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THE BRITISH COLONIST

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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AGENTS.

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J. F. Franklin, Victoria, B.C.
J. G. Smith, Victoria, B.C.
J. H. Jones, Victoria, B.C.
J. K. Brown, Victoria, B.C.
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LEGAL PRIVILEGES AND CHEAP LAW.

The debate yesterday on the Barristers' Bill brought out some interesting traits in the character of the Assembly. The exceedingly conservative amendments introduced by Mr. Dennis were ignored, and the liberal clauses contained in the bill—at least those comprised in the first two sections, embracing the most important points of the measure—again met the sanction of the Assembly. We are glad to see that the House is not inclined to go back on its former action, even to please so important a body of men as the lawyers of Victoria. We are a young colony—free in every sense of the word: unconstrained by treaty to adopt any foreign system of jurisprudence, and unhampered by the millstones of antiquated formulas that weigh almost the life-blood out of older countries. Let us, therefore, guard carefully, in framing our statutes, against anything that has the remotest tendency to competitive restrictions. The days are happily gone when learning was confined to the professions. We see men now in the ordinary walks of life better read than many of the members of the Court, and with more extensive attainments than Blackstone himself. Of course it was natural in the old days of ignorance that a man who could write his name and smatter a little of Virgil and Horace should be a privileged character; but we shall find now—days these accomplishments pretty generally discontinued. We can see any day a hard working gold miner, an apothecary's boy, or a theatrical door-keeper, just as well up in the "classics," as the most pompous pedantic pettifogger from Lincoln's Inn. There is therefore now a monopoly of neither learning nor ability. In England, where education has been till very recently put up within a circumscribed compass of course the professional classes had things very much their own way, not only because they were really the most competent, but because the ability which they possessed gave them power, and that power was exercised generally for their own especial advantage. At one time the Church had the monopoly, and then we saw its episcopal characteristic developed in the attempt to make this mundane sphere a grazing ground of very excellent material pasturage for the shepherds, but not the sheep. As men became more enlightened this spiritual incubus gradually disappeared, but only to give place to another dead-weight in the legal fraternity. This body comes in with all the potency and malignancy of some evil spirit and turns everything it touches into the most rampant confusion and disorder. It runs coaches through Acts of Parliament, questions the right of succession, makes society its general hunting ground, and protests itself by an invulnerability more effective than that of Achilles. Its reign, however, with the rapid dissemination of education, is gradually drawing to a close; and many who are at present living will see the day when barristers' privileges even in England will be no more than those of a carpenter or blacksmith. Ability and good character will be the sole test in all walks of life, and the man who can argue his client's case the most effectively and at the cheapest rate, will obtain the patronage of the public, whether he ate his regular number of "lamb dinners," or economized with "free lunches."

THE CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST MAJOR-GENERAL HUTCHINSON.

At the Exeter Assizes, on Monday, before Mr. Justice Byler, Major-General Hutchinson, commandant of the western district, surrendered to take his trial for the manslaughter of George McCoy, at Devonport. The grand jury having ignored the bill, the Major-General took his place to the dock to be tried under the coroner's inquisition. He was dressed in private clothes, and on being arraigned, pleaded "Not Guilty." Mr. Lopes, in addressing the jury, said: "I appear for the Crown in this case; and, as you have heard, Major-General Hutchinson is charged on the coroner's inquisition with what is called the manslaughter of a man named McCoy, whose death occurred under the following circumstances:—McCoy was proceeding from the Breakwater in Plymouth Sound, when a ball directed from the citadel of Plymouth struck the boat he was in, and McCoy was killed. Upon this a coroner's inquisition was held at Devonport, and a verdict of manslaughter returned. Subsequently a bill has been prepared at these assizes, and that bill has been ignored by the grand jury. I have had the opportunity of learning what were the directions of the learned Judge to the grand jury. I have also had the opportunity of consulting the authorities upon this subject; and I am of opinion that this charge cannot be legally brought home to the General. For these reasons I propose not to offer any evidence upon the coroner's inquisition. Perhaps I may be allowed, however, to say this further—that whilst several communications which have been sent to the General in respect to this practice from the towns of Devonport and Plymouth have not been attended to, it is now to be hoped that the death of this man, at any rate, will have the effect of causing the authorities for the future to take efficient and immediate measures to prevent the recurrence of similar fatalities." His lordship to the jury:—"The course which the learned counsel has taken in the usual course. Where the grand jury have ignored a bill it is not usual to proceed further upon the coroner's inquisition; and not only is it not usual, but in some cases it would lead to a public scandal were it otherwise; because at the same session one jury might say there was not enough evidence against a person even to put him upon his trial, whilst another jury might find him guilty. As no evidence is offered against him, and as you have no opportunity of finding a man guilty without evidence, there is only one verdict you can return." The jury immediately returned as their verdict, "Not Guilty." His lordship:—"Let him be discharged." Major-General Hutchinson then bowed and left the dock.—*Dispatch.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

MONDAY, Sept. 26th.
The House met at 3 p. m. Present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Duncan, Trimble, Dennis, Franklin, Street, Dr. Powell, Dickson.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.

Mr. DeCosmos said he had given notice that he would ask for a day to consider in Committee of the Whole the union of the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. His Excellency had in his opening speech called the attention of the House to this matter, and the House had promised to give him their views. It was important that members should have time to consider the subject in their full and untrammelled opinions; he therefore would move that Monday next be fixed for that purpose.

PROBATE COURT.

Mr. Duncan said on the 14th September last he had given notice of a motion for returns connected with the Probate Court. A return of the assets had not been given, and nothing had been done. There was a great deal in the Probate Court which required to be looked into. A great deal of property had gone into that Court and had not come out. It was due to the public as well as to those more particularly interested that the whole matter should be carefully and thoroughly gone into. He accordingly would move the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That His Excellency the Governor be most respectfully requested to cause the following returns to be laid upon the table of the Honorable House at as early a date as convenient:

1st. A return of all applications for Probate or Letters of Administration, with the names of the several parties, their descriptions, and full particulars, as furnished to the Probate Court, with reference to such estates.

2d. A return of all sums paid into the Probate Court in respect of estates of deceased persons, specifying testate or intestate, with the date of such payments, and how the same have been appropriated.

3d. A return of all sums paid for expenses or salaries on account of estates in the Probate Court (testate or intestate), specifying the name of each estate and the date and amount of payment, and to whom made.

4th. A return of all sums paid out of Court on account of interest or testate estates, with the date of payments, the amounts and particulars of each item so paid, and the parties to whom paid and for what purpose paid.

5th. A return of all sums paid out of Court on account of interest or testate estates, with the date of payments, the amounts and particulars of each item so paid, and the parties to whom paid and for what purpose paid.

6th. The above several returns to be filed May 1868, to September 1868.

Mr. DeCosmos seconded, not that he had any idea that anything was wrong, but he was in favor of public inquiries into such matters.

The resolutions were carried.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Mr. Duncan gave notice that he would move to-morrow to amend the clause relating to the assets of the Bankruptcy Court.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. Franklin gave notice that he would ask the House to request His Excellency to procure a set of weights and measures of the Imperial standard for the use of this colony.

MANUFACTURERS' BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole on this bill, Dr. Dickson in the chair. Clause 1 of the printed bill was passed nem con: on clause 2.

Mr. Dennis introduced his amendment to the effect that the following words be added in which the word "England" are the fundamental basis of the laws of the colony, but subject to the provisions herein contained as to proof of character and attainments:

Mr. DeCosmos opposed the amendment. The clause would virtually exclude Scotch barristers, as the Scotch law was different from the English; and as the next clause admitted the Scotch lawyer he did not see why colonists should not be similarly treated. English law was the real basis in all English speaking colonies. In Lower Canada where by treaty French law prevailed, lawyers are obliged to be thoroughly conversant in the English law; it was so also in the Cape of Good Hope as to Dutch law.

Mr. Franklin was a strong advocate for liberal measures, and he was happy to find that the bill before him was so liberal, and he was also happy to find that the amendments before him, which had been prepared by the members of the bar here, were more liberal than the Canadian statutes themselves. He was prepared to adopt the views of the bar of the colony which he believed were the views of the colonists at large.

Dr. Powell was glad to hear that his hon. colleague was so liberally disposed, but he failed to find in the amendments before him that liberality which his hon. colleague had alluded to.

Mr. Franklin:—Probably the hon. gentleman has not seen the amendments I allude to.

Dr. Powell spoke in regard to the printed amendments before him. The idea of a board of examiners appointed from men who had never been examined themselves was anything but liberal.

Mr. Street said if the printed amendments were the ones proposed he objected to the mode in which the proof of character and attainments was to be obtained. The provisions of the amendment were in his mind impracticable and absurd. A party wishing to practice here must first apply to the Chief Justice for permission to apply; this takes 14 days; then the Chief Justice must fix a time sufficient to write and receive a reply from the press where the applicant is located. It would not be worth the trouble to imagine the applicant—possibly a man with a family, and limited means—waiting a letter from parties who may hardly take the trouble to answer the letter, and if they do, whose answer may never arrive, and whose

THE REPLY CAME—IF IT EVER DID—HE THEN MUST

be examined by a body of men who had never been examined themselves, and who were probably no more competent than those they proposed to examine. If this was the hon. gentleman's liberality he (Mr. Street) had heard enough of such liberality.

Mr. Franklin said he had quite another series of amendments, which he believed represented the views of the majority of the bar in this colony.

Mr. Street said the hon. mover of the printed amendments (Mr. Dennis) had just told him he intended to press his amendments.

Mr. DeCosmos said he had conferred with some of the legal fraternity and understood that there were only two or three points in which the most influential members of the bar wished the bill amended.

Mr. Dennis said he understood that if he presented the law to the Council, and the Council had to undergo a year's probation with a Canadian lawyer, and then pass an examination, and he did not see why he should be more liberal than the Council.

How far could you get on in a similar footing with Canada or Australia? We were in a totally different position from these colonies. He would ask the hon. gentleman whether he had been examined by a body of lawyers when he came to this colony?

Mr. Dennis:—I did not come from a colony; I came from England, where I passed a proper examination, and brought my papers with me.

Mr. Street:—That's all we want colonial lawyers to do.

Dr. Powell explained that the years probation which Mr. Dennis had alluded to was rendered necessary by the voluminous nature of the Canadian Statutes, which extended over a period of sixty years.

Mr. Helmecken moved that all the words be struck out after the sentence where "English law" is the fundamental basis of the law of the colony.

Mr. Dennis' amendment was lost, only the mover in the affirmative.

Mr. Helmecken's amendment was also lost by the casting vote of the chairman (Dr. Dickson), and the original clause carried.

Mr. Franklin moved in amendment the insertion of the words "subject to proof of character and attainments" after the word "practice" in all such colonies.

The amendment, with the addition of a few words by Mr. DeCosmos, passed.

Clause 3, admitting D.C.L.s to practice, was struck out.

On Clause 5, referring to those instructed in the colony.

Mr. Franklin moved the striking out of the words "subject to such regulations as may from time to time be established," and the introduction of the words "subject to proof of character and attainments." Carried.

On Section 2, respecting Attorneys.

Mr. Dennis moved the striking out of the word "Practor," carried, and the clause relating to the assets of the Bankruptcy Court.

On Clause 3, Section 2, admitting Colonial Attorneys.

Mr. Franklin moved the addition of the words "Provided that such admission shall be subject to proof of character and attainments." Carried.

On Clause 3 of Section 2.

Mr. Dennis moved an amendment, to the effect that any applicant should apply to the Chief Justice, who should within fourteen days write to the place from which such applicant came, and on receipt of proof of character and attainments, applicant should pass an examination before a board of lawyers appointed by the Chief Justice.

Mr. Franklin moved the insertion of the words "subject to proof of character and attainments." Carried.

The words providing for the advertising of the intention of applicant in a daily paper for two months, were agreed to—5 to 4—and the clause passed as follows:

2.—Who may have been wholly or partially instructed within the colony to the knowledge and practice of Law and duly qualified to be enrolled in the Superior Courts of the Colony as Attorney, Solicitor, under and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained in proof of character and attainments. Provided that no applicant for admission shall be capable of being admitted, enrolled, or allowed to practice, whether as Barrister-at-Law, Attorney, or Solicitor, until he shall have taken and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance before the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of Vancouver or Victoria, B.C., at least two calendar months previous, notice of his intention to apply in the next meeting term thereafter of the Court to which such application is intended to be made, and have delivered in writing to the Registrar or Deputy Registrar his application for such admission, giving therein at full length his name and address, and a statement of his qualifications, and shall also have made and subscribed the statutory declaration hereinafter mentioned, and shall also have deposited with such Registrar or Deputy Registrar, for at least one calendar month after making such written application, the certificate following: That is to say, If the applicant be a Barrister-at-Law of England, Scotland, or Ireland, duly authorized in that behalf.

The committee here rose and reported progress.

C. B. YOUNG'S SEAT.

Dr. Trimble asked the Speaker if Mr. C. B. Young might not take his seat, as the fourteen days had expired. Mr. Young had petitioned for the seat and deposited \$1000 as security for costs.

The Speaker said petitions against the return might be sent in up to 12 o'clock at night.

House adjourned till to day at 3 p. m.

REPAIRS.

The new bridge near Cook's Bay, near the trail to Leech river, to replace that which was burnt during the late bush fire, has just been completed by Mr. Nicholson, for the Government.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26th.

Present: His Worship the Mayor and Councillors McDonald, Wallace, Ewing and Bunting.

VIEW STREET DRAIN.

A communication was read from Mr. Tites, contractor, with reference to the above drain, stating that he had completed his contract, and had expended money in the construction of the drain, and requesting that the amount of the contract be paid him. The letter stated that \$165 had been collected by him from resident property holders, and a similar amount received by the Council's attorney.

On the motion of Mr. Wallace, it was agreed that the funds collected be paid over to the contractor.

His Worship remarked that the contractor was entitled to the most favorable consideration from the Council, and he should wish the matter brought before the Council again next meeting.

VICTORIA WEST.

Some communications were read and referred to the next meeting.

REPAIRS TO THE ROAD.

Mr. Wallace thought the parties had good cause for complaint, and some effort should be made to relieve them.

Mr. Surveyor Green, who was in attendance, explained to the Council that he was in the service of the Surveyor General at the time the road was laid out, and he pointed out to Mr. Pemberton the difficulty of getting the road through in consequence of the huge masses of rocks, without raising, through some of the large and deep cuts, a certain quantity of land was reserved for roads, and that he must put the road through, whether he could. To have blasted the rocks would have cost an enormous sum. The lots had been bought since the road had been made, and the purchasers well knowing the difficulty, it took, and some persons had purchased lots fronting on the present road.

The petition was ordered to be placed on file, and the discussion postponed till next meeting.

YATES STREET LANDING.

Mr. Green being called upon by the Mayor produced a map of the public landing at the foot of Yates street, and explained to the Council the position of the property.

Mr. Ewing moved the following resolution: That a communication be addressed to the Surveyor General, requesting him to define the boundaries of the Public Landing from the original surveys and water frontage on Wharf street to the west of Yates street at his earliest convenience. The motion was agreed to, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Ewing and Wallace, with the acting City Surveyor, appointed to meet the Surveyor General or his assistant, and have the landmarks pointed out and defined.

Council then adjourned to the usual hour on Monday next.

A LEADING JUVENILE.

A Paris correspondent of a London paper thus describes an odd scene which he says took place lately at a theatre in the environs of Lyons.—A worthy blacksmith occupied the first seat in the pit (there is no parquette in the theatre) and seemed to be absorbed by the interests of the drama until the 'leading juvenile' made his appearance, whereupon the excellent spectator leaped upon the stage and gave the 'leading juvenile' a sound thrashing, which the latter bore with exemplary resignation. The police rushed forward and soon obtained the explanation of the strange proceeding. The blacksmith told them that the 'leading juvenile' was his son, whom he believed to be at Paris pursuing his studies, and who drew regularly on him for his board, tuition fees and book bill. He excused himself for his impetuosity, but confessed that he could not command himself. The blacksmith agreed to allow the proceedings to continue, and he resumed his seat, but when he shook his fist at the 'leading juvenile' and called him a blackguard, rogue, knave, etc., which ever he appeared, the laughter in the house destroyed all the effect of the drama. After the curtain fell he collapsed in the 'leading juvenile' and carried him home.

THE KING OF ITALY AND THE POPE.

Monsr. Salvini, Archbishop of Camerino and the Marches, and a priest named Rocconi, have been summoned before the criminal tribunals for attempting opposition to the government by carrying out the receipt of the Sacra Penitenzieria of Rome, forbidding the admission to confession of all who willingly submitted to King Victor Emmanuel. In case of non-compliance with the summons the archbishop and priest are to be arrested forthwith. The United States of Turin states that the archbishop will certainly refuse to appear.

PROGRESS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The public revenue of South Australia in the year ending the 31st of March, 1864, amounted to £394,848, an increase of £123,518 over the previous year; but £35,000 of the increase appears to be due to a change in the mode of making up the accounts. The expenditure of the year was £275,465, an increase of £26,312, the chief increase being in immigration charges. The exports of colonial produce from South Australia in the first quarter of 1864 reached the unprecedented amount of more than £1,000,000, nearly half of it being in cereals.

THE NEW BRIDGE NEAR COOK'S BAY.

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In Vancouver Island we are happily not weighed down by some of the absurd superstitions and disadvantages of our forefathers. We desire laws that will meet with the exigencies of the colony, and we have nobody's interest or caprice to consult but our

own. If with this *tabula rasa* before us we show a disposition to encumber ourselves with burdens that older countries would gladly wish dispensed with, we will indeed prove ourselves unfit for self-government. If we aim at making law a luxury for the rich and a terror to the poor—a means of carrying out injustice and cruelty to those who cannot afford to pay for its protection or assistance—we shall maintain legal monopolies, make restrictions on new-comers that are simply prohibitions, and divide one lawyer's labor among two. There is, however, a nobler work for the Legislature. It is to do what every other country is trying to accomplish—to make law cheap. At present it is better in Vancouver Island for a man to put up with almost any amount of wrong than go to law. If he wins his suit it is generally such a triumph as that which called from the lips of the great commander "another such victory and we are undone." If he loses, he had better depart in an open boat for that bourn from whence no Vancouver Island debtor returns. The legal expenses in many cases amount to more than the whole sum in dispute. Of course there are instances where these expenses are more reasonable: the other day, for example, for the recovery of a debt of \$125, one of our citizens was only obliged to pay \$75, which, considering all things,—the employment of a solicitor as well as a barrister—is not out of the way; still we think it would have been much better for the creditor had he agreed to deduct fifty per cent. from his bill and kept out of the court; or for the debtor to have paid at least fifty per cent. over the amount claimed, and saved legal expenses. Surely it is time that this disgraceful state of things should be remedied—time that the poor man should not be frightened out of insisting on his claim for fear of ruin. Colonies are not made for lawyers, any more than butcher's meat is killed for the flies, or the human body created for the lancet. If we must be bled occasionally let it be done with moderation; but let us not have a wholesale depletion that leaves the system irretrievably exhausted. If the legal brethren feel that they are so immaculate,—so high above ordinary mortals,—that the mere thought of a black sheep getting amongst them is enough to send them into a state of horripilation, let them nurse their spotless purity in a Blackstone club, or some social state of beatitude; and not carry it, like some holy of holies, into so rough an arena as the House of Assembly. We do not object to the gentlemen of the bar pluming themselves on a monopoly of sensitiveness or delicacy; but we have a strong antipathy to see the monopoly extend into a more practical and material region.

THE CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST MAJOR-GENERAL HUTCHINSON.—At the latter Assizes, on Monday, before Mr. Justice Byles, Major-General Hutchinson, commandant of the western district, surrendered to take his trial for the manslaughter of George McCoy, at Devonport. The grand jury having ignored the bill, the Major-General took his place in the dock to be tried under the coroner's inquisition. He was dressed in private clothes, and on being arraigned, pleaded "Not Guilty." Mr. Lopes, in addressing the jury, said—"I appear for the Crown in this case; and, as you have heard, Major-General Hutchinson is charged on the coroner's inquisition with what is called the manslaughter of a man named McCoy, whose death occurred under the following circumstances:—McCoy was proceeding from the Breakwater in Plymouth Sound, when a ball directed from the citadel of Plymouth struck the boat he was in, and McCoy was killed. Upon this a coroner's inquisition was held at Devonport, and a verdict of manslaughter returned. Subsequently a bill has been prepared at these assizes, and that bill has been ignored by the grand jury. I have had the opportunity of learning what were the directions of the learned Judge to the grand jury. I have also had the opportunity of consulting the authorities upon this subject; and I am of opinion that this charge cannot be legally brought home to the General. For these reasons I propose not to offer any evidence upon the coroner's inquisition. Perhaps I may be allowed, however, to say this further,—that whilst several communications which have been sent to the General in respect to this practice from the towns of Devonport and Plymouth have not been attended to, it is now to be hoped that the death of this man, at any rate, will have the effect of causing the authorities for the future to take efficient and immediate measures to prevent the recurrence of similar fatalities." His lordship (to the jury).—"The course which the learned counsel has taken is the usual course. Where the grand jury have ignored a bill it is not usual to proceed further upon the coroner's inquisition; and not only is it not usual, but in some cases it would lead to a public scandal were it otherwise; because at the same assizes one jury might say there was not enough evidence against a person even to put him upon his trial, whilst another jury might find him guilty. As no evidence is offered against him, and as you have no opportunity of finding a man guilty without evidence, there is only one verdict you can return." The jury immediately returned as their verdict, Not Guilty. His lordship—"Let him be discharged." Major-General Hutchinson then bowed and left the dock.—*Dispatch.*

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Seconded by Dr. Dickson and carried.

PROBATE COURT.
Mr. Duncan said on the 14th September last he had given notice of a return for returns to be made by the Probate Court. A committee had been appointed at that time, but the mover had not been placed on it and nothing had been done. There was a great deal in the Probate Court which required to be looked into. A great deal of property went into the court and had never come out. It was due to the public as well as to those more particularly interested that the whole matter should be carefully and thoroughly gone into. He accordingly would move the following resolutions:
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1st. A return of all applications to the Probate Court, with reference to the names of the several parties, their descriptions, and full particulars, as furnished to the Probate Court, with reference to such estates.
2d. A return of all sums paid into the Probate Court to account of the estates of deceased persons, specifying testate or intestate, with the date of such payments, and how the same have been appropriated.
3d. A return of all sums paid for expenses or otherwise on account of estates in the Probate Court (testate or intestate), specifying the name of each estate, and the date and amount of payment made on account of such estate, and by whom and to whom made.
4th. A return of all sums paid out of Court on account of intestate or testate estates, specifying date of payments, the amounts and particulars of each item so paid, and the parties to whom paid and for what purpose paid.
5th. A return of all sums now in the hands of the Court or deposited in bank or elsewhere to account of or to the credit of testate or intestate estates, and the date of such payments into bank or elsewhere.
6th. The above several returns to be from May, 1858, to September, 1864.

Mr. DeCosmos seconded, not that he had any idea that anything was wrong, but he was in favor of public inquiries into such matters.
The resolutions were carried.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.
Mr. Duncan gave notice that he would move to-morrow for full returns in reference to the affairs of the Bankruptcy Court.

EDUCATION.
Dr. Powell gave notice that he would to-morrow move for a committee on education.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.
Mr. Franklin gave notice that he would ask the House to request His Excellency to procure a set of weights and measures of the Imperial standard for the use of this colony.

BARRISTERS' BILL.
The House went into committee of the whole on this bill, Dr. Dickinson in the chair.
Clause 1 of the printed bill was passed nem con: on clause 2.
Mr. Dennes introduced his amendment to the effect that the following words be added: "in which the laws of England are the fundamental basis of the laws of the colony, but subject to the provisions herein contained as to proof of character and attainments."
The clause would virtually exclude Scotch practice, as the Scotch law was a different one from the English, and as the next clause admitted the Scotch lawyer he did not see why colonists should not be similarly treated. English law was the real basis in all English speaking colonies. In Lower Canada where by treaty French law prevails lawyers are obliged to be thoroughly conversant in the English law; it was so also in the Cape of Good Hope as to Dutch law.

Mr. Franklin was a strong advocate for liberal measures, and he was happy to find that the bill before him was so liberal, and he was also happy to find that the amendments before him, which had been prepared by the members of the bar, were more liberal than the Canadian statutes themselves. He was prepared to adopt the views of the bar of the colony which he believed were the views of the colonists at large.
Dr. Powell was glad to hear that his hon. colleague was so liberally disposed, but he failed to find in the amendments before him that liberality which his hon. colleague had alluded to.

Mr. Franklin—Probably the hon. gentleman has not seen the amendments I allude to.
Dr. Powell spoke in regard to the printed amendments before him. The idea of a board of examiners appointed from men who had never been examined themselves was any thing but liberal.

Mr. Street said if the printed amendments were the ones proposed he objected to the mode in which the proof of character and attainments was to be obtained. The provisions of the amendments were to his mind impracticable and absurd. A party wishing to practise here must first apply to the Chief Justice for permission to apply; this takes 14 days; then the Chief Justice must fix a time sufficient to write and receive a reply from the place where the applicant last resided, and he would ask hon. gentlemen to imagine the applicant—possibly a man with a family, and limited means—waiting a letter from parties who may hardly take the trouble to answer the letter, and if they do, whose answer may never arrive; and when

the reply came—if it ever did—he then must be examined by a body of men who had never been examined themselves, and who were probably no more competent than those they proposed to examine. If this was the hon. gentleman's liberality he (Mr. Street) had heard enough of such liberality.
Mr. Franklin said he had quite another series of amendments, which he believed represented the views of the majority of the bar in this colony.

Mr. Street said the hon. mover of the printed amendments (Mr. Dennes) had told him he intended to press his amendments.
Mr. DeCosmos said he had conferred with some of the legal fraternity and understood that there were only two or three points in which the most influential members of the bar wished the bill amended.
Mr. Dennes said he understood that if he, a qualified English Attorney, went to Canada, he would have to undergo a year's probation with a Canadian lawyer and then pass an examination, and he did not see why he should be more liberal than Canada.

Mr. Street would ask the hon. gentleman how he could put this colony on a similar footing with Canada or Australia? We were in a totally different position from these colonies. He would ask the hon. gentleman whether he had been examined by a body of lawyers when he came to this colony?
Mr. Dennes—I did not come from a colony; I came from England, where I passed a proper examination, and brought my papers with me.

Mr. Street—That's all we want colonial lawyers to do.
Dr. Powell explained that the years probation his learned friend (Mr. Dennes) had alluded to was rendered necessary by the voluminous nature of the Canadian Statutes, which extended over a period of sixty years.
Dr. Helmecken moved that all the words be struck out after the sentence where "English law is the fundamental basis of the law of the colony."
Mr. Dennes' amendment was lost, only the mover in the affirmative.

Dr. Helmecken's amendment was also lost by the casting vote of the chairman (Dr. Dickinson), and the original clause carried.
On clause 3, admitting Scotch lawyers, Mr. Franklin moved in amendment the insertion of the words "subject in all the above cases to proof of character and admission to practice in all such colonies."
The amendment, with the addition of a few words by Mr. DeCosmos, passed.
Clause 4, admitting D.C.L.s to practise, was struck out.
On clause 5, referring to those instructed in the colony.

Mr. Franklin moved the striking out of the words "subject to such regulations as may from time to time be established," and the introduction of the words "subject to proof of character and attainments." Carried.
On Section 2, respecting Attorneys, Mr. Dennes moved the striking out of the words "Proctor." Carried, and the clause passed.
On Clause 3, Section 2, admitting Colonial Attorneys.

Mr. Franklin moved the addition of the words "Provided that such admission shall be subject to proof of character and enrollment as aforesaid." Carried.
On Clause 3 of Section 2.
Mr. Dennes moved an amendment to the effect that any applicant should apply to the Chief Justice, who should within fourteen days write to the place from which such applicant came, and on receipt of proof of character and attainments, applicant should pass an examination before a board of lawyers appointed by the Chief Justice.
Mr. Franklin moved the insertion of the words "subject to proof of character and attainments." Carried.

The words providing for the advertising of the intention of applicant in a daily paper for two months, were agreed to—5 to 4—and the clause passed as follows:
3.—Who may have been wholly or partially instructed within the colony to the knowledge and practice of Law and duly qualified to be enrolled in the Superior Courts of the Colony as Attorney or Solicitor, under and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained in proof of character and attainments. Provided that no applicant for admission shall be capable of being admitted, enrolled, or allowed to practise, whether as Barrister-at-Law, Attorney, or Solicitor, until he shall have taken and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance before the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of Vancouver Island, and shall have advertised in one of the daily papers of Victoria, V. I., at least two calendar months previous, notice of his intention to apply in the next ensuing term thereafter of the Court to which such application is intended to be made, and have delivered in writing to the said Registrar or Deputy Registrar his application for such admission, giving therein at full length his name and address, and a statement of his qualifications, and shall also have made and subscribed the statutory declaration hereinafter mentioned, and shall also have deposited with such Registrar or Deputy Registrar, for at least one calendar month after making such written application, the certificate following: That is to say, If the applicant be a Barrister-at-Law of England or Ireland, or Advocate of Scotland, as aforesaid, a certificate of qualifications under the seal of any of the Societies or Inns of Court in England, Scotland or Ireland, duly subscribed in that behalf.

The committee here rose and reported progress.
C. B. YOUNG'S BEAT.
Dr. Trimble asked the Speaker if Mr. C. B. Young might not take his seat, as the fourteen days had expired. Mr. Young had petitioned for the seat and deposited \$1000 as security for costs.
The Speaker said petitions against the return might be sent in up to 12 o'clock at night.
House adjourned till to day at 3 p. m.

REPLACED.—The new bridge near Cook's, on Muoro's trail to Leech river, to replace that which was burnt during the late bush fire, has just been completed by Mr. Nicholson, for the Government.

CITY COUNCIL

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26.
Present: His Worship the Mayor and Councillors McDonald, Wallace, Ewing and Bunting.

VIEW STREET DRAIN.
A communication was read from Mr. Titus, contractor, with reference to the above drain, stating that he had completed his contract and had expended money in the construction of the drain, and requesting that the amount of the contract be paid him. The letter stated that \$165 had been collected by him from resident property holders, and a similar amount received by the Council's attorney.
On the motion of Mr. Wallace, it was agreed that the funds collected be paid over to the contractor.
His Worship remarked that the contractor was entitled to the most favorable consideration of the Council, and he should wish the matter brought before the Council again next meeting.

VICTORIA WEST.
A long communication was read from Messrs. Letwin, Mack, and other property holders on Victoria West, complaining that the road which had been laid out by Mr. Surveyor Green, with that gentleman's knowledge ran directly through two blocks, making 12 lots valueless, and petitioning for a deviation.
His Worship said that the lots were laid out and the road made before the city was incorporated, and he did not see that the Council could interfere in the matter.
Mr. McDonald said the owners of the property should have protested at the time of the construction of the road; it was useless to appeal now to the Council, who had on a previous occasion declined to interfere with the Esquimalt road or bridges.

Mr. Wallace thought the parties had good cause for complaint, and some effort should be made to relieve them.
Mr. Surveyor Green, who was in attendance explained to the Council that he was in the service of the Surveyor General at the time the road was laid out, and he pointed out to Mr. Pemberton the difficulty of getting the road through in consequence of the huge masses of rock, without running through some of the lots, and was told that a certain quantity of land was reserved for roads and that he must put the road through wherever he could. To have blasted the rocks would have cost an enormous sum. The lots had been bought since the road had been made, the purchasers well knowing the direction, it took, and some persons had purchased lots fronting on the present road.
The petition was ordered to be placed on file, and the discussion postponed till next meeting.

YATES STREET LANDING.
Mr. Green being called upon by the Mayor, produced a map of the public landing at the foot of Yates street, and explained to the Council the position of the property.
Mr. Ewing moved the following resolution: "That a communication be addressed to the Surveyor General, soliciting him to point out to the Council the boundaries of the Public Landing from the original surveys and water frontage on Wharf street to the west of Yates street at his earliest convenience."
The motion was agreed to, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Ewing and Wallace, with the acting City Surveyor, appointed to meet the Surveyor General or his assistant, and have the landmarks pointed out and defined.
Council then adjourned to the usual hour on Monday next.

A LEADING JUVENILE.—A Paris correspondent of a London paper thus describes an odd scene which he says took place lately at a theatre in the environs of Lyons:—"A worthy blacksmith occupied the first seat in the pit (there is no parquette in the theatre) and seemed to be absorbed by the interests of the drama until the 'leading juvenile' made his appearance, whereupon the excellent spectator leaped upon the stage and gave the 'leading juvenile' a sound thrashing, which the latter bore with exemplary resignation. The police rushed forward and soon obtained the explanation of the strange proceeding. The blacksmith told them that the 'leading juvenile' was his son, whom he believed to be at Paris pursuing his studies, and who drew regularly on him for his board, tuition fees and book bill. He excused himself for his impetuosity, but confessed that he could not command himself. The blacksmith agreed to allow the proceedings to continue, and he resumed his seat, but when he shook his fist at the 'leading juvenile' and called him a blackguard, rogue, knave, etc., when ever he appeared, the laughter in the house destroyed all the effect of the drama. After the curtain fell he collared the 'leading juvenile' and carried him home."

THE KING OF ITALY AND THE POPE.—Monsgr. Salviati, Archbishop of Camerino and the Marches, and a priest named Rusconi, have been summoned before the criminal tribunals for attempting opposition to the government by carrying out the receipt of the Sacra Penitenzeria of Rome, forbidding the admission to confession of all who willingly submitted to King Victor Emmanuel. In case of non-compliance with the summons the archbishop and priest are to be arrested forthwith. The Unita-Cattolica of Turin states that the archbishop will certainly refuse to appear.

PROGRESS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The public revenue of South Australia in the year ending the 31st of March, 1864, amounted to £694,545, an increase of £133,515 over the previous year; but £35,000 of the increase appears to be due to a change in the mode of making up the accounts. The expenditure of the year was £675,465, an increase of £86,312, the chief increase being in immigration charges. The exports of colonial produce from South Australia in the first quarter of 1864 reached the unprecedented amount of more than £1,000,000, nearly half it being in cereals.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 27, 1864.

SOOKE MINES.

Mr. Shettler, who came through from Sooke yesterday in six hours and a half, furnishes us with the following information: The weather has been rainy for a few days, and the water in Leech river had risen, washing away several dams above the Wake-up-Jake. The water had fallen again.

THE WAKE-UP-JAKE were taking out from \$5 to \$7 per day to the hand. They had found good winter diggings in the bank, about 15 feet from the bed of the stream, and above high-water mark. One of the party went usually to pick a portion of bare loose slate that protruded, and on removing a little of it found a piece of gold worth \$3. He got out with his fingers in a few minutes, \$6 3/4. The company consider that they have got good diggings for all winter. The slate rock is bare in some spots, and in others covered with gravel.

THE FRESHER had stopped all the rockers from working. They will, however, be at work in a day or two.

WOLF CREEK.—Our informant heard the reports that good prospects had been obtained on Wolf Creek, but did not see it for himself. Several parties had gone up to prospect it. The miners generally were working away contentedly, most of them making from \$3 to \$5 per day clear of expenses.

Mr. James Deans and Mr. Palmer, of the Ballion Co., also called on us last evening, having come through on foot via the Esquimalt Ferry in eight hours. This company are building a house for the winter. The two Scandinavians and Mountain Rose companies, both of whom have in sluices, were averaging \$5 per day to the hand. The dam of the latter had been partially carried away by the freshet.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Purdy accidentally shot himself through the wrist while out prospecting. The wound is not dangerous, and the man is recovering under the care of Dr. Hall.

KENNEDY FLAT is becoming quite a stirring place, several stores and a fine hotel, bearing the aristocratic title of "The Derby," being in full blast. A meeting of the miners is to take place at the Flat this (Monday) evening, in order to have the claims in the bed of the river laid over till spring.

LATER FROM LEECH RIVER.

A miner who reached town last night informs us that the freshet on Friday caused considerable damage to the works on the river, nearly every dam, excepting the Mountain Rose and Scandinavian, being carried away.

The Bacon Bar Co. report that they have taken out since they commenced work \$1,700, clear of expenses. One partner exhibited to our informant a yeast powder box full of the yellow dust.

A small town is rising at the North Fork.

From a gentleman who left Sooke river yesterday at noon, and reached last night at 10 o'clock, we learn that the excitement in regard to Wolf-Creek was increasing, and numbers left yesterday morning to stake out claims. The attention of experienced miners had been frequently attracted while crossing this creek by the numerous gold nuggets and shavings which this creek presents, and this led to its being prospected. On Saturday two men washed out \$5 merely merely prospecting with a pan. About a dozen companies are setting to work and it will soon be known whether good diggings exist there or not.

WOLF CREEK—A GOOD PROSPECT FOUND.

The following letter was received on Saturday night:—

COMMUNIST'S TRICK.—The Forks, Sept. 24th, 1864.

HONORABLE BRITISH COLONIST.—The bearer will show you a prospect he has obtained on Wolf Creek. Mr. William Wall and Mr. Patrick O'Hare have formed a company called the BELFAR CO. to work the ground.

Mr. Phillip Woolcott has bought out J. W. Keyes of the Wake-up-Jake Co. for a considerable sum.

Mr. O'Hare, who brought the above note to town, has in his possession nearly \$8 of splendid looking gold in small nuggets washed out by him with a rocker in the course of two hours while prospecting on the above creek. There is plenty of dirt to be found, and the creek extends a long distance in the direction of Phil Hall's place, on Sooke Lake, where the stream appears to take its source. Mr. O'Hare thinks they have three or four feet of good pay gravel.

Mr. J. P. Cranford, of Cariboo, who recently visited this creek, was well satisfied from what he saw that paying diggings existed there, and considered that the Wolf-Creek diggings would eventually eclipse those of Leech.

LETTER FROM NANAIMO.

HONORABLE BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir:—In your impression of the 9th instant I observe a letter headed: "Will Nanaimo ever be a large town?" and signed by an outsider. Allow me to state, through the medium of your columns, that the Departure Bay is a better harbor than that at Nanaimo, having a greater depth of water and as much shelter. It is to the present town would be a saving in distance, it would not be so in a rainy point of view, because the same altitude would have to be overcome in a shorter distance, thereby increasing the steepness of the gradient.

3d.—That making the coast terminus of the Harwood Coal Company at Nanaimo, though it would materially improve the town and be much to the interest of the "Old Company" would considerably damage the Harwood Company by depriving them of a better and an independent harbor.

I am, &c., JAMES J. LINDSAY, Resident Engineer Harwood Railway.

Robbery at Macdonald's Bank.

30,000 DOLLARS CARRIED OFF.

The community was startled yesterday morning about nine o'clock by the intelligence that Macdonald's banking house on Yates street had been broken into during the previous night, and a clean sweep made of everything of value on the premises. The report created considerable excitement, a large crowd of people assembling in the vicinity of the building, anxious to learn the particulars of the daring and successful burglary. It appears that Mr. Waddell, manager of the bank, Hon. R. T. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Laidner, of British Columbia, Mr. McDonald's travelling agent, and Mr. Jos. Barnes, clerk, were at work in the bank till ten o'clock the previous evening. Mr. Smith was about to proceed in the morning by the Enterprise, en route to Cariboo, with a large quantity of coin and Bank of British notes, and notes for the use of the agency at the mines, and the three gentlemen were busily engaged making preparations for his departure. On finishing their work the money, consisting of \$15,000 in sovereigns—with a few \$5 notes, and \$10,000 in British North America notes, together with a small quantity of McDonald & Co's notes, gold dust and silver coin, was placed in the safe which stands in the fire-proof vault in the office. The safe and vault were then locked by Mr. Barnes, and he brought the key to Mr. Waddell, stating that he had not taken out the metal slide or plug which prevents the safe lock from being picked, as although Mr. McDonald had once shown him how to take it out and put it in, he had forgotten how to do it. Mr. Waddell was about to put the vault key in a drawer, when the clerk said he had better take it home with him; Mr. Waddell accordingly put it in his pocket. The gentlemen then left the building, and were cognizant of nothing further that transpired till the following morning, when an elderly man who sweeps out the establishment, on going into the office about eight o'clock found the vault plundered. He at once rushed off for Mr. Waddell, who hastened down to the spot and found that the place had been completely gutted. An entrance had been effected by a skylight in the roof at the rear of the premises, by means of a ladder which customarily stood there, and the thieves had got down to the floor of the back room by a light carpenter's ladder, which singularly enough was the exact length for the purpose, and evidently belongs to some one residing in the vicinity. The window opened without difficulty, owing to the metal slide not being removed, all that was necessary being simply to insert a small piece of iron and turn it round. The robbers had made use of the ash-bucket, to which they had fastened a piece of yarn, to hoist their plunder up to the skylight, and sawed it on the outside. Two rough iron-rings containing four or five common, unpolished tumbler keys, and a 3/4 inch steel bar about two feet long, and flattened at one end, were found in the building. One of the keys fitted the vault door. The bar had been used to pry open one of the room doors. The implements were quite unlike those generally used by experienced "crackmen," and the general opinion is that the thieves placed them there as a blind. No other traces were left by the perpetrators of the robbery, and the slightest investigation obtained during the day tending to their discovery. Indeed the absence of vigorous efforts on the part of the police authorities, whose duty it was to use every possible means to ferret out the culprits, or those personally interested in the recovery of the stolen property, elicited the most pointed expression of astonishment. The steamer Geo. S. Wright left the harbor at a quarter to eight o'clock, just one hour before the discovery of the burglary; but although the Fidelity got up steam and proceeded to Esquimalt less than two hours afterwards, which was not dispatched after the Wright, which might have been overtaken and searched almost before she got out of the Straits. The Enterprise left at ten o'clock for New Westminster, and all that was done was to place a policeman at the gateway to look out for any suspicious looking packages sent on board! Several small craft left the harbor during the day without supervision. An attempt was made at five o'clock to charter the Fidelity to go to Olympia, but she could not then be got. As a last resource, the Calcedonia was despatched last night at eight o'clock, with Captain Jefferys, Mr. Smith, of the bank, and a messenger to ride over to Monticello. Telegrams will be sent through from Olympia to have the Wright searched when she reaches Astoria, but they can hardly reach her before she gets to Portland.

THE BANK ROBBERY AND THE JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Nothing has transpired since the announcement of the robbery of Macdonald's bank to throw the faintest gleam of light upon this mysterious affair. Surmises as to the probable perpetrators of the crime are various, but while the friends of Mr. Macdonald are exerting themselves to lift the veil of obscurity in which the affair as at present enshrouded, all speculation by those less capable than these gentlemen of arriving at correct conclusions is not only idle but unjust, inasmuch as aspersions may be cast upon the innocent, and irreparable injury thus (perhaps unwittingly) inflicted. The Calcedonia may be expected from Puget Sound to-day, though we can hardly expect that she will bring us any clue to the discovery of the robbers. We are elsewhere assured by the manager of the bank that every effort is being made by himself and others to unravel the mystery, and that there is reason to hope that before the expiry of many days some evidence which may result in its disclosure will be forthcoming. On Saturday Josiah Barnett, the young man committed to prison upon suspicion of being implicated in the affair, was brought before Mr. Pemberton, the evidence of Sgt. Blake, his accuser, taken, and without fur-

ther investigation the prisoner was remanded for nine days. It is not properly the province of a newspaper to deal with the merits of any case while the same is sub judice, but an outcry against the proceedings of the court, and its officers is heard on all sides, and the sympathy previously felt for the unfortunate young man has been considerably augmented. Nothing certainly can justify the attempt of a police officer to extort a confession from a helpless boy standing under passing remorse at finding himself suddenly thrown into a felon's cell upon so serious a charge—remembering, too, that the "father confessor" was the boy's only accuser, and that considerations of a peculiar nature were involved in the unfair advantage thus sought to be taken by the officer. Happily, however, the attempt was as futile as it was base and cowardly, and the public estimation of it found vent in the hisses which followed its disclosure in court. If the magistrate considered that sufficient evidence was before him to warrant the detention of the accused until further testimony could be obtained, there was no course open to him but to remand the prisoner back to jail, but the amount of bail required for his release was so outrageously preposterous that the magistrate must have known it would be of little or no practical use. Several good and responsible men, we learn, are ready to give bail to the extent of from \$20,000 to \$25,000, which ought to have been ample under the circumstances; but the raising of \$40,000 is a task which is almost insuperable. Barnett has resigned himself to the foul odour of a noxious cell until his character can be vindicated.

NANAIMO.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NANAIMO, Sept. 2.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

The murder by Chemainus Indians of two Tahlipean Indians, one woman, one boy, a half-breed child, and the robbery of their goods and chattels valued at upwards of \$300 near Salt Spring Island, have been unravelled in a masterly and London-detective-like way by our magistrate with the help of the constable and the Nanaimo native police force, to whom especially the latter, every praise is due. The special obedience of these men to the orders they receive from the magistrate and the willing way in which they come forward when required, shows that they are dealt fairly with and that they appreciate the position which they hold. From information received a canoe, with two trusty Indians, was sent down to reconnoitre and take a culmus look round. Upon their return yesterday morning, another canoe, with ten Indians, was despatched, armed, to apprehend the murderers, who were known to be at Chemainus, and this morning the murderers were brought back. The culprits were taken before W. H. Franklyn, Esq., J.P., Stipendiary Magistrate, to-day, and the following evidence was adduced:—

Quinn's said that an Indian told him the Tahlipean canoe was going down to Victoria and that a canoe with the prisoners in went alongside to buy some berries, which the former would not sell. They passed the Tahlipean canoe, and then waited for it to come up to them; they then shot the two Indians with one shot and wounded the woman. The canoe was thereupon taken ashore; the woman shot, the boy killed, and the child despatched with a small axe. The things were hidden in the bush.

Quinn's says:—I know the prisoners; one is a Chinaman, robber of the "Sisters" and the Indian who told me went to Victoria and reported to the Police; the prisoner told one of my friends that the bodies were left in the water at Salt Spring Island at the rapids; the tribe was anxious to let the prisoners to justice, they being afraid of the men-of-war.

Cookquimuk says: I know the prisoners. After they were taken the prisoners told me that they had murdered the Tahlipeans, 2 men, 1 woman, a child, and a boy. They said that the Tahlipeans were angry with them, and that they had made me kill them; after I found out that the Tahlipeans wanted to kill them, they saw the Tahlipeans, take up their guns. They did not assign any reason for the murder.

Polly-mamuk, a Tahlipean woman, says my husband, Naas, was one of the murderers; he had a knife in his hand, and he killed the boy and the woman and murdered the child with an axe.

Itashal, the other prisoner, says:—It is all true what has been said; the Tahlipeans first intended to kill us, and they made me kill them; after I found out that the Tahlipeans wanted to kill me, I thought I might kill them; I killed the woman and child, hoping by so doing that it would not be found out; I have been shot by Hydahs and North-Indian Indians, and I did it out of revenge, the prisoners were fully committed to take their trial at the next Victoria Assizes, on the charge of wilful murder.

The prisoners have sent a message by the constable to the magistrate asking him to hang them here at once, and not to send them to Victoria.

I cannot help again referring to the way in which the hired Indians have behaved. Their going into the midst of a camp and taking the two murderers in front of a whole tribe is indeed a credit to the Nanaimo Indians, and shows that the magistrate can depend upon them in such critical circumstances. There is no doubt that if white men had been sent the murderers would have taken to the bush, which would have necessitated the despatch of a man of war.

SHARP.—The captains of the Royal Charlie and Kong Oscar were astonished yesterday by each receiving a bill from the "Puget Sound Agricultural Company" charging them with two spars, \$50, and also cautioning them against taking any more "spars" from their domains. The jolly tars evidently thought they would no more be guilty of trespass as the proprietors were so kind as to send them the month of the harvest, that if they had picked up the "spars" floating out at sea.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held at the Boomerang Thursday morning by Coroner Dickerson on the body of Menge, the poor man who accidentally shot himself on Tuesday last. Mr. J.P. Cranford was made foreman of the jury, who thereupon went to the Victoria Hotel to view the body. On their return they were obliged to wait for sometime for the production of the partner of deceased, whose attendance had not been secured by the police officer. The Coroner complained strongly of the want of a coroner's officer, whose duty it would be to attend to these matters. In all other countries such an officer was appointed, and the absence of one here caused much detention and inconvenience to the public.

Dr. Turner, M. R. C. S., Edinburgh, testified that he had examined the body of deceased, who had died from the effects of a gunshot wound, which had severed the brachial artery, causing death from loss of blood. The man was in a dying condition when I saw him; he bled none after I went there; nothing could have saved him.

By Mr. Cranford—do not know how long it was before he arrived at the hotel; it was about 2 o'clock in the morning; do not know that the brachial artery had been entirely severed, but believed the leading veins were cut; there was very little hemorrhage when I arrived, the man was so faint, and a good deal of clotted blood had collected under the bandage. Had a compress been applied round the arm immediately after the accident the man's life might have been saved; could hardly tell how long it would take a man to bleed to death with the brachial artery cut; it would depend on the nature of the wound; the man would bleed for a time and then faint, when the blood would cease till a reaction set in, when he would bleed again; it would take 6 or 8 hours or more for him to bleed to death in a case similar to the present.

Harry Spiekermann, a sworn—Was a miner and farmer; they left their camp on Pender Island on Tuesday morning last at 6 o'clock, in a small canoe; traveled about 20 miles to the channel between Sanders Island and Jones Island, when deceased who was steering the canoe saw some ducks and pulled the gun towards him, when it went off, and he at once cried out "Harry, your gun is my death!" I saw the blood streaming down, and I could not do anything for fear of upsetting the canoe I pulled to shore as fast as possible. The accident took place about 2 o'clock, p.m., and we reached Victoria at one o'clock in the night. He seemed very faint when I took him out of the canoe to warm him as he said he was cold. I built a fire on shore to warm him, and then made some tea, of which I gave him some. I had to pull about a mile after the accident before I got him on shore, where I bandaged up his arm, about a quarter of an hour after the shot. He did not bleed any after the bandage was put on; I was all alone when I put on the bandage. I assisted him out of the canoe at Victoria, he being able to walk a little, and he was carried up to the Victoria Hotel where I waited by him while the hotel keeper went for a doctor. He walked at least 3 or 4 steps when I helped him out at Victoria. He spoke frequently to me while on the way to Victoria, asking me where we were; there was a high sea, and he said he was afraid to get out. I got the Indians to come and steer the canoe to Victoria. The trigger of the gun must have caught on something. There was a great deal of blood in the canoe, between two and three gallons of blood.

In answer to a juror, the Coroner stated that the quantity of blood in a man was about one-eighth of his weight.

John Costello, sworn—Was a city contractor; about five minutes past one met Mr. McBride, of the Victoria Hotel, running for a doctor; he told me a man had been accidentally shot, and asked me to go with him for a doctor; I directed him to Dr. Dickson's, and then went to the hotel and saw the man, who recognized me, saying, "Hallo, Billy the Bug, how are you?" I overhauled the wound and found the blood rushing out, the carpet and pillow saturated, and then rushed up to Dr. Dickson's, and after knocking a few minutes the doctor came to the door and I told him to come to the man as he was dying; the doctor said, "I'm very ill, I can't come—I've sent them for Dr. Trimble!" I then damned and swore some to myself, and went off for a young man who went off for another doctor; I then went back and dressed the wound, tearing up a sheet for bandages; Drs. Davis and Turner soon came in; I complained because they had not brought any instruments; I met Dr. Helmcken before I went to Dr. Dickson's; he told me he had a case to attend to and could not go, but he sent another doctor.

To a Juror.—He must have held a gallon and a half or two gallons in the hotel.

To the Foreman.—The bandage had been displaced in moving him up, and the blood flowed freely; the doctor put his finger on the vein, and when he took it off the blood would spout up; the blood came through the bandages I put on; he bled till the last gasp.

Donald McBride, owner of the Victoria Hotel, sworn—Was an old acquaintance of deceased and his partner; Spiekermann came to my house about one o'clock Wednesday morning, and said, for God's sake Dan come and help me; Harry's shot! I got three men and went down to the canoe; it was about a quarter of an hour before we got him up to the house; he fainter when we took him on shore, but came to before we got him up; did not think there was a gallon of blood in the pan, but did not observe closely; Dr. Turner must have reached there about half-past one; I went to Dr. Dickson's first, who said he was sick; I then went to Dr. Haggis, but when knocking at his door Dr. Helmcken passed; I asked him to go but he said he had a man to attend to and could not go; he said he would show me where to go however, and took me to Dr. Trimble's; I rapped at Dr. Trimble's and after a while Mrs. Trimble came down and said the doctor was sick and said to Dr. Powell; I told her the man was bleeding to death, when she said take him to the hospital; Dr. Helmcken also showed me Dr. Turner's, and I got him up and he went down with me.

The jury have retired, and after a short consultation, presented a post-mortem of the case, in order to obtain some additional evi-

dence as to the deceased's state, when brought to Victoria. The inquest was therefore adjourned till to-day at one o'clock.

The inquest on the body of Menge, the man who accidentally shot himself last Tuesday, was continued yesterday. The foreman, Mr. J. P. Cranford, said the jury were desirous of ascertaining the quantity of blood lost by deceased after he had been brought to the hotel, with a view of ascertaining whether his life might not have been saved had medical attendance been promptly furnished.

The Coroner considered that it was unnecessary for the jury to go into that point, their duty being simply to ascertain "how, where, and by what means, deceased came to his death." In his opinion it was quite impossible for any one to form even an approximate idea of the quantity of blood lost by the deceased.

Dr. Helmcken was examined briefly, and stated gun-shot wounds frequently bleed very little, although this case was probably an exception to the rule. He could not say precisely how much blood must remain in the body to sustain life; a man might lose a gallon and still live, but if two gallons were lost there would be very little left. The quantity of blood in a man's body was about 2 1/2 lbs. Deceased's death may have been hastened by his being shaken and placed upright in being carried up from the canoe to the hotel. He did not think more than ten minutes elapsed between the time Costello spoke to him in the street and Dr. Turner's being in attendance. The wounded man should have been conveyed at once to the hospital. Dr. Haggis testified that he had never known a case of a person losing one and a half gallons of blood and surviving. The loss of even ten pounds would usually prove fatal.

Dr. Ash said he did not think that a man could lose one and a half gallons of arterial blood and live after it. It was almost impossible for that quantity of blood to flow from any wound in fifteen minutes. There would not be so much bleeding if an artery was completely severed as if it was only partially injured. He could have formed a better opinion if he had seen the case himself.

Dr. Turner testified that the shot had carried away both the main artery and the nerves. The carrying up from the canoe would be sure to have injured the vessels. When he arrived the man was dying rapidly from previous loss of blood, and he expired in a quarter of an hour afterwards. The Coroner said he had not intended to make any statement in regard to himself in this matter; but as it had gone abroad, through the agency of certain parties well known to them all, that he had been negligent of his duty, and as these parties had even attempted to make political capital out of it, he deemed it only just to himself to state the real facts: On the day of the accident he had been at work from morning to night electioneering, and even up to 12 o'clock he had been engaged with Mr. Titcomb, among others. He had then retired to rest, being very unwell, but had not been in bed more than ten minutes when he was called up to attend this case. Yet he was able to go out, he had sent them to Dr. Trimble, and it appeared from Dr. Helmcken's statement that they had succeeded in getting a doctor in less than 15 minutes after that time.

The jury after a few minutes consultation returned a verdict of Death from hemorrhage caused by the accidental discharge of a gun.

ANOTHER SLIP.—The steamer Alexandra Captain Moore, arrived yesterday at Esquimalt from New Westminster, having in tow a barge with Messrs. Dickson, Campbell & Co's coal, which she had failed to deliver. The barge having been cast off and the passengers, numbering about forty, sent ashore, the steamer started off in the direction of Port Angeles, where it is said she will be laid up until Captain Moore can make satisfactory arrangements with his creditors here. The Alexandra was seen steering in this direction with the barge in tow for some little time before she arrived, and before the lapse of many minutes the ever vigilant deputy sheriff was hiding in the thicket near Ogden Point watching her movements and ready to pounce upon her runaway captain should he venture on terra firma. Presently the steamer stopped, a boat was lowered, several men jumped on board, the ever vigilant deputy sheriff was in his sleeve (although he was as yet in the bush, and the bird out of it), the boat came to shore—a man was seen, apparently in the garb of the skipper; the deputy's heart went pit-a-pak, and darting from his ambush earlier in hand, he found to his dismay that the bird was not there. Shortly after the Alexandra had left New Westminster, some of the creditors of Capt. Moore, who had arrived there by the Enterprise, chartered the Flying Dutchman and started in pursuit. They overtook the Alexandra before she had left the river, but failed to effect any arrangement with Capt. Moore. We understand, however, that Capt. Moore has submitted a proposition to secure his creditors by mortgage upon his steamer, which is worth considerably more than the amount of his indebtedness (some \$17,000) upon consideration of time being given. A meeting of the creditors will be held to-day at the office of Messrs. Peakes & Green, and we hope that it will result in the fine steamer Alexandra being permitted to resume her place among our colonial shipping. Everyone sympathizes with Capt. Moore in his present troubles, as he is well known to be a most energetic, enterprising and industrious man.

SURRENDER.—Charles Miller, the man who pleaded guilty to stealing a coal from Edward Webster, came up yesterday for sentence, and failing to give any account of himself was sent to the chain gang for six months.

MR. WARD'S COMPANY.—Mr. G. V. Bewes, associate artist to Mr. Ward's Theatrical Company, now on their way from San Francisco in the Admiral, arrived yesterday in the brig Franklin Adams.

The Weekly

Tuesday, Septemb

LEGISLATIVE

Council met at 3 p. m. Honorable the President, Attorney General, T. H. Rhodes.

DIRECT STEAM COMM.

The hon. Col. Secretary notice of motion introduced. He said the important message was so grained to be said on that colliery had gone fully into travelled over the whole out system was beyond a outly defective. Two or three recently arrived bringing on letters each trip, and in fact that a settled system should—no arguments were vice anyone of the necessity of the present line of steam were inconceivably large, hoped before long a British placed upon the same route the benefits and give us great. The profits of the Panama three months of 1863 amount 000. The receipts of messs. in 1862 reached £1,000,000. Hon. Mr. Rhodes—English Col. Secretary—Partly a partly from New York. profit was estimated from the treasure. The yield of the silver mines in British California, Mexico, and coast, was about £12,000, two thirds to three fourths England direct, and there to suppose that if a line of existed they would have the gold. The subsidy was £25,000 to £50,000 would quired to subsidize a line Panama. It was a large as the two colonies tribute upon the same sum towards the underland, he would however would contribute as libera would permit.

The revenue from the trade and papers had been but there was no doubt that material increase visible a became more settled up and more developed. He found number of letters for the way of Panama amounted and the papers 15,000, something under £2000. age on letters to England was decreased to the same York. On newspaper rate. Papers bearing a same as New York, Panama. The latter, which sent d. would have to be The present subsidy for was at the rate of \$9000 per ton to which there was p present means arrangements and the papers 15,000, something under £2000. age on letters to England was decreased to the same York. On newspaper rate. Papers bearing a same as New York, Panama. The latter, which sent d. would have to be The present subsidy for was at the rate of \$9000 per ton to which there was p present means arrangements and the papers 15,000, something under £2000. age on letters to England was decreased to the same York. On newspaper rate. Papers bearing a same as New York, Panama. 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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 27, 1864.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, SEP. 23. Council met at 3 p. m. Present—The Hon. Mr. Rhodes, Attorney General, Treasurer, and Hon. H. Rhodes.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The Hon. Col. Secretary in pursuance of notice of motion introduced the above subject. He said the importance of the Governor's message was so great that little remained to be said on that score. His Excellency had gone fully into the matter and travelled over the whole ground. The present system was beyond doubt, most seriously defective. Two or three steamers had recently arrived bringing only a few English letters each trip, and it was most important that a settled system should be inaugurated.

The Hon. Mr. Rhodes—English goods? Col. Secretary—Partly so I presume, and partly from New York. A large field of profit was estimated from the conveyance of goods. The yield of the various gold and silver mines in British Columbia, Oregon, California, Mexico, and elsewhere on this coast, was about £12,000,000 per annum, two thirds to three fourths of which went to England direct, and there was every reason to suppose that if a line of British steamers existed they would have the carrying of that gold. The subsidy was the chief difficulty with which they had to contend. From £28,000 to £50,000 would be the amount required to subsidize a line of steamers to Panama. It was a large sum and he felt satisfied that the two colonies could not contribute more than a fractional part of that sum towards the undertaking. Vancouver Island, he would however undertake to say, would contribute as liberally as her means would permit.

The revenue from the transmission of letters and papers had hitherto not been large, but there was no doubt that there would be a material increase visible as these Colonies became more settled up and their resources more developed. He found that the total number of letters for the past year sent by way of Panama amounted to about 20,000 and the papers 18,000, the revenue being something under £2000. The rates of postage on letters to England via Panama had been decreased to the same rates as via New York. On newspaper rates he was not so clear. Papers bearing a smaller postage came via New York rather than via Panama. The latter, which was at present 4d. would have to be reduced to 2d. The present subsidy for our mail steamers was at the rate of \$9000 per annum, in addition to which there was practically another payment or loss to the revenue of \$80 per trip or \$340 per month. By way of inducement, these steamers had been always exempt from harbor dues.

The Hon. gentleman went into statistics of the loss sustained by the Executive by the present mail arrangements, and showed that during eight months of this year it had been practically \$8,270. The extension to China and Japan was also an important feature in the contemplated scheme, and must necessarily be advantageous to the Colony. Under the present system, moreover, we had no means of carrying books. The establishment of the proposed line would no doubt give that great accommodation which was enjoyed by the Australian and other British Colonies. The Hon. gentleman did not consider that it was in the province of the Honorable Council to deal just now with the honorable part of the question, but he thought they should aid the Governor in getting proper and regular steam communication by a direct British line, which would save at least a fortnight in the time occupied by the present mode of conveyance. There was no Colony under the Crown that did not receive assistance by a subsidized line of steamers, and with proper representations the assistance might reasonably be expected from Her Majesty's Government; and he believed that when granted it would be commensurate with the advantages which the measure would unfold. He thought it desirable that the Hon. Council should adopt some resolution, to show his Excellency that they were desirous to assist him in carrying out the proposed scheme, and he had therefore much pleasure in moving the adoption of the following resolution: That this Council having had under consideration the message of His Excellency the Governor relative to postal communication with England, is of opinion that it will be most desirable that His Excellency should communicate with the Government of British Columbia with a view (to obtain the co-operation of that colony, and in order to ascertain what amount that colony would contribute towards establishing a British line of steamers between Panama and Vancouver Island; and further, that His Excellency should take such other steps as he might think fit to secure the important object in view.

The Hon. Attorney General seconded the resolution, observing that he did not think it necessary to add anything to the remarks of the hon. mover. The money part of the question was the only difficulty in the way. He could bear testimony to the high rates of charges on letters and papers and the great uncertainty which attended their delivery here. He had endeavored to keep account of the numerous deficiencies and irregularities in the present system. Copies of the London Times, without number, had been forwarded to him and as regularly returned to him in transit, and Pender, as a matter of course, never reached him (laughter). There was no doubt great need of reform in the postal system; we were at a remote distance from the parent country, in one of the only parts

of the world cut off from that direct and quick communication between friends and business men which was now a recognized necessity. People for want of proper communication were to a certain extent forced into the San Francisco market to procure goods which they would otherwise get from England.

The Hon. President said the resolution expressed the opinion of the people of the colony on the Governor's message. That message went into a subject of vast importance to the entire community and to mercantile men especially. The present line afforded little accommodation; they looked to their own interests first and ours afterwards. He spoke of irregularities in our postal arrangements which came within his knowledge. The Times was regularly posted to him via New York, and yet he received only about one-fourth of them. Where they miscarried he did not know. Postage was charged upon them at the rate of 2d. Direct steam communication he thought would, without doubt, be highly advantageous. The Mexican ports on the Pacific, as his Excellency had stated, together with San Francisco, would be open to them. If his Excellency could get the Governor of British Columbia to join them in promoting the undertaking, aided by the local Legislatures, no doubt something practicable could be accomplished. He cordially supported the resolution.

The Hon. Treasurer said he would lend his support to the resolution, but he thought it was not complete. A more deliberate expression of opinion on a matter of so great importance was desirable. It had never, he said been considered whether we should follow the system of Great Britain in the carrying of letters and get a complete monopoly. We had never asked Americans to aid us nor obliged them to do so. American mails had frequently passed through the colony and been transferred from one steamer to another without any impost, which was of course a loss to the revenue. The hon. gentleman then referred to the carriage of letters by Express Companies, but was interrupted by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, who stated that Express letters passed through the Post Office.

The Hon. Mr. Watson proceeded to state that the payment of £50 a trip to the San Francisco steamer was originally intended to draw colonization to these shores, but the object had entirely failed; and he thought we were paying £50 a month for nothing, when we did not even get our letters.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes—Have they been paid for those trips? Hon. Colonial Secretary—The question has not arisen, but it may.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes said he would with pleasure support the resolution, but thought a slight alteration advisable. Governor Kennedy should be requested, he thought, to communicate in the first instance, with the Governor of British Columbia, and desire his co-operation. He thought the Hon. Col. Secretary had drawn too favorable a picture of the amount of traffic on the line.

Some discussion here took place regarding the system of carrying letters by Express. Mr. Rhodes said the Express gave great facilities for the carriage of letters to and from San Francisco.

Hon. Colonial Secretary said the Express arrangements had nothing to do with the present question—they paid postage on all their letters. He had omitted to refer to one point, and that was the present system of communication wholly precluded immigration, as the passage round the Horn was too long and tedious, and he thought it desirable to import as much British blood as possible into the Colony.

The hon. gentleman then amended the resolution by inserting the words placed between brackets, and the resolution on being put passed unanimously.

The Council then adjourned.

FROM THE EXPLORING PARTY.

Letter from Corporal Leech. The following interesting letter from Mr. Leech, furnishing particulars of his journey across the Island to Alberni, has been received by the Exploring Committee. We regret that the exploration of that portion of the Island has been so far fruitless:

ALBERNI, 20th Sept. 1864. As the steamer Thames leaves for Victoria this morning, I take the opportunity of reporting the arrival of myself and party at this place.

In accordance with instructions received from Dr. Brown I proceeded with my party up the Nanaimo river to a point where it forks, one fork coming from the South West and the other, which is the principle stream, from the west; the latter having its source in a small lake which is connected with another by a narrow strip of running water, about a mile and a half in length. The second lake is fed by a stream flowing from the westward through a wide open valley not very heavily timbered, the timber consisting of cedar, Douglas pine, maple and alder with an underbrush of berry bushes. There seems to be some very good land in this valley.

The timber on the shores of the lake is excellent. Returning to the forks I proceeded up the south west branch to its source which is in lat. 49° 1' N.; lon. 124° 23' W., and at an altitude of about 4000 feet above sea level. From this altitude we had a magnificent view of the surrounding country, the portion lying westward presented a succession of mountain peaks and ranges, many of them bald and rocky with patches of snow still on them.

To the eastward between the Nanaimo and Obamas rivers there is an extensive plain heavily timbered. I should have examined this valley but the absence of my provisions at the time would not justify me in separating my party as Dr. Brown intended that I should have done; however I have no doubt but there is good agricultural land in this plain. Continuing our journey in a southwesterly direction we struck the head waters of the river Amushin, which we followed to its mouth near the west end of Cowichan Lake. There is some excellent timber, white pine and hemlock, on this river, but it is difficult of access.

From the west end of Cowichan Lake we proceeded due west to Barclay Sound, which we struck at the mouth of Sarita river in Nu-mu-ka-mis Bay, having crossed four distinct ranges of mountains varying in altitude from two to three thousand feet. We also

crossed the Nitinat river which here flows through an open valley, heavily timbered with spruce, underbrush of berry-bushes—and two other good sized streams flowing through very fine valleys, in which I believe there are considerable patches of good land.

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SANSDUM COPPER MINES.—The foreman of the Sansdum mine arrived down yesterday morning. He reports having obtained an excellent vein of ore about thirty feet down the old shaft operated by Smith, and is satisfied that by a little rigorous labor 40 or 50 tons of 18 or 20 per cent ore might be got out for shipment.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Fish-killer arrived last night from Nanaimo bringing two Indian prisoners charged with the murder of Timpaneas at Chemamus. Also a white man to undergo sentence for cutting and wounding at Nanaimo.

FROM SOOKE.—The steamer Caledonia arrived last evening from Sooke with 15 passengers, chiefly Chinamen. There is nothing new from the mines. Freight is still carried by the Caledonia and Culverwell's pack train to Kennedy Flat for 1/2 cents per lb. Maj. Foster, the Sooke Magistrate, had held his first court, three cases having come before him. One, a man named John Williams, was convicted of selling whisky to Indians, and was fined \$250 or 12 months imprisonment. He was unable to pay the fine and was consequently sent up to Victoria goal by the Caledonia. The other cases were of a trivial nature.

THE BANK ROBBERY.—A reward of \$1000 is offered for information which will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who committed the robbery on Macdonald & Co.'s bank, and \$2000 on the recovery of the whole of the stolen property, or in proportion for any less amount that may be recovered. The numbers of the notes are known and their payment stopped.

THE COD FISHERIES.—We learn from the master of the schooner Langley, just returned from the North West, that the seas round the north end of this island and in the vicinity of Queen Charlotte abound with cod-banks, and that the fish are now extremely plentiful. He says one thousand barrels of codfish might easily be taken in one month near Newlity. The cod fishing season begins this month. Without doubt these northern waters contain a mine of wealth far surpassing either Sooke or Cariboo.

COPPER DISCOVERIES.—Mr. Charles Baranowitch, owner of the schooner Langley, returned last night from Queen Charlotte Island, where he has been prospecting for copper for some time. He informs us that he has discovered some very promising veins, and brings down with him a quantity of excellent specimens of ore, some of which he believes contain a percentage of silver.

ARRIVED AT LAST.—The long expected Government Dredging Machine arrived yesterday by the John Stevens, from London, in charge of two Engineers.

THE GUNBOAT GRAPPLER coaled at Nanaimo on Saturday, and proceeded on her way to Metlakatlah with Mr. Duncan and Dr. Walker on board.

MUTINEERS.—Three of the crew of the bark John Stevens, alleged to have committed certain acts of mutiny and insubordination on board that vessel on her voyage from England, were landed shortly after the vessel arrived yesterday and lodged in jail. Three more of the men, who were sent on by steam vessel from Valparaiso, have not yet arrived.

THE EVENING GUN is now fired from the flag ship at eight o'clock.

BRITISH FLAG-PLANTING.

It was not without reason and forethought that Franklin protested against the American eagle as a bird of bad habits, likely to get the Union into trouble. People would be astonished if they could see what favorite national figures of speech have cost our own country. The British lion was a most expensive beast, and never shook the dewdrops from his mane without some bad effect; and as for his roars, they would have made taxpayers roar too if they had known what they were about. Our wooden walls have served many a turn of extravagance, and as for the Balance of Power, the National Debt is only a part of its price. But not the least postulant figure is planting the flag of England here and there and everywhere. Sydney Smith says there is not an ocean rock upon which a cormorant can perch without a British Governor and garrison, and the Governor is always looking out for the opportunity of planting the flag of England somewhere else. When Governor Pine proposed to the Colonial Minister an expedition of 50,000 men against Ashantee, it was to enable him, as he wrote, "to march to Coomassie and there plant the British flag." When the man wrote these words he thought he had made his scheme certain of acceptance, and that it was not in Ministerial nature to resist such a temptation. What a fine thing to plant the British flag at Coomassie! what glory, what an achievement for history and the envy and admiration of the world. Imagine the British flag planted in a negro group of wigwams in the centre of a pestilential forest. The plant would have cost thousands of lives by disease, and hundreds of thousands of money; but a flag's flag for all that, and to fly it in any strange out of the way place is worth any price. So thought Governor Pine. The Colonial Minister ought to have replied that we had already too many plantations of that kind, and that any addition to the number was most earnestly to be deprecated, for wherever the flag of England is planted the roots strike deep into the public pocket. Indeed, it should be a general instruction for all governors and agents abroad to refrain, above all things, from flag-planting, which is but another word for mismanagement and making ground for quarrel. The beginning of the war with the New Zealanders was about a flag-staff which Heki contemptuously put down a dozen times, and which we were in honor bound to uphold at the cost of an enormous amount of blood and treasure. Flags indeed are mighty fine, but also perilous things. Where they are we must maintain them, but nothing is so much to be deprecated as the multiplication of them, or the artificial planting in a pestilential wilderness like that proposed by the sage Governor Pine. And here is another proof of the truth of Mr. Shandy's doctrine that there is much in names. This Governor of Gold Coast Castle pines for conquest. His soul is too large for the British territory in Africa. This Governor of Ashantee has a grand ambition would grasp Coomassie, and add its black grace to England's conquests. And so he dazzled the Colonial Minister's imagination with the thought of the British flag planted in the capital of Ashantee, big words for big men, and he is a wilderness. How the Ministerial mind could resist such a temptation to glory it is not for us to say, but though the proposal was not accepted it was not rejected, and Governor Pine was left in possession of the idea of flag-planting—all cultivation of the most expensive and perilous in consequence. A blessed thing it would be indeed to root up some of these flag-staffs, and we heartily agree with Sir J. Rippinstone that some of our African possessions have become sheer nuisances.

FISHERMEN'S GASTROTES.—John C. Credece and Thomas Allison, who were convicted at the assizes last week of garrotte robberies at Sunderland, and sentenced the former to five years and the latter to ten years' penal servitude, with twenty lashes each, underwent the punishment of flogging at the County Prison on Saturday. The instrument of punishment was manufactured by a sailor, who is undergoing imprisonment in the jail, expressly for the purpose. The oat is ingeniously composed of nine thongs of stout leather, in each of which is nine knots, and these being connected to a flexible handle, the power, wielded by strong hands, is terrific. At every stroke the knots cut deeply, making flesh and blood fly in every direction. The prisoners were firmly tied up in a reclining position, the lower part of their shoulders exposed, the higher and lower part of their backs being protected by padding. The warders Hodgson and Allison executed their task with the skill of more practiced hands. The officials of the jail were present, but the prisoners were kept in their cells. Hodgson and Allison alternately inflicted ten lashes each on each of the prisoners. The first lash was received with comparative equanimity by each prisoner; but on the second, the yell of deep and overwhelming agony which burst forth is represented as indescribable. Their cries continued during the whole of the punishment, and these, together with the sight of the flying flesh and blood, the mangled backs of the sufferers, and the clotted skins of the oat, made up a spectacle of horror overpowering to those who witnessed it. When the punishment had been inflicted the prisoners were taken down and removed to the prison infirmary in a state of complete prostration. Indeed, it is asserted that neither of them could have received another lash without the greatest danger. Although the prisoners did not witness the punishment, they could hear the shrieks of the unhappy sufferers in the cells, and it is to be hoped the contemplation of the punishment may have a salutary effect on their minds.—Despatch.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 27, 1864.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, SEP. 23. Council met at 3 p.m. Present—The Hon. the President, Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, and Hon. H. Rhodes.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION. The Hon. Col. Secretary in pursuance of notice of motion introduced the above subject. He said the importance of the Governor's message was so great that little remained to be said on that score. His Excellency had gone fully into the matter and travelled over the whole ground. The present system was, beyond a doubt, most seriously defective. Two or three steamers had recently arrived bringing only a few English letters each trip, and it was most important that a settled system should be inaugurated.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes—English goods? Col. Secretary—Partly so I presume, and partly from New York. A large field of profit was estimated from the conveyance of treasure. The yield of the various gold and silver mines in British Columbia, Oregon, California, Mexico, and elsewhere on this coast, was about \$12,000,000 per annum, two thirds to three fourths of which went to England direct, and there was every reason to suppose that if a line of British steamers existed they would have the carrying of that gold. The subsidy was the chief difficulty with which they had to contend. From \$25,000 to \$30,000 would be the amount required to subsidize a line of steamers to Panama. It was a large sum and he felt satisfied that the two colonies could not contribute more than a fractional part of that sum towards the undertaking. Vancouver Island, he would however undertake to say, would contribute as liberally as her means would permit.

The revenue from the transmission of letters and papers had hitherto not been large, but there was no doubt that there would be a material increase visible as these Colonies became more settled up and their resources more developed. He found that the total number of letters for the past year sent by way of Panama amounted to about 20,000 and the papers 18,000, the revenue being something under \$2000. The rates of postage on letters to England via Panama had been decreased to the same rates as via New York. On newspaper rates he was not so clear. Papers bearing a smaller postage came via New York rather than via Panama. The latter, which was at present 4d. would have to be reduced to 2d. The present subsidy to the Colonies was at the rate of \$9000 per annum, in addition to which there was practically another payment or loss to the revenue of \$80 per trip or \$240 per month. By way of inducement, these steamers had been exempt from harbor dues.

The hon. gentleman went into statistics of the loss sustained by the Exchequer by the present mail arrangements, and showed that during eight months of this year it had been practically \$8,270. The extension to China and Japan was also an important feature in the contemplated scheme, and must necessarily be advantageous to the Colony.

Under the present system, moreover, we had no means of carrying books. The establishment of a subsidized line of steamers, and with proper representations that assistance might reasonably be expected from her Majesty's Government; and he believed that when granted it would be commensurate with the advantages which the measure would unfold. He thought it desirable that the Hon. Council should adopt some resolution, to show his Excellency that they were desirous to assist him in carrying out the proposed scheme, and he had therefore much pleasure in moving the adoption of the following resolution: That this Council having had under consideration the message of His Excellency the Governor relative to postal communication with England, is of opinion that it will be most desirable that His Excellency should communicate with the Government of British Columbia with a view to obtain the cooperation of that colony, and in order to ascertain what amount that colony would contribute towards establishing a British line of steamers between Panama and Vancouver Island; and further, that His Excellency should take such other steps as he might think fit to secure the important object in view.

The hon. Attorney General seconded the resolution, observing that he did not think it necessary to add anything to the remarks of the hon. mover. The money part of the question was the only difficulty in the way. He could bear testimony to the high rates of exchange on letters and papers, and the great uncertainty which attended their delivery here. He had ceased to keep account of the numerous deficiencies and irregularities in the present system. Copies of the London Times, without number, had been forwarded to him and regularly perused by him in his study, and he was never reached him (laughter). There was no doubt great need of reform in the postal system; we were at a remote distance from the parent country, in one of the only parts

of the world cut off from that direct and quick communication between friends and business men which was now recognized as necessary. People for want of proper communication were to a certain extent forced into the San Francisco market to procure goods which they would otherwise get from England.

The hon. President said the resolution expressed the opinion of the people of this colony on the Governor's message. That message went into a subject of vast importance to the entire community and to mercantile men especially. The present line afforded little accommodation; they looked to their own interests first and ours afterwards. He spoke of irregularities in our postal arrangements which came within his knowledge. The Times was regularly posted to him via New York, and yet he received only about one-fourth of them. Where they miscarried he did not know. Postage was charged upon them at the rate of 2d. Direct steam communication he thought would, without doubt, be highly advantageous. The Mexican ports on the Pacific, as his Excellency had stated, together with San Francisco, would be open to them. If his Excellency could get the Governor of British Columbia to join them in promoting the undertaking, aided by the local Legislatures, no doubt something practicable could be accomplished. He cordially supported the resolution.

The Hon. Treasurer said he would lend his support to the resolution, but he thought it was not complete. A more deliberate expression of opinion on a matter of so great importance was desirable. He had never, he said, considered whether we should follow the system of Great Britain in the carrying of letters and get a complete monopoly. We had never asked Americans to aid us, nor obliged them to do so. American mails had frequently passed through the colony and been transferred from one steamer to another without any impost, which was of course a loss to the revenue. The hon. gentleman then referred to the carriage of letters by Express Companies, but was interrupted by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, who stated that Express letters passed through the Post Office.

The Hon. Mr. Watson proceeded to state that the payment of \$50 a trip to the San Francisco steamers was originally intended to draw colonization to these shores, but the object had entirely failed; and he thought we were paying \$50 a month for nothing, when we did not even get our letters.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes—Have they been paid for those trips? Hon. Colonial Secretary—The question has not arisen, but it may. Hon. Mr. Rhodes said he would with pleasure support the resolution, but thought a slight alteration advisable. Governor Kennedy should be requested, he thought, to communicate in the first instance, with the Governor of British Columbia, and desire his co-operation. He thought the Hon. Colonial Secretary had drawn too favorable a picture of the amount of traffic on the line.

Some discussion here took place regarding the system of carrying letters by Express. Mr. Rhodes said the Express gave great facilities for the carriage of letters to and from San Francisco.

Hon. Colonial Secretary said the Express arrangements had nothing to do with the present question—they paid postage on all their letters. He had omitted to refer to one point, and that was the present system of communication wholly precluded immigration, and long tedious, and he thought it desirable to import as much British blood as possible into the Colony.

The hon. gentleman then amended the resolution by inserting the words placed between brackets, and the resolution on being put passed unanimously.

The Council then adjourned.

FROM THE EXPLORING PARTY.

Letter from Corporal Leech. The following interesting letter from Mr. Leech, furnishing particulars of his journey across the Island to Alberni, has been received by the Exploring Committee. We regret that the exploration of that portion of the Island has been so far fruitless:

ALBERNI, 20th Sept. 1864. This morning I take the opportunity of reporting the arrival of myself and party at this place. In accordance with instructions received from Dr. Brown I proceeded with my party up the Nainimo river to a point where it forks, one fork coming from the South West and the other, which is the principle stream, from the west, the latter having its source in a small lake which is connected with another by a narrow strip of running water about a mile and a half in length. The second lake is fed by a stream flowing from the westward through a wide open valley not very heavily timbered, the timber consisting of cedar, douglas pine, maple and alder with an underbrush of berry bushes. There seems to be some very good land in this valley.

The timber on the shores of the lake is excellent, and the soil is of a fine quality. Proceeding up the forks I proceeded up the south west branch to its source which is in lat. 49° 1' N.; lon. 124° 23' W., and at an altitude of about 4000 feet above sea level. From this altitude we had a magnificent view of the surrounding country, the portion lying westward presented a succession of mountain peaks and ranges, many of them bold and rocky with patches of snow still on them.

To the eastward between the Nainimo and Chummins rivers there is an extensive plain heavily timbered. I should have examined this valley but the shortness of my provisions at the time would not justify me in separating my party as Dr. Brown intended that I should have done; however I have no doubt but that there is good agricultural land in this plain. Continuing our journey in a southwesterly direction we struck the head waters of the river Amushin, which we followed to its mouth near the west end of Cowichan Lake. There is some excellent timber white pine and hemlock, on this river, but it is difficult of access. From the west end of Cowichan Lake we proceeded due west to Baralady Sound, which we struck at the mouth of Sarita river in Nu-mu-ker-mis Bay, having crossed four distinct ranges of mountains varying in altitude from two to three thousand feet. We also

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NEW FIRM.—We have received a circular from the new firm of Weissenburger and Schloesser, who have entered into business in this city as merchants and commission agents. These gentlemen represent the wealthy continental house of E. Erlanger & Co., of Paris, and refer to numerous well known English and European houses. We trust they will here find ample field for enterprise.

THEFT.—A Hydash Indian named Jack, was yesterday brought before Mr. Pemberton charged with stealing certain articles of clothing from the Anglo-American Hotel, and pleading guilty was sent for one month to the chain-gang. Charles Miller also pleaded guilty to stealing a coat of the value of \$10 from one Edward Webster on board the steamer Thames, and was held for sentence.

SANDS COPPER MINE.—The foreman of the Sandus mine arrived down yesterday morning. He reports having obtained an excellent vein of ore about thirty feet down the old shaft opened by Mr. Smith, and is satisfied that by a little vigorous labor 40 or 50 tons of 18 or 20 per cent ore might be got out for shipment.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Fidelity arrived last night from Nanaimo bringing two Indian prisoners charged with the murder of Thompson at Chemainus. Also a white man to undergo sentence for cutting and wounding at Nanaimo.

FROM SOOKE.—The steamer Caledonia arrived last evening from Sooke with 18 passengers, chiefly Chinamen. There is nothing new from the mines. Freight is still carried by the Caledonia and Culverwell's pack train to Kennedy Flat for 3/4 cents per lb. Maj. Foster, the Sooke Magistrate, had held his first court, three cases having come before him. One, a man named John Williams, was convicted of selling whisky to Indians, and was fined \$250 or 12 months imprisonment. He was unable to pay the fine and was consequently sent up to Victoria goal by the Caledonia. The other cases was of a trivial nature.

THE BANK ROBBERY.—A reward of \$1000 is offered for information which will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who committed the robbery on Macdonald & Co.'s bank, and \$2000 on the recovery of the whole of the stolen property, or in proportion for any less amount that may be recovered. The numbers of the notes are known and their payment stopped.

THE COD FISHERIES.—We learn from the master of the schooner Langley, just returned from the North West, that the seas round the north end of this island and in the vicinity of Queen Charlotte abound with cod-banks, and that the fish are now extremely plentiful. He says one thousand barrels of codfish might easily be taken in one month near Nevery. The cod fishing season begins this month. Without doubt these northern waters contain a mine of wealth far surpassing either Sooke or Cariboo.

COPPER DISCOVERIES.—Mr. Charles Baranowitch, owner of the schooner Langley, returned last night from Queen Charlotte Island, where he has been prospecting for copper for some time. He informs us that he has discovered some very promising veins, and brings down with him a quantity of excellent specimens of ore, some of which he believes contain a percentage of silver.

ARRIVED AT LAST.—The long expected Government Dredging Machine arrived yesterday by the John Stevenson, from London, in charge of two Engineers.

THE GUNBOAT GRAPPLER coaled at Nanaimo on Saturday, and proceeded on her way to Metlakahlah with Mr. Deacon and Dr. Walker on board.

MUTINEERS.—Three of the crew of the bark John Stevenson, alleged to have committed certain acts of mutiny and insubordination on board that vessel on her voyage from England, were landed shortly after the vessel arrived yesterday and lodged in jail. Three more of the men, who were sent on by steam vessel from Valparaiso, have not yet arrived.

THE EVENING GUN is now fired from the flag ship at eight o'clock.

BRITISH FLAG-PLANTING.

It was not without reason and forethought that Franklin protested against the American eagle as a bird of bad habits, likely to get the Union into trouble. People would be astonished if they could see what favorite national figures of speech have cost our own country. The British flag was a most expensive beast, and never shook the dewdrops from his mane without some bad effect; and as for his roars, they would have made taxpayers roar too if they had known what they were about. Our wooden walls have served many a turn of extravagance, and as for the Balance of Power, the National Debt is only a part of its price. But not the least pertinent figure is planting the flag of England here and there and everywhere. Sydney Smith says there is not an ocean rook upon which a moment can pass without a British Governor and garrison, and the Governor is always looking out for the opportunity of planting the flag of England somewhere else. When Governor Pine proposed to the Colonial Minister an expedition of \$9,000 men against Ahabante, it was to enable him, as he wrote, "to march to Coomassie and there plant 'the British flag!' When the man wrote those words he thought he had made his scheme certain of acceptance, and that it was not in Ministerial nature to resist such a temptation. What a fine thing to plant the British flag at Coomassie! What glory, what an achievement for history and the envy and admiration of the world. Imagine the British flag planted in a negro group of wigwams in the centre of a pestilential forest. The plant would have cost thousands of lives by disease, and hundreds of thousands of money; but a flag's cost for all that, and to fly it in any strange, out of the way place is worth any price. So thought Governor Pine. The Colonial Minister ought to have replied that he had already too many plantations of that kind, and that any addition to the number was most earnestly to be deprecated, for wherever the flag of England is planted the roots strike deep into the public pocket. Indeed, it should be a general instruction to all governors and agents abroad to refrain, above all things, from flag-planting, which is but another word for encroachment and making ground for quarrel. The beginning of the war with the New Zealanders was a flag-staff which Heke contumaciously cut down a dozen times, and which we were in honor bound to uphold at the cost of an enormous amount of blood and treasure. Flags indeed are mighty fine, but also perilous things. Where they are we must maintain them, but nothing is so much to be deprecated as the multiplication of them, or the artificial planting in a pestilential wilderness like that proposed by the sage Governor Pine. And here is another proof of the truth of Mr. Shandy's doctrine, that there is much in names. This Governor of Gold Coast Coast proposes for conquest. His soil is too large for the British territory in Africa. The United Coast could not hold him. His great ambition would grasp Coomassie, and add its black grace to England's conquests. And so he dazzled the Colonial Minister's imagination with the thought of the British flag planted in the capital of Ahabante, big words for wigwams and huts in a wilderness. How the Ministerial mind could resist such a temptation to glory it is not for us to say, but though the proposal was not accepted it was not proposed by Governor Pine was left in possession of the idea of flag-planting—of all cultivations the most expensive and pernicious in consequences. A blessed thing it would be indeed to root up some of these flag-staffs, and we heartily agree with Sir J. E. Phillips that some of our African possessions have become sheer danances:

FLOODING GARROTTERS.—John Croadace and Thomas Allison, who were convicted at the assizes last week of garrotte robberies at Sunderland, and sentenced, the former to five years and the latter to ten years' penal servitude, were yesterday taken to the gaol, to undergo the punishment of logging at the County Prison on Saturday. The instrument of punishment was manufactured by a sailor, who is undergoing imprisonment in the jail, expressly for the purpose. The cat is ingeniously composed of nine things of stout leather, in each of which is a fine knot and these being connected to a flexible handle, the power, wielded by strong hands, is terrific. At every stroke the knots cut deeply, making flesh and blood fly in every direction. The prisoners were firmly tied up in a reclining position, the lower part of their shoulders exposed, the higher and lower part of their backs being protected by padding. The warders Hodgson and Allison executed their task with the skill of more practiced hands. The officials of the jail were present, but the prisoners were kept in their cells. Hodgson and Allison alternately inflicted ten lashes each on each of the prisoners. The first lash was received with comparative equanimity by each prisoner; but on the second, the yell of deep and excruciating agony which burst forth is represented as indescribable. Their cries continued during the whole of the punishment, and these, together with the sight of the flying flesh and blood, the mangled backs of the sufferers, and the clotting streaks of the cat, made up a spectacle of horror overpowering to those who witnessed it. When the punishment had been inflicted the prisoners were taken down and removed to the prison infirmary in a state of complete prostration. Indeed, it is asserted that neither of them could have received another lash without the greatest danger. Although the prisoners did not witness the punishment, they could hear the shrieks of the unhappy sufferers in the cells, and it is to be hoped the contemplation of the punishment may have a salutary effect on their minds.—Dispatch.

deceased's state, when brought the inquest was therefore adjourned at one o'clock.

on the body of Menge, the accidentally shot himself last continued yesterday. The J. P. Cranford, said the jury of ascertaining the quantity of deceased after he had been a hotel, with a view of ascertaining his life might not have been held attendance been promptly considered that it was unnecessary for the jury to go into that point, simply to ascertain "how, what means, deceased came to his death." In his opinion it was quite unnecessary to form even an approximation of the quantity of blood lost.

on was examined briefly, and a wound frequently bled, very this case was probably an accident. He could not say precisely blood must remain in the life; a man might lose a gallon, but if two gallons were lost very little left. The quantity of blood was about 25 lbs. It may have been hastened shaken and placed upright in up from the scene to the hotel, think more than ten minutes in the time. Costello speaks to test and Dr. Turner's being in the wounded man should have at once to the hospital.

testified that he had never of a person losing one and a of blood and surviving. The on pounds would usually prove said he did not think that a one and a half gallons of and live after it. It was able for that quantity of blood to wound in fifteen minutes, not be so much bleeding if an amply severed, as if it was injured. He could have fore- opinion if he had seen the case testified that the shot had caught the main artery and the carrying up from the canoe re to have injurious effects. red the man was dying rapidly loss of blood, and he expired an hour afterwards. said he had not intended to ment in regard to himself in but as it had gone abroad, gency of certain parties well in all, that he had been negli- gency, and as these parties had d to make political capital of ed it only just to himself to facts: On the day of the acci- dent hard at work from morn- electioneering, and even up to had been engaged with Mr. ong others. He had then re- ving very unwell, but had not more than ten minutes when up to attend this case. Not to go out, he had sent them to and it appeared from Dr. statement that they had succeed- a doctor in less than 15 min- utes. After a few minutes consultation dict of Death from hemorrhage accidental discharge of a gun.

Mr.—The steamer Alexandra, arrived yesterday at Esquimaux Westminister, having in tow Messrs. Dickson, Campbell and Fish she had failed to deliver. Having been cast off and the passing about forty feet ashore, started off in the direction of Port it is said she will be laid up.

Moore can make satisfactory with his creditors here. He as seen entering in this direction in to low for some little time bed, and before the lapse of many over vigilant deputy sheriff was he thickest near Ogden Point movements and ready to pounce away captain should be venture.

Presently the steamer stopped was lowered, several men jumped checked and laughed in his high he was as yet in the bush, out of it), the boat came to in was apparently in the shipper; the deputy's heart went nd, darting from his ambush nd, he found to his dismay that he had left New Westminster, some of of Capt. Moore, who had arrived Enterprise, chartered the Flying and started in pursuit. They Alexandra before she had left failed to effect any arrange- Capt. Moore. We understand, at Capt. Moore has submitted a to secure his creditors by meet- steamer, which is worth con- the amount of his in- (some \$17,000) upon considera- being given. A meeting of the to be held to-day at the office of rker & Green, and we hope that in the fine steamer Alexandra ted to resume her place among shipping. Everyone sympathizes Moore in his present troubles, as how to be a most energetic, and industries man.

Mr. G. V. Brown, to Mr. Ward's Theatrical Com- from their way from San Francisco, arrived yesterday in the brig

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 27 1864. STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH PANAMA.

In another column will be found an able and interesting letter from His Excellency Governor Kennedy to the Legislative Council, on the desirability of having direct steam communication with Panama. His Excellency is of opinion that if the people of these colonies bestir themselves in the matter the Home Government might be induced to go warmly into the subject.

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

A friend of Dr. Bae's residing in Victoria has kindly allowed us to publish the following interesting letter received by him from the above well known Arctic explorer and traveller, explaining the object of his unexpected visit west of the Rocky Mountains.

POST ALBERTA, 6th Sept. 1864.

MY DEAR — You once proposed that I should make a survey of the country from Red River to British Columbia, with the view of proving the practicability of making a railway or running a telegraph between these places and curiously enough I have come across the mountains to look out a route for the latter, and I think there will be no difficulty in carrying it out.

NEW POSTMASTERS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Gazette notices the appointment of three new postmasters in the upper country, viz. Mr. McCaffrey, at Van Yinkle, Mr. Champness, at Clinton, and Mr. Waldron, at Soda Creek.

A court of inquiry is sitting to investigate certain matters affecting the professional capacity of one of the mounted officers of the Coldstream Guards, who sought for the inquiry in consequence of allegations made and action taken in reference thereto, by Lord Frederick Paulet, commanding the brigade of guards.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Alexandra arrived from New Westminster yesterday morning with 30 passengers and about \$100,000 in gold, of which \$50,000 was for McDonald & Co., bankers, in charge of hon. E. T. Smith, \$12,000 by Dietz & Nelson and the remainder in private hands.

The steamer Enterprise arrived down at 8:30 p. m., with 40 to 50 passengers and a small quantity of treasure. The news from Cariboo is unimportant; a heavy freshet had occurred on Williams Creek, doing a great deal of damage, and Bed Rock Drift received considerable injury and a great many shafts on different claims were filled up with water.

The report of the strike made by the Artesian Boring Company on their ground in the Meadows is confirmed, and revived confidence is felt among the claim-owners in that neighborhood.

COLUMBIAN ITEMS.

We learn from G. Landvoigt, Esq., who came down from Hope yesterday, that he had been struck on the head by a small stream which falls into the Copehullo about 15 miles above Hope. The Governor gave \$200 some time ago for the purpose of promoting the prospecting of this stream and the above is the first result. The party are engaged in sinking for the bed-rock, when it is hoped still more satisfactory results will follow.

The Grappler was at Port Moody, Burrard's Inlet, on Tuesday last. She had Mr. Duncan and Dr. Walker on board and would sail for Metlakahla next day en route to look for the Random.

The Random is lying at anchor at San Juan Island in charge of the authorities, having been abandoned by her crew.—E.P.

Gilchrist, the man who shot another at Williams Lake last year, has been pardoned by the Governor on condition of his leaving these colonies. He came down to Victoria last week on his way to his home in the Eastern States.

The steamer Henrietta was sold last Saturday to Capt. H. Davies for \$2600. She will be run on Fraser river.

The Government calls for tenders for making a wagon road from New Westminster to Burrard's Inlet.

H. M. S. Sulej is at Port Moody, Burrard's Inlet, and Admiral and Mrs. Denman are visiting Governor Seymour at New Westminster.

THE DISTRICT ELECTION.

The election contest for the District resulted yesterday in the return of Dr. Dickson by a majority of six votes over Mr. Cruickshank, and fourteen over Mr. Pidwell. During the early part of the day Mr. Cruickshank had the start, although Messrs. Dickson and Pidwell were very close behind, the figures at 12 o'clock being 15, 12, and 9. Later in the day, however, Dr. Dickson, through the exertions of his friends, who worked most energetically throughout the contest, began to pull ahead, and at half past three o'clock he led Mr. Cruickshank by a majority which he maintained until six o'clock. The closing figures were, Dickson, 37; Cruickshank, 31; Pidwell, 23. A large crowd had collected at the polls towards the termination of the contest, and the announcement of the result was received with much satisfaction. The three candidates then briefly addressed the assemblage in turn. Doctor Dickson thanked the electors for the honor they had done him, and hoped his conduct in the House would be such as to retain their confidence. His political principles were the same as those enunciated by Mr. Cruickshank, and he hoped the supporters of that gentleman would have every reason to be satisfied with his course as their representative.

Mr. Cruickshank said he was very glad to know that, although he was not elected himself, the gentleman who was returned held precisely the same views of politics. He thanked the electors for their support.

After a few words from Mr. Pidwell, the assemblage dispersed.

There is much talk in the Clubs of a coming shew of Peorages, and people who know everything profess to consider six of them as certain. The Marquis of Westminster will, it is said, be rewarded for his immense wealth and staunch Whiggery by a Dukedom; the services of the Premier will be acknowledged by making Lady Palmerston Viscountess Melbourne in her own right, with remainder to her second son, the Right Hon. W. Cowper; and Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India, Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, member for South Northumberland, and owner of vast mining property in that country, Sir Wm. Belknap, a man of great influence in Anglesy and Flintshire, and head of a very ancient family, and Mr. Denison, the Speaker, will all be made peers.

The least probable name on the list is that of Sir Charles Wood, who told the electors of Halifax the other day that he should stand again, and who is always included in every list of peerages from the intense desire of the public to see him out of office.—Spectator, July 30.

The Times correspondent, writing on June 28 from the city of Mexico, says the energy and industry of the Emperor Maximilian have already produced a change in the public opinion which appears perfectly marvellous. Already have two commissions been appointed—the one to report upon the finances of the country, its resources, probable revenues, and the mode of taxation that ought to be adopted; the other, to reorganise the army, and decide upon the means best calculated to effect the speedy pacification of the country.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Present—The Hon. President, Colonial Secretary, Surveyor General, Treasurer and Attorney General.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary read the following important message from His Excellency the Governor and moved that it be considered on Friday next, which was agreed to and the Council adjourned until to-morrow at the usual hour.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

VICTORIA, 21st Sept. 1864. To the Honorable the President and Members of the Legislative Council; GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to submit the following remarks relative to postal communication between British Columbia, Vancouver Island and the Mother Country, for the consideration of the Legislature and people of this colony.

I have been in personal communication with many distinguished and energetic men of business in England who are deeply interested in the colonies. The present appears to be a most opportune time for re-opening the question, inasmuch as we have a distinguished colonist, Mr. Hugh Oldies, M.P., occupying an influential post at the Admiralty, and who is well known to be thoroughly acquainted with our requirements and favorable to the establishment of a British line of mail steamers to connect these colonies with Panama. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer is believed to be favorable to the undertaking, provided a good case can be shown; and there is a good reason to believe that the Postmaster General will recommend any practicable measure for extending postal communication to this part of Her Majesty's dominions.

A settled form of government having been established in Mexico and the contemplated establishment of a line of steamers which would now have Acapulco and Mazatlan open to them as profitable places of call.

A weighty reason for again bringing forward this question is to be found in the fact that the present means of communication from Panama along the North Pacific coast is admittedly inadequate to the growing trade. All statistics go to prove this. The increased and increasing production of gold in British Columbia and California, three-fourths of which is exported to England, and the additional reason for the adoption of a British line in the North Pacific.

The progress of these colonies renders it a matter of importance to England, as well as to them that an improvement in the communication for passengers, mails and merchandise should be at once established. A British line from Panama to Vancouver Island would doubtless lead to an extension to China and Japan as being the cheapest and most expeditious route between England and those countries, and confer incalculable benefit on this colony.

Having briefly alluded to some of the reasons which render it expedient to bring this question again before the Legislature, it is desirable that the public of these colonies should at the same time understand some of the disadvantages which are incurred by the present means of communication, and which I believe are without a parallel in any of Her Majesty's dominions. For a fortnightly service irregularly and most inconveniently carried out, this colony at present pays \$9,000 per annum, together with a large amount of interest on \$80 per cent for the carriage of letters between Victoria and San Francisco. The charge of each single letter between England and Vancouver Island, via Panama, has been largely altered to equal the rate charged by New York, letters formerly sent from Panama being formerly charged double those sent via New York. Each Times newspaper costs ad postage, thus practically excluding that and other English newspapers from circulation here. A book-post has been established between England and the United States, and the same route is now being opened to British Columbia or Vancouver Island. The consequence is that the charge for books per post and from either of these colonies is entirely prohibitory. A Colonial Almanac may be sent from Oregon to England for the price of the latter, but the latter being published in Vancouver Island costs as many shillings. The evils arising from this anomalous state of the Postal Law practically excluding English books are too numerous and too obvious to require comment.

The San Francisco United States steamer receives no subsidy from their own Government which precludes the possibility of the mails being carried with punctuality or security, or regulated by International Treaty. The time occupied in transit between San Francisco and Victoria is generally seven days, and in one instance lately mails and passengers for Vancouver Island were detained seventeen days at San Francisco, while the steamer Island were employed on other services more profitable to their owners.

In case of any international difficulty with America, these colonies would be immediately cut off from all postal communication with Great Britain.

The short stay of steamers arriving at Victoria does not afford sufficient time to reply to letters satisfactorily by return mail, and in the case of British Columbia it is altogether impossible.

The disadvantage which Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the North Pacific must labor under is obvious.

The great distance via Cape Horn practically precludes emigration from the Mother Country to these colonies, and without which they can have no sound or satisfactory progress.

At present not less than six different lines of European steamers running to the westward from it in the Pacific Ocean, and none but American lines running to the eastward from it in the Pacific Ocean. The mail from Panama to Vancouver Island is conveyed in British vessels, which now occupies three to twenty-five days.

I now turn to the best and speediest mode of bringing this all important question to a practical issue. It is obviously one which chiefly concerns the best interests of the Mother Country as well as these colonies, and the interests of British Columbia and Vancouver Island are equally at stake.

The amount of subsidy required to enable a British line to compete successfully against the exclusive Navigation Laws of the United States is variously estimated—from £25,000 to £50,000 per annum. But whatever the required amount may be, it seems but equitable that the respective Legislatures of these Colonies should contribute according to their means, and this done, bring the case under the notice of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, who will doubtless advocate a cause which so nearly concerns the settlement and commercial progress of the colonies committed to his charge.

I would wish the honorable the Legislative Council to take this subject into their consideration with a view to the correction of an evil which so seriously retards the progress of Vancouver Island and the neighboring Colony of British Columbia.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, (Signed,) A. E. KENNEDY, Governor.

THE "RANDOM" AFFAIR.

The other side of the Story.

The following is the statement of Samuel Howard, one of the crew of the sloop Random, furnished by him to a person in this city prior to Mr. Duncan's arrival here from Metlakahla. As we have already published the version given by the Indians to Mr. Duncan, we have no hesitation in now presenting the other side of the story, leaving the public to accept it for what it is worth. The narrator and his companions having returned the vessel to her owner, have, no doubt, in anticipation of serious consequences, made for "ports unknown."

STATEMENT OF SAMUEL HOWARD, LATE OF THE SLOOP RANDOM.

We cleared for a trading voyage from New Westminster to Sitka, and had been trading Metlakahla, when we were boarded by a canoe containing 9 Indians, all armed with muskets, pistols and knives, two having fixed bayonets, and said they were from Mr. Duncan, and had orders to bring us back. The Indians were asked for their warrants, and they produced a letter to the Factor of the Hudson Bay Company, at Fort Simpson. When told that it was not for us, one of the Indians tore off the envelope and gave the letter to the Captain, which he read to the purpose of the letter was that he (the Factor) should assist the Indians in taking the vessel and crew, and if nothing could be proved against them on this trip, it could be on a previous one against Jackson, one of the present crew, but not the Captain.

When the Indians came on board we were two miles above Fort Simpson and 20 miles from Metlakahla. After holding a consultation we thought it best to return back to Metlakahla. When within 4 miles it came on a dead calm. We sent two of the Indians ashore to tell Mr. Duncan if he was a house officer to come on board and examine our papers and cargo as we were anxious to proceed on our voyage, when word was brought back that Mr. Duncan was busy, and his boat was not at hand, and must come to him. The captain told us (the Indians) that he was as much of a tyke as Mr. Duncan was. At this time there was a breeze springing up and he was going on his voyage, and set sail. A canoe then left for assistance leaving 5 on board, the vessel standing out to sea for some time, the Indians by this time became hostile and showed demonstrations as out the rigging. They then told the captain it was Mr. Duncan's orders to bring us dead or alive (delaie la vie), not to be afraid and not to return without us. The vessel was then being towed astern and leave peacefully. The Indians at this time commenced shooting and fired 4 shots at one of the crew on deck, two of the bullets passing through his coat and vest, when the light commenced in carrying 4 of the Indians being driven into the sea. The other still trying to get a shot at one of our party, was shot, the ball taking effect in the knee and coming out at the hip, when he threw his musket overboard and said mawook chahya. The light being over, we then picked up 9 of them out of the water, the other had sunk. We then dressed their wounds and kept them all night, fed them, and gave them a canoe and provisions and sent them ashore.

The murderer of Mr. Briggs has been discovered, though not by the authorities of the police, and turns out to be a Franz Muller, a working gunsmith of Cologne, who emigrated to England nearly two years ago, and has since lived as a journeyman tailor. His motive was to obtain possession of Mr. Briggs' watch, he having lost one in a broil. The clue was given to the police by a cabman, whose attention had been attracted by the description of the hat in the carriage. He had bought the hat for Muller, and the murderer before departing for America, he did on Thursday night, had given the cabman's child the box, which had held the chain purchased from Mr. Death. Other evidence was found at his lodgings, and on Tuesday an inspector of police, with Mr. Death and the cabman, started by the mail steamer for New York, where they expect to arrive four days before the Victoria, the sailing vessel in which Muller had taken his passage.—Spectator.

The greatest mystery prevails about the new Alabama, whereabouts, though report gives full particulars of the vessel. She is said to be an ironclad and a man, and armed with pivot guns that can throw hollow projectiles of 170 pounds, and solid projectiles of 220 pounds. She can steam eighteen knots an hour (some say 20), and will have 172 sailors, picked men, including the old crew, who will reserve their pay till wanted, which will be the 7th day of Napoleon, the 15th of August. It is just probable that this is one of the iron vessels said to have been purchased by Prussia, as it appears they have only got one.—The Age and Era in.

The Duke of Newcastle is fast regaining his lost strength. He now daily takes a walk for several hours.

EUROPEAN.

Spain.

The Epoca announces that the tenor of the despatches last received from the Spanish admiral in the Pacific gives ground to hope for a satisfactory settlement of the difference with Peru. According to this journal, Admiral Pinzon is in complete accord with the Government, and his tendencies, as well as those of the representatives of Spain in Chili and at Washington, are most conciliatory.

Portugal.

LISBON, July 25.—Owing to the scanty harvest in Portugal it is considered probable that within a month certain ports will be open for the free importation of foreign grain. It is officially announced that the next loan required by the Government will be offered to public competition.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22.—The Porte has closed all the Protestant missionary establishments, and arrested several converts. The Bible and American Missionary Societies have since been requiring the payment of a tax of thirty six piastres. The Protestant movement is said to be greatly spreading among the Mussulmans. The forthcoming Turkish budget will show a small surplus.

Tunis.

PARIS, July 26.—Advices received here from Tunis represent the condition of affairs at that place as being very unfavorable. The Khasnadar persists in requiring the payment of a tax of thirty six piastres. The insurgents have broken up their camp. The troops of the Bey are in the neighborhood of Tunis.

MARSEILLES, July 29.—Letters from Tunis state that General Ismail had retreated from Beja on pretext of ill health, leaving his column with 12 cannons blockaded by the insurgent Arabs.

Tunis, July 27.—The Arabs having gathered in their harvest have advanced in force upon Tunis. When they had arrived within two leagues of the capital the army of the Bey surrendered without an engagement. The leader of the insurgents has declared the desire of the insurgents to remain faithful to the Bey, their only wish being the dismissal of the ministry and the abolition of the unjust tax.

Poland.

A Warsaw letter in the Patrie says: "The stay of the Czar at Kissingen was marked by the issue of numerous skases, showing his firm intention to completely denationalise Poland. The superior administrative council of the country has been chosen from among the men who have given the most numerous proofs of their severity. For that reason Kozieleff, Solovieff, and General Branschweig and Zablocki have been appointed to the office of the ministers of the interior, and the other in that of Podlach."

The Baltic Gazette gives the following statistics relating to the late insurrection in Poland, chiefly derived from official sources: During the 16 months of the struggle 30,000 insurgents were killed or severely wounded; 567 were condemned to death by military tribunals, and 85,000 persons less compromised were transported to Siberia. The war contributions levied were six millions of roubles in the kingdom of Poland, three millions in Lithuania, two millions in Volhynia, Podolia, and Kiev. The National Government, on the other hand, raised the following sums:—Six millions in Poland, three millions in Lithuania, two millions in Polhynia, Podolia, and Kiev, and a half million in Galicia and one million in Posenia. The number of Polish who found an asylum abroad is estimated at 10,000.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—Col. Fielding Brown, O. B., formerly of the 66th Foot, an old Peninsular and Waterloo officer, died on the 22d, at his town residence in the Regent's park, at the advanced age of 80 years.

The deceased officer accompanied the 40th regiment to the Peninsula in July, 1808, and was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, and Buaco, on the retreat, and at the occupation of Badajoz, in May, 1811, and the repulse of the sortie from Fort San Christoval, actions of El Bodon and Aldea de Ponte, siege and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, action at Carnal, battle of Salamanca, the capture of Madrid and subsequent retreat therefrom. He also served in the expedition against New Orleans. The gallant officer also had the honor to take part in the campaign of 1815, and commanded his regiment at Waterloo. For his services at the last named battle he was made a companion of the order of the bath in 1815. The late colonel retired from the service in 1837.

The Yelverton case ended on Thursday in the defeat of the lady. The Lord's judgment in appeal was delivered on Thursday, when Lord Westbury gave his opinion for Miss Longworth, and Lords Kingsdown, Wensleydale, and Chelmsford for Major Yelverton. The immediate effect of the decision is only to declare void the marriage affirmed by the Scotch Court; but we imagine it settles the question. The majority of the judges expressed themselves incidentally against the Irish marriages, and should the Ecclesiastical Courts disregard their opinion their judgment would be sure to be reversed in appeal. It is just possible, however, that the case may be re-opened many years hence, when Major Yelverton's death may tempt the next of kin to fight his son's claim to the title of Avonmore. It is stated that Miss Longworth refused almost immediately for hours; but after all the Lords have rid her of a very bad bargain, and her character, with so many objections in her favor, must remain wholly unaffected by the final result.—Spectator, 30th July.

The Earl of Grey will leave London early in the ensuing week for a tour of inspection of the military fortifications on the western coast.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 27 1864. NOMINATION FOR THE DISTRICT.

Tuesday morning at 10 Naylor, returning officer for Victoria, held the nomination desirous of filling the vacant resignation of Mr. E. H. Jackson being opened in the presence of Mr. A. T. Elliott, proposed Crickshank as a suitable person to fill the vacant seat the electors in parliament known him ever since he came and although he differed from his political friends he expected to find a man whose name as ours in every respect.

Mr. A. F. Main seconded of Mr. Crickshank, believing faithfully support the interest in the House.

Mr. Robert Anderson proposed T. Pidwell as a fit and proper person to fill the vacant seat the electors in parliament known him ever since he came and although he differed from his political friends he expected to find a man whose name as ours in every respect.

Mr. Charles Gowan seconded Mr. Pidwell as an excellent man who was well known to them (Gowan) had supported Mr. last election, but that gentle his colors and forsaken the vote for him again. Mr. Pidwell the country wanted; he had roads and he would fulfill his duty as a candidate.

Mr. John Copland proposed Mr. Gowan as a candidate. He those who confound private and public business, but they voted for him, and therefore the country wanted; he had roads and he would fulfill his duty as a candidate.

Mr. Gowan was probably the best money spent in the election, but he would fulfill his duty as a candidate.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 27, 1864.

NOMINATION FOR THE DISTRICT.

Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, Sheriff Naylor, returning officer for the district of Victoria, held the nomination for candidates desirous of filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. E. H. Jackson. The proceedings being opened in the usual manner, Mr. A. T. Elliott proposed Mr. George Cruickshank as a suitable person to represent the electors in parliament. He had known him ever since he came to the colony, and although he differed from him on some points of his political creed, he could not expect to find a man whose views are the same as ours in any respect.

Mr. A. F. Main seconded the nomination of Mr. Cruickshank, believing that he would faithfully support the interests of the district in the House. Mr. Robert Anderson proposed Mr. John T. Pidwell as a fit and proper person to represent the district. Mr. Pidwell was a gentleman who was well known to all the electors.

Mr. Charles Gowan seconded the nomination of Mr. Pidwell as an old 78-er and was well known to them all. He (Mr. Gowan) had supported Mr. Cruickshank at last election, but that gentleman had deserted his colors and forsaken the electors who had voted for him, and therefore he could not vote for him again. Mr. Pidwell knew what the country wanted; he had promised them to do so, and he would fulfill his promises. He (Mr. Gowan) was probably one of the largest consumers on the island, and he wished to see the money spent in the country and not carried out to enrich strangers.

Mr. John Copland proposed Dr. Jas. Dickson as a candidate. He was not one of those who confound private feeling with public duty, and he had no feeling whatever against the other two gentlemen, but what we wanted in the House was qualification. We had no little of that amongst the present candidates, and the country had suffered from the want of it. A glance at the statutes of the colony would show their great deficiency, and we could trace it to the fact that members had given them no consideration, and that they were the work of one or two members only. This was a very wrong state of things, and should be altered. We wanted educated men in the House; natural abilities are all very well, but they must be developed to make useful members. Had Mr. Cruickshank had sufficient experience in these matters he did not know but he might have supported himself, but he had been so short a time (some 15 months) in the colony that he could not know enough about it. He therefore begged to propose Dr. Dickson.

A voice—Woke! (laughter). Mr. Copland—There is no work about it; we don't understand the language. There are many things to be unraveled here, and Dr. Dickson, with his education and experience, is well fitted to assist in that duty in the House. His opinions were well known and fixed, and what he said he would adhere to.

Mr. Thorne—How are we to know he is the right man? How long since you have analyzed him? (laughter). Mr. Copland—Well, within the last week (laughter). Mr. Thorne—We'd like to hear him in his own words, and not have words put into his mouth.

Mr. Copland—Elliott trot him out for you in a few minutes. Mr. John J. Cochrane seconded Dr. Dickson's nomination, although between his friends Dickson and Cruickshank he felt like the gay young man between two pretty girls.

"How happy could I be with either, were 'tother dear charmer away." (laughter). He would let Dr. Dickson speak for himself.

No other candidate being proposed, Mr. Cruickshank addressed the electors. He said in appearing before them he had an explanation to make in consideration of the late city election. On that occasion both he and his opponent had been returned, and were, therefore, placed in an awkward position, as a long and expensive litigation would have ensued if the election had been contested and brought before a committee, and the result would have been that the city would have been unrepresented at the most critical period of the most important session ever met in Parliament. On that ground he had been in his resignation, in order that his constituents might have the full benefits of a representative in the House. The differences between himself and Mr. Young were really so trifling that he felt the interests of his constituents would not suffer in Mr. Young's hands. Another point which he must notice, although almost contemptible, was the statement that he had been offered a sum of money to withdraw from the city. To those who knew him it was needless to say anything, but he would simply state that no such offer had ever been made, and if it had he would have spurned it with the contempt it merited. Mr. Cruickshank proceeded to say that he had on a previous occasion enunciated his views on public questions; on education, he was in favor of free non-sectarian schools and of the best and highest kind. He had excellent models to build on, in the United States and Canadian systems. He was not opposed to denominational schools besides; he used to have as many of them as the people will support, but a free common school should be free from all taints. As to the bible in the schools, he had not the faintest objection, if it could be satisfactorily arranged, believing that the best education was founded on the bible. The Union of the Colonies was an important question, and likely to occupy the attention of the House prominently. While he would submit to nothing that would interfere with our legitimate rights and privileges, he would be dis-

posed to favor a union of the two colonies under one governor, each to retain their separate legislative bodies. In no other way could the rights of Vancouver Island be secured and her present pre-eminence maintained. The Crown Lands question was one containing a great many points of most intricate kind. He was in favor of setting the matter under the grant of 1849, and he would yield his cordial support to the course pursued by the present House of Assembly. As to agricultural questions, his views were pretty well known; he was in favor of assisting farmers by making good roads and affording every facility to their pursuits. He himself had spent a good deal of time in trying to get up a steam flour mill at Esquimalt, or Victoria, and he had only failed through the apathy of the people themselves.

Mr. Gowan—Mr. Cruickshank, in case of a tie-vote here, what would you do? Mr. C.—I think I would maintain the contest in this case.

Mr. Gowan—Are you a member of the House now? Mr. C.—I think not, although some say the law is that I am.

Mr. Pidwell next came forward. He said elections were always interesting events, and they were now called to witness elections for the district closely following each other. He had been nearly six years in the colony, and he had hardly ever heard the district mentioned in the House during that time (hear, hear). Victoria was the country—was everything; and all other parts said to take care of themselves. He had always advocated the idea that the present system of taxation was inequitable in the extreme. But the most paramount question was Union with British Columbia (hear, hear). In the first place, Union is the only way in which the petty rivalries now existing can be removed. In the next place, this colony is a petty, insignificant place, and the neighbor colony is no better, while they stand alone. We have but a population of six or seven thousand in the whole country, less than a second-rate town in the Eastern Provinces, and still we must have two separate systems of government.

Next, if we are united, we have united strength; we become more important both in our own eyes and in those of the world; we may be few people, but we would be a mighty territory. Were we united we could combat against the institutions of government, and we could have a non-tariff port, let us have union. We can easily do without a non-tariff port. There is not a gentleman here who can bring forward an argument to prove that the country has a single dollar's worth of benefit from the free port. We can have a free port with a tariff (hear, hear). There is not a free port in the world, except Singapore and Hong Kong, but what exact an impost. Will they tell me that there are no imposts in Hamburg, Trieste, Genoa, the Isle of Man, &c. They all collect certain imposts, and so must we. They all collect duty on their free port (hear, hear). A free port is a place where ships of all nations may come and go without let or hindrance. I make no matter whether an impost of one per cent or five per cent is levied on imports or not. He would have us say anything in Victoria (with a few exceptions) that cannot be bought as cheap in San Francisco? (hear, hear). Who then made the profits? Not the people—the consumers! We have a real merchandise, and we have a man who has invested \$20,000, except the Hudson Bay Company, they are only jobbers.

A voice—They are all commission merchants! The free port system had had several years apprenticeship, and what had it done for the country? Could any body point out any good we had derived from it? He believed that if we had five or ten, or even twenty per cent, levied and the money expended in making roads and advancing the interests of the agriculturists, we would be all the better for it. Any gentleman in favor of the free port would send him a single argument for it, that he could not refute, he would confess he did not understand the question. Our warehouses were crowded with ale, beer and liquors, and perhaps some fifty men were employed on Wharf street in handling about \$4,000,000 of imports, and what did they spend in the country? Why look at the little foundry on Store street, where nearly as many men are employed as on Wharf street, and who make and spend their all in the country. It is not worth for me to bring \$5,000 worth of goods here and sell it for \$10,000, and send it all back to England. It is rabbling the country. We are all paying to keep up four or five houses, such as Janion, Green & Rhodes; Dickson, Campbell & Co.; Henderson & Beattie, and others who rap all the advantage of the free port. They brought no capital to the country; the improvements they have made are all out of their profits, not by any capital brought in. We have been repeatedly told that the free port has made us what we are, but he did not believe it was unusual. If the free port had made us, it can keep us where we are, and if so, what made the merchants and land-owners look so blue six weeks ago when Cariboo was thought to be a failure? and was it the fear of losing the free port? No! it was the gold and population of Cariboo, not the free port, that made the country. Not long ago a merchant told me that it would take ten times as much capital to carry on his business if his doctrines were carried out. What is keeping the country going now but the stock, and not the free port. Let us have a numerous population, if not raising gold, then raising grain, and the country will flourish, free port or no. The \$5,000,000 of goods imported here has not required \$100,000 of capital at risk to keep that large sum in motion, and on that \$5,000,000 there has been only a paltry insignificant tax paid. Look at the trades license list, and see what our merchants pay; a man doing \$250 a year, pays \$1; \$500, pays \$1 1/2; \$1,000, pays only \$2; and so on in proportion to \$20,000, and from that sum up to any amount the tax is only \$50.

Mr. Gowan here rushed up to the orator with a glass of lager, crying out, "home manufactured," amid the laughter of the crowd.

A voice—Charlie, what barley is it made from? Mr. Gowan—It is made from the best of the island barley, and it is brewed in the best of the island breweries.

Mr. Pidwell alluded to the carrying through of Government street, and that votes had been promised to some of his opponents if they would help it through. He repudiated any such transaction. He urged the necessity of good free common schools.

Mr. Layzell—Are you prepared to carry out the views laid down in your printed letter? Mr. P.—I am—every letter of it; and when I come to do so I am ready to resign. I go to the House to do, in a great measure at least, what my constituents tell me.

Doctor Jackson then mounted the rostrum, and said he felt so very unwell physically, that he was making a speech; he therefore begged the indulgence of the electors. There were only one or two points upon which he should touch, when he should be prepared to answer any questions which might be put to him. Dr. Jackson alluded to the charge which had been made against Mr. Cruickshank of receiving money to support his claim to a seat as city member, and said he thought Mr. C. far too honorable to be guilty of anything of the sort. He then entered into an explanation to show that he had nothing to do with the origination of the charge. With reference to the views he had propounded, he would state that he should to the best of his ability carry them out.

Mr. Thorne—What are your views? Mr. T.—They are published in the papers, and agree with those enunciated by Mr. Cruickshank.

Mr. Thorne—But we want them from you now. Mr. T.—You are not a voter, Mr. Thorne. My views are expressed in my address, and I feel no call to go on after the same ground now. Mr. Thorne—Would you put the Hudson Bay Co. the same as anybody else? Mr. T.—Yes, certainly I would.

Mr. Thorne—Then we shall hold you to that opinion. Mr. T.—After one or two questions of a desultory nature, the doctor left the platform and a show of hands was taken by the Sheriff, which he declared to be in favor of Mr. Pidwell. A poll was thereupon demanded on behalf of the other two candidates, and the proceedings terminated by the Sheriff announcing that the Poll would be opened at the same spot this morning at eight o'clock, closing at 4 p.m.

On view to the withdrawal of the Overland stages, on account of the Indian troubles, the mail and travel to and from the Atlantic and Pacific States passes via the Isthmus. The consequence is, both are much longer in making the transit. As to when this will be remedied, we know no conjectures. We know no which is the strongest, hope for the speedy renewal of Overland communication, or fear of the complete interruption of telegraphic intelligence. We learn that the fare by the ocean steamers, at least coming from the slightly advanced at the last March market, but the price is still sufficiently moderate to satisfy all reasonable requirements, and is likely to continue so during the present year. The continental crops are also for the most part encouraging.—European Times, July 30.

ALL CURES MADE EASY!!



Holloway's Ointment.

Had Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds. No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance as the Ointment is applied, sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Nothing has the power of relieving inflammation and subsiding pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's Ointment and Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, and relieve the sufferer from the most excruciating pains in the joints, muscles, and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medi-

Eruptions, Scald Heat, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases. After attention with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. It must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases are the result of impurities in the blood, and impurities of the liver and stomach; consequently in many cases time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as it is forced into the system, it will at once remove inflammation, and all other derangements of the throat, and the patient will be cured by following the printed directions.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. The Ointment should be rubbed upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as it is forced into the system, it will at once remove inflammation, and all other derangements of the throat, and the patient will be cured by following the printed directions.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds, Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, Eruptions, Scald Heat, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases, Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat, Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands.

Pharmaceutical, Photographic (Preparations, Lozenges, &c.), Surgical Instruments, and every Description of Druggists Sundries.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES, EXPORT DRUGGISTS, 16, Coleman Street, London.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Pharmaceutical, Photographic (Preparations, Lozenges, &c.), Surgical Instruments, and every Description of Druggists Sundries.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES, EXPORT DRUGGISTS, 16, Coleman Street, London.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c., &c. (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSE & BLACKWELL, FULFURATORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they ask for them, as it is not at all unusual for inferior preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Fruit, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Galf's Powd., and other Table articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and wholesomeness. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE (Carstar's) Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauce, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Omelette Sauce, and Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste.

NOTICE. THE FREE PORT OF VICTORIA, in consequence of the expiration of the Act in that behalf made, will be closed on the 30th September, 1864. All goods and cargoes to be landed at the Free Port of Victoria, must be landed before that date. All goods and cargoes to be landed at the Free Port of Victoria, must be landed before that date.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, GRAMM, GUIS, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c. A. L. FAIN, VENTRITIS AND DISTRESS. It ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful Remedy, ANODYNE AND ANTI-SPASMODIC, recently discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Medical Staff), the recipe of which was confided solely to Dr. J. Collis Browne, 28, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist), as medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it to be VALUABLE. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or evaying any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results." Dr. Gibbs, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhoea." From C.V. Blyden, Esq., Surgeon, Egham: "As an antispasmodic and anodyne, it is a most valuable medicine in Cholera and Tramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous." Chlorodyne—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, on Jan. 11, pronounced it to be a clearly proved cure for the cholera that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the original inventor and discoverer of a remedy well known as Chlorodyne, and so highly appreciated in India, China, &c.

Extracts from the General Board of Health London, as to its efficacy in Cholera. 1st Stage of Cholera—In this stage the remedy acts as a charm, on does generally sufficient to arrest the progress of the disease, and in this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other medicine, and is equalled by none of these being sufficient. 2nd Stage of Cholera—In all cases requiring the use of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge its use, and in all cases requiring the use of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge its use.

From A. Montgomery Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery." It is a fair and equitable remedy to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed.

CAUTION—Chlorodyne—In Cholera. It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital Physicians of London that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, Jan. 12, 1864. The public therefore are cautioned against any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROODYNE, which should be written in Gold in bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. by J. T. Davenport, 38 Great Russell Street, London, W. C., sole manufacturer. Do not purchase any other genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp of the Government of India.

W. M. SEARBY, Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia. FRAUDULENT TRADE MARKS. CAUTION. Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been, and are, shipping Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Sheet Iron, of inferior quality, bearing our Names and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent violation of the rights of manufacture, and to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by us, from and after this date, will be marked with the words "TUPPER & COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS," in large letters, and the words "Gla, Moorgate Street, London; WORKS—LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM," in smaller letters, and the words "TUPPER & COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS," in large letters, and the words "Gla, Moorgate Street, London; WORKS—LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM," in smaller letters, and the words "TUPPER & COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS," in large letters, and the words "Gla, Moorgate Street, London; WORKS—LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM," in smaller letters.

ALL PERSONS MANUFACTURING, SELLING, or SHIPPING, or ENGAGED in any way in the sale or disposal of Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Sheet Iron, with our Marks or Brands in fraudulent violation of the goods manufactured by us, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. TUPPER & COMPANY, 61a, Moorgate Street, London, E. C. 4th December, 1863.

Dinner's Pure Fluid Magnesia. HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and is universally accepted by the Public as the BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and is especially adapted for the relief of the most distressing cases of Indigestion, and for the relief of the most distressing cases of Indigestion, and for the relief of the most distressing cases of Indigestion.

Keating's Cough Lozenges. THIS WORLD RENOWNED MEDICINE, which has obtained such celebrity in all parts of the globe, for the relief of Cough, Hoarseness, Inflammation of the Throat, and other affections of the Larynx, and for the relief of the most distressing cases of Indigestion, and for the relief of the most distressing cases of Indigestion.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL. DEAR SIR,—I duly received per Mail the case of Lozenges, and have much pleasure in saying that they have done me a great deal of good, therefore, send me now the value of ten pounds, that is, double the last sent, packed in two cases, with the usual receipt. The Lozenges require only to be tried, and I am sure the sale will be made. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. M. SEARBY, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 61a, Moorgate Street, London, E. C. 4th December, 1863.

Sporborg & Rneff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

