGOES TAKEN BY EACH, &c.

Table with columns: Date, Name of Vessel, Master, Tons, Destination. Includes entries for Schr Mog Merrilies, HMS Camelson, King Fisher, Star Eliza Anderson, etc.

RECAPITULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

Table with columns: Month, Tons, Cwt. Lists monthly totals for January through December.

Total shipments for the year 1863, 15,177 17 1/2. Increase in favor of 1862, 3,872 14 1/2. The above was shipped as follows: To Victoria and Esquimalt, 16,275 7 30 tons. To San Francisco, 6,671. For the use of H. M. Ships & other steamers, 1,094 10 20 tons. To Portland, 460. To New Westminster, 159 15 30 tons.

The number of vessels that have received cargoes during the year is as follows:—Ship, 10 barges, 14 rigs, 71 steamers, 111 schooners, and 863 80 sloops, altogether. In 1862 the number of vessels that departed from Nanaimo with cargoes of coal, was 221 so that there is an increase this year (1863) in the number of 122 vessels.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 7th inst. the wife of the Rev. Chas. F. Woods, M. A., Principal of the Collegiate School, of a son.

In this city, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. J. T. Mahony, of a son.

Yesterday, the 4th inst., in this city, the wife of Mr. J. H. Merrett, of a son.

In Victoria, on Saturday morning, the 6th inst., at nine o'clock, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Lea Fawcett.

In this city, Jan'y. 6th, at 4 o'clock p. m., of pleurisy, Mr. Benjamin Jenkins, of Branchton, C. W.

Canada papers please copy.

Church of Scotland.

DIVINE SERVICE IN CONNECTION with this Church is held (temporarily) in the City Council Hall, Broad street. Morning at 11 o'clock; Evening, half past six o'clock. de30

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. Table with columns: Date, Time, Wind, Barometer, Thermometer, etc. for the week ending Saturday, 9th January 1864.

THE ASSESSOR WOULD HEREBY notify all Traders and others, without distinction, that a non-compliance with the provisions of the Trade Licenses Amendment Act, 1862, in so far as regards the Half Yearly Return of Trade Transactions, will entail upon them serious inconvenience and trouble.

The time for the delivery of Trade Returns is extended to WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, instant, after which date no return will be received.

Unlicensed persons whose names do not appear on the Assessment Roll when published, found trading, will be dealt with summarily, in accordance with the 33rd Section of the Act.

CHARLES G. WILLY, Assessor of Vancouver Island, Victoria, January 2nd, 1864.

STEWART & CO., AGENTS.

For the Following Manufacturers, HAVE FOR SALE.

CHAS. TENNANT & CO'S. Soap and Washing Soda.

BUCHANAN WILSON & CO'S. "Ardbeg" Whisky.

KAMES CO'S. Blasting and Spotting Gunpowder.

PERKINS Patent Fire Proof Safes.

J. & H. B. REEL & CO'S. Earthenware.

RYAN & MAY'S Patent Matches.

NORTH BRITISH COLOR CO'S. Paints, &c.

ANDREW BYERS & SON'S Scotch Tweeds.

ROBERT WOTHERSPOON CO'S. Patent Glenfield Starch.

W. H. WHITE & SON'S Tobacco Clay Pipes.

McCALL & STEPHENS Fancy Biscuits.

J. DAWSON & SON'S Boots and Shoes.

D. & J. WOTHERSPOON'S Dressed Furs.

HARRISON BROTHERS ROWSON'S Cutlery and Silver Plated W.

THEOMSON'S First Prize Exhibition Dog Cart.

December 14th, 1863.

J. J. SOUTHGATE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Union Wharf, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

THE BRITISH COLONIST. PRINTED and Published by THE BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHING COMPANY, Government street, between Yates and Yates, Victoria, V. I.

Tuesday morning, January 12, 1864.

THE

VOL. 5. THE BRITISH COLONIST

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NOTICE: L. P. FISHER is our only authorized collector of advertisements, etc.

AGENT: John Mackin, Mr. Clarkson, Kimball & Gladwin, Barnard's Express, W. H. Buttrage, J. M. Daly, L. P. Fisher, R. Algar, G. Street.

THE RIGHT MAN IN PLACE: Socrates, speaking of public men affecting the public we said, and with considerable happiness mortals were those who got through life with upon to intermeddle in affairs that those only who took of the burden of legislation or public work, deserved well of their country. We are not prepared far as the Grecian philosopher modern times it seems to be for men, who would not be above category, to be worthy and praise of their neighbors however, it must be acknowledged who voluntarily take a part the general prosperity of the land their aid to frame laws and of order and the present government in the land, are named in future history with the colony in which they

influence those who are inducements of private life to active strife and turmoil of seek, alone, the good of their and sacrifice their own leisure the sole aim of assisting to promote commercial prosperity, influenced by the voice of the sensible of the qualities which successful in private business take part in public affairs. men in all ages have entered life without, at the outset, any that of doing good, who, in whatever station they are, are never free from the ambition to distinguish whatever they are called upon to do in the front ranks. Some make good soldiers, but are not successful in their success mainly depend upon the conduct at the outset of their Few men who have taken up the cravings of ambition, or biased view of public affairs spirit is infused into all their influences their whole life, depends upon the party to whom themselves, whether or not their public life shall be country. Some few there are public life as an adjunct to the new, and with a view to the discomfit. It is not a necessity that these "adventurers in public should make bad law-givers of their own interests with the try in which they live, far them from going very well, their views are frequently refined. The public weal, if not opinion, subservient to their interest, is so intimately connected they will not readily acknowledge their narrow imagination to their own individual interests.

In all young colonies, those needed in business with the adoption, and who have success in its prosperity, to make welfare of as much of them as is the commercial proclivity to those whose lives are associated with her public commencement of their political those who should be sought fellow-citizens to watch over in the affairs of State, and in the good government of the some property, which identifies the land on which they are