

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

## And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 10.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1869

NO. 11

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.  
DAVID W. HIGGINS.

TERMS:  
One Year.....\$6 00  
Six Months.....4 00  
Three Months.....2 50  
One Week.....2 50

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
OFFICE—Colonial Building, Government and Langley  
streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS:  
S. D. Levi.....Nanaimo, V. I.  
Clute & Clark.....New Westminster,  
Barnard's Express.....Vancouver,  
L. P. Fisher.....San Francisco,  
Hudson & Menet.....New York,  
F. Algar.....11 Oldham Lane, London,  
G. Street.....50 Cornhill, London.

The discussion upon the Reciprocity Resolutions was continued yesterday with closed doors, and we are threatened with another secret session to-day over the same subject. It is a circumstance deeply to be deplored that the Council should have seen proper to exclude strangers while so important a subject is under discussion. The public have an undoubted right to know what steps the Council propose to take in this all-important matter, and to listen to or read the views of the honorable members. We do not propose to dispute the right of the Council to exclude strangers at any time; but we doubt the propriety of their exclusion under existing circumstances. The action of the Council carries us back to the time when to take notes of a debate in Parliament was to lay oneself liable to prosecution; and when any person detected with a piece of blank paper or a pencil in his hand was immediately expelled by the Sergeant-at-Arms on suspicion of being a reporter. Happily, those days are over in England; and it has remained for a legislative body of the present day in Vancouver Island to resurrect the dead and buried gag-law and put it into practice to prevent the public from being properly informed as to what is passing. We have no complaint to make against this—shall we not say invasion of popular rights? If the public are satisfied, we are. If they are content to receive the meagre report day after day, such as we send forth to-day, we shall be most happy to escape a very arduous and unpleasant duty. But that there is any good reason for conducting the debate with closed doors, we do not believe—and it is the very absence of reason, point or object that renders the act of exclusion the more inexcusable.

THREE MEN MISSING FROM NANAIMO.—On New Year's day three men, named respectively Joseph Falder, Lewis Hughes and Edward Cornish, left Nanaimo in an open boat for Burrard Inlet, at which place the first named intended to take passage for Australia in the ship Maria J Smith. Hughes and Cornish were to return in three days, but as they did not appear as expected, apprehension was felt about their safety, as a very strong wind blew about the time the boat would be in the Gulf. Five men on Friday morning last took a life boat and went to the Inlet to enquire if Falder's party had reached there. To the regret of all nothing was known of them. Inquiry and search was then made up the coast as far as Jarvis Inlet, but no tidings could be obtained of the missing men. The boat returned to Nanaimo; and at a public meeting held on Tuesday night, it was resolved to make further search around the coast, to ascertain if possible whether the men or boat had been seen or can be found. A subscription was taken up to cover the expense of the expeditions; and as usual at Nanaimo, the open hearts and hands of the citizens were not appealed to in vain; a round sum being subscribed in the room. The impression is that the boat was swamped and the men all lost.

RECIPROCIETY.—Mr Poland, a member of the U S Congress, from the State of Vermont, has introduced a petition from the people of that State protesting against the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. Vermont is one of those States situated near the boundary line which, it was supposed, would be most directly benefited by the Treaty.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Queen Charlotte Coal Company, the following directors were elected: Thomas Tronoe, Chairman; W P Seward, Treasurer; M W Gibbs, G W A Lange, D Leneveu, Thos L Fawcett, J P Davis.

### Municipal Council.

Tuesday, 12th Jan. 1869.  
Council met at half-past 7 o'clock, His Worship the Mayor in the Chair.  
Present—Councillors Gerow, McKay, Alcott, Gibba, Russell.  
Communication from Chas Pollock, relative to the bad condition of Pandora street. Received and filed.  
Account from Morning News of \$12, was ordered to Finance Committee for enquiry.  
Communication from Chief Engineer of Victoria Fire Department, stating that complaints had been made to him of large holes in the streets and of the defective state of street crossings. Referred to Street Committee.

Application from Wm Wilson, for permission to put down a cross-walk on Government street, was received and filed.  
Application from the Secretary of the Spring Ridge Water Company for permission to make excavations on Bastion street. The Council decided that, in consequence of the failure of the Company to comply with the terms of their charter in leaving the streets in the same condition as when opened, the Council must withhold their consent to the application.

Accounts from H F Heisterman for rent \$15; R Phelps, for \$55 62 work done on culvert at corner of Comorant and Store streets, and M Wells, \$3 carriage hire, were referred to Finance Committee for payment.  
Petition of J Geritsen for permission to put down a crossing on Humboldt street was granted.

Property-holders on Comorant street, between Douglas and Government, having subscribed \$100 towards the object, petitioned the Council to render the street passable. Referred to Street Committee to report.

Communication of E Mallandaine, clerk to Road Commissioners, announcing that the Commissioners were prepared to devote a certain portion of the statute-labor, in conjunction with labor to be paid by the Corporation and Lands and Works Department, to the repairing of that portion of Douglas street from Johnson to the city limits. Received and filed.

The Cemetery Committee was granted further time to report.

It was resolved that three men be permanently employed by the Council to work on the streets.  
Council adjourned till Tuesday next.

COLONIAL PRODUCTIONS.—We were favored with a can of Mr James Syme's fresh Salmon, and can with perfect sincerity pronounce it to be the finest we ever tried. This gentleman is the same of whom Captain Barriek of the ship Australind stated that the tasters in Australia told him the samples sent were superior to anything ever received in that market. As a branch of home production we cannot too strongly impress upon our citizens the propriety of giving Mr Syme every assistance in extending his business. Mr Syme proposes to enter into the preparation of Ojolechan Oil, which bids fair to shut out Cod Liver Oil from the Pharmacopoeia. Ojolechan Oil having all the curative qualities without the disagreeable odor of Cod Liver Oil.

At one time a woman could hardly walk through the streets of San Francisco without having a pause to gaze on her, and a child was so rare that once in a theatre in the same city, where a woman had taken her infant, when it began to cry, just as the orchestra commenced to play, a man in the pit cried out, 'Stop those fiddles, and let the baby cry, I haven't heard such a sound for ten years.' The audience applauded this sentiment, the orchestra stopped, and the baby continued its performance amid unbounded enthusiasm.

### British Election Intelligence.

NOTTINGHAM.  
At the declaration of the poll here, all the candidates were present. Sir Robert Clifton (L.) and Colonel Wright (C.) the two successful candidates, first addressed the electors, and were followed by Messrs Seely, Clayden and Osborne. Upon Mr Osborne presenting himself the crowd cheered. He said that the senior member (Sir Robert Clifton) had told them that he was stumped out. He (Mr Osborne) was 'stamped out' by the balls were off, and he had nothing to do but to retire to the bosom of his family. When he saw the two coalitions formed against him he did not begin to 'funk' it, but he had very grave doubts about his position. He allowed that Sir Robert Clifton was the real workingman's candidate for Nottingham. They had also a good man in Colonel Wright. He, however, did not like his principles, but there was something about him he liked, and that was his wife (who was sitting on the hustings).

(Great laughter.) (Mr Osborne then took the hand of Mrs Wright and kissed it.) When he saw two of the handsomest and most winning women in England, in the shape of Lady Clifton and Mrs Wright, coming to Nottingham, he wrote to his wife and said, 'It is all U P with me.' (Roars of laughter.) They had heard something about the bribery at elections, but he accused both Lady Clifton and Mrs Wright, by the winking of their smiles and the charitableness of their hands, of having won the day. He had been beaten by two women.

He accepted his position. (Cheers and laughter.) He had voted for household suffrage for twenty years, and this (his defeat) was all he had got by it. (Cheers.) The whole thing was, as Lord Derby had said, 'a leap in the dark,' and a precious leap he had made of it. (Laughter.) He made no accusation of bribery in this election, although it was the custom of defeated candidates to attribute their defeat to this cause. He was very sure that he could never have got in. But he should give them a word of solemn warning and advice. He had the pleasure of being at Nottingham during the municipal elections, and he saw what took place. While they had town councillors—(A voice—'Town councillors')—debauching them, no man of any political standing would come near their town. They were bought and sold. (Applause.) He believed, however, that Clifton could win with half-a-crown in his pocket—that is, if his wife were with him—(cheers)—and Col. Wright was the natural member for the town if the town were given to Conservative tendencies. He hoped they would not take money at municipal elections. The man who took 5s for his vote then, expected to get a sovereign from a parliamentary candidate, whom he considered a more valuable animal. [Laughter.] He was offered 50 votes for 60s., but he felt he was clean gone, and he was further offered 200 votes in a certain ward for half-a-crown each, late in the afternoon, by those who had stood out for a pound in the morning. [Shame.] All that came of their infernal system of electing town councillors. They never could remain a great and free borough whilst they had this cancer in their breast. He would say no more. [Go on.] How could he go on when the funeral was over? [Laughter.] He had been a mourner at his own demise. He took his leave of the town of Nottingham with thanks to them all. [Cheers.]

MR BRIGHT ON THE TORIES.  
Mr Bright, at a ward meeting held the other day in Birmingham, after speaking of the efforts made by the Tories in opposition to the extension of the franchise, proceeded to review their policy with respect to every important matter brought up before the country, concluding as follows.—By some unfortunate fatality or accident the Tories were nearly always in the wrong upon all great questions—they opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws, the taxes upon knowledge and the French Treaty. The object of that treaty was that the two nations should be linked together in a community of interests, and that a perpetual peace should be created between them. And what were their opinions in regard to peace within the limits of the United Kingdom? Why should Ireland be governed in such a way that an immense army was required to keep the people in subjection? The government ought to be such, and might be such, that not a single soldier should be required in the kingdom to keep people in subjection to the Crown or in loyalty to the law; and he believed that if Ireland were properly governed, there would not be a single soldier required there any more than in Scotland.—(Cheers.) If Ireland were well treated, Ireland would be content, but Ireland had been governed with great injustice, and he was sure that no policy for Ireland and of all politics, no policy was about the worst of all—would not receive the sanction of the great constituency when it came to pronounce its great verdict on Tuesday next.—(Cheers.) Mr Bright then referred to the standards poured upon Mr Gladstone and himself by Tory party generally, point to one thing to another. The moment one dirty, malicious, lying scandal was trotted under foot in the mire to which it belonged, these ingenious gentlemen some of them professing to be highly Protestant, vastly pious, got up another story of the same sort.—(Cheers.) The instruments of his opponents, indeed, were quite willing to grope in very kennels and sewers to find some bit of dirt which they could throw at them.

MR BRIGHT ON THE FIELD.  
Three clergymen presented themselves as candidates for this election—the Rev Herbert Smith, clergyman of the Church of England, of South Hampshire; the Rev Robert Thompson, a Presbyterian minister, for Kilmarnock; and the Rev Peter Clenden, a Unitarian minister, for Nottingham.

FEMALE REPRESENTATION IN DUBLIN.  
During the polling in the North City Ward Dublin, a woman named Jessie Bruce presented herself to record her vote for Pim and Corrigan. It was found that her name was on the register, and after going through the form of voting she was borne away by an infuriated crowd of matrons and splinters, who cheered her to the echo on her way to Moore street. This incident may go far to prove that the noble women are as anxious as the women of Manchester for Parliamentary representation.

THE ELECTIONS AND FOX-HUNTING.  
Mr Charles Hay Frewen, who for the last dozen years has opposed the Rutland interest in North Leicestershire, upon Independent Conservative principles, and always without success, has discovered a novel form of election screw. Mr Frewen's invention is to be applied not to the tenants, but to the landlords. He has written a letter to the Duke of Rutland, in which he says that if Mr Clowes, whom Lord Mansfield has accepted as his colleague for North Leicestershire, should be returned (dragged in to represent the fox-hunting interest) and the words used, he and his friends will do their best to clear the country of foxes, which, he adds, can easily be done. As the Leicestershire farmers are great fox hunters, Mr Frewen has hardly set the right way about to gain their confidence.

MANCHESTER.  
The Manchester elections have resulted in the return of the two previously sitting Liberal members, Messrs Bazley and Jacob Bright, with one Conservative, Mr Birley; the latter at the head of the poll.

SALFORD.  
In Salford the Liberals have been beaten, two Conservatives, Mr Cawley and Mr Chorley, having been returned.

SOUTHWAKE.  
Two Liberals have been returned for this borough, Mr Locke, Recorder of Brighton, and Mr Layard, of Nineveh notoriety.

MIDDLESEX.  
A disagreement has arisen between the two Liberal candidates for this county, Mr Labouchere and Lord Enfield, and for personal reasons they refuse to coalesce. Mr Labouchere entertained a meeting of electors at Brentford with an account of an interview he had had on the previous day with the other Liberal candidate for Middlesex, Lord Enfield.

A controversy as to the expenses and control of the electioneering arrangements terminated with the following interchange of compliments.—'Don't be afraid,' said Mr Labouchere, 'that I shall throw the responsibility of the election upon you. If I lose my seat I shall not cry after split milk. I am rather fond of going to Italy at this time of the year, and I shall go there.' Whereupon Lord Enfield replied—'After what has passed to-day, I don't believe you; I believe that you will throw it on my test.' Mr Labouchere, however, was quite equal to the occasion, and replied, 'I think your conduct has been the conduct of a snark. Good morning.'

LONDON.  
The defeat in London was not so disastrous as the polls show that only one Conservative has got in for the city, the other three seats having been won by the Liberals.

LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE DEFEATS.  
As yet comparatively few prominent Conservatives have lost their seats. Sir John Karslake, the Attorney General, is the only man of note who has come to grief. The number of well known Liberals, on the other hand, who have failed to persuade their old constituencies to return them is already considerable. Mr Stuart Mill, Mr Robuck, Sir Fawell Buxton, Mr Bernal Osborne, and Mr Milner Gibson, among members of the old Parliament, and Mr Miall and Mr Ernest Jones among new aspirants, represent rather a formidable weakening of the debating power on the Liberal side. But notwithstanding all losses in this respect, the substantial fruits of victory remain with Mr Gladstone.

MR BRIGHT ON THE TORIES.  
Mr Bright, at a ward meeting held the other day in Birmingham, after speaking of the efforts made by the Tories in opposition to the extension of the franchise, proceeded to review their policy with respect to every important matter brought up before the country, concluding as follows.—By some unfortunate fatality or accident the Tories were nearly always in the wrong upon all great questions—they opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws, the taxes upon knowledge and the French Treaty. The object of that treaty was that the two nations should be linked together in a community of interests, and that a perpetual peace should be created between them. And what were their opinions in regard to peace within the limits of the United Kingdom? Why should Ireland be governed in such a way that an immense army was required to keep the people in subjection? The government ought to be such, and might be such, that not a single soldier should be required in the kingdom to keep people in subjection to the Crown or in loyalty to the law; and he believed that if Ireland were properly governed, there would not be a single soldier required there any more than in Scotland.—(Cheers.) If Ireland were well treated, Ireland would be content, but Ireland had been governed with great injustice, and he was sure that no policy for Ireland and of all politics, no policy was about the worst of all—would not receive the sanction of the great constituency when it came to pronounce its great verdict on Tuesday next.—(Cheers.) Mr Bright then referred to the standards poured upon Mr Gladstone and himself by Tory party generally, point to one thing to another. The moment one dirty, malicious, lying scandal was trotted under foot in the mire to which it belonged, these ingenious gentlemen some of them professing to be highly Protestant, vastly pious, got up another story of the same sort.—(Cheers.) The instruments of his opponents, indeed, were quite willing to grope in very kennels and sewers to find some bit of dirt which they could throw at them.

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kely was dead. Mr Berkeley, in reply to an excitedly worded telegram, asking if the report of his demise was true, returned this characteristic reply.—It is an infernal Tor. I have just had a fine woodcock dinner.

IRISH ELECTION NEWS.  
Election time has its horrors in England, but in Ireland every contest seems to be a scene of the extreme violence and disorder. At Sligo a magistrate was violently assaulted, and on being dispossessed of a revolver shot dead. And when the result of the poll was known, the mob set to wrecking the houses of Conservative voters. Even in Dublin, where the proceedings were usually good-natured, a conflict took place between the people and the police.

THE EXPENSES OF THE CITY OF LONDON ELECTIONS.  
Amounted to £50,000.—£25,000 a side.  
A JOLLY CANDIDATE.  
At the Waterford nominations, Sir Henry Barron (one of the candidates) rose amidst terrific cheering, and commenced: 'Here I am, fresh and blooming as a rose. I can tell Mr Kelly and his friend to the right (Mr De-Johnny), that I am ready, in point of substance and intellect, and animal strength, to ride a race with his friend (cheers), to run a race (cheers), or to sing a song with him (cheers), or to make a speech with him (roars of laughter), and I leave you to determine who is to be the conqueror.' A voice—'I wouldn't doubt you; faith, you're the same old gamecock still!' Sir Henry then proceeded to reply to some questions, after which, as his merits were undoubted, he declined to accept the show of hands in his favor. It is, however, a drawback to have to record that he was defeated at the poll, and the House of Commons will therefore not have the opportunity of testing his varied qualifications in the ensuing session.

THE ENGLISH CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.  
Return 27 Liberals and 9 Conservatives to Parliament. Canterbury, Durham, Bath, Exeter, Gloucester, Bristol, Lincoln, Bedford, Salisbury, Oxford, Carlisle, Ripon, Peterborough and Hereford all send Liberals to Parliament. London, York, Winchester, Worcester, Chester, Lichfield, Norwich, Mansfield, Chester and Chichester, each returns one Conservative.

A REPRESENTATIVE ADULTERER.  
Major Anson, who was defeated at Lichfield by Colonel Dyott, the Tory, seems to repent him bitterly of his Adulterate experiences. He said, addressing the electors at the nomination: 'What the Conservative party is, I do not know. I was nearly going to tell them once, but I found they were such a lot of chaps that I soon turned tail upon them. What did they do in 1866? I was one of their tools. I was one of a small band of moderate Liberals who believed in the Conservative party, and we turned out a fair and moderate measure of reform, in the belief that the Conservative party would be true to their principles. What happened? Next year came, and they were threatened with loss of power. They swallowed every pledge they had ever given, and every principle they had ever held, for the sake of official and the paltry lust of power, and they passed a more Radical Reform Bill than any Radical Government had ever dreamt of proposing.'

PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO MR ROBUCK.  
A Sheffield paper has the following: 'A deep and irrepressible feeling of sympathy has been awakened in this town for the gifted and the honored man whose distinguished public services and whose devoted and disinterested patriotism have for more than 19 years shed a reflected lustre over the name of Sheffield. On the very evening of the day of Mr Robuck's defeat, this feeling of sympathy struggled for utterance in every part of the town, and a movement spontaneous as it was simultaneous, began at many different points in favor of a great tribute of Sheffield's affectionate regard to the statesman whose defeat is, at this moment, felt by the worthy and the intelligent as a lasting humiliation. Among the foremost and most fervent movers in the business are numbers of honest working men, to whom the result of the poll is an unaffected grief. Without waiting for any formal organization, a subscription lists have been opened by zealous friends, and the response is already such as to prove that the spirit of Sheffield is chafing with impatience to do something to diminish the disgrace of the vote of Tuesday.'

LANCASHIRE (SOUTH-WEST).  
The polling was held on the 24th ult. As usual the Liberals commenced well, and at 10 o'clock Mr Gladstone headed the poll by more than 400 votes, and Mr Grenfell was close up to him. At this time the Liberals were very confident, and they kept a good lead till noon, after which the Tory candidates closed up rapidly, and at 1 Mr Gladstone was second, and only eight votes ahead of Mr Turner. At 2 o'clock the Tories were considerably ahead, and they increased their lead to the finish. So far as could be ascertained, Mr Gladstone had large majorities at Southport, where he polled two to one, and in the Liverpool district; but these majorities, though large, were unable to swamp the heavy Tory votes at Wigan, Ormskirk, Warrington and the villages around Knowley.



Legislative Council Proceedings.

Friday, Jan. 8th, 1869.

The Council met at one p. m. Present—Hons Walkem, Hamley, Helmecken, Havelock, Humphreys, Drake, Davis, Trutch, Alston, Crease, Bushby, Carrall, Ring, O'Reilly, Ball, Young, [presiding].

Hon Drake moved the second reading of the Drawback Bill; the object of the bill was the removal of restrictions which severely interfered with the commerce of the port. The merchants were exposed to many hardships arising from the onerous character of the customs regulations, here in fact our present system was a peculiar anomaly. We were in a measure surrounded by the United States of America and at one time a large trade was carried on, but since the Union of the Colonies, and the consequent imposition of a tariff all that had disappeared. (The hon member described the objects of the different clauses of the bill.)

Hon Carrall had much pleasure in seconding the motion of the hon junior member for Victoria city, for the second reading of the Drawback Bill, and he trusted there would be no opposition on the part of the Government or people who would begin to think disorder some what chronic, and that there was a desire to oppose everything. The bill he found met with considerable favor, and would add much to the prosperity of this city, whereas the present system only benefited a few. It was a very absurd office, out of custom officials occupied, that of detectives for the United States. We were a kind of watch tower for the protection of the revenue of a neighboring country.

Hon Davis supported the second reading of the bill as being a very useful and necessary measure. The time was when a large business was done with the neighboring settlements, but which was now lost. In view of the large and no doubt rival town now forming at the other side of the sound, our great object should be to afford every facility to merchants in order to increase our trade.

Hon Ring hoped the bill would be allowed to pass and he would take it as a confession of a desire to return to the free port system.

Hon Hamley—A bill of the same description was introduced last session and rejected; there were gentlemen who then voted for the bill, who really did not understand what they were voting for on his asking them the reason why they voted, they said they did not know. The good to be derived from the bill was very problematical and the mischief likely to be very great; how that mischief was likely to arise, it would be better that he should abstain from saying. There were very few of the merchants in favor of the change and a great many against it. The clap trap nonsense about chronic opposition of Government was perfectly unnecessary. He moved that a Committee be appointed to acquire such information as would enable hon members to understand what they were doing.

If a fact such enquiry they thought the bill advisable he would offer no opposition to it.

Hon Walkem had been forestalled by the hon Collector of Customs as he had actually written out the motion for a Committee. He did not think they possessed sufficient information on the subject particularly since speaking to some of the merchants that morning who seemed to be of opinion that it would be disastrous to many and only profitable to a few wholesale merchants. He moved that a Committee be appointed to report upon the bill, as in their present position they would be voting in the dark.

Hon Carrall did not think that telling them they talked clap trap was the way to convince them that they were advocating a vicious principle, or that the effect of the bill would be disastrous. For his part he held to his original opinion of the bill and believed it would be beneficial to commerce.

Hon Ring could not discover how the disastrous effects of the bill would appear. Certainly was no disastrous in principle they would doubtless all be ready to admit. The question then was, is it generally good for the Colony? He thought that further consideration of the Bill should be reserved for a full House as such a bill should be ventilated by the representative members who could understand and indeed represent the various interests in that Hon e.

Hon Crease would vote against the bill unless he was convinced that it was for general good, and it was impossible they could do that with the knowledge now in possession of the House. The present system worked very well and he would not advise the House to meddle with it unless they were sure that they were doing right. Hon members in the heat of debate used hard words occasionally and he thought 'bear and forbear' to be a very good motto it had answered very well last session and he would recommend its adoption now.

Hon Helmecken had no intention of making the bill a bone of contention. The bill might be good or bad in itself, but inasmuch as the principle was likely to further the welfare and interest of the Colony, it could do no harm. He had no objection to a Select Committee if it would do its duty and not shove the bill. The present customs regulations did great injury to commerce. It would be well if the Committee at the same time was to take cognizance of any improvements possible on the present customs law of the Colony, and investigate the whole matter. For instance, the steamers plying between here and San Francisco could not procure a pound of this was a serious injury to the Colony as there can be no doubt a large business might be done in supplying vessels. It was a kind of dog-in-the-manger policy, and did a great deal of injury to the country. He wanted to see business conducted in a legitimate way. He would move that the following words be added: and at the same time the Committee to enquire into the working of the present Customs laws, and whether they may not be so improved as to secure greater facility with economy with power to send for persons and papers; and when necessary, to move from place to place. When the work of the Committee was accomplished, hon members would not be quoting the opinions of merchants whom they met on the bridge, or at the Colonial Hotel, and who did not want the Bill.

Hon Walkem thought a large Committee should be appointed on a matter requiring thorough investigation like the subjects before them. He was glad the hon member for Victoria had added the words to the amendment.

Amendment carried and a committee of seven appointed in which a place was reserved for the hon member for New Westminster.

RESOLUTION RELATING TO REPEAL OF CROWN OFFICERS SALARIES' ACT.

however desired that the subject should be fully discussed, and would, with the permission of the Council postpone the debate till Monday.

Postponed accordingly.

Hon Havelock would ask the hon Attorney General if the government intended to introduce a bill establishing a uniform system of education. His experience on the mainland had proved that the present system was not satisfactory to the people, and in view of the early establishment of schools to meet the requirements of settlement and increase of population in the Colony, he thought the sooner such a system was created the better.

Hon Crease could not remember to have heard in his frequent conversations with the Executive of any intention on the part of Government to establish a uniform system of education.

Hon Davis brought up for the consideration of the Council, the petition of certain settlers of Cowichan, praying that provision might be made in the estimates for a sum of \$8000, to be applied in making and repairing roads in that and the adjoining districts. They had steam communication, but the difficulty of reaching the landing, the roads being in such a bad condition, was tantamount to rendering that mode of conveyance inutile. In summer when the roads were at their best farmers could not put more than half a ton on a wagon, and in the rainy season the roads could not be travelled at all. He received a letter from the Ven Archbishop Rege, who not only identified himself with the spiritual, but also with the temporal welfare of his flock, and had thus secured to himself the love and respect of those with whom he came in contact. (The hon member read an extract from the letter alluded to, in which the Ven Archbishop, in allusion to the condition of the roads, maintained that the amount asked by the settlers was not out of proportion to the amount of taxes paid by them.) The obstacles offered by the present state of the roads prevented a great deal of grain being shipped that would otherwise reach this city.

Hon Crease opposed the consideration of the petition in its present form, as addition of a dangerous precedent, and one which would bring upon them a long series of petitions of a similar nature. The subject should have been introduced by an address to the Executive.

Hon Trutch admitted that the petition was informal by inference, and would no doubt form a dangerous precedent; he would therefore recommend the hon member to withdraw the petition and bring the subject before them in another form. On his late visit to the district, he was both pleased and surprised to find the great progress made by the settlers in agricultural pursuits. There was much more good land in that district and vicinity than had been supposed, and he conceived that the formation of good roads in that district was of great importance, but the hon member must recollect that the large sums alluded to in the petition as having been expended for roads in other parts of the Colony, were expended on roads of general importance, whereas the roads in Cowichan and vicinity would only be farm roads and of local importance.

Hon Davis then withdrew the petition in order to bring the matter forward in another form.

THE SALT SPRING MURDER.

Hon Davis desired to call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that a respectable man of the name of Curtis had been found dead near his own house, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and a charge of shot in his back. The jury summoned to examine the body, brought in a verdict of wilful murder against some party or parties unknown. As other instances of a similar character had occurred in that vicinity, it was time that some action should be taken by the Government, and indeed the inhabitants of the Island were surprised that so long a time had elapsed since the verdict without any attempt being made to discover the perpetrators.

Hon Young said that hon members would see that it was obviously inconvenient for Government to state what steps had been taken in the matter, as that might tend to defeat the ends of justice, but he might say that the Government had lost no time after the verdict of the jury had been seen. A vessel of the name of the 'Waverley' was in the vicinity, as they would note in the newspaper, and perhaps that might have something to do with it.

The Council then went into Committee of the Whole on the Rescues Bill, Hon Walkem in the chair.

A long and irregular debate followed, in which a number of hon members participated, but of no great public interest. On motion of the hon member for Yale, the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

RESOLUTION FOR ALTERATION OF COUNCIL.

Hon Helmecken brought forward the resolution for the alteration of the Council. Hon Crease said it was understood that the debate on the resolution was to be postponed until the arrival of the members for New Westminster, but as that was not the case, Hon Havelock did not see that the absence of the members for New Westminster was a sufficient cause for delaying the debate. He did not agree with the hon member's remarks as to the impossibility of obtaining proper representatives to that house in consequence of the scattered nature of the population. He conceived that the people were quite capable of electing such members as they thought would honestly represent their wants and wishes in the Council, and he for one at least would endeavor to faithfully represent the feelings of those who had sent him here. As to the suitability of the representatives chosen, he considered that all

the members hitherto sent to that chamber from the upper country were quite equal to the task entrusted to them. It was supposed that no one could represent the people unless possessed of large vested interests. The greater portion of the popular representatives hitherto sent down had either possessed or represented such interests, and he was sure that all of them were as good as true men on the whole, as could be found in the British House of Commons. The fact that some of the popular members present had kept silence, was no indication of incapacity. He would ask the house whether British Institutions had ever failed in the Colonies? They might instance Jamaica, but that would not be a fair example, as the cause of disunion did not arise from any immediate imperfection in British Institutions; or Canada, but in that case, rebellion was the prime cause of the apparent failure. But throughout the British Empire there were few places in which it could be said that the time had not arrived when it would be safe to allow the people to select their own representatives.

Hon Trutch did not say anything with the slightest intention of throwing any disrespect on the people or their representatives, but he alluded to the necessity of having the opinion of a whole district, which he conceived was next to impossible in the present scattered population, was the distance of the majority from any point was so great as to prevent many from participating in the elections.

Hon Havelock, as he was intended, had pleasure in accepting the explanation of the Hon Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. The fact that the representative was not a resident in the district was not of material consequence, many of the ablest and most assiduous members of the legislature did not reside in the districts which they represented.

Hon Ring—When the hon member for Victoria asked leave to introduce his Bill, he alluded to the time, because of the liberal and conciliatory policy announced by the Government in his speech, and he had in the Council advised the hon member to withdraw his Bill and wait. But when the Hon Attorney General opposed its introduction on the ground that the changed form of Government deprived the hon member of a right which Hon Ring supported that right, because the people of Victoria eyes yet possess their original right of representation, which cannot be taken from them by the Queen and Council, and which they never consented to surrender. But now the very form as a petition in which the hon member's Bill appears, is, so far, a surrender of the question of right, so strenuously insisted upon by him at first. (The remainder of the hon member's speech was inaudible in consequence of the buzz of conversation by hon members around the table.)

Hon Carrall was opposed to the amendment, as he did not think the Hon Chief Commissioner could shelter himself behind the Governor's two members. The Anglo-Saxon race throughout the world had always shown itself capable of self-government. He had no doubt official members were allowed to vote as they pleased, and that they were wrapped up in the welfare of the Colony, but then it would be very difficult to make the people believe that, while they insisted on having a majority in the Legislative Council. The popular members were all most anxious to afford every assistance to the Government, but under existing circumstances that was nearly impossible. There were portions of the resolution which he was decidedly opposed to, but the first clause should pass.

The debate was then adjourned till Monday.

The Council then adjourned till Monday at 1 p. m.

Monday, 11th January.

Present—Hons Crease, Ring, Robson, Holbrook, Helmecken, Humphreys, Davis, Hamley, Carrall, Havelock, Bushby, Alston, Sanders, Walkem, O'Reilly, Wood, Pemberton, Trutch, Ball, Drake and Young, [presiding].

NOTICES OF MOTION.

The hon Drake, to ask the hon Attorney General, whether it is the intention of the Government to bring in any measure to amalgamate the laws of this Colony, and whether any steps will be taken to grant to the Supreme Courts of this Colony concurrent jurisdiction.

The hon Ring, to ask for a return stating the amount of public lands expended by the Government on the roads and bridges in the District of Nanaimo since the Union, also the amount of revenue contributed or collected from Nanaimo since the Union.

The hon Ring, to ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the provisions of 18 & 19 Vict. C. 90, to the Colony of British Columbia, which Act directs that the Crown shall pay and receive costs in like manner as a subject.

The hon Carrall, to ask leave to bring in a bill respecting the practice of Surgery and for the encouragement of the study of Anatomy.

The hon Carrall, to ask the Government to extend aid to Cariboo Literary Institute.

The hon Carrall, to ask the Government if they intend to extend aid to Barkerville Fire Department, and if so, how much.

The hon Carrall, to ask the Government if they cannot increase this year the allowance to Cariboo Hospital.

The hon Drake, to ask leave to bring in a bill for the better protection of cattle, and the better prevention of cattle stealing.

The hon Humphreys, to move that his Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to order that the sum of sixteen hundred dollars be set aside for the establishment of a school at Lakelse and at Clifton.

The hon Alston, to ask for a return as soon as may be convenient, of the names of the members of Common Schools in Vancouver Island to whom salaries have been paid since the Union of the Colonies, up to 31st Dec. 1868, with the amount so paid.

Hon Havelock presented a petition of the citizens of Lytton praying that public Government schools may be established at Lytton, Redwood and Reed.

procity with the United States. Hon Alston in the Chair.

Hon Helmecken, at considerable length, and in an excellent speech, described the character of reciprocity that would be most advantageous for the Colony; that while opening our ports to such natural products of the United States as would facilitate our exchange of coal, lumber and a variety of other products, we declined to ruin our gradually increasing agricultural interests by opening our ports to American grain, flour, &c. He brought in a series of resolutions to that effect.

Hon Carrall was opposed to the resolutions; his impression was that if we wanted a treaty of reciprocity it must be obtained in conjunction with Canada, our own interests being so small that the United States would be unwilling to negotiate a treaty with this Colony alone. He deprecated forcing the industrial classes to pay for the support of the farmers.

Hon Drake supported the resolutions, and urged that to accomplish anything towards advancing the interests of the Colony we should negotiate a treaty on our own bottoms. Hon Walkem did not think it possible that the Council could legislate for two portions of the Colony. The farmers in the upper country were perfectly protected by the freight and tolls which formed the principal cost to the farmer. He could not understand why farmers, favored as they were said to be here, could not compete with producers 400 miles away.

Hon Havelock would vote for the resolution as embodying very good advice; he was of the same opinion as hon Helmecken, that this Island was the richest place in the world, and by fostering our agricultural interests we would be creating the means of developing the other resources. Hon Ring moved that the effect that the question of Reciprocity should be referred to a select committee in order that it might be thoroughly ventilated. Advocated a treaty on our own account, Canadian treaty not being applicable to us.

Hon Holbrook supported the amendment, because if dealt with by special committee for that information would be obtained. He was in favor of views as laid down by hon Helmecken.

Hon Drake thought the House was quite capable of dealing with the question, and that select committee was quite unnecessary.

Hon Pemberton supported amendment for select committee.

Hon Hamley did not think there was any probability of a treaty being negotiated. The Americans knew very well how to take care of themselves, and all we had to do was to take care of ourselves. He thought some of the duties might be reduced from 25 to 50 per cent, with advantage.

Hon Young supported the amendment. We had paid \$104,000 duty on imported grain, &c. in 1867, which did not say much for the Island as a grain producing country. He was told by a gentleman in charge of a mine at Nanaimo that the coal from Bellingham Bay was shuttling out the coal from Nanaimo, at San Francisco.

Hon Wood opposed the resolution, as the attempt to make an exception in favor of one class at the expense of all the rest was improper. Select committee equally a fallacy.

Hon Ring—The attempt to show that by following in the steps of England we should be doing right was an absurdity. It was followed her example throughout we should go back to the days of torture. Better take ample from her enlightened free-trade policy.

Hon Trutch opposed the amendment and moved that the committee rise and report progress, which was ultimately carried.

The debate was adjourned till Wednesday.

INVESTMENT AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Hon Carrall asked leave to introduce an Ordinance for the establishment of Loan and Investment Societies. Leave granted and bill read a first time; second reading this day week.

The council adjourned till 1 p. m. on Tuesday.

A Word of Advice to Farmers.

Farmers, recognize these facts, sufficiently at least to give them a trial: First, systematize your time and labor; use more mind and more machinery than you have hitherto done. Have certain hours to work, and work with a will; have certain hours to read, and then think of nothing else; have certain hours to spend with your family in social talk, which may be made instructive as well as interesting, and from which both you and they may receive lasting benefit; and above all be always cheerful.

Take care of your health. Your occupation affords a rich variety of exercise, but other things are necessary. Observe cleanliness, bathe often, eat slowly and regularly, and sleep in well-ventilated apartments. See that every member of your family is strict in the observance of these rules.

Adorn your house and make it pleasant, comfortable and attractive, see that it is provided with books, pictures, papers, and enlivened with music. You say this will take money. Very well. Be assured that a reasonable amount invested in this way will retain you a hundred fold. Let all your surroundings be clean and tasteful; observe order; plant trees for fruit; cultivate flowers and shrubbery; keep up the fences and keep the house painted; if a gate hinge or a door knob be broken, or get out of order, repair it at once; if a pane of glass be broken, do not make a substitute of an old hat, let nothing go to rack. All this may look formidable, or even impossible, but undertake it with the determination to succeed, and the task will prove easier than you think. Nor will you be alone in the good work. Your wife will lend you a helping hand; your children will become interested, and as a result your wife will be happier and doubtless live longer; your neighbors will point you out as a model farmer, and

emulate your example; and, more important than all else, your children will grow up more refined and contented; they will cherish a stronger affection for you, and an attachment to the homestead that will make them cling to it and to you when old age comes on as it soon will if life be prolonged.

A FINE of news given in the Court Circular is calculated to misrepresent the articles of Royalty. It was stated that Messrs Wilson & Montague's troupe of Christy Minstrels had been summoned to Balmoral. Knowing the princely admiration entertained for that refined and gentlemanly comedian Mr Vance, people may have supposed that her Majesty may have desired to engage her long-lost friend with the banjo and bones. It is therefore only fair to add that the singers were sent for merely to add to the amusement of the servants, but actually given in the royal household.—Orchestra.

ST-1860-X. A great French physician... This splendid Tonic is now used by all classes of people for every symptom of Stomach out of order...

Important Certificates: I have much to say for a truly believe that Plantation Bitters have saved my life. Rev. W. H. Widdowson, Madrid, N.Y. I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. The Plantation Bitters have cured me. G. W. D. Adams, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the ill and brilliant, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the Plantation Bitters be departed from. Every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate engraving, or it cannot be genuine.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. No compound has ever been invented so efficacious and useful in treating...

FOR HORSES. It is an indispensable and reliable remedy in all cases of Spavin, Splint, Ring-Bone, Wind-Galls, Bruires, Strains, &c. It should be kept in every house, camp and stable. Accident will occur. Promotes a healthy skin. All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of Texas Bitters & Co over the top. Over the top has been made to counterfeit with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely. Sold by all Druggists and all stores in every town and mining camp on 'back coast. 1869 1/25 1/24

IT KILLS INSTANTLY. What is peculiarly surprising in regard to this article is, the notwithstanding its instant death to insects, it is perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals. It can be inhaled or eaten with impunity. It is the testimony of eminent distinguished chemists that it is FREE FROM POISON.

It is an indisputable fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. No compound has ever been invented so efficacious and useful in treating...

It is an indisputable and reliable remedy in all cases of Spavin, Splint, Ring-Bone, Wind-Galls, Bruires, Strains, &c. It should be kept in every house, camp and stable. Accident will occur. Promotes a healthy skin. All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of Texas Bitters & Co over the top. Over the top has been made to counterfeit with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely. Sold by all Druggists and all stores in every town and mining camp on 'back coast. 1869 1/25 1/24

FRAUD. On the 27th Jan. 1869, MOTTRELL & WALLACE, a Printer, was arrested at the San Francisco Court, California, of counterfeiting the name of Texas Bitters & Co. The name of MOTTRELL & WALLACE is on the wrapper of the genuine.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. Now Aid on the 20th of the same month, the name of MOTTRELL & WALLACE is on the wrapper of the genuine.

SELLING SEVERAL ARTICLES. Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSS & BLACKWELL'S, BOTTLED, BEAK & BRAND, was announced by the Suburban Dispensary, No. 10, Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. Now Aid on the 20th of the same month, the name of MOTTRELL & WALLACE is on the wrapper of the genuine.

He opposed the bill the very same principle that bill had been very able manner; he a section of the reso-

learnt from experientive Government exists the closest consecutive and Legisla- the reason why recover Island could cause such antagonism allowed to know what executive Council; pro- excluded. The Gov- strengthened, and would tentatives the desires

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to support the clause or to have the assist- ing experience in the he did not see that the want in a proper

the resolution, d in the principles of the admission of non- Executive Council, it was to alter the considerable degree, par- tor had expressed his official members to

He feared that the resolution would the honorable pro- the object might be in amendment to be in member here read did not think it safe to the representative of the Colony was e. There were prac- e upper country that and he could not con- e resolution.

ed the amendment of sionner of Lands and in the general terms of approved of the gene- resolution; it was quite did have a voice in the y, but the time for full had not arrived, the were insurmountable, people to come in and the Legislative Coun- e interfered with; it e feared, as they were e for themselves, but e at the present popula- ot above one-third of in 1858, and it did not e. Now the decreased red all over the coun- contained in the resolu- e was good in the en- was composed entire- e members, the respons- e them. The Govern- to open the Executive e members, so that e afterwards, and he e it would serve, e an adjournment of the e loss to know by what Hon Attorney General e conclusions he had e population was 30,000 e (General) grand e renance. He thought e representative insti- e Colony had never e There were repre- e present who should e the subject, he there- e ment.

being carried, and the e for the day being con- e adjourned till 1 p. m.

AND OINTMENT.—Glad e have a tendency to e throughout the year e virtues. Let such suffer- e with warm brine, and e nothing Ointment. They e means of lessening their e by Holloway's Pills, the e their disease. More e request a few days' trial e treatment, by which the e completely swept away e a giant shunder are e by Holloway's easy e, which comes by mod- e vessels and calming the e.

PERRINS' HAIR SAUCE. BRAYED. HIRE SAUCE. CONNOISSEURS. GOOD SAUCE.

AGAINST FRAUD. e a delicious and unrivalled e certain dealers to apply the e Sauce to their own inferior e informed that the only e.

PERRINS' SAUCE are upon the wrapper, labels e having been supplied with e of Lea & Perrins have been e that they have furnished e power of attorney to take e Manufacturers and Vendors e by which their right may e.

Sauce, and see Name e Bottle and Stopper. e by the Proprietors, Worcester e London, &c., &c., and by e Janion, Green & Rhodes.

PERRINS' HAIR SAUCE. BRAYED. HIRE SAUCE. CONNOISSEURS. GOOD SAUCE.

AGAINST FRAUD. e a delicious and unrivalled e certain dealers to apply the e Sauce to their own inferior e informed that the only e.

Legislative Council.

Monday, 11th January.  
Present—Hons. Crease, Ring, Robson, Holbrook, Helmcken, Humphreys, Davie, Hamley, Carrall, Havelock, Bushby, Alston, Sanders, Walkem, O'Reilly, Wood, Pemberton, Trutch, Ball, Drake, and Young [presiding].

**NOTICES OF MOTION.**  
Hon Havelock brought in a petition from the citizens of Lytton, praying that a public government school may be established in that city.

**RECIPROCIITY.**  
The Council then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the question of Reciprocity with the United States.

Hon Helmcken moved that any other member than himself should be allowed to bring forward Resolutions. In his Excellency's speech the passage occurs to the effect that several gentlemen in England had endeavored to have British Columbia added to the Reciprocity Treaty now being negotiated between Canada and the United States with the consent of the Imperial Government, and on this the Excelsior asks the opinion of the Council. He did not think the Council could give any opinion without knowing what the treaty was or upon what basis it was being framed. What was the meaning of Reciprocity? Reciprocity meant the exchange of an article, the produce of one country for an article the produce of another country free of duty. A treaty between two countries need not necessarily be a treaty admitting similar articles, the articles might be of different kinds. Another difficulty was to decide on what basis such a treaty would be framed so as not to create too great a deficiency in the revenue, but he took it for granted that reciprocity could be made advantageous to the Colony without attempting to prove that such a treaty can be made. As far as British Columbia is concerned, he had no doubt the United States would be perfectly willing, if she could see it was of advantage to herself. Let us see what we have to send away in exchange for the produce of the United States. We had coals, lumber, gold, silver, lead, lime, limestone, marble, slate, horns, hoofs, oil, &c. But let us confine our attention to two subjects, coal and lumber. The hon members knew as well as he did that Vancouver Island was one vast coal field, then passing beyond Vancouver Island they had mines of anthracite at Queen Charlotte Island of inestimable value to the Colony. We ought to use these mines as capital for the use of the Colony; coal was only exported from one mine at Nanaimo, but when the other mines were opened the amount exported would be something enormous. We had any quantity of the best lime. The waters around the Colony were teeming with fish of the finest and most valuable kind. Those who had embarked in the whale fishing were convinced that it would become one of the staple interests of the Colony, and be productive of large profits. Here we have any number of articles, our natural resources, and all we desire is a large market. Hon members must not be carried away by sentimentality, or they might perhaps ruin the Colony. In the matter of coal, the Colony could supply the whole Pacific Coast, and as our mines were opened more coal would be taken out and of course more sold. The things we have to send away are precisely the things our neighbors require. There were the Railways from the Pacific and the constantly increasing lines of steamers to China, the East Indies, Panama, Alaska, &c. which must all be supplied with our coal, and it was therefore the interest of the people on the Pacific that the duties be taken off coal, as it was very probable they would be without any treaty at all. It was more to the interest of the United States to receive our coals, than for us to send them, and the results of the importations of coal would be most beneficial to the United States, so that we must not consider that we derive any advantage from the remission of duties by the United States and we cannot therefore be expected to remit duties here as a set off to any alleged loss of revenue on coals by the United States. We should hold on to coals as our capital, having that which our neighbors have not, and should make the most of it. Then if we take lumber the importation of our lumber into the United States would be a great benefit to the American people, as by Reciprocity they would obtain a better and cheaper article than they can produce. He did not anticipate any opposition from lumbermen on the Sound, they had nothing to fear from competition with us, as they have a much larger number and more expensive mills than we had. When we came to oil we have a market for that, but the Americans would be very glad of all our produce as it would all serve to enrich them. There was a great distinction between our products for export, and those of our neighbors, ours being nature's gifts and only require the hands of man to raise them, whereas the other were the products of industry and science. There was a great difference between the two classes of articles, the first not interfering with any class of industry, whilst the second came into competition with labor. Coal was our basis and it could not interfere with any kind of industry in the United States. They might object that a large portion of their revenue was derived from coal, and that the quantity of lumber being so small that the difference would be quite immaterial; it must be recollected however, that so far from the remission of duty on coals being an injury, it would be an advantage to the Californians, as the increased enterprise it would give rise to, would more than repay any loss to the revenue. Then the opening of more mines here would increase the amount of mining labor employed so much that the consumption of articles required from the United States would increase in proportion as the consumption exceeded our production. That such increase would take place should the duty be remitted, there can be no doubt; as American capital would be sent up here sufficient to open all the new mines available in the Colony; the new mining law making our

mines a good and secure investment for such capital. But it was possible if a very large number of men were required at the mines that nearly the whole of the articles consumed would be bought from the United States. On lumber the loss of duty would be small as the quantity exported to the United States is very little, and not likely to be very great at any time, their own mills being good paying concerns, their advantage lying in their supplies being produced close at home. The Americans would be only too glad to get our iron. How long will it be before they have their own smelting works, rolling mills and all the other branches of the iron trade in full blast? Looking at San Francisco as it was ten years ago, compared with what she is now, we must admit that her progress has been like that of a comet. What will she be ten years hence? If they admit the coal, &c., of this Colony they will certainly be doing themselves good, as, of course they would be helping us to some extent also. He had strictly confined himself to our natural productions, and without exception Vancouver Island was the richest place in Her Majesty's dominions as the more the Island was explored, the greater the riches revealed; this was easily understood if we looked at the very large revenue derived from so small a population. He would omit from the treaty anything that was the production of men's hands. He had omitted agricultural productions because if such articles were allowed in duty free, the whole of our farming population would be ruined. He was quite certain that if this Colony was brought into competition with the United States in breadstuffs, we should have no chance. In fact he felt so strongly that to be the case that he would rather give up the treaty altogether than concede the point. He would say to the Americans 'We should not ruin our farmers and so be dependent on you for supplies; if you take the duty off of coal, it is to please yourselves.' He simply asserted it as his belief. Had our farmers come here on condition of free trade they would have had no reason to complain, but after encouraging them to settle under protection and then take them from them would be to do them a grievous wrong, particularly as they would still be compelled to pay duty on all they consumed. He did not see that the United States needed to demand the admission of cereals. Our coals and lumber would be an advantage to themselves, hence there would be no objection for the United States to demand the admission of these things. Again we could not keep pace in our production with our consumption so that the United States would still have to supply us without any mention in the treaty. It was the admission of our productions, not the admission of theirs, that was the question, and it was not under these circumstances a one-sided treaty. Ours were natural productions which they wished to be admitted, and when admitting them they knew what they were, but that we should admit cereals would be decidedly unfair. The Americans would always have surplus supplies raised by machinery, while we were compelled to raise ours by the work of our hands. To draw all our supplies of grain from our neighbors might give an impetus to the Colony for the time, but at the same time it would be building up rival towns that must ultimately eclipse us; we should be giving away the gifts with which nature endowed us, in order to foster the interests of our rivals. The treaty may be made beneficial to both countries, but it may be made so as to ruin this Colony. The working of coal and lumber produced no farming land, in ten years time we might have the holes in the earth where the coals once lay, the stumps of the trees that once grew on our timber lands, but the lumberman would then shoulder his ax, the coal miner his spade, and they would leave us, our wealth being exhausted, to solitude, the farmer having left us long before. It was better to legislate for the welfare and happiness of the people than to fix our minds on the acquisition of a few millions of dollars. He had no inspiration from the Government; his views were his own.

Hon Carrall knew but very little about treaties, he knew more about treating and being treated. Although he cherished the highest respect for the hon proposer of the resolution, he, hon Carrall, regretted to say he must differ with him on this occasion. The Governor asked for the advice of the Council, and it would be proper to respond—but he, hon Carrall, was not in a position to speak on the subject. It was true that we had the treaty lately abrogated to refer to—the one about being negotiated, rumor says, is far more liberal. The few objections he was about to express were derived from salient facts. The treaty proposed by the resolution was like the bundle of a jug, all on one side. The late Canadian treaty had been obtained at enormous cost. Our exports were so trivial, and we had no possibly worth speaking of, that we could not importably make any impression at Washington. But supposing the United States willing to treat with us, he did not see that the results to us would be what his hon friend had desired to make them appear. There were other sources whence the United States could draw their supplies of coals, as Bellingham Bay, Mount Diablo and other places. Then the quantity of our lumber consumed being so small, would not be of any consequence to us. Our ventures in that article of export had not been profitable; and the Australians could send coals to San Francisco cheaper than we can. In attempting a treaty to have our coal admitted duty free, we should have to buck against all their own coal producers. Our only hope of success in a treaty with the United States was in being embraced in the treaty now being negotiated with Canada. If they take our coal and lumber, they will look for reciprocal advantages, and compel us to take their grain and flour. What had the resources of Vancouver Island ever done for it? It would be absurd to keep up a small number of agriculturists at the expense of all the rest of the Colony. If the farmers could produce sufficient grain to supply us, they would do it without protection at our hands. If we admitted the necessities of life we should make labor cheap; and if we acted in unison as we had done for the last two years, we should soon be independent of the United States, and command the markets all over the world. The Canadian people were not ruined by the abrogation of the late treaty; on the contrary it forced them to look for other markets which they found, and are now richer and better off than ever. The present question was one of the most important that could be given to them to consider; they could not ruin the Colony, its resources were too great—but they might retard the progress of the Colony by giving bad advice.

Hon Davie thought hon members were only exhausting themselves discussing a treaty upon which they appeared to be talking in the dark. If any treaty was negotiated, they should do it on their own feet. We had nothing to do with the Dominion of Canada; he thought the less we had to do the better. Let each form their own treaty—that which was applicable to Canada, an old country, was quite inapplicable to us. An old country could dispense with protection, but a new one required it. The American people never threw off protection, and have prospered with it. If we thought we could do without protection, we only showed our ignorance. The Governor had no intention of ruining the farming interests which, after a severe struggle, had attained their present importance. Hon Walkem said with regard to the principle enunciated by the hon member for Victoria, if he desired that hon members believed they would cut both ways, and merchants took a view adverse to it. If the demand was greater than the supply, the profits would be greater as the supply was increased; then our profits would be proportionally great and we should not require a treaty with the United States. We must show first that we have a superior class of articles, and this had not been done. If the facts as stated by the hon member be true, it would make no difference in the San Francisco market because the dealers there would not sell coal at a cent less because the duty was taken off. Hon members must not be led away with the glowing picture drawn by the hon member if the coals were so valuable, how was it that \$20,000 of American capital could not be obtained to develop one of the finest mines on the Island? The Americans would not advance a dollar unless they were sure of making a good investment. If it were otherwise this Government would give them every facility for opening all the coal mines they chose. The resolution favored of partial legislation. A pound of flour would always sell for the same price in Cariboo, no matter what amount of protection they put on here. It was impossible to legislate for two portions of the Colony separately. It was strange that the farmers on Vancouver Island, with all the protection, could be undersold by producers 400 miles away. There may be a slight difference between the quality of the lumber across the Sound and that at Burrard Inlet, in favor of the latter; and the men carrying on these mills appeared to be prospering; but it is ridiculous to suppose that a difference of two dollars in the price would have any effect in inducing the American people to take off the duty; the price to consumers would be just the same. If the value of our lumber was so great as supposed in this Colony, more would find its way to San Francisco. He was not of Dr. Davie's opinion, that we should stand on our own bottoms. He thought if the treaty was of advantage to us we should avail ourselves of the treaty being negotiated for Canada. We were surrounded by the United States, and if we had nothing better to offer than what had been stated by hon member for Victoria, depend upon it the United States will refuse us. If we joined with Canada we might reap some benefit. The revenue of the United States in connection with us was too small to consider, and he did not believe that they could do without our coals.

Hon Havelock would vote for the resolution; he thought that tendered by hon member for Victoria very good advice. Vancouver Island could produce all its own supplies. He also agreed with the hon member in thinking this Island one of the richest places in the world, and would take this view of the case in framing a treaty. The United States will reap the most advantage. It would be well to move for a return of the number of agriculturists on the Island before we framed a Reciprocity Treaty, and we could then form a better judgment as to whether it was proper to admit grain and flour or not. The opinion of the hon member for Cariboo did not apply; protection was necessary for our farmers, and he (Hon Havelock) would decline to make any treaty in which the principles, as laid down by the hon member for Victoria. If the farmer above Yale had not been protected by freight and road tolls they would not have been in existence now.

Hon Robson begged to submit an amendment, that the Reciprocity Treaty be referred to a Select Committee; it was inadvisable to occupy the House with the matter in its present crude form. It would be absurd to accept the treaty as between the United States and Canada without knowing what it was; the conditions of the two countries were quite different, and it was our bounden duty to protect our own people. The Canadian Treaty would never suit us. As to the crude draft in the shape of a resolution, he should object to a great deal in that; if we made a treaty it should be special and distinct, and adapted to our Colony. The hon member for Victoria had made a speech which he conceived was merely special pleading, and our neighbors would never be caught with that clap-net; they would never admit our lumber duty free as we would not take lumber in return, and our coals being the only thing likely to be to their advantage would certainly not be admitted as we would not take their coals. He hoped the question would be sent before a Select Committee.

Hon Helbrook seconded the amendment, but would also support the views as laid down by the hon member for Victoria.

Hon Drake was opposed to a Select Committee, as he conceived the House was perfectly capable of dealing with the question. The treaty between Canada and the United States was not adapted to this country; the protection the farmers proposed in the resolution was very proper; when we were able to stand alone it would be well enough to bring in free trade. We were almost dependent upon two mining camps, but once our land was brought under cultivation we should secure a permanent population. The miner did not pay one cent more for his goods than he would if the duty was off altogether. There was a very considerable advance in Island productions, there being about three hundred farmers in Cowichan and vicinity alone. It was very important that public opinion should be expressed in order that Her Majesty's Govern-

ment should understand what they required. If the subject went into the hands of a Select Committee it would be thrown over entirely.

Hon Pemberton thought it advisable to have the Select Committee as we could then obtain statistics that would serve as a guide.

Hon Hamley—The United States showed no signs of taking our coals, they occupied themselves in taking care of their own interests and we should follow their example. The duties as they stood at present, he thought, might be materially reduced, say, on some things; from one-fourth to one-half.

Hon Young thought the hon members had confused up a myth in thinking that there would be any difficulty in adding our treaty to that with Canada and the United States, if the Home Government made provision for one colony she would make provision for another. The importations for 1867 did not say much for the value of our agriculture on the Island; we had paid duties to the extent of \$104,000 on grain and provisions. He conceived that the farmer succeeded better under free trade than he did now; he paid no more taxes than the Indian. In relation to our coals, he was told by the gentleman in charge of the mine at Nanaimo that the cost from Bellingham Bay was about 10 cents per ton, the cost from the market at San Francisco.

Hon Wood could not vote for the resolution because the second clause contained an exception in favor of agriculture, and the treaty to have any effect must be on equitable terms. The intrinsic value of coal or lumber arose from the amount of labor expended in procuring them. It was absurd to suppose that the Americans would listen to our arguments about coal and lumber when they had the same material at home. If our farmers are the only sufferers by free trade let us give them some advantage in another way and not insist upon the industry of the entire Colony suffering to support a single class. No such thing as a Select Committee should be thought of, it would occupy weeks and conclude by shelving the question.

Hon Ring—The question of the advisability of involving ourselves in a treaty with the United States was one that required mature consideration. It was true that England was slow to adopt free trade, but there was no reason why we should follow her example; if that were necessary, we might as well return to the days of tortoise and hare, all its cruelties we had to suffer, but her enlightened policy and happy free trade. If we wanted to protect and encourage our farmers, we should give them good roads and easy communication with the nearest market.

Hon Trutch thought that nothing could be obtained by referring the question to a Select Committee, and he thought that it would be better to adjourn the debate till an early date; he would therefore propose that the committee rise and report progress.

Committee rose accordingly, and the debate was adjourned till Wednesday next.

Hon Carrall asked leave to bring in an Ordinance for the establishment of Loan and Investment Societies. Leave granted; bill read a first time, second reading fixed for this day week.

The Council then adjourned till 1 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday.

Tuesday, Jan 12th, 1869.

Present—Hons. Robson, Crease, Havelock, Ring, Humphreys, Helmcken, Hamley, Drake, Walkem, Holbrook, Carrall, O'Reilly, Sanders, Davie, Alston, Trutch, Young (presiding).

**AMALGAMATION OF LAWS.**  
Hon Drake asked the Attorney General whether it is the intention of the Government to bring in any measure to amalgamate the Laws of this Colony, and whether any steps will be taken to grant to the Supreme Courts of this Colony concurrent jurisdiction. We were in an absolute state of darkness; we had two Bankruptcy Courts, both incompetent, in which a bankrupt who had obtained his certificate at one was liable to be sued when within the jurisdiction of the other. There were two systems of Registration in the Colony, the best of the two being that in Victoria; the one at present at use on the Mainland led to enormous expense. The Common Law Procedure Act applied to one part of the Colony was inapplicable to the other. A very useful form of the Jury Act was in use in Vancouver Island, but not in the other portion of the Colony. The Paternity Act, by which a father's liability was avoided, was only in practice on this Island. The Common School Act had never crossed the Gulf, and the Joint Stock Act, actually recognized here, was that of 1858, while our fellow-colonists on the Mainland indulged in the Act of 1862. In the Land Ordinance there was a perfect state of confusion; it was quite different on the Mainland to that in use here. The Imprisonment Exoneration Law was of a very different character on the Mainland to the law as practised on Vancouver Island; it was quite impossible for people to know by what laws they were governed. The greatest difference, however, existed in the Bankruptcy and Registration Acts as practised by the different sections of the Colony. Hon members were aware that we had two Courts, two Chief Justices, who would on no account allow one another to extend the jurisdiction one foot beyond their nominal lines. They looked upon one another as the English Judges regarded Baron Nicholson. Not long ago the Chief Justice in this Island claimed over a vessel in Burrard Inlet. He (Hon Drake) intended at a future time to advocate the creation of a Court of Appeal.

Hon Crease found great difficulty in answering the first portion of hon member's question, and with his permission would post the reply for a few days. In reply to the second portion, he might state that it was the intention of the Government to deal with the question this session.

Hon Ring asked for a return stating the amount of public funds expended by the Government on the roads and bridges in the district of Nanaimo since the Union, also the amount of revenue contributed or collected since the Union; Nanaimo paid a large amount of the revenue of this Colony. They had a market near at hand, but the roads were so bad that it was often next to impossible to reach it. The bridges near the mines were in such a dilapidated condition that three or four children fell through it. His object in desiring to have the returns was to know how much of their funds would be a fair sum to ask to be applied to the repairs.

Hon Trutch could afford the hon member the necessary information as to the first portion of his question; no money had been expended by Government on the roads in that district since the Union, these roads were administered by Road Commissioners and no application had been made to the Lands and Works Department, or he (hon Trutch) would have gladly afforded all the advice in his power.

The Weekly British AND CHRO  
Saturday, January  
In the course of the Helmcken's resolutions with the United States with a view to securing with that country, the terms—who ought to be in all matters conjoined, and who enjoy of wasting as little bread discussions and tri reported to have said duties may be materially some things, from one-f With this declaration our importers, should ask for a reduction Customs' dues, could be refusal. It is notorious articles of daily wear and too heavily taxed, and of Victoria merchants ably curtailed in consequence, two years back, it levy a duty of .15 per cent. The importers suggested and the Government fix medium rate, 12½ per cent on dry goods, provisions, cigars and to relatively still higher unished being, that must be supported. Governor's speech and letters of "Self-Reliance" in a flourishing vast economies have been Civil List; and for the creation of the and expenditures about remark (quoted above) dent gentlemen who important branch of enue, must have be careful examination Treasurer as well as burser as well as receive on financial subjects quite as much weight drop from the Colony. Hamley undoubted present Tariff, "in so too heavily upon a of the community, w any, because the duties the most ardent pe hope to retain, and greater than the wa demand. He, therefo bat a reduced scale, so tile class may be ple to win back their our port be restored t mercial position it position which Na should hold. We ar evident desire on the ernment to return to with respect to its will be warmly w citizens, all of who direct or indirect No sweeping chan ent session need be reduction of "from o half on some things every purpose wi with the interests of ing establishment in the limits of the Col on agricultural prod ties to the farmer, v vestments upon t tariff being mainta alteration; but a tariff to 7½ per ce clothing, hardware, and stationary, whi the purposes of the afford a margin of porter in dealing foreign customer. should be one-half wheat ought to com Colonial farmers ha they can raise suffi to supply the loca the Governor's spee told that no "incre contemplated. Arc from Mr Hamley's that his Excellency but a roundabout of expressing a con of taxation? From hear of the hon C he is about the l

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, January 16, 1869.

In the course of the debate upon Dr. Helmcken's resolutions to open negotiations with the United States Government with a view to securing reciprocal trade with that country, the Collector of Customs—who ought to be excellent authority in all matters connected with the revenue, and who enjoys the reputation of wasting as little breath as possible in idle discussions and trifling remarks—is reported to have said: "The Customs' duties may be materially reduced, say, on some things, from one-fourth to one-half." With this declaration to support them, our importers, should they decide to ask for a reduction in the scale of Customs' duties, could hardly meet with a refusal. It is notorious that many articles of daily wear and consumption are too heavily taxed, and the foreign trade of Victoria merchants has been considerably curtailed in consequence. On clothing, two years back, it was proposed to levy a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem. The importers suggested 7 1/2 per cent, and the Government finally adopted the medium rate, 12 1/2 per cent. The duties on dry goods, provisions, groceries, liquors, cigars and tobacco were placed relatively still higher, the excise unimproved being, that the Government must be supported. According to the Governor's speech and the remarkable letters of "Self-Reliance," the Government is in a flourishing financial state. Vast economies have been effected in the Civil List; and for the first time since the creation of the colony the receipts and expenditures about balance. The remark (quoted above) of the prudent gentleman who controls the most important branch of the Colonial revenue, must have been the result of careful examination; and as he is Treasurer as well as Collector—disburser as well as receiver—his remarks on financial subjects are entitled to quite as much weight as any that may drop from the Colonial Secretary. Mr Hamley undoubtedly sees that the present Tariff, "in some things," bears too heavily upon a certain large class of the community, without benefiting any, because the duties are higher than the most ardent protectionists could hope to retain, and the revenue is greater than the wants of the colony demand. He, therefore, wisely hints at a reduced scale, so that the mercantile class may be placed in a position to "win" back their foreign trade and our port be restored to the proud commercial position it once occupied—a position which Nature designed it should hold. We are sure that this evident desire on the part of the Government to return to "first principles" with respect to its mercantile policy, will be warmly welcomed by our citizens, all of whom derive either direct or indirect benefit from it. No sweeping change at the present session need be asked for. A reduction of "from one-fourth to one-half on some things" would answer every purpose without interfering with the interests of any manufacturing establishment in operation within the limits of the Colony. The duties on agricultural products might injustice to the farmer, who has made investments upon the faith of the tariff being maintained, undergo no alteration; but a reduction of the tariff to 7 1/2 per cent, on dry goods, clothing, hardware, boots and shoes and stationary, while it would answer the purposes of the Government, would afford a margin of profit to the importer in dealing liberally with his foreign customer. On flour, the duty should be one-half its present rate; wheat ought to come in free until the Colonial farmers have demonstrated that they can raise sufficient of the cereal to supply the local consumption. In the Governor's speech the country was told that no "increase of taxation" is contemplated. Are we, then, to infer from Mr Hamley's remark of Monday that his Excellency's declaration was but a roundabout or diplomatic mode of expressing a contemplated decrease of taxation? From what we know and hear of the hon Collector of Customs, he is about the last member of the

Council to whom we should look for Buncombe. Some of his honorable associates, we have reason to fear, deal quite liberally in the article, but the Collector, if he is anything, is matter-of-fact and positive. To his remark, therefore, we attach much importance, as foreshadowing a very considerable reduction in the present scale of Customs' duties, with the ultimate object in view of returning as near as may be, with security to the revenue, to that perfect freedom of trade (always excepting agricultural products) which formerly distinguished our port and gave it a prestige abroad.

Wednesday, Jan 13

The last passage to Portland of the Active appears to have been attended with rough weather. The officers report a terrific gale on the 3rd and 4th inst, and the sea on the bar at the time of crossing was appalling. The following resolutions by the passengers on board speak for themselves:

ASTORIA, OREGON, Jan 6th, 1869.

A meeting of the passengers on board the California, Oregon & Mexico Steamship Active, was held this day, Jan 5th, 1869, with a view of taking steps to express their high admiration of the conduct of Capt F O Scholl during the fearful gales which raged with unabated fury during the 4th and 5th inst.

J M Sparrow, Esq, was called to the chair by acclamation, and having briefly explained the object of the meeting called upon Dr James Dickson to move the preamble and resolutions which had been prepared and deemed appropriate.

We the undersigned passengers on board the C O & M S S Co's steamship Active on her trip from Victoria to Portland, Oregon, having encountered an awful gale of wind during the nights of the 3rd and 4th inst, during which the fate of the ship and the lives of all on board were placed in extreme peril, and feeling that our safe arrival in harbor is due under God, to Capt F O Scholl and to the officers and men of the ship, for the promptitude and earnest solicitude which they evinced in carrying out his commands do now desire to express our sense of gratitude for the same in such shape and form as will impress upon their minds the obligations under which they have laid us, therefore be it

Resolved, That being desirous of giving a practical manifestation of our thankfulness and exalted admiration of the ceaseless care, skill, unwearied energy, heroic courage and sound judgment exhibited by Capt F O Scholl, and the officers and men of the Active, we do now tender to them our sincere and grateful acknowledgments, accompanied by our blessings and best wishes for their future welfare and prosperity in this life and in the world to come in the everlasting.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be sent to the Oregonian, Herald, Alta California, and British Colonist, with the respectful request that they will be pleased to publish it in their respective papers.

Seconded by Thomas Cunningham and carried unanimously.

Signed: James Dickson, M D G White, J Cunningham, A Lipsitt, G Brown, F Waterman, J C Mayer, Ned Ward, J A Leslie, U S A, T Mann, J M Sparrow, H Hudson, J Little, I Roland, C K Wright, W Smith, W Elley, Col S Dana, U S A, H Roberts, H Coppertwaite.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The business yesterday was not of a character to enlist public attention—the great feature of the day being the passing through committees of the Savings Bank Bill—the third reading being fixed for Friday next. It was suggested to those gentlemen who save the valuable time of the House if they would observe the following rules:

- 1.—In asking questions, great care should be taken to frame them properly.
- 2.—If to any particular department, they should be addressed to the head of that department.
- 3.—If it be for a return or papers of any kind, it should be by address to the Governor.

These precautions would prevent the embarrassment of not knowing whose duty it is to answer the question, or whether it is a question to be answered, or a motion to be debated. We would also respectfully suggest, that in fairness to one another, hon members should avoid talking when any member has the floor, as it is nearly impossible for our reporter to give a faithful report under present circumstances.

OVERBOARD AT JAMES BAY BRIDGE.—Last evening, shortly after dark, Mr Robert Homfray, while crossing James Bay bridge, heard a cry and a splash, and upon proceeding to that portion of the bridge where the break in the planking occurs, discovered a lad named Ebenezer Richards struggling in the water. Mr Homfray called aloud for help and the ferryboat pulled off to the spot and rescued the little fellow, who meanwhile had laid hold of a pile and was well-nigh exhausted when taken out. But for the fortunate presence of Mr Homfray the lad must have lost his life. We are told that the bridge is left in a very unsafe state and that no lanterns are arranged to indicate with their friendly rays the point of danger. If the bridge cannot be rendered safe for pedestrians, it should be closed against them until the work has been completed and accepted by the Government.

The schooner A. Crosby, until lately a regular liner between this port and Portland, has been lost lately on the coast of California.

MUNIFICENT GIFT.—Captain D. B. Finch of the steamer Eliza Anderson, on New Year's Day, presented the Order of Good Templars of Washington Territory with a hall containing every convenience for the use and improvement of the members, including a printing-room, reading-room, library, etc. The gift is the most munificent ever made in the cause of Temperance on the Pacific coast. Captain Finch is one of a small class of men who go about doing good, and yet never allow their right hand to know what their left hand doeth.

THE SMALL-POX continues to increase at San Francisco. Two hundred deaths from the disease were reported to have occurred in January, and not more than half of the cases are made public. At Jacksonville, Oregon, the greatest alarm prevails, some 35 cases having occurred. At Independence, in the same State, a lady who came up in the Continental and occupied a stateroom adjoining that of the patient landed from that steamer at this port, has been attacked.

DEAD BOY.—The dead body of an Indian boy was found lying amid some driftwood on the beach beyond Macaulay Point by Mr G. Bookworth. The remains were much decomposed, and from appearances it is supposed that the lad had fallen a victim to small-pox, and that his relations had thrown the body into the water to escape the payment of funeral expenses. The body was interred by the authorities.

A SHIP-CARPENTER at work on Store street yesterday, met with a terrible accident. He was engaged in squaring a piece of timber with a broad-axe, when he missed his aim and the blade of the axe entered one of his feet, nearly cutting it off. The axe, in one place, went entirely through to the sole of the boot. He received prompt medical attention and it is hoped that amputation will be unnecessary.

DEATH OF GENERAL ROSSEAU.—The death of this gallant American officer is announced in our delayed despatches. Gen Rosseau acted as American Commissioner in the transfer of the Russian Possessions to the north of us in 1867, and spent several weeks pleasantly in this city. He died at New Orleans of inflammation of the bowels.

HORRIBLE.—A settler from Comox has notified the police that on Hornby Island he saw lying the bodies of ten dead natives in one group, and that in other parts of the same island he frequently met dead bodies. They are the remains of Hydah Indians, stricken down with the pestilence while on their way home.

DURING QUARTER ENDING Dec. 31, 217 vessels passed Dungeness Light. They were classed as follows—Ships, 25; bark, 117; brig, 10; schooners, 35; sloops, 43; steamers, 47. From these figures an idea of the growing importance of the Puget Sound shipping interests may be obtained.

Thursday, Jan 14

A WORTHY UNDERTAKING.—A gentleman well known in our mining circles, and whose judgment and opinion deserve consideration, returned yesterday from Leech River, having given the country a thorough examination. The result of his labors, we are happy to learn, will be the immediate erection of a properly constructed and powerful hydraulic. The ground selected is about one hundred feet wide and thirteen feet deep; with a pipe-clay bottom, and which, besides prospecting for more than half a mile in length better than the average of the California hydraulic dirt, possesses every natural advantage for successful operations. Too much importance cannot be attached to this experiment; for if successful, the example set will no doubt be followed in many other places, and thus result in a great general good. It is the opinion of the gentleman referred to that no other system of mining will be of any permanent advantage to this district, but with the hydraulic pipe much can be done towards restoring it to its palmist days. Hence the present experiment. It is intended to use one hundred inches of water with a perpendicular pressure of seventy feet fall; the cost of the whole work, with repairs to the flume, being estimated under \$600. Contrasting this trifling expense with the result to be obtained, who will say the experiment should not be tried? The management will be under the supervision of a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with every detail required; and in his hands, for his own sake, we may rest assured nothing will be omitted to secure success. Men working in the banks of the river are now making from \$2,50 to \$3 a day by a limited process of ground sluicing. If their labor can be multiplied three, four, or even five times, by a powerful hydraulic, as we contend it can, we arrive at once at the result to long contended for, and which has been so amply illustrated in California. We shall watch the progress of these works with great interest; and in the meantime feel it our duty from the commencement to give our laudable enterprise all possible countenance and support.

It is rather a humiliating fact that all the mechanical power exerted by one man during his life is more than covered by the power stored up in one small cartload of coal.

LICENSE REVOKED.—The license of John Stevens, a publican on the Saanich road for many years, was yesterday revoked under rather extraordinary circumstances. Stevens' wife, it appears, contracted the small pox and died. On the morning of the day of Mrs Stevens' death a gentleman out gunning from the city called at the inn and was informed by the publican that the sick woman was suffering from diphtheria. Upon the gentleman's return in the evening he was told that Mrs Stevens had died meanwhile; he was conducted by her husband into the death-chamber, suffered to sit down for a few moments and offer his condolences, and then go away, still under the impression that the cause of death was diphtheria. After the lapse of twelve or fourteen days (the usual period) the gentleman was taken sick and his case was pronounced to be one of small pox, from the attack of which he barely recovered. At the Quarter Sessions Stevens applied for a renewal of his license; the application was postponed until yesterday, when it was heard before Hon. A. F. Pemberton, his Worship the Mayor and W. J. Macdonald, Esq. J.P., and decided adversely. A righteous decision!

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT BURRARD INLET.—The steamer Isabel, with Captain Stamp and Mr H. Nelson, returned from Burrard Inlet yesterday. Captain Raymond was installed as the Manager of the B. C. and V. I. Mills. On Tuesday evening, Mr Isaac Camm, one of the employees of the mill, while passing between two belts was caught by the wrist and whirled around the great shaft and thrown among the machinery in such a manner as to stop its working! When taken out one of his wrists was found to be wrenched and broken, and the lower part of his body and limbs paralyzed. Dr Black was summoned from New Westminster, and pronounced his case hopeless. Last evening Dr Powell, at the solicitation of the dying man's friends, proceeded to the Inlet in the Isabel. The unfortunate man's shoes were torn from his feet and thrown a long distance. Camm is a native of Sheffield, England, and is the only support of a widowed mother.

COMPROMISE WITH CONSCIENCE.—A wealthy Northcoter was in Washington, on the 5th Dec, proposing a compromise with the Government and his opinions in a matter in which he got the better of Uncle Sam. It appears that some years ago the Northern citizen, who was an imposing merchant, received some goods that were invoiced at an undervaluation of \$50,000. He says the Government has no proofs against him, and can have none. Nevertheless, he generously proposes to pay into the Treasury \$25,000, and take a receipt in full for all indebtedness. The Secretary of the Treasury is considering the proposition.

CONVERSION OF THE HON. COLONEL LINDSAY.—The London Standard regrets to state that the Hon. Colonel Lindsay, youngest son of the Earl of Crawford, has succeeded to the Catholic Church. Mr Lindsay was for a long time a president of the English Church Union, but recently resigned that post to the Hon. Charles Wood, eldest son of Lord Halifax. The Standard fears that Mr Lindsay's example will excite a great deal of influence on other waverers, and that we are on the eve of a secession as important as that of 1845. Mr Lindsay is in his 50th year.

MASSIVE FUNERAL.—The funeral of Mr T. Carter was very numerously attended yesterday by his Masonic Brethren and Friends generally. A number of carriages containing relatives and friends joined in the procession, which was preceded by Haynes' Band. The Masonic burial service was read at the grave in a most impressive manner by the Worshipful Master of Vancouver Lodge, S. Duck, Esq.

THAT international humbug and nuisance, George Francis Train, has been set at liberty, the plaintiff in the case against him having withdrawn the suit. Train has issued writs against the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for one hundred thousand dollars damages for false imprisonment, and against the Ebbw Vale Steel Company for \$20,000.

THE appointment of John Savage, chief of one of the Fenian bodies in the United States, to be Consul at Leeds, England, is indeed extraordinary. No one will blame the English Government if it refuse him his exequator. What can Mr Seward be making such an appointment?

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.—The steamship Continental sails for San Francisco from Portland to-morrow. The Active left Portland at 4 yesterday afternoon for Victoria; and the G. S. Wright will leave the same port for the same destination at 2 to-day.

NAVAL.—H.M.S. Chanticleer, 7 guns, Capt Brydges, 49 days from Panama, arrived yesterday afternoon in Esquimalt harbor. Heavy weather during part of the passage is reported.

IMMENSE WEALTH.—The late Baron Rothschild left property valued at \$400,000,000. His heirs have a legacy duty of about 20,000,000 francs to pay on the property they inherit.

St. Andrew's Church Soiree.

The new structure for this congregation being nearly completed, the annual social assembly of the congregation and their friends was held within it on Wednesday evening, prior to its dedication, which will be in a few weeks. The beauty of its exterior has been marked by all, but this was the first opportunity many had of observing the harmony and gracefulness of the interior. Conspicuous among the decorations—flags, evergreens, &c—was the symbol of the Church of Scotland, the burning bush; with the usual motto, beautifully illuminated. Eleven large tables were laid out by the ladies of the congregation, amply provided, sparkling with silver and crystal, and surrounded by six hundred guests. A more beautiful sight seldom presents itself than the view from the organ gallery of this bright and joyous scene spread out under the sweeping arches.

The Choir was taken about seven o'clock by the minister, the Rev. Thos. Somerville, M.A., who was supported by the hon. John Robson, and Messrs. Alex. Munro, J. Bisset, R. Wallace, A. R. Robertson, L. Franklin and James Gillon. The 100th psalm having been sung by all together, a long hour was pleasantly spent in the discussion of tea, cakes, &c, when the Rev. Chairman said, that they had hitherto worshipped in the Tabernacle, but were now about to enter the temple. They had all heard of the Temple of Solomon and the glory thereof; but yet he could boast that Solomon in all his glory had never presided at such a banquet as this. He took the presence of so many as an evidence of the general goodwill to their congregational efforts, and the reasonable pride which the community felt in the last erected public edifice. Without the encouragement of any public reserve or even a vacant lot, the managers had succeeded in raising, in enduring material, a church which would be a creditable improvement to the city. Ruskin had termed architecture "crystallized poetry," and he was of opinion that the poetry of Mr. Tiedeman's design had been well crystallized by Messrs. Hayward & Jenkinson the contractors. The interior and exterior were exceedingly thankful that ever since that beautiful day in August, when the foundation stone was laid, it had gradually risen up, and now approached completion with out a single accident or unfortunate interruption.

Mr. R. Robertson, Esq., being called upon, said, that the audience would allow him all the latitude of after dinner speeches. He felt that if he treated of any of the staple topics it might be said his speech was an old one. There is no doubt that the Confederation will sooner or later take place, and he would say a few words in the embryo literature of the Dominion. The achievements of their great men in the field of letters constituted the growing glory of the older countries. He could not yet point to such illustrious names nor to men who had done so much to expand the empire of human reason. He would, however, mention some who had talents, which, under more favorable circumstances, would have placed them in the very highest position. The speaker then went on to explain that the disparity was entirely due to the want of a class in new countries to devote themselves to study, and the want of such means of education as galleries of art, museums, &c. The result being, that while education is more generally diffused in new countries, it seldom attains such a high degree of excellence. Rich prizes, such as knighthood, were held out to authors in Britain, which did not exist in new countries. He then referred to Dominion authors, the hon. T. A. McGeer as a historian, and spoke of several poets, Baxter, Mackay, Patterson and others, and concluded by reading several very interesting extracts.

Hon. J. Robson, of New Westminster, was here introduced by Mr. Somerville. He said that he was that strange animal from that little fishing village on the banks of the Fraser, so often graphically described by his sincere friend Mr. Higgins, in the Colonist, (laughter) and that after leading us as we say, Mr. Somerville, who took him that he wanted him to come and make a speech, he wanted to "trot him out" (a laugh). He said a high compliment to the noble building in which the gathering was assembled, to the Presbyterian as a body, and to the energy and perseverance and faith which had raised the structure to its present proportions. In concluding Mr. Robson made a short address to mothers and their duty towards their children, and retired amid applause. We trust, now that this gentleman has been afforded an opportunity of meeting the generous people whom he seems to have always regarded as terrible ogres, that his views will become modified, and that in alluding to them in the future he will at least give them the credit of possessing amiable and forgiving dispositions.

The Chairman, in referring to Mr. Robson's speech, expressed the hope that they might soon have a general and uniform system of Education. He was sure that the country districts would get half for their schools if there was any system which would supply the other half. He understood that a public system, the same in Cariboo as in Comox, would require all the force of Government to carry it out. He had occasion to know that the subject was under consideration, and perhaps that force would be applied. There were no doubt difficulties in the way, but still it was much to be regretted that whilst there was a Missionary School for Indians in Cowichan, there was no public school for the white children there or elsewhere. He felt deeply on the subject and in his opinion no act this Session could possibly bind the hearts of the people more to the Colony and its Government than a Public School Act. (These remarks were received with unanimous approval.)

After an agreeable interval Mr. Gillon made a short address upon "Bachelors," which subject he introduced by stating that it was usual for the bachelors to be considered a fitting subject to ventilate small whimsies upon. His opinion however was that it was a subject worthy of serious consideration, especially as the number of bachelors at the present day was greater than we have any previous knowledge of. According to Mr. Gillon's idea, this increase is attributed solely to the growing taste for luxury and extravagance which usually characterizes the women of the present day. He offered some excellent advice upon these points to the married and unmarried; and although perhaps slightly satirical, in his remarks, they appeared to be highly appreciated.

A vote of thanks was given to the Choir, which had effectively rendered several suitable pieces. Mr. Gray proposed a vote of thanks to the ladies, which was responded to by Mr. Hutchison.

The Weekly British Colonialist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, January 16, 1869.

In parting with our business confreres (Mr Thomas H. Long) it is proper that we should add our testimony to that of our cotemporary of the Sunday News and state that he has been prompt, energetic, able and singularly correct in the department of the establishment consigned to his care. For the five years that we have been associated in the publishing business—and a heart-breaking struggle with adversity it has frequently proved—when many good friends faltered in their devotion, Mr Long remained true and faithful to the trust reposed in him, and enjoys the confidence of the members of our staff, as well as of the public. His retirement to private life is accompanied by a feeling of regret on our part that unavoidable circumstances no longer render a continuance of those intimate relations which have existed between us mutually profitable; but it shall be our aim in the future to maintain the Colonialist in the position of efficiency to which, with the assistance of Mr Long, it has attained in the past.

When we asked to define or explain the political creed of the News, we fear we should find ourselves very much in the lot of the black slave in one of the Southern States, who was sent by his master to count the number of pigs in the pen. On his return he was asked if he had performed the task? "Yes, massa; I count 'em all but one." "All but one? What do you mean?" "Why, massa, dars one little speckle pig, he frisk about so much I couldn't count him!" Thus it is with our Sunday morning cotemporary. He "frisks about so much" and changes sides so frequently that no political party has yet been able to count him as its own for a longer period than that which intervenes between his issues. British Connection, Isolation, Annexation Confederation and, lastly, Mr Hankin, have at one time or another been embraced by our cotemporary, and we should not be surprised if on next Sabbath he came out with a new religion. Yesterday our cotemporary is more than usually brilliant and proceeds to discuss the Colonial Secretaryship by depreciating Mr Young's abilities and extolling those of Mr Birkbeck and Mr Hankin. In speaking of the "coming man" he wonders at the hesitation of the Governor in inducting Mr Hankin into office. When Mr Hankin's ignorance as to the administrative ability of the appointee next to him there can be no doubt he has "some merit" and lastly declares that "we are so used to mediocrity, and something better than that we fear to judge great hopes" of Mr Hankin. "It is he not 'damning with faint praise,' we are as a loss to know what is. The News has well earned the title of the 'speckle pig that frisks about so much' for we do not think any person who did not know beforehand that the News had taken Mr Hankin beneath its flag, would 'count it' as among his friends. Whatever may be the cause of the 'hesitation' the Governor may have in accepting the gentleman is best known to himself; but we believe that if the News is allowed to plead ignorance as to the administrative ability of Mr Hankin, his Excellency is entitled to the same privilege.

Saturday, Jan 9 The village shoemaker of New Westminster having given evidence of a desire to float with the stream of emigration Victoriaward, the Columbian of Saturday draws a rueful picture of the sad lot that must befall Victoria when the Puget Sound railways shall have been carried through, and New Westminster takes advantage of that circumstance to give this city the 'go-by,' and open direct trade communication with San Francisco. The effect upon the demoralized shoemaker is said to have been overwhelming, and he immediately announced his intention of remaining in his present location until the dawn of the Millennium so brilliantly fore-shadowed by his political mentor. Happy New Westminster! Unfortunate Victoria! Brother, we mingle our tears with thine over the hapless fate of the 'Voice of the Pacific' Alas! Alas! Oh, de-ah!

LATER FROM CARIBOO.—The arrival of the Otter on Saturday places us in possession of the Cariboo Sentinel to the 26th December. The weather had been unusually mild and outdoor operations were scarcely retarded. Grand preparations were being made for the proper observance of Christmas. The new edifices intended for an engine house and theatre was completed at Christmas, and was to be dedicated on the 28th by a grand ball. In the Mining Court J O Floyd sued J Griffiths to recover \$1,150 purchase money of half interest in the Floyd claim, Stout Galah, but was non-suited. Dump-box robberies continue to occur frequently on Williams Creek. That of the Welsh company had been robbed twice. Not content with dump-boxes, the thieves had turned their attention to cabins. Abbott's cabin and John's cabin were entered and more or less property carried off. The cabin of H West, secretary of the Cariboo company, was entered on the 16th, and a quantity of property abstracted. No detections have followed these impudent raids. On William Creek on the 26th the Barker washed up 94 oz; the Cariboo 65 oz, and the Baldhead 27. In Stout's gulch the Altara company had struck very good pay. On Grasse creek, on the 16th, the Harding company struck a good prospect, and were making preparations to wash for the rest of the winter. On Moquito creek the Willow company took out 180 oz. The Point company were running a new drive. In Red gulch those at work were taking out about wages. On Keithley creek a great deal of work is being done. The Baxter company are making wages. The Dead-Broke company were in ground which paid 12oz to the set of timbers, but were not to the bottom. The Oak company had got through the rim rock and struck a good prospect. The Two Stars company had sunk a shaft about 12 feet and got as high as \$2 to the pan, in the gravel. A Masopie Hall was about to be built, arrangements having been entered into, with Messrs Bruce & Mann for that purpose. Cottonwood Ranch has been purchased by Mr J Hagilton, of 'Pine Grove.' The new proprietor is a gentleman of ample means, and contemplates extensive operations. The weather continued remarkably mild and open, and the absence of sufficient snow to make good sleighing was the subject of complaint in freighting circles. On the 16th a log broke away from some Chinamen who were engaged in getting down timber, at the upper end of Barkerville. It came bounding down upon the roof of Fletcher's workshop, went clean through the building and across the street, knocking a few boards off Barnard's Express Office. Several persons narrowly escaped injury.

FROM THOMPSON RIVER AND SHUSWAP.—The stock in the valleys is looking remarkably fine, the weather having been mild and no snow on the ground. About eight miles above Lytton snow lies to the depth of 8 to 12 inches, and is seen as far south as Yale. The H B Co's steamer Marten, on Kamloops has been robbed of blankets and nearly every other movable article—including pieces of iron and tools—by three men who were left in charge of her. The property was carried some distance and hid, but the bulk was recovered through the exertions of Mr Charles, the Hudson Bay Co's representative, and the confession of one of the robbers. The same interesting gang is reported to have raided the town of Seymour and stripped it of every article of value left behind by its settlers. In some instances the clapboards were torn from the buildings in a spirit of destructive wantonness.

THE BRITISH COLONIST.—A notice in our paper this morning announces the dissolution of the firm of Higgins & Long, until yesterday proprietors of the British Colonial newspaper. Mr Thomas H Long retires to engage in a less arduous and, we hope, more remunerative pursuit, leaving his late partner sole proprietor of that old and well established journal. Mr Long carries into his new sphere of action the hearty good will and respect of his contemporaries and of the public, by whom he has been long and favorably known. We are glad to know he remains in the colony. We wish both members of the late firm a long and prosperous career; for, however widely our political paths may diverge, personally we entertain for both feelings of respect and friendship.

CATHEDRAL SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The boys and girls of this school were entertained on Thursday evening with a most excellent treat prepared for them by their teachers and various friends of the church, and their exertions were rewarded with complete success. After a substantial tea, a large Christmas tree, reaching to the roof of the school, was lighted up, and underneath presents were arranged sufficient to satisfy the longings, not only of every scholar, but of all other children present. The magic lantern was then exhibited, the scenes explained by Chas Good, Esq. The Bishop addressed the children, and among the visitors, were His Excellency and Mrs Seymour. Verily, the children of Victoria have had a good time this Christmas.

THE CALEDONIAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this important Association for the election of officers, took place at their Hall in the rear of the Morning News office in Government street, on Friday last, when the following officers were elected: President, Thomas Russell, Esq; Vice-Presidents, Messrs James Orr and Archd Dodds; Treasurer, John Smith; Secretary, Francis Page; Assistant Secretary, John Ross; Directors, Archd Rutherford, Robert Semple, John Stewart, John G Mc Kay, John Milne, James E McMillan, John Boyd, Warden, Thos Gorrie; Assistant Warden, John McKinnon; Chaplain, Rev Thos Somerville; Physicians, Drs Comrie and Tardner.

FOR BARRARD INLET.—The tug Isabel, with Capt Stamp and Raymur aboard will sail this morning for Barrard Inlet, where Capt Raymur will be daily installed as the new manager of the B C and V I Spar and Lumber Company. While the whole Colony will regret the departure (even for a brief period) of so enterprising and competent a gentleman as Capt Stamp, there is abundant cause for gratification in the fact that his important duties will be assigned to the care of a gentleman so well qualified to succeed him as Capt Raymur.

The hon member for the ponny districts (Dr Davie) has mooted in the Council the question of the latest East Coast murder, and brought the Hon Presiding Member to his feet with the assurance that the Government have taken energetic steps to bring the perpetrators to justice. We hope so; but as yet have heard of no reward being offered for their detection. If Indians really did the deed, a reward would excite the cupidity of innocent members of the tribe, who would denounce the guilty ones to the authorities.

The Yale Examiner records the killing of a hog at Lillooet the other day which weighed 608 pounds. The head alone weighed 61 pounds. The Examiner proudly exclaims 'Beat this who can.' Fool! Any of our importers can produce hogheads that will weigh as much and twice more than that of the Lillooet porcine; and they don't boast of it either.

The following notice to subscribers has been posted at the rooms of the Mechanics' Institute: "In consequence of the approaching removal of the Institute to the Octagonal building, the Library has been dismantled; but the committee notify subscribers that they can obtain books on application to the Librarian, at the rooms in Yates street, until Thursday next, when the Institute will be closed until the following Monday, after which it will be permanently open."

NEWS FROM BIG BEND.—Mr Parker, who left Cariboo Creek a few days ago, informs us that Daniel Braly and John Bowers, two miners on French Creek, have died since the winter set in of consumption. Braly was one of the pioneer Cariboo expressmen, having come to the country in 1858. Mining operations at the Bend were entirely stopped.

THE OTTER, Capt Swanson, arrived from New Westminster on Saturday with twenty passengers, among whom we observed Hoos Holbrook, Robson, of New Westminster, Geo Sanders and family, Messrs D Oppenheimer, Clute and T Harper. She brought a Cariboo mail and express. Captain Swanson reports a pleasant run down.

THE TELEGRAPH.—A number of private dispatches came through last evening along with our own, but the line worked very imperfectly. The operator thinks that we are likely to receive long and important dispatches to-day. No advertisement of a direct steamer for this port had yet appeared at San Francisco.

DEATH AT HILLSIDE.—Mr Thomas Carter of Hillside Farm, died yesterday of congestion of the lungs, contracted at a funeral some two weeks since. Deceased was a highly respected citizen, and a member of Victoria Lodge E. and A. M., which organization has suffered severely by the hand of Death in the past two months.

LOCAL PRODUCTION.—Mr Bunster, on Saturday, asked us to look at a parcel of barley, about sixteen tons, which he had received from San Juan. It certainly was as fine a sample of grain as we ever met with. As it will be turned into 'Bunster' without delay, we may look for first class beer.

THE SHIP TOP-GALLANT, with a full cargo of lumber, from Moody's mills, sailed for San Francisco on Saturday. CAN'T MAKE A BED.—When you see a young lady so delicate that she can't make a bed, or put a couple of plates on the table, and yet she trols up town daily with the speed of a race horse, to jumble nonsense with the soft-pedals, and Jesuisses and Duzenbaries, just mark it down she's a piece of paloo you can't buy at a single penny or paleston in. The girl who hean't the muscles to lift three feathers and a pillow case, but can tire a locomotive, and a whole omnibus, like out of breath, is an institution, that like prussic acid and widowers is to be kept clear of. Young men will please 'button' up the fact in their memories.

Too Bad.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—It is shameful that the authorities insist upon collecting a tax of \$50 per annum on each practising member of the legal profession. The Statute imposing the tax was made at a time when there was direct taxation, and the Act still remains in force; and some member of the Legislative Council would do an act of justice to blot it out from amongst our laws. At the time when the law was made, all branches of professional business and trade were in a flourishing condition, and a member of the legal profession could better afford to pay an annual tax of \$200, than he could now pay \$20. Since this Act remains in force it must be obvious to every one that the enforcement of its provisions inflicts great injury upon the practitioners with moderate fees as well as those with small practice.

LEX BARKERVILLE, Dec. 14th, 1868.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The question is often asked "what will Confederation do?" and though I am not going to detail all the benefits which I believe we would derive from it, yet I cannot help remarking one good which we in Cariboo would be apt to receive by it, namely, an improvement in the appointment of our County Court Judges and Gold Commissioners. Now, in Canada experience has taught them that there is no true economy in stinting pay of the judiciary, consequently they are able to appoint for the County Court judges men of high character, long experience and generally known business capacity, who at once generally become ornaments to their profession and appointment. But how different it is in British Columbia, where the most important positions are held by mere adventurers with nothing to recommend them but a timeserving and servile submission to their superiors in power. The consequence is their decisions are often unsatisfactory and conflicting, not so much from want of a desire to do right as from sheer incapacity to understand the most common and simple business transactions. I know of no more pious sight than to see a man of that sort attempting with an assumed air of superiority and dignity to administer law and justice, puzzled over cases perfectly comprehensible to every one with any pretence to a knowledge of business but himself and evidently trying to shift the responsibility by deferring his decision often for days; to the expense and annoyance of clients, when nothing but incapacity prevents a decision being given at once, and who at the same time seems to have no control over his court or the respect of his subordinates; the consequence is, that the man who is unfortunate enough to require the assistance of such a court finds himself so unmercifully charged that were he called upon for similar charges by any other legitimate business, he would have no hesitation in pronouncing it swindling and extortion, Cariboo being the largest, most wealthy and populous district in British Columbia, and also considering that the Supreme Court visits it but once a year, one would suppose that the appointment of a judge would receive most special and particular consideration on the part of the Government, and that as the duties are so much greater than in any other district, the salary attached to the office would be made sufficiently remunerative for the position to be aspired to and sought for by men of experience and position; for a man may fill the office of magistrate in some of the smaller districts of British Columbia with honor and credit to himself and then make a very sorry figure when called upon to act as Gold Commissioner (to interpret the Mining Laws) and County Court Judge of Cariboo.

This neglect on the part of the Government is attended with great evil continually, but the fearful consequences that may occur at any time is seriously to be dreaded by every loyal man and

FREE MINER. REMEDY FOR A BONE FLEUR.—The editor of the Savannah Republican has been handed the following remedy for this most painful affliction, which we recommend our readers to put out and lay aside, for it may be found useful in a future day. The gentleman who handed it in tested its efficacy with complete success: "As soon as the punction which indicates the disease is felt, put directly over the spot a fly blister about the size of a five cent piece, and keep it on for six or eight hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister, will be found the felon, easily taken out with the point of a lancet or needle."

Before and after clandestine marriages were celebrated in England, marital arrangements of a singular nature were entered into in Scotland. The most curious of these perhaps was one known by the name of 'handshaking.' This prevailed at Longhorne in Dumfriesshire. Couples married themselves for a year by the simple process of shaking hands, and in this way are said to have been married for a reason, James, Earl of Murray and Isabel, daughter of the Lord of Innes. Several Canadian Political Cougars are returning home on account of failing health.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

LONDON, Jan 3.—One day later news from Constantinople says the insurgents have all submitted to Turkish authority, and a provisional Government has been established.

LONDON, Jan 1.—Asbury, English, in reply to Bennet and Stebbinson, of New York, in relation to the proposed yacht race, after objecting to the tonnage of the Duñitless, says he will race the Phantom across the Atlantic, as directed until a notice is given. The Times' leading editorial denounces the project of the Liberals for the abolition of primogeniture, etc. in England. The article is essentially aristocratic and conservative. The Directors of the Bank of Oroyman, Gurney & Co, who failed some time ago, and whose affairs have been in process of liquidation, have been arrested and held to bail on a charge of fraud in the management of its affairs.

LONDON, Jan 3.—A despatch from Wigan reports that a terrible explosion occurred at Haycock Colliery today. Twenty-two dead bodies were taken out. The Conference on the Eastern difficulties will meet in Paris, Jan 9th. It is said that should the deliberations prove abortive, Russia will demand non-intervention by the European powers in the quarrel between Greece and Turkey.

A despatch to the Herald confirms the report of the occupancy of Malaga by General Roda. The insurgents lost 400 killed and wounded, and sixty prisoners. It is believed the Provisional Government contemplates a coup d'etat in favor of placing Montpensier on the throne as soon as the citizens in the province of Malaga are disarmed, and the Cortes has a chance to assemble. Gens. Lerrano and Roda support, but Gen Prim opposes, the Government.

PARIS, Dec 31.—It is reported that the Conference, if held, will adhere to the Turkish ultimatum officially announced. The last insurgents in Crete have surrendered to the Porte.

PARIS, Jan 1.—The Patrie, in an editorial on the Chinese Embassy, says, China is observing her international obligations comes to treat with the great commercial nations. It expresses the belief that in negotiating treaties, it will find additional markets for the commerce of the world which will be opened to civilization. The Patrie subsequently hopes that Burlingame's mission will be successful.

Eastern States.

SAYANNAH, Jan 2.—The Sheriff of this county in attempting to arrest 17 negroes was surrounded by a mob. The prisoners were rescued and warrants destroyed. They threatened his life and of all whites, saying that war had commenced. All the white men fled to the city. Women and children are in the hands of the mob, who carried them off to the woods. One man was killed and two wounded. One house was burned and the crops ruined. Great excitement in the community.

Japan.

LONDON, Jan 2.—Late telegrams from Hong K'ong confirm the establishment of the Mikado at Yeddo.

New Zealand.

LONDON, Jan 3.—Intelligence received at Melbourne from New Zealand, states that fifty European families had been murdered by the Maories. A despatch from Suez anticipating the Australian mail brings intelligence received at Melbourne from New Zealand that a number of families had been murdered by the Maories.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 4.—Arrived, bark Gen Cobb from Bellingham Bay. Sailed, ship Marmion for Port Bлекley.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 11.—The Continental arrived from San Francisco this morning. The G. S. Wright sails for Victoria on the 13th.

THE SPEED OF SEA WAVES.—The account in your paper of the 7th instant (copied from the London News) of the velocity of waves caused by an earthquake from the tables calculated by Mr. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, is confirmed by a statement made by Commodore Wilkes, of the United States Exploring Expedition of 1838 to 1848. In vol. 4, page 227, of his report he relates that in November, 1837, a wave passed from Tutuila, in the Samoan group, to Oahu, Hawaii, in 2 hours and 30 minutes—the actual distance being 2,250 miles—the wave proceeding from south to north at the rate of 900 miles an hour. —Cor. N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Saturday, January 16

A long and very interesting took place yesterday upon the question of Dr Hellicken to negotiations with the United States, in relation to the adoption of a Reciprocity Treaty. The hon mover's remarks were undoubtedly able. His supposition that Reciprocity would open American ports to many of our native products would only open our eyes to the fact that the Americans, in their cultural products he would be imposing a duty. They should then have our favor, and would provide for us, provided it was—who is said to sleep open—should close his eyes off while the Treaty signed. But, should he wide awake, he would at that to return to products those we proposed to send be another instance of carrying coals to Newcastle naturally would ask: How are we to benefit, ranging, which admit British Columbia has nothing that we have to send her? It may be as our friend the doctor thinks, that the American leading natural products badly as we need a market, but, then, is it not strange Statesmen are not found initiative in a measure to benefit their own people? To say to the American, coal, lumber, fish—ever agricultural products—and these we ask you to return for that liberal propose to admit similar no other into our ports, terms, would be tantamount that we would admit our neighbors that it would ship here. To term a treaty in reciprocal benefits a misnomer. It would see or signifying a nauseous the patient would be sure was nauseous because covering. It is useless gentlemen to contend the cause; by the decreased cost to the consumers, would be more than we would. silence and delay now re shipyards of the Eastern, the busy hum of industry before the war, appeal me the United States Government of a reduced tariff on articles in shipbuilding than any our Council could; yet we been afforded the suffrage who are thrown out of duty? Not the slightest; ment looks on with equanimity the British provinces just border build the merchant world. What, then, venience caused in Oregon by the imposition of \$1 25 per ton on 25 Nanaimo coal per annum with the distress incurred the operation of the upon the shipbuilding in York? and what prospect inconvenience of the for the attention of Congress sufferings of the latter have cure relief? In our opinion be gained by approaching Government in a half on this great question. If to make sacrifices we must make sacrifices too. If we place our natural products with their natural products be prepared to show them fits conferred by the mutual, and that we ask that we are not prepared. Upon any but a basis it would be simply to approach the United States on the question of

The Weekly British Columbia AND CHRONICLE

Saturday, January 16, 1869

A long and very interesting debate took place yesterday upon the proposition of Dr Helmecken to open negotiations with the United States for the adoption of a Reciprocity Treaty. The hon mover's remarks were undoubtedly able. He supported a partial Reciprocity. While he would open American ports to the admission of many of our native productions, he would only open ours to similar articles from the Americans. Foreign agricultural products he would keep out by imposing a duty. The reciprocity we should then have would be all in our favor, and would prove a splendid thing for us, provided Brother Jonathan—who is said to sleep with both eyes open—should close his optics and doze off while the Treaty was being signed. But, should he happen to be wide awake, he would at once perceive that to return us products similar to those we proposed to send him, would be another instance (on his part) of carrying coals to Newcastle, and naturally would ask the question, How are we to benefit from this arrangement, which admits everything British Columbia has to offer and nothing that we have in our power to send her? It may be quite correct, as our friend the doctor would seem to think, that the Americans need our leading natural productions quite as badly as we need a market for them; but, then, is it not strange that their Statesmen are not found taking the initiative in a measure which is to benefit their own people so vastly? To say to the Americans, We have coal, lumber, fish—everything save agricultural products—in abundance, and these we ask you to admit free of any Customs' charge whatever, and in return for that liberal concession we propose to admit similar articles, and no other, into our ports on the same terms, would be tantamount to saying that we would admit nothing from our neighbors that it would pay them to ship here. To term a treaty so wanting in reciprocal benefits a Reciprocity Treaty would be to bestow upon it a misnomer. It would seem like gridding or stigmatizing a nauseous dose which the patient would be sure to discover was nauseous because of its attractive covering. It is useless for honorable gentlemen to contend that the Americans, by the decreased cost of articles to the consumers, would profit as much or more than we would. Do not the shippers of the Eastern States, where the busy hum of industry resounded before the war, speak more forcibly to the United States Government in favor of a reduced tariff on articles required in shipbuilding than any resolutions of our Council could; yet what relief has been afforded the suffering thousands who are thrown out of employment by the exactions of the prohibitive duty? Not the slightest; the Government looks on with equanimity while the British provinces just across the border build the merchant-marine of the world. What, then, is the inconvenience caused in California and Oregon by the imposition of a duty of \$1 25 per ton on 25,000 tons of Nanaimo coal per annum, compared with the distress incurred through the operation of the prohibitive tariff upon the shipbuilding interests of New York? and what prospect is there of the inconvenience of the former attracting the attention of Congress when the sufferings of the latter have failed to procure relief? In our opinion, nothing will be gained by approaching the neighboring Government in a half-and-half spirit on this great question. If we expect them to make sacrifices we must be prepared to make sacrifices too. If we ask them to place our natural productions upon a par with their natural productions, we must be prepared to show them that the benefits conferred by the treaty would be mutual, and that we ask no concessions that we are not prepared to extend in return. Upon any but a broad and liberal basis it would be simply a waste of time to approach the United States Government on the question of Reciprocity.

It is charged that packages of goods in transit from the lower country for Ceriboo and other points are systematically plundered of a portion of their contents by ill-disposed vagabonds, who supply the deficiencies with the most convenient articles that may be at hand. If the package be a keg containing wine or spirits, a gimblet-hole is cleverly bored, a few gallons of the liquor drawn off, and its place supplied with water from the nearest spring or brook; if it be a case, one or two bottles are withdrawn from the straw and a stick or stone substituted to make up the deficiency. Flour and sugar suffer in a similar manner, and nearly every description of goods are systematically plundered by the rascals. When the packages reach their destination the trader is naturally indignant at the fraud that has been perpetrated, and, in some instances, the consignor of the goods is blamed for what he is wholly innocent. We direct attention to this matter in the hope that a more careful plan of checking packages through to the diggings will be adopted, so that any abstraction may be speedily known and the chances for detecting the guilty parties enhanced.

The ESCURIAL is the palace of the Kings of Spain, one of the largest and most magnificent in the world. It was commenced by Philip II., in the year 1562, and the cost of its erection was six millions of ducats. It forms a vast square of polished stone, paved with marble. It may give some notion of the surprising grandeur of this palace to observe that, according to the computation of Francisco de los Santos, it would take up more than four days to go through all its rooms and apartments, the length of the way being reckoned thirty-three Spanish leagues, which is above one hundred and twenty English miles. There are fourteen thousand doors and eleven thousand windows belonging to this edifice.

MECHANICS' LITERARY INSTITUTE BENEFIT. The public should bear in mind the performance for the benefit of the Mechanics' Institute, which takes place on Thursday evening. The object to which the funds accruing will be devoted is a purely philanthropic one, viz: the increase of the Institute's means for the extension of the good it has already effected in this growing community. Careful rehearsals of the respective roles are taking place, and we learn with much pleasure that all the gentlemen who appeared on the late occasion have consented to reappear on the forthcoming one. Seats may be secured to-morrow and on the day of the performance at the box office.

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.—The Rev. Mr. Jenne's Lectures are likely to be extremely instructing; his well-known ability on scientific subjects ensures a lucid explanation of all intricacies of this important branch of knowledge. It is so rare, in this remote quarter of the globe, to be able to avail ourselves of an intellectual evening's enjoyment, that we cannot too strongly recommend our citizens to seize the opportunity ere it flies. The first of the series will be given this evening at 8 o'clock, p. m., in the St. John's lecture room, Douglas street.

SAB.—On Saturday afternoon a well known and respected citizen, suffering from delirium produced by severe illness, rose from his bed, dressed himself and wandered away off into the suburbs. The Police were sent out and after searching all night found him at daylight seated on the ground near Jay's Nursery, exposed to the pitiless pelting of the storm and utterly exhausted. The poor man had wandered all through the stormy night with an aimless purpose and appears to have greatly aggravated his complaint.

OUR SUNDAY COTEMPORARY casts blame in a quarter where it does not belong. The Coroner's jury in the case of the dead equine returned a verdict that she died from the bursting of a blood vessel, but that there was no evidence to indicate that the woman in custody had been accessory to the death. However, an aggravated assault having been subsequently proved, before Mr Pemberton, the woman was fined \$60, while under the finding of the jury she must have gone Scot free.

DR DAVIS has called the attention of the Council to the shameful condition of the Metochin and Saanich roads. The mud lies so deep in places in these two much-travelled country thoroughfares that travel by wheeled vehicles is almost suspended and mud-boats must be brought into use if the necessary repairs are longer delayed. We hope the joggling the doctor has given the ministerial memories will not be forgotten until the evil shall have been remedied.

CHARGE OF RIFLING A SHOONER.—Christopher Johnson, a seaman, was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday on a charge of stealing two Spencer rifles from the cabin of the American schooner Margaret, the property of Capt George Harris. The charge was not fully sustained, and the prisoner was discharged.

A TELEGRAM from Portland, Oregon, announces that the steamship Active has arrived there. She connected with the Ajax at Portland, The G S Wright is also at Portland.

TELEGRAPHING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—The late severe gales prostrated the tall masts upon which the wires were stretched across the mouth of Snohomish River, W.T., and the repairs yesterday strung the wires on snags and managed to get the report we publish this morning through.

THE WEATHER ABOVE.—Telegrams from the upper country state that snow fell yesterday at the 89-mile post, to the depth of five inches. Weather mild. At Quesselmouth and Soda Creek the snow was six inches deep and the weather mild.

THE ENTERPRISE has been overhauled and repaired and will resume her trips to New Westminster, starting to-morrow or Thursday.

An Indian was brought up before the Police Magistrate yesterday, charged with breaking the bridge of an Indian woman's nose, and upon conviction was fined \$10.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A meeting of this Board will be held on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, at the office of the President, Dr Powell.

The Miners' Protection Act.

A Bill entitled an Ordinance to facilitate the working of Mineral Lands.

[CONCLUDED.]

XIII. Whenever any adverse claimants to a mine or mining claim, under this Ordinance as aforesaid, (in any other respect than as boundaries as next hereinbefore mentioned) shall appeal before the approval of the survey by the Lands and Works, as hereinbefore mentioned, all proceedings shall be stayed until a final settlement and adjudication in the courts of competent jurisdiction of the rights of possession to such mine or claim has been obtained, when a Crown Grant may issue as in other cases.

XIV. The issue of a Crown Grant to any applicant under this Ordinance, save where obtained by fraud or willful misrepresentation, shall confer and be deemed to confer on the person or persons named therein, an indefeasible and incontestible title in fee simple absolute to all the land specified in such grant, save as hereinafter excepted.

XV. The filing of a certified copy of the application and adverse claim in a court of competent jurisdiction, which claim may be in the Form marked C in the Schedule hereto, shall ipso facto be deemed to affect all interests and purposes whatsoever, the institution of an action or suit in such Court, without any pleadings to determine the right of possession to the mine, claim or land so in dispute.

XVI. The service of the final judgment, adjudication, or order of such court thereon, or an office copy thereof, with the said Assistant Commissioner, shall authorize such Commissioner, and other the proper authorities in that behalf, to proceed with the issue of the Crown Grant as in ordinary cases.

XVII. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be deemed or taken in any way to limit or affect the rights of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors in or to the Crown Lands of the Colony, other than is herein particularly expressed, or to limit or affect the right of the Crown to make Reserves for Government purposes, or Indian settlements, or roads, bridges, buildings, or other public purposes; or to limit or affect the operation of the 'Gold Mining Ordinance, 1867,' than is herein expressed.

XVIII. No Person, Association, or Company shall be allowed to record more than one Mining Claim at one time, but he or they may by written notice, filed with the said Assistant Commissioner, withdraw from any Claim for which he or they may have applied.

XIX. If any Person, Association, or Company shall apply for and record more than one Mining Claim hereunder, at the same time, the filing of the last of such applications shall ipso facto forfeit all Mining Claims previously recorded, of which Crown Grants had not been obtained, and all improvements thereon, without compensation. Every forfeiture under this Ordinance shall be absolute, any Law or Rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

XX. In any Mineral Lands not included in any particular District of any Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works under this Ordinance, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General shall have all the powers and authorities over such lands, for all the purposes of this Ordinance, as an Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works would have had hereunder over such lands had they been specifically included in the particular District of such Assistant Commissioner.

XXI. It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time, by notice published in the Government Gazette, to divide the Mineral Lands into Districts for the purposes of this Ordinance, and to define the same, and from time to time, after the like notice, to revoke, alter, or vary the same, as circumstances may appear to require.

XXII. Upon proof satisfactory to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General, or other person appointed for the time being in that behalf by the Governor, and a Certificate in writing from such Commissioner or other person to the effect that any individual applicant for a Crown Grant has expended in bona fide mining the Sett or Mining Claim for a grant of which he is applying to the extent of not less in any case than One thousand dollars, or (if an association or company of three or more persons) of not less than Five thousand dollars, it shall be lawful for a Crown Grant to issue to such person, association, or company, without the payment of any, or of only a portion of the upset price herein fixed for the land to be included in such Grant, should the Governor in his discretion so determine.

XXIII. The several fees mentioned in the Schedule hereto shall be taken upon the several matters and things set opposite the respective amounts in such Schedule particularly mentioned, and shall be deemed, recovered, and accounted for as part of the General Revenue.

XXIV. In the construction of this Ordinance, the following expressions shall have the following interpretations respectively, unless there be something inconsistent or repugnant thereto in the context:

The words "Her Majesty" or "The Crown" shall mean Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors.

The word "Governor" shall mean and include any person administering the Government of this Colony.

The terms "Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works," "Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General" shall mean and include any person appointed by the Governor to act in lieu of those Officers respectively, for the purposes of this Ordinance.

The word "Mine" shall mean any locality in which any vein, lode, or stratum, or natural bed of Silver or other mineral than gold, including coal, shall be mined; and the verb "to mine" shall include any mode or method whatsoever of working the same for the purpose of obtaining the ore, mineral, or metal therefrom.

"Mining Claim" shall mean and include the interest acquired, or sought to be acquired, in any mineral lands under this Ordinance.

"Mineral Lands," for the purposes of this Ordinance, shall mean and include all waste lands of the Crown in the mainland of the Colony of British Columbia, including Queen Charlotte's Island, and such other portion or portions of the said Colony as shall hereafter be brought under the provisions of this Ordinance, by any Proclamation or Proclamations, by the Governor in that behalf, and which land shall be available for mining purposes, and whether surveyed or unsurveyed, in which lodes, veins, beds, or strata of silver, tin, copper, lead, coal, iron, zinc, niobium or other metal or mineral, other than gold, and whether discovered or hidden, are now or hereafter shall be found in place, and not for the time being occupied by any other person, or in any way reserved, or the site of an existent or proposed town, within one hundred yards of any messuage, orchard, garden or ornamental grounds.

XXV. Provided that this Ordinance shall not take effect until Her Majesty's approval thereof shall have been duly published in this Colony.

XXVI. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as the "Mining Ordinance 1869."

FEES.

Upon the record of every application for a Mining License, or for a renewal thereof,.....	5 Dollars
Upon the record of every Grant of Mining License, or a prolongation thereof,.....	5 Dollars
Upon the record of every Crown Grant,.....	25 Dollars
Upon the record of every other matter and thing under this Ordinance,.....	2 Dollars and 50 cents

A GENTLEMAN and his wife were playing at one of the tables in Baden, in the midst of a crowd. "Hold," said the lady, "an idea! 'What is it?' 'I am going to bet on the number of my own age.' 'All right,' replied the husband, without turning his head, being occupied in ogling a pretty waiter. His wife placed a louis on the number twenty-five. 'Thirty-six,' drawled the croupier, in a nasal tone. 'Thirty-six, you have won,' exclaimed the husband with delight. Madame red-dened to her eye-brows, watched the rake as it drew away the louis from number twenty-five and quitted the room, vowing never to lie again about her age.

UNDER the name of 'Jumpers' a new sect has been formed in West Prussia. At their 'Marriage with the Heavenly Bridegroom,' as they call it, they fall into ecstasies expressed by wild jumping. The whole congregation rises at a certain moment in order to imitate David's dancing before the Ark. This new sect is chiefly recruited from a village near Sautzig, where some years ago a virgin commenced prophesying with great success, until the Government sent her to the workhouse.

A TELEGRAM from St Petersburg announces that the conference now being held there for the purpose of prohibiting the use of explosive bullets in war has decided that no such missiles shall be used of less weight than 400 grammes.

A Kingdom without a King—Republicans Without a Republic.

Prim has been twitted with the absurdity of proposing 'a monarchy without a monarch.' He has retorted by a taunt to his adversaries that they would proclaim a republic without republicans. Both these assertions were true a month ago. Are they still correct at this present moment? Most decidedly Prim has not found his monarch. Indeed, by his hesitation and inaction, by his unaccountable reticence, he has almost brought the country to despair of a monarch. He has shaken his nation's faith in a monarchy. Kings do not in our days fall from heaven; nor do they come in the shape of young drovers looking for their father's asses, nor as middle-aged travellers driving to town in their gigs with their wives and accepting such omens as the flight of wild birds may portend. It is for time alone to show whether it was owing to mere chance or to deep calculation that Prim has brought the country to its present predicament. But, whatever may have been, or may be, Prim's real purpose, there can be little doubt as to his ability to work it out.

Were Prim to cast the weight of his sword in behalf of a republic, and it is by no means impossible that he may be driven to those straits in the end, it is by no means impossible that he has acted upon that plan from the beginning, a republic may still be the upshot. But if Castelar's views are to be realized, in spite of Prim and the army, there must be either a conflict in which the army may be overpowered, or a combination by which the army may be won over or neutralized. So long as the army exists in Spain the mastery of the situation lies with it; it lies usually with its leaders. No doubt republicanism has of late advanced with great strides. Monarchy is still without a monarch, but republicanism is no longer at a loss for republicans. They number thousands here in Madrid, hundreds of thousands in the northeastern and southwestern provinces. Every hour that is lost swells their numbers, enlists in their behalf the people's sympathies, associates with their general aims a variety of local ambitions, a multitude of personal interests.

Republican Utopianism finds a ready ally in that self-shorn only principle is success, yet which by mere weight carries success with it. Every day the provisional government has less to give; every day the applications for its gifts increase; every day adds to the disappointed, to the discontented list. Every day, for aught we know, may bring on the conflict; but there is little doubt as to its result, so long as the army maintains its compact attitude, obedient to one will, devoted to one man. Prim seems to me penetrated with the importance of this fact; he seems all engrossed with his own branch of the administration, he seems bent on no other object than to make the army his own. Prim is silent but assiduous work should not be overlooked. It is by its light that one should read Senor Castelar's effusion; by its light that we should endeavor to come to an estimate of the issue of any possible conflict. There is one point in which no innovation whatever has been effected in Spain. Spain has still her army. She is still—she is more than ever—at the mercy of the army. That army may harbor no sinister designs. It may wish for no conflicts; it may long for hearty and thorough fraternization. Its leaders may meditate no encroachment on popular liberties. He may, on the contrary, aspire to their fullest development and consolidation. Still that army and its leader must be taken into account in every movement. Should the movement lead to a collision no one can answer for the consequences. It is not a republic that is to be feared; it is that three days' anarchy which is sure to lead to one knows how long a period of military dictatorship.

Notice of Removal.

VICTORIA NURSERY SEED ESTABLISHMENT MITCHELL & JOHNSTON.

Occidental Building.

Corner of Government and Fort Streets.

Fruit Trees.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, etc.

McClellan's Little Gem.

McClellan's Advance.

Nursery Grounds.

December 18th, 1868.

FIRE! FIRE!

BARGAINS IN

GENTS' CLOTHING

UNDERCLOTHING.

To effect a Speedy Clearance of Stock saved from the late Fire.

CALL ON J. Q. HEWLINGS.

Next to Site of Hotel de France, Government st., Victoria.

By Electric Telegraph. SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

LONDON, Jan 9.—Advices from Candia by mail fully confirm the previous reports of the submission of the Cretans to the Turkish authorities.

A vessel arrived here reports having passed a ship bound to New York with thirty of the missing passengers and crew of the steamship Hibernia; they would be landed at Madeira.

MADRID, Jan 9.—At a grand banquet at Seville, one of the features was a complimentary telegram to Senor Espartero, which expressed a preference for him at the head of the State, whatever might be the decision of the Cortes relative to the future form of Government.

PARIS, Jan 10.—The Conference for the solution of the Eastern question met yesterday. Their session began at four o'clock and lasted until eleven. The Greek and Turkish Representatives both manifested a very conciliatory spirit. Peaceful results from the deliberations are confidently expected. The next session will be held on Tuesday.

The official journal says the Ambassadors of China, now in the city of Paris are receiving every honor and attention. It declares Burlingame's position in the Embassy entirely satisfactory.

LONDON, Jan 11.—Indications from the first day of the Conference on the Eastern question leave little if any doubt of ultimate success. The Turkish Government, through its Representative, has consented to maintain the present status until the close of the Conference. The general impression is that but one more session will be held, and that a war between Turkey and Greece will be obviated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan 11.—The Sublime Porte has officially congratulated the people of the Danubian principalities on their loyalty during the recent crisis.

LONDON, Jan 11.—For some unexplained reason, the Grecian ambassador at Paris, who it was supposed would represent Greece in the Conference, has been refused the privilege of participating. He has protested against his exclusion and appealed to the Grecian government at Athens for instructions. The Conference will await the action of Greece in the matter. The session announced for to-day will be postponed, in consequence.

LONDON, Jan 12.—It is reported that the principal members of the insurrectionary Government of Candia have fallen into the hands of the Turks, and have been thrown into prison.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Jan 9.—The Post publishes a letter from Dr. Howe saying that the least reliable news from the interior of Crete is that the insurrection is in full blast with no prospect of submission.

NEW YORK, Jan 11.—The steamship Etna which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, encountered a very tempestuous voyage. Mr. Molinoux, fish officer, was swept overboard and drowned. Others were washed overboard at the same time, but rescued. Several of the crew and passengers were badly injured. The deck was swept of officers, quarter-boat swept away, and the greatest consternation prevailed amongst the two hundred passengers. The voyage was one of the most severe ever experienced.

It is stated the Congressional investigation committee has evidence to prove that not less than 30,000 fraudulent votes were cast in this city by the repeaters' agents. Several witnesses testify that they voted from nine to thirty times each.

NEW YORK, Jan 10.—The Herald's Havana special says Gen. Cohades, Provisional President of the Republican Government, and Senor Anguiera, were with the insurgents near St. Jago de Cuba. On the 1st inst. they proclaimed the emancipation of the slaves.

An engagement is reported at Columbia, in which the Government troops were defeated with heavy loss.

WASHINGTON, Jan 11.—In the Senate the petition presented by citizens of Georgia, state that it is impossible for Union men to live in the rural districts of that State, and impossible to bring to justice the murderers of Union men; the 14th Amendment is constantly violated. The petitioners call for some legislation to remedy this condition of affairs.

A Bill was introduced to provide for constructing a wagon road for military and other purposes through Dakota, Montana and Washington Territory; referred.

A Bill for the acknowledgment of the independence of Cuba, and for securing its annexation to the United States without purchase, was introduced. It recites that Spain, having thrown off its own Government, has no right to impose a Government on the people of Cuba contrary to their wishes; that it is the duty of the United States to acknowledge the independence of the Government now successfully established in Cuba by the people; and therefore to take measures for the annexation of the Island to the United States as the people of Cuba may indicate; providing, that no payment shall be made to the deposed Queen or any other person arrogating the right to the disposal and control

of the Island, contrary to the wishes of the people thereof.

Additional troops are to be sent to Cuba. They will sail from Cadiz shortly.

Canada.

ST CATHERINES, Jan 12.—The Bank of Montreal was entered by burglars last night. The safe was blown open and robbed of \$50,000 in Canadian legal tenders.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 10.—There has been a tremendous sea breaking at the heads and on Point Laboe for several days. A great number of people rode out yesterday to witness it. A party of eight persons mounted on velocipedes went out to the Cliff House yesterday. They were very expert in the management of the vehicles, stopping, starting, circling round and going up hill with ease.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 10.—A despatch from Santa Cruz was received in this city yesterday, announcing the total loss of the schr A Crosby, of this city, at Williams Landing, on the night of the 8th inst.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 11.—Several Parisian Velocipedes were out on the Cliff House road yesterday, making good time and frightening teams.

Small pox is thought to be on the decline in this city.

Legal Tenders, 74@74 1/2.

Flour—City brands unchanged.

Wheat—Fair coast, \$1 50.

Barley—Feed, \$2 20@2 30; brewing \$2 30@2 30 1/2.

Oats—California, \$2 20, quotable \$2 10 @2 25; Oregon, \$2 15@2 30.

Arrived—Bark Adelaide Cooper, Port Ludlow; barkentine Occident, Columbia River.

Sailed—Ship David Hoadley, Tekekalet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 12.—The California Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 2 per cent per month, for quarter ending Dec 31st, amounting to 12,000, payable immediately. Fireman's Insurance Company declared a dividend of one per cent per month for the three months ending Dec 31; aggregating \$15,000, payable to-morrow.

Legal Tenders 74@74 1/2. New York quotations, gold 35 1/2.

Wheat dull, prices lower, \$2@2 15.

Flour \$6@11 25.

Liverpool wheat quotations, 11s. 10d@12s.

Market, flour sales 275 bbls, extra; 300 bbls superfine, local grades; current rates superfine in sacks \$4 75@4 87 1/2; extra in sks \$5 75@5 87 1/2.

Wheat sales include, 500 sks; distilling \$1 70; choice milling \$1 90@1 82 1/2.

Market to-day weak, good shipping offered on change to-day, \$1 77 1/2 at close; Oregon per steamer \$1 80 per 100 pounds.

Barley, brewing \$2 37 1/2 and choice Chevallier \$2 42 1/2.

Oats—Over 6000 sacks Oregon came to hand last evening, most of which go into store. Oregon private seed \$2 30.

Arrived, bark Moneyjuk, Seattle; bark Oakland, Port Madison; bark Santa Rosa, San Francisco.

Sailed, brig Tanner, Seabeek.

Oregon.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan 6.—The small pox is raging here. All business is suspended. Four new cases are reported to the authorities to-day. The authorities have posted notices on all the roads, warning persons not to come into town. The Catholic Sisters have asked permission to take charge of the small pox hospital. There are nineteen cases under treatment in town at the pest-house, six of which are pronounced convalescent. Great alarm is now felt and the most energetic means are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

SALEM, Jan 6.—One case of small pox is reported in this city, with fair indications of its spreading as the city authorities have taken no measures to prevent it.

PORTLAND, Jan 7.—Thirty-four cases of small pox reported at Jacksonville; three new cases to-day. One case at Salem, and one at the Dalles.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Europe.

LONDON, Jan 4.—In view of President Johnson's amnesty proclamation of December 25th, Jefferson Davis, Slidell, Mason, and other ex-rebels are preparing to return to the United States.

MADRID, Jan 5.—A conflict is going on in Barcelona. Many persons have been arrested. The peasants of Andalusia, induced by poverty, have organized into plundering parties, pillaging the rich landholders.

LONDON, Jan 5.—It is said that Greece will introduce the claims of the Cretans into the Paris Conference, and will demand that they be allowed to declare who shall be their rulers by presbitium.

The Paris Patrie says that the French sympathy with the subject of the annexation of the Island to the United States as the people of Cuba may indicate; providing, that no payment shall be made to the deposed Queen or any other person arrogating the right to the disposal and control

FLORENCE, Jan 5.—The country is now perfectly quiet after the distur-

bances caused by the collection of the odious taxes.

LONDON, Jan 5.—A telegram from Alexandria reports an earthquake at Tabreez, a Persian city of 60,000 inhabitants, on Sunday. The shocks were violent, but no lives lost.

FLORENCE, Jan 6.—Disturbances caused by the collection of the unpopular taxes still continue. There is much agitation in Beggio and Solonna.

PLYMOUTH, ENG., Jan 6.—A vessel which arrived to-day, reports that the British ship Southern Empire foundered at sea on the 2d inst. The captain and all the crew were lost. She left New Orleans for Liverpool on the 13th November.

LONDON, Dec 28.—Evening.—The report of the foundering of the emigrant ship Starry Banner, is a hoax, although published by the entire press of London to-day.

NEW YORK, Dec 29.—It is stated that there is not a shadow of truth in the reported agreement between America and England on the Alabama claims.

The London press has generally approved of the treaty between England and China, recently concluded by Lord Clarendon and Minister Burlingame.

A writer in the Times discusses the present situation of France. He says the year ends with the most precarious peace the world ever saw, and he denounces Rocher and Duplais, and notices the growth of democratic sentiment in France. He declares the Emperor must either check the press or abandon personal government.

PARIS, Jan 3.—Dispatches report that several French iron clads are preparing for sea.

MADRID, Jan 1.—General Cassilio de Roda, after issuing a proclamation to the insurgents of Malaga to throw down their arms, and they refusing to submit, declared the place in a state of siege. The town was then attacked by the Government troops. The insurgents fought in the streets and were defeated when Cassilio succeeded in restoring order.

NEW YORK, Dec 31.—A London dispatch says the owner of the English yacht Cambria declines young Bennett's challenge to race with the Danntess of the New York yacht club, the latter being of much the heavier tonnage.

NEW YORK, Jan 2.—Burlingame and Lord Clarendon, the new British Foreign Minister, had an interview to-day, wherein they agreed upon the principles of the future British policy to be adopted towards China. Lord Clarendon, in reviewing former conversations, freely acknowledged the propriety and justice of the several points which he deemed desirable that England should pursue. Burlingame held that the objects of the present mission showed evident signs of progress, and by no means evidenced a retrograde disposition on the part of the Chinese Government. He also deprecated the practice of the Western powers in using unfriendly pressure to introduce new schemes or new ideas among the people whose knowledge of foreign affairs is of recent origin and who lived under a traditional system to which they were accustomed and attached, because such repressive policy would tend to a revolution and prevent progress, whereas, the Chinese Government fully admitted the necessity of progress and desired to encourage it gradually, without any sudden shock to the feelings, passions or prejudice of the people. Lord Clarendon, in reply, fully admitted that the Chinese were entitled to forbearance from foreign nations. He assured Burlingame that England did not desire or intend to apply any unfriendly pressure in order to induce China to advance more rapidly in intercourse with foreign nations than was consistent with her safety and the feelings of the Chinese people. The following articles were then agreed to between Lord Clarendon and Burlingame:

First.—It is necessary to observe with loyalty the stipulations.

Second.—All negotiations shall be conducted with the Central Government and not the local authorities.

Third.—Before inaugurating a war, disputes should be referred to the Home Government.

Lord Clarendon has issued instructions to British agents in China to act in accordance with the spirit and objects of the above. It is explained moreover, to caution British subjects, to pay due respect not only to the laws of China, but also to respect the usages and feelings of the Chinese people. These points settled the general principles of the American treaty were discussed. Lord Clarendon considered them kindly, and agreed that they should form the subject of future negotiations. Having established the basis for the British policy, Burlingame proceeds to Paris to-morrow, and returns to England on the reassembling of Parliament to complete the object of his mission.

DUBLIN, Dec 31.—Col. Bates, Justice of the Peace at Tipperary, has been shot in that city by unknown parties and killed. No arrests.

FLORENCE, Jan 1.—King Victor Emanuel to-day, in reply to the New Year's congratulations of the military and staff, said the

present situation of Italian affairs was good, but if the present amicable situation should become cloudy and trouble should in the future appear imminent, he should confidently rely upon the loyalty and patriotism of the army to sustain him in maintaining peace and national honor.

CORK, Jan 1.—There was a large Fenian demonstration here to-day, at which O'Spilly, van made a strong speech.

TRIESTE, Jan 3.—The Emperor Napoleon subscribed 5000 francs to the erection of a monument here to the late Emperor Maximilian.

The Herald's special of the 2d reports that the insurgents of Malaga fired on boats of an American steamer while conveying an American family to the ship. Deans expressed much regret, and assured the United States Minister that the offenders would be punished.

PARIS, Jan 1.—The Emperor, at the usual New Year's reception of the diplomatic corps, replying to the address of the Representatives of foreign Powers, said he realized with much pleasure the conciliatory spirit among European Governments which enables them to quiet animosity and to soothe international difficulties as fast as they arise, thus insuring continual peace. He confidently hoped the year 1869 would close as satisfactorily as the year which had just closed, and that the course of events may dissipate unfavorable apprehensions and consolidate the peace so necessary to the welfare and progress of the civilized nations and people.

PARIS, Jan 2.—The Conference will be composed of the Ambassadors to France of the various Powers. Lavallette, the new French Foreign Secretary, will preside. The time of holding is not yet decided. It is now more than likely that both the Turkish and Grecian Governments will participate. It is given out to-day that Alexander Rioo Ranajed, the noted Grecian poet, will represent Greece, and Fuad Pacha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, will represent Turkey.

The officers of the Garde Mobile were reviewed by the Minister of War, Marshal Niel, who complimented the Garde in the confidence felt by the country in that arm of its defence.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Jan 1.—Charles M. Rogers, formerly superintendent of the St Nicholas Hotel, was murdered on Twelfth street, near Broadway, in open daylight, this morning, by an unknown person.

The extensive livery stable of Briggs Bros. the largest in the city, on 23d street, was completely destroyed by fire to-night. There were one hundred and fifty horses in the building, valued at from \$500 to \$4500 each, all of which were burned or suffocated. Twenty carriages, valued at \$1500 each, with harness, were also destroyed. The total loss is about \$200,000.

West Indies.

NEW YORK, Jan 3.—A Port au Prince letter says that the English and French fleet have threatened to lay the town of Gonzalez in ashes unless the schooner Diposit is released from illegal seizure. She was released.

Canada.

LONDON, CANADA, Dec 29.—The sleeping car attached to the night mail train from Niagara, ran off the track at East Wood, this morning, and fell down an embankment eighteen feet. The car contained eighteen persons, twelve of whom are more or less injured, some it is feared fatally.

Mexico.

Latest dates from Mexico give rumors that Mexico is on the eve of a revolution. The people are disgusted with the administration of Juarez, Government officials act as they please, and there is no protection for Americans.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 9.—Mr. Charles Westmoreland, Presidential Elector from this State, en route to Washington, died of small pox at Panama.

The ship White Star arrived from Newcastle this afternoon. She is the largest sailing vessel which has entered our port since the Great Republic. Her registered tonnage is 2,467 tons.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 7.—A terrible explosion of gas occurred at the St Nicholas hotel last night. A leak had taken place in an unoccupied room, and upon opening it with a light, the gas exploded, severely burning Messrs Campbell, Estes and Dunning. Their injuries are painful but not at all dangerous.

The next steamer for Panama will be the Montana, to sail Jan 14. Following are the rates of passage: First cabin, upper deck, ladies saloon, \$203; dining saloon, \$162; second cabin, \$116; steerage, \$71.

The body of Mr Loyd clerk in the office of Holladay & Co., who disappeared some weeks ago, was caught in the net of a fisherman near Sherman Island. It is supposed he jumped off the Chrysopeolis in a fit of insanity.

The book-keeper Charles Williams, who sent poisoned fish to a rival in the same business, was tried yesterday and acquitted of the attempt to murder. He will probably be examined before the Commissioners of Insanity.

The Union Insurance Company yesterday declared a dividend of one per cent per month for the quarter ending Dec 31st, amounting to the sum of \$11,500. The Pacific Insurance Company to-day declared their usual dividend of 1 per cent per month for the quarter ending Dec 31st, amounting to \$30,000.

Legislative Council.

Thursday, Jan 14th.

The Council resumed the secret session on the Reciprocity with the United States and so continued till a late hour. On the Council resuming open session, Mr King withdrew his motion on the amendment of the administration of justice in the Colony, the information required being anticipated by the replies of the hon Attorney General in answer to other hon members.

In reply to Hon Drake on the subject of the anomalous condition of the Supreme Courts of the Colony, the hon Attorney General said that the whole question would be brought up in a short time.

Hon Drake then deferred his questions till this day week in order to admit the matter being introduced in the usual course.

In reply to the Hon Alston's question relative to the introduction of a measure for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, the hon Attorney General replied that there was no present intention on the part of the Government to interfere unless such expression on the part of the hon members led the Government to believe that the measure was desired by the public.

Hon Wood's motion for an address to his Excellency relative to public schools in the Colony was carried.

In reply to the hon Carral as to whether any alteration would be made in the present gold mining laws, the hon Attorney General stated that there was no intention under present circumstances to alter the laws as they had from all appearances worked very well.

The second reading of the Registration Bill was postponed till Saturday.

Hon Davis brought up the destruction of Wolves and Panthers Bill for second reading. After some discussion, it was decided to withdraw the Bill and substitute an address to his Excellency the Governor, praying that the Stipendiary Magistrates of settled districts might be empowered to offer suitable rewards for the destruction of those animals. The Council then adjourned till 2 p m to-morrow.

The C O & M Steamship Company's steamer Active, Captain Sholl, from Portland on Wednesday evening, reached this port at five o'clock last evening, bringing thirty-six passengers, a mail and express, and 110 tons of freight. Mr Goodhue, Purser of the Active, has placed us under obligations for late files of Oregon and San Francisco papers, list of passengers, etc.

Recapitulation of Coal Exports for the Year ending Dec 31, 1868.

Table with columns for Month, Tons, and Total. Rows include January through December, with a total of 43,778 tons.

Table showing total shipments in 1867 and increase in favor of 1868. Total shipments in 1867: 31,174 tons. Increase in favor of 1868: 12,604 tons.

COAL EXPORTS

Table with columns for Date, Vessel, Master, Tons, and Destination. Lists various coal export shipments from January to December 1868.

Shipping Intelligence.

Table with columns for Date, Vessel, Master, and Destination. Lists shipping arrivals and departures.

PASSENGERS.

Table with columns for Vessel, Name, and Destination. Lists passengers on various ships.

CONSIGNEES.

Table with columns for Vessel, Name, and Destination. Lists consignees for various ships.

IMPORTS.

Table with columns for Vessel, Name, and Destination. Lists imports for various ships.

DIED.

Table with columns for Name, Age, and Residence. Lists deaths.

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THE COUNCIL on well started in the Estimates and part of the Items, to opposition was offered because for the first of the Colony there and, second, because of lessness of any opposition well directed or accomplishing good. Who cognize the validity (we have always believed to be worth fighting full odds against us) with the dispiriting which a majority members are surrounded for a consideration of the expenses of Government of an increase; and Convention in its out economies that in the government amounting to something yet, strange to say, of the members returned to the oil than they actually Government!! Here will yet get the charter of our liberties, Robson—member for Stober, moves to increase and his honorable colleague—who was also Convention—follows ing in the same direction people see the "gentlemen are playing sacrifice any interest—charts"—for self-aggrandisement in the Upper House Congress which in 1867. "There were wars, it was announced Congress assembled that nearly every del little war of his own lore peace could be established, and it was paring notes, that the arbitrary nature of the would require all the and women too—on Europe, rivers of blood of human blood peace could be guaranteed they will consent to honorable gentlemen particular friends reward for some service, and when are carried out it the sums voted are of the Colony to gloria Humbly!