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ight, Mountford, Port on, Finch, Port Angelos Chorton, San Juan

Sweepstake, Keffier New McIntosh, Nanaimo

ily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo Rudlin, San Juan , New Westminster amley, Vaughan, Orcas

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za, Middleton, Saanich
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mr. Harper, J. C. Goff to

hotwell.

urch, Sapperton, New Westthe 10th of February, 1866,
Jenus, Henry, eldest son of
of Spring Gardens, London,
ourth daughter of the Rev.
Priest-Vicar of Wimborne

DIED.

16th inst., Mr. John Bakies' we of the Orkney Islands, years in the service of the

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E WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 7. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1866.

EVERY MORNING. Sundays Excepted, TVIOTOBIA. V

ZERMS:

THE WEEKLY COLONIST. Published every Tuesday morning.

be my pride and pleasure to hand down the indignation is rising, and he bids fair to meet country to my children as I received it from those who preceded me." This is no ideal character-the language, the style, the arguments are to be found every day in the week. The Noodle family is a living and by no means insignificant class. In every department of life we have it well represented-in the church, at the bar, in the press, and in ably to be found in the Legislative Council anticipated. of Vancouver Island. The gentlemen in In London, on the 1st., Consols closed that body who are emulators of the Noodle at 861 and 863 for money. United of Sydney Smith are actuated by the praise- Stetes five-twenties 661 and 673. manual labor; but, from their arguments generally, we are led to presume that their ideas privateers off the Spanish coast exciteson the subject are very similar to those super- attention, no ravages are as yet reported. stitions which are still entertained by the ignorant against steam power, sewing machines, was found to be built for the Peruvian and every description of machinery that Government and was allowed to depart readers have perceived by the rejection of the by Laird for Peru, recently left Liverpool bill to amalgamate the functions of soliciror and was at Brest, where the Patrie savs and barrister, to one man being able to do she will be detained until the Spanish two men's work, just as "Swing" was op difficulty is adjusted. Rumor connects posed to a plough because it employed fewer Spain. men than a spade, and to a harrow, because it employed fewer men than a rake. ships building in England and is hurrying Talk to them of making the law cheap their completion. trap"-that there would be no diminution in Fenian Conspirators. the expense by the saving of one man's labor, and that the status of the profession, which seems in their eyes to outweigh every public panic in the funds. interest, would suffer hopelessly from the in- John Lawrence had sent three native

We wonder our medical friends do not by different routes, and observe whether follow the example of the barristers, and for the movements among the people are in the sake of the dignity of the profession insist | favor of Russia. on having a subordinate doctor to hold the patient's head, and receive the medical fees. Liverpool 3rd, and Queenstown 4th, has Some strange oversight has evidently been arrived. made in English legislation or we should A Lisbon telegram of the 1st, reports have had to record in the career of medicine the arrval of two American war steamers such cases as " Dr. Bolus instructed by Mr. in the Tagus. Blister, set the leg of the patient, who is as well as can be expected." And there is the barber—a profession, no more to be lightly. barber—a profession no more to be lightly bers of both Houses, that, as soon as the treated than that of lawyer-why cannot we members were all sworn, Her Majesty have the knight of the razor instructed by the would communicate her reasons for squire of the soap and brush? Surely it is calling Parliament together-

its standing to see the same person who puts on the soap take it off. There is a philosc-phy in duality quite as great as in unity and trinity. Don Quixote must have his Sancho sides of the House. Tributes to the Panza, and the barrister must have his attorney, It may be all very well for the people speaker, formal property are of Vancouver Island, whose pockets are sometimes seriously affected by this arrange the Queen's sr ment, to cry out, but the fact is status has to

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Highest black and Highest blac

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the most hopeless of maritime disasters.

TELEGRAPHIC

From the Columbian

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The steamer the Houses of Legislature. At the present City of London has arrived with dates to time its most forcible representation is prob-

worthy desire of keeping things as they are It is officially announced from Vienna We cannot say, inasmuch as the subject has not that the negotiations for the formation of come up for discussion, whether they are act- a new Corps of Austrian Volunteers for ually opposed to the steam engine superseding Mexico, will shortly be brought to a conclusion.

The reported appearance of Chilean

The steam ram retained in the Thames economises labor. They are opposed, as our on the 28th. Another steam ram, built these two vessels with designs against

It is reported that Spain has a dozen

by doing away with the necessity of In England it is rumoured that Parliaengaging two lawyers where one would ment will be asked to suspend the writ of answer every purpose, and they will tell you Habens Corpus in Ireland to give the in eloquent tones that it is merely "clap- Government power to deal with the

Great depression continues in the money market, with a tendency to a

agents, designed to explore central Asia,

Halifax, Feb. 18.—The Europa, from

derogatory to the profession and injurious to In the House of Commons, Denison

d captured Monterey. California.

and piles, was abandoned at sea on the 8th inst.

Another line of steamers between this city and Portland is to be inaugurated, comprising three new and first class propellors, viz: the Montana, 1031 tons, the Idaho, 1010 tons, to arrive, and a new vessel not yet off the stocks. The principal owners of this line are Messrs. Patten, of Bath, Me., the builders, and the agency is to be held by Messrs. Aldrich, Merril & Co. The Montana will probably leave on her first trip to

Portland on the 24th of this month. The Idaho is expected to arrive here in about four months, to be followed by three

ships some time next autumn, SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The Golden City will carry away about 500 passengers to-morrow.

The police arrested the steward of the Oregon on suspicion of being connected with the alleged robbery of Collector Adams, of Oregon, but as yet no evidence whatever has been elicited to implicate anybody nor trace of the money discovered. Weather pleasant.

San Francisco, Feb. 19.-A man named William Welch, has been indicted and arrested, as one of the parties who robbed the What Cheer House, a few months ago. He was suspected at that time, and has been under constant surveillance ever since, the police hoping to

discover his associates in the robbery. The steamer Golden City took 600 passengers and \$998,859 in treasure. We have no gold quotations from the

East, later than Friday last. Legal Tenders are firm at 74 buying, and 731 selling price.

Arrived-The steamer Labouchere. four days from Victoria. This vessel is the pioneer in the new line between Victoria and San Francisco.

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

NEW YORK, Feb. 19-The Herald's special dispatch says, the resignation of Secretary Harlan is the current topic of conversation. He is known to have expressed to a Western Congressman, (a political friend) his inten-tion not to remain much longer. The same in his possession.

the Chair being to know the President's intention assume that it is evidently the plan of the reconstruction committee to invite such cabinet ministers as are in known accordance with them to provide the Columbia.

The steamer Golden City yesterday took about 120 passengers for the New Grenada gold mines.

Major Gen. Steele sailed on the steamer Pacific to take command of the Department of the Columbia.

Committee to invite such cases from the most of the Columbia.

New York, Feb. 19—The Pojaro Verde, a be supported in the city of Mexico, dated Jan. 30, says—the adhesion of Pajartla to the delivery of the empire is announced. The place is sheld by Ges. Tiun, with an Austrian garrisheld by Ges. Tiun, a small lot of 15 tons outside brands Scock, by Ges. Tiun, a medical by Ges. Tiun, a medical by Ges. Tiun and Tiun and

An American officer has recruited, indefinite or permanent exclusion of any recently, a large number of men, for the Republican army in Vera Cruz.

The French soldiers are said to manifest less desire now, than formerly, for a war with the United States.

Indennte or permanent exclusion of any part last that the recent plants of the country from representation must be avoid observation at one suggested to Mr. Succeeded by a spirit of disgust and complete a committed by some person well acquainted with the premises, and suspicion therefrom for the country against another, no matter how fastened upon a Chinaman called Joe, who much the latter may predominate, and it is a few days before had been discharged, and

that, in my own judgment, most of those firm this belief Mr. and Mrs. Copland had States, as far as depends on their own action, met the doctor at the St. Nicholas Hotel with have already been fully restored and are his hands stuffed into his pockets, and his entitled to all their constitutional rights .- manner was so strange as to call for a re-Reasoning from the constitution itself and mark from Mr. Copland. Mr. Welch and from the actual situation of the country, I Mr. Copland subsequently made search all feel bound to presume that, with the Federal through the Chinese localities and were in-Courts restored and in the full exercise of formed that the suspected parties had just their functions, rights and interests, all given a big dinner to their friends and des classes will, with the aid of the militia, be camped in a Chinese boat for the American

enforce the laws." Paso correspondent says there is a great and very favorable change in the feelings of the people towards Juarez. There is little fear of the advance of the Imperialists. He is contemplating an expedition to the city of Chibachan. The Imperialists are supported by the contemplating an expedition to the city of cient plunder. Nothing else was touched except that Mrs. Cooleans, the Mrs. Cooleans, and the hammering at about four o'clock, but did not suspect what was going on. Some rings and other jewelry were left by the thieves, who no doubt considered that they had secured sufficient plunder.

troops at that town and are fortifying it. are said to be greatly disgusted with the frequently seen her place it there. Footservice; large numbers of them have deserted prints were observed one of which corresa service; large numbers of them have deserted and some are crossing to Texas and enlisting ponded with the size of Joe's feet, and but little doubt exists that he and his medical

broken the gorge on Saturday night

Bulletin's special dispatch from Washington Both valuable watches and in good order." says-The President's veto message on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill was very elaborate. covering upwards of 30 pages of foolscap, patch received announces the arrival of the He is opposed to the bill in every shape, and Labouchere at San Francisco in 94 hours, believing that any legislation for the South ought not to be adopted while the Southern pretty fair travelling considering that she States are not represented, and thinks there had heavy freight on board. Both the Ace is too much of the appointing power in the tive and Labouchere, it is further stated, left bill confided to the President. He enters San Francisco on Thursday for this port, in into a full discussion of his reconstruction which case they will be due on Sunday

change in commercial affairs, business being whom were from the What Cheer Hotel. generally depressed and but little doing in Coffee, choice Rio at 153

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20-Theodore San. yesterday on the charge of obtaining money the steamer. under false pretenses, in having drawn a check for \$385, when he had no lunds in the bank to meet it; Sanborn was on his way to

It was rumored that the Republicans scarcely necessary for me to inform Congress a Chinese doctor, his bosom friend. essentially protected; should this expectation side. Inspector Hankin and Mr. Welch

unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, the secured a cance and proceeded in chase, with Executive is already armed with powers to what success remains to be seen. Mr. Copland offered a reward of \$100 for the capture NEW YORK, Feb. 19—The Herald's El of Joe. Mr. Robert Bishop heard the hamcontemplating an expedition to the city of except that Mrs. Copland's purse; containing fortunately no money, was taken from the The French soldiers of the Imperial army pocket of a dress lying on the bed. Joe had CINCINSATI, Feb. 19 - Collum Brothers' audacious robbery. The following is a desaddlery establishment was burned yesterday scription of the watches: One gentleman's gold hunting watch, maker -, King Wil-Sr. Louis, Feb. 19-The river is again ham street, London, has a plain white open to New Orleans, a heavy rise having face and crest on case of a lion rampant; one lady's Geneva gold watch, silver face, NEW YORK, Feb. 19-The Philadelphia initials "F. S. to E. H." on inside of case.

THE MAIL STEAMERS—A telegraphic despolicy and thinks the Southern members morning. It was rumored that they took a New York, Feb. 12-There is no essential considerable number of passengers, many of

A NARROW ESCAPE- One of the excurforeign merchandise. The trade in domestic A NARROW ESCAPE—One of the excurgoods is irregular. Wheat is dult and lower, sionists on board the Emily Harris being Beef, steady. Pork closes a shade firmer, auxious to display his nautical agility by Whisky altogether nominal with no business. climbing from the boat to the wharf, fell into the water, and was dragged with some exerborn, a prominent stock broker, was arrested tion in a dripping condition unto the deck of

SEVERN'S CARGO-About 60 tons of the Severn's cargo was brought round last eventhe bank with a deposit to cover this and ing by the schooner Indian Maid. The ship other checks, when the money was attached will be towed into this harbor to-day by the steamer Sir James Douglas.

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HE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1866. VOL. 7.

THE BRITISH COLUNIST

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. (Sundays Excepted, T VICTORIA, V ..

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San Francisco
Clement's Lane, London
30 Cornhill London

THE LEGAL STATUS.

There are incidents occurring in our every day life which lead us sometimes to fancy that with all our boasted progress we are, in many cases, wrapt up in superstitions just as ignorant and just as mischievous as those which mark so distinctly the unintellectual period of the middle ages. We do not here allude to the superstitions of the uneducated classes—the belief in dreams, the peculiarities attached to persons having six fingers, the remarkable virtues in horse-shoes, the faith in fertune-telling, and so forth; but to idle fancies equally ignorant of men who can boast of even more than an ordinary education, and who are not at all liable to the fear of spiritual visitants during any portion of the twenty-four hours. In a recent number of the Colonist we gave an admirable specimen of this class, in one of Sydney Smith's celebrated satirical speeches on reform. "Noodle," as he is not inaptly called, the present—an "enemy to all change and all innovation." "Are we to put the wisdom of yesterday," he asks, " in competition with wisdom of centuries?" and vac. "I am him sta the wisdom of centuries?" and therein is

satisfied with things as they are ; and it will be my pride and pleasure to hand down the country to my children as I received it from those who preceded me." This is no ideal character-the language, the style, the arguments are to be found every day in the week. The Noodle family is a living and by no means insignificant class. In every department of life we have it well represented-in the church, at the bar, in the press, and in the Houses of Legislature. At the present time its most forcible representation is prob- the 1st, but her news has been mainly Francis, from Puget Sound, with lumber ably to be found in the Legislative Council anticipated. of Sydney Smith are actuated by the praise- Stetes five-twenties 661 and 673. worthy desire of keeping things as they are ually opposed to the steam engine superseding manual labor; but, from their arguments generally, we are led to presume that their ideas on the subject are very similar to those superstitions which are still entertained by the igtwo men's work, just as "Swing" was opthese two vessels with designs against The police arre posed to a plough because it employed fewer Spain. men than a spade, and to a harrow, because it employed fewer men than a rake. ships building in England and is hurrying Talk to them of making the law cheap their completion. by doing away with the necessity of In England it is rumoured that Parliaengaging two lawyers where one would ment will be asked to suspend the writ of answer every purpose, and they will tell you Habens Corpus in Ireland to give the in eloquent tones that it is merely "clap- Government power to deal with the trap"—that there would be no diminution in Fenian Conspirators. the expense by the saving of one man's labor. and that the status of the profession, which money market, with a tendency to a seems in their eyes to sutweigh every public panic in the funds.

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transferred to the equerry in waiting who in his turn hands it to the Prince, and His Royal Highness blazes away. The law is evidently a royal profession and must be guarded sacredly by all true friends of the Crown and constitution. It is nothing to the purpose to say that a small community like that of Vancouver Island cannot afford the luxury of barrister and attorney any more than it can afford a Lord Mayor's show-the professional status-to paraphrase the language of General Jackson on the union " must and shall be preserved." Law may be made so dear that a man will rather put up with injustice than seek for redress; but the Solons of our Council declare that there is a much higher interest in the country than his-a much more sacred thing to be guarded than justice-the status of a barrister-at-law. We have heard of the man who lost his life in the defence of his wig, but the valiant conduct of the legal fraternity in the Upper House promises something even more startling, something that in this age of free of the people. trade will denude the law itself of its sacred toggery and throw open the "profession' to all who choose to engage in it. If men have not the ordinary sense to perceive the | Imperial army, is set down at 20,000. tendency of public opinion—if they cannot Maximillian, in a recent speech, is said see that the necessities of the country will to have dwelt on the probability of the form. "Noodle," as he is not inaptly called, ride rough-shod over such paerilities and withdrawing of the French troops, owing superstitions as we have been describing, to the opposition of the United States to. they are more to be pitied than laughed at. their continuance in the country. Six-He is a skilful navigator who takes in sail on the approach of a storm, and he is a wise legislator who bows to public epinion; let him stand with his studding sails of obstinacy

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Eastern News. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Gen Robert E. Lee was before the Reconstruction Committee two hours to-day, and upon leaving the Capitol walked to the Metrocrowd which increased to a large assem-NEW YORK, Feb. 17-The news by the excited interest here. Government securities are still in active demand and

New York, Feb. 18 .- The Fenians of this city and Brooklyn to the number of 20,000, will parade in commemoration of St. Patrick's Day.

The Fenians of argument to be resumed on the test oath, on the 2d prox.

The President, after stating his objections to the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, as unwar-

Mexico. The Herald's City of Mexico letter two millions. It is hinted that if the

Paris negotiations fail, a general forced loan will be resorted to. It is apprehended that this will lead to an uprising Lange, Napoleon's agent, has accepted a position as Finance Minister in Maxi-

teen thousand or seventeen thousand Mexicans are said to have been expatriated, in accordance with the findings of the Imperial Courts Martial, up to the end of December last

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held by Gen. Ti un, with an Austrian garri-The Emperor has issued a decree authorizing the formation of a company for @25. exploring and colonizing the districts of Huanchenay, Mitlaloyaca and Amixtlan.

Washington, Feb. 19-The President has vetoed the Freedmen's Bill. A cabinet meeting was held this morning—no visitors were admitted. A report prevails that the meeting had reference to the amendment of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Soap. Castile reported at 131.

Flour, a moderate business at prices our rent; \$6 50@\$6 75 for superfine, and \$6 75 the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Washington, Feb. 20— The Supreme Court has decided to resume the consideration of such cases from the lately rebellious sales, Feb. 20—Steamer Del Norte for Salled, Feb. 20—Steamer Del Norte fo Court has decided to resume the consideration of such cases from the lately rebellious Safled, 'Feb. 20-States as have been suspended on the docket during the war, Chief Jostos Chase alone dissenting. The Court has also ordered land, brig Crimes

ranted as a military measure and likely to entail a great expense to the government, The Herala's City of Mexico letter, dated Feb. 2d. says the Imperial exchequer is almost exhausted; where to replenish it, is a question which is puz ling all the wise men of the Empire, but which no man can solve. The Ministry are said to have confessed that the very existence of the Government depends on the procurement of a loan of a bundred million of dollars, for which negotiations are being prosecuted in Paris. The annual revenue of the Government, from all sources, is about twenty millions; the expenditures for the past year were fortysums up as follows-"I cannot but add

to know the President's intention assume that about 120 passengers for the New Grenada it is evidently the plan of the reconstruction gold mines. are in known accordance with them to Pacific to take command of the Department

The steamer Golden City yesterday took Major Gen. Steele sailed on the steamer

of the Columbia. No material change in mining stocks.

Quotations of gold in New York yesterday 137, and sterling 109½.

Legal Tenders are brisk at 73% and 73½.

Coal oil jobbing freely at \$1 15. Coffee, Central American quotable at 241/2

Iron, a small lot of 15 tons outside brands Scorch pig, sold at about \$60. Syrup, S. F. Refinery sold at 70.

Wheat limited, sales fair milling at \$2 15

DARING BUP

\$3,500 AND JEWEIN

condition, reply to the accusations and assist the door leading to the kitchen open, and by local knowledge in perfecting such measures immediately affecting themselves. I would not interfere with the unquestionable made a rush at the intruder, when he right of Congress, each house for itself, to found that the supposed thief was no less judge of the qualifications of its own mem- than a round-topped iron safe which had bers, but that authority cannot be construed as including a right to shut our, in time of peace, any State from representation; at Mr. Copland immediately stated off to the present all the people of eleven States are Police Office. On his return it was found excluded—those who were the most faithful during the war not less than others. The house from the front, burst open the kitchen State at Tongessae for instance whose due door and the diviner room deer the kitchen State of Tennessee, for instance, whose au- door and the dining-room door, entered the State of Tennessee, for instance, whose due thorities were engaged in rebellion, was restored to its constitutional relations by the patriotism and energy of an injectal and betrayed people, and I know no reason who the aid of a crowbar, chisel, and other constitutional relations to the Claired States. The President stands towards the country in a different attitude from any member of Congress, being chosen from the people of all the States. Eleven States are not represented and seem to be this duty to crowbar which abuts on Bastion street, and bedroom which abuts on Bastion street, and the safe to the kitchen, where, with the aid of a crowbar, chisel, and other instruments, the safe was forced open constitutional relations to the Claired States.

The President stands towards the country in a different attitude from any member of Congress, being chosen from the people of all the country in the country in gold the country in the country in gold the country in the country in gold the country in the country in the country in gold the country in the country in gold the country in the country in the country in the country in gold the country in the

indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be avoid observation at once sug succeeded by a spirit of disgust and com- and Mrs. Copland that the robbery had been plaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue committed by some person well acquainted a course which will excite one large section with the premises, and suspicion therefrom of the country against another, no matter how fastened upon a Chinaman called Joe, who much the latter may predominate, and it is a few days before had been discharged, and scarcely necessary for me to inform Congress a Chinese doctor, his bosom friend. that, in my own judgment, most of those firm this belief Mr. and Mrs. Copland had States, as far as depends on their own action, met the doctor at the St. Nicholas Hotel with have already been fully restored and are his hands stuffed into his pockets, and his entitled to all their constitutional rights .- manner was so strange as to call for a re-Reasoning from the constitution itself and mark from Mr. Copland. Mr. Welch and from the actual situation of the country, I Mr. Copland subsequently made search all feel bound to presume that, with the Federal through the Chinese localities and were in-Courts restored and in the full exercise of formed that the suspected parties had just their functions, rights and interests, all given a big dinner to their friends and declasses will, with the aid of the militia, be camped in a Chinese boat for the American essentially protected; should this expectation side. Inspector Hankin and Mr. Welch unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, the secured a cance and proceeded in chase, with Executive is already armed with powers to what success remains to be seen. Mr. Cop-

enforce the laws " NEW YORK, Feb. 19-The Herald's El of Joe. Mr. Robert Bishop heard the ham-Paso correspondent says there is a great and mering at about four o'clock, but did not susvery favorable change in the feelings of the pect what was going on. Some rings and people towards Juarez. There is little fear other jewelry were left by the thieves, who no of the advance of the Imperialists. He is contemplating an expedition to the city of cient plunder. Nothing else was touched

troops at that town and are fortifying it. The French soldiers of the Imperial army pocket of a dress lying on the bed. Joe had

in the American army. CINCINSATI, Feb. 19 - Collum Brothers'

broken the gorge on Saturday night

says-The President's veto message on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill was very elaborate, ought not to be adopted while the Southern

New York, Feb. 13 - There is no essential change in commercial affairs, business being whom were from the What Cheer Hotel. generally depressed and but little doing in foreign merchandise. The trade in domestic

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20-Theodore San. yesterday on the charge of obtaining money the steamer. under false pretenses, in having drawn a check for \$385, when he had no funds in the

land offered a reward of \$100 for the capture Chihuahua. The Imperialists have only 800 except that Mrs. Copland's purse, containing fortunately no money, was taken from the

are said to be greatly disgusted with the frequently seen her place it there. Footservice; large numbers of them have deserted prints were observed one of which corress and some are crossing to Texas and enlisting ponded with the size of Joe's teet, and but little doubt exists that he and his medical friend were the perpetrators of this most saddlery establishment was burned yesterday scription of the watches: One gentleman's gold hunting watch, maker -, King Wile Sr. Louis, Feb. 19-The river is again ham street, London, has a plain white open to New Orleans, a heavy rise having face and crest on case of a lion rampant; one lady's Geneva gold watch, silver face, NEW YORK, Feb. 19-The Philadelphia initials "F. S. to E. H." on inside of case. Bulletin's special dispatch from Washington Both valuable watches and in good order." THE MAIL STEAMERS-A telegraphic des-

covering upwards of 30 pages of foolscap, patch received announces the arrival of the He is opposed to the bill in every shape, and Labouchere at San Francisco in 94 hours, believing that any legislation for the South pretty fair travelling considering that she States are not represented, and thinks there had heavy freight on board. Both the Aon is too much of the appointing power in the tive and Labouchere, it is further stated, left bill confided to the President. He enters San Francisco on Tlursday for this port, in into a full discussion of his reconstruction which case they will be due on Sunday policy and thinks the Southern members morning. It was rumored that they took a considerable number of passengers, many of

A NARROW ESCAPE- One of the excurgoods is irregular. Wheat is duli and lower, sionists on board the Emily Harris being Beef, steady. Pork closes a shade firmer, auxious to display his nautical agility by Whisky altogether nominal with no business. climbing from the boat to the wharf, fell into the water, and was dragged with some exerborn, a prominent stock broker, was arrested tion in a dripping condition unto the deck of

SEVERNS CARGO-About 60 tons of the bank to meet it; Sanborn was on his way to Severn's cargo was brought round last eventhe bank with a deposit to cover this and ing by the schooner Indian Maid. The ship other checks, when the money was attached will be towed into this harbor to-day by the steamer Sir James Douglas.

Tuesday, February 27, 1866, THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The House yesterday passed by a majority of nine to two the resolutions which had been adopted by the Committee of Ways and Means. We may briefly sum up these resotions as follows: The real estate tax and the salary tax to be abolished from the commencement of the present year, the annual license to be reduced from \$10 to \$5, a reduction in the licenses of country public houses to \$50, the tax on imported milch cows to be reduced from \$4 to \$1, a tax of \$5 a ton to be imposed on imported hay, and a landing permit of \$2 50 on a thousand feet of rough lumber, and \$5 on a thousand feet of dressed lumber. The only fresh taxes. therefore, which have been levied are those on hay and lumber. Both of these, it is needless to say, are designed not for the purpose of raising revenue, but for encouraging home industry, although probably the present year they will contribute quite an item to the general receipts. The value of the hay imported last year was \$12,000. This would give a revenue in itself at \$5 a ton of about \$4,000; but a much larger crop will be grown the present year on the Island than heretofore, and we may, therefore, safely put down the revenue to be derived from this source during the remaining ten months of 1866 at \$1,500 less than the \$4,000. This would, however, cover the abolition of the salary tax. The value of the lumber imported last year was about \$20,000. Computing the \$2 50 and \$5 per thousand at about 25 per cent-, and we would have \$5,000 revenue from the importation. Under the impetus, however, of the landing permit the present year, we anticipate a considerable diminution in the imports, which would make of course a corresponding diminution in the revenue. The sum total, taking all things into consideration, which we may expect the present year from hay and lumber, is about \$5,000. The Government estimate of the revenue

for 1866 is \$206,700. Deducting from this

the tax on real estate and the salary tax and we have \$153,000. From this sum has again to be deducted \$5000 for annual licenses and several thousand dollars for reductions in country public house licenses and in stock and carcass act, making in all probably \$10,000. As the arrears due on last year's real estate tax, however, will reach about \$10,000, the revenue of \$153.000 will not be affected. Taking the amount voted by the House, with the salaries for discharged officials and other necessary expenses not provided for in the supply, and we have about \$160,000 to make up, or seven thousand dollars more than the amount as above provided. But we have already shown that the revenue for the remaining ten months of the year on hay and lumber will be \$5000; and as the police force and fire department after next month will in all probability be put under the charge of the city, thus relieving the general Government of about \$6,500 expenditure, we have as a set-off to the \$7,000 the sum of \$13,500-or, in other words, the total revenue, with all the real estate and other, reductions, will come to about \$158,000 while the total expenditure will only reach \$154,500, leaving a margin of \$3,500 for the Executive to work on. This speaks well for the financial scheme of the Assembly, and our satisfaction is in no way diminished by the fact that the supplies and ways and means have been completed in the third week of February. With the exception of the municipal and a few other bills the business of the House is really over for the session. So much for legislative organisation and dispatch. Under the old way of doing things the members would be at the present moment still quarrelling over the supplies, making no reductions in the estimates, but continuing resultless discussions till the dog days. The Assembly has done its duty with regard to the public finances. It remains now to be seen what dispatch the Upper House and Executive are going to make in their respective branches-whether the "nine months' incubation" is to rest this time upon the Legislative Council or the administrative body.

ANOTHER COAL COMPANY, The schooner Goldstream will sail to-day under charter by the " North Pacific Anthracite Coal Co." to proceed to Queen Charlotte Island with a party of men, and three months' provisions, to survey and explore a coal seam discovered by the last exploring party sent up. Mr. John Gastineau goes with the party as Surveyor and Engineer, and is accompanied by Dr. Brown and Mr. A. T. Elliott, who will be able to give a reliable report to the company on their return.

RESIGNED-It was stated yesterday that the Ven. Archdeacon Gilson had sent in his resignation to Bishop Hills, and intended leaving shortly for England. We regret to bear that Mrs. Gilson is in a delicate state of health.

Gold at Shuswap .- Vague rumors are again rife of gold discoveries at Shuswap, A similar report took some miners up to that section two summers ago only to be disappointed. eamer Sir James Dodgies.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, Feb. 20. SUMMARY COURT .- Selleck vs. Copland-Action for \$240 50; cross action for law charges and expenses; defendant was ordered to pay plaintiff the sum of \$54.-Kavanagh & Co. vs. McCann-Judgment for plaintiff.-Cleal vs. McCann-Judgment for plaintiff. The court was occupied all the afternoon with the case of Pitts vs. Babolie and J. W Carey vs. Chinaman, The latter case was a new trial by consent, the plaintiff having obtained judgment by default on a certain promissory note which the defendant repu

POLICE COURT - Wm. Goldsworthy was again remanded on the application of Mr. Bishop for one day. Ah Nung, a Chinaman, was fined 20 shillings for discharging firecrackers on Cormorant street.

PRESENTATION OF A PURSE. - Last evening, at the drill hall, Captain Young, on behalf of Company No. 2 of the V. R. V. corps, in a highly complimentary speech, presented a purse containing \$100 to Lieutenant and Adjutant Vinter for the zeal and attention displayed by him in drill instruction. Adjus ing Co—The first meeting in this case took tant Vinter, in accepting the presentation, thanked the captain and members of the company for this flattering mark of their appreciation of his services.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY-We have already alluded to one barefaced robbery committed of clothing, furniture, and everything worth removing. They did not leave the unfortunate man even a bed to lie upon.

ANOTHER BURGLARY-The premises of Mr Raggazoni, on Johnson street, were entered by false keys on Monday night and \$750 in money, a watch, and some jewelry stolen. The sleeping apartment of the proprietor was also opened and two hats taken away. The thieves left all the doors open on making

SUPREME COURT-J. W. Carey vs. Wing Lee. This case was resumed yesterday before the Chief Justice, and after hearing the evidence adduced by the defendant as to the alleged fraud in certain bills of exchange for \$600 sued for by the plaintiff, judgment was given for the plaintiff with

FROM THE WEST COAST - The schoon Surprise, Capt. Francis, arrived yesterday from the West Coast. The captain reports that the Indians had stripped the wrecked bark Mustang and divided the spoil among themselves. They would probably burn the

Thursday, Feb. 21. THE PRIZE FIGHT .- Apart from the political strife and journalistic warfare, which has of late absorbed public attention, the principal topic of conversation seems to be the approaching prize fight. The interest manifested by a large section of the community is a significant illustration of the love which still lingers in the Anglo Saxon race for the manly art of self-de ence. That the popularity of pugilism has been on the wane of late years cannot be denied, but the excitement caused by its revival in the international contests of Sayers, Heenan and King in Great Britain, brought about a slight reaction which however only proved to be a spasmodic attempt to gloss over the brutalities that too frequently disfigure this whilom favorite pastime of Englishmen. It is only fair to state that this sport has a tendency to foster a spirit of indomitable pluck which has won for us glory and renown upon many a battle field in the stern struggle of right against might; it should not be torgotten that the hardy endurance and heroism that have distinguished British soldiers in all quarters of the globe may in a measure be traced to the rough habits of muscular independence engendered by the admiration of the fisticuffs and wrestling encounters of country wakes and fairs. The preliminary arrangements for the fight, which is to take place this week, are in a forward state, every precaution being taken to avoid the chance of interruption. A steamer is chartered, and the demand for tickets is said to be in excess of the accommodation. The combatants are reported in good condition and well matched, and each man confident of success. Some pretty tall slaughtering is anticipated by the knowing ones in such matters. Eden is an English novice, a reputed hard hitter, and capable of undergoing any amount of punishment without flinching. Baker is a Canadian, a quick and scientific sparrer, and is said to have already made his debut in the ring. As is usual under the circumstances, the betting has fluctuated; at the outset being 2 to 1 in favor of Eden, but now Baker has won over a strong phalaux of enthusiastic supporters. Some thousands of dollars will change hands upon the result. The precise spot has not yet been fixed, but we have every reason to think the fight will come off on one of the numerous American islands, It seems that great credit is due to the respective trainers, Messas. Marsden and Tracy, for the care and skill with which they have discharged their duties to their patients.

A Sizes .- A Court of Assize and general delivery will be held by the Chief Jus-Monday next; the following is the criminal calendar: Hlhauset, an Indian, shooting and killing, (Thorndike case); Wm. and Francis Ross, highway robbery; Seal-Hampton, Indian, wilful murder; James Brown, D. Watson, H. J. Robinson, and W. E. Andrews, for creating an affray in the Occidental Saloon : Mattie Roside, Sodomy , Andrew Pattrick, attempt at Sodomy; Ah Movey and Ah King, receiving stolen goods; and Ah Keon, theft.

BANKRUPTCY COURT .- Re W. Cammering -bankrupt passed his first examination. Re A. D. Macdonald-Mr. J. J. Cochrane was examined in reference to the Victoria Water Works Co. and the deeds of certain property connected with the estate and will be again examined. Re W. C. Webster-Messrs, Grier and C. B. Young made application for amount of compromise, which was ordered to be paid within a week. Re Dun- Subsisting Assurances, can & George-Mr. Duncan confessed the claim filed by Messrs. Fellows & Roscoe for \$140. payment to be made within one week from date. Re W. Culverwell-Mr. C. B. Young read the trade assignees' report, showing amount of money in hands of the court to be \$1891, with other sums amounting in all to about \$3000. A dividend will be declared this day fortnight. Re Michael Carey-The bankrupt did not appear; money paid in by trade assignee \$142 70; ordered to pay J. W. Carey \$70 out of this amount and assignees to take possession of property. Re Mason & Revis - Mr. Courtney was ordered to pay into court \$70 belonging to this estate. Re James Curtis-Solicitors bill of costs approved and order made to pay \$224 70, leaving a balance of \$54 to be divided among the creditors. Queen Charlotte Copper Minplace, Mr. Daniel Lindsay being appointed official liquidator. Bankruptcy Court adjourned for two weeks, in consequence of the

CHARGE OF PERJURY-Long Pang, a Chinaman, was charged at the police court yesterday with committing wilful and corrupt by burglars, but the most glaring of all took perjury before His Honor the Chief Justice place last night. While the occupier of a in the case of J. W. Carey vs. Win Lee. house in Broad street was in the theatre, his Mr. Jacob, of the firm of Pearkes & Green, premises were entered and entirely denuded asked for a remand as the necessary papers were not yet prepared. The Bench after hearing the information of the Chinese interpreter read, remanded the accused for wo days.

> REMANDED-William Burrell was remanded for two days on a charge of stealing a clock from Dr. Walker's premises in Oriental Alley, the prosecutor being too indisposed to attend; a man named Geo. Phillips was also charged with being concerned in the same PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c

AMAZONIAN -- A fair complexioned damsel of tartar-like propensities, and a combative native had a "set-to" on Yates street last night, amidst the hooting and yelling of a delighted multitude. We were unable to learn the cause of the disturbance.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The fine ship Southern Cross, Captain Macdonald, sailed yesterday morning for Adelaide, Australia, with a cargo of lumber from Puget Sound. She took as passengers, Mr. Nind and wife, Mr. W. C. King, wife and three children.

THE QUEEN SALOON CASE. - William Goldsworthy, charged with stabbing Trestrail, and R. Gilbert, charged with being a necessary witness for the prosecution, were again remanded by the Police Magistrate yesterday until torday.

FROM NANAIMO.—The schooner Black Diamond arrived yesterday with 100 tons of coal to R. Brodrick.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS-Jaundice Holloway's Unitment and Fills—Jaundice Disordered Liver. A good free flow of bile is absolutely necessary for digestion; when this secretion is interrupted or depraved, disease immediately sets in, and sallowness or jaundice marks the cause to be in the liver. This important organ so liable to disorder can always be reguorgan, so liable to disorder, can always be regulated by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. The former, rubbed on the right side, over the region of the liver, upon which it exercises the most salutary influence, without harassing the stomach or the bowels-a matter frequently of vital im portance—confers on this remedy an advantage over every other form of medicine in the pharmacoposia: when assisted by the Pills, every disease is speedily subjected and effectually banished

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness PEPSINE.

T MORSON & SON. Wholesale ud Export Druggists. Manufacturers of the far-tamed PEPSINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice. ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL. Sold in bottles 4.8, and 16 ozs, and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES, POW DER, PATENT GELATINE, and all GRANULAB PREPARATIONS, &c. Manufacturers of Chemical. Pharmaceutical and Photographical Preparations.

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HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public

Acidity of the Stonach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children Combined

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an agreeable Effervescing Draught, in which its aperient 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.

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a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that interior articles are not substituted
Their genuine preparations bear their names and
address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Mait Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM
STRAM COLLS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal;
and they are precisely similar in quality to those
supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preser parlams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Uysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats, and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, as well as many articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce. M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and, Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimawde's Dessicated Milk, and for Mason's French Chocolate.

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CAUTION -- D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against Spurious inita-Orders through Mercantile Houses,

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A REconfidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony REconfidently recommended as a simple bu to the benefits derived from their use.

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Established 1838. Incorporated by Special Act of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Impurities of the Blood.

In selecting the most appropriate medicine for a particular ailment, there may be some difficulty unless one can be found to purify, regulate, and improve the quality of the blood. These Pills possess and exert these three qualifications in an the Public the combined advantages extraordinary degree. They enable the stomach to digest any ordinary food, increase the secretory powers of the liver, cleanse and purify the blood, expel all morbid matter, and throw into the circulation the purest elements for sustaining and epairing the frame.

Weakness and Debility.

How many persons suffer from debility without simplify discharge of claims in event of assured dying abread.

The prospectuses and every information can be obtained on application to the undersigned, who has power to accept risks. where the constitution, from any cause, has be come impaired or weakened.

Diseases of the Head and Heart.

These formidable diseases are, unfortunately of frequent occurence; for the most part they creep on gradually, but may be prevented by proper precautions. Holloway's Pills are the proper precautions. Holloway's Pills are the surest perservatives against all derangements of the brain and are the speediest correctors of irregular circulation. If they be taken without delay when tingling in the limbs, drowsiness, or giddiness comes on, the effect will be marvelous.

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

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

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

Despondency, Low Spirits.

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

Influenza, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds,

In our changeable climate, few persons escape without colds, sore throats, influenza, diptheria, or bronchitis, for all of which these famous coror oronchitis, for all of which these famous corrective Pills may be taken with the certainty of effecting a cure. While the Pills are expelling all impurities from the body generally. Holloway's Cointment should be well rubbed upon the chest and throat; it will penetrate the skin, reduce inflamation, and restore lasting soundness.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy kn

in the World for the following diseases:			
Ague Asthma Billous Complaints Blotches on the Skin Bowel Complaints Colies Constipation of the Bowels	Debility Dropsy Dysentery Erystpelas Female Irregularit- ies Fever of all kinds Fits Gout	Inflammation Jaundice Liver Complaints Lum bago Piles Rheumatism	econdary Symptoms Tic-Doulouri eux Tumours Ulcers Veneral Affections Worms of all kinds

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar; London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world at the following prices:—1s, 1½d; 2s. 9d; 4s. 6d; 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box

There is a considerable saving by taking the N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box ntsog

SAUCE.--LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

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and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF

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Caution. Lea & Perrins

Beg to caution the public against spuriou imitions of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

L. a P. having discovered that several of the Fo eign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Initations, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. a P. FORGED.

L. a P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations and have in tructed their correspondents in the various part of the world to advise them of any intringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce. *** Sold Wholesale and for Export bythe Presidents. Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, Messrs Barelay and Sons, London; etc., etc., and by Grocers and Ollmen universally. n10 lawly Janion, Green & Rhodes.

Agents for VICTORIA. V. I.

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Beethoven, Von Weber, Mendelssohn Abt, Schubert, Kucken, Gumbert, Reichardt, Krebs, Spohr, Proch,

Keller, and others, With Accompaniments for the Pianoforte, The above work forms a new volume of the popular class of Music Books known as the "Home Circle Series," comprising "The Home Circle," vols, "The Silver Chord," "The Shower of Pearls and "Operatic Pearls. —Bound in uniform style and sold at the same prices, viz—Plain, \$3; Cloth \$350.

Oliver Ditson a Co., Publishers, 227 Washington Street, Boston.

For sale by Hibben & Carswell and Waitt & Co.
Booksellers, Victoria, V. I.

The Weekly British Co

Tuesday, February 27, 186 DIRECT AND INDIRECT

The debate vesterday in the House

pretty conclusively the feeling of sembly on direct and indirect taxation of a House of twelve members, nin ding the chairman, were in favor indirect system. All the claims merce, all the prophecies of ruin, personal denunciations proved una and the House deliberately decid where one of two taxes had to be ab the repeal should rest on that one wh most difficult of collection and most ious to the inhabitants. When the came between an indirect impost half per cent on imported articles direct tax of one per cent. on real which has been the most irksome of taxes, it was not difficult to foresee sult. In the one instance the tax is ed with so much ease and bears so on the public, that scarcely a perc difference would be felt in its remove the other the burden is so intolerable large portion of it is pushed on to the ers of the succeeding year and anothe portion is only paid when the p has been sold by the Governm A great deal has been said abou justice of making real estate owner tribute more than any other class to t venue, and nobody disputes the prin but it is one thing making a class be share of the general burdens, and a driving it into collision with the Gover and throwing its property into endless gation. The act might, it is true, be am but it would be like the Incorporation -it would require patching every s and then cease to give satisfaction. only course was a total abolition. bills granting municipalities to the districts shall have passed, a much s and much juster scheme will be devis taxing real estate. The speculator, a as the bona fide resident, will then be pay his proper quota towards the cons tion and repair of roads, and the ge government will be relieved of an exp

ture that will bring its demands wit much more modest compass than at pre There was, however, another questiyesterday's debate besides that of direct indirect taxation—the question of comme supremacy. If you retain the half-peron goods coming to Victoria, said the porters of the repeal of the act, you drive our British Columbian trade to Westminster. The movers in the m however, went a little too far; they not satisfied merely with the aboliti the half per cent, but they wanted the tax act repealed, and the permits on ables abolished, showing clearly that i the old superstition about the free port was urging them more than the di losing their trade with British Colum Of course we had the same dismal proph that were recited last year about the being destroyed, and some other town up to dispute with us the trade of the boring colony, but as in that instance predictions were sadly falsified, so i present they are likely to come to na Did the facts really appear otherwiseour prospects show the sombre hue, some hon, gentlemen were pleased to them, there is still a remedy to be ap lo meet the urgency of the case, wi destroying the most convenient of all sources of revenue. It was suggested terday in the House that all imp merchandise exported to New West ster should pay nothing to the rev of the colony-that the half per should be raised to one per cent. and the ported articles receive a drawback. would afford all the relief required, and v not entail an additional expense on the co of over \$2000, while at the same tin would be increasing the revenue thre four times that amount, The expense the bother of such a system are mere b boos; the scheme might be so simplified the mercantile class would find it almo easy to ship their goods then as now. I class are sincere in what they say-that desire only to be unimpeded in their with British Columbia-here is an opp nity which the Assembly offers them. would advise them for the hundredth ti discard the idea of keeping the port of toria-free-to relinquish a course that sacrifice the substance for the shadowmaterial advantages for an empty name. them only meet the Assembly in a reason spirit, throwing aside prejudice and pred tion, and we have no doubt they will fir the present House every assistance the Legislature, anxious for the country's wel can afford.

THE WEATHER-Nothing could excee loveliness of the weather that we have experiencing for the past few days. Altho the air has been cool in the shade, and and frosty at night, we learn that a thermometer exposed yesterday to the rays rose to 104, and then burst, and on b replaced by another the quicksilver ros 100, when it was removed.

AY'S PILLS

es of the Blood. ost appropriate medicine for there may be some difficulty and to purify, regulate, and of the blood. These Pills see three qualifications in an They enable the stomach y food, increase the secretory leanse and purify the blood tier, and throw into the cir-elements for sustaining and

s and Debility.

suffer from debliity without hy they are feeble! In most the aggressor. Holloway's famed for regulating a dis-restoring its healthy diges-herefore confidently recom-failing remedy in all cases n, from any cause, has be-kened.

e Head and Heart.

diseases are, unfortunately se; for the most rart they but may be prevented by Holloway's Pills are the spainst all derangements of the speediest correctors of If they be taken without a the limbs, drowsiness, or he effect will be marvelous e effect will be marvelous. Ages and Classes.

Pills is partly based upon they have upon the consti-from the domestic servant ersal favour is accorded to rating and purifying prophem so safe and invaluable at to the sex. r to the sex. Obstructions in young persons entering proaching the turn of liferiod—may be radically rethese Pills.

ing the Liver, Stomach

n, liver, or bowels are dis-, climate, over-indulgence, r causes, these fine regula-ctify the evil, and speedily ength, and cheerfulness to viously all was lassitude,

y, Low Spirits.

by a disordered digestion is most. These famous Pills propriate doses, to adjust is. They dispel headache, lowness of spirits, and all course of these invaluable ails in removing the cause is, without subjecting the mience.

a, Bronchitis, Coughs Colds,

mate, few persons escape oats, influenza, diptheria, which these famous corken with the certainty of the Pills are expelling all ody generally. Holloway's ell rubbed upon the chest enetrate the skin, reduce lasting soundness.

the best remedy known following diseases:—

eux Tumours Ulcers Veneral Affection Retention of urine Scrofula, or King's Evil Kinds Worms of all kinds Weakness Stone and Gravel Weakness ever cause, dc., dc.

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heguidance of patients in to each Box ntsoc

AND PERRIN'S hire Sauce.

EXTRACT Of a LETTE from a
MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
To his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 185 "Tell LEA & PER.
"Insthattaeir Sauce is highly esteemed i India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most who leso me Sauce that is made.

tion. Perrins c against spuriou imi HIRE SAUCE ed that several of the Fo pplied with SPURIOUSING by resemble those of the ne or more instances the

gainst any one who may himitations and havein lents in the various par hem of any infringemen

Perrins' Sauce. d for Export by the Property is a Crosse and Blackwell, London; etc., etc.; and niversally. n10 lawly reen & Rhodes, or VICTORIA, V:1.

RMAN SONG.

of the most L COMPOSITIONS

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST. The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, February 27, 1866

DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXA-

The debate yesterday in the House showed pretty conclusively the feeling of the Assembly on direct and indirect taxation. Out of a House of twelve members, nine, including the chairman, were in favor of the indirect system. All the claims of commerce, all the prophecies of ruin, all the personal denunciations proved unavailing, and the House deliberately decided that where one of two taxes had to be abolished, the repeal should rest on that one which was most difficult of collection and most obnox. ious to the inhabitants. When the collision came between an indirect impost of onehalf per cent on imported articles and a direct tax of one per cent. on real estate, which has been the most irksome of all our taxes, it was not difficult to foresee the result. In the one instance the tax is collected with so much ease and bears so lightly on the public, that scarcely a perceptible difference would be felt in its removal; in the other the burden is so intolerable that a large portion of it is pushed on to the shoulders of the succeeding year and another large portion is only paid when the property has been sold by the Government .-A great deal has been said about the justice of making real estate owners contribute more than any other class to the revenne, and nobody disputes the principle; but it is one thing making a class bear its share of the general burdens, and another driving it into collision with the Government and throwing its property into endless litigation. The act might, it is true, be amended, but it would be like the Incorporation Act -it would require patching every session, and then cease to give satisfaction. The only course was a total abolition. When bills granting municipalities to the various districts shall have passed, a much simpler and much juster scheme will be devised for taxing real estate. The speculator, as well as the bona fide resident, will then have to pay his proper quota towards the construction and repair of roads, and the general

yesterday's debate besides that of direct and indirect taxation-the question of commercial supremacy. If you retain the half-per-cent on goods coming to Victoria, said the supporters of the repeal of the act, you will drive our British Columbian trade to New Westminster. The movers in the matter, however, went a little too far; they were not satisfied merely with the abolition of the half per cent, but they wanted the cattle tax act repealed, and the permits on vegetables abolished, showing clearly that it was the old superstition about the free port that driver of the team. The engine was considing the may "be preserved in a fresh raw state for was urging them more than the dread of was urging them more than the dread of car stove in. but no one on the train was in-Of course we had the same dismal prophecies that were recited last year about the port being destroyed, and some other town rising up to dispute with us the trade of the neighboring colony, but as in that instance the predictions were sadly falsified, so in the present they are likely to come to naught. Did the facts really appear otherwise-did our prospects show the sombre bue, which some hon, gentlemen were pleased to give them, there is still a remedy to be applied lo meet the urgency of the case, without destroying the most convenient of all our sources of revenue. It was suggested yesterday in the House that all imported merchandise exported to New Westminster should pay nothing to the revenue of the colony-that the half per cent. should be raised to one per cent. and the exported articles receive a drawback. This would afford all the relief required, and would not entail an additional expense on the colony of over \$2000, while at the same time it would be increasing the revenue three or four times that amount. The expense and the bother of such a system are mere bugaboos; the scheme might be so simplified that the mercantile class would find it almost as easy to ship their goods then as now. If this class are sincere in what they say-that they desire only to be unimpeded in their trade with British Columbia-here is an opportunity which the Assembly offers them. We would advise them for the hundredth time to discard the idea of keeping the port of Victoria free-to relinquish a course that will sacrifice the substance for the shadow-the material advantages for an empty name. Let them only meet the Assembly in a reasonable spirit, throwing aside prejudice and predilection, and we have no doubt they will find in the present House every assistance that a Legislature, anxious for the country's welfare,

THE WEATHER-Nothing could exceed the loveliness of the weather that we have been experiencing for the past few days. Although the air has been cool in the shade, and keen and frosty at night, we learn that a spirit thermometer exposed yesterday to the sun's rays rose to 104, and then burst, and on being replaced by another the quicksilver rose to 100, when it was removed.

can afford

TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist." WASHINGTON, Feb. 16-John Ross, whose

claims to the Chieftzinship of the Cherokees were ignored by the Crow commission recently sent out to form treaties with the sented by members of the commission as possessing great wealth and living in a style lieved to be for the purpose of securing his recognition by the government as chief of the Cherokees.

President. He visits Washington on private effect on change. business, and will return to Obio in a few days and will remain until the Senate shall taining Drouyn de L'huys' despatches to the the Mexican Republic.

the reconstruction committee. participation in the war against the Union | net we expect from it the assurance that the services prior to the rebellion.

The Tribune's special says a private despatch in Washington from a prominent to Mexico.

member of the Connecticut Union State In Italy to Convention, states that the resolution recommending the early admission of Tennessee was voted down in the Committee on Reso-

The Tribune this morning publishes tables prepared from the reports of the Commissioners of internal Revenue which show that the receipts of Internal Revenue for the year ending June 30, 1865, were \$211,129,529 17. The amount collected through the Collectors and Assessors was \$18,371,284 49. The appeared off Valentia pursuing the Spanish expenses of collecting this sum was \$476,966 31.

The Times special says that there is much dissatisfaction among the army officers who have served with distinction in the war; that the Military Bill as last reported to the Senate makes no pravision for the promotion of any of the officers who spring from or have served with the Volunteers. Vigorous efforts will be made to secure this feature in the reorganization of the army.

New York, February 16-The silk manufactury, Nos. 417, 419, and 421 West street, government will be relieved of an expendi-Hickman & Silverman's, was robbed of \$100,000 worth of goods on Wednesday night, ture that will bring its demands within a by a party of burglars, who before commencing much more modest compass than at present. operations cut the watchman so severely that There was, however, another question in his recovery is doubtful. They left him insensible on the sidewalk.

New York, February 16-The Committee on the relief of disabled soldiers and sailors held a meeting yesterday, and determined that Col. J. B. Harmon shall be the manager of the Soldiers and Sailors' Employment Agency, and that he be requested to commence a distribution of relief among the most needy soldiers and sailors on the 22nd inst, the occasion of the Anniversary of Washington's Birthday.

A train on the Erie Railroad, due at Jersey

QUINCY, ILL., February 14-Snow fell to the depth of four inches last night. The river is again closed at this point.

Indianopolis. February 15-A convention of Indiana soldiers was held to-day for the Soldiers' Asylum, with General Nathan Kimball as President. Resolutions favoring the equalization of bounties, and the establishment of a Soldiers and Seamen's Home in Indiana were adopted.

KANSAS CITY, February 15 - A bank robbery and a murder were committed at Liberty, Clay County, on the 13th inst. While the Justice's Court was in session, and the citizens generally were witnessing a trial, twelve robbers entered the town and robbed a Savings Association Bank. Bired, the cashier, and his son were forced into the vault of the bank and compelled to deliver up the funds amounting to \$72 000. Bired gave the alarm, and was shot by the robbers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15-The Winnoski returned to the Navy Yard at 12:30 to-day The race between the steamers Winoosk and Algonquin was abandoned last night on account of the storm.

The Supreme Court has denied the appli cation on behalf of the female sufferers by the Mercer frauds for an injunction against the owners of the Continental.

The Post's special dispatch says the President has not yet signed the Freedman's Bureau Bill; it is understood that the subject will be considered at the next meeting of the Cabinet.

The Commercial's special says John Minor Botts has been examined before the Construction Committee to-day. H. E. R Pollard had an interview to-day with the President to endeavor to get permis-

sion to publish the Richmond Examiner azain. The fate of the Bankrupt Bill in the

House is doubtful. NASHVILLE, Feb. 15-General Sweeney and Col. Roberts arrived last night and were serenaded by a band. To-night they addressed the Fenian Brotherhood at the old theatre. Preparations are being made to give them a grand reception; the proceeds of the sale of tickets are to be applied to the purchase of

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15-In the House, Mason of lowa, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a Bill making appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30

of Ways and Means. Raymond also presented the petition of James Hamilton and 50 others of New York city praying for the protection of American industry by a tariff on imports.

EUROPEAN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15-The London Sunday Gazette says the first reading of the Re hostile Indian tribes, yesterday held a long form Bill will not be moved before the interview with the President; he is repre- reassembling of the House after the holidays proclamation offering a reward of twentyof elegance unsurpassed by his eastern three thousand pounds for the capture of brethren. His visit to Washington is be-Seizures of fifty rifles and bayonets were

made at Dundalk. The intelligence that Chandler's motion vesterday, and had an interview with the lost in the United States Senate had no authorizing corporal punishment as barbar- perty was found and if the Indians, who it

The official yellow book of France contake action on his nomination as Minister to Washington Cabinet on the Mexican question has been published, together with the Major General Terry is expected in Washington to-day in answer to a summons from versation with Minister Bigelow, declining all official controversy upon measures taken Judge Barrett, the Commissioner of the by Maximilian, and stating that he could Pension Bureau, yesterday decided relative only receive Bigelow's communication on to the claim of a rebel soldier for land that subject as information, the measure rebounty, on the ground that he had rendered military service to the Government of the order. The Minister adds: "Relying upon United States in the war of 1812, that by his the equitable spirit of the Washington Cabihe had forfeited his title to any awards for American people will conform to the law of non-intervention which they invoke by

In Italy the Ministerial bill for the suppression of religious corporations has been distributed among the deputies. The revenues of Bishops are to be reduced. A portion will be conveyed to the communes.

The Spanish Minister to Peru and the Consul at Callao have arrived at St. Nazaire, Lims, announcing that diplomatic relations between Spain and Peru have been entered

Several vessels bearing the Chilean colors shipping. They are supposed to be pirates under the Chilean flag.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Feb. 16-The British harque Belshazzar was burned at sea in lat. 560 on the 2d December last. The officers and crew were rescued by the ship Annapolis and were landed at Callao.

The U.S. flagship Lancaster, 30 guns, arrived this morning from Honolulu. She reports the safe arrival at Honolulu of the steamer Ajax. The sloop of war St. Marys from Panama

arrived this afternoon. The steamer Active from New Westminster and Victoria arrived to is morning.

Cleared February 16-Barque Almatia, Portland. The Sierra Nevada sails on Tuesday next. The Pacific arrived to-day.

PRESERVATION OF "FRESH MEAT."-A year ago a private association was formed in England for the purpose of discovering the best method of supplying the markets of that country with fresh animal food from those parts of the world where, comparatively speaking, it is produced in excessive quantities and almost without cost. In consequence of the efforts of this association, a Mr. City at 4 p.m., yesterday struck a wagou loaded with timber which was crossing the process, already patented, we ereby beef, track near Point Jarvis, instantly killing the mutton, poultry, and other articles of the kind company has a well known and respectable board of directors to carry the patent into operation. Considering the high and contiqually increasing price of fresh meat in England, the invention is of great value. If the statements of the English papers are correct, the application of this discovery to permanent organization of an Indiana State animal food, thus preserved in the far West and brought to New York, where it could be sifely kept and sold at any period of the year, is of great importance to the citizens of New York. Turkeys, quails, partridges and venison, killed at Christmas, and thus kept till midsummer, would be no small addition to the larder; and cheap beef, brought fresh by this process from Texas, where it costs less than \$5 to raise a good four-year old steer, would confer immense benefits upon every class of the community. We find no description of the method by which the preservation is effected. The capital of the company is £100 000, half of which is already subscribed: and the owner of a large estate in Australia has offered to supply the company with meat of the finest quality at a penny (two cents) per pound.—
N. Y. World.

THE FREAKS OF FASHION-A Paris letter says: "Imagine a white dress stuck all over with real, though of course stuffed, love birds, the interstices being filled up with beetlesnot 'the little beetles that we tread upon,' nothing of that sort, but regular fine gold and green insects, such as we see in the growing darkness of a Neapolitan summer night. The birds rather remind one of Italy, 100. They are like those warblers which we see there served up on polenta. Last year the female mind was the same about boots; heels like pegs placed in the middle of the foot, and so high that even the dirt of Paris asphalte did not soil the wearer. This year the madness has reached the brain, and lunatie bonnets are the natural result. Bonnets? How can that be a bonnet which has no crown, no front, no back? It must be 'nothing,' like Sheridan's celebrated 'footless contact with the whites. stocking without a leg."

A Novel Will -A novel will case bas ust been decided in the New York courts. The will in question was made in 1863, by one Charles Breusing, formerly an extensive music dealer in New York, translated from the German, in which it was written-"When I die, Regina Kaufman, of Handchersheim, shall have all I leave behind me. It was properly signed and attested. The father and sister of the deceased contested the will on the ground that it was a forgery. The 1867, which was made the special order for legatee had lived with the testator as his next Thursday. Paymond, of New York. wife but there was no positive proof that presented a petition from the delegates re- they were married. The Surrogate refused presenting the photographers of various sec- to admit the will to probate, but on appeal tions of the United States praying for an to the Supreme Court the decision was amendment of the excise law relating to reversed. A large amount was dependent their business, Referred to the Committee upon the decision was dependent ing.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HOMESTEAD BILL. At the suggestion of the Hon. Attorney Tuesday, February 20. General the consideration of the Homestead Council met at 2:30 p. m .- Chief Justice bill was deferred. presiding. Present-Hons. Colonial Secre-Council adjourned until Friday next at tary, Artorney General, Treasurer, D. Fraser, two p.m. H. Rhodes and R. Finlayson.

INDIAN LIQUOR BILL.

This bill came up for a second reading. The Chief Justice at great length and in a forcible manner opposed the whole tenor of that the liquor traffic should be free, but if the revenue of the country.

maintaining a strict neutrality with regard trade policy of the colony would not admit

His Lordship saw great difficulty in encolony, particularly as that force had just been materially reduced, and he was firmly of the opinion that it would be better to withhold all legislation upon the matter and let the Indians buy their experience, if they drink too much and get the head ache, they

will drink less next day. The Hon. Colonial Secretary at some length urged the necessity of the bill. He said it was a matter of practical experience and not that it was impossible to entirely suppress the sale by enactments, but the present statute, although quite improper, had checked the traffic and had confined it to a few men No new faces were to be seen in the chain gang, but the same old ones repeated. In regard to the abhorrence with which his Lordship the Chief Justice had viewed the punishment of flogging, he (the Colonial Secretary) would say that the people of England were not horrified a few day's since at the spectacle of flogging for garroting, and he thought the crime of selling whiskey to In dians far greater than that of garrotting, and deserved a punishment nothing short of hang- Inspector to read, mark, learn and inwardly

The Hon. Mr. Fraser said it was an exceedingly difficult matter to legislate upon. He had had his fears about the practicability of the present bill, but the Government were anxious that a bill more stringent than the Act now in force should be passed. He did THE NANAIMOS.—C. S. Nichol, Esq., J. P. not wish to oppose them; he, however, did not think it possible to enforce the Act unless some additions were made to the present day afternoon in hearing a number of charges magisterial and police forces, and he had been told by the Colonial Secretary that the one another by representatives of the Nanaimo Government would make such provision for tribe of North American Indians. The array carrying out the law. As regarded the flog-ging clause, he did not altogether like its of broken heads, slashed creeks, incised noses, moral aspect; but as to its severity, he and exaggerated lips must have been truly. thought hanging none too good for a man refreshing to any of the disciples of Esculawho would sell whiskey to Indians, for it was pius who happened to be present in the well known that when they were under the court-room at the time of trial. The cause of influence of liquor they were more like wild the muss was, as usual, whiskey (plentifully beasts than human beings, and if a white and cheaply supplied, as the Indians stated man who had incurred their displeasure es- by a man named Dick). The only wonder caped their vengennce, the first white man is that the affray did not terminate fatally to they me fell a victim to their savage hate some of the combatants, for, judging from the and cruelty.

The Hon. Attorney General said the Indian was peculiar and the laws that applied to white men would not apply to them, he therefore thought extreme measures justifiable and necessary.

The Hon. Treasurer said the first thing an Indian did when he got drank was to use bis knife; a white man when he got drunk the most he might do was to whip his wife, but when the Indiac got drunk he put his knife into the first white man he met, or perhaps his squaw; he was for the bill as it gers, among whom was Dr. Evans, arrived

effects of a restrictive liquor law in the first lecture ever delivered in the new Instivery much superior to the Indians here, and tute Hall on Friday evening last; subject. when sober were peaceable and honest, but "Chivalry: its influence on European Civilwhen under the influence of liquor were ization." The subject was skilfully handled very savage and uncontrollable; the law and attentively listened to. The Gazette exthere however worked well and the condition plains the circumstances under which the of the natives had been very much improved publication of Captain Greenleal's card of

firm conviction that it would be better to flattering light. Captain Franklyn's schooner, allow the Indian to take his shilling and the Premier, has some fine spars on board cut purchase his liquor freely and where he by Mr. Peter Sabiston, as part cargo for the pleased, it was an impossibility to stop the sale of liquor to Indians and the more restrictions that were put upon it the more were principally charges against drunken they would try to get it; he did not think siwashes. there would be so much drunkenness and disorder if the sale was open and free and he thought it would have a tendency to elevate and civilize them by bringing them in social from a passenger by the Sir James Douglas

The Hon. Colonial Secretary thought it a matter of doubt as to their civilization. His Lordship the Chief Justice had seen

on the banks of the Mohawk Indians civilized and riding in their carriages.
On motion of the Hon Col. Secretary the bill was recommitted to add a clause to make liquor found in possession of Indians liable to seizure, and also to reconsider the clause relating to corporeal punishment.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole, the Hon. Mr. Rhodes in the chair. On motion of the Hon, Colonial Secretary, clause was added making all liquors found in the possession of Indians, liable to seizure

and forfeiture to the Crown, The clause relating to corporeal punishretrievies - Bengai Hurkaru.

POLICE ASSURANCE. To the Editor of the British Colonist, -SIR,-A person who had some tools, &c., The British Government issued another, the bill; it was attempting a system of &c., stolen from his premises last night, aplegislation that had failed in every other plied to the police office this morning for country. England, with her well organized assistance to search for the things. Mesers. system of excise and police, and with the Welch and Wilmer informed him (the mesaddition of her navy, had found it impossible senger who related the following to me) that to prevent i licit trade, and had abandoned if he could get any clue to the whereabouts the policy, and were relying upon the prin of the property an officer should be sent. Hon. L. D. Campbell, recently appointed in reference to the Alabama claims and the Minister to Mexico, arrived in Washington recall of the American Minister had been (the Chief Justice) thought the clause Inspector Hankin, who said that if the proous in the extreme, and if the bill passed in is supposed committed the burglary, would its present form it would disgrace the statute not give it up, he would send an officer; he book -it was a step backward in the history further stated that he had lately had some of civilized legislation, and rather than enforce twenty applications of the same kind, but be such an obnoxious punishment he would could not attend to them; that the police resign his seat upon the bench; he did not were taken away (and now mark!) but perknow an instance in the history of the world where flogging was inflicted for any such send a man to search! The words in italics offence. He considered it better for the require no comment. The language implies Indian and better for the trade of the country that he will take very little trouble about such matters; but, Sirs, the public who pay restriction in any form was applied it would for protection, whose servant he is, not Gobe better to exact a heavy duty upon the vernor Kennedy's, will cause him to face the article, which, in the meantime would add to music and give an account of the disposal of the force under his control. The sneering His Lordship was reminded by several answer of the Inspector is impertinent and hon, gentlemen of the Council that the free since come to-" that the right man is not in of such a mode of increasing the revenue, the right place." If the force is inefficient, nor was it the province of the Council to in-augurate such a measure. be made to him. The representatives of the forcing such a bill with the very insufficient people think that the force is sufficient if magisterial and police force existing in the properly worked; but it is not; if the officers are to be paid specially for trapping Indianwhisky sellers, and one of them will have to be set apart for the whipping post or the cart tail where the wretched trafficker in the 'fire water' is to be flogged! according to the Legislative Council's law. It is well known that Mr. Hankin "is not up to trap," that he is deficient in the knowledge required for the position he has been placed in. An Inspector must know a thing or two. He should know that a man cannot one of theory. Every crime that had been committed by Indians had been induced by a warrant; has not his limited experience liquor. The Indian became a madman when taught him that if a party did so and reunder the influence of whiskey; it was true ceived any personal injury in attempting to take his own goods that Mr. Pemberton would, as likely as not, say to the injured party "I cannot assist you, you have taken the law into your own hards, you should have sent for the police, you must abide the consequences." Mr. Inspector may talk about locking doors [in this case he was informed that the door was locked] but with

> WATCHMAN. February 21st, 1866.

bunches of skeleton keys to be had handy

from locksmiths' windows, of what use are

Yankee notions in the shape of locks? I

leave. Sir, most respectfully our two efficient

city members who have dealt so hardly

HYU WHISKEY AND FREE-FIGHTING AMONG was engaged for a considerable time on Fris weapon produced in Court (a huge club) and which had been liberally used in the meles, we think there are few white men's skulls but would have succumbed to so weighty an argument. His Worship bound the disputants over to keep the peace towards each other, in \$10 each for six months. - Gazette.

FROM NANAIMO-The steamer Emily Harris, Captain Frain, with sixty tons of coal for the Hudson Bay Company and a few passenlast night from Nanaimo. She brought the The don. Mr. Rhodes had seen the good Gazette of Monday. Dr. Evans gave the thanks was refused in that journal; it does The Hon. Mr. Finlayson said it was his not place the captain's conduct in a very

> FROM COMOX-The Nanaimo Gazette learns that the Eucletaws are encamped at Comox once more. The gunboat panic was only temporary, and abated shortly after the fleet disappeared. Whiskey, debauchery, and rioting are the fashion, and obtain to a large extent, both amongst the Eucaltaw and Cos mox tribes. The notorious Seaweed Jim has lapsed into his old habits, and is now as great a reprobate and drunkard as ever. Potatoes and turnips are more plentiful at Comox this season than ever before. All that the farmers now want is the means to ship those valuable esculents to a better market than Comex affords.

Lost-Messrs. Janion, Green & Rhodes have received advices of the loss of their wich Island trade, wod , side I'A , are blind of Tuesday, February 27, 1866.

AMERICANS AND THEIR HOLI-DAYS.

Yesterday was the 22d of Februaryglorious day in the annals of American history. So far as Victoria is concerned, however, it was not kept in the old boisterous way by the American citizens. Flags waved pleasantly enough from every building and numerous were the business houses closed, but otherwise there was but little sign of that hilarity which usually characterises an American holiday. And yet there was no diminution in the respect for the anniversary of Washington's Birth. The hero of the Revolution was just as green in the memory of the citizens of the United States yesterday as he was at any time during the present century, but the last five years have made a wonderful change in the American calendar as well as in the American character. The youthful mind is no longer taught to look upon the 22d of February and the Fourth of July as the only national holidays worthy of special notice. Hercic epochs are no longer things of the almost traditionary past. The Southern rebellion, if it sowed the dragon's teeth to bring forth enemies to freedom, produced on the other hand the highest order of humanity as a counteracter. A new race of heroes has sprung up in the page of American history worthy to be ranked side by side with those of the revolution of '76. Washington, although still the great, still the pure and the patriotic-still the more than Cincinnatus of modern times-has no longer the undivided worship of the country. Another great figure has started out from the canvas of events, scarcely less illustrious, scarcely less spotless, scarcely less worthy of a nation's gratitude, than the "Father of his country." Another President, at a most trying ordeal in the nation's life, came forward and carried the republic safely through her dangers; and it is this man who shares the national reverence with Washington. The memory of two such men is the richest legacy that could be left a country. In vain may we peruse ancient and modern history for their equalsin vain call out from the "spirits of the mighty dead" the noblest of the noble-Washington and Lincoln stand as gods in comparison with the greatest. Their memory sheds a halo around the republic -a halo of moral grandeur to those without and of hallowing influence to those within. So long as America keeps the spirits of such men before her people-so long as they are held in patriotic veneration by the nation, there is a guarantee that the heart of the country

We have said the American calendar as well as character has been changed by recent events. The long list of hard-fought battles, and the equally long list of celebrated men which the rebellion produced, will afford memorable anniversaries sufficient give a celebration almost every week. It is this fact which will make the American bolis day in the future less notable, and it is this fact which will make the American character more subdued; there will be plenty of Washington Birthdays and innumerable Fourth of Julys. The hero-worship which formed so marked a feature in the national character will partake more of the undemonstrative feeling of Englishmen; and we can look forward to the not far distant period when the most celebrated national holiday in the Republic will create but little more demonstration than the Queen's Birthday does in Great Britain. It is the ordinary tendency of things. Nations like individuals quickly lose the exuberance of youth under the strokes of adversity, and quickly enter into the responsibilities of mature age. As they gain in experience the nil admirari doctrine of the old Latin author usurps the place of the impulsive and buoyant feelings of early thoughtlessness, and the hilarity and oviality become toned down to almost a lamentable placidity. The United States with all her youth has, however, been extremely practical and material; her progress has been essentially the progress of utilitarianism; yet she has never been wanting in sentiment-her fault has indeed been on the other side. rather a tendency to overdo things. Her celebrations and public processions were the most exaggerated demonstrations since the time of the Roman conquests. We question indeed if ever Julius Cæsar presented to the people of Rome such spectacles as might be seen on any extraordinary day of rejoicing in the large cities of the Eastern States. It was in fact a national vanity—the vanity to excel even in demonstrations not always characterised by wisdom or by prudence. A remarkable illustration of this peculiarity and the difference between the Englishman and the American was displayed in the manner in which each country received the news of the laying of the first Atlantic cable. While England treated, the affair with a rather unjustifiable ness almost amounting to indifference, ple of the United States had prosions and pyrotechnic displays in every the burned down a number of their All this, however, is undergoing a rapid transformation; celebrations are now becoming less boisterous, and holidays more sedate-facts which argue, as casion, but a less demonstrative way of ham.

in the natural history department of the British Museum, proposes to introduce the teaching of natural history into boarding schools Thomas Carlyle with a characteristic letter, from which the following is an extract :-For many years it has been one of my constant regrets that no schoolmaster of mine least, as to have taught me the grasses that grow by the wayside, and the little winged and wingless neighbors that are continually meeting me with a salutation that I cannot answer, as things are! Why didn't somebody teach me the constellations, too, and make me at home in the starry heavens, which are always overhead, and which I don't half know to this day? I love to prophecy that there will come a time when not in Edinburgh only, but in all Scottish and European towns and villages, the schoolmaster will be strictly required to possess these two capabilities fences all his life! For the rest, I cannot judicious persistence till you do succeed .-Believe me yours very sincerely, Thomas CARLYLE.

lava, and bored her with his addresses. The young woman, no longer able to encure the and upon it the rejected one, cigar in mouth,

ngly of her bereavement, and marked the teenth century." ollowing lines of the poem as peculiarly gratifying to her ;

"Oh there is a woe that crushes All expression with its weight!

There is pain that numbs and hushes

Reeling sense, it is so great." at eight years of age, and has resided there ever since almost absolutely without opporfather a day laborer. She is wholly selflished-one on the commencement of the origin of gold. All are of remarkable beauty the writer's breast .- Alta

CHINA TO INDIA .- It may be of interest to numbers of the traders of Yunan and the independent hill tribes of the country east of British Burmah are beginning to regularly frequent the port of Moulmein. They for-

It would be good policy to encourage these hardy adventurers by every means in the power of Government, and to establish marts at some point in British Burmah and Mouls mein, where they might carry on their merthe Yunan men to settle permanently in British territories .- Bengal Hurkaru.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, February 23d. House met at 1:30 p.m. Present-Messrs. yesterday's commemoration does, no diminu- DeCosmos, Trimble, Powell, M'Clure, Toltion in the respect or appreciation of the oc- mie, Cochrane, Dennes, Cars well, Cunning-

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

MR. CARLYLE ON NATURAL HISTORY-We the Governor furnishing returns from the A message was read from His Excellency read in the Edinburgh Courant: - 'Our Departments of Surveyor General, Registrar townsman, Mr. Adam White, for many years General of Deeds, and Harbor Master for the year 1865.

House went into Committee of the Whole, and private families. On his project, and on signed by above 1000 of the citizens of Vic-Dr. Trimble to the chair, on the petition the general introduction of that delightful toria in favor of Union of the Colonies, and science into the curriculum of ordinary edu- on motion of Mr. DeCosmos the galleries cation, Mr. White has been favored by Mr. were cleared of strangers and the subject was considered with closed doors.

The House then adjourned till Monday. Order of the day for next sitting-The despatch in Committee of the Secretary of had a knowledge of natural history, so far, at State on the question of reimbursements on account of erection of Light Houses, &c. Bills in Committee-" To prevent unqualified persons from drawing conveyances-District Courts Act, 1866."

> PUBLIC INDIGNATION IN NEW WEST MINSTER.

> > (From the Columbian.)

It was to be expected that the conduct of Mr. Cornwall in attempting to muzzle the press, and in so grossly insulting those (neither Greek nor Latin more strict!) and members who opposed him, would evoke that no ingenuous little denizen of this uni- some expression of popular indignation. verse be thenceforward debarred from his Our readers will not be surprised, thereright of liberty in those departments, and fore, to learn that the effigy of that socalled independent member was, on Satdoubt but, one way or other, you will by urday last, treated to a ride on horseback, and by make your valuable indubitable gift a li mode of the seventeenth century, i.e. available in Edinburgh, either to the young he (that is his effigy) was "placed upon a or to the older, on such conditions as there horse, with his back to the horse's head, are; and I much recommend a zealous and with the animals tail in his hand, and treated to a ride round town, as a merited penalty for having trifled with" the rights of the people and the freedom of the press. BLOWN UP.-An Englishman was madly The procession, composed of about 300 in love with a Scotch vivandiere at Balak- people, about one third of whom were from the interior, and many of them constituents of Mr. Cornwall, passed through the annoyance, forbade him the door. After Columbian office a halt was ordered, and many a vain attempt to overrule the objecthree hearty cheers given for the Editor. tions, the tourist determined to commit sui- After passing through the Camp the procide; but, in presence of the great events cession returned to the city, and stopping which were being played out, in no paltry at Scott's wharf, the figure was manner. Having first bequeathed his fortune run up to the top of the flagto the vivandiere, he caused a hig hole to be staff, where he was allowed to redug, in which he placed twenty pounds of main till 8 o'clock, when it was taken powder; over this excavation a slab was laid, down, and subjected to a mock trial, took his seat. He tranquilly finished his upon the charge of having conspired weed, which was no doubt a good one and against the rights of the people and the not easily parted with, and then applied the liberties of the press. Judge, jury, counexpiring embers to the magazine below. sel, &c., having been regularly provided, "L'explosion eut lieu," and two minutes one of Mr. Cornwall's neighbors acting later a charred mass descending from the as Judge, and another as counsel for the heavens fell into the port—a mass which astonished British seamen recognized as a human body, and proceeded to fish from the water. There was a general cry of "a man black cap, and proceeded, in a few solemn from heaven!" Some declared that he had and impressive remarks, to pass sentence been kicked out of the sun, others that he of death in these awful words: "You was an æronaut come to grief. It proved to have been found guilty, by a jury of your be the Englishman, who presently recovered own constituents, of betraying the sacred by this proof of affection, capitulated. The trust reposed in you by the people, in a by this proof of affection, capitulated. The moment of weakness, and of conspiring short time afterwards we may expect to hear the courts of Hon Mojestr's level. may fancy, for Captain Fernier was blown against the rights of Her Majesty's loyal ith his battery and was found sitting subjects in this Colony, and against the 500 yards off, wondering what the deuce had freedom of the press. It now becomes happened, and not in the least hurt .- Louis my painful duty to pass sentence upon you, which is that you shall be taken Mrs. Lincoln-A couple of months ago hence to the public square and there a letter was published in the New York

Tribune from A. D. Richardson, Esq., in
which he gave some poetry written by Miss
Sarah E. Carmichael of Salt Lake City on Sarah E. Carmichael, of Salt Lake City, on the following inscription placed at the the occasion of the assassination of Presi- head: Here lies the last relic of the dent Lincoln. Mrs. J. C. Derby of New "seventeeth century." The above sen-York city clipped the tribute to our mar- tence was duly carried out, amidst cheers tyred President's memory from the Tribune for the editor of the British Columbian, and sent it to Mrs. Lincoln, and received in and the four independent members, and reply a note in which the latter spoke feel. groans for "the gentleman of the seven-

HEBREW LADIES' BALL .- The third Anniversary Ball given under the auspices of the the Hebrew ladies of the city came off last on Thursday in the Lyceum Hall. By ten The writer of the poems (there are several o'clock most of the guests had arrived of them) is a native of New York, was and the room which was quite as full as was brought to Salt Lake, says Mr. Richardson, convenient for dancing presented a most gay and lively appearance. The excellent music by the band, consisting of Messrs. Sandrie, tunities for reading or self-culture. Her par- Palmer, Wilson, Bushell and Forman kept ents are rigid Mormons in humblest life-the things moving with the greatest spirit until some nameless hour in the morning intereducated, and now teaches a small private rupted only by supper, which was served at school. She is supposed not to sympathise midnight in the Hotel de France in the usual with Mormonism Three poems were pub- good style of that establishment. The entertainment passed off with great eclat, and was war for the Union; one on the assassination in every respect a great success. Those who of President Lincoln; and the third on the were fortunate enough to be present are indebted to the exertions of the ladies and the and attest that the true poetic fire resides in committee of gentlemen who assisted them for a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

QUARTZ MILL IN CARIBOO .- The Legislathose who look forward to the time when the tive Council of British Columbia have wisely South-Western Provinces of China shall be carried out the suggestion of the officer adin ready and easy communication with the ministering the Government, and voted a Bay of Bengal by the valleys of the Salween premium of \$5,000 for the first quartz mill and Irrawaddy to know that of late large erected in Cariboo to be increased under special circumstances.

THE WEATHER .- There is every appearance of the superb weather we have enjoyed and their way to Ava on the one side for the last two or three weeks having come kok on the other. Their advent at to an end; the sky yesterday was overcast n has had the effect of giving a and lowering, and in the evening a slight great impetus to trade of all kinds, with a shower fell. Old "Salts" predict a prevalence of wind and rain until April.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT-A man named Charles Cruix was charged in the Police Court yesterday with pocketing \$20, entrusted cantile operations with ease and facility. An to his care by a squaw for the purpose of getting change. The accused was remanded for one day for further evidence.

THE INDIAN LIQUOR BILL. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST:

SIR-This bill appears to have been occupy-

ing the attention of the Legislative Council

and to have elicited considerable discussion,

yet, notwithstanding this, I am afraid that the present bill will prove as ineffective as its predecessor in preventing the Indian from obtaining liquor. The whole affair has been a failure, and the present one will be a greater. Although I am altogether opposed to the sale or use of alcoholic liquors either by the white Fraser, and Rhodes. man or Indian; yet I am inclined to the opinion that the Indian may as safely be trusted with spirits as the whiteman. The Hon. Colonial Secretary is reported to have said that "The Indian became a madman when under the influence of liquor," that 'every crime that had been committed by when urging the necessity of the bill that It was a matter of practical experience and not one of theory." True; but what is the opinion of the most experienced gentleman there present—the Hon. Mr. Finlayson. Here it is in substance: It was his firm conviction that it would be better to allow the Indian to take his shilling and purchase his liquor freely and where he pleased. It was an impossibility to stop the sale of liquor to Indians, and the more restrictions that were put upon it the more they would try to get it. He did not think there would be as much drunkenness and disorder if the sale was open and free, and he thought it would have tendency to elevate and civilize them, by bringing them into social contact with the whites. I readily indorse every word of this as the result of my experience, which has extended over a period of some twelve years scription of the working of the "dead level" time in close contact with the Indian tribes. I have in more than one instance been fetched out of my house by an Indian parent to go took place. In America, where the "dead and have in each case found them quite as tractable, under the circumstances, as most whitemen would have been. The Hon. Mr. Fraser saw that "it was an exceedingly difficult matter to legislate upon," and did not think the English system. The framers of the it possible to enforce the Act unless some bill had overlooked the fact of the great inaddition were made to the magisterial and justice to those men who had come to this onial Secretary that Government would won u be upheld; And also the great immake such provision for carrying out the law." Now we want "retrenchment," and not an increased police staff to support, be devised whereby the attorney could be which must in the end prove to be unable to raised to the rank of barrister, he would with justice and he will appreciate it; but treat him with injustice and he will resent it. The Indian now reasonably asks, "Why should I be prevented from buying whiskey any more than the white man?" and he re solves to have it, succeeds in getting it, and bility for a single mind to conduct an intricate will succeed in doing so unless you have a case. police officer to watch each Indian, which at present we cannot well afford to do. When division of labor in the English system nethis bill becomes law, the Indian will then cessarily prevented the evils which had been ask, "What right have you to confiscate noticed by the Hon. Mr. Fraser. (steal) whiskey that I have brought for my own use? why do you not do so by the white man?" He will conclude that he is treated of "MORE INDIAN ATROCITIES." it, that pine tenths of our "Indian atrocities"

that I know of is the one suggested by the as the white man; if be gets drunk and becomes troublesome treat him the same as the white man-fine him, or put him to hard eminent in their profession, instead of a low labor. When he finds that you treat him the same as you treat the white man, he will begin to recognise an appearance of justice to the Indian, and will then respect the law. In adopting this course we should then remove the there that were degrading to the profession, inducement which the present law affords (if and such was the inevitable tendency of the not holds out) to the Indian whisky seller. bill. It is well known that these men are of the most degraded class, who do not scruple to for the colony, very much doubted if a judge price than the legitimate trader would ask months. for his genuine article. Again, most of our coasting craft which trade with Indians, carry on their trade with this infernal "tangle leg," the result is that an honest trader who carries with him only legitimate goods, cannot compete with his more unscrupulous competitor; he therefore makes but one trip unless he resolves to "do as others do :" but sell them a license and allow them to trade in spirits with the Indians and you

"Indian atrocities," as they now are termed,

it, however, often happens, unfortunately,

that the innocent suffer for the sins of others.

It was said on Tuesday at the Legislative Council that the Roman Catholic clergy are opposed to supplying Indians with liquor! True, and they adopt the most rational method of trying to prevent the Indians from having it, viz: by using moral suasion, directing the attention of the Indian to the benefits arising from total abstinence, in short, by persuading the Indians to become teetotallers. The Roman Catholic clergyyes, and the Protestant clergy, too-know that the use of intoxicating liquors is as demoralising to the white man as it is to the Indian, and that it is foolish and futile to attempt to make either the one or the other sober or virtuous by act of Parliament. You can't do it.

My object in writing this is to try to invoke discussion upon the subject. I am THE Montana Post of December 30th says

question-the right and wrong-let us try o find the right and adopt it. I am. &c.,

"AN OLD COLONIST."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, February 23d, 1866. Council met at 2:30 p. m. Present-the Hon. the Chief Justice (presiding), Hons. Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Acting Surveyor General, and Messrs. Finlayson,

BARRISTERS' AND ATTORNEYS' BILL. Hon. Mr. Rhodes moved the second reading

of this bill. The hon, the Chief Justice said the bill was striking at the root of an institution which had become a part of the history of the Indians had been induced by liquor;" yet that had accrued to England and the world the same remarks are equally applicable to owing to the high position which the bar the whiteman, both here and in the mother occupied, by the existing law making a discountry. Let the individual who doubts this tinction between the barrister and attorney, attend our police courts a few times, and I which distinction the Chief Justice pointed t ink he will soon be convinced that if it was out in a clear and forcible manner. He also not for the whiskey traffic there would not be much for the magistrate or police officers to Vancouver Island. He considered this bill of a very mischievous character and quite unnecessary; in some communities the principles of the bill might become necessary, but as a rule it led to corruption. He considered the bill not only inexpedient but decidedly una just, as it proposed to confiscate a status that had been given to a man by Act of Parliament, and which had been acquired at great expense. Two thousand pounds was res quired to establish a barrister in his profession. He was opposed to making such changes at the mere clap-trap cry of men who could cry louder than men who had a better right to be heard. The closing remark was made with much emphasis.

Hon. Mr. Fraser would be quite willing to elevate the attorney to the privileges of the barrister did it not do an injustice to the latter, who would be dragged down to what is called "the dead level." He gave a desystem in Scotland, which he considered worked very badly, and was very expensive level" system also exists, there were many eminent lawyers; but their eminence was in every case confined to a single branch, and to become thus eminent it was as necess sary to observe the grades as it was under portance of the Bench being well sustained approve of it; but he would not like to see the barrister degraded in his rank as this bill certainly would do. The hon. gentleman cited a case which he had had in California to show the great evils of only employing a

Hon, Attorney General would have preferred hearing some advocate for the bill unjustly. The result will be, he will resolve however, the only object in the promoters of man robs me—why should I not rob the white man? He will bide his time, but in a effected. It was introducing the practice of This must the American system in contradistinction to across the Sound; it was, in short, and will be the inevitable result of the new the English system. It was an amalgama-I have often asserted, and I again repeat fected; the distinction between Attorney and tion, however, that could not be virtually efbarrister must ever remain; the science of are caused by the impropriety of the white the advocate must forever remain above the men themselves; and if it always happened more laborious work of the attorney. He that the offender was the only sufferer, our (the Attorney General) could not be considered as selfish in the matter, as he considered would merely be acts of retributive justice; the bill would if passed place him in a position to make more money than he could make at present. He believed the real interests of So much for the evil—though ten times as the colony lay in having the most efficient much may be said—it now remains for us to Bar that can be had. The advocate at the provide a remedy. The most simple remedy Bar should understand thoroughly the sci-Hon. Mr. Finlayson,—allow the Indian to go accorded by the court that belonged to the ence of the law in order to have that justice and buy with the same liberty and freedom client. The present law held out an inducement for the advent of men of the highest order of intelligence; men who were really class of aspiring lawyers, who tend to degrade the Bar and bring the Court into contempt. He had practised in the British Columbia Courts, and had had overtures made him

Hon. Mr. Fraser, in view of future judges sell to the Indians the most destructive and of any note could be induced to come here if abominable trash under the name of whisky this bill became law. He would, the efore, for which they generally obtain a greater move that the bill be read this day six

The Hon. Attorney General seconded, and the motion was agreed to without dissent. PARTNERSHIP BILL.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, this bill passed a second reading.
Council adjourned to meet on Wednesday, t two, p.m., unless the arrival or departure of the mails take place on that day,

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATIVE COUNCILwill give each one a fair chance with his The proceedings of this body contained in neighbor, whilst under the present and proposed law the greater the rascal and the more our last exchanges are of little special interunscrupulous he is the greater his chance of est beyond voting a premium of \$5000 for the first Quartz Mill erected in Cariboo. The Hon. Mr. Walkem presented a petition from merchants and traders, &c., of British Co's umbia, praying for the abolition of the Road Tolls, it was read and referred to Committee of the Whole for to-day. A report was brought in from the Select Committee upon the petition of certain of Munroe's laborers on the Cottonwood Road, referring the matter to the Executive, accompanied by a recommendation that the men should be paid provided sufficient money remained in the hands of the Government, The Trades Licenses Bill was passed, Hons. Homer, Holbrook and Smith opposing. Mr. Walkem moved first reading of the Williams Creek Bed Rock Flume Bill. The Bill of Supply passed, the same members opposing as be-

aware that there are always two sides to a tobacco is \$5 per pound in that market.

The Weekly British

Tuesday, February 27, GOVERNMENT STATI

We are always anxious to a where credit is due. In the la the Government Gazette a lar statistical information is presen public, that is both highly interes structive, and reflects much cr Executive. The statistics emb from the Acting Surveyor Gener ment on the roads, streets and bri and buildings, surveys, explor There are also reports from the v cultural districts, of the number the extent and value of the land and other interesting facts in conn our agricultural progress, and re the Acting Registrar General of Harbormaster. With regard to Surveyor General's department w 5,494 acres have been surveyed in a cost to the inhabitants of abo hundred acres; the Governme grounds have been surveyed, and put down to mark the corners in a way, at \$110. "An accurate su principal topographical features in the neighborhood of Esquima and as far as Victoria, has been ma information of the Imperial Gove a cost of \$337 71." The explori tion, of Bear river celebrity, co Discovery Island was surveyed disputes between the natives an tlers, at a cost of \$91 76. An exp being made of the country betw stream and Sayward's mill, and that three and a-half miles can be a new road.

It will be observed that most of surveys have been made outside Office-a fact which leads us to the practical use of that departmen ernment. On the subject of the Go House, we have the following " The house and grounds were for the sum of \$19,000. The desi tering and enlarging the same was by Messrs. Wright & Sanders, It was not considered expedient to the whole of the design this year. tract was entered into for the enlarg it now stands, at a cost of \$13,28 of the large articles of furniture w in the colony at a cost of \$59 stables, capable of enlargement, we ed at a cost of \$670, and some patched up for temporary use. alterations and additions and impre such as the sinking of wells to supp in case of fire, were made at a con 414. The architect's commission usual 21/2 per cent; amount \$910 sum of \$249 has been expended on lic offices, \$1249 on bath house with Nanaimo Court House.

The dredging operations in Victoria are thus stated :- Between 22d Febru 15th June 1600 tons of mud were life discharged half a mile outside the ha a cost of \$2 a ton exclusive of wear of machinery. The imperfections apparatus are given, and it is stated the machinery were in working or cost of dredging would be only 3: cents or about three times the cost lar work in England. Of the tug the following remarks: " The steam had her shaft taken out and lengthen to give it a bearing on the aftermos post, and the old brasses, which we worn through, have been renewed, ar of lignum vitæ for bearings, inserte has been also fitted with larger ma proper canvas, and is now consider cient and seaworthy."

On roads, streets and bridges, we following table of the work performed the past year :-

Cost

\$2 03

No. of vds T Macadamized Road, including culverts..... Other Roads, properly cleared and graded, of various widths..... 1st class Bridging..... Corduroying..... 523% 58619%

per yard. Macadamized Road, including culverts.... Other Roads, properly cleared and graded, of various widths 1st class Bridging.....

The agricultural statistics give the ing :- In Comiaken district there are e settlers, several of them having familie number of acres occupied is 2100; under cultivation, 46; number of ox cows and calves, 47; pigs, 95; and 10. In Somenos district there are sev settlers, with 2850 acres occupied a under cultivation; the number of oxe cows and calves, 78; pigs, 184; bors Ia Mountain district there are sixteen s with 889 acres of land capable of cultiand 13112 cultivated; of hay land the 525 acres and of land fenced in 661 value of the whole is put down at \$1 the number of stock, 247. In Cedar d there are ten settlers, with 538 acres o fit for cultivation and 941 cultivate hay land there is 380 acres, and of AND ATTORNEYS' BILL. s moved the second reading

hief Justice said the bill the root of an institution a part of the history of the perated the great behefits England and the world h position which the bar xisting law making a disthe barrister and attorney, the Chief Justice pointed forcible manner. He also compliment to the Bar of

He considered this bill us character and quite uncommunities the principles ecome necessary, out as a ption. He considered the pedient but decidedly una to confiscate a status that a man by Act of Parlia-ad been acquired at great housand pounds was rea barrister in his profession. making such changes at p cry of men who could n who had a better right closing remark was made

would be quite willing to y to the privileges of the do an injustice to the e dragged down to what l level. He gave a deking of the " dead level" d, which he considered and was very expensive the great protraction that merica, where the " dead exists, there were many but their eminence was fined to a single branch, eminent it was as necess grades as it was under The framers of the the fact of the great inwho had come to this d faith that their grade And also the great imnch being well sustained If any scheme could the attorney could be

of barrister, he would he would not like to see ed in his rank as this bill The hon, gentleman e had had in California vils of only employing a was almost an impossind to conduct an intricate

Chief Justice said the the evils which had been Mr. Fraser.

eneral would have prene advocate for the bill eak to it. He believed, bject in the promoters of have cheap law. He a change for all time if roducing the practice of Sound; it was, in short, in contradistinction to n. It was an amalgama-could not be virtually efon between Attorney and remain; the science of orever remain above the k of the attorney. He matter, as he considered sed place him in a posi-oney than he could make eved the real interests of naving the most efficient. i. The advocate at the and thoroughly the sciander to have that justice rt that belonged to the of men of the highest e; men who were really plession, instead of a low yers, who tend to degrade he Court into contempt. the British Columbia d overtures made him rading to the profession, vitable tendency of the

in view of future judges much doubted if a judge induced to come here if w. He would, the efore, I be read this day six

y General seconded, and ed to without dissent. RSHIP BILL.

Hon. Colonial Secretary, cond reading. to meet on Wednesday, the arrival or departure ce on that day.

LEGIOLATIVE COUNCIL this body contained in are of little special intera premium of \$5000 for erected in Cariboo. The presented a petition from ers, &c., of British Co's he abolition of the Road referred to Committee to-day. A report was Select Committee upon in of Munroe's laborers Road, referring the matve, accompanied by a the men should be paid money remained in the ernment. The Trades sed, Hons. Homer, Holpposing. Mr. Walkem of the Williams Creek II. The Bill of Supply embers opposing as be-

of December 30th says ind in that market.

The Weekly British Colonist

Tuesday, February 27, 1866. GOVERNMENT STATISTICS.

We are always anxious to award credit where credit is due. In the last number o the Government Gazette a large mass of statistical information is presented to the

public, that is both highly interesting and instructive, and reflects much credit on the Executive. The statistics embrace reports from the Acting Surveyor General's department on the roads, streets and bridges, works and buildings, surveys, explorations, &c. There are also reports from the various agricultural districts, of the number of settlers, the extent and value of the land occupied, and other interesting facts in connection with our agricultural progress, and reports from the Acting Registrar General of Deeds and Harbormaster. With regard to the Acting Surveyor General's department we find that 5.494 acres have been surveyed in Comox, at a cost to the inhabitants of about \$6 per hundred acres; the Government House grounds have been surveyed, and stone posts put down to mark the corners in a permanent way, at \$110. " An accurate survey of the principal topographical features of the land in the neighborhood of Esquimalt harbor, and as far as Victoria, has been made for the information of the Imperial Government, at a cost of \$337 71." The exploring expedition, of Bear river celebrity, cost \$2,300. Discovery Island was surveyed to prevent disputes between the natives and the settlers, at a cost of \$91 76. An exploration is being made of the country between Goldstream and Sayward's mill, and it is found

It will be observed that most of the above surveys have been made outside the Land Office-a fact which leads us to question the practical use of that department of Government. On the subject of the Government House, we have the following remarks: "The house and grounds were purchased for the sum of \$19,000. The design for altering and enlarging the same was prepared by Messrs. Wright & Sanders, architects. It was not considered expedient to carry out the whole of the design this year. A contract was entered into for the enlargement as it now stands, at a cost of \$13,288. Most of the large articles of furniture were made in the colony at a cost of \$594. New stables, capable of enlargement, were erected at a cost of \$670, and some old ones patched up for temporary use. General alterations and additions and improvements, such as the sinking of wells to supply water in case of fire, were made at a cost of \$1,-414. The architect's commission was, as usual 21/2 per cent; amount \$910." The sum of \$249 has been expended on the public offices, \$1249 on bath house with repairs and alteration for gaol, and \$181 on the

that three and a-half miles can be saved by

a new road.

Nanaimo Court House. The dredging operations in Victoria harbor are thus stated :- Between 22d February and 15th June 1600 tons of mud were lifted and discharged half a mile outside the harbor at a cost of \$2 a ton exclusive of wear and tear of machinery. The imperfections of the apparatus are given, and it is stated that if the machinery were in working order the cost of dredging would be only 35 to 38 cents or about three times the cost of similar work in England. Of the tug we have the following remarks: " The steam tug has had her shaft taken out and lengthened so as to give it a bearing on the aftermost stern post, and the old brasses, which were quite worn through, have been renewed, and strips of lignum vitæ for bearings, inserted. She has been also fitted with larger masts and proper canvas, and is now considered efficient and seaworthy."

On roads, streets and bridges, we find the following table of the work performed during

the past year		
	No. of yds	Total cost.
Macadamized Road, in- cluding culverts Other Roads, properly cleared and graded, of	6049	\$12 300 13
various widths 1st class Bridging Corduroying	51700 347 ½ 523 ½	9615 56 1909 00 845 00
-010 BOU Mole one	58619%	\$24669 69
T-rabdl of algorithm	Cost per yard.	Cost per mile.
Macadamized Road, including culverts Other Roads, properl cleared and graded, or	1- \$2 03 y	\$3575
various widths	. 0 19	335

1st class Bridging.....

The agricultural statistics give the following :- In Comiaken district there are eighteen settlers, several of them having families; the number of acres occupied is 2100; number under cultivation, 46; number of oxen, 9; cows and calves, 47; pigs, 95; and horses, 10. In Somenos district there are seventeen settlers, with 2850 acres occupied and 82 under cultivation; the number of oxen, 11: cows and calves, 78; pigs, 184; borses, 27. In Mountain district there are sixteen settlers, with 889 acres of land capable of cultivation. and 1311/2 cultivated; of hay land there is 525 acres and of land fenced in 661; the value of the whole is put down at \$14,600; the number of stock, 247. In Cedar district there are ten settlers, with 538 acres of land fit for cultivation and 941 cultivated; of hay land there is 380 acres, and of land fenced in 2651; the value is put down at THE PRIZE FIGHT. \$14,300, and the number of stock 339. In Nanaimo and other districts in vicinity there are eleven settlers with 165 acres fit for cul-Extraordinary Pluck! tivation, and 25 cultivated; of hay land there

houses there are 37, and other houses 36;

colony since 1861 is 119.755.

the average cost of registration was \$4 41.

impress you with the obligation to drink.

ease and pleasure and do as you like. So

£6,200; the Comptroller General £2,000.

but no clue either to the identity of the de-

his death transpired, although there would

would have been running before this-

like gentlemen.

Total,..... 26,447 79

6702 00

Carcase Act, 1865 ".....

seem new to our readers :--

total value is \$6100; number of stock, 74. In Comox there are forty male landholders One Hundred and Twenty-eight ten males who are not landholders, seven Rounds in One Hour and women and seven children; total, 64; there Fifty-two Minutes. are 4520 acres pre empted; 740 bought; 328 fenced, and 150 cultivated; of dwelling

Canadian, for \$500 a side, took place as there are 45 oxen, 109 milch cows, 110 young cattle, 4 horses, and 604 pigs; the value of improvements is set down at \$11,075. In Friday. Cowichan district there are sixteen settlers,

THE START.

besides the Sisters of St. Ann's Convent; the acres occupied amount to 1277; acres cultivated to 52; the number of oxen, 9: cows and calves 224; pigs. 99; horses, 8; value of improvements, \$13,550. In Shawnigan district there are ten settlers, with 908 acres occupied; 54½ cultivated; 7 oxen, 32 cows and calves, 42 pigs, 1 horse; value of imlaid upon the result. All classes were more green-ground and harp of Erin provements \$4350. The number of acres pre empted in the various districts of the or less seized with an intense desire to study The report of the Land Registry Office is as follows: - The number of applications for Grave merchants sank for the nonce their 1865, 480; number of absolute fees registered. 253; number of changes registered, 266: amount of fees, \$2414; value of property registered as absolute fees, \$324,050. and as secured by charges, \$457,173. The revenue during the last four years was \$2467 in 1862; \$3499 in 1863; \$2938 in 1864; and \$2414 in 1865; the expenditure was in 1862, \$2120; in 1863, \$2120; in 1864, \$2938; and in 1865, \$2598; during the first three years there was a surplus in the revenue of \$2041, but during last year there was a falling off of \$184; From the Harbormaster's department we have a number of elaborate tables, but their substance has been given in previous numbers; the following receipts for 1865 may, however, than turning out at an unseasonable hour on a cold frosty morning. However the exer-A PARISIAN CAFE-In a Parisian cafe you will find as many women as men-respectable women too-who come with their husbands and bring their children with them. There they sit in a family group around a marble table, sipping their coffee or their wine, thinking it no shame to be seen by any and stamina and bets. Most of the saloons period it was impossible to prognosticate how will find we have protection here if they try were open in the vicinity, from whence issued the affair would terminate. In the 46th round to screw us up, so they must wait like every of their neighbors, because there is nothing sturdy artisans evidently intent upon a day,s Eden received some injury to his left hand or body else. I would like to see the man that to be ashamed of. The cafe is not simply amusement. We met rare instances of in- wrist, which rendered it almost useless for can raise \$1000 in Cariboo to-day, although a drinking shop. There is no necessity to toxication, and those convivial, or rather the remainder of the encounter; he still, how- Cariboo is better than Victoria and there drink anything stronger than coffee or eau dreary and squalid individuals who stumbled ever, managed to make effectual use of his are plenty of goods here yet. I have several sucre, and you may sit at your table as long past us seemed groping their way homewards right, leaving his mark upon Baker's frontisthousand dollars of good bills due me on the as you please, read the paper, play at dominoes, or chat with your friends. All the amenoes, or chat with your friends. All the amenoes, or chat with your friends. All the amenoes, or chat with your friends. nities of private life are strictly observed. waiting the arrival of Baker and Eden with fighting became fast and furious, Baker at- I cannot sell goods for cash and I am glad The men are gallant and polite; you never their supporters. The crowd was a motley tempting to force it but without success, as to sell goods to good companies on one, albeit of an orderly character, and the tive; and you never—or very rarely indeed utmost good humor prevailed amongst them. great execution with his right hand. Baker you will start for Cariboo soon after you re--see any one tipsy. There is nothing about At six precisely the tickets were examined, the place to suggest the drinking shop, or

You feel that you are at liberty to take your stepped on deck amidst a murmur of applause ered with such precision by Eden began now with me, THE JOURNEY

accustomed is the landlord to look upon his The Emily Harris had only steamed a short house as a place for the convenience and distance when she hove to and picked up only to be punished uselessly by his adver- We shall have a very early spring here; general entertainment of the public, that he will sometimes take more interest in a game the shore in a small craft to evade the vigilof dominoes or piquet than in the vending of ance of the police. Eden, who looked the his goods. Madame will have to shriek to picture of robust health, was warmly cheered. him to come and attend to his business. In Near Macaulya's Point another delay oc-Paris, even the lowest classes take their wine curred, as an important official in the shape of Eden's bottle holder had in the hurry of LARGE INCOMES. - Many persons like to departure been left behind. This oversight know-and there are some who do not-what was, however, soon rectified. We then sums of money Royalty and other high per- started in good earnest, heading for Race sonages receive yearly to keep up that state Rocks. Two or three small boats laden with prize fights in our time, but we never were and dignity for which England is so rem- sight-seers rowed in the direction of Beacon present at a more plucky exhibition than that arkable. Her Majesty's Privy Purse has yearly £385 000; the Prince of Wales £40 00 would take place on one of the islands; the novices, and their chances of improvement the Princess of Wales £10,000; the Duke o. occupants were intensely disgusted at our from experience circumscribed, it was a re-£6,000; the Duchess of Cambrige £6,000; way, a slight accident happened, which might The defeated man may solace himself with rounds the "Canadian Pet" fought his adthe Princess Mary of Cambride £3,000; and have resulted in serious consequences, if the thought that every impartial judge in versary to his corner, where Eden went down the Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz £3,000. prompt assistance had not been rendered, such matters will say that he did all in his The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has £20,000; The timber near the funnel was discovered to power to achieve a legitimate victory, and the Lord Chancellor, the two Lord Justices be on fire, but the flame was speedily extin- that the failure must be ascribed to circumof Appeal, and the Master of the Rolls, guished with two or three buckets of water. stances quite beyond his control. Baker's £6,000 each; the three Vice Chancellors have £5,000 each; the Chief and Puisne the atmosphere was singularly lucid, and the closed, and he also suffered from a serious Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench about distant mountains tipped with snow were cut over his eyebrow. Eden's cheeks were £28,000; of the Common Pleas and Exchetinted with gorgeous roseate hues. As the much bruised and his lips swollen, but his quer £27,000; and the Judge of the Probate passengers recognized each other the con- eyes were not marked, and, what is very Court £5,000; the Assistant Judge £1,200; versation became very animated. Eden and strange, his proboscia-which is very promthe Speaker of the House of Commons Baker moved amongst the crowd greeting inent-escaped damage, beyond some slight their acquaintances with a full faith in their scratches. The fight lasted just one hour and REMAINS FOUND.—The skeleton of a man even, amounts being offered and taken, up to ulation that the first pugilistic encounter in one hundred dollars. The general opinion Vancouver Island passed off so quietly and was discovered on Friday last, on the north being pretty equally balanced as to the re- creditably to all concerned. arm of the Fraser, about eight miles below ative powers of the two combatants. At this city, by a person of the name of Glover. length Capt. Titcomb was seen giving orders The remains were placed in a rough coffin, and brought to this city, where an inquest was held before Coroner Jones, yesterday, ceased, or the circumstances connected with chosin, where we landed.

appear to be some ground for the suspicion that the man had been murdered by Indians. soft piece of turf was selected in a hollow on William's Head, and the spot was well chosen PORTLAND TRADE - It is stated that if for its seclusion. Costello, the ubiquitous, steam communication existed between Vic- then erected the ring, the inner circle, as is toria and Portland a number of passengers customary under the circumstances, being would adopt this route to Big Bend in prereserved for the parties interested in the fight and for members of the press. A long disference to that of the Columbia River. It certainly is a pity that some enterprising fighting with spikes in their boots. As some individuals do not endeavor to foster the trade misunderstanding upon the matter had arisen and passenger traffic between the two ports. between the respective trainers, it was ar-Our own steamers are virtually excluded by not being allowed to go beyond Astoria, French for Baker.

About a quarter past ten o'clock Baker

hrew his cap into the enclosure, an example which was quickly followed by Eden. Both combatants then entered the ring, accomis 100 acres, and of land fenced in 115; the EDEN VICTORIOUS! with vociferous applause. Tracey and Dogherty handled Baker, Marsden and Fogerty waited on Eden. A difficulty then sprang up respecting a referee, several gentlemen successively declining the honor. After some delay, Mr. Charles Wilkes, better known as Bill Poole, a Caribooite, was induced to accept The long talked of fight between Joe the onerous position, and we are bound to say Eden, an Englishman, and George Baker, a be discharged the invidious duties of the office with complete satisfaction. At seven minarranged by their respective backers, on Eden was the first stripped; his flesh preutes to 11 the men prepared for action. Joe sented a firm appearance, and the muscles of his arms and legs indicated great power. As the time approached for the pugilistic His height is six feet and weight 165 lbs. contest which has been the all-absorbing colors which were white with large blue topic of the week, the excitement consequent spots. Geo. Baker's compact and well built upon this important event increased in due frame showed to great advantage, and alproportion. People whose rigid notions of though there was an unhealthy pallor on his propriety forbade any decided manifestation countenance, ne eyed his adversary with air of firm determination. The colors flutof curiosity, still evinced an inkling to ascers tering in Baker's corner, we observed, were tain in a furtive manner the odds that were not the declared ones, but the well known

Round 1-In assuming a sparring attitude, the rules and regulations of the P.R., and could do grave execution, whereas the artistic it was obvious that Eden's long reach of arm the usual small talk has been perpetrated position and nimble movements of Baker touching the benefits of muscular christianity. showed more experience and knowledge of scientific boxing. After several feints, in devotion to the ledger and day-book; law- uring each other's capacities, some sharp exwhich both men seemed to be merely measyers thrust the papers of their clients aside, changes took place, when Eden went down. and the fair sex forgot their flirtations, while The first knock down blow was claimed for the peculiar phraseology of the ring and the Baker. 2-Eden led off with a heavy blow condition of the combatants was the principal upon his opponent's mouth, drawing the first source of conversation. This is scarcely ex- | blood, and after some 'in fighting' Eden again aggeration, judging from the crowd which went down. It will be unnecessary to combronged the wharf to welcome the return of ment all the rounds in detail, our readers will the steamer, and the eagerness displayed to doubtless be content with a general descripobtain reliable information as to the details of tion of the leading features of the battle. For the struggle. We were informed by certain several minutes Baker had the best of it, considerable excitement had been caused by knowing friends in sporting circles that the although it was apparent Eden was acting Emily Harris would leave Brodrick's whar! with great caution and reserving his force. for regions unknown, at six o'clock sharp In the fifth round, however, Eden adminisyesterday morning, and accordingly we sal- tered a heavy right hander on the left ribs of lied forth from our suburban residence some Baker, who went with some violence to the short time before the hour mentioned. Dire ground. From the 6th to the 14th round the prognostications were uttered respecting the tactics were very similar, Eden punishing his proceedings, and we contemplated making opponent's face with severity, Baker getting our will, as well as insuring our lives, but home some powerful drivers with his right such precautions were needless, as the whole band, and in the 13th round followed Eden affair was conducted in the most orderly man- closely and knocked him down in his own ner. We have to undergo many disagreeable corner. For some little time Eden continued some pay lately, but I know nothing of the to make play upon his adversary's face, amount. They paid about \$1500 last week trials which test our temper more thoroughly 'mousing' him under the lest eye, until the 23d to the men and some towards outside bills, round, when Baker again invested heavily, and I think their prospects are very fair. after serious counter-bitting, Eden once more cise of a little decision of character overcomes sought the embraces of mother earth. There tunnel 300 feet long. the difficulty. Upon emerging from our do- was little change, neither party gaining any micile we found a clear starlight morning, important advantage until the 40th round, but I think Cariboo is the best place yet. with the grey streaks of dawn gradually when some unusually heavy fighting ensued, The prospects look good. lighting up the horizon. There was an un- and after two or three rattling exchanges usual clatter on the sidewalks indicating an Eden resorted to his old plan of getting down. During the last month we had several days exceptional occurrence. Muffled wayfarers At half-past 11 Eden looked fresh and came of heavy rain; now it is soft snow, very were silently wending their way towards the up to time lively, but Baker, though rather little frost. harbor, mysterious groups were congregated blown, had a dogged "never say die" spirit | Collecting money here is next to imposon the wharves, whose talk was of muscle about him which was admirable. At this sible at present, and the Victoria merchants.

> powerful right-hander from Eden knocked Baker out of time, upon which the sponge was thrown up at 7 minutes to 1 o'clock

Eden as a proof of his gameness jumped twice over the ropes with ease. REMARKS. It has been our lot to witness some few As the sun rose the scenery was magnificent, face was much disfigured, the left eye being own ultimate triumph. The betting was fifty two minutes. It is a subject of congrate

RETURN.

to alter the vessel's course, and every one Harris arrived in Victoria about 4 o'clock. with persistent courage. In mitigation of was on the tiptoe of expectation. In due The wharves were a dense mass of faces all the mortification of defeat Baker may rest time we steered for Pedder Bay, and anchored eager to learn the news; it would seem as if assured that his conduct throughout the fight, a short distance from Weir's Farm, at Met- the entire city had turned out for the occas barring an ill-judged impetuosity, gave the THE PRELIMINARIES. landed and were followed by crowds of peowith the assistance of some persons who

With the assistance of some persons who

THE PRELIMINARIES. landed and were followed by crowds of people to their respective residences. We learn of a benefit, will reward his efforts. It is were acquainted with the district, a level, Marsden last evening. The fight was the him to fight Eden again for \$1500. The necks, and very generously expressed their inclined young fellow, and probably having admiration of Baker, and their willingness exhibited his prowess once, when put to the to assist him in a benefit which is in contemplation. Some thousands of dollars changed hands on the result.

QUARTZ MILL-The Hon. Mr. Birch has recommended the British Columbian Legisranged that the men should both fight minus lative Council to offer a premium for the this advantage. The umpires appointed were erection of the first quartz mill in Cariboo. portance, and suggests the prootherwise the Thames or some other steamer Joseph Mason on behalf of Eden, and Day. The Columbian believes and hopes the recommendation will be carried out,

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Capt. Delaware arrived on Friday from New Westminster in a boat bringing an express and the Columbian of Wednesday from which we take the following items:

RETURN OF THE HOPE-The steamer Hope. Capt. Dodge, returned from Harrisonmouth yesterday, bringing an Express for Dietz & Nelson, and a number of passengers. At latest accounts the ice jam at Union Bar had not given way, although a number of men were still at work upon it. We understand the Government has granted \$250 towards carrying on the work.

LARGE GAME-A Cariboo was killed on the Brunette, a few days ago, which weighed 858 lbs. The head and antlers were brought into town yesterday, and may be seen at French's market, Front street. They are well worth seeing, too.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending Saturday, Feb. 17, 1866 : Duties, \$895 94; harbor dues, \$101 61; headmoney, \$34 92; Tonnage dues, \$79 66. Total, \$1112 13. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 36.

Exports-Cleared for Mazatlan or Guaymas, the British bark Kent, Naunton, master, with 150 M, feet rough and 30 M. feet dressed lumber. Value, \$2340.

The steamer Enterprise arrived on Saturday from New Westminster with 41 passengers and Deitz & Nelson's Express. Mr. F. J. Barnard, Mr. F. Laumeister and Mr. R. Cranford were among the passengers.

She brings no later telegraphic news, the wires being down.

NEW DIGGINGS.

Mr. Oliver Hare, who arrived by the Enterprise, states that a letter had been reeeived at New Westminster announcing that the discovery of good diggings fifteen miles from Lillooet, and many had left for the locality. Further particulars are wanting.

FROM CARIBOO.

We have been permitted to make the folowing extracts from a letter dated Barkerville, 9th February, written by a Cariboo merchant to a friend of this city:

The Watson Co. have been taking out The Aurora Co. are putting in a bed rock

I see Big Bend is all the go in Victoria.

Eden out-generaled hun, the latter doing spring when the gold comes out. I suppose now gradually weakened, but maintained a ceive this. I am enjoying the best of health. and the shrill preliminary whistle sounded. defiant attitude and "got home" some heavy I weigh 10 lbs. more than my usual weight Immediately after Baker and his backers hits. The terrific right-handed stingers deliv- heretofore, so the climate must agree well

to tell a tale. In the 119th and 120th rounds the fight was virtually finished to all intents and purposes. Baker staggered up to time three females attended the party.

sary, who, however, dealt generously with the bed rock drain is going ahead fast; it him, until the 128th and last round when a will be everything to us this season.

THE PUGILISTS. - A great deal of curiosity has been displayed with reference to the condition of the combatants in the late prize fight. It appears that neither of the men has been seriously injured. Eden's face ismuch puffed up, but he does not show somany marks of punishment as his opponent. This is to be accounted for by the cautious tactics of Eden, who allowed Baker gradually. Cambridge £12,000; the Princess Ryal taking exactly the opposite course, and were markable display of physical courage and to exhaust his strength by the aggressive endurance from the beginning to the end. style of his fighting. In the majority of frequently on the ropes, occasionally both going down together. In the latter part of the battle Baker's extraordinary plack, although physically weak, was painfully apparent. He from time to time rallied and concentrated his failing force in a well-directed blow, which fell short, when he was countered with Eden's awful stingers in the ribs. At the 119th round it was clear the struggle was virtually over. Baker, as usual, led o with his right, ineffectually, and received in exchange a terrific right-hander in the ribs, which to all intents and purposes settled the matter. Baker's attendants should have thrown up the spenge earlier, but in their over-anxiety that everything should be fair and above-board they allowed their man to After a pleasant return trip the Emily have his way, and he staggered up to time sion. The men were loudly cheered as they utmost satisfaction to his supporters, and we that the \$500 stakes were handed over to said that Baker's friends are wisting to back topic of conversation all over town, and latter we know is not, and never was, anx Eden's friends wore his colors round their ious for a "mill." He is a quiet, peaceably

> OGDEN CITY-The Columbian objects the above name being given to the at the head of Shuswap Lake, likely to become a place of consid a more euphonious namer.

Tuesday, February 27, 1866

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, Feb. 19. House met at 1:15 p.m. Present: Messrs. DeCosmos, Tolmie, Trimble, McClure, Dickson, Cochrane, Duncan, Dennes, Carswell, Cunningham.

UNION PETITION

Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that he would ask the House to fix a day to take into consideration the petition of the citizens of Victoria respecting union with British Colum-

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Dennes rose to a question of breach of privilege. In the Chronicle of Friday last he had been again called a "bankrupt legislator," which he considered a gross breach of privilege, and an insult to the dignity of the House, and he called upon hon, members to protect the House against such outrages; he would therefore move that the proprietors. employes, or reporters of the Chronicle be expelled the House.

Dr. Dickson seconded the motion, believe ing that it was absolutely necessary that the House should protect itself from these free quent attacks against the personal character of the members.

Dr. Tolmie considered that the question should come up in the ordinary form by notice The Speaker thought it would be better to

do so. Mr. DeCosmos said a matter connected with breach of privilege could be dealt with

whenever the subject came up.

The Speaker questioned whether it was the correct course for the House to exclude reporters for what was said outside of the de-

Mr. DeCosmos said that the personal attack made on the hon: member for Salt Spring affected that gentleman's position in the House, and was clearly a breach of the privilege of the House. He was willing to allow a wide margin to newspapers for the statements they made, as they might be made unintentionally in a hurry, and he had therefore opposed in the first instance any extreme measures being taken, but when he saw the same charge repeated he thought it was going too far, and the hon. member should be protected by the House. He, however, thought the proposition before the House too severe, and would move:

"That the reporters and employes of the Chronicle be excluded from his House for one week from the present, unless within that time a suitable apology be made in that paper for having applied in an item the term Bankrupt Legislator' to the hon. member for Salt Spring Island on Friday last."

Dr. Tolmie seconded Mr. DeCosmos' amendment. The Speaker thought it was punishing the

public and not the paper.

Mr. Cochrane moved that the question be referred to the Committee of Privilege, who if they found that a gross privilege had been committed would so report to the House to deal with it; but he thought it most undignified on the part of the House to exclude reporters, the freedom of the press being one of our most valued rights.

Mr. Cunningham seconded. Dr. Powell was of the same way of think-

Dr. Dickson and Mr. Dennes again offered a few remarks.

Mr. McClure rose to protest against burktoo aggravated a one to admit of temporism When the first personal attack was made on the hon, member for Salt Spring the matter was referred to a committee, and it was thought that if the newspaper did not apologise the least it should have done in the interim was to have refrained from its insulting personal allusions. But instead of that it repeated the offence the following morning. Some hon, gentlemen had spoken of the liberty of the press; but if there was anything which tended more than another to destroy the dignity and influence of the press it was the publication of gross libels on the private character of individuals. Had the paper in question attacked the hon member politically-had it criticised his conduct on the political questions of the day-he (Mr. McClure) would have been the last person to interfere, because he believed in the press having the greatest possible latitude in the discussions of public questions. But in the present instance a man's private affairs had been ransacked with the view of degrading him in the eyes of the public, because, for-

those enunciated by the paper (hear, hear). Mr. DeCosmos' amendment was carried. Ayes-Messrs. Tolmie, Trimble, M'Clure, Dickson, Duncan, Dennes, De Cosmos.

sooth, he held opposite political views to

Noes-Messrs. Powell and Cochrane. UNION OF THE COLONIES.

Mr. M'Clure gave notice that he would move "That His Excellency be respectfully requested to inform the Ho se at what date were the Union resolutions which passed this House on the 15th of December last transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colo-

VIEW STREET DRAIN.

Mr. Duncan presented a petition from Mr. Titus, the contractor, who built the View Street drain for the Municipality, setting forth that a balance of over \$1,900 was due to him, and praying for relief .- Referred to Committee on Petitions

INVESTMENT FUND.

Dr. Powell introduced the bill of which he had given notice, relating to investment

WAYS AND MEANS

House in Committee, Dr. Trimble in the chair.

Mr. DeCosmos' motion for abolishing the Real Estate Tax and Dr. Powell's amendabolition of the Harbor Dues Act came up for consideration.

Dr. Tolmie said he should prefer that those land tax and the abelition of the harbor dues. were the gentlemen who opposed nearly diture voted in the Estimates also passed.

Mr. DeCosmos reiterated his arguments in every attempt to reduce the estimates (hear, layor of abolishing the real estate tax and hear). Had their ideas been adopted the retaining the Harbor Dues Act. He taunted supply voted would, with the necessary supthe hon, second member for the city (Dr. plementary estimates, have exceeded the es-Powell) with having the most convenient timated revenue by fifteen or twenty thousand disposition for changing his views. He was dollars, and the House would have seen the in favor of the resolutions when they were hon. Speaker bringing forward another bill first brought up, and now he was opposing to put an additional half-per-cent on real

Dr. Powell-Only a portion of them. fiscal policy of the colony.

Dr. Powell said he was not disposed to ingentleman when before his constituents sayland taxes.

pressed severely and inequitably on some culty. Let them introduce a measure to classes of the community; the entries made put one per cent. on all importations, and on the roll from time to time were frequently allow goods going into British Columbia a fallacious and appeals against the assess- drawback (hear, hear). The revenue instead ments were referred to the Court of Revis- of being diminished would be increased, and ion. In ten cases out of twelve it was only there would be very little additional expense out of the frying pan into the fire. (Hear.) or trouble. If they would not adopt this The Court of Revision had supreme power, its course, then the House could come to no other decision could not be altered, and when onclusion than that they were not sincere passed and signed, it was irrevocable. If a in their protestations. be doing justice to his constituents did he not give his adherence to the abolition of a separate vote. the land tax as proposed by the hon. senior

mode of raising it. He (Dr. T.) maintained, not assisting them to divert the trade from asking the Speaker whether the order of the should like to see a broad and fixed policy that a portion of it at least should go into the public revenue. The hon. gentleman again urged upon the House to do away with the half per cent tax on imports; it might seem to those who were not conversant with commercial matters, and who ought to seek information from those who were, that it was ing this insult to the House by sending that the effect was most serious. He went they were all in favor of retreochment and jurisdiction of the House? charge on flour, coffee, butter, &c., the latter out. being more than the freight to New Westminster, and asserted as the Active was toms officers was raised last year when the tax was to drive trade from Victoria to British like to sek how many officials would be re-

open establishments there. Dr. Helmcken followed on the same side. contending that not a single reason had been advanced for doing away with the land tax. high. They might talk of nice-tenths of the people being in favor of rescinding the land teld real estate, and more of those were in lavor of doing away with the half per cen tax than the real estate tax. The country was going to ruin fast enough, he thought, without hastening it. The half per cent tax was imposed last year in consequence of the \$50 000 required to provide for the Governor's residence; this he distinctly remembered being stated over and over again. It was not intended as a permanent thing and it was under the present circumstances in which the colony was placed that he was so anxious to see the one tax retained and the years. other abolished. It was folly to talk of union being near at hand, for not one hon. gentleman in the House knew a single word about union. The hon gentleman dwelt at length upon the course pursued by the House in subsidising direct steam communication and then endeavoring to drive commerce past their doors. The cry of reduction of taxes was always a popular one, but be denied that the farmers in his constituency were averse to contributing their share to the support of the Government. Where commerce flourished so would agriculture. What really pressed most heavily upon farmers was the J8 per cent mortgages on their property. The present attempt to abolish the real estate tax was merely to catch the votes of constituen-

cies at the ensuing general election. Mr. M'Clure thought that a great many erroneous statements had been made about the half-per-cent tax. It was not levied for the merely temporary purpose to build the Governor's residence any more than the other taxes, but was a concession on the part of the free port members in the way of equalizing taxation. The old system of harbor dues, ment for the retention of that tax and the to which the hon Speaker and his associates wished to come back, was a most iniquitous one, as it gave the rich merchant every ad vantage over the poor one-making an in who were in favor of retaining the half per voice of £100 pay a dollar, when £1,000 only cent. tax should speak first, so that he might paid three dollars. This was the grand be enabled to answer their arguments. No scheme for "unshackelling" commerce. hon, gentleman, he believed, would deny that (Laughter). The worst feature, however, in land was a just and proper thing to tax, and the case was that the very men who asked he strenuously advocated the retention of the for the prepeal of this a half-per cent

estate, (Laughter). Of all members these gentlemen should have kept in the back-Mr. DeCosmos-The hon, gentleman was ground in asking for the repeal of taxes. So also now opposed to the power to tax lands far as the real estate tax was concerned, being conceded to the municipality. He which some hon, gentlemen thought very always thought the hon. gentleman was a popular, he had only to point to the fact that warm supporter of municipal institutions. people refused to pay it until they were Mr. De Cosmos urged upon the Committee the advisability of doing away with the obnoxious were always due. The hon. Speaker thought land tax, and not making any change just now, the abolition of this tax was an election cry with union probably close at hand, in the to please the constituencies; well be (Mr. M Clure) thought that a very justifiable reason for the step which had been proposed. terfere with the fiscal policy, but when he It hon members paid more attention genesaw that the hon member wished to abolish rally to the opinion of their constituencies a fundamental tax (hear, from Dr. Tolmie), he the colony would be much better governed. thought it better to do away with a local In this matter the voice of the constituencies tax that would leave this a free port, which was the voice of reason-direct taxes for the it was not now. He remembered the hon. general government had proved a failure on Vancouver Island (hear, hear). So far as ing that he was in favor of taxing unculti- the danger of Victoria losing any of her vated lands (hear, from Mr. DeCosmos). He trade, the relative positions of Victoria and was now advocating the total abolition of New Westminster are almost the same now as they were this time last year. Then New Mr. Cochrane failed at the last debate to Westminster was striving for direct steam discover a single argument to disturb the communication, and while she was making conviction at which he had long since arrived the exertion the hor. Speaker introduced the that of all the burdens which the people measure which he now pronounces to be were called upon to bear the real estate tax ruinous (hear, hear). If, however, the hon. was the one they most desired to be rescind- gentleman and his associates really dreaded ed. (Hear, hear.) The Act was rough and the calamity they talked of, there was ancrude and bad to work in every way. It other and better way of getting over the diffi-

piece of property was taxed five times its Mr. Cochrane referred to the statement value an appeal could not be taken to the made by the hon. Speaker that only one-Executive or anywhere else, and there was tenth, and not nine-tenths of the inhabitants really no remedy for the grievance. For his were land owners, and he would ask the hon. part he could see no cause for the tears and gentleman where were the lessees? (Hear.) lamentations so freely shed by honorable Did not the tax affect them equally with gentlemen. (Laughter.) In fact he had the land owners? (Hear.) Industry was ntended to introduce a bill himself to affected, because the tax prohibited the inabolish this chroxious tax, which nine vestment of capital. Although he might be tenths of the people were opposed to. An "an ignorant adventurer in political science," honorable gentleman had said "oh repeal be would venture the assertion that industry he land tax and you will open the way to a of the hardest kind was taxed by this impost ot of land speculators to come and buy up (hear). As regarded the half per cent, he land;" he only hoped that they would come had heard the very same argument used last and the more there were the better for busi- year with reference to union being at hand, ness, (Hear, hear.) The interests of the but there had been no change in the position farmers, surrounded as they are by countries of affairs since then. He would have prethat can so cheaply compete with them, re- terred the question of the two taxes being quired support and he should certainly not kept separate.

Dr. Powell offered to make his amendment

Dr. Tolmie asked the hon. member for member for the city. (Hear.)

Dr. Tolmie had heard no objection from Dr. Tolmie had heard no objection from San Francisco to either require their laws and orders to be \$5 per M on dressed lumber, proposed by bis constituents to the tax on land. The hon, gentleman who had just sat down had not objected to the tax so much as to the not objected to the tax so much as to the land whether the measure now proposed was that the Committee rise for the purpose of the purpose of the land whether the measure now proposed was the land whether the land whether the measure now proposed was the land whether the la

Mr. M'Clure-Then bring in a bill exemptng all goods for exportation to British Columbia

expense, as a large staff of officials would be at the reporters' table and was ordered to tablished in different parts on the Island two required, and that was not according to the withdraw, he was not there now. hon, gentleman's views of retrenchment; Mr. DeCosmos asked whether the reporter The amount of lumber imported from Brits a trifling matter, but he could assure them and while on that subject he would say that of the Chronicle was not now within the ish Columbia last year was \$15,891, and

Mr. M'Clure said the same cry about cusgoing to charge the same rate of freight to Stock and Carcase Act was under discussion, New Westminster as the Labouchere did to but it had not made the slightest difference Victoria, that the inevitable tendency of the in the Government expenditure, and he would Columbia, and to make merchants go and quired to attend to the drawbacks on articles going to British Columbia amounting during the year to about one and a half million dollars?

Dr. Helmcken made a few remarks in except that in some cases they were taxed too support of h.s previous arguments, and a lengthy discussion then ensued in regard to considering the two questions involved separ tax, but he would inform hon, gentlemen that ately, during which Mr DeCosmos rose to a only one-tenth of the people in this colony question of order while Dr. Tolmie was speaking, and the latter rather excitedly asked the chair if they were to be subjected to interference on the part of the " master of the ceremonies," for which remark he was out of order, the proper and simple course called to order by the chair, and apologized. Dr. Tolmie remarked that the refusal of hon, members at the last moment to allow the than the "tyranny of the majurity."

Mr. DeCosmos retorted by saying that the tyranny of the minority" had been more distasteful to the people for a period of seven

The motion for leave to withdraw Dr. Dr. Powell's amendment itself, and the orig. inal motion carried on the following division: Ayes-Messrs, Cunningham. DeCosmos, Carswell, Duncan, Cochrane, Dickson, Mc-

Clure.

TRADES LICENSES.

nual trades licenses from \$10 to \$5 was carried. Messrs. Duncan and Carswell voting could in this case; all that was required was contra.

The hon, member for Lake introduced an amendment which was lost, that the yearly or injured, and there would be an end trades licenses be abolished altogether, SALARY TAX ACT.

Mr. DeCosmos' motion for the repeal of this Act was carried, Messrs. Helmcken, Powell and Carswell contra. Dr. Helmeken (to the hon. member for

Sooke) -- You only support us when it's no use (laughter). Messrs. Tolmie, Cochrane, Powell and Dennes had now left the House.

COUNTRY LICENSES liquor licenses between the boundaries of cluding the reporter. Victoria City and Esquimalt Town to \$50 per annum was carried.

LOANS. The resolutions proposed by Mr. DeCos mos for raising loans for meeting the expen-

In the absence of the hon, member for Saanich, Mr. Duncan moved that a permit of \$5 per ton be levied on all hay and \$2 50 per M, on rough and \$5 per M, on dressed lumber imported into this colony, and that a bill be introduced for that purpose.

Mr. DeCosmos moved in amendment that the items be considered separately. He thought in view of union and considering that British Columbia supplied to some extent our market with lumber, it would be impolitic at the present season to tax that article. As far as hay was concerned the case was different. Last year he found we imported hay to the value of \$11,859, the previous year it was \$14,000, in round numbers some 500 tons a year, which he should like to see our own farmers raise.

Mr. Duncan called the hon gentleman's attention to the capital invested in the lumber business on this Island, which contained some of the finest timber in the world, but the mills and machinery were going to decay, and numbers of competent sawyers and mill hands were walking about idle because sufficient protection was not given to enable them to compete with other mills; he argued stoutly and feasibly for protecting the chief source of our industrial wealth.

After some further discussion the Commitee reported progress and adjourned until Tuesday at 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 20th, 1866. ham, Duncan. UNION RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. M'Clure's resolution for a respectful address to the Governor enquiring the date at which the Union Resolutions which passed the House on the 15th December last were transmitted to the Secretary of State was agreed to.

ORDERED TO WITHDRAW.

The reporter of the Chronicle who was at the bar still taking notes. UNION PETITION.

Mr. De Cosmos' resolution asking the House to fix a time for taking the petition from the citizens of Victoria for union with British Columbia was agreed to, and Thursday next the effect—to divert trade from the farmers

WAYS AND MEANS. House in Committee, Dr. Trimble in the THE " CHRONICLE" BREACH,

Chronicle had been complied with.

Mr. DeCosmos then moved that the Committee rise to take the sense of the House. Dr. Tolmie, Dr. Helmcken alone dissenting. He was not one of those who believed in previous day excluding the reporters and introduced for the development of the indusemployees of the Chronicle from the House trial interests of the Island. He did not for one week had been complied with.

House having by its resolution of yesterday sufficiently shown its disapprobation of the lumber which of itself had the effect of course pursued by the reporters and employees of the Chronicle in using the term of the desirability of cultivating good feelnow rescinds that order.

Dr. Ash rose to support the motion. Mr. DeCosmos rose to a question of order,

and said the House had deliberately made an order the previous day, he desired to be informed whether that order had been carried out, and whether one of the employees of that paper was not now within the walls and jurisdiction of this House.

The Speaker said he thought if the reporter was ordered away from the reporters' table that was sufficient, and he did not understand until union had taken place. that the House meant to exclude him alto-Mr. M'Clure thought the whole discussion ask leave to withdraw it,

was to enquire if the Clerk of the House had complied with the order.

The Clerk said he had served the provote to be taken separately was nothing more prietors of the paper with a copy of the order.

Dr. Tolmie in alluding to the attacks made Saltspring and Lake he meant to say, took exception to the course pursued by the House. He was a subscriber to the Colonist read the reports of the House at night, he get those reports. The whole thing savored too much of shop.

Mr. M Clure denied that there was any feeling of shop in the matter so far as he Noes-Messrs. Tolmie, Helmcken, and was concerned, and such charges came guments of the hon. member for Lake. with bad grace from the hon member for the District, seeing that he indulged in 'shop' Mr. DeCosmos' motion for reducing an- more than any other member of the House. The House had dealt as leniently as it possibly an apology, which any gentleman would always extend to another whom he had insulted of it, but instead of retracting the offence had been justified and repeated, and if the House had the slightest respect for its dignity

it must insist upon its orders being observed. Mr. Cochrane disapproved of the course pursued, as a breach of privilege on the public n depriving them of a report of the proceedings in the House. The House had decided that a gross breach of privilege had been committed, but he thought the course it was now adopting was undignified. The matter should have been referred to a committee, Mr. DeCosmos' motion reducing the retail and the House should not insist upon ex-

Mr. Dennes rose to say that it was most DeCosmos. extraordinary with what lenacity some hon. gentlemen stuck to a paper. It was not the Club he was speaking of, but the free port

apology, but when he again found a double breach of privilege committed in the same paper, he must certainly call upon the House to see its order of yesterday enforced, or he should be under the necessity of moving in another case of breach of privilege.

The Speaker having ascertained the sense of the House, the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to remove the reporter of the Chronicle (Mr. Dissette), which was done.

TAX ON HAY. Mr. Cochrane's resolution for a tax of \$5 ton on imported hay again came up for consideration.

Dr. Tolmie asked whether drawbacks were

be allowed on the hay exported to British Columbia. If so, he would favor the impost. Mr. Duncan supported the proposed impost as a legitimate means of protection to our own Island growers, of retaining money in the country and fostering our colonial resources, without which the country could never attain prosperity. He condemned the tardiness of hon. members in carrying out the true principles of protection, and leaving the country entirely dependent on the precarious yield of its god mines, for the sake of union, which would make very little difference one way or the other, and might never

come to pass. Mr. Cochrane did not agree with the hon. gentlemen who had sat down about union making but little difference, he thought it would make considerable difference to this solony, but the act levying a permit on cattle The House met at 3:20 p.m. Present and vegetables, against which such an outcry Messrs. DeCosmos, Tolmie, Trimble, Powell, was raised last year had not been found to do M'Clure, Ash, Cochrane, Carswell, Cunning, harm and he did not see why there should be any objection to this proposed permit on hay which would be a boon to agriculturists.

Mr. Cunningham could point out several districts that were capable of producing all the hay needed to supply the present market. Dr. Ash advocated the tax on hay as tending to encourage farming interests (hear).

Dr. Helmcken said a year ago hon. gentlemen were all pledged not to interfere any more with free trade until union took place. t was all very well to say that this was but a present taking notes was here ordered by trifling matter; but it was these trifling the Speaker to withdraw, and took his seat matters that interfered with the principle of free trade. It had been said that the Stock Act had done no barm, but he maintained that it had done a great deal of harm. It was diverting trade, and when that was destroyed the larmers would soon follow.

of neighboring countries and to circulate the money paid to them among the farmers of this country. He again argued in favor of coming out boldly at once and adopting the protective policy, which it was clear was the Mr. DeCosmos rose to enquire whether only thing to save the country and must be the order of the House made yesterday re- accepted sooner or later. The colony would specting the reporters and employees of the in such case be advancing in prosperity, while the delay of waiting for something The chairman said he could not deal with that might never happen would be ruinous.

The tax was carried on the resolution being put, with the drawback suggested by

however consider it expedient to impose a The motion was carried, and the Speaker tax on lumber at the present time. He allu-Dr. Tolmie said it would entail too much said the reporter of the Chronicle had been ded to there having been seven mills esof which near Victoria were unemployed. Dr. Tolmie 10se and moved "That this gon only \$3,951. The United States revefrom Puget Sound. San Francisco and Ores nue levied a tax of \$2 50 per M on all protecting lumberers on this side. In view Bankrupt Legislator" as complained of, ing between the two colonies he did not think it desirable to place an impost on all the lumber imported. When united he should not object to the lumberers of British Columbia being placed in the same position as those of Washington Territory.

Dr. Tolmie had very great pleasure in concurring with the hon. gentleman is this matter. (Laughter.) If New Westminster was jealous of us, we should not entertain feelings of jealousy towards British Columbia. nor was it true policy to levy such imposts

Mr. Cochrane said the feeling of the Committee being against the measure he should

Mr. Duncan twitted the senior city member on his broad principle for stimulating industrial interests. Why not treat New Westminster in the same way she has treated us? Why not bring in a bill at once introducing this broad and fixed policy! Union was ding-donged into his ears until he was tired on the hon. members for Salt Lake (laughter) of hearing of it. He thought we should be just to ourselves and not give people occasion to go elsewhere. The hon, gentleman had Powell's amendment so as to consider the (Chronicle he meant to say-laughter) and near Victoria being unemployed, and wby? because we imported lumber free from Britshould consider it very hard if he could not ish Columbia which in turn taxed everything imported from this colony. He strongly urged upon the Committee to adopt the proposed charge.

Mr. De Cosmos replied at length to the ar-

Dr. Tolmie said the hon, member for Lake reminded him of one of Washington Irving's characters, Rip Van Winkle, who had slept a great many years.

Dr. Ash said be wished to correct a few errors which had been made. There was no duty charged in British Columbia on lumber imported, and the United States Government in Washington Territory only expressed its intention of charging \$2 50 on stumps cut on Government reserves. At present nothing was charged.

Mr. Cunningham said the very arguments of the senior member for the city with regard to the unhealthy condition of the lumber mills on Vancouver Island only showed the necessity of protection being afforded them. Dr. Tolmie said the reasoning of the hon. gentleman was very good, but we must legis,

late just now to suit the circumstances. The motion to withdraw was put and lost. Ayes-Ash, Tolmie, Helmcken, Cochrane,

Noes-McClure, Duncan, Dennes, Carswell, Cunningham. party, who desired to shield their organ. He was put he desired to express himself in favor would be one of the first to ask only for an of an import duty on lumber. He appreci-

ated the arguments which his hon (Mr. DeCosmos) had brought for throwing no difficulties in the way but he thought that the proposi the House would not affect the way or the other, while it would stimulus to those enterprising mer invested their capital in lumber Vancouver Island (hear, hear).

cessary to encourage not only this
those capitalists who had hitherto
suaded from embarking in such e
The motion was then put with t

Ayes - Cunningham, M. Clure, Duncan, and Carswell (5). Noes-DeCosmos, Helmcken, To

and Cochrane (5). The vote was therefore a tie. chairman gave his casting vote i the ayes, so that the import duty was carried.

THE CATTLE TAX. Dr. Tolmie proposed that the cows be reduced from \$4 to \$1. H did so at the earnest solicitation farmers, who found the present tax Mr. Cochrane seconded the resolut

considered that the present impost

interfered with the principle of which was to encourage stock raisin Mr. M. Clure was in favor of the because he thought there should distinction made between cattle purposes and cattle for the butches dissented from the statement mad member for Saanich -- that the tax w for the purpose of encouraging stoc It was levied principally for raising (hear, hear). The encouragemen raising was of course incidental. like to know, however, if the hon. m Tolmie) had any statistics of the ne

cows imported? Dr. Tolmie replied that he had I he had no doubt a larger number imported if the tax were reduced. the subject of the cattle tax, he wo that in voting for the abolition of the cent tax, he was not opposed to the contract of the cent tax, he was not opposed to the cent tax. Mr. McClure said the mover of the

ment for the abolition of the % per had distinctly embraced the cattle ta Mr. DeCosmos said he had voted understanding. Dr. Helmcken said he was decide posed to the tax in its entirety. St the working of the tax was concerne

the effect of inducing the farmers to cattle to the butchers instead of keep for stock raising. Mr. DeCosmos said the Act wou the contrary effect, that of making th productive article instead of conve

Dr. Ash upheld the cattle impost, not believe in making any alteration His constituents were well pleased

Mr. Cunningham suggested that the tion should be only confined to mile (hear, hear). Dr. Tolmie was glad of the suggesti

he would embody it. Dr. Ash then withdrew his oppositi Mr. DeCosmos expressed himself with the arrangement. . The resolution was put and carried

mously. The committee then reported to the Dr. Tolmie gave notice that he wou at the next meeting of the House t committal of the real estate and half resolutions.

Mr. Duncan gave notice of motion t it a misdemeanor on the part of the tive or any public official applying contrary to the votes of the House. The House then adjourned till Wed (this day), at 1 p.m.

House met at 1:15, p. m. Present—I De Cosmos, Tolmie, Trimble, M'Clure, son, Powell, Dennes, Duncan, Carswe Cunningham. WAYS AND MEANS RESOLUTIONS: On the reading of the first of the r

Wednesday, February 21,

tions brought up from the Committee Ways and Means-the abolition of th Estate Tax, Dr. Tolmie moved the re-considera this resolution, on the grounds he ha viously advanced. He believed the

estate estimate of \$50,000 was more would yield. Besides a tax so just in ciple should not be removed. It was very injudicious to keep changing the of the country from year to year (hear, from Mr. DeCosmos). He maintaine the colony could not do without tax; there would be a large deficit estimates, and it was better to me liabilities at once. The liquor and tr licenses he believed would fall short estimate. The fees of court would minished by new regulations which Chief Justice would introduce. Some that union was imminent; but there really nothing known about it. Wit gard to the £4,483 put down in the estir as being due by British Columbia, he quite certain it would not be paid this and British Columbia had enough to provide for her own wants. If we united before the end of the year, an hoped we should be (hear), it would of co make no difference. He would again r that no argument had been shown to ju the abolition of the real estate tax. It unadvisable to make any organic cha until we get union. There had bee complaints made by his constituents ag the real estate tax, and the only argum brought forward were not so much age the tax itself, which all acknowledged t just in principle, but against the mod which it was collected. Larger respo bilities than usual had been imposed upo

for interest and for building the Govern residence, and a certain sum was also quired to pay off the discharged officials. view of all of these matters he though impolitie to do away with the real es tax, and he hoped the question would be fa considered by hon. gentlemen. He mo the recommittal of the resolution. Dr. Powell seconded.

country this year; \$30,000 had been v

for a mail subsidy, a large amount was

Mr. M'Clure acknowledged that the gentleman had made the best of his e His arguments were very good in the stract, but some of them were certainly wro

again-found a double mmitted in the same y call upon the House sterday enforced, or he ecessity of moving in of privilege.

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HAY. ution for a tax of \$5 again came up for

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He condemned the bers in carrying out rotection, and leaving pendent on the premines, for the sake make very little difother, and might never

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great pleasure in gentleman in this New Westminster ald not entertain feel-British Columbia. levy such imposts feeling of the Com-

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senior city member stimulating indust treat New Westshe has treated us? at once introducing olicy! Union was s until he was tired ought we should be give people occasion ion. gentleman had the colony and two mployed, and wby? aber free from Britrn taxed everything lony. He strongly ee to adopt the pro-

at length to the arber for Lake. on, member for Lake Washington Irving's kle, who had slept

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w was put and lost. lelmcken, Cochrane,

can, Dennes, Cars fore the resolution ess himself in favor mber. He appreci-

(Mr. DeCosmos) had brought forward about first place great stress had been laid on the throwing no difficulties in the way of union, Government estimates being in excess of what but he thought that the proposition before the House would not affect the matter one the case it was the Executive's responsibility, way or the other, while it would afford a not the responsibility of the House; the Exstimulus to those enterprising men who had ecutive had, however, better means for calinvested their capital in lumber mills on Vancouver Island (hear, hear). It was ne cessary to encourage not only this class, but those capitalists who had hitherto been dissuaded from embarking in such enterprises. The motion was then put with the follow-

Ayes — Cunningham, M.Clure, Dennes, Duncan, and Carswell (5). Noes-DeCosmos, Helmcken, Tolmie, Ash,

and Cochrane (5). The vote was therefore a tie, and the chairman gave his casting vote in favor of the ayes, so that the import duty on lumber

THE CATTLE TAX.

Dr. Tolmie proposed that the permit on cows be reduced from \$4 to \$1. He said he did so at the earnest solicitation of many farmers, who found the present tax too high. Mr. Cochrane seconded the resolution. He considered that the present impost on cows interfered with the principle of the Act, which was to encourage stock raising.

Mr. M. Clure was in favor of the motion

because he thought there should be some distinction made between cattle for stock purposes and cattle for the butcher; but he dissented from the statement made by the member for Saanich -that the tax was levied for the purpose of encouraging stock raising. It was levied principally for raising a revenue (hear, hear). The encouragement to stock raising was of course incidental. He would like to know, however, if the hon. mover (Dr. Tolmie) had any statistics of the number of cows imported?

Dr. Tolmie replied that he had not; but he had no doubt a larger number would be imported if the tax were reduced. While on the subject of the cattle tax, he would state that in voting for the abolition of the ½ per cent tax, he was not opposed to the cattle

Mr. McClure said the mover of the amendment for the abolition of the % per cent tax had distinctly embraced the cattle tax. Mr. DeCosmos said he had voted on that

understanding.
Dr. Helmcken said he was decidedly opposed to the tax in its entirety. So far as the working of the tax was concerned, it had the effect of inducing the farmers to sell their eattle to the butchers instead of keeping them

for stock raising.

Mr. DeCosmos said the Act would have the contrary effect, that of making the cow a productive article instead of converting it

Dr. Ash upheld the cattle impost, and did not believe in making any alteration in it,— His constituents were well pleased with its Mr. Cunningham suggested that the reduc-

tion should be only confined to milch cows (hear, hear). Dr. Tolmie was glad of the suggestion, and

he would embody it.

Dr. Ash then withdrew his opposition, and
Mr. DeCosmos expressed himself satisfied with the arrangement.

The resolution was put and carried unani-

The committee then reported to the House. Dr. Tolmie gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the House for a re-committal of the real estate and half per cent resolutions.

it a misdemeanor on the part of the Execu- should be reduced to one general system if tive or any public official applying moneys possible, instead of having a number of com-

contrary to the votes of the House.

The House then adjourned till Wednesday (this day), at 1 p.m.

..... Wednesday, February 21, 1866 House met at 1:15, p. m. Present-Messrs. De Cosmos, Tolmie, Trimble, M'Clure, Dick-son, Powell, Dennes, Duncan, Carswell, and Cunningham.

WAYS AND MEANS RESOLUTIONS: On the reading of the first of the resolutions brought up from the Committee of Ways and Means-the abolition of the Real

Estate Tax, Dr. Tolmie moved the re-consideration of estate estimate of \$50,000 was more than it would yield. Besides a tax so just in principle should not be removed. It was also very injudicious to keep changing the policy of the country from year to year (hear, hear, from Mr. DeCosmos). He maintained that the colony could not do without the tax; there would be a large deficit in the pay one per cent on his income. The tax estimates, and it was better to meet on poly temporarry liabilities at once. The liquor and trading gether obnoxious. estimate. The fees of court would be deminished by new regulations which the Chief Justice would introduce. Some said that union was imminent; but there was really nothing known about it. With regard to the £4,483 put down in the estimates as being due by British Columbia, he fell quite certain it would not be paid this year, and British Columbia had enough to do to provide for her own wants. If we were united before the end of the year, and he hoped we should be (hear), it would of course make no difference. He would again repeat that no argument had been shown to justify the abolition of the real estate tax. It was money could not be raised in any market unadvisable to make any organic changes except at the most disadvantageous terms. Until we get union. There had been no The hon gentleman went into the subject of complaints made by his constituents against trunk roads, condemning the proposed trunk the real estate tax, and the only arguments road to Nanaimo or Comox as an unneces brought forward were not so much against the tax itself, which all acknowledged to be long to see a line of railway running from our which it was collected. Larger responsibilities than usual had been imposed upon the country this year; \$30,000 had been voted for a mail subsidy, a large amount was due for interest and for building the Governor's residence, and a certain sum was also required to pay off the discharged officials. In view of all of these matters he thought it rightly said that the only belt of agricultural impolitie to do away with the real estate tax, and he hoped the question would be fairly Johnson Straits and Sooke. [Mr. DeCosmos considered by hon gentlemen. He moved the recommittal of the resolution.

Dr. Powell seconded. Mr. M'Clure acknowledged that the hon. entleman had made the best of his case.

ated the arguments which his hon. colleague applied to the exigencies of the case. In the the revenue would bring. Well, if that were culating the estimated revenue than hon, members, and until something more tangible than mere assertion could be shown the House was bound to accept the estimated revenue as near the mark. The hon. gentleman had alluded to his constituents (those of a country district) not desiring the abolition of the real estate tax-so far as that was concerned, Victoria, he believed, paid about eight-tenths of the whole tax. But the hon. gentleman and those of the same way of thinking had persistently ignored the repeatedly expressed intention of the proposers of the abolition to make the towns and districts of the colony pay on the real estate for municipal purposes.

The scheme was, as had been said over and over again, to cheapen the expenses of Government (hear, hear). Again the hon mem-ber had declaimed against chopping and changing the mode of taxation of the country. Why it was one of the characteristics of a new country to be always undergoing trans-formation, and good laws were laws that suited the present not the past. A If necessity called for a change in the laws every six months they should be changed. The hon. gentleman, however, was caught in his own words; for he had supported the half per cent. on imports last year, and now he wanted to "chop and change" and abolish it (laughter). At the same time he (Mr. M'Clure) thought every hon. gentleman had a perfect right to change his views on any subject-otherwise there would be no such thing as progress.

Dr. Tolmie stil objected to frequent and inconsiderate changes. Ho had failed to hear a single good argument against the real estate tax. The country was too poor for municipalities except in Victoria and Nanaimo. None of the districts out of Victoria were rich enough to keep their roads in repair, and part of the tax on real estate should therefore go into the general revenue. He was pleased to hear the hon. gentleman who had just sat down truly remark that there should be no organic changes until union took place. So far as the charge of inconsistency was concerned, abstract principles must sometimes give way to expediency and change of circumstances.

The motion on being put was lost, Dr. Tolmie and Dr. Powell voting contra, and the original resolution was confirmed.

TRADES LICENSE. The original resolution reducing this tax from \$10 to \$5 was passed.

SALARY TAX. Dr. Tolmie moved that this tax be recommitted, as it was the fairest and most equitable of any tax that had been put on, as it in most cases reached persons who paid no taxes at all; in the majority of cases it was

paid by the employer.

Dr. Powell seconded the motion. He believed in the justice of the tax; it was levied especially to meet a class of persons who paid no taxes.

Mr. McClure twitted the mover and seconder for the inconsistency of their views. Their style of argument was rather unique. If the tax were paid by the employers, as was stated by the mover, then the object of the tax failed. If it were paid by the employes, as stated by the seconder, then we had the amusing fact of mover and seconder entirely opposed as to the effect of the tax. Mr. Duncan gave notice of motion to make the benefits derived by the tax. Taxation The cost and inconvenience far outweighed plicated schemes.

Dr. Dickson believed the principle of the

tax a most just one, as it reached persons who otherwise contributed nothing to the revenue, and he should certainly not now support its abolition, had he not been given to understand that it failed as a means of revenue and was nearly all swallowed up in the

Dr. Tolmie differed from the junior member for the city, and hoped to see a direct system of taxation. In Canada he was glad to see, in view of the abolition of the reciprocity treaty, a desire to reduce the import duties and to increase their direct taxation. this resolution, on the grounds he had pre-viously advanced. He believed the real or even cost 20 per cent as stated by another. or even cost 20 per cent as stated by another. Mr. DeCosmos said the tax was both unfair in principle and ridiculously small in amount. He had opposed it last year on that ground. Its injustice was apparent when the employer had to pay only half per cent on all his sales, while the employe had to estimates, and it was better to meet our pressed most unfairly upon persons who were only temporarily employed, and was alto-

The original resolution was carried. Ayes-DeCosmos, Trimble, McClure, Dickson, Duncan, Dennes, Carswell, Cunningham. Noes-Ash, Tolmie, Powell.

ANNUAL LIQUOR LICENSE, The original motion for the reduction of country licenses outside the city limits, not including Esquimalt and Nanaimo, to \$50 per annum, was carried.

LOANS. . On the loan for \$100,000 at not more than

12 per cent coming up,

Dr. Tolmie said he had taken some trouble to enquire, and he was satisfied that the coal fields (hear, hear). There was a good trunk road at present in existence, which was open at all seasons of the year and needed no repairs, only marking out here and there. Water travel was always cheaper than land travel, and the proposed road would run through -So far as known | The mountainous and unproductive nature of a large portion of the island was well known to most honorable members.

His arguments were very good in the abstract, but some of them were certainly wrong in the \$100,000 required. Dr. Ash believed it would be impossible

Mr. DeCosmos was surprised at such a remark from the last speaker. The object was no doubt to injure the credit of the country elsewhere, now he (Mr. DeC.) had always in fulfilling his duties in the House considered it his place to say as little as possible that would injure the credit of the country abroad. He proceeded to chide the hon. member for the District on the road question, and said there were certain hon, members holding large tracts of land in the neighborhood of Victoria who succeeded in getting good macadamized roads made to their doors, and would like to have them go "up stairs," but did not care about the rest of the country being opened up [laughter]. He ridiculed the idea about not borrowing money, and said if we were to wait for union, for Heaven's sake let more money be raised to bring people into the country, unless we were to re-turn to the state of affairs that existed when he arrived eight years ago, and had to land in a canoe.

Dr. Tolmie said it was refreshing to hear the hon. gentleman, who, with his hon. colleague, was so opposed to personalities, now indulging in such a string of direct and absurd personalities, which he, however, would refute in a few words. Everybody knew that the "upstairs" alluded to by the hon, gentleman was a mile from the main road [laughter] which ran fifteen miles into a fine agricultural district. He did not believe in these expensive trunk roads proposed by hon. gentlemen who had never been further into the country than Beacon Hill [laughter] and he would further observe that his opinion had nothing whatever to do with shop, and that he did not allow shop to interfere with such paltry matters as newspapers.

Mr. DeCosmos said the hon. gentleman belonged to a vigorous and enlightened company that were seventeen years in the country and had not, when he [Mr. DeC] landed on the island a trail even to Saanich [laughter] The resolution to raise \$100,000 was

carried. Ayes-DeCosmos, Cunningham, Carswell, M'Clure, Dickson, Dancan, Dennes and Powell.

Noes-Tolmie and Ash.

Dr. Tolmie moved the recommittal of the resolution to raise £50,000; it was unnecessary to repeat the same arguments that he had just now brought forward as they applied also to this cass. Dr. Ash opposed the motion, and said that

the majority in the Assembly had by their action damaged the credit of the country. He concluded by expressing an opinion that those who would be foolish enough to advance money on a road from Victoria to Nanaimo deserved to lose it.

Mr. McClure said whatever arguments might be brought forward against the first proposition, there were certainly none to meet the present proposal, which was to have the money borrowed paying six per cent instead of twelve. With regard to the remarks of the junior member for Metchosin about the majority of the Assembly injuring the credit of the colony, they were in keeping with the hon. member's usual reasoning. It was the first time that cutting down expenses tended to destroy credit (laughter). If the hon. gentleman had got his way the country would be over head and earsi n debt in order that a large official staff might be retained.

Mr. DeCosmos repudiated the idea that borrowing money was an injury to a country. A hundred years ago when the national debt of England was a mere trifle in comparison to its present dimensions, there were people there as here prognosticating all sorts of calamities about getting into debt. The debt, however, increased year by year, and the country never was more prosperous than she is to day. In the United States all the great works of the country-rail canals-were made with borrowed money, and the prosperity of the country was unpar-alleled. With regard to getting the money there was no difficulty about the matter at

Dr. Tolmie replied to the senior member. The resolution was then put and carried by the same majority as before, Drs. Ash and Tolmie only in the negative.

TAX ON HAY.

Dr. Powell thought the tax of \$5 per ton on imported hay like the vegetable tax, which only yielded \$250, would produce little rev-

Mr. DeCosmos said that was just what the House wanted. They desired the hay, like the vegetables, to be grown on the island (hear, hear).

The resolution was carried, Dr. Powell only opposing.

LUMBER TAX The resolution for an import tax of \$2 50 on rough and \$5 on dressed lumber was carried, Dr. Powell and Dr. Ash contra.

TAX ON COWS. The reduction of tax on imported cows from \$4 to \$1 was carried, Dr. Powell contra. The resolutions were then carried as a

HALF PER CENT TAX. Dr. Tolmie gave notice that he would move the recommittal of this tax on Friday next. The House then adjourned to one o'clock

on Friday.

MONTANA WITHOUT A LEGISLATURE. - The Territory of Montana presents the anomaly of a community without a legislature or the power to create one. The legislature and the Executive failed last winter to continue the legislative functions, and the consequence is that no session can be held till again authorized by Congress. Acting Governor Meagher thus states the case :- The legislature, convened by Gov. Edgerton in conformity with the previsions of the organic act, expired on the 24th of October. The apportionment bill, providing for the new legislature, having been vetoed by Gov Edgerton, and the legislature having failed to pass it over his veto by the necessary twothird vote, it is clearly my conviction that the legislative functions of the Territory have temporarily lapsed. To revive the functions I am clearly of opinion that an enabling act of Congress empowering the Governor to redistrict the Territory, apportion the representatives and convene them for business, is essentially required, and that no other proceeding can legitimately restore them, strange and embarrassing as the circumstances are in which their suspension places us.

ODDS AND ENDS

" Ma, dear, may we not have a big bunch of kisseltoe hung up on Christmas Day?"
"When will that child learn to pronounce properly? Say mistletoe, dear." "I'm sure it sounded like kisseltoe when young Mr. Spriggs caught Lucy under it."

An Italian collector returning from Egypt, has brought back the statue of no less a personage than Potiphar's wife. An inscription on the base leaves no doubt as to its authenticity. The features are said to be exceedingly ugly.

"Sir," said a pompous personage, who undertook to bully an editor, " do you know that I take your paper? ? "I've no doubt you do take it," replied the man of the quill, for several of my honest subscribers have been complaining lately about missing their papers in the morning."

Courtesy-Hail! ye small sweet courtesies of life, for smooth do ye make the road of it, like grace and beauty which beget inclinations to love at first sight; 'tis ve who open the door and let the stranger in. To Miners and Travellers.

CULTIVATED WOMEN. - Sheridan said, beautifully, "Women govern us; let us render them perfect; the more they are enlightened, so much the more shall we be. On the cultivation of the minds of women depend the wisdom of men. It is by women that nature writes on the hearts of men."

The Princess of Wales celebrated her twenty-first birthday a few weeks ago, and was surprised by the gift from her husband of a fine pair of bay ponies, with carriage and harness complete. The ponies alone are said to have cost about \$3,000.

An enterprising person in Paris has opened an office on the Boulevard where the people may take a box, a stall, or seat in any theatre in Paris, without the trouble of going down to the house and waiting an hour or two to get it. The idea is regarded as an excellent

While passing with a friend between Pand S—, we passed a benighted and de-lapidated house that in its better days had been used as an inn. Its crumbled appearance attracted our attention, and particularly an old sign upon which all that could be seen was "X Ale." " Do you know what became of the proprietor of that inn?" said I to my friend. "X Ale(d) too much," said he, "and kicked the bucket."

BANE AND ASTIDOTE.—" Doctor, I want wholesale Depor-19a. Celeman st., London ma24 you to prescribe for me." The physician feels her pulse, and says:

"There is nothing the matter, madam; you only need rest." "Now, Doctor, just look at my tongue; look at it now; and say what does that need?"

"I think that needs rest, too." Exit the lady in a state of great excite-

" SIZE IS OF No ACCOUNT."-A gifted African, of the boot-black persuasion, while dancing like St. Vitus over a customer's boots the other day, observed his partner poring wisely over a newspaper, whereupon

the following colloquy ensued:

First member of the firm—" Julius, what you lookin' at dat paper for ?-you can't

Second member-" Dat ain't nuffin. A cow's big enough to catch a mice, but she can't do it."

"Your FARE, Miss !"-A young lady from the rural districts of Hoosierdom lately visited Chicago with her beau. Getting into a city railroad car for the first time, she took her seat, while her lover planted himself on the platform with the driver very soon the conductor began to collect fare, and approaching the rustic maiden, he said, "Your fare, miss." The Hoosier rosebud allowed a delicate pink to manifest itself upon her cheeks, and looked down in soft confusion. The conductor was rather astonished at this, but ventured to remark once more-" Your fare, miss." This time the pink deepened to carnation, as the rustic beauty replied: "Wa'al, if I am good-lookin, you had'nt ought to say it out loud afore folks!"

LARGE INCOMES .- Many persons like to know-and there are some who do not-what sums of money Royalty and other high personages receive yearly to keep up that state and dignity for which England is so remarkable Her Majesty's Privy Purse has yearly £385 000; the Prince of Wales £40 000 yearly £385 000; the Prince of Wales £40,000, the Princess of Wales £10,000; the Duke o. Cambridge £12,000; the Princess R.yal £8,000; the Princess Alice Maud Mary £6,000; the Duchess of Cambrige £6,000; the Princess Mary of Cambrige £3,000; and the Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz £3,000. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has £20,000; the Lord Chancellor, the two Lord Justices of Appeal, and the Master of the Rolls, £6,000 each; the three Vice Chancellors have £5,000 each; the Court of Queen's Bench about £28,000; of the Common Pleas and Exchequer £27,000; and the Judge of the Probate Court £5,000; the Assistant Judge £1,200; ADAM WATSON, Court £5,000; the Assistant Judge £1,200; the Speaker of the House of Commons £6,200; the Comptroller General £2,000.

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BALL CARTRIDGES For Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's, and other breech-loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead, Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

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12 on the Government Trail to Columbia river is ready for the accommodation of travellers. Miners wishing to carry their supplies to the mines willfind there a very large and well-selected stock of Goods, Provisions, Tools, Clothing, and Liquors.

Good chance to save one day's hard packing.

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A Clergyman's wife says, "one half of Soap at least, is sayed, two-thirds of time, and three-lourths of labor." lourths of labor."

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ALL COMPLETE. The animals and one wagon can be seen at Coe's Ranch, on the Fraser; also one wagon at the Pemberton House, in charge of Mr. Simes.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Feb. 23. THE PRIZE FIGHT-The interest manifested in the pugilistic combat which comes off to-day has not diminished. The whole of yesterdap groups of eager disputants on the sidewalks were canvassing the respective merits of the men, and the opinions we heard expressed indicated a pretty general confidence in the pluck and condition of both the combatants. A notice has been issued by the committee of management containing admirable regulations for the observance of the excursionists. No arms nor weapons of any kind will be permitted to be taken on board the steamer, and the rules of the P. R. will be rigidly enforced by special constables throughout the proceedings. As far as we can learn everything is fair and above board, with the good sense of the lookers on to preserve order, so that the capabilities of both men may be thoroughly tested. One of the principal causes of the decline of prize the principal causes of the decline of t fighting as a national sport has been the a cock-tail and pistols, as being a fairer method of adjustment to both parties. It is fact that the House of Commons had only the ill-conditioned squabblings of the black- the power to refuse a money vote. If the legs, and the reckless orgies of the mauvais sujets of society that have brought the Ring into such bad odor. We hope, however, that it will not be our duty to chronicle any such exhibition on this occasion. The betting is about even, although it has been whispered that Baker is slightly the favorite; but strong partizanship is evinced on both sides. Eden is well made and six feet in height, weighing some 175 pounds, whereas Baker only reaches 154 pounds, but is reported to be nimbler on his pins than his opponent. There is barely a year's difference in their age. Baker is 5 feet 10 inches in height, and will be handled by his trainer, Tracy, assisted by Dougherty. Eden will be waited on by Marsden and Fogerty. The umpires and referee have not been decided upon, but will be selected upon the ground. The steamer Emily Harris was to leave Brodrick's wharf at 6 o'clock this morning, and a goodly muster of the fancy and sporting fraternity was expected to assemble at the starting point at that hour.

THE QUEEN SALOON CASE.-Wm. Goldsworthy was up again in the Police Court yesterday. Mr. Bishop again made an appeal to the bench to liberate the accused, as there was no evidence against him of his having stabbed Trestrail. The Magistrate, however, again remanded Goldsworthy for one day, remarking that there was no excuse for for some deep mind to pender upon. Trestrait, who was said to be alive and well. concealing himself as he had done, when he, Mr. Pemberton, had already intimated that he would not be prosecuted for the assault committed, and his wilful absence might be the means of keeping Goldsworthy in gaol for three months. The witness Edward Gilbert was liberated on giving bonds for his appearance, himself in \$500 and two sureties

Douglas, Capt. Clarke, arrived yesterday from bers initiate money bills." Nanaimo and way ports with 8 passengers, ence of logic! So far in advance of the 30 tons of coal for ship's use, a quantity of present age, that few, I fear, can be found skins, venison, game, and two horses, one of sufficiently intelligent to comprehend it. which is the Hon. Lieut. Lascelle's well The proposition of this new theory stands known roan stallion. There was no news thus; In England, and in all her colonies stirring at Nanaimo, beyond the report that that have adopted the principles of responthe efforts of the Vancouver Company to discover a fresh seam of coal had been rewarded by striking a seam four feet thick, at | istry, and in Vancouver Island, where they a depth of sixty feet, of excellent quality.

HOLIDAY .- Yesterday being the 134th natal day of the immortal George Washington, the first President of the United States and the "father of his country" was generally but quietly observed as a holiday. Flags were displayed of all nationalities and the citizens generally united with Americans in doing. honor to the memory of a great man. The magnificence of the weather took a large number of persons into the county.

Saturday, Feb. 24. THEFT.—George Phillips and W. Burrell were charged on remand, at the Police Court yesterday, with stealing a clock from Dr. Walker. A person who had been attending on the doctor, said he saw the prisoners in the doctor's house shortly before the clock was missed, but the person who could swear to the clock, as the owner was too ill to attend, was absent; he had gone on the boat subject. It might have been expected, how excursion. Mr. Pemberton: what boat excursion? Inspector Welch told the Court there was a prize fight coming off, and the combatants had left by the Emily Harris. Mr. Pemberton enquired if the police had taken any steps towards its suppression. Inspector Welch said they had, but he did not know whether they would be successful. The Bench remanded the accused for one day.

SUDDEN DEATH-Dr. Walker, who has for some years resided and practised in this city, was discovered yesterday dead on his sofa in Oriental Alley.

Monday, Feb. 26. FROM NANAIMO - The steamer Emily Harris, Capt. Frain, arrived yesterday morining at four o'clock from Nanaimo. She fought six passengers, two Indian prisoners, and about 70 tons coal. One of the Indians brought down was concerned in the Thorndvke murders, and captured by Sergt. Blake at Nanaimo after considerable resistance in which Blake was struck with a rock.

A QUICK TRIP-The steamer Emily Haris, Capt. Frain, left Victoria on Friday evening at eight o'clock with 12 tons of freight for Nanaimo, and returned here yesterday morning at four a.m. with a cargo of coal.

FROM SALT SPRING ISLAND-The schooner Discovery arrived yesterday with 60 tons sand stone to be used in the construction of Capt. Stamp's building on Government street.

From Dungeness-The schooner Spray arrived yesterday from Dungeness with 300 bushels wheat, 400 do. potatoes, 12 live hogs, six tons hay and three passengers.

FROM SAANICH-The schooner Eliza arrived yesterday from Saanich with 45 M. feet lumber to W. P. Sayward.

THE DEBATE IN THE MECHAN-ICS' INSTITUTE,

To THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST, -Sir,-I take the liberty of offering a few brief comments upon the report given by and every precaution has been taken to en-sure a "square" contest. It will rest entirely the Mechanics' Institute on the right of the Crown to initiate money bills. The version

May to show that the right to initiate money ragged brigade of blackguardism which bills belonged to the Crown, and proved beusually follows in its wake. There is nothing youd question that the power to originate especially demoralising in a settlement of when applied to a Parliamentary measure, disputes by a resort to fiaticuffs; indeed such meant the branch of the Legislature in which a mode is preferable to a polite invitation to the measure was introduced. John Stuart Mill was also quoted from to establish the Commons had the right irrespective of the Crown, there would be no check upon the Commons. The Lords had neither the power to alter nor amend the money bills of the Lower House, and as the House of Commons of England had succeeded in representing the people for so many years successfully, he thought it spoke very badly of our Legislators if they couldn't govern us without demanding such extraordinary powers."

I am not aware, Mr. Editor, that any person will attempt to deny that the right of ini-tiating money bills in England and in every one of her colonies, where the principles of responsible government have been acceded belongs to the Crown or Ministry; but do any of the authorities quoted shew that the Crown exercised that right previous to the enactment of the Bill of Rights by the Parliament of England, or the adoption of the civil list and responsible government by the colonies? Nothing of the kind, but expressly to the contrary; and, until Vancouver Island by express enactment surrenders that inherent right her legislature holds the power as did her sister colonies.

Mr. Lorrimer-says the Chronicle-"proved beyond question that the power to originate, when applied to a parliamentary measure, meant the branch of the legislature in which the measure was introduced." What this sage and momentous remark means is more than I can divine. I will, therefore, leave it

If Mr. Lorrimer, by the remark " if the Commons had the right, irrespective of the Crown, there would be no check to the Commons "-would imply, that those who advocate the right of the House to initiate money bills do so regardless of any "check" whatever; I can only say he has taken very little pains or trouble to inform himself of the principles for which they contend.

The Chronicle makes Mr. Lorrimer say in conclusion, "until the colony had responsible From Nanaimo-The steamer Sir James government he wanted to see no hon. mem-

have not responsible government, the right is also in the Crown, or Governor. Therefore, when Vancouver Island has obtained responsible government the right shall be

vested in the House of Assembly. Our present legislators are charged with demanding extraordinary powers"; but should Vancouver Island ever be so unfortunate as to possess legislators who would demand such extraordinary powers as is proposed by this new theory of government, God help the country." If the single power which the present legislature demand is considered too strong a check upon the Governor, I fear, when this double power is applied, he would find himself not only checked, but check-

The only conclusion that one can come to when they see such arguments put torth is, that the promulgators of such nonsense know very little about the science of government, or of the subject which they are discussing. | Carvell, T The great prominence given to Mr. Lorrimer's speech over the remarks of Mr. Seelye and Dr. Evans will not appear strange when we consider the views of the Chronicle upon the ever, that the denial of Mr. Lorrimer that any of the North American Colonies had ever exercised the right of initiating money bills Dennes, G E, would have been given, but this strong point Dixon, R L in the argument of the defenders of Crown rights was so completely answered by Dr Domine, F Evans and Mr. Seelye, that in all probability it will be abandoned, and all future efforts both of scribes and orators will be devoted to the promulgation of the new theory.

A word more and I will close this perhaps too long review. I must say with all candor that the arguments of Mr. Lorrimer have Freeborn, R D not been given by the Chronicle in their best | Freeman, R H light. He would have been much better re- Fraser, D presented had some of his really good points Ford, J been substituted for the invectives against the majority of the House of Assembly, which were paraded with so much "applause." It Falshaw, R does seem in very bad taste for a paper in giving a report of such a debate to select Golden, T portions which are entirely irrelevant to the Galbraith, W question, for the mere purpose of gratifying Grig, J an ill-feeling; and it is also to be regretted that any member of the Institute should so far abuse the confidence of his associates in Guy, W, 2 the class as to indulge in such offensive per sounlities as marred the speech of the orator | Hopkins, H A of the evening.

COMMERCIAL

VICTORIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 24. Jobbing rates: FLOUR—Extra, \$9@\$9 50 P bbl; Superfine, \$6@8 50; Common, \$7@8 do.

RYE FLOUR—\$15 do do

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$7 50@8 P 100-lbs. CORNMEAL—7 50@8 do
OATMEAL—9@9 50 do
RICE—6 50@8 60 do do
BEANS—White, 6c do do; Bayos and Pink, 5 50 do do. SUGAR—Raw, 8½ c@10c p lb p kg: Refined

SUGAR—Kaw, 5% c@luc w m w kg: Renned do, 14c@l5c do p case
COFFEE—24c@28c w h w sack
TEA—34c@40c w h w chest
BUTTER—Best Roll, 47%@50c do w case; Ordinary 40c@45c do w firkin
BACON AND HAMS—Prime—28c@30c do w BACON AND HAMS—Prime—28(100 lbs; Ordinary, 22c@26c do do LARD—28@30c do do. CHEESE—25c@27½ do prase CANDLES—\$6@7 prime processes CANDLES—\$6@7 prime processes CANDLES—\$5 prime processes CANDLES—\$5 prime processes CANDLES—\$5 prime processes wheat—2½@3c do prime processes construction processes pro

BRAN-1%@2c do do. POTATOES-1c@1% do do ONIONS-4%c@6c do p sk HAY-1c@1%c do p bale. IMPORTS.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound.—105 bxs apples, 1 pkg furs, 20 bbls flour, 3 bxs eggs, 155 head sheep, 33 head cattle. Value \$2,687.

Per sch NOR'WESTERR from New Westminster.—8 bbls alcohol. Value \$250. Consigned to J. P. Couch. Per sch A. J. WESTER from Whidby Island.—2 tons oats, 8 tons barley. Value \$200. Consigned to Lenevue & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound.—T Haines, McLaren, H Li-chtenstein, Dr. Cohen, H C Poster, Scivel, C Chism, Dr Ash, Bishop, Hartt, Chinaman, Burk, M Day, S Hazzard, Klootch.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED. Feb 19-Slp Native, Nenovich, Stekin Sch Langley, Cocaine, N W C of B C Sch T K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan Feb 20 .- Str Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Schr No'-Wester, Whitford, New Westmin-

Sch Lord Raglan, Collins, North West Coast British Columbia

Feb 21-Sch Surprise, Francis, North West Coast of Vancouver Island Slp Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan Sch Black Diamond, McCulloch, Nanaimo Feb 22—Sch A J Wester, Mills, Por Feb. 23—Sch Industry, Carleton, Nanaimo

Sch Annie, Elvin, San Juan Feb. 24-Sch Eliza, Middleton, Saanich

CLEARED. Feb 19-Sch Winged Racer, Peterson, Port

Angelos
Slp Hamley, Vaughan, Saanich
Sch J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan
Str Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angelos Feb 21-Str Otter, Lewis, Burrard Inlet Sch Matilda, Meldrum, Sooke Bk Princess Royal, Marshall, Burrard Inlet Feb 22-Slp Lady Franklin, Pritchard, rcas Island.

Str Emily Haris, Frain, San Juan. Feb. 23 .- Sch Black Diamond, McCulloch Feb. 24-Sch A J Wester, Mills, Port

Angelos Sch Surprise, Francis, North West Coast Sch Annie, Elvin, San Juan Sch Alberni, Brown, Albern

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 23d instant, the wife of Mr-George Richardson, of a son.

In Seattle, February 13th, 1866, of typhoid ever, William T. F. Bodillon, aged twenty-three

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS RE MAINING IN THE POST OFFICE FROM 17th TO THE 24 th FEBRU-ARY, 1866.

Anderson, Mr Allan, A St Aubyn, L, 2

Baily, Mr Bone, J Brown, C B Bullock, Alfd

Coulter, H Coupland, J Cowsill, C Carey, M

Druiff. P Davies, W R

Earnshaw, B Ennis, Miss M Estus, W

Fowlar, N

Herkimer, Mrs

Adler, S Arnold, W

Brooks, G Brian, W Black, P J Brown, Miss L

Clay, Miss Copeland, S Coffin, L A Clark, W

Drever, W Dempster, A Derham, B Danoon, D Duck, Mr

Eumanis, A Evers, H Ellis, G

Fabiano, M Floud, J W Frankel, A Farron, W Fenn, J Finney, A

Gartrell, Mr. 2 Greenwood, J R Green, H P Gardia, Miss J Garrett, Rev

Headen, H Huson, A W, 2 Haggard, M Holden, Mr Hathaway, O P Hoffman, A

Ivey, T, 2 Inner, D Ingueit, C

Higginson, T

Jack, Jas Jeffray, Capt W Jones, T E Jerome, Miss

Kennedy, J Keffer, A Lawson, J H Ledirecteur, Mr

Laidlaw, J

Llewelyn, D

Kiefer, V J

Lamont, H

Mackie, J

Morison, W

McDonald. J

McBride, R

McEwan, A, 2

Messereau, R

Mitchell, Jas

Nolan, J

Nixon. W

O'Brian, J

Orr, R

Oliver, R

Stephenson, J R

Saunders, Oatley &

Smith, Mr. M

Soiger, J

Stafford, J

Smith, O

Shultz, O

Titus, Mr

Thomas, W

Trahey, J W, 2

Wollaston, F H

Williams, C. 2

Wilson, Jas

Wakee, G

Thompson, H

Tracey, J

White, T

McKinnon, Mrs A

McDonald, A G

Meyer & Triest

Lloyd, E H

Lembley, J W.

McLean, Archibald

Montilo, F Mellon, Jessy Murray, Jas, 2 Montgomery, J, 2 Mennier, A Mills, D Murdock, Mr Morgan, Rd McFarland, A Monro, Mrs H D

Neilson, A Norn, O Nellis, W, 2

Morrow, J

Ousterhout, P Orwin, W Oliver, WH

Pearce, R Payne, C Pullen, A W, 2 Parcker, W Phillips, E, 2 Pratt, O C Phillips, M, 2 Parker, J Pearce, P, 2 Palmer, J Phillips, Mr Perry, J R Prior, M Phelps, A R Pitman, R A Pearce, J

Robertson, Mr Robinson, T Richardson, J Reveley, F Richey, A Reid, G Reed, B Ross, J Ritchie, R, Mrs Reveley, TS Ross, J L Reed, J L Roberts, H Redifer, A, 2 Reynolds, M Ragazzoni, T Ross, L C Rash, W

Simpson, J Sayyea, J Sales, W E Scott. J Sayward, W P Sere, J Standish, W G Smith, R T

Smith, W Thayer, D A Thomson, W F, 2 Tripp, Mrs Trefiddie, J

Thompson, A. Williamson, Mrs Walker, W Welch, G Wells, S Walker, R Williams, Miss

Wright, G Ward, B W Wilson, R Walker, C Wray, J Wagner, R Webb, Jas Wolter, R H Watts, Mrs E

Young, H Yeomans, A, 2 Yan Wo Sang, 2 Young, A Yaule, Mr REGISTERED LETTERS.

Drummond, J Pearce, Jesse Lince, E Wolter, R H HENRY WOOTTON, Postmaster.

GOLD MINES,

British Columbia

Cheapest Route to these rich Placer Mines is by way of

Victoria, Vancouver Island.

Passengers going this way have not to cross the dangerous Columbia River Bar, and the distance is over One-Third-or 279 Miles—Shorter by way of Victoria than by way of Portland.

The Governments of Vancouver Island and British Columbia have subsidised the following powerful steamers to carry miners from San Francisco to Victoria and New West- Head of Lake to Colminster direct :-

The Hudson Bay Co.'s Stmr. Labou chere, Capt. Mouat.

The Cal. S. N. Co.'s Stmr. Active. Capt.

Henley, H These, or other first-class steamers, will run on this route regularly, and will connect at Vic-Hunt, L toria with swift River steamers carrying Hain, WH Hetherington, J, 2 passengers to Yale, a distance of 175 miles. From Yale to Savana Ferry, a distance of 133 miles, there is a splendid Government Innes, J Wagon Road and Comfortable way side Inwood, F Houses every few miles; over this road travellers can easily walk, or they can ride in Barnard's Fast Four-horse Stages. From Johnson, J Savana Ferry the Hudson Bay Co.'s new and Jeffray, A swift Steamer Marten will run to Og-Jenkins, J den City, upper end of Shuswap Lake, a dis-Jeffrey, E tance of 111 miles. From Ogden City to the

Miners Going to the Rich Mines of

is an excellent Government Pack Trail.

Columbia River, a distance of 34 miles, there

BRIDGE RIVER -OR-

CARIBOO

can do so by the Government Wagon Road rom Yale, over which it is easy to walk, or travellers can ride in fast Stages.

The Steamers running from San Francisco for the conveyance of passengers, by way of Victoria and the Fraser River, being under contract to the British Colonial Governments, the Rates of Fare charged are very low, and passengers are expeditiously, comfortably and cheaply conveyed from Victoria to the

Miners going from San Francisco to the British Columbia Gold Mines will derive another great advantage by visiting the FREE PORT OF VICTORIA. In Victoria, Miners can supply themselves with every article they require, free of duty, and 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than they can buy similar goods in California or Oregon.

Distance from Victoria, Vancouver Island, to Big Bend, 473 Miles Distance from Astoria via Portland to Big Bend, 752 Miles

TABULAR STATEMENT OF DIS-TANCES, COMPILED FROM OFFI-CIAL AUTHORITIES.

From Victoria, Vancouver Island.

1000 100 March 100 100 100 March 10
To New Westminster, by steamer
Thence to head of Shawer Ich
miles above the supposed head of party
Thence to Gold Creek by her had
dold ofeek, by boats 20

From Astoria, via Postland

- interiation of the Porti	and,
To Portland	MILES.
Thence to the Dalles	1.0
Thence to walla Walla	100
Thence to Colville	010
Shuswap Lake strikes the Gra	il from
RiverThence to Gold Creek	····· 216

Showing that the distance to the Big Bend Mines is 279 MILES LESS BY WAY OF VICTORIA than by way of Portland.

The following Statistics, respecting the probable Time and Expense of Travelling from VIC-TORIA TO BIG BEND, have been compiled by Mr. F. J. Barnard, the well known British Columbian Express Agent and Stage Proprietor:

CLASS 1—By Stage over the Wagon Road, and including Meals and Beds through. Dist. Time. Rates. Meals Victoria to Yale.....175....24 hrs....\$4....\$6

Yale to Kamloops Head of Lake to Columbia River..... 35....18 hrs.... 9 Total number of hours travelling, 81.

Total cost, \$78.

CLASS 2-On Foot from Vale to Lake Kamloops, taking Meals and Peds at Woyside Houses. Dist. Time. Rate. Meals Victoria to Yale 175 24 hrs \$4 \$6 The Safest, the Shortest and the Yale to Kamloops

Lake 133....5 days.... -.... 20 Over Lake 120 1 day 10 4 Head of Lake to Columbia River..... 35....2 days.... -... 9 Total time, 9 days. Total cost, \$53.

CLASS 3—Men furnishing own Food on Steamers, Travellin; on Foot from Yale to Bake Kam-loops, and buying their own Provisions on the way or packing it with them.

Victoria to Yale 175 24 hrs \$4 \$6 Yale to Kamloops Lake 133....5 days.... 5 umbia River 35.... 2 days.... -----

Total time, 9 days. Total cost, \$26 50. Victoria, Vancouver Island, 1866. Published by authority of the Victoria Chamber

THE WEEKLY COLO Published every Tuesday mornin

A COLONIAL COMPARI There is an immense consolation ing that other people are as unfor ourselves—that other nolonies are their receipts, excessive in their expunfortunate in their police system, erable generally. On the Eastern Central America is a strip of coun 130 miles long and 50 miles wide, Belize or British Honduras. It is Colony, has a Lieutenant-Governor £1800 a year, a Legislature white raced in one House of eighteen ele three nominated members, and a nawhich does not seem to have its sp encroached upon by advertisement population it has about 26,000, ne half of whom, however, are com Indians, mixed breeds, and S

Like the colony of Vancouver Islan

is just now crying for retrenchme

revenue has fallen off considerat

1864, while the expenditure has, if

increased; the demand for the reduction the outlay of Government is, there

pear to be very effective in the e. their functions. So far, then, V Island is not alone in its misfortune a fellow-sufferer in British Hondura are other points of comparison between countries. Belize is on the eve of a ger tion and Vancouver Island will before piration of many months be in the sa tion. In the political turmoil in Honvoice of the Belize Colonist, in rathe phraseology, declares that "the vita portant question to be decided i frame a scheme for raising the reve will neither be oppressive to the favor the rich—it is a crisis in the le of British Honduras, which calls and grave and serious consideration." the new legislators will succeed in forward a scheme of taxation that oppress the poor nor favor the rich, be difficult to say. Just now the which bears a close comparison to Vancouver Island the present year, \$180,000, and is collected by an ac duty on some articles of 1 per cen others of 31/2. Wines, spirits, &c., co a specific duty of about on the av cents per gallon. On neat cattle t dollar a head imposed, and on horse and asses \$3. There is a tax besid on every horse kept in the colon every wheel of a vehicle, and \$1 dog. Lumber, although one of the

\$200 a year. Belize, like Victoria, has a volunt and a very effective one too, number men. By recent papers we find soldiers were arrested and taken to p disorderly conduct-a circumstance caused quite a commotion among tary stationed in the place. Rumor rapidly in warm countries, and the of the volunteers was soon placed in sion of the alarming fact that the were going to attack the prison and the culprits. Quick as lightning th teers were in readiness and marche rendezvous to be placed under the the Lieutenant-Governor. The mark however was not required; for t soldiers who had sauntered fr garrison, and who had caused th were driven to the | barracks by t ets. The volunteers felt relieved news, and doubly so when they for were entirely destitute of powder. not only shows some little resemb this colony in its extent of territor

exports of the country, is taxed

thousand. Liquor licenses in the t