

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

VOL. 5. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864. NO. 22.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

EVERY MORNING.

(Sundays Excepted.)

AT VICTORIA, V. I.

PRINTED BY

FOR ADVERTISING IN THE COLONIST

THE WEEKLY COLONIST

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Notice

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Mr. DeCosmos came forward to speak to the audience, which was the signal for a storm of hisses.

The Chairman asked the meeting to afford Mr. DeCosmos a hearing.

Mr. DeCosmos said he hoped that as men gentlemen and Englishmen the meeting would afford every man a hearing before condemning him (applause). He thanked them for their kind attention.

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moderate demands which were made upon the Emperor of Russia, by which his Majesty's Majesty regrets that while these demands have brought this Dominion to an agreement, they led incidentally to the loss of a considerable portion of the town of Victoria.

On this subject will be laid before you, and it is to be hoped that it will be before long that the Emperor of Russia, the King of the Netherlands, and the Emperor of Austria, will be able to give up the Protectors of the Ionian Islands, and also agree to the annexation of the Kingdom of Greece.

Majesty has desired the Estimates for the year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with great care, and it is to be hoped that they will be found to be in accordance with the wishes of the public.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.  
The Enterprise left for Carleton last night, and will arrive at Carleton tomorrow.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31.  
The following is a list of the shares sold today: 1 share Union to Banster, at \$11; 2 shares to Bottomley, at \$10 50; 2 do to McCrear, at \$12; 1 share Eureka to Huxford, at \$12; 25 shares Garibaldi to Banster, at \$12; 1 share Union to Banster, at \$11 50; 1 do to McCrear, at \$10 50; 100 shares British to Fell, at \$11; 12 shares Department to Fell, at \$11; 2 shares Maitland to Banster, at \$11; 2 shares Queen Charlotte to Bottomley, at \$12 50; 5 shares Banister to Banster, at \$12 50.

VALUABLE COPPER LEAD. Yesterday afternoon a special messenger arrived in London from the Garibaldi company, who announced that an enormous rich lead of copper had been discovered on their property, and that the mine would be worked by the company, and the shares will be greatly raised. Specimens from the lead, which were brought in last night, are of a most valuable quality.

THE MARK'S NEWS. The editor of the Mark's News, Mr. Mark, is to be congratulated on the success of his paper, which is now published every week, and is well known to all the public. It is to be hoped that it will continue to be successful, and that it will be able to afford to stand half a day in the street waiting for its letters, because they will be so numerous.

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Per Annum, in advance, \$13 00  
Per Six Months, " " " 7 00  
Per Week, payable to the Carrier, " 2 00  
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## THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Published for Subscribers for \$5 a year; \$3 for six months; \$2 for three months; payable in advance.

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L. P. FLEMING is the printer.

## AGENTS.

John Mackin, .....	Nanaimo
Mr. Clarkson, .....	New Westminster
Embell & Gladwin, .....	Yale
Barnard's Express, .....	Forks Quenneville, B. C.
W. R. Burrage, .....	Cumana
J. M. Daly, .....	Douglas
L. P. Fisher, .....	San Francisco
F. Algar, .....	Clement's Lane, London
G. Street, .....	30 Cornhill, London

## THE MONSTER MEETING.

At eight o'clock last evening the theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity by an audience representing every class in the community and every shade of political opinion. On the platform we noticed His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. J. J. Cochrane, A. D. McDonald, Daniel Lindsay, J. Fell, A. D. Bell, J. Arnoup, W. B. Smith, A. Austen, Mr. Fisher, &c.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, March 30.  
FOR CARIBOO!—The Enterprise left the Company's wharf yesterday at noon, with a cargo of wheat for the Cariboo. The vessel was so crowded with heavy Cariboo that it was difficult to arrive at a correct date of the number, but there could not be far short of 250 on board. A large number of the crew were of the Cariboo, and the usual good wishes were liberally bestowed upon the crew by the passengers. The vessel was accompanied by the steamer moved off. The spruce had all her available space occupied by horses, cattle, sheep, wagons, and miscellaneous freight.

THE FISHERMEN'S STRIKE.—A deputation of the Italian fishermen attended yesterday Mr. Bishop on the Police Magistrate, and it was arranged that the fishermen should resume their operations this morning under supervision of the Superintendent of Police who will watch the process, and report to Mr. Bishop will also be in attendance.

THURSDAY, March 31.  
SALE OF MINING SHARES AT AUCTION.—The following is a list of the shares sold by Duncan & George yesterday, with the prices realized, all sales being cash:—5 res Skidegate, to Bonster, at \$11; 2 do to Bottomley, at \$10 50; 2 do to Mea, at \$12; 1 share Eureka to Huston, at \$12; 1 share Garibaldi to Bonster, at \$22; 1 share Union to Bonster, at \$77 50; 1 do to McCrean, at \$67 50; 300 shares rmetor to J. Fell, at \$1 20; 1 share ke to Fell, at \$10 50; 100 shares Britan to Fell, at \$1 12; 2 shares Departure to Fell, at \$16; 2 shares Muir Quartz to Huston, at \$3 50; 2 shares Queen Charlotte Bottomley, at \$42 50; 5 shares Sansum to So. Barnett, at \$2 25.

VALUABLE COPPER LEAD.—Yesterday afternoon a special messenger arrived in town from the Garibaldi company, who announced that an enormously rich lead of grey copper has been discovered on the mountain side of the company's ground. Great excitement was consequently produced among shareholders of the company, and the shares were in great demand. Specimens from the lead, we understand, were brought in last night.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ADDRESS.—The minister and members of the Church of Scotland in this city, presented a congratulatory address to His Excellency Governor Kennedy, yesterday.

FRIDAY, April 1.  
THE MARK'S NEST.—The astute editor of the evening Thunderer, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, Blunderer, has discovered that the Victoria Post office is the most perfect of institutions, and that the public can very well afford to stand half a day in Wharf street waiting for their letters, because they pay \$4,750 a year, independent of the office expenses. For the Yates street papering's special benefit, we give it the actual cost of conveyance of our mails. Last year the amount voted was \$7,090; this year it is \$11,800—not \$4,750, as it sagaciously asserts. We may, also, for its education, remark that the expenses of the Victoria Post Office are understood to be those voted by the House of Commons, that department. "Conveyance of mails" is always put down in the abstract of sums required to defray the expenses of the colonial Government—not under the head of establishments. If our diminutive contemporary would expand his optics a little more widely, he would see by the Colonial estimates that the Victoria postal establishment costs, what we applied, less than \$3,000 a year. We give it this information gratuitously, but we would advise it in future to confine itself to subjects more within the range of its rather limited comprehension.

The speaker proceeded to uphold the conduct of the members of the House of Assembly, but was perfectly drowned by groans, hisses and uproar. He unfortunately taught the audience with a want of loyalty, and from that moment the audience would not hear another word from him, and he took his seat begging that if they would not hear him that more consideration should be shown to those who were to follow.

Mr. DeCosmos came forward to speak to the audience, which was the signal for a storm of hisses. The Chairman asked the meeting to afford Mr. DeCosmos a hearing. Silence being preserved, Mr. DeCosmos said he hoped that as men, gentlemen and Englishmen the meeting would afford every man a hearing before condemning him (applause). He thanked them for kindly allowing him to speak to the audience.

There was, he said, a serious misapprehension in the public mind in regard to the conduct of the House of Assembly towards Governor Kennedy. He thought the people were hardly in a position to know what passed in the Legislature, and therefore had to depend on the newspapers, and having been connected with the papers for some time, he could say that the reports were often very imperfect as they were not taken in short-hand. He had told them that there was an Executive Council, the oldest member of which was Mr. Pemberton. Now, how do you like him? (question.) The Executive Council had no Governor Douglas in trouble, and perhaps it was the Executive Council who had got Governor Kennedy into trouble.

Now Mr. Pemberton expects to get \$200 from the Civil List; then Mr. Cary would expect \$500 per annum; next Mr. Watson, who expects \$200; then Mr. Young, who expects \$500 if the House will vote it. These gentlemen now surround Governor Kennedy, and they held a meeting with the Governor before these despatches were sent down. They sent these resolutions down to the House, and instead of waiting for the House to take action, they go to work and rent a house from Mr. Treat, and this they did ten days ago, before the debate occurred. The case stood thus:—if the Civil List resolution should pass, these Executive gentlemen might lose their situation. There was one good feature in Governor Douglas, that he always followed the one colony policy, and the House were only desirous to carry out the same policy. He spoke for the House, that they had no other reason in passing the resolutions, than in keeping up the prosperity of the colony as it had prospered. The audience would readily see that, as the Executive Council said, these resolutions would bring about a collision between the House and the Governor. He had gone into all the figures in the House in regard to the crown lands, although the newspapers had not reported it, because they could not afford it, and they, the House, had found that the crown lands were only worth about \$23,000 a year; and now the Duke of Newcastle asked them to pay for the crown lands a civil list of \$30,000. The Duke would saddle the hard-working people of this colony with \$30,000 in return for lands worth almost nothing. The House had refused to accept this offer, and had offered to pay one-third of the British Columbia Civil List, and have a joint staff of officials. How could the House, after passing a resolution in February last, take a resolution now? The House had simply left the matter to the Duke of Newcastle (applause).

In regard to the position of the residence the matter was left to the Duke, as all the House wanted was to keep Victoria the commercial capital. With regard to the \$1,000 for rent of a residence, the House had simply left the matter in February, and according to the rules of the House the matter could not possibly be taken up again. The question could not be brought up without prolegation. With regard to another point he had done and had done it in time! (hear him! hear him!)

The Chairman said the time was up, but he would ask them to give the speaker two minutes more. [Hear hear.] Mr. DeCosmos proceeded to say that it was impossible for him in less than an hour or two to give all he had to say. He would simply add this, that the Governor could take a house without consulting the colony. He was authorized by the Duke of Newcastle to do so, and he had done so, and the money comes out of the crown revenue, and the tax payers of the colony were not called upon to pay one cent towards it. This had been the course which the Legislature had followed.

Dr. Helmecken then came forward. He spoke to the amendment amid tremendous hisses, shouts and cheers. The hon. gentleman said he wanted to know whether they had all finished hissing? [Laughter.] He must say that some of the members of this committee had insulted the Governor by sending him the key of a private box to come and hear this debate. [Tremendous cries, hisses, cat-calls, &c.] Dr. Helmecken said if they did not wish to hear him he would retire. [The Doctor here retired in disgust.]

The Chairman asked if he would have to say that the audience would not allow the gentleman to speak? [Loud cries of Helmecken! Helmecken!] Dr. Helmecken—Not another sentence! Not another sentence!

The Mayor then proceeded to put the resolution. Mr. Shanks came forward and moved an amendment which was withdrawn, as it was embodied in the next resolution. The Chairman said, as there was no second, he would put the resolution, which was carried by an immense majority, about fifty or twenty hands being held up against it. The result was received with tremendous applause.

Mr. Fell came forward to move the second resolution: That this meeting of the citizens of Victoria cannot but regard the manner in which His Excellency's communication relative to a residence

and a private Secretary was received by the House of Assembly as discourteous, unbecoming and quite unbefitting the representatives of a loyal people. Believing that the present Legislative Assembly does not faithfully represent the views of the electors of Vancouver Island, this meeting will address to His Excellency the Governor respectfully requesting him to dissolve the House as soon as the public interests will permit.

Mr. Fell said the fifteen minutes would not allow him to say half he had to say. He would therefore run over the history of this colony, and see if he could learn why Governor Kennedy had been used in the discourteous way he had been. The audience knew how this colony had been treated by a trading company; this company had driven away the first Governor—Governor Blanchard—and had got a chief factor of their own appointed as Governor, and now they were trying to do the same with Governor Kennedy (applause).

The Duke would have been justified in handing over the Crown Lands without a proper provision for the Governor. The hon. Speaker was a man of great intellect, perhaps more than all the Assembly together (laughter) and he believed this despatch has been kept back by this gentleman (the Governor) Kennedy had arrived here, with no preparation and without a house. If they had read the speech of the hon. Speaker, they would say that it was full of disloyalty (great applause). The tone of that speech tended to do away with British rule, and raise the stars and stripes among us (applause and hisses). This grasping, trading Company, only wanted to drive Governor Kennedy away, and get one of their chief factors to reign over us (applause). He, Mr. Fell would like to make a few remarks about one of their worthy representatives who had tried by clap-trap to throw dust in the eyes of the people. He had said that the House would stultify itself by agreeing to the last despatches, but (Mr. F.) believed that the whole matter had been carefully arranged for the occasion. There seemed to be some mesmeric influence exercised over the members when they went into the House. They went in full of promises and promised to do great things, especially in the Crown Lands Committee, and this they did ten days ago, before the debate occurred. The case stood thus:—if the Civil List resolution should pass, these Executive gentlemen might lose their situation. There was one good feature in Governor Douglas, that he always followed the one colony policy, and the House were only desirous to carry out the same policy. He spoke for the House, that they had no other reason in passing the resolutions, than in keeping up the prosperity of the colony as it had prospered. The audience would readily see that, as the Executive Council said, these resolutions would bring about a collision between the House and the Governor. He had gone into all the figures in the House in regard to the crown lands, although the newspapers had not reported it, because they could not afford it, and they, the House, had found that the crown lands were only worth about \$23,000 a year; and now the Duke of Newcastle asked them to pay for the crown lands a civil list of \$30,000. The Duke would saddle the hard-working people of this colony with \$30,000 in return for lands worth almost nothing. The House had refused to accept this offer, and had offered to pay one-third of the British Columbia Civil List, and have a joint staff of officials. How could the House, after passing a resolution in February last, take a resolution now? The House had simply left the matter to the Duke of Newcastle (applause).

In regard to the position of the residence the matter was left to the Duke, as all the House wanted was to keep Victoria the commercial capital. With regard to the \$1,000 for rent of a residence, the House had simply left the matter in February, and according to the rules of the House the matter could not possibly be taken up again. The question could not be brought up without prolegation. With regard to another point he had done and had done it in time! (hear him! hear him!)

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not provide an incorporation Act, still they might be able to provide the Governor a house. [Laughter.] He hoped that as the hon. House had been so very much afraid of stultifying themselves, the people themselves would take it in hand. [Applause.] Loud cries being made for Mr. Street, he came forward to the front of the gallery and said, when this question came up he certainly desired that the House should vote a temporary residence for the Governor, at the same time he fully appreciated the reasons offered by the gentleman who opposed him. He was glad to see so much public spirit, but he would say that if the people had shown more public spirit in the past their representatives would have had more encouragement. [Applause.] He had been one of the first to welcome Governor Kennedy to the Island, and as he had felt that there was a disposition to throw cold water on the reception to the incoming Governor, he was highly gratified to see that a loyal welcome had been given to the Governor, and he was sure that His Excellency, looking at this, and as the fact that the vote in the House was not unanimous, would still feel that a warm spirit of loyalty existed towards him in the colony. He was quite ready to agree to a dissolution, but he would say that there were members now in the House to whom justice had not been done, and whom he hoped to see again in the House doing good service to the country (applause).

The Chairman then put the resolution which was carried unanimously. A deputation was then appointed by the Chairman to convey the result of the meeting to His Excellency, consisting of Councilmen W. J. McDonald, Messrs. Geo. Craicakank and A. D. Bell, the chairman's name being added, at the request of the meeting. After a vote of thanks to the Mayor, who had filled the chair with the greatest moderation and impartiality, the meeting quietly dispersed.

COLD BLOODED ATROCITY.  
The report of the murder and decapitation of several Indians at Saanich, as stated in the Colonist of yesterday has been verified, and a more foul and cold-blooded deed could hardly have been perpetrated.

The particulars of this shocking case are contained in the following letter received by the police magistrate from A. C. Anderson, Esq., of Rosebank, Saanich:—

The Indians of the Seacombe village have applied to me for advice under the following painful circumstances:—

"A few days since, some of their people went to fish, and had encamped upon an island, about a league distant from my house. Yesterday, the bodies of four of the party were discovered in the encampment, the heads having been cut off, and the bodies otherwise mutilated. Five others are missing, viz., two children, part of the family of one of the murdered couples, and three adults. It is supposed that the children may have been thrown into the sea, or otherwise disposed of, but a faint hope is entertained that the other three may have escaped and are in hiding.

"The Indians begged me to view the bodies, which I have done. Their first impulse was to seek revenge by attacking the Hyalaha tribe of the murderers. I have advised them not to act hastily, but that some of them should first see the authorities in town, and be advised by them. Meanwhile, the bodies are deposited in the grave, which is left unfilled, in case any further enquiry might be judged advisable.

"In supplying the Indians with this note, it is simply that they may obtain credence with you for their story, as I feel a delicacy in interfering in their story.

"The Indians who brought the above account, add that the murderers constituted a band of warriors from Fort Rupert. They were on their way down to revenge themselves on the Indian tribe across the Sound for having murdered their friends and robbed the canoes laden with provisions generously sent to them by their *tilliams* in this neighborhood, after a fire which destroyed their ranch some two or three months ago.

"They stated that they found the bodies of two men and two women. They had evidently been shot while asleep, and then decapitated. Altogether on Pender, Moresby, and Stewart Islands, they are supposed to have killed ten or eleven Indians, and then proceeded on to attack their foes on the Sound.

"The object which prompted them to murder these unoffending families remains as yet unexplained."

HEAVY STORMS.—Capt. Bartlett, of the Danmark, reports having experienced gales of wind on the passage out from San Francisco, of such violence that he thinks if they raged with the same fury at San Francisco, the inhabitants will have had a good many of the wooden houses down about their ears.

meeting. He said he had heard about the penalty of the Imperial government, but he had heard nothing about what the Imperial government had paid, and what they had to pay for this island. He pitched into Dr. Helmecken for his reasonable sentiments, and he would ask the meeting whether a man who would utter such sentiments could appeal to them to prove his loyalty (applause). He would ask whether it was becoming a gentleman to play upon the words of His Excellency, as the hon. Speaker had done in the House (prolonged applause). He could only blame the people for sending such men to the House, but the people had the remedy in their own hands; let them turn out such men who misrepresent them (applause). He deplored the continual cry of poverty uttered by so many in the colony. He said, although they could not provide an incorporation Act, still they might be able to provide the Governor a house. [Laughter.] He hoped that as the hon. House had been so very much afraid of stultifying themselves, the people themselves would take it in hand. [Applause.] Loud cries being made for Mr. Street, he came forward to the front of the gallery and said, when this question came up he certainly desired that the House should vote a temporary residence for the Governor, at the same time he fully appreciated the reasons offered by the gentleman who opposed him. He was glad to see so much public spirit, but he would say that if the people had shown more public spirit in the past their representatives would have had more encouragement. [Applause.] He had been one of the first to welcome Governor Kennedy to the Island, and as he had felt that there was a disposition to throw cold water on the reception to the incoming Governor, he was highly gratified to see that a loyal welcome had been given to the Governor, and he was sure that His Excellency, looking at this, and as the fact that the vote in the House was not unanimous, would still feel that a warm spirit of loyalty existed towards him in the colony. He was quite ready to agree to a dissolution, but he would say that there were members now in the House to whom justice had not been done, and whom he hoped to see again in the House doing good service to the country (applause).

The Chairman then put the resolution which was carried unanimously. A deputation was then appointed by the Chairman to convey the result of the meeting to His Excellency, consisting of Councilmen W. J. McDonald, Messrs. Geo. Craicakank and A. D. Bell, the chairman's name being added, at the request of the meeting. After a vote of thanks to the Mayor, who had filled the chair with the greatest moderation and impartiality, the meeting quietly dispersed.

COLD BLOODED ATROCITY.  
The report of the murder and decapitation of several Indians at Saanich, as stated in the Colonist of yesterday has been verified, and a more foul and cold-blooded deed could hardly have been perpetrated.

The particulars of this shocking case are contained in the following letter received by the police magistrate from A. C. Anderson, Esq., of Rosebank, Saanich:—

The Indians of the Seacombe village have applied to me for advice under the following painful circumstances:—

"A few days since, some of their people went to fish, and had encamped upon an island, about a league distant from my house. Yesterday, the bodies of four of the party were discovered in the encampment, the heads having been cut off, and the bodies otherwise mutilated. Five others are missing, viz., two children, part of the family of one of the murdered couples, and three adults. It is supposed that the children may have been thrown into the sea, or otherwise disposed of, but a faint hope is entertained that the other three may have escaped and are in hiding.

"The Indians begged me to view the bodies, which I have done. Their first impulse was to seek revenge by attacking the Hyalaha tribe of the murderers. I have advised them not to act hastily, but that some of them should first see the authorities in town, and be advised by them. Meanwhile, the bodies are deposited in the grave, which is left unfilled, in case any further enquiry might be judged advisable.

"In supplying the Indians with this note, it is simply that they may obtain credence with you for their story, as I feel a delicacy in interfering in their story.

"The Indians who brought the above account, add that the murderers constituted a band of warriors from Fort Rupert. They were on their way down to revenge themselves on the Indian tribe across the Sound for having murdered their friends and robbed the canoes laden with provisions generously sent to them by their *tilliams* in this neighborhood, after a fire which destroyed their ranch some two or three months ago.

"They stated that they found the bodies of two men and two women. They had evidently been shot while asleep, and then decapitated. Altogether on Pender, Moresby, and Stewart Islands, they are supposed to have killed ten or eleven Indians, and then proceeded on to attack their foes on the Sound.

"The object which prompted them to murder these unoffending families remains as yet unexplained."

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Tuesday, April 12, 1864.

DISSOLUTION OF THE HOUSE.

The Water-Works Bill has at length been thrown out of Committee. The ponderous wisdom of a majority of seven has decided that public enterprise should be discouraged.

When we look at the character of Coe & Martin's application—protection for their water-pipes, and nothing more—we know not how to express the indignation of the community at the action of the Water Committee.

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many of them have disappeared in the advent of the new Governor. Our illiberal franchise and the unequal distribution of the representation are still stumbling blocks in the pathway, and will have to be considerably modified before any very great change can likely take place.

THE "WAR HORSE OF REFORM." This pompous peddler in platitudes; this religious remnant of chivalry; this major without a minor premise, has, (shade of Whately) come to a logical conclusion.

ADDRESS FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO THE GOVERNOR. A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce waited upon Governor Kennedy today, at 11 a.m., and presented the following address:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ARTHUR EDWARD KENNEDY, OF THE BATH, GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE COLONY OF VANCOUVER ISLAND, AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, &c., &c.

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the address, although he thought they had overrated his abilities and experience. He considered the address one of the most important that had yet received, as commerce was undoubtedly the paramount interest in the Colony.

He could not pledge himself to any particular line of commercial policy, but would undertake to carry out the principles adopted by the parliament for the general good. He would foster and encourage all projects for the development of the various resources of the country.

He asked if the Chamber of Commerce was incorporated and was answered in the negative, but was informed that the Chamber was not incorporated and was not incorporated.

THE INTRODUCTION OF CAPITAL INTO THE COLONY was also adverted to by His Excellency, who stated that there was abundance of capital in England seeking investment, and to induce its introduction here the colonies must exhibit confidence in their own resources and their capabilities of supporting their own government.

After a most interesting conversation, the deputation withdrew. MESSRS. FOSTER AND STREET. EDITOR BARTON COLONIST.—Sir,—As I happened to be a spectator in the House of Assembly this afternoon, when the Chairman of the Committee on Private Bills brought up the report of the Committee on the Spring Ridge Water Works Bill, I deem it my duty to draw your attention to the report of the Committee, from which, if allowed to pass unnoted, it would appear that Messrs. Coe & Martin asked for an exclusive privilege, and that the disapprobation of a monopoly was the principal reason for throwing out the bill.

It seems somewhat singular that the Committee in their report should have ignored and suppressed the fact of the promoters having, through their counsel, abandoned the exclusive privilege altogether, but it appears that they have done so. During the sitting of the Committee the Chairman did his utmost to prevent the withdrawal of the bill, but he was not successful, and in the belief that there was no ground whatever for rejecting the bill, when nothing better was proposed to the contrary, Messrs. Coe & Martin were asked for the counsel for the promoters, which they declined to retract the withdrawal of which was supposed to be the objectionable clause.

It was perfectly clear to those engaged on the bill from the beginning that three members of the Committee had in their minds that Coe & Martin should not have such protection as they asked, although they were not prepared to see the Committee report on the bill as it was once the passing of which would give a monopoly to the Water Company.

As Mr. Franklin in his place in the House drew attention to a question put by Mr. Street to one of the witnesses on behalf of the bill before the committee as reported in the public journals, I can not allow that matter to pass by unnoticed, as I feel that the imputation sought to be cast upon Mr. Franklin by the question put by Mr. Street was a gross reflection upon myself as agent for the promoters.

BUCKEYE MOWER.

ALL CURES MADE EASY!!!

TO FARMERS:

WE, WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE, offer the Buckeye Mowing Machine for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past three years in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:

The "Buckeye" as a Reaper. The important advantages which belong to the BUCKEYE as a mower are retained in the Reaper, and can be used either as a Mower or Reaper by attaching the Platform and Reel.

SOLE AGENTS FOR AULTMAN'S "Sweepstakes" Thrasher. Together with a full assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce. PREPARED BY JOHN LEA & CO. SOLE IMPORTERS FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND THE EAST INDIES.

AMMUNITION. TARGET 18 PAPER SQUARE. Represents average shooting accuracy, with ELEY'S NEW ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadings to prevent the leading of Gun, Wire Cartridges for killing game, &c., at long distances.

IRON HOUSES, SUGAR-SHEETS, ROOFS, &c. TUPPER & CO.'S Corrugated, Galvanized Iron, PATENT TILES.

IRON HOUSES, SUGAR-SHEETS, ROOFS, &c. TUPPER & CO.'S Corrugated, Galvanized Iron, PATENT TILES. For Roofing Houses, Churches, Schools, &c., pack of Gutters, Pipes, Ridging, Falls, Tubing, Wire, Nails, Screws, &c., all Galvanized.

Holloway's Ointment.

Had Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Rheumatism, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Nothing has the power of restoring inflammation and soothing the pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subside and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed at least three times a day upon the seat and upper part of the disease, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into the blood, this course will soon remove inflammation, and the blood is impure, the liver, stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, Swelling of the Joints, &c.

Drugs and Chemicals. GEORGE CURLING & COMPANY, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. CAMOMILE PILLS. ARE confidently recommended as a simple but a powerful tonic and gentle aperient.

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

Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes. WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V.I.

Tuesday, April 12, 1864.

A GOVERNMENT.

The communication by the Governor, published in another matter of constitutional subject, documents is the natural residence appears to have a ration of no actual interest in building. A Lot draw out the plan colony, with a amongst us the architecture the said to exhibit.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 12, 1864.

A GUBERNATORIAL RESIDENCE.

The communications transmitted Monday by the Governor to the House, and which we publish in another column, touch on several matters of considerable importance. The principal subject, however, embraced in these documents is that in reference to a Gubernatorial residence. The Duke of Newcastle appears to have given this matter a consideration of no ordinary character, for he actually interests himself in the design of the building. A London architect is required to draw out the plan, instead of a resident in the colony, with a view, no doubt, to inculcate amongst us the taste for a higher order of architecture than our public buildings are said to exhibit. We might object to this part of the programme, on the ground that it discourages colonial enterprise; but the mere dread of obtaining another specimen of the Indian-Dutch-Chinese order, as displayed in the pagoda wigwam across James Bay, at once reassures us to the decision of the Duke. We have no doubt, therefore, when the subject comes up before the House, the members will accept with gratitude this thoughtfulness of the Secretary for the Colonies, and adopt, at once, the civilized design of a London "professional."

The financial part of the proposition, however, is more likely to meet with opposition from the House. It is not two months since the members refused to vote a Governor's salary, on the ground that the colony was unable to afford it; and also with the view to precipitate a union with the neighboring colony. At that time no reliable information had been received of the appointment of a Governor for British Columbia, and it was hoped by the Assembly that its resolutions on the civil list might reach the colonial office in London before any appointment was made. That hope of the House is now blasted; for the next steamer will probably bring Governor Seymour to our shores. Two separate staffs of officials will therefore be maintained by the two respective colonies.

We know that the leading men in the Assembly are against committing themselves to any course that might retard the consummation of union, and we may, therefore, expect on Thursday next, when the debate on this question of Governor's residences will take place, a fierce opposition to the scheme of the Duke of Newcastle. The old ground of the Civil list and the Crown lands will, doubtless, again be gone over; and the smallness of our revenue will again be paraded; and another resolution will probably be drawn out for the Duke's especial benefit. A great deal of this playing at cross-purposes is, no doubt, the natural result of the neglect with which we have been heretofore treated by the Colonial Office. Amongst other things the Crown land question should have been settled by the Secretary for the Colonies four years ago, and an arrangement made with the Hudson's Bay Company that would have left us at least a piece of land for a Governor's house. It is of course no use bringing up such complaints now, so far as the present question is concerned, but such apathy shown by the Imperial Government may account, for much of that feeling which is occasionally exhibited in the House against the policy or arrangements submitted by the Duke of Newcastle.

We cannot see, however, how the Governor's communication on the question of residence can be otherwise than entertained. The Duke of Newcastle requires, in his dispatch, that the House of Assembly should vote the requisite funds for building a house, and also for furnishing the public apartments—a proceeding that will no doubt cost the colony \$50,000 at least. The Governor, however, leaves to the House the question of a temporary or permanent residence, and is ready to submit a definite proposal on either or both subjects. That His Excellency must have a place in which to reside, is by no means an unnatural request; and that the colony should pay for it seems also reasonable enough. If we had a revenue like that of British Columbia, we would not hesitate for a single instant in erecting a building, suitable in every way for the representative of Her Majesty. But this is just the point; we cannot afford to go to any such expense. We cannot think of incurring an outlay of \$40,000 or \$50,000 on a building of this description. We shall have to run the danger which Dr. Helmcken dreads, of being snubbed by the Duke of Newcastle, in our application for assistance in this matter. The clause relating to a Governor's residence, in the resolutions passed in February, was struck out, ostensibly on the ground of the Duke being likely to refuse the application, but virtually, we believe, as part of a scheme, by leaving the house unbuilt, to increase the chances of union. The hopes as we have already said, entertained by the members then, have been, to a great extent disappointed. Union cannot possibly take place for a year or two under any consideration,—in fact in the resolution it is stated to be at the present time "unadvisable if not impossible,"—and in the meantime we shall have to provide Governor Kennedy with a respectable residence. The question, therefore, resolves

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILLS.

SPRING RIDGE WATER WORKS.

The Committee met at one o'clock, p.m.—Present: Colonel Foster, Chairman, and Messrs. Street, Trimble, DeCosmos, and Denness. The cross-examination of Mr. Martin was concluded, and Mr. McCreight, Counsel for the promoters, called Mr. Cochrane, and examined him as to the present condition of the Victoria Water Works Company. The witness had been Secretary, but had now resigned. He produced the minutes books, from which it appeared that at the last meeting of Directors, a resolution had been passed calling a general meeting of the Company, for the purpose of winding up. The meeting had been advertised, but no one attended. Witness could not say whether anything was going to be done by the Victoria Water Works Company. A resolution had been passed to give Mr. Tiedeman \$300 in full of all claims against the Company. The following letter was put into witness's hands; he said he thought it was in the handwriting of Mr. Tiedeman.

VICTORIA, Feb. 27th, 1861. Sir,—With pleasure I answer your communication. I have no objection whatever to sell my interest in the Victoria Water Works Company, as promoter and engineer of the same, for the sum of five thousand dollars, (\$5,000) to the other Company. For this I will deliver all maps, drawings, etc., and report to the Company. In regard to other matters, I will communicate with you as soon as possible. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, H. O. TIEDEMAN, C. E.

Witness could not say whether the sum of \$5,000 was a moderate sum or not. Mr. Pearce, acting Surveyor General, was called by the committee, and said that the plan handed to the committee by Mr. Martin was intelligible, but rough; it would be sufficient to work from. The case for the promoters was closed. Mr. Wood, on behalf of Mr. Tiedeman, the single opponent of the Bill, commenced his case, but was stopped by the ringing of the clock, who sat again on Monday at 12 o'clock.

MONDAY, April 4th, 1864.

Present:—Colonel Foster, chairman, and Messrs. DeCosmos, Trimble, Denness and Street. Coe & Martin's water bill was again brought up. Mr. Green sworn, and examined by Mr. McCreight.—Had had considerable experience in carrying through bills in the House of Commons; in that body in cases such as water companies, telegraph companies, &c., working plans were not required, unless power was required to take private lands. Had deposited the necessary plans here in compliance with the standing orders of the Legislative Assembly. The ten years monopoly clause was given up in order to prevent probable opposition. Cross-examined by Mr. Wood.—Had known private individuals granted power to carry on public works. The Stockton Gas Company in England had power given them to form a company. They simply complied with the standing orders of the House. Coe & Martin had not formed a company; did not know whether they intended to do so or not.

Mr. Wood.—What are the means of Coe & Martin? Mr. McCreight objected. The Chairman asked Mr. McCreight to show him in May's Parliamentary Practice that a bill may be put down on account of objections made to it. Mr. McCreight read from the Standing Orders of the House of Commons showing that the bill may be put down in committee before deliberation, and argued that it was impossible to expect a bill to go through committee without alteration. The committee were simply asked this, that as a waterman may be protected from having his cart smashed in the streets, so Messrs. Coe & Martin may be protected from having their pipes injured.

Cross-examination of Mr. Green continued.—Messrs. Coe & Martin have deposited 5 per cent of the estimated cost of the works in the bank. Mr. Cranford re-examined by Mr. Wood. They had made an estimate of the cost of the works during the ensuing year, which was in round numbers \$50,000. An estimate had been made for an additional engine and pipes; \$22,000 had been already expended by Coe & Martin of their own means and credit. The company proposed to establish a joint-stock company to carry out the scheme.

Mr. McCreight objected to the assets and liabilities of Coe & Martin being gone into. The Chairman said suppose the committee see fit to grant an exclusive privilege of ten years to Coe & Martin in order to protect the interests of the public? Mr. McCreight said he would be very much afraid that the object of the committee would be to place Coe & Martin in such a position that they could not carry out the scheme, and so would be obliged to give it up. He would continue to recommend Coe & Martin to throw up the demand for exclusive privilege, as he feared the only object of granting it by the committee would be to throw out the bill. His sole object now was to protect Coe & Martin's property; it is not clear at present whether Coe & Martin are not trespassers in laying or repairing their pipes, and it was for the committee to say whether they would protect Coe & Martin or not. He (Mr. McCreight) would press his objection.

The Chairman said they had already allowed Counsel a very great deal of latitude, and he did not think they could admit this objection. The committee, however, would deliberate on the point.—The room was ac-

cordingly cleared and on the doors being re-opened.

The Chairman said the committee were of opinion that all possible information in the matter should be laid before the public. Mr. Cranford, in answer to Mr. Wood, said he had no doubt that if their bill were passed persons could be found who would furnish plenty of funds to carry out the works. He did not know that an Artesian well was proposed to be made; did not know that an Artesian well was impossible; believed the contrary; he knew that Liverpool had been supplied for a long time by wells—a city of 300,000 or 400,000 inhabitants, and they were applied for a long time from seven wells. An Artesian well was not deemed necessary here because an abundant supply of water had been found. Mr. Wood addressed the committee, stating that Messrs. Coe & Martin had traded in the most unfair manner on their having given up their demand for monopoly; with this demand, however, they were not intended to do; it rested with the committee, however, to say whether a proper company, properly constituted and with proper guarantees as to means, should not be allowed such a monopoly as would enable them to carry out their scheme profitably and with advantage to the colony.

Mr. McCreight objected to the learned Counsel now advocating a monopoly when his clients had withdrawn their demand. Mr. Wood continued, saying that Messrs. Coe & Martin were simply the stalking horses of a company that was to be, and who were to trade on the permission of the committee in supplying the city with water. Mr. Tiedeman comes forward simply in order to ask the committee that he may be protected in the expenses he has undergone in surveying Elk Lake. Coe & Martin proposed simply to supply the city of Victoria with water from Spring Ridge, which they admitted was simply a basin, and in order to cover this doubtful source of supply, have inserted the word "elsewhere" in their preamble. They have not specified any other particular source, and beyond doubt they intend to rely simply on Spring Ridge. He would say that there was never an instance of a town being supplied with water from intermittent springs, where a reliable source was to be had. Messrs. Coe & Martin proposed to construct reservoirs to supply the city in dry weather, but they had only calculated for sixty days' supply; when, as calculated by engineers that a six months supply should be provided in cases where the supply of a community depended on springs. The learned counsel urged the great necessity for a large supply of water for fires, flushing sewers and many other purposes, and which he maintained could not be had from Spring Ridge. Besides this basin was so near the town, exposed to contamination from filtering through all kinds of filth, that it was simply a question as to whether the city should be supplied from such a source or from a great natural reservoir such as Elk Lake. The learned counsel argued that Coe & Martin were totally incapable of carrying out the scheme themselves; they could only sell out to this mythical company, whom the committee knew nothing about. These gentlemen had already taken an unfair advantage of the committee in laying their pipes and by publishing letters, trying to influence public sentiment. Messrs. Coe & Martin were unscrupulous men, who did not intend to carry out this scheme; they could not do it, for they had no capital. He would call on Mr. Tiedeman to show that Spring Ridge afforded a totally inadequate supply for a large city.

Mr. Tiedeman consented to be examined. He stated that he had no objection to the plan handed to the committee by Mr. Martin was intelligible, but rough; it would be sufficient to work from. The case for the promoters was closed. Mr. Wood, on behalf of Mr. Tiedeman, the single opponent of the Bill, commenced his case, but was stopped by the ringing of the clock, who sat again on Monday at 12 o'clock.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

The following newly published books have been laid on our table by Messrs. Hibben & Carswell: THE RED ENIGM or the Whaler's last Cruise. By R. M. Ballantyne, author of "The Young Fur Traders," "The Coral Island, &c." Crosby & Nichols, Boston. This is a charming little tale, written in Mr. Ballantyne's usual lively fascinating style. It is an exciting narrative of a whaling voyage in the South Seas, of strange adventures on the coast of Africa, and of the wonders and perils of the mighty deep. Some idea of the style of the book may be gathered from the following sketch of A HARPOONED WHALER: Up he comes again, foaming, bracing, and plunging from wave to wave, flung by torrents of blood and spray into the air. At one moment he reared his blunt, gigantic head high above the sea; the next he buried his vast and quivering carcass deep in gory mire, carrying down with him a perfect whirlpool of red foam. Then he soon rose again and made straight for the boat. Had he known his own power, he might soon have terminated the battle; but, fortunately he did not. Tim Rokens received his blunt nose on the point of his lance and drove him back with mingled fury and terror. Another advance was made and a successful lance-thrust delivered. "That's into his life," cried the captain. "So it is," replied Rokens. And so it was. A vital part had been struck. For some minutes the huge leviathan lashed and rolled and tossed in the trembling waves in agony while he spouted up gallons of blood at every three; then he rolled over on his back, and lay extended a lifeless mass on the waters.

The book is a neat little volume, of 400 pages, well printed, and handsomely bound in cloth, gilt, and will prove a most acceptable addition to the libraries of our juvenile friends. FRANK WILDMAN'S ADVENTURES.—By F. Gerstaecker, translated from the German by Lascelles Wrixall.—Crosby & Nichols, Boston. An exciting and interesting book, full of hair-breadth escapes and startling adventures. The hero of the tale, a young German, leaves his wretched home on the banks of the Hudson, and ships on board a vessel bound to the Brazils, which turns out to be a piratical slaver. After a variety of thrilling incidents the slaver is blown out of the water by a wax steamer, and the only survivor, our young adventurer, is taken by the steamer to the Island of St. John, when he, in company with a naturalist who is going to explore that rich and fertile but little-known island, meets with many strange and wonderful occurrences with the natives and wild beasts which abound. He then returns to America, and becomes planter in the South, where he falls in with some of the old piratical crew who had escaped destruction with the slaver, and detects them in an attempted scheme of robbery and murder. The tale is full of the wild romantic incidents of German story, and will be eagerly read by all boys.

MARMADUKE MERRY, THE MIDSHIPMAN; OR, MY EARLY DAYS AT SEA; by Wm. G. H. Kingston, author of "Peter the Whaler," "The Three Midshipmen," &c. Crosby & Nichols, Boston. This is an excellent sea story, written by a favorite author among juvenile readers. It contains some capital "sea-yarns," spun by "old salts," in the most approved style, and will doubtless become as popular with our boys as it was in England when it first made its appearance. DICK ROBERTS; or the Adventures of An Elton Boy.—By James Grant, author of "The

Romance of War," "Jack Manly," &c.—Crosby & Nichols, Boston.

Another tale of the Sea, of shipwreck and adventure among savages and wild beasts. A splendid book for boys, and sure to become a favorite. I WILL BE A SAILOR.—By Mrs. S. C. Tutthill—Crosby & Nichols, Boston. A book for Union boys, showing the progress of the war on the sea, and the triumphs of the Federal Navy. ITEMS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS. [DATE FOR FEBRUARY 6TH.] The threat of Denmark to blockade Hamburg excited but little alarm. Mr. W. Ewart gave notice in House of Commons that he should move for leave to introduce a bill to abolish the punishment of death. New writs were ordered for the election of representatives for the boroughs of Durham, Tewkesbury and Winchester. Mr. S. Fitzgerald gave notice that upon the motion for Supply on Friday he would call attention to the circumstances attending the capture of the Springbok and Syria at Matamoros, of the Saxon within the limits of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and to the Margaret and Jessie. (Hear, hear.) The telegraph brings us intelligence of the death, at Venice, on Monday last, of the Duchess Louise Marie-Therese, of Bourbon, daughter of the late Prince Charles Ferdinand of Artois, Duke of Berri. The Duchess married in November, 1845, Prince Ferdinand Charles III. of Bourbon, Duke of Parma, who succeeded to the Dukedom of Parma, Plaisance, and the States annexed, on the abdication of his father Charles Louis, in March, 1849. His Royal Highness did not long reign over his Duchy, nor was his short reign by any means peaceful or happy. His career was cut short by an assassin, who stabbed him in the abdomen with a dagger in the streets of Parma, on the afternoon of March 26, 1854, and after lingering for two days he expired. Immediately on his death the late Duchess, his consort, was proclaimed Regent during the minority of her son, Prince Robert.

A clever saying is attributed—We know not with how-much truth—to Lord Stanley, with regard to the Danco-German contest, that England is no doubt morally responsible to Denmark for a certain amount of physical as well as moral aid, but what Europe wants is some system of war with limited liability.—We might then say, take shares to the amount of three millions sterling in the Danish adventure, but decline to be liable to any further extent. The idea is a bright one, and no doubt is already adopted in the ethics of private friendship, which permit one friend to assign explicit limits beyond which he cannot aid another, even in the noblest cause. As applied to war, however, we fear the idea implies that England's obstinacy should be as strictly "limited" as her liability—an assumption which would be sure to falsify that theory.—Spectator.

One of the few measures named in the Queen's speech is the appointment of a Royal Commission to revise the various forms of subscription of the Established Church, of which it is said that the Archbishop of Canterbury will be the head. Of course, no very great simplification of the intellectual conditions now imposed on the clergy, will either pass the present parliament, or, in all probability, be proposed by such a commission. For any real expansion of these restrictions, we must look to the legal interpretations of our highest court of our ecclesiastical law, from which a judgment is expected next Monday, that will, in all probability, greatly stretch the range of dogmatic meanings to which the narrow school of theologians wish to limit the comprehension of our formulas.—Jb. Late in the debate Mr. Lyard read out a despatch of Herr von Bismark, which was supposed to contain the assurance that the German Governments would maintain the Treaty of 1852. The reading excited "loud laughter," and well it might, for after remarking that invasion involved the acknowledgment of the terms of 1852, the most material sentence was this:—"If, however, in consequence of complications which may be brought about by the persistence of the Danish Government in its refusal to accomplish its promises of 1852, or of the armed intervention of other powers in the Danco-German conflict, the King's Government were to find itself compelled to renounce combinations which would no longer offer a result proportionate to the sacrifices which events might impose upon the German Powers, no definite arrangements could be made without the concurrence of the Powers who signed the Treaty of London. (Laughter.)" In plain English, if the creditor does everything the debtor likes, and Providence does so too, then the debtor will pay the debt. That is not quite equivalent to a promissory note at sight.—Jb. A clergyman has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for a libel. The Rev. T. R. Birch engaged himself as tutor to Mr. F. Taylor, a merchant residing at Slough. He discovered after his engagement that Mrs. Taylor was a divorcee, who had borne her present husband two children while living with the first. Mr. Birch disliked either his position or his duties, complained of false representations, and after dismissal addressed to his successor letters warning him that "he had entered into a sink of the grossest crimes and infamy and vilest disgrace." Mr. Birch denies peremptorily that he wrote this letter, but he was found guilty, sentenced as we have said, the Recorder, in his judgment, declaring his belief that the libel was written simply in consequence of his having been discharged. The sentence will, we trust, put a stop to a practice always frightfully common.—Jb.

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Was it THE ALABAMA?—A despatch from San Francisco to the Oregonian on the 29th, says:—"The ship Fortsum, which had arrived at Acapulco is reported to have seen a suspicious steamer reconnoitering fifteen miles south of the entrance of that harbor. It is not likely to have been a French vessel as she was too far south. There are many surmises as to her character and objects. It is understood that the United States war vessels now in those waters are to be ordered to the Gulf of California."

MADE EASY!



Ointment.

Sores, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds. Found, sore or ulcer can relieve of this excellent Ointment, recently secured a healthy skin to the bottom of the ulcer, and permanent cure of the Ointment.

Internal Inflammation, and weakening diseases may be relieved by this Ointment, and nearly every disease of the skin, and nearly every disease of the blood and dermal system, can be removed. A point of sometimes be applied as bad as the most scrupulous cleanliness. If those who read this notice should be afflicted with any of these diseases, let them try this Ointment, as it will never be forgotten, as a

Head, Ringworm, and other diseases, with warm water, the utmost care can be readily obtained in the skin and joints, by the use of this Ointment. It is a safe remedy, and does not irritate the skin, and nearly all skin diseases of the blood and dermal system, can be removed. A point of sometimes be applied as bad as the most scrupulous cleanliness. If those who read this notice should be afflicted with any of these diseases, let them try this Ointment, as it will never be forgotten, as a

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 12, 1864.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, April 8, 1864.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, Trimble, Street, Carswell, Bayley and Dennes.

EDUCATION. Mr. Duncan said that amid the many duties which had fallen on the members of the committee on Education, they had at length found time to draw up the following report: (published in another column).

ROAD PETITION. The Speaker read a petition from a number of the settlers on the Spanish road, praying that a deviation might be made in the road to avoid a sharp angle now existing.

GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE. The Speaker put the resolution passed by committee of the whole in regard to a Governor's residence, for the adoption of the House.

PRIVATE SECRETARY. The Speaker put for the adoption of the House the resolutions passed in committee of the whole, on the salary and expenses of the Governor's private secretary.

BILLS FROM THE COUNCIL. The Bank Note bill, with amendments, and the Barristers and Attorneys' bill, with amendments, as passed by the Legislative Council, were laid before the House, and were read a first time.

INCORPORATION BILL. The House went into committee on this bill, Mr. Bayley in the chair.

Section 48. Providing for the holding of special meetings of the Council, was passed. Section 49. Providing that the clerk of the Council, or the sheriff in his absence, shall summon the Council to meet not more than 14 days after election, was passed.

Section 50, providing for the preparation of a list of voters on the 1st of August, to be exhibited at the door of the Post Office and Council Chambers till the 21st day of the month; was passed: also providing for the appointment of a Board of Revision, on the 1st of September, consisting of three commissioners, to meet on the 1st of October, and to have power to examine witnesses on oath, the revision to be completed in one week.

Sections 51 to 53, regulating the proceedings of the Council, were passed.

Section 54, providing that if the Mayor refuse or neglect to call a meeting within 48 hours after a requisition presented to him, signed by at least three complainants, that these three may call a meeting, was passed; also Section 55, giving the Council power to appoint committees.

The following are the By-laws which the Council are authorized to pass: 1.—To regulate and provide for the drainage and sewerage of the said city, and to establish a general grade in the said city.

2.—To regulate the maintenance, repair and construction of the highways, footpaths, public wharves and bridges situated within the said city.

3.—To accept, purchase and hold such real estate within the limits of the Municipality as may be required for corporate purposes; and to accept, purchase, and hold land for public cemeteries beyond the limits of the municipality, and to lay out, improve, manage, lease or convey the same or any part of the same.

4.—To regulate the public market, the sale, carriage or storage of gunpowder, and for the inspection of weights and measures within the said city.

5.—To establish a City Pound, and to make regulations as to its governance.

6.—To regulate all matters affecting the liability of the said city to fire, and to make regulations with regard to the preservation of the said city from fire.

7.—To regulate the public lighting of the said city.

8.—To regulate the sanitary condition of the said city.

9.—To provide for the prevention and removal of nuisances within the said city.

10.—To regulate the traffic within the said city.

11.—To establish and maintain landmarks in the said city.

12.—To establish, lease and regulate all public ferries within the said city, and to fix the tolls for using the same.

house would be ready. He deprecated any interference with the scheme proposed by the School Committee.

Mr. DeCosmos said it might be arranged that the City Council might be made the city trustees in any colonial scheme which might be brought up. He did not see why such an intense feeling should be got up in reference to the schools. He believed that in the school reserves we had a site for a public school, but the one now kept by the Sisters of Charity. He thought some provision should be made for orphan children.

Mr. Franklin said he had no intention whatever of disparaging the efforts of the committee, although they were somewhat tardy. He was always in favor of a school on the reserves, but painting the establishment of a public school, he thought it very necessary to fill the vacancy; as hon. members seemed however to oppose his amendment he would withdraw it.

Dr. Trimble thought the city members should attend to the city schools, and not interfere on district; he had no objection for them to put up a large school on the reserve, but he did not want to see a crowd of children from the city coming out to injure on the rights of the district children (oh! oh! and laughter).

Section 57 to 60. Providing for the reconsideration of by-laws, the majority necessary to pass a by-law, the assent of the Governor, and the enforcement of the by-laws under a penalty not exceeding \$250, were passed. The committee here adjourned, to meet same evening at 7:30.

Committee resumed its sittings. Members present—Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, Street, Duncan, Bayley and Dennes.

Section 61, providing that the revenue of the city shall be paid into the bank, as a city fund, and declaring the various purposes to which it may be applied, was passed.

Section 62, levying an annual real-estate tax not exceeding one-fourth of the tax payable on the Government Assessment Roll, to be fixed by a by-law annually passed by the Council, and to be collected by the collector of the city, and paid into the city funds, was passed.

Section 63, levying a trades' license tax not exceeding one-fourth of that on the Government Assessment Roll, to be fixed by a by-law, and to be collected by the Treasurer of the colony and paid into the city fund, was passed.

Mr. DeCosmos said he had intended to propose to postpone the consideration of section 3, in order to allow him to introduce a resolution touching that section. The two clauses just passed would give the city a revenue of \$17,500, summing that section 3 were valid, there would be \$9770 of back assessments due, making this year's revenue about \$25,000. A great deal had been said about retrospective legislation; he was well satisfied from the opinion of the soundest jurists in the country that this could be done; it was how great a desirable to do without it would be; he would therefore propose to levy on the Government Assessment Roll of February 16th, 1864, a rate of one-third, which would yield to the revenue about \$5000. He would therefore move the following:

Provided always, that, as to persons or corporations residing or doing business within the said City of Victoria, it shall be lawful in addition to the amount of money which the said Treasurer is hereinafter authorized in this section to pay to the credit of the said City fund, for the Council, by-law, to raise, levy, and collect a sum of money from those persons or corporations, whose names are stated in the Government Assessment Roll under "The Trades' License Amendment Act 1862," published in the Government Gazette of the 1st of February, 1864. One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, not exceeding one-third of the sum of money which each person or corporation is liable to pay, as declared liable to pay by such bill published as aforesaid.

He also proposed to introduce the following amendment, by which an additional sum of about \$6,500 would be added to this year's city revenue: As and from the first day of January, 1864, it shall be lawful for the said Council, by-law, hereby authorized, empowered, and required to pay to the credit of the "City Fund" account kept at the bank aforesaid, one-fourth part of the amount of money received by the said Treasurer on payment of liquor licenses, under the "Liquor License Act, 1861," from any persons or corporations residing or doing business within the said City of Victoria: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Council, by-law, to ordain that smaller amount than that which is hereinafter provided for the credit of the "City Fund" account shall pass such by-law, the said Treasurer shall pay, and he is hereby required to pay, to the credit of the "City Fund" account kept at the bank aforesaid, the amount fixed by such by-law.

Mr. Young said so far as the first resolution of his hon. colleague went, it met with his most cordial approval; he believed it far better for the city to lose \$5,000 than to be involved in litigation; as for the second amendment, he could not support it, as the final action of the Government had already been arranged, and this amendment would virtually have the effect of taking \$6,000 of the government revenue out of the use of the city.

Mr. Franklin opposed the amendments; by introducing this system of taxation it endangered the Free Port (Oh! oh! and laughter).

Mr. Young moved in amendment to Mr. DeCosmos' amendment that the rate be one-fourth instead of one-third of the amount on the Government Assessment Roll of February, 1864. If the amount to be levied under that Roll was one-eighth instead of one-fourth, his hon. colleague's amendment would have been correct, but as he believed one-fourth would be levied by the Council, he would move that the rate be one-fourth.

The amendment being put Mr. Young's amendment was carried.

Ayes—Young, Street, Franklin, Dennes—4. Noes—DeCosmos, Helmcken, Powell, Duncan—4. The chairman giving his casting vote for the amendment.

Mr. DeCosmos then moved his 2d amendment. The Speaker opposed the amendment; instance the police, who were supported from the general revenue, but performed duty almost wholly in the city, he thought the city received quite enough from the Government.

Mr. Young also opposed, as the financial scheme of the Government had already been made out. The amendment was lost. The mover only in the affirmative.

The committee here rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

bring in to the 8th clause in the Report. He said there was a wide-spread feeling against the total exclusion of religion from our schools. He himself was not in favor of the teachers interfering in religious matters; he therefore proposed to introduce the following amendment:—"That permission should be given to a duly appointed clergyman of each denomination of religionists in each school district to give religious instruction at stated periods to the children of his own persuasion, before or after, but not during school hours."

As a bill was proposed to be brought in, however, he would withhold his amendment till it was before the House.

Mr. Franklin would second the motion of his hon. colleague.

Mr. Street said the committee consisted nearly wholly of country members, and as the matter was one which more nearly concerned the city, he thought some, at least, of the city members should bring in the bill.

The report was adopted, and the committee ordered to bring in a bill.

THE REPORT OF THE PRIVATE BILLS COMMITTEE ON COE & MARTIN'S WATER BILL WAS READ, and the bill came up for a second reading.

Mr. Franklin said he should have been prepared to vote in the affirmative, but as the report was unanimously against the bill, he felt he could not do so. He was sorry at this, as he thought the city required a supply of water, such as Coe & Martin proposed to bring in, in order that he had intended to write the petitioners required exclusive privileges, as he could not see that the bill as now presented asked any such thing. The report also decided against the petitioners, on account of Spring Ridge not affording a sufficient supply of water, when it was a notorious fact that the city had been supplied wholly from that source since its commencement.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the second reading be postponed till Thursday.

Dr. Tolmie seconded.

Dr. Powell also spoke in favor of the postponement, saying that he had intended to vote in favor of the bill, but as the Committee were unanimous in recommending its rejection, he felt obliged to concur.

The second reading was accordingly postponed till Thursday.

The Speaker said the next business was in Committee on the Incorporation Bill.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the House do adjourn.

Dr. Tolmie seconded.

Mr. Young asked if they did not intend to hold an evening session (laughter).

The House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. MONDAY, April 11th, 1864.

Present:—The Hon. the Chief Justice, Attorney-General, Treasurer, and Surveyor General. The President took his seat at 2:45, p.m.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. The following message from His Excellency the Governor was then read.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES. 11th April, 1864.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to submit the copy of a resolution of the Legislative Assembly in reply to a despatch of the Hon. Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 15th June, 1863. This resolution was received by my predecessor from the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and transmitted to me that a resolution which involves the repeal of any Act of the Imperial Parliament, and deals with the important question of union with the sister colony, ought to be submitted to your Hon. Council, and so receive the concurrence of both branches of the Legislature, before it can be advantageously considered by Her Majesty's Government.

MINING DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

Yesterday morning a number of gentlemen interested in the Goldstream quartz mines waited on His Excellency the Governor to lay before him the position of the mines, in reference to the contemplated mining laws, and also in regard to matters generally connected with the development of the mines. His Excellency received them in the most courteous manner and evinced much interest in the subject.

Mr. A. D. Bell, who acted as spokesman for the deputation, said they represented the majority of those who had invested their means in the Goldstream mines, and understanding that it was contemplated to introduce a series of mining laws for this colony they had waited on His Excellency to express their views on the matter.

His Excellency said, not to interrupt of any mining laws having been brought up in regard to mining; nothing had come up before him further than this, that in regard to persons who had taken up claims he would say that they would certainly be secured in these claims subject to any laws which might be passed by the Legislature.

Mr. Bell said all they wanted was to be heard before any steps were taken as to making laws.

His Excellency said he would assure them that they would be considered, in making any laws which might be deemed necessary in regulating mining. Now that his attention had been drawn to the subject he would inform himself thoroughly in reference to the subject, and give it his earnest consideration.

Mr. Bell alluded to the sum voted by the House for the Goldstream road, and said that they made application to Sir James Douglas to have a further sum of \$6,000 placed on the road to the mines, but owing to the late Governor having left so soon the sum had not been placed on the supplementary estimates.

Upwards of 100 men were now spending all their spare means in the development of Goldstream, and hoped they would receive some assistance from the Government.

His Excellency—Does this road lead anywhere else than to Goldstream?

Mr. Bell—Yes, it will be the trunk road to Nainaimo.

His Excellency—Was the road projected before Goldstream was discovered?

Mr. Bell—There was a horse-trail through the country.

His Excellency—What is the distance from Victoria?

Mr. Troncoe—About fourteen miles.

His Excellency—I am not at all averse to ride that distance, or five times as far, if I need be, and I will go out myself to see what is to be done; meantime, we will see what can be done in regard to a code of mining laws. I suppose, gentlemen, that every little roadway in the colony has its own partisans, and the Legislature being anxious to please you all, gave \$1,000, or \$2,000 to each of you to stop your mouths.

His Excellency thought it would be better perhaps to let some parts of the country wait in order to finish one road properly and speedily. Half a road is useless; it is worse than the half of anything else. It was well known that roads were a fruitful source of discontent in all new colonies. The main object was to finish satisfactorily and properly one portion of the road before going on to the rest. He would give the subject of mining laws his immediate attention, although he was not aware how these things were done here.

Mr. Troncoe said a usual way here was to appoint a mining board of practical men, who would confer with the Legislature.

Mr. Pochin informed His Excellency that they had a bar of metal taken from one of the claims, but unfortunately it had been sent across the Sound this morning. If His Excellency wished he would be glad to show it to him.

His Excellency expressed his desire to see it.

Mr. Leneveu said that the people in the colony had been depending long enough on the mines of British Columbia, and they were now determined to develop the resources of their own island.

His Excellency commended this determination, and expressed his intention of paying an early visit to Goldstream and see the state of things for himself, and added that he would be pleased to have the company of any of the deputation who might wish to go. He would give them notice when he was ready to go out.

The deputation expressed their gratification at his courtesy shown them by His Excellency, and withdrew.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANMARK.

Later from San Francisco.

The bark Danmark, Capt. Bartlett, arrived in the outer anchorage on Friday morning, with dates from San Francisco to the 28th ult.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE. The Austrians made a further advance towards Jutland, and the investment of Fredericia by the allies is expected in a few days. The Prussian headquarters are at Wetzell, on the frontier.

A despatch of the 8th, says a Prussian division of the Guard, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Field-Marshal Wrangle, advanced to-day to Souderskohg, driving the Danes back to Fredericia, and capturing 180 prisoners. The Prussian loss was small. The Austrians were advancing.

LONDON, March 10.—A severe fight took place between the Austrians and Danes near Viede, with heavy losses on both sides. The Danes drove them back, and are advancing in great force towards Fredericia.

The Shipping Gazette interprets Earl Russell's speech of Tuesday night, as in effect meaning that England was pledged to maintain the independence of Denmark by negotiation if possible, and failing that, by force of arms.

Lord Palmerston, in response to a speech of Disraeli, reiterated his conviction that the whole of the Austro-Prussian proceedings were outrageous, and not justified by the state of affairs.

Russia has proclaimed the emancipation of the peasants in Poland. Important petroleum discoveries are reported in Southern Russia. A Ministerial crisis has occurred in Greece.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

Naval Protection to the Pacific Coast. A despatch from Washington, says the Congressional delegation from California, called upon Secretary Wells a few days since to see if an additional naval force could not be sent to the Pacific coast, where there is great necessity for an increase of the force.

They were informed that the Waters were then lying at the Washington Navy Yard, and all ready for sea, and had been for some time under orders for the Pacific; but she was short 100 men and could not leave in consequence. Upon this Mr. Conness introduced his joint resolution authorizing the transfer of men from the military to the naval service, for the special object of enabling vessels to be sent to the Pacific. The resolution has passed both Houses, but with a proviso that such transfer should not be made from the regiments below the minimum number, which, under the construction of the Secretary of War, virtually nullifies it, and he will not consent that a man shall be transferred. By an amendment to the Enrollment law both seamen and ordinary seamen can be transferred under regulations to be prescribed by the President; and under the pressing necessity which exists for recruits in the naval service, he will not doubt at once prescribe such regulations.

News has reached us by the way of Tucson, that a party of Mexicans on the Tubutama ranch, not far below the boundary line of Arizona and Sonora, numbering some 40 persons, were attacked a few days ago by a large band of Apaches, and 16 of the Mexicans killed. Among the number was a bridal couple on a wedding tour. It is said that the bride was taken prisoner, and is now in the hands of the Apaches.

CHASE vs. LINCOLN.—A telegram from the St. Louis Democrat, of 23rd February, dated Washington, 20th February, says: A circular is published in the papers here opposing the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, and urging the nomination of Mr. Chase for the succession to the Presidency. It is understood that it originated with an extensive organization here of political leaders from all parts of the country, which is believed to be in connection with the controlling minds of the old Republican and present administration parties in New York and Boston. It produces a decided political sensation.

A letter from Paris of the 5th February, states that J. W. Simonton of San Francisco, was presented to Her Majesty at the last grand ball at the Palace.

Mrs. Avoona Jones is said to be meeting with great success in her western and southern tour. She was, at last accounts of her whereabouts, playing at Nashville, where the critics are praising her warmly. She is to commence a winter engagement at Winter Garden in April.

Senator Conness was recently invited to speak before the Lincoln Club, but declined, giving as a reason that he felt more like making war than making Presidents, and therefore could not come.

FURTHER INDICTMENTS AGAINST SMILEY, ET AL.—Two more indictments, making four in all, were brought in by the United States Grand Jury, against Smiley and his associates. The gold coin and bars of bullion, with theft of which the party now stands charged, amount in the aggregate value to \$256,800.

THE WARREN DIVORCE CASE.—In the divorce case of Lizzie Warren against Col. Warren (proprietor of the California Farmer) the jury failing to agree, have been discharged. The trial was conducted with closed doors, and the evidence was of a character to preclude its publication.

FROM CHINA.

A despatch from Shanghai, the 25th of January, says affairs in China are tranquil. The news from Japan is unsatisfactory. The Princes were endeavoring to exclude foreign trade at Yokohama.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 12, 1864.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Vancouver Island.

The Committee appointed to report upon a Commission of Education began its duties on the 1st of January, 1864, and has the honor to submit to you the following report:

First.—That there is no provision for public education; but management hitherto has been Executive, who has called to E. Cridge, his Superintendent for the Colony.

Second.—That however an arrangement may be made, it will be necessary to create a permanent purpose should be created of the Crown lands, but as the land control over these lands, it would recommend your Honorable Committee to set apart of Crown Lands in each district, a fund may eventually be drawn from the public school purposes.

Fourth.—That in the laying out, towns and districts are made on which to erect schools, inasmuch as the land control over the Crown Lands is recommended that an annual out of the general support of Common Schools amount appropriated by the Government should be apportioned to each district in proportion to the average number of scholars attending school in each district.

Sixth.—That in case the amount should be insufficient, a supplementary fund should be raised by a rate on the personal estate of all real and personal estate in each district equal in amount to the amount of the deficiency.

Seventh.—That the total amount, whether raised by rate, money, shall be liable for salaries of teachers, for purchasing premises, for building, warming, furnishing, and for all other necessary expenses.

Eighth.—That in order to secure the Common School purposes, any system to be established should be non-sectarian.

Ninth.—That, after due consideration, it is submitted that the system of Common Schools should be non-sectarian.

Tenth.—That the duties of the Board of Schools shall be as follows: 1. That there shall be a Board of Schools in each district. 2. That a Board of Schools shall be elected in each district.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 12, 1864.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Vancouver Island.

The Committee appointed by your honorable House to report upon a system of Common School Education beg leave respectfully to submit as follows:

First. That there is no statute providing for public education; but that the entire management hitherto has devolved upon the Executive, who has called to his aid the Rev. E. Cridge, his Superintendent of Education for the Colony.

Second. That however well adapted such an arrangement may have been to the past circumstances of the Colony, it is totally inadequate to meet its present requirements.

Third. That a permanent fund for school purposes should be created by a certain portion of the Crown lands being set apart for that purpose; but as the Legislature has no control over these lands, your Committee would recommend your honorable House to address the Crown to set apart certain tracts of Crown Lands in each district from which a fund may eventually be derived for Common School purposes.

Fourth. That in the laying out of all villages, towns and districts reserves should be made on which to erect school houses.

Fifth. Inasmuch as the Legislature has no control over the Crown Lands, your Committee recommend that an appropriation be made annually out of the general revenue for the support of Common Schools, and that the amount appropriated by the Legislature should be apportioned to each school district in proportion to the average number of scholars attending school in each district.

Sixth. That in case the amount so apportioned should be insufficient to meet the expense necessary to the support of Common Schools in any district, a school rate be levied and collected by the Government upon all real and personal estate within each school district equal in amount to the deficiency.

Seventh. That the total amount of school money, whether raised by rate or apportionment, shall be liable for the paying of the salaries of teachers, for purchasing or renting school premises, for building, repairing, warming, furnishing and keeping in order the school houses and their appendages and grounds; also, for procuring suitable apparatus and text books for schools, and for all other necessary expenses connected therewith.

Eighth. That in order to extend the advantages of a Common School education to all persons, any system to be successful should be non-sectarian.

Ninth. That, after due consideration the following is submitted as the most appropriate machinery to inaugurate and carry out a system of Common School education:

1. That the Governor in Council shall have power to establish the School Districts and their boundaries.

2. That there shall be a Superintendent of Education appointed annually.

3. That there shall be a Council of Public Instruction appointed annually.

4. That a Board of School Trustees shall be elected in each district.

Tenth. The duties of the Superintendent of Schools shall be as follows:—To apportion annually all moneys granted or provided by the House of Assembly, according to the average school attendances in every school district, and to notify the Government of the amount of deficiency in each district; and see that all moneys so apportioned or raised are applied to the objects for which they were granted;

to visit each common school in the colony quarterly; to examine at each visit the state and condition of the school as respects the progress of the pupils in learning, the order and discipline observed, the system of instruction pursued, the mode of keeping school registers, the character and condition of the building and premises, and to give such advice as he may judge proper; to attend arbitrations and settle disputes between trustees and teachers or people; to suspend the certificate of qualification of any teacher granted by the council of public instruction for any cause which may appear to him to require it until next meeting of the council; to give any candidate, on the examination according to a programme authorized for the examination of teachers, a certificate of qualification to teach a school until the next meeting of the Council; to prepare and submit to the Governor an annual report, which shall state the whole number of schools and school districts, the number of pupils taught in each school over the age of five and under sixteen; the branches taught and average attendance; the amount of moneys received and collected in each district; the number of school visits made by himself and others; the salaries of teachers, the number of qualified teachers, their standing, sex, &c., together with any other information which he may possess respecting the educational state, wants and advantages of each school and district in the colony.

Eleventh. That there shall be a council of public instruction appointed by the Governor, to consist of five persons, of whom the Superintendent of Education shall be one. It shall be the duty of this council to make such regulations from time to time as it deems expedient for the organization, government and discipline of common schools, and for the classification of schools and teachers in Vancouver Island and its dependencies, to examine and at its discretion recommend or disapprove of text books for the use of schools, to examine and give certificates of qualifications to teachers of common schools, and to annul any such certificate as the council may judge expedient; and to transmit annually to the Governor through the Superintendent of Education to be laid before the House of Assembly a true account of the receipt and expenditure of all moneys granted and levied for educational purposes.

Twelfth. That it shall be the duty of a Board of Trustees, consisting of three persons elected in each district, to take possession of and hold all common school property; to do whatever they may judge expedient with regard to the building, repairing, renting, warming, furnishing and keeping in order the district school houses and their appendages; to contract with and employ teachers for each school district; to visit from time to time each school under

their charge, and see that it is conducted according to authorized regulations, and that no unauthorised books are used; to cause to be prepared and read at their annual meeting their annual school report of finances, attendance, number of children of school age in district, branches taught, condition of school building, &c., &c., and transmit a copy to the Superintendent of Education.

In conclusion, your Committee would respectfully represent to your honorable House that the foregoing embraces the outlines or framework of a system of common school education which ought to be made operative by the immediate introduction and passage of an Act.

All of which is respectfully submitted. JAMES DUNN, Chairman, CHARLES STREET, I. W. POWELL, W. F. TOLMIE, JAMES CARSWELL, Committee Rooms, House of Assembly, March 18, 1864.

THE EDUCATION MEETING.

The meeting in the theatre on Saturday night called by his Worship the Mayor in pursuance of a requisition from a large number of citizens, was densely crowded. About 500 persons attended, representing all classes and shades of opinion in the community.

The Mayor took the chair shortly after 8 o'clock. On the platform were Messrs. J. J. Cochrane, G. Cruickshank, J. T. Little, John Wright, James Wilcox, E. Hoffman, J. McMillan, J. T. Philwell, W. M. Seaby, W. E. Stronach, and Eli Harrison.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, stated that when he was elected to fill the high position he now occupied, he promised whenever called upon to respond to the call of his constituents or to resign his trust into their hands [hear]. He held in his hand a document (unfolding the requisition) the like of which he felt had never been presented to any Mayor on the Pacific coast. This document having been got up by the people, showed that there was something wrong either with the members of the Legislature [great applause] or somewhere else. He had been six years in this colony, during four years of which there had been an Education Committee, and he would leave it to the public to say what this committee had done.

It would be for the meeting to say whether the members had done their duty, and if not to tell them that they were not wanting any longer in the House [tremendous applause]. He spoke feelingly as a father [laughter], and charged the members with a breach of trust in this matter [applause]. He hoped he did not tread upon any of the members' corns [laughter]—but what he said was the truth. He urged upon the meeting to let every speaker have a fair field and no favor, and called upon Mr. J. J. Cochrane to propose the first resolution.

That in the opinion of this meeting, the wants of the city, too long neglected, imperatively demand the establishment of a free Common School in a central position, efficiently conducted, open to all classes of the community, and non-sectarian in the strictest sense of the term.

Mr. Cochrane said that he did not think that any meeting had ever been called within the walls of the Theatre involving a question of so vast importance. They had listened to the eloquence of would-be legislators uttering promises before election, which like ice cream, were too often made to be broken. They were there to discuss a question which vitally affected the present generation, and generations yet unborn. It was education which instilled proper principles into the youth, and Christianity and education went hand in hand.

If left uneducated the youth would soon be a mass of ignorant and unprincipled beings, who would do honor to the name of the building not far distant from the meeting, and it might ultimately cause them to become graduates of the chain-gang. The speaker then read the resolution, and commented on the propositions it contained. As to a free school, he said that although we had many good schools here, the fees were so high as to prevent parents from sending their children to be educated. What we want here is a school where children can receive a proper education without charge [applause].

The next point was that it should be free to all classes of the community. As it was to be supported by the people, sure it should be free to all classes and creeds, without distinction [applause]. The last clause was the most important of all was that it was to be "non-sectarian" [cheers]. This was perhaps hardly the right term. In a nominally christian community the meaning of non-sectarian would imply that the bible should be taken as the standard of religious instruction, but in a mixed community like this, where Jew, Turk, Roman Catholic and every other denomination was represented, a school system must be totally devoid of any religious teaching. The term non-sectarian should perhaps be rather non-religious, though that might in the minds of some be confounded with the term irreligious, which was far from the meaning he wished to convey.

Mr. John Wright seconded the resolution. The Rev. Mr. Woods here stepped on the platform and said before putting the resolution he wished to be heard. This was a question which interested no particular section of the people but everybody. He alluded to his experience of 20 years in the cause of education, and considered that this gave him a right, apart from his position as a clergyman, to be heard on the subject. He advocated the discussion of the question in a fair and unprejudiced manner, and to come to it with an unbiased mind. There were many systems, and because there was something good in one system we should not shut our eyes to what is evil in that system, nor because there is something evil in another shut our eyes to what is good in that. It was better to try and find what was the best among them, and to accept it, no matter where it came from. If good, let us take it; if bad, reject it. The only definition of the word non-sectarian, as given by the previous speaker and seconded, and which the meeting had to accept as their interpretation was that it meant "non-religious," and doubtless it might be confused in some men's minds with "irreligious." For his part, he would define it as "religious," but "non-theological." He proceeded to quote the opinions of American writers on European schools, and read from one of their works the rule of guidance adopted in a large school in Massachusetts, which inculcated the practice of morality, purity, sobriety, &c.; and he would ask the audience where were they to find the guide and the rule for the practice of these virtues? Whence shall we teach our youth the principles of truth, uprightness, piety, temperance and honesty? If the bible was to be excluded, from what was the master to take his standard? If a boy told a lie, he might be told it was a heinous crime, but by what standard was he to be corrected? [cheers.] He would press the question. He believed that the bible and the bible alone was the foundation of all morality, and the only rule for the teacher's guidance. Quoting from an American work on Education, he said that the schools of Prussia, Holland and Scotland stood the highest in estimation, the first named taking the highest rank. The last named was probably better known to the audience, and they well knew that by that system the bible was the standard of guidance in all their schools, [applause]. The speaker showed that it was impossible to avoid instruction in biblical history and geography. In every school book the dates were written. Anne Doland, and the very exercises contain such passages as "Christ does not fear death." He then moved the following amendment, which was received with loud cheers:—

"That this meeting having in consideration the present state of the educational question, not only in this city, but also in other parts of the Island, is of opinion that immediate action should be taken to provide a system of education, which shall be equally available for all classes of the community, free of charge, and while recognizing the Bible as the foundation of true education, yet still containing non-sectarian instruction."

A voice from the gallery enquired what bible the speaker wished to have introduced? Mr. Woods did not reply.

The Chairman said that the question was a proper one, and that the reverend gentleman having introduced the subject of the bible should have said so at the outset. Mr. Woods addressed the chair, saying that he understood that the duty of the Mayor was merely to preside over the meeting and not to dictate to the speakers.

The Mayor said the meeting had been called to discuss the school question, and not to hear lectures.

Mr. Woods said they were there not to recognise any particular system, but to say what they would adopt as a rule of guidance in their schools.

Major Downie seconded the amendment. Mr. John Arnoop then mounted the platform and said that though the bible had arrived when every man who had a word of truth in him should speak his mind according to the ability God had given him. An hon. member in the House had alluded to the 500 names attached to the requisition as those of "children;" he would say, if they were children, they had arrived at that point when their mothers might say of them "they were able to take notice." He could not understand the objections advanced by the reverend gentleman to the resolution. He had been educated in a Church of England school, and had seen sacred books hurried in moments of passion from one end of the room to the other.

The introduction of the bible into public schools would not produce reverence, but the contrary. He considered the resolution as an intelligent one, and would give it his hearty support. Ignorance was the base of every crime. England had found it the fruitful cause of her "Chartism" and her foolish disturbances and revolutions [hear, hear]. The speaker concluded a forcible and humorous speech amid much applause.

Rev. E. Cridge supported Mr. Woods' amendment. He should not have spoken had it been a political meeting, but on a question of this sort he thought he had a right to be heard. He referred to the remarks of the previous speaker, and said he had also seen religious books kicked about, but he thought that was all the more reason why religious principles should be inculcated [hear, hear].

If he concluded the youth would soon be a mass of ignorant and unprincipled beings, who would do honor to the name of the building not far distant from the meeting, and it might ultimately cause them to become graduates of the chain-gang. The speaker then read the resolution, and commented on the propositions it contained. As to a free school, he said that although we had many good schools here, the fees were so high as to prevent parents from sending their children to be educated. What we want here is a school where children can receive a proper education without charge [applause].

The next point was that it should be free to all classes of the community. As it was to be supported by the people, sure it should be free to all classes and creeds, without distinction [applause]. The last clause was the most important of all was that it was to be "non-sectarian" [cheers]. This was perhaps hardly the right term. In a nominally christian community the meaning of non-sectarian would imply that the bible should be taken as the standard of religious instruction, but in a mixed community like this, where Jew, Turk, Roman Catholic and every other denomination was represented, a school system must be totally devoid of any religious teaching. The term non-sectarian should perhaps be rather non-religious, though that might in the minds of some be confounded with the term irreligious, which was far from the meaning he wished to convey.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 12, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The Eastern news brought Tuesday by the Anderson, in three days later than that previously received. The European advices are also three days later, bringing intelligence from Southampton to the 16th ult. From the States news is not of an exciting character. Gen. Grant, after a consultation with the President, Stanton and Halleck, had returned to the army of the Potomac, and established his headquarters at Culpepper. The advance movement cannot be long delayed. The roads are getting rapidly into good order, and the weather seems to be favorable for an early march. The Confederate force at Dalton is estimated at 50,000, and a rumor is current that Longstreet has gone to Kentucky with 26,000 troops. A detailed account is given of the Confederate attack on Paducah, by which we learn that the assailants numbered 6,500, and the Federals only 900. The result, according to Southern despatches, is signally against the Confederates, showing their loss to be 300 killed and 100 wounded, while the Federal loss is said to have been 21 killed and 36 wounded. In the House an important joint resolution has been made which, when ratified by the requisite number of States, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution. It insists that slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be forever prohibited in the United States and all the Territories. The resolution passed its second reading by a vote of 69 to 39, and was debated upon the following day in the Senate. It is rather interesting as well as amusing to see the rapid changes which have taken place in the sentiments of some of the most violent supporters of slavery. The New York Herald—the most bitter opponent of the abolitionists—now thinks "that the time for the formal abolition of slavery has come. The peculiar institution" has served its term, and must now be superseded by something better. It is no longer a safe system of labor; it is no longer a profitable system of labor; it is no longer an acceptable system of labor. Not one man out of a thousand is now a pro-slavery man. The immense majority of the North—to say nothing at present of the South—is anti-slavery.

The European news gives us a more advanced prospect of the Danish question. The London Times believes that a conference will, after all, be held; but it is evident that even this anxious peace-maker has but little hope of hostilities being brought to a speedy termination. The allies have already commenced the bombardment of Duppel, the Prussian troops occupying several of the places in the vicinity. An important engagement is said to have taken place at Stralsund, but neither the result nor the particulars are given. The Prussian fleet was bound to this place, and may very probably have come into collision with the five Danish steamships that were cruising off Stralsund. So far, the war has been in favor of the Danes. In every instance, while acting on the defensive, they have dealt their enemies the heaviest blows. The first defeat of the war was sustained by the Prussians in their attack on the works of Missunde. The next day or so the Austrians were beaten—one brigade losing 400 men. From that time until the present, the Danes have been gradually retreating before superior numbers, but they have suffered comparatively little loss when we look at the injuries sustained by the allies. The great bulwark of Schleswig—the Dannewerk—which was expected to retard the advance of the Austrians and Prussians, had not the desired effect, on account of the severity of the weather. Upwards of sixty-four square miles of country could have been flooded through the agency of the rivers Schlei and Treene, in the vicinity of this great fortification; but the frost has stepped in and assisted the allied troops. The exertions of Russia and England, we are afraid, will come too late. The Austrians and Prussians are hurrying up their forces, which at the present moment are over 60,000, while the Swedish army is on the march to assist their Danish friends.

The Mexican question seems at last to have taken a decisive turn. The treaty of Maximilian and Napoleon, which is to settle the question of the French occupation and the liquidation of the French claims, is to be arranged when the Emperor of Mexico takes his seat on the rather unstable throne that awaits him. The debt of France is to be paid in fourteen yearly instalments, and the French troops are gradually to be withdrawn. We are afraid the "gradual withdrawal," however, will be as indefinite as that process which was to go on at Rome. The soldiers of Louis Napoleon will only leave when a notice of ejection can be issued by a more powerful army than any France can hope to lay on this continent. In the meantime, Maximilian is basking in the sun of Eglith royalty, prior to his leaving for Mexico.

Our Law Courts Thrown Open.—The Legislative Council Wednesday passed the Barristers and Solicitors bill with liberal amendments, introduced by Chief Justice Cameron, giving all Barristers and Solicitors duly qualified and admitted to practice in the Courts of Law of any of Her Majesty's colonies the right to apply for admission to practice in the Courts of this colony.

Later Eastern News!

(From the Portland Oregonian.)

DATES TO THE 30TH MARCH.

Particulars of the Attack on Paducah.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED

Gen. Longstreet gone to Kentucky with 26,000 Men.

Lee's Soldiers said to be in great straits

FROM MOBILE.

The Florida and St. Louis at Madeira.

LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, ETC.

By the arrival of the Eliza Anderson we are in receipt of the following Eastern intelligence three days later than our last advices: Lieut. Gen. Grant arrived from the Front yesterday, and was in consultation with the President, Stanton and Halleck last night. He returned to Front to-day, and has established his headquarters at Culpepper.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In the House, Stevens of Pennsylvania, offered a joint resolution proposing a new article for the Constitution, which when ratified by the requisite number of States shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, and shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, and shall be valid as a part of the Constitution.

CHICAGO, March 29.—The Senate yesterday debated the special order of the day, namely, the joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to forever prohibit slavery or involuntary servitude unless for crime. No action taken.

Wade, of Ohio, from the committee on public lands reported favorably on the House bill, enabling the people of Nebraska to form a State Government.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Probability of a Conference—England and Russia endeavor to Restore Peace—Sweden on their March—Maximilian visits Queen Victoria—Roebuck and Palmerston—Catastrophe at Sheffield.

New York, March 27.—The Bremen from Liverpool via Southampton on the 16th has arrived. Two hundred and fifty persons were drowned by the bursting of the Sheffield reservoir.

The London Times says there is good reason to believe, though the matter cannot be announced as absolutely certain, that the Conference will after all actually assemble.

In the House of Lords, Lord Campbell asked the meaning of Gortschakoff's words as to the combination between Russia, Prussia, Austria and England.

Lord Granville said, Gortschakoff could only refer to the conference proposed. England had not entered into any combination displaying the slightest hostile feeling towards France.

In the Commons, Roebuck asked if the Federal and Confederate Governments had been remonstrated with for the employment of agents for illegal purposes. He said he would like to see the Federal shipping swept from the seas.

FROM PORTLAND.

(From files of the Oregonian to April 1st.)

The name of Bannock City, Boise county, Idaho, has been changed to Idaho City.

The Willamette river has attained a height of eight feet above low-water mark, and is still rising.

New Discoveries.—A new mining excitement has sprung up at "Boise" in regard to new discoveries made on Wood river, some where near the big Camas Prairie, on the old emigrant road, south-east of old Fort Boise.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.—The steamship Pacific, A. M. Burns commander, arrived at 11 o'clock last night, (31st) from San Francisco, from which place she departed on Sunday, the 27th. She brought 264 passengers.

No MINT FOR OREGON.—W. S. Ladd, Esq., of this city informs us that he yesterday received a dispatch from his correspondents in New York, dated March 29th, stating that the project of the establishment was defeated.

COLUMBIA RIVER BAR.—Owing to the extreme roughness of the sea at the mouth of the Columbia river, no vessels were able to cross the Bar for several days previous to the last trip of the John H. Couch, from Astoria.

CASE OF MRS. EDWARDS.—The trial of this case commenced at Vancouver on Wednesday last week, and occupied the attention of the U. S. District Court for six days.

OREGON.

SALEM, March 31st.—An affray occurred at Scio, Linn county, yesterday about noon, between James Young and Charles Thomas, resulting in the death of Young.

The warehouse of A. Schlusell & Co., of this city, was broken open last night, and three or four hundred dollars' worth of merchandise stolen therefrom.

CALIFORNIA.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY OREGONIAN. SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The Overland line is not working to-day.

The steamer Golden Age, with New York papers, mails and passengers arrived at six o'clock this evening. She left New York on the 2nd inst.

The Pacific and San Francisco Sugar Refinery has reduced the price of crushed sugar to 14 1/2; yellow do. 12 3/4 cts. per pound.

THE CONFEDERATE CRUISER FLORIDA.—It is astonishing to observe the tenacity with which the Confederate cruisers now enter and leave foreign ports in the face of Union ships.

THE SEARCH FOR FRANKLIN.

The first of Dr. Walker's Lectures on the search for Sir John Franklin and his brave companions, took place Tuesday evening in the theatre, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and family, who occupied a private box.

We regret that our limited space enables us only to give an outline of Dr. Walker's interesting narrative of the perils and dangers encountered by the different noble minded arctic voyagers.

We speak to night of deeds not words, of actions not breath, of purposes fulfilled, not dreams, of a battle, not fought with living foes during the excitement of an hour, and the cheers and encouragement of friends.

And with the name of Sir John Franklin will always be associated that of his noble minded wife, whose true love, real devotion and struggle with doubts, fears, and hopes making sick the heart, cause her to be placed high among those women of whom not only England but the world is proud.

After the able and eloquent arguments of the counsel, which engaged the attention of the Jury for nearly two days, Judge Wyche delivered an able charge to the Jury; at 7 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, the Jury retired, and after an absence of four hours, returned with their verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

After an account of Franklin's first land journey, Capt. John Ross' unfortunate voyage was next adverted to, and the interesting discovery of the Magnetic Pole, by Commander James Ross, was commented on.

The second lecture will be one of still greater interest, as the personal observations of Dr. Walker will be given to the audience, and the ascertaining of the fate of Sir John Franklin by the expedition in which the lecturer served will no doubt be of a thrilling and touching character.

At a meeting of the managing committee of the First Presbyterian Church, held on Monday evening, the subject of education was brought up, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved—That a system of free secular education for the young on a non-sectarian basis, would be to the colony, and should meet with our united approval.

Resolved—That pending the establishment of a public school, and esteeming it our duty to assist in promoting the interests of education, and also believing that instruction of a cheap and elementary character should be made available in this part of the city, we offer the free use of the school room in the rear of the church for a primary school, to be open to all denominations at the lowest possible charge.

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CARIBOO LETTERS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WILLIAMS CREEK 27th MARCH.)

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST: Letter, business on Williams Creek. Miners arriving every company has commenced. Beauregard, Cariboo, Prince Barker and other companies are sinking, and the creek looks up.

The weather, until the last, has been mild, snow disappeared quite a rise in the creek. Company's about here and the ped war. The report today again in a few days.

The snow was so soft that had to stop sleighing in their days; but a fall of snow two feet at night made the road Wright is again at work.

The Bed Rock Drain Company work and getting on well. Abbot has again turned mill-trees others, are hard at work taken over some ground on the of the creek, opposite the Grand prospect to reap a benefit from.

Is still the great centre. There is not one inch of ground creek.

Are still prospecting. No trace has come to my knowledge shares rate high.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE THE Patron Saint of Ireland.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 12, 1864.

LETTER FROM THE

(BY AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT)

As all items concerning the try are doubtless welcome, especially at this season of you a few jottings before the

The wagon road from Yale is in capital order, and now has been given out for keeping repair until the end of the year. Rapid and regular communication at Bridge Creek, not a vestige (which for a distance of 53 m high table land thickly wooded with soft melting snow to the or three inches. This, however melting away under the warm spring weather, and within a few days. On descending at Bridge Creek, not a vestige has been seen, and the road is hard as Williams Lake. From Soda Creek, occasional patches of soft ice, interspersed with mud and gravel, and it will take some weeks before this position.

Ploughing has already commenced in good earnest, and all places the frost seems scarce out of the ground. The far-sightedness of large results this year, from the experimental last season, there seems every prospect of a successful crop.

The Fraser, from Soda Creek is but partly open as yet. A der wagon and team crossed a few days ago, and it will probably be open by the present week. Steamers make their first trip.

Quesselle has improved his summer. There are now twenty houses (some not yet completed) street facing the river, including capital hotels; that would do town north of Victoria. The class saw-mill on the river but further out a large quantity of lumber has been cut. From the mill from town there is a Ch of some size. The site of been very well chosen; it is level plateau at the junction of and Fraser rivers, and admirably located a large town; indeed geographical position it appears an important commercial spot in the; it is, in fact, the natural point for a very large tract of the whole Cariboo region be accumulated here through comparatively small cost. Already there is some lumber the markets from time to time.

Some of your Victoria may give this place their serious view of establishing a headquarters probably four-fifths and packers would purchase Quesselle, if a large assortment of reasonable rates could be depended on; a system of such then be adopted that would at the unsatisfactory mode of all payments which has so long already there is some respectable firms making quarters, and another season Quesselle in a fair way to become commercial centre.

We sadly need the presence of Magistrate; the nearest points at present are some miles from Quesselle, or a is a very serious matter and should be forwarded by the inhabitant government in reference to this that an appointment may be delay.

The Bank of British Columbia office opposite the steamboat contract has been given a new building for Barnard's residence adjoining the Bank.

CARIBOO LETTERS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WILLIAMS CREEK 27th MARCH.)

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST: Letter, business on Williams Creek. Miners arriving every company has commenced. Beauregard, Cariboo, Prince Barker and other companies are sinking, and the creek looks up.

The weather, until the last, has been mild, snow disappeared quite a rise in the creek. Company's about here and the ped war. The report today again in a few days.

The snow was so soft that had to stop sleighing in their days; but a fall of snow two feet at night made the road Wright is again at work.

The Bed Rock Drain Company work and getting on well. Abbot has again turned mill-trees others, are hard at work taken over some ground on the of the creek, opposite the Grand prospect to reap a benefit from.



The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 12, 1864.

LETTER FROM THE FORKS.

[BY AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

QUEBEC, B. C., March 23, '64. As all items concerning the Upper Country are doubtless welcome to your readers...

THE ROAD. The wagon road from Yale to the Junction is in capital order, and now that the contract has been given out for keeping it in thorough repair until the end of the year...

AGRICULTURE. Ploughing has already commenced in all directions in good earnest, although in some places the ground seems scarcely sufficiently out of the frost.

ICE ON THE PRANER. The Fraser, from Soda Creek to Quenelle, is but partly open as yet. At Fort Alexander a wagon and team crossed all on the ice a few days ago, and it will probably be three weeks from the present time before the steamer makes her first trip.

TOWNSHIP OF QUENELLE. Quenelle has improved greatly since last summer. There are now twenty-nine business houses (some not yet completed) on the main street facing the river, including a couple of capital hotels that would do credit to any town north of Victoria.

SOME OF OUR VICTIMS. Merchants should give their place their serious attention with the view of establishing regular branch houses. Probably four-fifths of the traders and packers would purchase their stocks at Quenelle, if a large assortment of goods at reasonable rates could at all times be depended on.

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA is erecting an office opposite the steamer landing, and a contract has been given out to-day for a new building for Barnard's Express, immediately adjoining the Bank.

CARIBOO LETTER.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WILLIAMS CREEK, Cariboo, 27th March, 1864. LIVELY TIMES. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Since my last letter, business on Williams Creek has altered much. Miners arriving every day. Many companies have commenced operations.

THE WEATHER. The weather, until the last few days, has been mild, snow disappeared fast and caused quite a rise in the creek. The Caledonia Company's shaft filled with water and stopped work. They expect to resume washing again in a few days.

THE SNOW WAS SO soft that Wright & Co had to stop sleighing in their goods for a few days; but a fall of snow two days ago and frost at night made the road good, and Wright is again at work.

THE BOB ROCK DRAIN COMPANY are at work and getting on well. Abbot has again trapped micer. He, with these others, are hard at work. They have taken up some ground on the right hand side of the creek, opposite the Erie Ground, and expect to reap a benefit from it.

IT IS STILL the great centre of excitement. There is not one inch of ground vacant on this creek. THE BALD HEAD CO. Are still prospecting. Nothing of importance has come to my knowledge yet. The shares rate high.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE MORNING. The Patron Saint of Ireland received due honors on the 17th inst. A little after sunrise the Emerald Flag with the Harp was hoisted over Griffin's Saloon, in Barkerville, and before noon there were a few true Irishmen jolly, but as there were no black thorn sticks on the creek the day passed over without a cut head, but I fear there were a few scars on the morning after. To enliven the scene a Brass band arrived on the creek opposite the Court House, and afterwards Patrick's Day. The day wound up with a grand ball given by Mrs. Lawless, at Barkerville, where all in fashion, youth, and beauty of the creek met to shake their toes.

ST. JOHN CLAIM. This claim (late Chadwick ground) situated near Major Downie's old claim, has struck bed rock at 75 feet. The indications are good, but nothing further is yet known.

LETTER FROM CARIBOO.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WILLIAMS CREEK, March 27, '64. The last time I wrote you, I stated the kind of weather we had experienced up to the 25th of January. It was then very mild with snow storms, and continued so up to the 10th March, when the sky cleared up.

There was not a single breeze, and we enjoyed the most magnificent weather, the thermometer reaching 56° at noon, when descending gradually to 30° at 8 o'clock p.m., thus showing us that there was yet a little frost during the night. This condition had existed for 10 consecutive days; we measured the depression of the snow which was thawing rapidly, and found it to be 4 feet in the open field.

We were soon entirely free from that white cap, and every one in Williams Creek had already pronounced the winter over, when a sudden change came. The atmosphere became damp, the sky became covered, and snow took rapid possession of what she had abandoned, warning us not to be too premature in our jubilation.

A party of Indians coming from Fort George had visited Williams Creek. We had had at their hand Cariboo meat, and spotted trout, with some other specimens of the finny race, which are taken in quantity in Jack-of-Clubs, as well as in Willow river. The poor Indians had come here to resume their work of last year—that is, packing and the presence of the aleutic has first of that branch of industry, and they are trying their best to earn their livelihood either by fishing or hunting; lately, they have caught alive a young beaver, which they have sold for \$12.

We have had very few public amusements since the 10th of February; the theatre has not been patronized, and except a representation given in behalf of the hospital, on which occasion the house was crowded, the efforts of Mr. Freeman have not been rewarded. St. Patrick's day was generally the most quiet yet. Mr. Lawless had prepared a ball, which however, was rather a failure. That same day the Pioneer brass band arrived in Williams Creek. When passing in front of the court house, where the flag was hoisted, they made a halt and played the national anthem, "God save the Queen." Judge Cox responded to the court by inviting the musicians to a good supper, which they enjoyed at Hermann in Barkerville. They gave their first concert yesterday.

Everywhere some improvements are made, some new houses are built, and the old ones repaired. A new town has been erected on the ground of the Marysville company, about three-quarters of a mile below Cameron town. Barkerville remains in statu quo, but Cameron has something like ten large new houses. In Richmond a splendid two-story house has been erected opposite the store of Pin & Co., and it is intended for a hotel, under the direction of Loburn, well known in both colonies for his culinary talents. Stege's hotel has been also well fitted up, and I have no doubt that those two houses conjointly with Stege's restaurant will secure for the travellers all the comfort possible. A large lively stable is about to be built on the ground lately occupied by R. Cameron.

Our gold commissioner and magistrate have been busy engaged. There are always men desirous to avail themselves of what is obscure and not perfectly definite in the laws. We have had to witness the acts of such sharpers in many cases, but more especially in the following jumping one. I must say in advance that they have received a great rebuke at the hand of Judge Cox, who in this occasion has placed himself very high in the public confidence and esteem.

Each mining claim is by law to be recorded once every year; if such claim is sold during the year the bill of sale or transfer is also to be recorded. How does the record of the bill of sale guarantee for one year the right of the purchaser? Here is another question connected with the case: If a leave of absence or a lay-over is granted by the commissioner, and subsequently recorded, is the claim under the protection of the law, or is it not, and exposed ipso facto to be jumped under the pretence that the claim has not been re-recorded? Miners, generally speaking, are not lawyers, but go on the broad principle of morality and equity, and it is indeed very lucky when they have an upright commissioner, who being sole judge of law and facts, will take those principles for his guide in every case where the law is silent.

P. Kerwin's claim had been located by four men, in August 1861, and then re-recorded according to law. In 1862, at the request of the California, alias Steel, Company, those men have been prevented (by the Commissioner) working their claim. In June, 1863, a new lay-over was imposed on them up to the 1st of September, and finally renewed that same day up to the 1st of June, 1864. All those different lay-over have been duly recorded, and many bills of sale concerning

the claim, and a re-record of the location was never made, everyone of the proprietors feeling quite secure by the law. The 6th of February, P. Kerwin went to the recorder and re-recorded his own share. All at once the recording clerk, with Hamilton, the Deputy-Sheriff, thought it extraordinary that Kerwin should have recorded only one share out of four, and both came to the opinion that perhaps there would be a "show." Our two faithful guardians therefore of the public weal consulted carefully the proclamations on gold-fields, and after perusing all the records-books, in which they could find no allusion to the ground, but merely the records of the different lay-over and bills of sale, they came to the conclusion that the three other shares were jumpable. Nevertheless, they were not desirous to perform the job themselves, which would not have been good policy; but they pointed out the case to P. Kerwin, and he, knowing nothing to represent the third share, Hamilton requested McNeil (I have his own authority) to hold for him a mining claim. McNeil is a very good man, in the employment of Judge Cox, as cook, and was disinclined to suppose that he (Hamilton) boarding with the judge should be capable of proposing so disgraceful an action, so he acquiesced, knowing nothing of the plot. Everything being arranged, P. Fulford took all precautions, visiting carefully the stakes, and having received assurance from Woolzey that no record had been made of the three other shares, put his notice the 19th of February, at day-break, taking three shares out of the four, and placing his stakes according to the law. When he was doing the operation, T. Heze was at the Court-house ready to make the record on a signal of P. Fulford, which he could see very easily. Mr. S. A. Smith, who lives opposite the claim in question, saw the whole arrangement, and suspecting something wrong, went immediately to the recorder to have the claim re-recorded, but he is refused by Woolzey on the ground that he could not give the numbers of the licenses of those for whom he was desirous to make the record, Woolzey thus giving time to P. Fulford to place his additional shares, and make the record. Great panic! Kerwin innocently had put the right of his partners in jeopardy. He went after them—a poor fellow, who had been working there the whole winter, sawing lumber for sledges and flumes, had recorded his bill of sale the 2nd of last June, and confident in the law, depending on the produce of the next season, to enable him to leave for a little while, the Cariboo mountains, in which he had passed three dreary winters. This was one of those men from whom our worthy officers were desirous to take away the claim. That 19th of February was a day of excitement, as quiet as a mouse, had been known, everyone talked of nothing else, and the fact, no doubt, had come to the ears of the Commissioner. A law-suit came on the next day, the Court-house was crowded, Mr. Courtney for the jumpers and Mr. Burdick for the old proprietors of the claim. As the name of McNeil was appearing among the jumpers, Judge Cox asked him if it was his intention to defend the case; if so, he would have to resign at once his employment. McNeil however answered that he never had anything to do with the claim and was not desirous to have anything to do with their proceedings, and immediately well rubbed with this Ointment. No sooner is this Ointment's use, and the constructive process begins—new, healthy growth appear, to fill up the lately partial, excoriated pit.

MAIL CONTRACT.—The steamer Emily Harris has received the contract for carrying the mails between Victoria and Comox, touching at intermediate ports, at the rate of \$194 per month.

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills—Old Sores, Holloway's greatest remedy for all obstructions in the circulation of the vessels and lymphatics explains itself. As a cure for all sores, old sores, wounds, and indolent ulcers. To insure the desired effect, the skin surrounding the diseased part should be incised, dried, and immediately well rubbed with this Ointment. No sooner is this Ointment's use, and the constructive process begins—new, healthy growth appear, to fill up the lately partial, excoriated pit.

PRIZE MEDAL. Crinolines and Corsets. The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship, awarded to the Crinolines and Corsets, STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS, was awarded to A. SALOMONS, 35, OLD CHANGE, LONDON.

The Cardinus PATENT JAPON Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed. Spiral Crinolines Steel and Bronze. For Ladies' Skirts (Patent), will not break, and can be folded into the smallest compass.

NEW PATENT HARMONON CORSET (self-adjusting). Obtained a Prize Medal, and is the very best Stay ever invented. Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset. Invaluable for the Ball Room, Equestrian Exercise, and Warm Climates. To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Stay Makers, and wholesale only of A. SALOMONS, 35, Old Change, London.

G. H. Harrington & Co MARINE ARCHITECTS Surveyors and Engineers, 27, LEADENHALL ST., LONDON, ENGLAND, E. C. CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR ALL KINDS OF IRON OR COMBINATION Steam & Sailing Vessels, Tugs, Barges, ETC. Adapted to Sea or River Navigation.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, BURGONNE & BURBIDGE, EXPORT DRUGGISTS, 16, Coleman Street, London. Publish monthly a Price Current of upwards of Two Thousand Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations. They also issue, free of charge, a book containing the name of every patent medicine manufactured, with the wholesale and retail price affixed. Consumers abroad are invited to send their names and addresses, that this Monthly Price Current showing the latest fluctuations in the market, may be regularly forwarded to them FREE OF CHARGE.

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DAY & MARTIN'S Real Japan Blacking! 97 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. For affording Nourishment and Durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled. Sold by all first-class Houses in the Colony in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each. D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against spurious imitations of their Manufacture and Label. Orders through Mercantile Houses, apd

Dinner's Pure Fluid Magnesia HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY YEARS, THE MOST FAVORABLE REMEDY FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, AND AS A MILD PURGATIVE FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, MORE ESPECIALLY FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN COMBINED WITH THE ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, IT FORMS AN AGREABLE EFFERVESCENT DRUG, IN WHICH THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES ARE MUCH INCREASED. During Hot Seasons, and in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured with the utmost attention to strength and purity by DINNER & CO., 172 New Bond Street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

In Williams creek the Caledonia, Black Jack Tunnel, Eureka, and Watson claims continue to pay. The Marysville claims to obtain some gold. In the St. John Tunnel they have obtained good prospects. Every where some new shaft is sunk. Among those, let me mention, the Grizzly, Cariboo and Welch. We have seen with pleasure Abbott at work sinking a shaft on the right bank of the creek, just opposite the claim that paid so well the fact is, Cariboo. The miners who went down last fall came back from their winter quarters and are preparing for the season. I count already 300 of them who have arrived; let us hope that they will be rewarded. Most likely the season will commence earlier than last year. Business is naturally on the increase; merchants contemplating an advance of six weeks on the last season. Up to this moment the same in goods and provisions remains the same, if you except a few articles which are a little cheaper. I am happy to say that among those articles fresh vegetables have been greatly reduced in price, but unluckily we have no more fresh meat.

COSMOPOLITE. CARIBOO AND BOISE.—The mere mention of Cariboo evidently distresses our Oregon friends, who perceive, although they of course design otherwise, the ephemeral nature of the late Boise excitement. The publication of a disinterested statement made by a traveller from that region on his arrival here, who gave it as his opinion that there would soon be a stampede of disappointed miners from Boise to Cariboo, has provoked the following elegant reply sent to the Colonist by a gentleman from a Victoria paper illustrating the good-nature of our John Bull neighbors. If it suits the roasts best to tell that sort of lies, we have no complaint to make; they can keep on, but they cannot fill Cariboo so full of gold and silver as Boise has proved to be. Cariboo is, in fact, like good wine, "needs no bush," and what is more, she don't require a large influx of "strapped" gold-hunters from Boise. They would only serve to keep up the price of provisions without adding to the material wealth of the country.

WATER AND CLOCK MANUFACTORY, 33 and 34 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1749. JAMES W. BENSON, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSTIPATION, ASTHMA, &c. ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS. A. SALOMONS, 35, Old Change, London.

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS

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

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

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this artist are the finest ever seen in this country. No three or four could be fitted with more perfect accuracy and delicacy than these. A triumph of ingenuity.—The Graphic, March 31, 1862. "A more splendid and exquisite piece of mechanism we have never seen. Numbered, June 7, 1862. "Some of them are of such beauty, and of such intricate design, that they would be a credit to any watchmaker. They are of such a nature, that they will follow up with the same spirit and success, this first attempt to compete with foreign watch-makers. The London Standard, June 7, 1862. "Hanced around the base of the clock were the various medals which had been awarded to the artist, and which were a guarantee of the quality of his work. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection.—Illustrated London News, November 1, 1862. "Watches, adapted for every class, climate, and country, are made in the most perfect manner. Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre, Seconds, Keyless, Lever, Remontable, and Chronograph. From 200 guineas to 3 guineas each. "The artist, James W. Benson, has a large stock of watches in his room, and is prepared to receive orders for watches of all kinds, and to repair and clean them. His address is, 33 and 34 Ludgate Hill, London. "The artist, James W. Benson, has a large stock of watches in his room, and is prepared to receive orders for watches of all kinds, and to repair and clean them. His address is, 33 and 34 Ludgate Hill, London. "The artist, James W. Benson, has a large stock of watches in his room, and is prepared to receive orders for watches of all kinds, and to repair and clean them. His address is, 33 and 34 Ludgate Hill, London."

Table with 4 columns: Benson's London Made Watches, Gold Cases, Silver Cases, and various watch models like Patent Lever, Jewelled, etc.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation-Balance, selling at 121/2. Gold Cases, Open Face, £11 10; Hunt's, £12 10; Silver Cases, Open Face, £5 10; Hunt's, £6 10. Benson's Illustrated Watch Pamphlet. Will be sent Post free for Six Stamps; contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which purchasers can select, and have their orders sent by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the World. Postoffice Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London Houses, will be made payable, and addressed to JAMES W. BENSON, WATER AND CLOCK MANUFACTORY, 33 and 34 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1749. 6013

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSTIPATION, ASTHMA, &c.

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FOR FRANKLIN

Walker's Lectures on the Franklin and his brave Tuesday evening in the patronage of His Excellency and family, who occupied were not so large an audience as was to be expected. The lecture was listened to with marked interest.

limited space enables outline of Dr. Walker's of the perils and by the different noble gained the movements of where they wintered by art occupying the entire of his address said: of deeds not words, of purposes fulfilled, not of excitement of an hour's encouragement of friends, or realities of an arctic cold, with thick-ribbed under no eye but God's those seamanship, science, or duty than Cortez and gold—of one especially become a "household name," and persevering him to all, whose noble endurance will be example to ages yet unborn of Sir John Franklin's true love, his devotion doubts, fears, and hopes, cause her to be placed world is proud." The West passage, and destination of the search at the was dilated upon and a 5550 miles, losing timber, and enriching the turned to England to for their labors. The Capt. Parry were pointed out of the and the desecrated to be made in the next account of Franklin's Capt. John Ross was next advertised the Commander, James Ross, the completion of the north American Coast line to the Arctic Ocean, and the lecturer to that last and Franklin's expeditions. He the orders issued to Sir the early and known part and home on the ships, and of news as a. A concise exposition steps first taken by government voyagers, and an efforts made by the and America, as well individuals, to clear up the flowers. The expeditions and Ommaney, Belcher, Penny, Kennedy, discussed, and the dis-

expedition in which the of that officer were knowledge gained up to the was recounted to the the inclusion the lecturer was

ure will be one of still the personal observations be given to the audience, of the fate of Sir John the no doubt be of a thrilling

re. We hope that all the opportunity of being

ION MOVEMENT. the managing committee of the subject of education

a system of free secular on a non-sectarian opinions of this committee approval, and should pending the establishment and esteeming it our duty the interests of education that instruction of a

character should be this part of the city, we for a primary school, to the minutes at the lowest

advertisement in another will be opened on Monday with the last resolution.

ANNOUCE.—We learn that commenced at 1:35 half an hour. The houses at the junction of Mar streets a ball drill, twelve

Many persons engaged numerous windows were accompanied by sharp in quick succession, and











The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 19, 1864.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, April 14th. Present—The Honourable Chief Justice, the Colonial Treasurer and R. Fitzroyson. The Hon. J. D. Pemberton, Surveyor General, was sworn in and took his seat.

Communications. Were received from His Excellency the Governor announcing the birth of a Prince and also acknowledging the address of the Council congratulating the Prince of Wales on his marriage.

Bank Note Bill. Was read a third time and passed as amended.

Baristers and Attorneys Bill. The bill having been engrossed, was re-committed.

The Chief Justice stated that the bill had been a long time before the Council and had been postponed to allow the Hon. Attorney General the opportunity of introducing certain amendments, notice of which had been given. The Hon. member was not now present and he did not consider it advisable to postpone its consideration any longer. He then introduced an amendment, authorizing the admission of attorneys and solicitors duly admitted to practice in her Majesty's colonies, and expanding the proviso that the common law of England must necessarily be the law of each land. This amendment which with a former amendment introduced by the Hon. Chief Justice placed barristers and solicitors from the Colonies upon the same footing was agreed to and the bill as amended passed.

Supply Bill. This bill passed the third reading.

Land Registry Act. Was read a second time.

Declaration of Title Act. Was also read a second time.

Telegraph Bill. This bill was considered in committee of the whole.

Hon. A. Watson objected to the passage of the clause giving discretionary power to the telegraph clerk to insert numerals in lieu of words. He thought messages should be transmitted as they were furnished. After some discussion it was decided to refer the further consideration of the bill till next meeting.

The committee reported progress and the Council adjourned sine die.

COMMITTEE ON CROWN LANDS.

TUESDAY, April 5, 1864.

Committee met at 11 a.m. Members present—Dr. Timble, Chairman, and Messrs. De Cosmos and Deanes. J. D. Pemberton, Surveyor-General, was examined. By the Chairman—Was Surveyor-General of the colony; had resided on Vancouver Island since 1851; had been Surveyor-General since 1860 or 1861; came to this country as Colonial Surveyor; received the appointment from the Hudson Bay Company; did not know whether the Hudson Bay Company consulted the Government as to the appointment; witness had no communication with the Government himself.

By Mr. De Cosmos—When did your connection with the Hudson Bay Company cease? Ans.—In 1851; not till then. Ques.—Did not the Hudson Bay Company withdraw all their papers, maps and documents in 1859? Ans.—On June 1st, 1859 the land accounts were wound up, but I did not receive an appointment till 1861. Ques.—Was not your connection with the Hudson Bay Company wound up, in February, 1859? Ans.—No; the town lot business was taken off my hands in February, 1859; but the country lands not till June. Witness should mention that he was paid by the Hudson Bay Company up till June, 1859. Ques.—And from '49 till 61? Ans.—From '59 till the present time by the Government.

By the Chair—When did you cease to receive instructions from the Hudson Bay Company? Ans.—I never took instructions from the Hudson Bay Company here; I corresponded under open cover and took the orders from Sir James Douglas. Ques.—When did Sir James cease to be connected with the Company? Ans.—I think in 1860. Mr. De Cosmos stated that he was sworn in as Governor of British Columbia at Langley in November, 1858.

Ques.—When did the Hudson Bay Company act in regard to the public lands without consulting Governor Douglas? Ans.—With regard to the town lands, in 1859; with regard to the country lands, in June, 1859. Ques.—Then it appears that Gov. Douglas had separated from the Company in February, 1859, as the Company took the matter in their own hands? Ans.—I don't know the exact date; I believe it was about that period. Ques.—Since your arrival here you have had the management of the surveying department of the Island? Ans.—Yes.

By Mr. De Cosmos—Did I understand you to state that you took no orders from any one in the Colony but Gov. Douglas, relative to the disposition of public lands? Ans.—Certainly not. Ques.—Did you receive any orders between 1851 and 1859 from any one out of the Colony relative to the disposition of lands? Ans.—Nearly all the orders were from Sir James Douglas, or two or three from the H. B. Co. Ques.—Have you any recollection of the nature of those one or two? Ans.—They were trivial; relating to the supply of water, or things of that sort. Ques.—From June 1859, the date of your appointment as Surveyor General of the Colony, were you in the employment of the Company or the Colony? Ans.—I presume of the Colony. Ques.—During that period did you dispose of the lands under instructions of Sir James Douglas? Ans.—Yes. The exact date when the Company took the sale of town lots into their own hands may be ascertained from a note from Sir J. Douglas to me.

By the Chair—When did Mr. Dallas arrive here? Ans.—In 1857. Ques.—When did he commence to take an active part in the disposition of lands? Ans.—In February 1859, of the town lands only. Ques.—Do you recollect the Government Buildings Reserve on James Bay? Ans.—I do; I do not recollect the quantity from memory. Ques.—Do

you recollect when it was first surveyed? Ans.—I could have told at once by reference to the maps.

The Chair—The messenger had better go to the Land Office for the maps. Mr. Pemberton—I have just been instructed by the Governor not to allow any papers or maps to be taken out of the office. I had to ask the Governor's permission to come here, so you see.

The Chair—We have already had some trouble about this matter, and this committee has been granted power by the House to send for papers, papers and records. The Clerk was here sent for the minutes of the House, to refer to the resolution alluded to.

Ques.—Did the Governor instruct you not to remove any papers or maps from the Land Office? Ans.—I did not see the Governor; it was the Colonial Secretary gave me the instructions not to remove maps and books from the Land Office without application being made by me for permission.

By the Chair—By whom were these maps and books paid for? Ans.—I presume by the Government. Ques.—Were they paid from the Crown Lands revenue or from taxation? Ans.—From the Crown Lands, I should say. Ques.—When was your salary first put in the bill? Ans.—I really do not know. Ques.—How were things done when you were in the House? Ans.—Well, I don't know; the House then was simply a sham; it was ineffectual.

The committee here adjourned till to-morrow (Wednesday) to meet in the Land Office.

WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864.

Committee met at 11 a.m. Members present—The Chairman and Messrs. Toimie and Deanes. Mr. Foster entered at a late hour. Mr. D. Pemberton, Surveyor-General, was examined. Witness corrected his statement in yesterday's evidence to the effect that certain orders received from the Hudson Bay Company before 1858 were trivial; he would say that some of them were very important; they came to him addressed to the Colonial Surveyor, through Sir James Douglas, and were under open cover.

By the Chair—What was the nature of these orders? Ans.—I can lay them all before the committee; one of them was in regard to rock and swamp. Ques.—When did you first survey the Government Reserve on James Bay? Ans.—The first map on which it is laid down is that of 1855. It was surveyed by Mr. Pearce. Ques.—Did you ever survey it yourself? Ans.—I did; about three years ago; I merely ran the chain over it, in consequence of some alleged mistake. Ques.—Is the Reserve now as it was when Mr. Pearce surveyed it in 1855? Ans.—The lines have been considerably altered. Ques.—Why was this alteration made? Ans.—For the better convenience of laying it out in streets. Ques.—Who made the alterations in the west line, and by whose authority? Ans.—It was done by my authority. Ques.—How many acres did you think this Reserve was? Ans.—I don't imagine that the quantity was altered. Ques.—How is it that the block marked Z is claimed by the Hudson Bay Company? Ans.—I presume it is on account of an old fence of theirs existing in that line. I have heard it stated so; I think there is some ground for it. Ques.—Is it laid down in the original survey? Ans.—Yes. Ques.—When did you make the alteration of the west line? Ans.—For the purpose of constructing the map of 1858.

By Dr. Toimie. Was not the reserve a wilderness in 1855, covered with willow bushes? Ans.—It was. Ques.—Were the lines of the reserve accurately defined, and had been under cultivation, but was not so in 1855? Ans.—Did the ditch and fence run along the northern portion of the block marked Z? Ans.—I have no doubt of it. Ques.—In what condition was the land west of the reserve? Ans.—In the same condition as the reserve.

By the Chair—Was not the rest of the reserve as much a part of the Hudson Bay Company's claim as the part marked Z? Ans.—It was. Ques.—Was that part Z a part of the Indian reserve? Ans.—It was undisturbed till 1855.

By Dr. Toimie—Was it not an extraordinary proceeding to include in the Indian reserve part of a cultivated field when the same reserve might have been extended westward without encroaching on any improved land? Ans.—No; it was usual to lay out the town lines without respect to the cultivation of fields; for instance, the cultivated fields in the neighborhood and at the back of the Company's barns, for the sake of regularity and distinction of landmarks. Ques.—Was this ten acres known as the Indian Reserve in the colony from the date of your arrival? Ans.—Yes.

By the Chairman—Did you know the size of this reserve when you came to the colony? Ans.—No. Ques.—When the alteration was made in the west side of the ten acres did you not throw some of the ten acres into what was claimed by the Company? Ans.—Yes. Ques.—Will you tell me how many lots were taken off that west side? Ans.—I will have the entire quantity calculated at next meeting.

By Dr. Toimie—Did you take as much in as you left out? Ans.—As much was taken in the west side as was left out in altering the position of the west line. Ques.—Have you a written agreement? Ans.—I believe before I came to the Island. Ques.—Was that a written agreement? Ans.—I believe there was an Indian treaty, although I have never seen it. Ques.—Have you any idea of the nature of it? Ans.—I never saw it; they are generally put down in writing, and the chiefs all sign it. Ques.—Have you the published map of 1862? Ans.

Here is the official map of 1861. Ques. You know the foot of Johnson street? Ans. Yes. Ques. What quantity of ground was allowed at the foot of the old bridge? Ans. The continuation of Johnson street. Ques. And that piece of ground marked on your map before? Ans. Yes, it was assailed then. Ques. When you surveyed Johnson street, was that piece of land not a part of Johnson street running down to the water? Ans. Yes. Ques. Have you since heard that the Hudson Bay Company had sold that part of the street? Ans. Yes. Ques. Was that part of the street ever macadamized by you? Ans. Part of it was. Ques. When did you hear that it had been sold by the Hudson Bay Company? Ans. It was sold when I was in England in 1861. Ques. Was that piece of land between Sam Price's warehouse and the foot of the bridge, part of Johnson street? Ans. Yes. Ques. Are you surprised when you heard of this sale? Ans. I was. Ques. Did you remonstrate with any one on your return? Ans. Yes, officially, with the Hudson Bay Company.

By Dr. Toimie—You said it was customary to run town lines through cultivated fields; was this town line run into the Company's field at Beckley Farm? Ans.—Strictly speaking it was not. Ques.—Were you running town lines in 1855? Ans.—Yes. Ques.—Were there any town lines run south of James Bay in 1855? Ans.—Yes. By the Chair—Has the south line been altered? Ans.—Has the south line been altered from its original position? Ans.—It has not; the lines have not been altered that were laid down according to the indenture.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow (Thursday) at 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, April 7, 1864.

Committee met at 11:30 a.m. Members present, the Chairman and Messrs. Toimie, Deanes and De Cosmos. J. D. Pemberton, Surveyor-General, re-examined—Witness corrected his evidence of yesterday in regard to the non-alteration of the south line of the James Bay reserve. The back line of Sir James Douglas's property had never been altered; consequently the south-east point of the James Bay reserve has always remained the same, although the angle of that line may have been slightly altered in the general adjustment of 1858.

By Dr. Toimie—You say the James Bay reserve was a reserve when you came here in 1851? Ans. It was. Ques. In what year did you make the plan of Beckley Farm? Ans. In 18 days after my arrival I completed a rough plan of the whole of Victoria district. Ques. Does this plan (book No. 1, p. 75) show James Bay reserve as a reserve? Ans. It does not. Ques. When was this plan made? Ans. In 1853, to the best of my recollection. Ques. Are there any restrictions of the Hudson Bay Company attached to this plan? Ans. I mentioned that there was a floating reserve not marked on any plan before 1855; I had verbal instructions from the Governor to make that reserve long before that period, and a correspondence exists between the colonial office here and the Hudson Bay Company, making the reservation of its not being marked on maps before that date. Ques. You said the portion marked Z was not cultivated in 1855; was it not under cultivated grasses then? Ans. Really I am not prepared to say. Ques. Is not land under cultivated grasses, in your opinion, a reserve? Ans. Yes; but was not aware that it was so.

By the Chair—Are the 10 acres of Government Reserve a part or the whole of the Indian Reserve? Ans. Yes, with the modification before mentioned of the south and west lines, which amount to two lots in point of frontage. Ques. Did you find the first lot out the Beacon Hill Park? Ans. I will find the exact date of the Surveyor's notes, and lay it before the next meeting. Ques.—Can you tell how many acres it contained at that time? Ans.—It contained closed upon 179 acres. Ques.—Has there been any alteration in the lines since first laid out by you? Ans.—Yes, in the line there has been a portion of it sold. Ques.—Who authorized you to lay out the Park? Ans.—The Governor. Ques.—How many acres has been sold off the Park? Ans.—I will ascertain at the next meeting. Ques.—Do you know who bought these lots? Ans.—A portion was sold to Mr. Morris. Ques.—How was it possible to deviate from the line as laid down by you? Ans.—The surveyor assumed a surveying line as the Park boundary. Ques.—Were not the lines laid out by you clear and distinct? Ans.—They were thoroughly marked; there were two large pine trees marked with the broad arrow.

By Mr. De Cosmos—Was there not an old fence from the Governor's house to the Straits? Ans.—Yes. Ques.—Was that fence on the line? Ans.—No, it was very crooked; it deviated to the west. Ques.—Were any of those lots along the north line between Park street and the Park part of the original Park Reserve? Ans.—Certainly not. Ques.—Has that line been encroached on? Ans.—No, not an encroachment whatever.

By Dr. Toimie—In what year was the original map with the deed attached, re-looked at? Ans.—I will look up the dates before next meeting.

By the Chairman—When did you lay out the Victoria District Church reserve? Ans.—The Church, School, Parsonage and Park reserves were all laid out at the same time. Ques.—How many acres were in the Church reserve, by the original survey? Ans.—Very close upon 20 acres. Ques.—Does that include the cemetery? Ans.—Yes. Ques.—Do you know if it has been encroached upon? Ans.—A portion of it on the east line has been sold. Ques.—How much? Ans.—In round numbers 4 acres. Ques.—When? Ans.—In 1838. Ques.—Had any map of the reserve been sent home before then? Ans.—I believe so. Ques.—Did you sell any of these lots? Ans.—I sold them all. Ques.—By whose instructions? Ans.—By the Governor's. Ques.—When did you sell them? Ans.—Lots 1168, 1169, 1170, and 1171 were sold to James Yates on the 2nd June, 1858. Ques.—When did Mr. Dallas assume the sale of town property? Ans.—In February, 1859. Ques.—Did the street run into any other street before those lots were sold? Ans.—I believe not.

By Mr. De Cosmos—Was it not understood by the purchasers of lots facing on the reserve that the reserve should not be built upon? Ans.—I do not know of any such understanding. Ques.—What was your idea

in regard to this reserve? Ans.—It never occurred to me that it was intended to be built upon; I always looked on it as lungs for the city.

By the Chair—Then the whole of Block 21 was a part of the Church reserve? Ans. Yes, up to 1858. Ques.—Did you lay out the School reserve? Ans.—It was done under my direction. Ques.—How much did it contain? Ans.—10 acres, and no diminution has taken place. Ques.—Was there an Indian reserve behind the School reserve made when you came? Ans.—No.

The committee adjourned till this morning.

LICENSING COURT.

[BEFORE A. P. PEMBERTON AND THOMAS HARRIS, ESQS. THURSDAY, April 7, 1864. A TEMPER IN A STRAFT.—THE "PRINCE OF WALES."

Mr. E. B. Earles applied to have the license of the "Prince of Wales," on Government street, transferred back from Mr. Wakeman to himself. Mr. Bishop—I shall oppose. Mr. Earles (forcibly)—Who are you? What right have you to interfere? You are always making yourself obnoxious (laughter). Mr. Bishop—Keep cool Mr. Earles. I tell you I shall object (in *alto voce*) indulged in a few threats of gesture, extenuation and amplification, after which he proceeded to rebuke Mr. Wakeman. Of the latter entering the court, the application was again considered.

Mr. Earles said he merely asked for the transfer for self-protection. The property belonged to Mr. De Cosmos, and he (Mr. Earles) had nothing to do with Mr. Wakeman. Mr. Bishop—But I have. Your Worship is this a surreptitious attempt on the part of Mr. Earles who you will remember deals in licenses. Mr. Earles (indignantly to Mr. Bishop)—You had better be careful, I don't want any of your impertinences. (To the Court)—Your Worship, am I to be insulted by this person Bishop? You ought to put a stop to it.

Mr. Pemberton—You have no right Mr. Bishop to make those assertions against Mr. Earles. Mr. Bishop continued to urge his reasons for opposition, and said this was only another instance of trafficking in licenses of which the Bench had had previous specimens. Mr. Earles again waxed very warm, and was indignantly protesting, let fall some observations which excited the displeasure of the Bench, and was told that if he treated the Court with such disrespect it was quite sufficient to warrant their refusing his application.

Mr. Pemberton (to Mr. Bishop)—Your language is very improper. Mr. Bishop—I have nothing whatever against Mr. Wakeman, but I repeat, and I say it advisedly, with regard to Mr. Earles, that he is acting surreptitiously. Mr. Pemberton again reprimanded Mr. Bishop. Mr. Bishop had he meant to say nothing disrespectful to the Bench or to Mr. Wakeman, whom he had always found to be a gentleman, but as regarded Mr. Earles he must incur the censure of the Bench by adhering to what he had said, and was prepared to prove it.

Mr. Pemberton—This is not the time or place to make such insinuations. Mr. Harris expressed his surprise at Mr. Bishop's remarks. Mr. Wakeman was called forward and said he did not wish to be a party to anything fraudulent. After some explanations from Mr. Wakeman and Mr. Bishop, the Bench postponed the application for one week.

The following applications were then disposed of: LICENSE transferred from Charles McHardy to Donald McBride. An application to license a house at Beecher Bay, was ordered to stand over for signature. Wholesale license granted to Messrs. Langley, Brothers. Application from Thomas Burres to license a brick building, now being erected on corner of Stone and Chatham streets, ordered to stand over.

REQUIREMENT LICENSE. An application came up from Mr. R. Smith for a license for the brick building recently erected at Esquimalt. Mr. Bishop supported the application and argued that every facility had been given to the public for ingress and egress to and from the water landing, and that all possible obstruction had been disposed of. That he was now prepared to make over to the public six feet of private property, and that as the public were not now shut out, but had a better right of way than ever they had, he might reasonably ask the bench to grant a license for the house which had been built in good faith, the objections raised on a previous occasion having been all removed.

Mr. Pemberton said that the bench could not well, in the absence of Lieut. Verney, J. P., entertain the application, and he did not wish Mr. Bishop to place his reliance on the mouth of the bench, which they did not need to utter. The bench had nothing to do with any question of right of way they had refused to grant the license on the ground alone that it was not a public necessity. It appeared, however, that there was a question involved of a right of way, and that point should be settled elsewhere and a certificate brought to the court.

Mr. Bishop asked if the absence of Lieut. Verney, whose duty called him away should cause injustice to be done to a man who had interested so much property and who had so much at stake? Mr. Pemberton said it was useless to apply until the question of right of way had been legally settled.

Mr. Bishop said he was prepared to concede everything asked for sooner, than it should be said that they obstructed the rights of the public. He would give up the entire 40 feet leading to the water and urged upon the bench in fairness to grant him a hearing; shutting up the right of way was a mere bear-bait and would not bear testing. He was prepared to produce Mr. Gastineau with plans to set the matter at rest.

Mr. Pemberton said he did not come to any conclusion without believing that he had good reason for doing so, he had heard Mr. Gastineau on a previous occasion and was still of opinion that the public right of way was endangered.

Mr. Bishop said he was ready to execute a deed vesting all right in the road commissioners or any other persons. Mr. Pemberton said Mr. Bishop placed him in a position he might not occupy, but if he (Mr. B.) would bring him a proper legal document, he (the Magistrate) would submit it to the legal adviser of the Crown, and upon learning that it was right and proper he should then be ready to grant a license.

Mr. Bishop—Is that definite, your Worship? do I understand that if this be done you will really grant the license? Mr. Pemberton—Yes, if everything is satisfactory to the Attorney General and myself as regards the 40 feet. In answer to another question from Mr. Bishop, Mr. Pemberton said he would postpone the application for one week, and when it again came before him he would express his opinion.

GOLDSTREAM.

Mr. Fildwell supported an application from Mr. Smallbone, who produced a recommendation most respectfully signed for a license at Goldstream. He stated that a house of accommodation was much needed and that many who had visited Goldstream were indebted to the applicant for some accommodation. The bench postponed the application for one week.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

PAPERS FOR THOUGHTFUL GIRLS, by Sarah Tyler, illustrated by Mrs. Millais. Boston, Crosby and Nichols. Miss Tyler is one of the best of English discursive authoresses. Along with Miss Mulock she aims at raising the standard of the female mind, and like her has had a very perceptible effect upon the rising generation. Born of a stock of historians and writers Miss Tyler possesses the divine afflatus, and in none of her numerous works does the tone of spirit of poetry shine out so forcibly as in this the last of her prose works. The small volume before us is replete with elegant diction and wholesome advice; it discourses largely and well upon the proper training and sphere of girls, banding into womanhood, and whilst elevating the tone of their mind still deprecates any stepping out of or beyond their proper position. "But while thoughtful men are pondering woman's questions, let girls remember that women themselves have labored to impress upon the greater world the divine afflatus, and in doing so have shown that they are not less than men in common sense expressed in nervous Saxon, yet not wanting in that roundness which tones off more properly comes from a woman's pen. "These papers are written with a diffident but yearning wish to aid young girls in their aim after happiness, and of which both here and hereafter, lies in loving God and loving our neighbor; loving them early if it be possible, loving them well; losing one's own life in theirs, becoming guileless and docile, meek and reverent in our intercourse with them, loving them long, forever." Typographical excellence, this is one of the best American reprints we have seen, and nothing could exceed the faithfulness with which Millais' exquisite sketches have been copied. We confidently recommend this book to everyone who may be interested in the glorious subject of education.—For sale by Hibben & Carswell.

THE SEARCH FOR FRANKLIN.

The second of Dr. Walker's able and interesting lectures on the Search for Sir John Franklin and his companions was delivered in the theatre last night to a respectable though meagre audience. His Excellency the Governor and family again occupied a private box. The lecture, on making his appearance was applauded.

Recapitulating the heads of the previous lecture, Dr. Walker proceeded to detail the equipment of Lady Franklin's last searching expedition and the offering of the command to Captain McClintock. He described the build of the Fox and the character of the material used in the exploration, the leaving Aberdeen on the 1st July, 1857, and the different encounters met with on the coast of Greenland prior to falling in with the Arctic ice. A description of the barren coast of the desolate region and of its inhabitants next engaged the attention of the audience who listened with eagerness to the hair breadth perils of Arctic navigation. The wintering in the ice was portrayed in a graphic manner, and the sufferings of that awful period were dwelt upon in a thrilling strain. The lecturer dilated on the experiences and researches of the sleigh travelling parties, and told the story of the discovery of the record deposited by the Franklin party, finally touching upon the noble endeavor of that brave band of our fellow countrymen who perished in the service of their Queen and country, and who died in the act of discovering the N. W. passage. A short summary of the explorations made by the Erebus and Terror closed this very interesting lecture.

We cannot here refrain from commenting on the very scanty encouragement bestowed on the distinguished efforts of Dr. Walker to aid a good cause. It must have produced a reflection in the mind of the lecturer who has been accustomed to address thousands of eager listeners in England, by no means flattering to the taste or judgment of the people of Victoria, that lectures, given gratuitously for a charitable purpose on a subject fraught with the deepest interest to Englishmen and patronized by the representative of the Crown, should have met with so little support from the community at large.

TURNED UP.—Capt. Clark, of the sloop John Thornton, from Utsalady, reports that on Sunday some Indians discovered the steamer J. W. Moore in the position of poor Penelope Ann's boat, "bottom up," in a small bay about two miles from the place where she foundered. On Wednesday morning when Capt. Clark left the schooner Leah was engaged in raising her, and as she lay in shoal water there was every prospect of her succeeding. Our informant is not aware whether the machinery still remains in the hull.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending 24 April, 1864:—Duties, £1669 12 10; tonnage dues, £18 4 5; head money, £56; tonnage dues, £142 1; warehouse fees, 4s; inland navigation license, £3 14; fines and seizures, £3 8 8. Total, £1,833 2 11; of which £156. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 280.—Columbian.

THE

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THE NEW

The Eastern news recall evening by the Brother John 11th inst. Warlike matters by the most peaceful part of No battles have been fought importance has been taken place raids seem to be now subside roads. The weather, which had been promising an advance to the battle-field, now de with rain, and converts the into active monsters, ready notice to swallow batteries suits. The army of the P before another breathing spell, time the lead-say of the vance will be considerably Lee-way consequent upon t and the sloughs of swamps. stagnation, it is not surprising in order to keep up some sence, and counteract the de of the weather, should be un and pugnacious. The Com affairs are determined that shall not continue his aggra Mexico, without a protest. States, enabling the latter future time to make v with France, on very joint resolution has been eff to the effect "that it does the people of the United S lodge a Monarchical Govern runs of any Republican America, under the auspices Power." The joint resolut Constitution seems to be a Houses, the various amec the question, which were slavery members, having be rejected, and those made y carried in the Senate by 38.

From Canada, we have inat, which implies a de Macdonald administration, try is announced to have be for its head Sir E. B. Tache of the Cartier-McDonald G defeat of the late admiral looked forward to as an oc any moment to take place, so nearly balanced, that th tion from the Minister r to upset the Government. The defects of the defeated shown themselves at least more economical in their ad their predecessors. They ditore many thousand dolla lately been bringing to lig that corruption for which ment had obtained such not ministry is not ostensibly guidance of John A. McD many years kept the Cartie in power; but we feel cer that gentleman will hold programme of the recentl without doubt, an excell only carried out. It is militia organization for the country, to endeavor to tend the Reciprocity Tre great Northwest, and to board communication. In encourage the prosperity o to a great extent, interest ment of that vast regio, the mountain boundary o territory is a matter of e every British subject v Mountains—it is an obje ances in the eyes of the Dal well as of Sir Bulwer Lyt Government of Canada. with sincerity to this par