

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 7.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1866.

NO. 18.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST,

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Subscribers in Victoria will be supplied by the carrier for 25 cents a week.

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from the Treasury—taken from the pockets of the people of the interior—for the sole object of giving a temporary value to the water lots at New Westminster. Never has there been a greater outrage on the tax-paying population of any country; and the people of British Columbia, generally, have felt it keenly. Had the absurd steam contract been avoided, the Government could have very readily abolished the obnoxious road tolls without adding a single new impost, and thus relieved the heavily-burdened miner and merchant of Cariboo. The subsidy, however, has been granted; and the Government is left to face an indignant populace who still demand the abolition of the invidious road tolls. The Administration is in a quandary. If it abolishes the road tolls

by a new tax, when instead of being paid by the already too heavily burdened miner must be spread over the shoulders of the entire colony. Accordingly when Mr. Cornwall brings forward his motion that the road tolls at Lillooet and Lytton be abolished, that the tonnage dues be abolished, and that \$6 a ton be levied on all imports, we find the officials so divided that the resolution only passes by eight to six, if we include the presiding officer. Now comes the retribution for the steam subsidy. New Westminster is called upon to pay, after years of immunity, something like her quota to the revenue. Cariboo and the upper country generally demand, and justly too, that there shall be no invidious distinctions in the taxation—no differential scheme that compels those who have to pay dearest for the necessities of life to contribute most to the taxation. New Westminster is however horrified at the proposition. Its inhabitants are in arms, and every noble institution from Magna Charta to the Fraser river Lightship is called into requisition to inspire the true-born Britons of the capital with a proper amount of rampant patriotism for the occasion. Mr. Birch is to be told that Britons never will be slaves, and that the inhabitants of New Westminster will never submit to the indignity of being called upon to pay their proper quota to the Government of the country. They find out that roads are only made for those people who are furthest from the seaboard. If Cariboo had had her freight reduced fifty per cent, it will add to the prosperity of the mines, but the mines do not, under any circumstances, add to the prosperity of New Westminster. Never, we believe, has there been in any country a more humiliating spectacle than this outcry of a community to evade its proper share of the public burdens, and never has there been so much nonsense spoken at a public meeting. What may be the effect of the clamor on the mind of Mr. Birch, we cannot say, but if the inhabitants of Cariboo and the Upper country generally allow their interests to be again sacrificed to the whims and selfishness of New Westminster, they will deserve all and more than all the calamities that are likely to befall a too patient and wrong-enduring people. What is really required is not that New Westminster should pay in common with the rest of the colony \$6 a ton on the imports—for then she would not be contributing more than three-fourths her proper share—but that the whole of the internal imposts should be abolished, the officials employed in their collection discharged, and the revenue collected by a single staff of officers at the New Westminster custom-house.

### THE DEBATE IN THE INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST:—

SIR—Permit me to correct a misconception under which you labor in your remarks upon the recent debate in the Mechanics' Institute. You say "Mr. Lorimer, having in an unguarded moment been induced to impugn the recent action of the House of Assembly in regard to the initiation of money votes, brought forward a resolution before the debating club of the Institute," &c. Allow me, sir, to assure you that I never suffer myself to be induced by any man or set of men in the way which you evidently imply. I never express any opinion, for the holding of and for the expression of which I am not willing to accept all the responsibility. I am quite content to be one of the fifty who either "from want of experience or want of judgment" believe that the House of Assembly in regard to the estimates has exercised a constitutional power (the power to reduce taxation) in a most unconstitutional manner; and permit me to say, that during the recent debate I have neither seen any statement, or listened to any argument, that has induced me to change that opinion.

Yours respectfully,

W. LORIMER.

### A NEW MOTIVE POWER—

Messrs. M. M. Burdin and Bourgot of Paris, who have been experimenting over 30 years, have completed a hot air engine so constructed as to be adapted to a furnace resembling that of a common steam engine. They expect they will be able to introduce a new motive power that will prove superior to the steam engine now in use.

### BRITISH COLUMBIAN COUNCIL.

#### Abolition of the Road Tolls.

The following report of the debate in the Legislative Council on Wednesday last appears in Saturday's *Columbian* and is worthy of republication in *extenso*, to show the selfishness of some of the members, and the ludicrous arguments brought forward to make the miners of Cariboo pay the great proportion of the revenue. The report appears to be singularly one-sided.

#### ROAD TOLLS PETITION.

The House went into Committee of the Whole upon the petition, Hon. Mr. Brew in the chair.

Hon. Attorney General Grease asked leave to withdraw his resolution of the previous day. Leave granted.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved a resolution to the effect that the subject of reducing the road tolls be referred to the Imperial Government. He said that since the previous debate fresh difficulties had presented themselves to his mind. For instance, Mr. G. B. Wright had a claim in respect of the Lillooet-Alexandria road for all tolls accruing therefrom, after defraying cost of construction. The hon. gentleman went on to point out the difficulty of abolishing an established toll which was part of the security for the loan. He said that altogether apart from Mr. Wright's claim, to abolish these tolls without the consent of the public creditor would seriously injure the credit of the colony in the English market, and would be considered as little short of repudiation. He thought that under all the circumstances the course he proposed to adopt was the most practicable one, the only one in fact, upon which His Honor the Administrator of the Government could set.

The Hon. Mr. Franks spoke at some length, but so indistinctly as to be inaudible to our reporters. His remarks appeared, however, to afford some amusement to the House.

Hon. Mr. Cornwall spoke against the Hon. Attorney-General's resolution, and moved one to the effect that the road tolls at Lytton and Lillooet be abolished, that the present tonnage dues be abolished, and that an impost of six dollars a ton be levied upon all imports.

The Hon. Mr. Trutch spoke against the hon. Attorney-General's resolution. He said that Mr. Wright had a claim for the tolls in excess of the cost of the construction of the road, but the claim was utterly valueless, inasmuch as nothing could ever be realized upon it. He characterized the legal difficulties raised by the hon. Attorney-General as mere traps, thrown out to intimidate members.

Hon. Mr. Smith moved that the tolls at Lillooet and Lytton and the tonnage dues be abolished, that a specific duty of \$3 per ton be levied upon all imports, and that half a cent a pound be collected upon the trade of the southern boundary. This resolution was not seconded.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook spoke at some length against Mr. Cornwall's resolution, explaining in a very able manner the ruinous effect it would have upon industry and manufactures upon the Lower Fraser as well as Burrard Inlet and along the coast. He instanced the case of Captain Stamp's Mills. English capitalists, who were also shippers to the colony, had invested large amounts in the lumber and spar business, on Burrard Inlet. If before these operations commenced in good faith, and were fairly under weigh, such an impost as this was created, it would render it absolutely impossible to carry on the enterprise, and the lumber trade would be driven away to a foreign country, and capital effectually excluded from the colony. Captain Stamp had distinctly told him that if such a measure were passed his operations at Burrard Inlet would at once cease. He proceeded to show that the lumber and spar establishments already existing and in course of establishment would employ about 2000 persons, and be the means of bringing a large amount of foreign shipping weekly to our shores, and would, by closing our mills, prevent ships from obtaining return cargoes.

Hon. Mr. Homer followed on the same side. He stated that when Captain Stamp's mill was in operation, the three mills would produce 13,000 feet of lumber per diem, which, at an average value of \$10 per thousand for rough and dressed, would represent \$1300 a day, or a sum equal to \$390,000 a year. The spar trade as carried on by one firm alone, would represent \$200,000 a year, which would make, in round figures, \$600,000 a year in the lumber trade alone, and that without calculating upon the introduction of more mills, a thing certain to take place, if reasonable encouragement be given. He said it would hardly be necessary to tell the House that if the resolution to impose \$6 a ton on imports was passed, it would be an absolute stop, not only to the lumber trade but to every other enterprise in the lower country as well. The hon. gentleman pointed out the absurdity of charging the same upon a ton of hay, bricks or coal as upon the enormous debt contracted for constructing roads to the mines—roads constructed at the request of those using them, and with the distinct condition that the present tolls should be collected upon the trade passing over these roads—now absorbed about one-seventh of the entire revenue in providing for interest and the sinking fund. The miners, at whose request, and for whose special benefit these roads were constructed, now coolly turn round and seek to be relieved from those conditions to which they were voluntarily a party, and shift the burden upon the shoulders of those who were no party to the bargain and were not in any way consulted about it. The miners were a transient population. If they left, upon whom would devolve the responsibility of paying that debt? Why, upon the permanent population of the colony, which was almost altogether confined to the lower country—upon the very population, in fact, that it was sought to ruin and drive

from the colony, if the proposed tax should be levied. He also alluded to the great inducement to smuggling which would be given by so heavy an impost, and the consequent increased expense in protecting the revenue against fraud.

The hon. Attorney General spoke strongly and very ably against the resolution. He administered a scathing rebuke to Mr. Franks and Mr. Walkem. Mr. Walkem had said, "I am not sure I know much about the matter." And yet, with his confessed ignorance, he proposed to adopt such a sweeping change in the fiscal system of the country! The hon. gentleman expressed his surprise that the Treasurer, standing, as he did, in the position of the Chancellor of the Exchequer [sensational] should propose to cut away a large source of revenue without being prepared to show clearly to the House how it was proposed to raise an equivalent. He then

looked upon it with a certain degree of carelessness, I think I am right in saying that the imposition of tonnage dues at New Westminster would not be unfair." Now, was that the language with which the Treasurer of the colony should deal with so important a fiscal change? If he was really in doubt upon the subject, and had only "looked upon it with a certain degree of carelessness," was he in a position to support a resolution which contemplated so radical a fiscal change, when he, of all others, ought to seek to guard the revenue of the colony—who was paid a large salary for protecting that revenue? He [the Attorney General] considered the measure an extremely doubtful one, considered merely from a revenue point of view. It would strangle the interests of this town, and of the lower country, and thereby cut off a very large source of revenue. The port of entry ought to be encouraged, not damaged by a policy so suicidal. The hon. gentleman alluded to the fact that the House was asked to abolish the Road Tolls upon the ground that they would prevent the Fraser river route competing successfully with that by way of Oregon. This being the confessed basis of the proposition, one would expect that its advocates would place facts and figures before members, showing that the change was necessary. Yet nothing of the kind had been attempted by a single supporter of the resolution. The only data before the House, with respect to the relative cost of freight upon these routes, had been supplied by the hon. member for New Westminster. That gentleman had given a careful and succinct statement of the relative merits of the two routes, supplying all the links in the chain; and that information, evidently compiled with care, went to show that there was no necessity for removing the Road Tolls—that this route had a decided advantage, notwithstanding these tolls. He

also stated that the proposed impost would not only render investments already made, and interests already created in the lower country a total loss, but it would effectually prevent any further investment. He at present knew of \$20,000 of capital about to be invested here, which would not be done, should the proposed change not be carried out.

Speeches were also made by hon. Ball, Walkem and others, in favor of the resolution, but we must say they were devoid of argument to a striking degree. When the resolution was about to be put, its supporters appeared to think it would pass better by substituting the words "and equivalent" for \$6 a ton, and the change was accordingly made. Before a vote was taken the hon. Mr. Homer, as a *dernier resort*, asked the supporters of the resolution to alter the phraseology (so as to have an equivalent raised by an increased *ad valorem* duty instead of a rate upon the weight of goods), and pointed out to the House how unfairly the plan they proposed would operate. They were inexorable, however, and appeared determined to force the measure through in the most obnoxious form, despite of every argument and in total disregard of all warning.

Hon. Mr. Smith announced his determination to vote against the resolution. He was most anxious to see the Road Tolls abolished, and he had hoped that some plan for reducing them, at least 50 per cent. would have been agreed upon; but it was impossible to supplant a measure which, while it only contemplated reducing these tolls one-half, proposed such an unfair and unreasonable impost as \$6 per ton upon imports, a rate which would prove utterly ruinous, and therefore impracticable, when applied to many kinds of goods.

The House divided with the following result:—Yeas, Ball, Trutch, Franks, O'Reilly, Elliott, Haynes, Walkem and Cornwall, 8; nays, Crease, Hamley, Homer, Holbrook and Smith, 5. The votes claimed by the Chairman of the Whole he had a right to vote. The yeas strongly opposed this, and would not allow the hon. Mr. Brew to vote upon the question.

The hon. Mr. Holbrook asked to have the names of the yeas and nays taken down, and also the fact placed on record that of the five unofficial members three had voted in the negative.

The committee rose, reported progress, and the report was adopted upon the following division:

Yeas, Trutch, Franks, O'Reilly, Elliott, Haynes, Walkem and Cornwall, 7; nays, Crease, Hamley, Brew, Homer, Holbrook and Smith, 6.

The House adjourned till 3 o'clock on Friday.

#### FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The House met at 3 o'clock yesterday, all the members being present.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

#### MESSAGES.

A message was read from His Honor the Officer Administering the Government, signifying his assent in Her Majesty's name, to the Joint Stock Companies Ordinance.

Also, a message recommending certain alterations in the Trades Licenses Ordinance.

Also, a message requesting a conference with the Legislative Council, upon the resolution recommending the abolition of the Road Tolls, and the imposition of an equivalent upon imports, in the form of Tonnage Dues.

The House adjourned during pleasure for the purpose of waiting upon his Honor.

#### PUBLIC MEETING AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

The action of the Legislature of the Sister Colony in abolishing the road tolls at Lytton and Lillooet, and passing a resolution to impose an additional import tax of \$6 per ton was the means of a public meeting being convened in the Hyack Hall, New Westminster, on Thursday evening last. The President of the Municipal Council, through

the medium of the *Columbian*, had invited the public to have been examined. The principal speakers appear to have been Messrs. D. Ferris, Wm. Clarkson, John Robson, Wm. D. Ferris and J. T. Scott, and the following resolutions were carried. Proposed by Mr. Wm. Clarkson, seconded by Mr. J. G. McBeath:—

Whereas, the line of roads leading to Cariboo were constructed at the special request of the people of the interior, and upon the express condition that the existing tolls should be imposed upon the trade passing over the same; and whereas the revenue derived from such tolls has fallen short of the interest upon the construction, the expense of keeping these roads in repair, and the expense of collection; be it therefore

Resolved.—That this meeting is of the opinion that the Road Tolls cannot at present be abolished, either in whole or in part, without gross injustice to a large class of colonists, and serious injury to important and permanent interests.

Proposed by Mr. John Robson, seconded by Mr. W. Clarkson,

Whereas, a resolution has been passed by a majority of one of the Legislative Council recommending the abolition of the Road Tolls, at present collected at Lillooet and Lytton, and in lieu thereof, the imposition of an import tax equivalent to the amount abolished, in the shape of Tonnage Dues, which would not be less than \$6 a ton; and whereas, such an impost would completely destroy existing interests upon the Lower Fraser as well as at Burrard Inlet and along the coast, and effectually prevent commerce from ever being established at the Capital, as well as render impossible the development of the immense forest and other resources of this District; be it therefore

Resolved.—That this meeting appoint a deputation to wait upon his Honor the Officer Administering the Government, for the purpose of representing to his Honor the disastrous consequences certain to result from placing the proposed tax, or any additional burden, upon the imports by way of the Fraser River at the present time, and urging upon his Honor the duty of withholding his sanction from the measure proposed by a small majority of the Legislative Council.

Moved by Mr. Ferris, seconded by Mr. Withrow,

Whereas, a new Customs Tariff was adopted at the last session of the Legislature, upon a basis which it is confidently believed is calculated to exert a most salutary influence upon the commerce of the Colony, especially now that the means of establishing direct trade are afforded; and whereas, that tariff has not been long enough in operation to have a fair trial, be it therefore

Resolved.—That it is the mature conviction of this meeting that to increase, or in any way disturb the Customs Tariff at the present time, would prove most fatal to the best interests of the Colony, by unsettling its commerce, destroying the confidence of commercial men in the stability of our legislation, and preventing the investment of capital in any permanent enterprise.

A deputation consisting of the Chairman and Messrs. J. Robson, R. Dickinson, S. P. Moody, E. Brown, and J. T. Scott was appointed to convey the Resolutions to his Honor the Officer Administering the Government, and Messrs. McKicking, Clarkson, Scott and Ferris were appointed a Committee to draft a petition to his Honor to obtain signatures and to present the same to Mr. Birch.

#### STRUGGLE WITH A MADMAN IN THE MAINTOP.

A man having the appearance of a sailor stepped from the quay of the London Dock and ran up the rigging into the maintop of the barque *Bertha*, armed with a marlin spike, handspike, and knife. As soon as he was noticed by those on board he was requested to come down, but in spite of threats and entreaties he persisted in remaining, brandishing the handspike and threatening to murder any one who attempted to molest him. Several attempts were made by those on board and others to dislodge him, but, as he was armed with such formidable weapons, there was no one would venture more than half way up the rigging, especially as it was stated that he was a madman. He remained there about an hour and a half, causing a great crowd and much consternation amongst the employees of the dock company and others. At last a policeman had the bravery to go up alone, and, climbing into the maintop, suddenly closed with him, and a desperate struggle at the risk of both their lives then took place. A sailor, however, belonging to the ship ran up the other side of the mast and assisted to disarm him. Two or three other policemen then went up, and, after securing his hands and legs, they lowered him down and took him to the station.

Eggs are worth 50 cents per dozen in France—a higher price than was ever known before. If the Gallie cock still crows, the Gallie hen has ceased to cackle and "eggs is eggs."

Stage over the Wagon Road, and Meals and Beds through.  
Dist. Time. Rates. Meals  
.....175....24 hrs....\$4....\$6  
aloops  
.....133....24 hrs....40.... 5  
.....120....15 hrs....10.... 4  
Col.  
.....35....18 hrs......... 9  
of hours travelling, 81.  
78.  
of from Yale to Lake Kermooles, and Beds at Wayside Houses.  
Dist. Time. Rate. Meals  
.....175....24 hrs....\$4....\$6  
aloops  
.....133....5 days......... 20  
.....120....1 day....10.... 4  
Col.  
.....35....2 days......... 9  
days.  
53.  
urnishing own Food on Steamers, in Foot from Yale to Lake Kermooles, and Beds at Wayside Houses.  
Dist. Time. Rate. Meals  
.....175....24 hrs....\$4....\$6  
aloops  
.....133....5 days......... 20  
.....120....1 day....10.... 10  
Col.  
.....35....2 days......... 9  
days.  
53.  
over Island, 1866. fcl5  
authority of the Victoria Chamber

STEAMER  
TO  
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FREE NOTICE. STEAMER  
ES DOUGLAS will leave Victoria on the East Coast as far as following days, weather permitting:  
Nanaimo every Week.  
Victoria at 8 A. M., on Tuesday  
at 11 A. M., do  
at 2 P. M., do  
at 5 P. M., do  
at 8 P. M., do  
at



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G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London

## NEW WESTMINSTER VERSUS BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A story is told of a Chinaman who very recently followed in this city the interesting occupation of transferring other people's property to his own premises without giving any equivalent for the articles so removed. This vocation was sometimes carried on singly and sometimes in company, but whether alone or collectively the business was eminently successful. One day, however, John became lonely and dejected; he had discovered to his sorrow and to his loss that honor did not always dwell among thieves, that his companions in danger were not always to be trusted. His legitimate share of the spoil came to the magnificent sum of \$300, but the treasurer of the company insisted that he should accept \$60 and give a receipt for the full amount. John, it is needless to say, revolted at the idea; his innate love of justice, especially where his own interests were concerned, spurned the disgraceful offer, and he determinedly urged his legitimate claim. The other celestial as determinedly refused; words ran high, and at length, as a last resort, John picked up the \$60 and applied to the police. He had an honest claim against his countryman for \$240 and he was bound to have the money. Of course he obtained the necessary assistance, but what was his dismay to find that he as well as the treasurer was taken prisoner, and that instead of getting his \$240, the \$60 which he had received were taken from him. It is useless to attempt to account for John's short-sightedness; there is nothing new in the moral; crime has its blindness that leads inevitably to retributive justice. Self-aggrandisement and overreaching are sure in time to bring with them their own punishment.

We bring forward the Chinaman's case as illustrative, to a certain extent, of the misfortunes of a more important firm than that of the celestial speculators. In the colony of British Columbia there is a community of enterprising people who live near the seaboard, and who have a happy knack of making every other community in the country contribute to their sustenance. But few resources of their own, they depend on the crumbs that fall from the traffic going to and returning from the mines, and being in this dependant position, living on the industry of men delving in the earth many hundreds of miles from the sea, one would naturally think that they would at least show a little gratitude to their benefactors—would render some assistance to lighten the burdens of the merchant and the miner of the interior. Like the romantic heroes of the Abuzzi, however, these denizens of British Columbia's capital have only one way of affording relief, and that is by lightening the pocket. So soon as the miner gets his provisions past their houses he is called upon to pay \$3 for tonnage dues; so soon as these provisions get above Lytton and Lillooet \$40 a ton additional is added; so that the resident of Cariboo, for the privilege of being the only producer of wealth in the colony, is called upon to pay to the Government on many articles of consumption fifty per cent. more than is paid by the favored inhabitants of New Westminster. This is a very nice scheme so long as it lasts; but the imprudence of our ambitious friends of the capital seems to promise a similar result to the indiscretion of the Chinaman. Not content with making the consumer in the interior bear nearly the whole brunt of supporting the Government, New Westminster must take his money for its exclusive benefit, and expend it on forcing ocean steamers up the Fraser. To maintain this expensive hobby for a year will cost, at the rate at which the British Columbian Government has contracted, the sum of \$48,000. Here then is nearly \$50,000 taken

from the Treasury—taken from the pockets of the people of the interior—for the sole object of giving a temporary value to the water lots at New Westminster. Never has there been a greater outrage on the tax-paying population of any country; and the people of British Columbia, generally, have felt it keenly. Had the absurd steam contract been avoided, the Government could have very readily abolished the obnoxious road tolls without adding a single new impost, and thus relieved the heavily-burdened miner and merchant of Cariboo. The subsidy, however, has been granted; and the Government is left to face an indignant populace who still demand the abolition of the invidious road tolls. The Administration is in a quandary. If it abolishes the road tolls

it must make up the deficit by a new tax, which instead of being paid by the already too heavily burdened miner must be spread over the shoulders of the entire colony. Accordingly when Mr. Cornwall brings forward his motion that the road tolls at Lillooet and Lytton be abolished, that the tonnage dues be abolished, and that \$6 a ton be levied on all imports, we find the officials so divided that the resolution only passes by eight to six, if we include the presiding officer. Now comes the retribution for the steam subsidy. New Westminster is called upon to pay, after years of immunity, something like her quota to the revenue. Cariboo and the upper country generally demand, and justly too, that there shall be no invidious distinctions in the taxation—no differential scheme that compels those who have to pay dearest for the necessities of life to contribute most to the taxation. New Westminster is however horrified at the proposition. Its inhabitants are in arms, and every noble institution from Maga Charta to the Fraser River Lightship is called into requisition to inspire the true-born Britons of the capital with a proper amount of rampant patriotism for the occasion. Mr. Birch is to be told that Britons never will be slaves, and that the inhabitants of New Westminster will never submit to the indignity of being called upon to pay their proper quota to the Government of the country. They find out that roads are only made for those people who are farthest from the seaboard. If Cariboo can have her freight reduced fifty per cent. it will add to the prosperity of the mines, but the mines cannot, under any circumstances, add to the prosperity of New Westminster. Never, we believe, has there been in any country a more humiliating spectacle than this outcry of a community to evade its proper share of the public burdens, and never has there been so much nonsense spoken at a public meeting. What may be the effect of the clamor on the mind of Mr. Birch, we cannot say, but if the inhabitants of Cariboo and the Upper country generally allow their interests to be again sacrificed to the whims and selfishness of New Westminster, they will deserve all and more than all the calamities that are likely to befall a too patient and wrong-enduring people. What is really required is not that New Westminster should pay in common with the rest of the colony \$6 a ton on the imports—for then she would not be contributing more than three-fourths her proper share—but that the whole of the internal imposts should be abolished, the officials employed in their collection discharged, and the revenue collected by a single staff of officers at the New Westminster custom-house.

## THE DEBATE IN THE INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST:—Sir—Permit me to correct a misconception under which you labor in your remarks upon the recent debate in the Mechanics' Institute. You say "Mr. Lorimer, having in an unguarded moment been induced to impugn the recent action of the House of Assembly in regard to the initiation of money votes, brought forward a resolution before the debating club of the Institute, &c. Allow me, sir, to assure you that I never suffer myself to be induced by any man or set of men in the way which you evidently imply. I never express any opinion, for the holding of and for the expression of which I am not willing to accept all the responsibility. I am quite content to be one of the fifty who either "from want of experience or want of judgment" believe that the House of Assembly in regard to the estimates has exercised a constitutional power (the power to reduce taxation) in a most unconstitutional manner; and permit me to say, that during the recent debate I have neither seen any statement, or heard any argument, that has induced me to change that opinion.

Yours respectfully,  
W. LORIMER.

A NEW MOTIVE POWER.—Messrs. M. M. Burdin and Bourgot of Paris, who have been experimenting over 30 years, have completed a hot air engine so constructed as to be adapted to a furnace resembling that of a common steam engine. They expect they will be able to introduce a new motive power that will prove superior to the steam engine now in use.

## BRITISH COLUMBIAN COUNCIL. Abolition of the Road Tolls.

The following report of the debate in the Legislative Council on Wednesday last appears in Saturday's *Columbian* and is worthy of republication in *extenso*, to show the selfishness of some of the members, and the ludicrous arguments brought forward to make the miners of Cariboo pay the great proportion of the revenue. The report appears to be singularly one-sided.

### ROAD TOLLS PETITION.

The House went into Committee of the Whole upon the petition, Hon. Mr. Brew in the chair.

Hon. Attorney General Crease asked leave to withdraw his resolution of the previous day. Leave granted.

Hon. Mr. Homer's resolution of the previous day was taken up and discussed.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved a resolution to the effect that the subject of reducing the road tolls be referred to the Imperial Government. He said that since the previous debate fresh difficulties had presented themselves to his mind. For instance, Mr. G. B. Wright had a claim in respect of the Lillooet Alexandria road for all tolls accruing therefrom, after defraying cost of construction. The hon. gentleman went on to point out the difficulty of abolishing an established toll which was part of the security for the loan. He said that altogether apart from Mr. Wright's claim, to abolish these tolls without the consent of the public creditor would seriously injure the credit of the colony in the English market, and would be considered as little short of repudiation. He thought that under all the circumstances the course he proposed to adopt was the most practicable one, the only one in fact, upon which His Honor the Administrator of the Government could act.

The Hon. Mr. Franks spoke at some length, but so indistinctly as to be inaudible to our reporter. His remarks appeared, however, to afford some amusement to the House.

Hon. Mr. Cornwall spoke against the Hon. Attorney-General's resolution, and moved one to the effect that the road tolls at Lytton and Lillooet be abolished, and that an impost of six dollars a ton be levied upon all imports.

The Hon. Mr. Trutch spoke against the Hon. Attorney-General's resolution. He said that Mr. Wright had a claim for the tolls in excess of the cost of the construction of the road; but the claim was utterly valueless, inasmuch as nothing could ever be realized upon it. He characterized the legal difficulties raised by the hon. Attorney-General as mere clap-netting thrown out to intimidate members.

Hon. Mr. Smith moved that the tolls at Lillooet and Lytton and the Tonnage Dues be abolished, that a specific duty of \$3 per ton be levied upon all imports, and that half a cent a pound be collected upon the trade of the southern boundary. This resolution was not seconded.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook spoke at some length against Mr. Cornwall's resolution, explaining in a very able manner the ruinous effect it would have upon industry and manufactures upon the Lower Fraser as well as Burrard Inlet and along the coast. He instanced the case of Captain Stamp's Mills. English capitalists, who were also shippers to the colony, had invested large amounts in the lumber and spar business, on Burrard Inlet. If before these operations commenced in good faith, and were fairly under weigh, such an impost as this was created, it would render it absolutely impossible to carry on the enterprise, and the lumber trade would be driven away to a foreign country, and capital effectually excluded from the colony. Captain Stamp had distinctly told him that if such a measure were passed his operations at Burrard Inlet would at once cease. He proceeded to show that the lumber and spar establishments already existing and in course of establishment would employ about 2000 persons, and be the means of bringing a large amount of foreign shipping weekly to our shores, and would, by closing our mills, prevent ships from obtaining return cargoes.

Hon. Mr. Homer followed on the same side. He stated that when Captain Stamp's mill was in operation, the three mills would produce 13,000 feet of lumber per diem, which, at an average value of \$10 per thousand for rough and dressed, would represent \$1300 a day, or a sum equal to \$390,000 a year. The spar trade as carried on by one firm alone, would represent \$200,000 more, which would make, in round figures, \$600,000 a year in the lumber trade alone, and that without calculating upon the introduction of more mills, a thing certain to take place, if reasonable encouragement be given. He said it would hardly be necessary to tell the House that if the resolution to impose \$6 a ton on imports was passed, it would put an absolute stop, not only to the lumber trade but to every other enterprise in the lower country as well. The hon. gentleman pointed out the absurdity of charging the same upon a ton of hay, bricks or coal as upon a ton of sugar, tea or silk. He said the enormous debt contracted for constructing roads to the mines—roads constructed at the request of those using them, and with the distinct condition that the present tolls should be collected upon the trade passing over these roads—now absorbed about one seventh of the entire revenue in providing for interest and the sinking fund. The miners, at whose request, and for whose special benefit these roads were constructed, now coolly turn round and seek to be relieved from those conditions to which they were voluntarily a party, and shift the burthen upon the shoulders of those who were no party to the bargain and were not in any way consulted about it. The miners were a transient population. If they left, upon whom would devolve the responsibility of paying that debt? Why, upon the permanent population of the colony, which was almost altogether confined to the lower country—upon the very population, in fact, that it was sought to ruin and drive

from the colony, if the proposed tax should be levied. He also alluded to the great inducement to smuggling which would be given by so heavy an impost, and the consequent increased expense in protecting the revenue against fraud.

The hon. Attorney General spoke strongly and very ably against the resolution. He administered a scathing rebuke to Mr. Franks and Mr. Walker. Mr. Walker had said, "I am not sure I know much about the matter." And yet, with his confessed ignorance, he proposed to adopt such a sweeping change in the fiscal system of the country! The hon. gentleman expressed his surprise that the Treasurer, standing, as he did, in the position of the Chancellor of the Exchequer [sensation] should propose to cut away a large source of revenue without being prepared to show clearly to the House how it was proposed to raise an equivalent. He [the Treasurer] had said that he would support any of the resolutions, "there's good in some of them." He had also said, "Looking at the matter with a certain degree of carelessness, I think I am right in saying that the imposition of tonnage dues at New Westminster would not be unfair." Now, was that the language with which the Treasurer of the colony should deal with so important a fiscal change? If he was really in doubt upon the subject, and had only "looked upon it with a certain degree of carelessness," was he in a position to support a resolution which contemplated so radical a fiscal change, when he, of all others, ought to seek to guard the revenue of the colony—who was paid a large salary for protecting that revenue? He [the Attorney General] considered the measure an extremely doubtful one, considered merely from a revenue point of view. It would strangle the interests of this town, and of the lower country, and thereby cut off a very large source of revenue. The port of entry ought to be encouraged, not damaged by a policy so suicidal. The hon. gentleman alluded to the fact that the House was asked to abolish the Road Tolls upon the ground that they would prevent the Fraser river route competing successfully with that by way of Oregon. This being the confessed basis of the proposition, one fact and figure before members, showing that the change was necessary. Yet nothing of the kind had been attempted by a single supporter of the resolution. The only data before the House, with respect to the relative cost of freight upon these routes, had been supplied by the hon. member for New Westminster. That gentleman had given a careful and succinct statement of the relative merits of the two routes, supplying all the links in the chain; and that information, evidently compiled with care, went to show that there was no necessity for removing the Road Tolls—that this route had a decided advantage, notwithstanding these tolls. He alluded to the interference with vested rights, and the fact that the proposed impost would not only render investments already made, and interests already created in the lower country a total loss, but it would effectually prevent any further investment. He at present knew of \$200,000 of capital about to be invested here, which would not be done, should the proposed change not be carried out.

Speeches were also made by hon. Ball, Walker and others, in favor of the resolution, but we must say they were devoid of argument to a striking degree. When the resolution was about to be put, its supporters appeared to think it would pass better by substituting the words "and equivalent" for \$6 a ton, and the change was accordingly made. Before a vote was taken the hon. Mr. Homer, as a *demier ressort*, asked the supporters of the resolution to alter the phraseology, so as to have an equivalent raised by an increased *ad valorem* duty instead of a rate upon the weight of goods, and pointed out to the House how unfairly the plan they proposed would operate. They were inexorable, however, and appeared determined to force the measure through in the most obnoxious form, despite of every argument and in total disregard of all warning.

Hon. Mr. Smith announced his determination to vote against the resolution. He was most anxious to see the Road Tolls abolished, and he had hoped that some plan for reducing them, at least 50 per cent. would have been agreed upon; but it was impossible to support a measure which, while it only contemplated reducing these tolls one-half, proposed such an unfair and unreasonable impost as \$6 per ton upon imports, a rate which would prove utterly ruinous, and therefore impracticable, when applied to many kinds of goods.

The House divided with the following result:—Yeas, Ball, Trutch, Franks, O'Reilly, Elliott, Haynes, Walker and Cornwall, 8; noes, Crease, Hamley, Homer, Holbrook and Smith, 5. The noes claimed the Chairman's vote, arguing that in Committee of the Whole he had a right to vote. The yeas strongly opposed this, and would not allow the hon. Mr. Brew to vote upon the question. The hon. Mr. Holbrook asked to have the names of the yeas and noes taken down, and also the fact placed on record that of the five unofficial members three had voted in the negative.

The committee rose, reported progress, and the report was adopted upon the following division:

Yeas, Trutch, Franks, O'Reilly, Elliott, Haynes, Walker and Cornwall, 7; noes, Crease, Hamley, Brew, Homer, Holbrook and Smith, 6.

The House adjourned till 3 o'clock on Friday.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The House met at 3 o'clock yesterday, all the members being present.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

MESSAGES.

A message was read from His Honor the Officer Administering the Government, signifying his assent, in Her Majesty's name, to the Joint Stock Companies Ordinance.

Also, a message recommending certain alterations in the Trades Licenses Ordinance.

Also, a message requesting a conference with the Legislative Council upon the resolution recommending the abolition of the Road Tolls, and the imposition of an equivalent upon imports, in the form of Tonnage Dues.

The House adjourned during pleasure for the purpose of waiting upon his Honor.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NEW WESTMINSTER.—The action of the Legislature of the Sister Colony in abolishing the road tolls at Lytton and Lillooet, and passing a resolution to impose an additional import tax of \$6 per ton was the means of a public meeting being convened in the Hyack Hall, New Westminster, on Thursday evening last. The President of the Municipal Council, through whom the meeting was convened; and the principal speakers appear to have been Messrs. Holbrook, Wm. Clarkson, John Robson, W. D. Ferris and J. T. Scott, and the following resolutions were carried. Proposed by Mr. Wm. Clarkson, seconded by Mr. J. G. McBeau:—

Whereas, the line of roads leading to Cariboo were constructed at the special request of the people of the interior, and upon the express condition that the existing tolls should be imposed upon the trade passing over the same; and whereas the revenue derived from such tolls has fallen short of the interest upon the construction, the expense of keeping these roads in repair, and the expense of collection; be it therefore

Resolved,—That this meeting is of the opinion that the Road Tolls cannot at present be abolished, either in whole or in part, without gross injustice to a large class of colonists, and serious injury to important and permanent interests.

Proposed by Mr. John Robson, seconded by Mr. W. Clarkson,

Whereas, a resolution has been passed by a majority of one of the Legislative Council recommending the abolition of the Road Tolls, at present collected at Lillooet and Lytton, and in lieu thereof, the imposition of an import tax equivalent to the amount abolished, in the shape of Tonnage Dues, which would not be less than \$6 a ton; and whereas, such an impost would completely destroy existing interests upon the Lower Fraser as well as at Burrard Inlet and along the coast, and effectually prevent commerce from ever being established at the Capital, as well as render impossible the development of the immense forest and other resources of this District; be it therefore

Resolved,—That this meeting appoint a deputation to wait upon his Honor the Officer Administering the Government for the purpose of representing to his Honor the disastrous consequences certain to result from placing the proposed tax, or any additional burden, upon the imports by way of the Fraser River at the present time, and urging upon his Honor the duty of withholding his sanction from the measure proposed by a small majority of the Legislative Council.

Moved by Mr. Ferris, seconded by Mr. Withrow,

Whereas, a new Customs Tariff was adopted at the last session of the Legislature, upon a basis which it is confidently believed is calculated to exert a most salutary influence upon the commerce of the Colony; especially now that the means of establishing direct trade are afforded; and whereas, that tariff has not been long enough in operation to have a fair trial, be it therefore

Resolved,—That it is the mature conviction of this meeting that to increase, or in any way disturb the Customs Tariff at the present time, would prove most fatal to the best interests of the Colony, by unsettling its commerce, destroying the confidence of commercial men in the stability of our legislation, and preventing the investment of capital in any permanent enterprise.

A deputation consisting of the Chairman and Messrs. J. Robson, R. Dickinson, S. P. Moody, E. Brown, and J. T. Scott was appointed to convey the Resolutions to his Honor the Officer Administering the Government, and Messrs. McMicking, Clarkson, Scott and Ferris were appointed a Committee to draft a petition to his Honor to obtain signatures and to present the same to Mr. Birch.

STRUGGLE WITH A MADMAN IN THE MAINPORT.—A man having the appearance of a sailor stepped from the quay of the London Docks and ran up the rigging into the mainport of the barque Bertha, armed with a marinespike handspike, and knife. As soon as he was noticed by those on board he was requested to come down, but in spite of threats and entreaties he persisted in remaining, brandishing the handspike and threatening to murder any one who attempted to molest him. Several attempts were made by those on board and others to dislodge him, but, as he was armed with such formidable weapons, there was no one would venture more than half way up the rigging, especially as it was stated that he was a madman. He remained there about an hour and a half, causing a great crowd and much consternation amongst the employees of the dock company and others. At last a policeman had the bravery to go up alone, and, climbing into the mainport, suddenly closed with him, and a desperate struggle at the risk of both their lives then took place. A sailor, however, belonging to the ship ran up the other side of the mast and assisted to disarm him. Two or three other policemen then went up, and, after securing his hands and legs, they lowered him down and took him to the station.

Eggs are worth 50 cents per dozen in France—a higher price than was ever known before. If the Gallic cock still crows, the Gallic hen has ceased to cackle and "eggs is eggs."

Stage over the Wagon Road, and Meals and Beds through.  
Dist. Time. Rates. Meals  
.....175.....24 hrs.....\$4.....\$6  
aloops  
.....133.....24 hrs.....40..... 5  
.....120.....15 hrs.....10..... 4  
Col.  
..... 35.....18 hrs..... ..... 9  
of hours travelling, 81.  
78.  
From Yale to Lake Kamloops, and Beds at Wayside Houses.  
Dist. Time. Rate. Meals  
.....175.....24 hrs.....\$4.....\$6  
aloops  
.....133.....5 days..... ..... 20  
.....120.....1 day..... ..... 4  
Col.  
..... 35.....2 days..... ..... 9  
days.  
53.  
Furnishing oven Food on Steamers, in Foot from Yale to Lake Kamloops, and Beds at Wayside Houses.  
Dist. Time. Rate. Meals  
.....175.....24 hrs.....\$4.....\$6  
aloops  
.....133.....5 days..... ..... 5  
.....120.....1 day..... ..... 10  
Col.  
..... 35.....2 days..... ..... 9  
days.  
26 50.  
Cover Island, 1866. fe15  
Authority of the Victoria Chamber

STEAMER TO  
& Way Ports.

OTHER NOTICE. STEAMER "ES DOUGLAS" will leave Victoria for the East Coast as far as following days, weather permitting; Nanaimo every Week.

at 8 A. M., on Tuesday  
at 11 30 A. M., Thursday  
at 12 P. M., do  
at 2 P. M., do  
at 2 30 P. M., do  
at 6 P. M., on Tuesday, and  
Wednesday.  
at 8 A. M., on Thursday  
at 11 30 A. M., Thursday  
at 12 P. M., do  
at 2 P. M., do  
at 2 30 P. M., do  
at 6 P. M., on Friday, then as in  
command.  
By W. PEARSE,  
Acting surveyor General.  
115 lm

INDIAN COLONIAL  
Insurance Company,  
LIMITED.  
& LIFE.  
RIZED CAPITAL,  
00, - - - Stg.  
e, 69 Cornhill, London.

REVENUE APPOINTED  
The Company for Vancouver  
Columbia, we are now prepared  
and issue Policies of Insurance  
on Lives and Survivorships, at  
information can be obtained at our  
Victoria, V. I.

LOWE BROTHERS.  
Benevolent Association  
ZED NOV. 11, 1863.

ASSOCIATION  
for mutual provident  
and social intercourse, and  
the Colonists of Highland  
now in full working order  
by a small monthly fee, the pro-  
ceeds accumulated as a fund to meet  
their number who may require  
of sickness or destitution.  
any may desire to join the body  
at the residence of the Water-  
street, where they may see a  
Bylaws of the Association, and  
residence and references.  
meets on the first Friday of each  
month to hold an annual Gathering  
Highland Games, etc.  
Business.—The Bylaws are now  
ready.

JAMES HENDERSON, Secy.

ROYAL  
CLEANING  
RENOVATING!  
ULER  
ED HIS STORE FOR  
ing and Renovating, to the  
Enterprise Saloon on Govern-  
early opposite the St. Nicholas  
163

C NOTICE.  
RLAND TELEGRAPH!  
Telegraph Extension  
MPANY.  
FREBY GIVEN, TO ALL  
concerns, that this Company  
responsible for any debts con-  
in whomsoever in its service or  
whomsoever (or otherwise), unless  
all have been previously ex-  
by either James W. Pitfield,  
or myself, who alone are em-  
ployed by the British Columbian  
Company of Vancouver Island.  
Office, New Westminster,  
1866.

EDMUND CONWAY,  
Assistant Engineer.



The most important debate which has yet taken place in the House of Assembly will come on to-day. The union question will, we hope, be finally settled so far as the Lower House can settle it. Let therefore every member who values the interests of the country be at his post. When we say the debate will be a most important one, we do not mean that we are to have any very long or very original speeches, or that anything like an animated war of words will take place between the hon. members, but rather that the decision of the House may affect for good or ill the future prosperity of not only Vancouver Island but of British Columbia. It is not now a question, thanks to the union resolutions of the Assembly, of whether we shall have union, or whether we shall not; for the matter has, beyond cavil, received the sanction of the Imperial Government; but it is whether we are to have a system of Government unsuited to our condition, and restrictions or stipulations imposed that may be the source of endless heartburnings in the future. We do not believe Her Majesty's Government, and more especially the House of Commons, would willingly do an injustice to the people of any of the colonies. On the contrary, the policy of Great Britain has of late years been one of the utmost liberality and conciliation,—evincing a disposition rather to allow the colonies to shift for themselves than to tie them down to Imperial predilections: The great principle now enunciated is that every colonial settlement must support itself. This of course implies but one thing, and that is self-government; for it would be simply monstrous to ask a people to assume all the responsibilities of supporting a government without giving them at the same time a full control of their own finances. It is therefore with no dread that the Imperial authorities will give us a constitution that will take away from us any of the powers or privileges which we possess that we call upon both colonies to lay their views before Mr. Cardwell; but simply that the Home Government may have the benefit of the opinions of those most interested in the proposed change, and so shape the constitution for the united colonies in a way that will meet with general acceptance.

The early days of British Columbia made it probably necessary that the lawmaking as well as the Executive power should be concentrated in the hands of a single person, but the general tenor of all the despatches of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton to the Governor was to inaugurate representative Government as quickly as possible. Migratory as the people were even as late as 1863, it was thought advisable by the late Duke of Newcastle to grant them at least a modicum of representative Government. The plan has had over a two years' test, and has shown that the people are much better qualified to make the laws than the officials nominated by the Crown. Even Governor Seymour himself, before leaving the colony, expressed a willingness to see not only a larger representative element in the Council but a portion of the ministerial power vested in the popular members. Independent of all this British Columbia is becoming more and more a settled colony. The vested interests in the country never were so great as they are to-day. The claims, therefore, of the neighboring colony, even if she were to continue isolated, to self-government could not for a moment be disputed; how much less when she becomes a member of a more settled country that has been in the possession of representative institutions for years. But, as we have said before, there is no fear of any retrogressive step—a few adobe-headed persons may scribble and rave about the dread of being turned into a Crown colony, but they belong to that harmless prophetic class who believe the world will come to an end in 1867. The only danger is the one we have previously pointed out, and that is the probability of receiving an impracticable constitution like the one we have got, or a system of Government that will allow too large an official element in the representative body. By the former system the inhabitants of Vancouver Island have seen the legislative work of two years scattered to the winds through the obstructiveness of the Upper House; and the latter scheme would scarcely mend matters. To prevent the possibility of either of these modes of Government being imposed on the united colony is the duty of every person who has the welfare of Vancouver Island and British Columbia at heart. It is this duty which should urge the members of the Assembly to-day to take such action as will bring the voice of both colonies to bear on the Home Government. The House of Assembly while acting for itself in the first instance prudently refused to clog the union petition to Her Majesty with any constitutional stipulations. Then the great idea was to get the Imperial authorities to approach the subject speedily as possible, and the resolutions we had the desired effect. Her Majesty's Government have decided on uniting the colonies. Our position is now an advanced

one; we have no longer to fight the question of union; we have no longer to battle against New Westminster. On the contrary we have to fight with her to obtain the best possible form of Government. What was our policy while standing isolated, is not our policy when the neighboring colony is willing to co-operate with us. It is the interest of British Columbia as well as of Vancouver Island to have a Government, in its general system as well as in its details, suited to the country, and we hope the House to-day will do its utmost to facilitate the concentration of the opinions of the people of both colonies on this important subject.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, March 7.  
The Speaker took his seat at 1:15 p.m. Present: Messrs. DeCosmos, Dickson, McClure, Cochrane and Duncan.

THE COLONIAL ACTS.  
A message was received from His Excellency the Governor enclosing a bound volume of the Colonial Acts, 1864-5, for each of the members of the House.

LAND SALES.  
Mr. Cochrane enquired whether returns had been sent down of lands sold for taxes. The Speaker replied in the negative.

SPRING RIDGE CO.  
The committee on private bills reported favorably on this petition, which was ordered to take the usual course.

SMALL DEBTS BILL.  
House went into committee on this bill, Mr. McClure in the chair. This bill originated in and passed the Legislative Council. Clause 1—Authorizing the Governor for the time being to erect any portion or portions of the colony into Inferior Court Districts, and to name and define the boundaries thereof.

Dr. Dickson moved that the Chief Justice be substituted for the Governor. He believed it was the usual and proper course to leave the creation of Inferior Court Districts in the hands of the Chief Justice.

Mr. DeCosmos differed from the hon. gentleman, and thought the power was properly vested in the chief ministerial officer.

Mr. Cochrane agreed with the last speaker. The Executive would, as a matter of course, always consult with the Chief Justice before exercising such powers.

The amendment was lost and the original clause passed.

Clauses II. and III. passed, Dr. Dickson moving an amendment which was opposed by Messrs. DeCosmos and Cochrane and lost, to erase the concluding words of the last section, which gave the Governor of the colony power to fix the days for the holding of the District Courts.

Dr. Powell and Mr. Carswell here entered. Clause IV. passed as read.

Mr. DeCosmos considering that the tendency of this clause was to vest the power in stipendiary magistrates only and not in Justices of the Peace brought forward amendments to remedy the evil, which were carried.

The remaining clauses V. to XVII. passed with some trifling verbal amendments.

Two clauses were added to the bill on motion of Mr. DeCosmos, the first rendering it unnecessary to employ barristers or solicitors in the district courts mentioned in the Act, and enabling the parties to a suit to appear in person or through clerks or agents.

Also that the plaintiff or defendant should be required to pay the costs of the service of a barrister or attorney in any suit unless such service was authorized by them.

CONVEYANCING.  
Mr. Dennes' bill prohibiting the preparation of Conveyances by any but professional men came up in Committee.

Dr. Himmcken said he should not object to the drawing of Conveyances being restricted to legal gentlemen, if some schedule of fees were provided as he considered their charges for deeds too high.

Mr. Cochrane said even if a scale of fees was framed the legal gentlemen if they had the monopoly could add other charges that would make it come to the same thing. He was opposed to the monopoly.

The bill was thrown out and the House adjourned till three p.m. to-day when the union question will again come up for debate.

SUMMARY COURT.

[Before Chief Justice Neesham.]  
Monday, March 5.  
G. E. Dennes vs. Hart, on promissory note for \$242 50.

Defendant admitted the note, but his attorney Mr. Bishop objected that there had been no consideration, that it was taken as security for costs not earned, that it was satisfied and balance paid, and that plaintiff was a bankrupt.

His Lordship said the last objection covered the whole, and asked plaintiff what he had to say on that point.

Mr. Dennes said he was not aware of the bankruptcy only from report.

The case was adjourned for a fortnight.  
Jolly vs. Dr. Hart—for \$31. This was an action for damages done to a horse. Judgment for defendant with costs.

Callingham vs. Bousfield. This was an action for \$148, brought by plaintiff against defendant for his share of the damages incurred by killing the horse "Abe Lincoln." As plaintiff had only paid \$280, Judgment was given for \$130.

Sutor vs. Warren, for \$31. This was a claim for negotiation of a loan. Judgment for \$10.

Eugene Thomas vs. Kaffer & Knight. This was an action to recover \$56 for liquors supplied to Knight for the sloop Eagle.

Mr. Dennes for the plaintiff and Mr. Bishop for the defendant, Kaffer & Knight. The plaintiff swore that Kaffer told him he would become accountable for the goods. Defendant swore to the contrary. His Lordship said the entries on the plaintiff's books gave a preponderance to the evidence in his favor, and he would give him the judgment with costs.

Yuk Choo, Ah Hin, Ah Sing Wi, In Qui, vs. Carey.

This was a case of interpleading. The plaintiffs claimed as their private property the goods seized by the Sheriff to satisfy an execution in favor of the defendant, on a judgment obtained against Wan Lee; Yuk Choo testified that the goods were no property of the plaintiff, and that their sign was Wan Lee; an affidavit was produced in Court, to show that the witness had sworn contradictory to his present evidence.

The case was adjourned until to-day at 11 a.m.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, March 5.  
LANGLEY STREET ROBBERY.—Joe, alias Ah Tow, and Sam Movey, alias the Doctor, were charged on remand before Mr. Pemberton yesterday, with stealing \$3,500 in gold coin, and about \$500 in jewellery, from the premises of Mr. Copland, on Sunday, the 25th February. Six others were charged with being abettors after the fact.

Inspector Hankin, sworn—Stated that he arrested the prisoners in a cabin near Swan Lake, where they had constructed an ingenious hiding place covered up with boards and fir boughs. The boots taken from the doctor and Ah Tow corresponded with the footprints left in Mr. Copland's house and yard.

Mr. Copland, sworn—Said he left his house safe on the 25th, and that during his absence it was robbed of coin and jewellery to the value of \$4,000. He recognized the nuggets that were taken from the prisoners as his property. When the house was robbed, a candle was taken from a cupboard; the places where the candles were kept was only known to one person, the prisoner Joe, as he had put them there; it was an out of the way place.

The Court after hearing some corroborative evidence from officer Wilmer, remanded the prisoners for two days.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Wm. Cameron, a bankrupt, came up and passed his last examination, and was ordered to come up for final discharge in 30 days.

Re G. E. Dennes—Application to annul adjudication. Bankrupt appeared in person and was opposed by Drake & Jackson. Court refused to sustain the application.

Re Edgar & Aime—Application for discharge to enable them to commence business. Mr. Aime stated that he had \$1387 of private property which he had not accounted for to the assignees. The Judge made no order.

Re Queen Charlotte Mining Co.—The liquidator paid in \$584 and was ordered to sue the contributories to the Company.

Re Fred's Bless.—D. Lindsay was appointed official assignee in place of R. Woods. The trade assignee, Wren, paid into court \$110.

ENCOUNTER ON THE COAST OF CHILE.—On the arrival off Valparaiso of the British bark Rapido, from Monte Video, she was boarded by an officer from the blockading squadron, who intimated to her captain (Judd) that he could not enter any one of the following ports, viz. Talcahuano, Torne, Valparaiso, Herraadra (Guayacan), Coquimbo or Caldera, but that he might proceed to any other port in Chile he pleased. Captain Judd replied that he would then land at a small bay about a mile south of Valparaiso, which he accordingly did, leaving his boat hauled up on the beach in charge of her crew. After transacting his business with his consignees he was about returning on board, when he was informed that two boats with about 40 armed men from the Spanish squadron were proceeding to capture her. As this force neared the beach the officer in charge, was warned off by the coastguard picket, consisting of eight soldiers in all, stationed at that part, who forbade them to land or they would be fired on. This the Spaniards took no heed of. On arriving at the beach, some jumped on shore to launch the Rapido's boat; the Chilean sergeant ordered his men to fire, and shot one through the head and wounded two others. This appeared sufficient, for a Spanish scramble was made to gain their boats, leaving behind a lot of cartridges and a rifle (the latter dropped into the sea), also the bones of contention, the Rapido's boat. Since this affair the Spanish Admiral declares that he will fire into any shore boat found outside the boundary, three miles from the coast line. This he has carried into effect in one case, without, however, doing any injury to the boatmen.

ROAD TO MONTANA.—The merchants of Portland and San Francisco have joined together and resolved to open a road to Montana and thereby secure the enormous trade with that rapidly growing Territory, by the most feasible route, up the Columbia. A large amount has been raised in both cities for the purpose. Unless a road be opened, St. Louis will certainly reap the rich harvest. With a new line of first class steamers from San Francisco, and river navigation hundreds of miles inland from Portland, the trade seems positively secured. The demand for a Northern railroad is every day increasing, and the capitalists of the East cannot but see it.

Pacific Tribune.

THE IRISH REPUBLIC.—Capt. S. J. McCormick, head centre of the Fenian Brotherhood for Oregon, received by the last steamship \$20,000 worth of bonds of the Irish Republic, to be offered for sale, in sums of from \$5 to \$500. The bonds are very neatly executed, Robert Emmett, Wolfe Tone, and other Irish patriots. The vignette is a representation of the Green Isle, with the sun just breaking upon it in the distance, while near the foreground the Goddess of Liberty appears instructing a man to seize his sword, and pointing across the water, bids him go to the relief of Ireland.—Oregonian.

COMPROMISED.—We learn that the late difficulties, arising from the refusal of the steamship Pacific to take Victoria passengers from this city recently, after a delay of three weeks on account of the accident to the Sierra Nevada, have been settled by compromising with the passengers. The matter cost the company something.—Oregonian.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From the Columbian

Eastern News.

Fenian Rumors and Incendiarism.

New York, March 2.—A dispatch from Worcester, Mass., says, the Fenians of Massachusetts are on the alert. The news by the steamer last night causes much excitement in this city. The Head Centre of Massachusetts, Major M. S. McConville has issued a call to the Protherbrood in the State to be ready for immediate action.

The World says, an attempt was made last night by some incendiaries to destroy a number of frame buildings on 25th street, in this city, occupied by some 40 or 50 families of colored people. The buildings were fired twice, but extinguished with only trifling damage.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—A rumor is current here and in New York, and generally credited, that the United States Telegraph Company has consolidated with the Western Union. There is a reported project to seize British Columbia by Fenian, and establish a harbor for privateers on the Pacific, that will sweep away British commerce on that coast. Fenian rumors attract no attention here. That kind of humberg is pretty much exploded.

SPAIN AND CHILE.  
The Herald's Havana correspondent writes that the last Spanish mail steamer from Spain, which arrived there on the 17th inst., left Cadiz on the 2d under sealed orders from the Government, which, when opened, were found to be that the Captain was not to touch at any of the intermediate ports, but to proceed direct to his destination, and if he met with any Spanish vessels of war, to inform their commanders of the attitude assumed by Spain in regard to Chile and Peru. It is said, further, that he was the bearer of Government dispatches to the Captain General, with orders to send out 7,500 troops to join the squadron in the Pacific. It is stated that General Bulcea has strong objections to do any such thing, not only in view of the uncertain and perplexing aspect of the times but also owing to the difficulty of providing for such emergency.

EUROPEAN.

The Jamaica Rebellion.

FENIANISM—SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS IN IRELAND.

The New Reform Bill.

&c. &c. &c.

New York, March 1.—In the House of Commons, on the 15th February, Lord Cardwell (?) introduced a bill for the future government of Jamaica. He briefly explained that the Government had thought fit to ratify the decision which the Legislature of Jamaica had arrived at, abolishing itself, and it would be proposed to establish a government similar to that in Trinidad for a period of three years, and if the experiment was successful, then it would be made permanent; if not, some other arrangement would be devised.

The London Times says the Irish Government is of course better informed than any private person can be as to the state of the country and the imminence of danger, but in the increased activity of movements during the past month, and the presence of numbers of persons in the various districts with the scurrilous purpose of promoting the strictest precautions. The object of the Government is doubtless to secure some of the emissaries of American Fenianism, who are arousing the Irish, and working with disastrous effect on the people.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the troops in Ireland are being distributed more and more among the small towns.

It is rumored that Sir Charles Wood, Secretary for the Indies, has been offered and accepted a Peerage.

The Daily News believes the Government has acceded to the proposition of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland, and that hereafter the Senate of the Queen's University of Ireland will consist of half Protestant and half Catholic.

In the address to the Emperor M. De Persigny contended that English parliamentary institutions were unsuited to France. The Emperor, he said, had given France double liberty, founded on a solid basis of authority; it depended on public opinion to develop the liberty granted by the constitution. After debate the address in response to the Emperor's speech was unanimously adopted.

In the House of Commons Sir George Grey, on asking leave, to bring in a bill to suspend the habeas corpus act in Ireland, said the Fenian conspiracy had only recently assumed its present proportions. It was necessary to strike an effective blow at the Fenian schemes which were wholly discountenanced by the British Government. The loyalty of the British Army was beyond doubt. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland earnestly requested a suspension of the act, saying he would not hold himself responsible for the safety of the country if power was withheld from him. Disraeli concurred in the remarks of Sir George Grey. Bright protested against the suspension of the act, but said he would not oppose the Government. Leave was then given to suspend the habeas corpus act by a vote of 364 to 6.

The bill was then passed through all the stages and sent to the House of Lords, who likewise passed it without opposition.

A letter from Rome says that it is believed that at the next consistory a cardinal's hat.

A large meeting has been held in Exeter Hall under the auspices of the Freedmen's Aid Society, to celebrate the passage of the Constitutional amendment in America, and the consequent legal abolition of slavery. Speeches in favor of a close union between England and America were made and loudly applauded.

LONDON, February 18.—Royal assent to

the bill suspending the habeas corpus act in Ireland was given last night.

New York, March 2.—The steamship Herman from Bremen the 12th and Southampton the 14th has arrived.

LONDON, February 14.—The Times says the new Reform Bill will consist simply of lowering the franchise in the boroughs to six pounds, and in counties to fifteen pounds occupation. It seems that Earl Russell acts on Bright's advice and resolves to risk the existence of the Administration on the success of the bill. We cannot suppose that the Government believes such a bill will be acceptable as a settlement of the reform question. The conduct of the Ministry on the reform question seems to show that they are themselves conscious they are while at the same time they are aware that the Fenian return of French troops from Mexico would not take place as speedily as it appeared to be desired in France, and even advised that French reinforcements be sent out. M. Mironer said on behalf of the Government, that these opinions were the Marshal's opinions. The views of the Government were embodied in the speech from the throne and the address.

Returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash on hand of 15 million francs. The Bank had reduced the rate of discount a quarter per cent. Among the reasons assigned for the large amount of bullion in the Bank is that while the drain of specie was going on in England large shipments of French manufactures were being made to the United States, all for cash while at the same time there were no material investments being made by the French in Federal bonds or other American securities.

The newly born child of the Queen of Spain died on Feb. 4. The Court would remain closed for three days.

The London Times to-day gives great prominence to a letter urging the postponement of the reform question on the ground that the politicians show indifference to the matter, and Parliament has to consider more important matters.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The charge against Colonel Wharton of assault with a deadly weapon was dismissed in the Police Court to-day, it being shown that the shooting of Lieutenant Ward was purely accidental. Colonel Wharton, however, forfeited his bail on the charge of carrying a concealed weapon.

Gold dropped to 136 in New York yesterday under free sales on Government. Banker's sterling was quoted at 108 1/2.

Our market for legal tenders reported, owing to the decline in gold, prices advancing half per cent., with free sales at 73 to 73 1/2. The arrivals by steamers and sailing vessels within the next sixty days it is expected will be large.

The British ship Harfordshire returns to Australia with breadstuffs under charter.

SHIPPING.

Cleared—Ship White Swallow, Knowles, Hong Kong, McCoumarry & Co.

March 1st—Steamer John L. Stephens, Walker, Mazatlan; brig Koloa, Williams, Nevevo river.

March 2d—Ship Coquimbo, Puget Sound. No arrivals to-day.

THE ENGLISH RESIDENTS IN BELGIUM.—Among the numerous addresses which were presented to Leopold II. on his accession to the throne of Belgium was one from the English residents and visitors in Brussels, which had been adopted at a meeting held at the house of the British Minister. A reply to that address was received a few days since, in which M. Rogier, writing to Lord Howard de Walden, says:—"His Majesty desires that the English should be informed that their good wishes are reciprocated, and that their presence in Brussels is a source of great satisfaction to him. His Majesty hopes that during his reign, as during that of his late father, they will continue to find his capital an agreeable residence, and feel assured of his kind disposition towards them."

—Times, Jan. 16th.

THE CONVICT JAMIESON.—GLASGOW.—On Sunday morning Mr. Stirling, governor of the Glasgow Prison, received a communication, under cover to the Lord Provost, relative to John Jamieson, who was condemned at last Circuit Court for the murder of a woman named Gallocher by cutting her throat with a razor. The communication from the Home Secretary was as follows:—"My Lord, I am to signify to you the Queen's commands that the execution of the sentence of death passed on John Jamieson, now in the goal at Glasgow, be reprieved until further signification received, the intelligence with apparent gratitude, and thanked all those who had interested themselves on his behalf."

QUARTZ MILL IN CARIBOO.—The Government Gazette of British Columbia contains a notice offering the premium of \$3,500 voted by the Council for the first Quartz Crushing Steam Mill erected in Cariboo, of not less than sixty horse power, and capable of working two batteries each of four stamps of the weight of 800 lbs. The mill is to be in working order on or before the 30th September next, and to have been worked for three months to the satisfaction of the Assistant Gold Commissioner before the premium is payable. The Governor in Council to be the sole judge as to whether the above premium is to be awarded.

ASSIZE COURT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A Court of Assize will be held at New Westminster on Thursday the 29th instant. The Court will proceed on Circuit about the beginning of May, reaching Queenstown about the beginning of June, and the Big Bend country about the middle of August.

TAX NEW TOWN SITE.—The officer administering the Government of British Columbia has notified that the name of the new town site at the north east end of Sheswap Lake shall be "Seymour" instead of "Ogdenville."

THE DEATH PENALTY.

The report of the Royal Commission appointed "to inquire into the present and operations of the laws now in force in the United Kingdom, under and by which the punishment of death is inflicted upon persons convicted of certain crimes also into the manner in which capital sentences are carried into execution" by law before the British public. The misdoers state that they have the opinions of all Her Majesty's Judges in land, Ireland, and Scotland, as well as other eminent criminal lawyers, on the expediency of making alterations in present laws by which the death penalty is inflicted, and they have also the experienced testimony of nearly the nations of Europe as well as the United States on capital punishment, such a voluminous assistance, we naturally conclude that some great sweeping change would be suggested; but the opposite is the case. The report states that the Commission forbear to enter into the abstract question of the expediency of abolishing or maintaining capital punishment, on which subjectances of opinion exist among them, but are all of opinion that certain alterations ought to be made in the existing law. Murder and murder are now the only crimes which are punishable by death, and the crime only by death when it is accompanied by overt acts of rebellion, assassination or other violence. The Commissioners advise any alteration in the treason law, regard to the law of murder, however suggest various changes. In the first they maintain that the present term "aforethought" is not sufficiently defined its application to cases of murder. They believe in the principle that if a man another in a premeditated manner and the influence of malice, he should suffer but then under the present law, and ing to the established ruling of the law, no provocation of words, or looks, or tures, however contemptuous or insulting, nor by any trespass merely against goods, is sufficient to free the party from the guilt of murder, if he kills a deadly weapon, or in any manner so intended to kill, or do grievous harm. In these cases, though the essence of the provocation may rebut in fact the express malice aforethought not allowed, on account of its supposed significance, to overcome the general aforethought, which is implied by law from the wickedness and cruelty of the deed. Even in cases where more or less party so insulting at the hands of a grievous amounts in the present condition of the law to murder. The Commission the law should be very materially altered they present two modes for the consideration of Parliament.—The first plan is to gate altogether the existing law of crime, and substitute a new definition of crime, confining it to felonious homicide, great enormity, and leaving all those are of less heinous description in the category of manslaughter. The other plan which has been extensively acted upon in the United States of America, is to leave the definition of murder and manslaughter untouched, but divide the crime of murder into two classes or degrees, solely in view of confining the punishment of the first or higher degree. The latter however, has the Commissioners' preference inasmuch as it will not interfere with extradition treaties with foreign powers involve any disturbance in the distinction between murder and manslaughter. A short and simple act that will be required, providing that shall be punished with death except in murders as particularly therein mentioned. The report says, "the called murders of the first degree other murders should be called 'murders of the second degree.' The first one be punishable with death, and are laws.—All murders deliberately committed with express malice aforethought shall be found as a fact by the jury, 'all murders committed in or with the perpetration, or escape after perpetration or attempt at perpetration of the following felonies: murder, burglary, robbery or piracy.' The murders are murders in the second degree, the punishments for which are to be served for life or for any period than seven years at the discretion of the Court. To make the law more exact with regard to offences existing at present, great obstacle in enforcing the law, the difficulty of obtaining proof that alleged to have been murdered was born alive; they would therefore "that an act should be passed making offence, punishable with penal servitude, at the discretion of the Court, if the act was intended to do bodily harm or serious injury upon during the birth, or within seven days afterwards, in case such child has subsided. No proof that the child was born alive should be required." The Commission recommends the abolition of public trials, and the propriety of allowing on matters of fact to a court of law. The mode in which it is advised to exercise the prerogative by the Home Secretary, and the state of the law as to the nature and of insanity which is held to relieve from penal responsibility in cases, are both subjects touched upon report. The Commissioners have after all, accomplished a very difficult



The Weekly British Colonist

Tuesday, March 13, 1866

THE DEATH PENALTY

The report of the Royal Commissioners appointed "to inquire into the provisions and operations of the laws now in force in which the punishment of death is inflicted upon persons convicted of certain crimes, and also into the manner in which capital sentences are carried into execution" has been laid before the British public.

Among the reasons assigned for the retention of the death penalty is the fact that the crime of murder is not sufficiently defined in its application to cases of murder.

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and have, no doubt, suggested the most prudent changes the circumstances of the times would allow.

TELEGRAPHIC

Seward Refuses to accept the Shenandoah

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The morning papers contain further correspondence between the United States and the British Foreign Office relating to the Shenandoah, Mr. Seward refuses to recognize the vessel as the Shenandoah, asserting that she was never other than the British registered ship Sea King.

The British Foreign Secretary said that there were matters contained in the affidavit on which the Government might possibly found prosecutions if the evidence was furnished against them.

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Stewart of Nevada, Dixon of Connecticut, Morgan of New York, and Van Winkle of West Virginia, who now sustain the veto.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in a recent speech on the President's veto, takes the ground that the negroes of the South have inherent, inalienable rights to vote, and that any system of reconstruction which deprives them of that right is wrong.

Seward telegraphed to the President as follows: The nation is restored and the country is safe. The President's speech is triumphant and the country will be happy.

Governor Stone telegraphs as follows to Iowa members of Congress: The loyal heart of Iowa is warming anew. No faltering here.

A despatch was received in this city last evening from Knoxville, stating that a terrible tornado passed over that city at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

At a meeting of the friends of President Johnson at Cooper Institute last evening, a committee was appointed to call public meetings to take measures for the establishment of Johnson clubs throughout the city and State.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Herald's City of Mexico correspondent states that Imperialists not less than Republicans are seriously watching every indication of the designs of the United States in regard to the settlement of their troubles.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Herald's Havana correspondent states that some alterations are to take place in the Cuba tariff on the 1st of March, but there is no reduction of duties.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The steamer Dictator, Louisa, Leviathan and Altoona, were burned at the levee last night, with a large amount of goods.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The contemplated Opposition Line of steamers to ply between New York and San Francisco has been withdrawn.

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generally in that section. He imposed the following conditions, namely: the amendment of the State Constitutions excluding slavery, the acceptance of the same amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the repudiation of the rebel debt and the admission of the freedmen to various rights.

Such is the statement of the President on this important matter, and if you could meet his straightforward, honest look, and hear the hearty tone of his voice as I did, I am well assured you could believe with me, that although he may not receive personal assaults with the forbearance Lincoln used to show, there is no need of fear that Andrew Johnson is not sincere in his adherence to the principles upon which he was elected.

Very truly yours, J. D. Cox. COMMENTS OF THE UNION PRESS. CHICAGO, February 27.—The following are the expressions of the leading papers on the President's imbroglgio.

The Chicago Republican says the President may dismiss his fears, he has passed the point of danger; the only men capable of such deeds (as assassination) he can number hereafter among his friends.

The Detroit Tribune (radical) says the President seeks a quarrel and makes the point of dissent so broad that only baseness and treachery can bridge over the chasm.

The Cincinnati Gazette says however the national cause may be retarded by imperative agencies it has virtue itself, which will carry it forward, and the patriotic people who have sustained it through all its perils and sacrifices have still the same determination to complete the work.

The Toledo Blade says: The President's speech will cost him hundreds of thousands of friends and supporters in the Union party.

The St. Louis Democrat says: Missouri has taken position through the Legislature, resolutely to stand by Congress.

The Richmond Whig says: The unreserved and courageous disposition displayed by the President proclaims him of the Andrew Jackson stamp, and will attract to him the confidence and support of the mass of the people.

The Sandusky Register says: One conclusion is inevitable. Trouble lies ahead of Mr. Johnson, and he has not many steps to take before descending to introduce Southern members to Congress by military power, and we know that he is urged to this course by many of his best and intimate associates.

During Seward's late excursion to the West Indies he selected a harbor in the island of St. Thomas, which subsequent negotiations have secured.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report a bill providing for a tax of 50c. a pound on cotton, allowing a drawback on manufactured goods exported and exporting, incomes under \$1000, and taxing the above at the uniform rate of 5 per cent.

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the manner in which the gold sales were conducted, a total of nearly \$15,000,000 having been thrown into market during the last two weeks through one broker, a relative of the head of the department; four millions interest will be paid to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Rio Grande Courier states that there are no French troops at Monterey, only 500 Imperial Mexicans. The town is deserted by the best inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The California and other Pacific delegations waited on the President on Saturday, the 24th, to urge the claims of their coast for a cabinet appointment.

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THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

The telegrams received the last few days from the United States and Europe are unusually interesting and important. In the Great Republic, political matters are reaching a climax that will speedily determine whether civil war is to be an exceptional disease or a chronic malady—whether President Johnson is to act in harmony with those who have labored hard to put down the rebellion, or whether he is to give increased vitality to the embers of civil war which are still smouldering in the South.

SUPREME COURT.

Walker and others vs. Nelson and others—This is the case of the Sawmill Company against the Ericsson Company. The action is in trover for the recovery of auriferous earth in alleged by the plaintiffs to have been taken from their claim by the defendants. The defendants had demurred to the plaintiff's replication and the demurrer came on for argument in full court sitting in Banc.

ITEMS FROM LILLOOET.

A catalogue of items, or rather a memorial, has been forwarded to the people's member of Council for this district, requesting his advocacy on matters local and general; amongst others he has been advised of our desire for "Union of the Colonies." It bears autographs of the majority and principal men in the place. It is to be supposed we are all pulling for the best, notwithstanding it is patent to unprejudiced minds that "self ever rules the world"—that one all pervading five cent idea pocket and profit is the New Westminister reason for running disunion heresies, versus settlers in the interior.

ANOTHER MISSION OF INQUIRY TO JAMAICA.

We announce with much pleasure that our respected townsman Mr. Thomas Harvey, and Mr. William Brewin, of Cirencester, will sail for Jamaica by the next mail steamer. They go out on a mission of inquiry with the sanction and under the encouragement of the Society of Friends. It will be remembered that Mr. Harvey was the companion of the late Joseph Sturge on his philanthropic visit to the West Indies 29 years ago.

Latest European Telegrams.

THE MILITARY REVOLT IN SPAIN. MADRID, January 14. General Prim is now in the Guadalupe mountains. Generals Zabala and Echague report that they cannot descend into the valleys, and will be obliged to continue the pursuit along the heights, abandoning their horses and baggage.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NAVAL PERFORMANCE IN THE T. The inimitable "funny fellows" of Olio, as will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, intend giving a grand concert on Monday evening next, under the patronage of Captain Tarnour and of H.M.S. Olio, and by special request ladies and gentlemen of Victoria.



The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, March 13, 1866

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, March 9.

NAVAL PERFORMANCE IN THE THEATRE.—The inimitable "funny fellows" of H.M.S. Olio, as will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, intend giving a grand entertainment on Monday evening next, under the patronage of Captain Turnour and the officers of H.M.S. Olio, and by special request of the ladies and gentlemen of Victoria. The rich farce of "Toodles" will be performed, to be followed by comic and sentimental songs, and concluding with Ethiopian eccentricities by the "Negro Star Troupe."

STOLEN PROPERTY.—A Chinaman named Ah Chu (Sneeze!) was brought before the police magistrate yesterday under a warrant charging him with being in the possession of stolen property belonging to Mr. J. D. Pemberton, his late employer. Sergeant Welch stated that the accused had been in the employ of Mr. Pemberton at the time of the robbery, and part of the stolen property had been discovered in the cabin where the Chinaman who was accused of robbing Mr. Copland was discovered. Mr. Bishop appeared for the accused and said there was no evidence against his client even to cast a suspicion on him, and he asked for his discharge as he had always borne a good character. The magistrate remanded the prisoner for 10 days, taking his bail for his appearance.

FROM NANAIMO.—The schooner Black Diamond, Capt. McCulloch, and the steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt. Clarke, arrived yesterday afternoon from Nanaimo. The steamer Emily Harris, Capt. Frain, arrived later in the evening. The Black Diamond made the run down in about 21 hours. The Douglas brought four passengers and some freight. H. M. S. Scout and the Russian steamer Alexander II. were loading coal. The latter will probably arrive to-day.

THE LATE COMBATANTS.—Eden and Baker had a friendly bout in the theatre last night for the benefit of the latter. They were loudly cheered on their appearance by their friends. The two young men scarcely exhibit any traces of their late severe usage. The Sereading Company from the Alert helped to enliven the evening. Tracey and Marsden, their trainers, were loudly called for and had a somewhat unfriendly bout.

POESY.—An unknown genius sends us an original piece of composition on "money," of which we give a specimen, but will spare our readers a further infliction: "He who has money keeps a dog if he please, And he who has none is not troubled with fleas." We advise our contributor to go to Big Bend for a few months to recuperate his poetic fire.

NAVAL.—H. M. S. Sparrowhawk returned yesterday at noon from Port Angeles, having recovered her boat which had been stolen the previous night by two of her own men. The men escaped, having landed just about five minutes before the arrival of the Sparrowhawk. The Forward returned from Burrard's Inlet on Wednesday night.

REPODDENDRONS.—We observed yesterday in the Harbor-master's office some beautiful specimens of this fine flowering shrub brought from Whidby Island for a gentleman in this city. They are fine healthy looking plants, about four feet high, and grow wild on the island.

TOO EARLY.—Accounts received from British Columbia all agree in pronouncing it too early yet for miners to proceed to Big Bend. We fully expect to hear of some of those who have already left returning again.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Another count out took place yesterday, the Speaker, Messrs. DeCosmos, Dickson and McClure only being present. Messrs. Cochrane, Powell and Carswell arrived too late.

COAL.—The schooner Black Diamond, Captain McCulloch, arrived yesterday from Nanaimo with 100 tons of coal to R. Brodrick.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—On the Hudson Bay Company's wharf is a block of pine forwarded from British Columbia to the forthcoming Paris Exhibition. The block is about 18 inches thick, and only about 5 feet in diameter. Unless the cut was made high up the stem of the tree it strikes us that many specimens could have been found in the neighborhood of New Westminster that would convey a much better idea of the grandeur of these giants of the forest. The tree from which it was taken, judging by the marks it bears, is nearly 300 years old.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT.—Articles were yesterday drawn up for a fight between Marsden and Tracy, the trainers of Eden and Baker, for \$300 or \$500, to take place we understand in the early part of next week. There has been bad blood between these two men since the great fight at William's Point, and the rough set-to they had with gloves in the theatre on Thursday night culminated in this match being made. It would be better if the friends of both interested and stopped the fight.

THE ASSEMBLY AGAIN SUSTAINED.—THE "CHRONICLE" SNUBBED.—Our unfortunate morning contemporary, which, in its eagerness to espouse the opposite view to ourselves on all public questions, invariably manages to bring ridicule upon itself, suffered another most unkind snubbing at the Institute on Thursday evening. Mr. Lorrimer, an intelligent member of the debating class, having in an unguarded moment been induced to impugn the recent action of the House of Assembly in regard to the initiation of money votes, brought forward a resolution before the debating class of the Institute denying that the Assembly possessed such right. The fight was opened by General Lorrimer with considerable skill and judgment, and his artillery produced some effect the first day. Bombardier Pidwell, Trumpeter Higgins, and Drummer Disette marshalled all their forces, consisting of some six or eight rank and file, for the next engagement, and brought the concentrated force of their batteries to bear against the COLONIST'S stronghold, but to no purpose; for, as the sequel showed, after expending all their ammunition in an assault that lasted three nights, the assaults were completely worsted and driven off the field in shame and confusion. Dropping the figurative, we consider ourselves at liberty to say now that the debate is over that a few artful persons (we except Mr. Lorrimer and mean the Chronicle clique or "club") have endeavored to make use of the Debating Class to further their own political views and private ends. Nothing would have gratified their undisguised spleen more than to have succeeded in getting the Institute to denounce the action of the majority in the House of Assembly, but the members showed themselves superior to such unworthy influences and gave a deliberate and overwhelming vote against these political tricksters and their machinations. The Chronicle may try as much as it pleases to make the Class a vehicle for political power to strengthen its own feeble voice, but before it can hope to meet with any encouragement it must change its tactics, range itself on the side of the people, and not systematically oppose their best interests as it has been doing for a long time past. A motion sought to be loisted upon the Class by the Editor of the Chronicle on Thursday evening would have resolved itself into a personal question of Chronicle vs. COLONIST, in which it is patent who would have fared second best, but the Chairman properly refused to put the motion, when Mr. Disette appealed to the members and the chair was sustained by a sweeping majority.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?—There was another count out in the House of Assembly yesterday; the Speaker, Messrs. DeCosmos, Dickson and McClure being again alone in attendance. Are honorable members under the delusion that the work of the session is through? We should think it better for the interests of the country and themselves to finish what remains to be completed at once and avoid another nine months' incubation.

DOUBLE MURDER.—We learn that one day last week the Hydahs on the Reserve had a big drunk, when a row occurred and knives were produced. One man was stabbed in the abdomen and fainted, but recovering his energies rushed into his ranch, seized a gun and shot his assailant dead, the shot taking effect in the heart. On Sunday last the man who was stabbed died. No notice, that we can learn, was taken by the authorities of the bloody tragedy.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The brig W. D. Rice, Captain S. Gilman, from San Francisco, February 21st, arrived yesterday. In entering the harbor under full sail she made two short a turn, and stuck on Shoal Point. She brought a miscellaneous cargo valued at \$23,842, particulars of which were published in the COLONIST of the 1st instant.

ASSAULTING A CHINAMAN.—A man named James Leadbeater was brought before the Police Court yesterday charged with committing an unprovoked assault upon a Chinaman. The offence was proved, but the accused was held for enquiry into his character.

GOING UP.—We understand that Mr. Trahey and his shipwrights will leave on the next steamer for Fraser River, and will proceed up to Savana's Ferry at once to construct the steamer "Martin" for the Hudson Bay Company.

PREBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Browning and the Rev. Mr. Robson, we understand, will officiate in this church to-morrow. The Rev. Mr. Somerville proceeded to New Westminster by the Enterprise yesterday.

BOTTOM UP.—The bark Emily Banning, which arrived at San Francisco from Belingham Bay February 21st after a quick run of seven days, passed close to a large vessel bottom up, name unknown.

LIQUOR LICENSES.—Summonses were issued yesterday against parties in arrears of Liquor Licenses due 25th January last. Penalties will be imposed if not paid before the date of hearing.

THE STEAMER OTTER will leave in a few days, under command of Captain Lewis, to take the place of the Labouchere in the Northern trade.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise yesterday took about 70 passengers and a fair quantity of freight. A good many Caribooties were on board.

VERY FUNNY.—Some overgrown babies engaged on Thursday night in that very novel amusement of removing sign boards and plates.

SPOKEN.—The brig W. D. Rice spoke the Carlotta several days ago, bound from Puget Sound to San Francisco.

Monday, March 12. FROM THE WRECK OF THE "MUSTANG."—From Mr. W. Lyons, who returned on Saturday in the Meg Merrilies from the scene of the wreck of the American bark Mustang in Claycoot Sound, we learn the following:—The schooner reached Claycoot Sound after a fine run of 15 hours. The bark appeared to be riding at anchor in perfect order. The foreman and crew on going on board, however, discovered that the vessel had been robbed of everything within reach by the Indians, including cargo, compasses, pump rods, wheel ropes, capstan head, &c. Every possible damage was done by the natives, who probably intended eventually to set fire to the vessel. Some sails and iron work were found on shore. All the cargo, stores, &c., had been removed. Fresh footprints were visible round the ship, showing that the Indians must have decamped on seeing the schooner approach. After stopping three or four days, making trucks to remove the ship's gear, Captain Pamphlett, who speaks the Indian language, went up the Sound, and, after some delay, Cedah-Kanim, the well known chief of the tribe, came on board and treated the party with great friendship. He gave up all his share of the plunder, and he and his two sons tried to induce their fellow Indians to give up the property in their possession, but others obstinately refused, and the consequence was that the willing ones also decamped. Some of the natives were very saucy, and when told that they might bring upon themselves the destruction of their ranches, canoes, &c., one man jeeringly replied in English that "one Siwah could kill three man-o'-war-men." Seeing that further remonstrance was useless, the schooner returned to the wreck, and removed the rest of the ship's gear. Captain Pamphlett went a second time up the Sound to give the natives another chance, but some still objected, and nothing was done. Cedah-Kanim did all he could, and told Lyons that he was a gunboat came up to compel the tribe to yield to his authority. His tribe appeared very numerous and powerful. They were many of them wearing new boots they had taken from the wreck. Lyons succeeded in saving half the running gear, the Indians having been afraid to go up aloft, and all the anchors and chains, rigging and backstays. The wreck was burnt and about 14 cwt. of copper saved. The property saved will be sold at auction by Mr. McCrea on Wednesday next. Lyons believes that by the presence of a gunboat he could still recover most of the stolen property. We think the authorities would be wise to detach a ship of war to the spot and let the natives clearly understand that they cannot commit such depredations with impunity, or in the event of another wreck occurring the same results will follow. The speculation so far has not resulted satisfactorily.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—About half-past five yesterday morning some person or persons broke a pane of glass in Mr. S. Nesbitt's Bakery, on the corner of Broad and Yates streets, and having sprinkled a quantity of coal oil on the floor and over a number of sacks lying about, then set the place on fire, destroying about \$20 worth of goods. There was a large quantity of flour stored in the room, and Mr. Nesbitt thinks the object in attempting to burn his premises was plunder. The fire in the oven had not been lighted since Friday, owing to a family affliction, so that no doubt remains about its being the work of an incendiary. Some of the workmen who were sleeping over the store were fortunately aroused by the smoke and smell of the burning sacks below in time to prevent further damage.

THE TURF.—The race on Saturday for \$25 between William's grey mare, ridden by Fitzpatrick, and Flying Dutchman, ridden by Snider, resulted in favor of the former. A scratch race was made up between the latter horse and Joe Lane, ridden by Francis, and resulted in favor of the Dutchman. A good many persons were on the course. The race mare Fanny King was sold on Saturday by Mr. Daniel Scott for \$100.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.—We are glad to learn that the articles for the fight between Tracey and Marsden have been cancelled and the fight is not to take place. The parties concerned show their sense in coming to this determination. Marsden was on Saturday placed under bonds not to disturb the peace, and the police were on the watch for Tracey who was not "at home" when wanted.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday afternoon from New Westminster with 29 passengers and a small express. Among the passengers were the Hon. G. A. Walkom, Capt. Stamp, and Messrs. Laumeister and Nelson. She was detained by reason of the accidents to the up river boats reported elsewhere.

THE LABOUCHERE AND ACTIVE.—Owing to the wires being down we received no telegraphic despatch by the Enterprise, and nothing is yet known of the arrival of the steamers below. We shall probably receive information to-morrow by the Eliza Anderson.

BIG BENDERS will do well to profit by the advice contained in the telegram published elsewhere, and not be too eager to rush off to Big Bend before the country is either fit for travel or provisions have been got into the mines.

FROM NANAIMO.—The Russian steamer Alexander II. returned from Nanaimo on Friday with 220 tons coal. She will take in the rest of her freight at Messrs. Janion, Green & Rhodes' wharf, and sail in a few days for Sitka.

ACCIDENTS TO STEAMERS ON FRASER RIVER.—We learn from gentlemen who arrived yesterday by the Enterprise that the steamers Reliance and Lilloet on proceeding up the river on Wednesday last, both came to grief. The Reliance got snagged off Somass and received severe injuries. It was said that the entire length of one of her bottom planks was torn off. The Lilloet took all hands on board, but on proceeding up herself ran aground on Murderer's Bar. The steamer Onward reached New Westminster on Saturday evening at six p. m., and left again at eight p. m. for Yale and also to render assistance to the Reliance. The Lilloet would be got off, it was thought, without much difficulty.

LEECH RIVER.—We learn that the miners now at work at Leech River are doing pretty well and appear contented. The suspension of credit (jawbone) by storekeepers has had a beneficial effect.

FINED.—James Leadbeater was fined, on Saturday by the Police Magistrate, \$20 for the assault on a Chinaman. The fine was paid.

A STEAMER was seen in the Straits yesterday afternoon apparently coming from the direction of Puget Sound towards Port Angeles.

TELEGRAPHIC. Eastern News.

From the Columbian

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Times' Washington special dispatch says the President is fully sustained by his Cabinet, and there will be no disruption.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The Commercial's Washington special says the British Minister has protested against the immunity enjoyed by the Fenians, but the Government does not regard the evidence sufficient to warrant interference.

THE Post's Washington special dispatch says the Reconstruction Committee has agreed to the proposition to admit the delegation from Tennessee to their seats in Congress. Two or three other representatives will be presented by the members of the committee; the majority reported against the resolution in favor of their admission. The Tennessee members will probably obtain their seats soon.

The Express says it is estimated that the Fenian headquarters to-day that nearly all of a million of men are ready to move for the liberation of Ireland, upon receiving orders to march; several thousand are said to have joined since. The same paper has a report, on good authority, that negotiations are now in progress at Washington to obtain from the United States Government their recognition as a power. Sir Frederick Bruce has, it is stated, protested against any such application being received in the Department of the United States Government. The Central Council have issued orders to the Brotherhood to act in strict accordance with the United States neutrality laws. The meeting at Jones' Woods to-morrow is expected to be very large. Eight stands for speeches are to be erected. Gen. Naglee has resigned as Centre on account of professional duties.

The Evening Commercial says the money market remains quiet. The miscellaneous list generally weak. Government securities are still strong and in good demand. There are rather more applications for large sales of gold than usual. Current prices this morning touched 135 1/2. The shipment of specie to-day is very light, \$75,000, that of the week amounting to \$75,452 (?).

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Jas. Quinn, a factory man at Laguna, was attacked by a party of soldiers on the corner of Dupont and Broadway streets about daylight yesterday morning and stripped of nearly all his clothing. Officer Dana, who lives in the neighborhood, hearing a cry for help, got out of bed and ran to his assistance, succeeding in capturing one A. Barnes. After his arrest he volunteered to show his confederates provided he could go to the Presidio and point them out, so officers Rose and Dana took him to the barracks when he designated M. Evans and Wm. Farran as the guilty ones. They were brought to town and the charge of highway robbery entered against them. They belong to the 1st Cavalry.

Overland telegrams announce a decline in gold in New York, on Saturday, to 133 1/2. Supply is said to be in excess of the demand since the depression.

Legal Tenders in our market have measurably responded to the drop in gold with liberal operations at 73 1/2 and 74. National Bank notes are quoted at 73 1/2 and 74. No arrivals. Eastern line down east of Salt Lake.

THE REVOLVED ZOUAVES.—A letter from Mexico gives some account of the measures adopted with respect to the Zouaves who had revolted at Martinique. It says:—"On their arrival at the Mexican capital they were received on the plain in front of the citadel by the whole of the French garrison, forming a square, and with arms loaded. A battery was also pointed in their direction. The marshal ordering the new comers to draw up in line commanded them to pile arms and then to advance 20 paces. While they were executing that movement, two companies came behind and got between them and their arms. All attempt at disobedience was then impossible. The gendarmes next came forward and took into custody 25, whom they handcuffed and took to prison. The others inhabit an old convent, where they are to remain until they pass before a military tribunal."—Times, 16th Jan.

ST. PATRICK'S BALL.—Preparations are making to ensure a large and successful ball in Buckley's Hall on Friday next, St. Patrick's Eve.

BY COLLINS' OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to the Columbian.

Important Telegram.

CLINTON, March 9.—Mr. B. Greenbaum has just returned from Ogdenville (Seymour). He reports five feet of snow at that place. Dog-sleighing is being carried on over the divide. The snow is twenty feet deep on the mountains. The lakes are frozen over solid. The weather is cold. Men are coming too early. If the rush continues much suffering must ensue.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY. The following telegram came to hand last night:

YALE, March 9th, 1866, 7 1/2 o'clock, p.m. For the "British Columbian."

MR. EDITOR.—Use your influence to stop travel to the Big Bend for a few weeks yet. The roads through the canyons are impassable, and the lake is reported frozen over, while provisions are reported scarce there. F. J. BARNARD.

A PLEA FOR GREATNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST, SIR.—I appeal to you in behalf of neglected merit. I appeal to you in behalf of "Monitor" the "faithful, the hopeful, and the charitable." I appeal to you in behalf of a gentleman full of refined sensibilities, good intentions, sterling ability, and sublime magnanimity. I appeal to you in fact in behalf of a man who is the nearest representative in this degenerate age of the "Admirable Crichton." Were his good qualities unknown I could better understand the public neglect; but they are not. At an immense sacrifice of labor and time the great man himself, and he ought to be the best authority, has been placing them before the people of Vancouver Island for the last eight years. He has told us that the concentrated essence of Alexander the Great, William Pitt, and John Howard is embodied in his person—that he alone is the man to guide the colony in prosperity and to save it in times of danger or depression. He has also told us the startling but no less truthful fact that everybody else is a fool. At such a crisis as the present are we to be governed by fools, and is the colony to be allowed to sink from sheer exhaustion, when in our very midst we have the panacea—the great, the learned, the amiable, and the retiring "Monitor?" Heavens forbid, say I. We must not let the country perish. We must bring Cincinnatus back. We must take Mr. Charles Bedford Russell Plantagenet Young from his piscatorial occupation and place within his hands the reins of government. It is a disgrace that talents like his should be wasted, not on the "desert air," but in the unfragrant atmosphere of putrescent fish. In any other country "Monitor" would have been the guiding star. In Mexico he would have been Maximilian's confidential adviser, his prime minister, his grand vizier; but here he is looked upon as little better than an old buffoon, retelling stale jokes from Joe Miller, scribbling self-laudatory effusions in which Charles Bedford appears the cynosure of all eyes, maligning everything and everybody, and showing the "green-eyed monster" in every line. Here the people are too dull to detect genius, too obtuse to recognize genuine ability. After performing prodigies of legislation in the Assembly this Admirable Crichton is summarily eliminated by a Union emetic; the "Monitor" after fighting a hundred battles gets stranded, left high, dry, and rickety on the beach—shaky and useless. Is this right? Has Vancouver Island got so little gratitude? Is a great-minded, high-souled, learned and able advocate of popular rights to be left to the ignoble occupation of drying fish and falling into the habits and vocabulary that are characteristic of piscatorial females. Again, I say, Heavens forbid! Again I ask the public to weigh well the claims of this second Junius—to deal justly with this enlightened patriot. If not we shall have the melancholy and pitiable spectacle of an elderly, and it may be a respectable man, becoming a merriandrew—the vehicle for profane language, obscene allusions, childish envy, impotent malice, silliness, and consummate conceit.

INTERESTING ANTIQUARIAN RELICS.—

Some time since, as some men were excavating in the Castle Bailey, at Clare, in Suffolk, England, near the entrance of the railway station, they turned up a gold cross attached to about two feet of ornamental gold chain. The cross is about an inch and a half long, with a large pearl at each intersection of the upright and transverse pieces. On the upper side of the cross is a representation of the Saviour, as crucified, with the glory and the crown of thorns about His head. On the reverse side are the letters I. N. R. I., for "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews." The same letters, apparently in Lombardic characters, occur on each limb of the cross. When a small pin is removed a portion of the upper side of the cross may be taken off; in the cavity is a small piece of wood and a minute fragment of granite. Very probably the wood is a supposed fragment of the "true cross," and the pebble a memorial from some sacred locality in the Holy Land. In the year 1378, Philippa, Countess of March, bequeathed to Edmond her son, a piece of true cross, which she charges him on her blessing to keep. This Edmond, Lord of Clare, also bequeathed to Wymore Abbey "a cross of gold set with stones with a relique of the true cross." In many ancient wills similar bequests are met with. The cross and chain thus found at Clare are in an excellent state of preservation.

DEPUTATION AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE.—

The London Times, January 12th, says: "Sir Edmund W. Head, Mr. F. Seymour, Governor of British Columbia, and Colonel Moody, R. E., had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office yesterday." From information received privately it would seem that "Union of the Colonies" formed the subject of the interview. The next mail will probably throw more light upon the subject.







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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSAULT—John C. Harrison, steward of the Enterprise, charged Robert Cole, one of the hands, with assaulting him. The matter in dispute was very trifling, and Mr. Pemberton considering that both parties were to blame—the one for using provoking language, the other for being the first to strike a blow—fined Cole in the mitigated penalty of \$5 or one week's incarceration.

ANOTHER CASE OF BURGLARY—A few days ago a brick building belonging to Mr. Robt. Bishop, situated at the top of Fort street, was entered by burglars a few days ago and every article of furniture and clothing belonging to Mr. Bishop, who was not at the time occupying the premises, was removed.

STRIKING A CELESTIAL.—John Roberts was yesterday fined by the Police Magistrate \$10 or 14 days imprisonment for assaulting a Chinaman named Quong Sing. The fine was paid.

FOR NANAIMO—The steamer Sir James Douglas will leave this morning for Nanaimo. Mr. Cunningham, M.L.A., will return by her.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER—The steamer Enterprise will leave this morning at 9 o'clock for Fraser.

COURT OUT—There was no meeting of the House yesterday, only the Speaker, Messrs. DeCosmos, Dickson, and McClure being present.

Wednesday, March 7.

LAUNCH—The ill-fated steamer Cariboo, that blew up in August, 1862, while leaving this harbor for Fraser River through an insufficiency of water in the boiler, killing her owner Capt. Archibald Jamieson and six others, has, after being laid up in ordinary ever since being refitted by her present owners Messrs. Dougall & Son, and was yesterday successfully launched for the second time. The Cariboo is a particularly handsome model and with new and good machinery bids fair to be a fast and serviceable boat. Should there be anything of a rush this way to Big Bend she will be completed in time to share some of the pickings.

PUGILISTIC—Two sons of La Belle France engaged in the baking business had a pugilistic encounter yesterday on Beacon Hill for \$100 a side. The rules of the P. R. were ignored and the combatants went in for a free fight. The smaller man of the two proved himself the more formidable and won the battle.

BIG BEND HO!—The steamer Enterprise which left yesterday for Fraser River, took about 150 tons of freight, seven head of cattle, two horses and over 100 passengers, most of whom were bound to Big Bend. Mr. Robert Noble and another batch of Big Benders will leave on the next boat.

ESQUIMALT ROAD COMMISSIONERS.—His Excellency has accepted the resignation of Mr. J. T. Tidwell as Road Commissioner for the Esquimalt Town District, and appointed Messrs. George Foster Foster, William Arthur and H. E. Wilby to be Commissioners.

LARGE EGG.—We were yesterday shown by Mr. S. Zigg, an egg 4 1/2 inches in circumference and 7 1/2 inches in circumference lengthways, diameter over two inches horizontally. It was hatched by a common barn-door chicken nine months old.

COURT OUT.—In the Assembly yesterday Messrs. DeCosmos, Trimble and the Speaker being alone in attendance a count out was declared. Dr. Ash and Mr. McClure just then entered. Some committee business was subsequently gone into.

STEALING BOATS.—During Monday night two boats were stolen from the harbor, one belonging to the bark W. A. Banks and the other to John Costello. The delinquents are suspected to come from the usual quarter.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson, Captain Finch, arrived yesterday morning from Olympia and way ports with 21 passengers and freight valued at \$3,847.

PALTRY.—Some worthy creatures on Monday night stole the halliards from the flag-staffs of the Tiger Engine Co., Fashion Hotel and Messrs. Scott & Co.'s Auction rooms.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas left for Nanaimo and way ports yesterday at eight o'clock with a few passengers and some freight.

CLEARED.—Bark W. A. Banks, for Port Angeles, to load at Sebbeck Mills with lumber for San Francisco.

Thursday, March 8.

TELEGRAM FROM MR. MCKAY.—The Hudson Bay Company received yesterday by the Enterprise a telegram from Mr. McKay at Cook's Ferry, stating that the timbers were ready for the steambot to be constructed by Mr. Trahey for them to ply on Kamloops and Shuswap Lakes. Mr. G. Wright will have to look alive and push the road through vigorously or the steamer will be completed first.

MR. H. E. WILBY, one of the Esquimalt Road Commissioners appointed by His Excellency, has sent in his resignation.

REMOVAL OF UNION.—After the arrival of the Enterprise yesterday the whole community was excited by rumors of a despatch having been received, stating that Union of the Colonies had been decided upon, that Governor Seymour was to be governor of both colonies, and that New Westminster was to be the Seat of Government. We think that we are safe in saying, however, that no such telegram has reached this city. Passengers by the Enterprise say that wild rumors were flying about New Westminster to a similar effect. They were merely, however, based on the authentic news received by last mail.

NAVAL.—H.M.S. Clio returned yesterday from Burrard's Inlet. The Forward was to have followed yesterday morning. The Scout left on Tuesday for Nanaimo. The Sparrowhawk started yesterday at 11:30 a.m. in search of one of her boats taken away by some deserters. The scartelina has made its appearance on the Clio.

THE LANGLEY STREET ROBBERY.—The Chinese prisoners were again brought up in the police court yesterday and on the application of Mr. Copland, who required time to complete the evidence, were further remanded until Monday.

THE SPRING TIME COMING.—Frogs, sure harbingers of the approach of Spring, have been croaking most lustily for some nights past. Swallows and flies have also already made their appearance.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from New Westminster with 37 passengers and Dietz & Nelson's express. Among her passengers were Messrs. Thomas Roper, from 108-mile Post, E. Picht, of New Westminster, W. Pitfield, of the Telegraph Co., Messrs. Schlosser, T. Baie, Nathan, jr., and others. The steamers Lilloet and Reliance would leave for Yale yesterday afternoon taking a large number of passengers mostly Big Benders. Opposition had reduced the fare to 50 cents to Yale. A conference had been going on for two days with a view to effecting a mutual understanding, but without success, and Captain Irving declares his intention to reduce the fare to 25 cents if need be.

Mr. T. Roper reports a large number of men as leaving the upper country for Big Bend. Travelling down was very difficult owing to the bad state of the roads.

UP-RIVER STEAMERS.—Opposition would appear to be the order of the day. While we are enjoying the benefits of opposition the river steamers are carrying passengers forward to Yale (35 miles) for fifty cents a head, and Captain Irving has declared his intention to carry for half that rate. While we cannot say that we view with feelings of unmixed pleasure a course so suicidal as to wind that blows nobody good. The Onward and the Lilloet both sailed about an hour after the arrival of the Active, the former carrying a large number of passengers, and the latter perfectly crowded with eager gold-seekers. The arrival of both these steamers in Yale was telegraphed yesterday.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for the week ending Saturday, March 4, 1866: Duties \$3848 91; harbor dues \$79 94; headmoney \$130 95; tonnage dues \$125 49; fees \$4. Total, \$4184 29. Number of passengers entering at this port during the same period, 135.

On the top of a ridge of mountains in Portugal, Estrela, are two lakes of great extent and depth, especially the one of them, which is said to be unfathomable. What is chiefly remarkable of them is, that they are calm when the sea is so, and rough when it is stormy. It is therefore probable that they have a subterranean communication with the ocean, and this seems to be confirmed by the pieces of ships that they throw up, though almost forty miles distant from the sea. There is another extraordinary lake in this country, which, before a storm, is said to make a frightful rumbling noise, heard at the distance of several miles.

Exercise for the body, occupation for the mind—these are the grand constituents of health and happiness, the cardinal points upon which everything turns. Motion seems to be a great preserving principle of Nature, to which even inanimate things are subject; for the winds, the waves, the earth itself are restless, and the waving of trees, shrubs, and flowers is known to be an essential part of their economy. A fixed rule of taking several hours of exercise every day, if possible in the open air, if not, under cover, will be almost certain to secure an exemption from disease, as well as from the attack of low spirits, or ennui, that monster who is ever laying wait for the rich and indolent.

CHANGED HANDS.—Our spirited little exchange the Seattle Gazette, has changed hands and is henceforth to be published by Messrs. I. M. Hall & Co. twice a week as a staunch Union paper under the title of the "Paget Sound Semi-Weekly." The proprietors say they have made arrangements for obtaining the latest telegraphic despatches.

HUMANE.—A Paget Sound exchange says: On the evening of the 25th ult. two "dusky denizens of the forest" got into a chivalrous discussion with knives, which resulted in the infliction of an ugly wound upon the person of one of the parties. Unluckily the wound did not prove fatal.

BEATEN.—The Yankee farmer whose pigs were so thin that it took two of them to produce a shadow, has been beaten by another who has a sty full of pigs so thin that he is compelled to tie the knots in their tails to prevent their escaping through the cracks of the pen.

NEW FIRE BRIGADE FOR LONDON.

On the 1st of January this new force for the better protection of London and its nine hundred millions of property, under the management of the Board of Works, came into operation, although it will probably not be completed in its establishment for some time after, owing to the delay each measure in the bill has met with in discussion at the Board of Works.

It is to take the title of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and will not only embody the whole of the present force and engines of the London fire establishment, but be doubly strengthened to render it efficient for all purposes. The plan decided on is that of Captain Shaw, who has been appointed its chief. The force will consist of 1000 men, 450 officers and men, 4 steam floating engines, 4 large land steamers, 27 small land steamers, 37 large manual engines, with horses, drivers, &c. These to be distributed among 33 large and 56 small fire stations, protecting an area of about 117 square miles. Compared with the present fire brigade, the increase is 72 additional stations, 219 extra steamers, 21 small land steamers, and 61 manual engines.

The cost of its maintenance is not to exceed £50,000 per annum. This will be contributed partly by a public rate of 5d. in the pound; £10,000 contributed by the various metropolitan fire insurance companies; and £10,000 from the government. With respect to the districts, it is arranged that there is to be no large amount of property situated in any powerful station. In the first place, the public property situated on the banks of the Thames—the Victroling Yard and Dockyard at Deptford—the Tower with its military stores—Custom House—Somerset House—the India Store Department—the buildings in Whitehall—the Houses of Parliament—the Public Clothing Stores—Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals and the adjacent barracks will be all within reach of the river steam floating engines, which will be powerful enough to grapple with the heaviest conflagration. New land stations are to be established at Woolwich, Greenwich, near the British Museum, at Temple Bar, near St. James's Palace, Marlborough House, War Office, Pall Mall, close to the Houses of Parliament, at Primrose, in the neighborhood of Buckingham Palace, near Kensington Museum, and at Chelsea, thereby affording great additional security to the whole of the national property, as well as to personal property in the whole of those quarters.

The force will be divided into four districts namely as follows— District A will include Westminster, Kentish Town, Marylebone, Chelsea, Hammer-smith, Hammersmith, Harrow road, St. John's Wood and Hampstead. District B, the West end of City, Islington, Tottenham court road, Holborn, Euston square, St. Pancras, Somers Town, Pentonville, Clerkenwell and Upper Holloway. District C, the eastern end of London Docks, Millwall, Hackney, Bow, Bishopsgate, Shoreditch and Bethnal Green. District D, Southwark, Rotherhithe, Woolwich, Greenwich, Camberwell, Lewisham, Deptford, Peckham, Forest hill, Brixton, Wandsworth and Lambeth; the steam floating stations on the river at Westminster kiln Dock, Rotherhithe and Limehouse.

The whole of the chief land stations are to be connected with telegraphic communication. The uniform will correspond with that worn by the present brigade; brass helmets, however, are to be worn in the place of the leather helmet. The brass helmets are similar to those worn by the Pompiers in Paris. They are somewhat heavier but are capable of resisting greater heat; whereas the old leather helmet has been known to curl up of a man's head by coming in contact with intense heat at a fire.

The Act for the establishment repeals "all rewards for fires or chimneys to firemen and incurred by parties having their chimneys on fire—such rewards to be paid to the general fund for the maintenance of the brigade. The return of fire rewards, paid by the various parishes in London in 1864 amounted to upwards of £3000. The 30th section of the Act contains an enactment that where the fire brigade is employed beyond the limits of the metropolis for the purpose of extinguishing fire the owners of the property are liable for all expenses, and in case of refusal to be summarily dealt with by two justices. The 12th section gives powers to the brigade in respect to breaking into and taking possession of any premises to pull down for the purpose of putting an end to a fire. All volunteer fire brigades that attend fires are to place themselves under command of the chief or other officer of the brigade.

There are nearly 500 parish engines in the metropolis, but not more than 20 are considered to be efficient to do the work in the new force.—Bell's Weekly Messenger.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The Hon. P. O'Reilly has been appointed Gold Commissioner for the District of Columbia and Kootenay. The District of Lyton is to be amalgamated with that of Hope and Yale and will be under the charge of E. Sanders, Esq. The District of Douglas will be amalgamated with that of New Westminster under the charge of the Hon. Charles Brew.

BRISK TRADE ON THE COLUMBIA.—The Oregonian says that at no time last season was there so much enquiry for freights up the Columbia as at the present time. The O. S. N. Company propose putting on an extra line of steamers to meet the demand.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—These potent remedies constitute a *vera medicina* in themselves, for there is no form of internal or external disorder controllable by medicine for which the one or the other of them is not a positive remedy—eruptions, tumors, scrofula, scurvy, cancer, asthma, rheumatism, gout, and dropsy entirely subside and disappear under the action of these joint medicines; and in cases of indigestion, sick and bilious humors, and other disorders originating in the internal organs, the Pills produce the most astonishing results imaginable. The student of nature knows how simple are her ways; if one preparation can throw out all the impurities of the blood, disease is conquered and art is triumphant, because it adopted the simplicity of Nature.

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Weakness and Debility. How many persons suffer from debility without knowing the cause why they are feeble! In most cases the stomach is the aggressor. Holloway's Pills have long been famed for regulating a disordered stomach, and restoring its healthy digests as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from any cause, has become impaired or weakened.

Diseases of the Head and Heart. These formidable diseases are, unfortunately of frequent occurrence; for the most part they creep on gradually, but may be prevented by proper precautions. Holloway's Pills are the surest preservative against all derangements of the brain and are the speediest correctors of irregular circulation. If they be taken with regularity when tingling in the limbs, drowsiness, or giddiness comes on, the effect will be marvelous.

Females of all Ages and Classes. The fame of these Pills is partly based upon the beneficial effects they have upon the constitution of females. From the domestic servant to the peeress, universal favour is accorded to them for their invigorating and secured to them, which render them so safe and invaluable in all disorders peculiar to the sex. Obstructions of every kind, either in young persons entering into womanhood or approaching the turn of life—the most critical period—may be radically removed by a recourse to these Pills.

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Whenever the stomach, liver, or bowels are disordered by high living, climate, over-indulgence, undue exertion or other causes, these fine pills will soon rectify the evil, and speedily bring back energy, strength, and cheerfulness to the frame where previously all was lassitude, gloom, and dejection.

Dependancy, Low Spirits. The misery occasioned by a disordered digestion is unfortunately, felt by most. These famous Pills should be taken in appropriate doses, to adjust the disturbed functions. They dispel headache, biliousness, nausea, loss of spirits, and all similar ailments, never fails in removing the cause of such morbid affections, without subjecting the sufferer to any inconvenience.

Influenza, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds. In our changeable climate, few persons escape without colds, sore throats, influenza, diphtheria, or bronchitis, for all of which these famous pills are a cure. While the Pills are expelling all impurities from the body generally, Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed upon the chest and throat; it will penetrate the skin, reduce inflammation, and restore lasting soundness.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:— Acne, Debility, Inflammation, secondary symptoms, Biliousness, Dropsy, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Dysentery, Liver Complaints, Tic-Douloureux, Blotches on the Skin, Irritability, Piles, Pains in the Bowels, Constipation, Fever of all kinds, Scrofula, King's Evil, Scurvy, Stomachic Weakness, Indigestion, Consumption, Rheumatism, Stone and Gravel, &c., &c., &c.

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