

De Munnell

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

## And Victoria Chronicle.

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### WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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### English and Continental Echoes.

The topic of most interest to Colonial readers is that of Confederation, and the speeches at the dinner of the Canada Club by distinguished guests (one of which is given in another column) will be read with satisfaction here. Several able letters on the subject of Confederation have appeared in the London press, and the project meets with most favor at the hands of public men (the telegraph informs us that the bill confederating the Colonies passed Parliament on the 28th February); but the London Times contains an article, designed and calculated to throw cold water on the scheme, in the course of which it confesses that it is impossible to predict what will be the future of the Confederacy, and says that England has long since ceased to regard the "Colonies as sources of profit, strength and influence, or as a medium through which the British type is to be impressed on the future of mankind." However, the dinner was a very successful affair, and the bill having passed, the "destiny" of the "new nation" will soon make itself "manifest." The papers contain some interesting details of the opening of Parliament on the 5th February by Her Majesty. A cold and dreary morning ushered in a rainy, heavy day, and the popular belief or superstition that such royal pageants are specially favored with fine weather, or "Queen's weather," as they term it, utterly failed of realization in this instance. The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor at eleven o'clock in the morning. She was met by the Cabinet ministers and great officers of State, the heralds, pursuivants and other functionaries, when the procession was formed. The procession left Buckingham Palace at one o'clock in the afternoon. There was a fine display of military, but the plumes of the soldiers were dragged and their uniforms rendered dull with heavy spangles of rain. There were large numbers, crowds of people out, but they were almost hidden under a forest of expanded umbrellas. On reaching the Parliament the scene in the House of Lords was magnificent. The nobility, including the peers, their wives and dignitaries of the Church, were present in gorgeous costumes and robes. The peeresses and other ladies were in full dress, their costumes glittering with diamonds. Queen Victoria, who was superbly robed, was duly announced by the heralds, and was received on entering the House by the vast audience rising to their feet. Her Majesty ascended the throne, the Premier of England, the Lord Chancellor and other officers of the Crown taking their proper positions near her. The members of the House of Commons having been duly summoned, a large number of the honorable gentlemen attended at the bar of the House of Lords. When silence was obtained the Queen rose and read her speech in a clear and firm tone of voice. At the conclusion of the speech the session of Parliament was declared duly opened, and the royal cortege having returned to Buckingham Palace. The scene at the return was even, if possible, more dismal than that on the approach. Everybody in the crowd was thoroughly soaked with the rain. Many of our English readers will call to mind the fine old parish church of Croydon—a building of great antiquity and one of the most beautiful structures in England. This church has been destroyed by fire—nothing saved except the tower. The chancel, or rather the chancery, contained monuments of no less than six archbishops, all more or less magnificent—namely of Archbishop Grindal, who died in 1583; Archbishop Whitgift, who died in 1603; Archbishop Sheldon, 1677; Archbishop Wake, 1756; Archbishop Potter, 1747; and Archbishop Herring, 1774. John Bright and Mr. Garth, both M.P.'s, are engaged in quite a lively newspaper controversy growing out of some remarks of Mr. Garth at a recent election meeting, in which he charged that Mr. Bright had been hood-

lained to be refused? That history may have been given to Prussia as to what Napoleon would demand, should all Germany be united; is very probable, and may have been one reason why the Prussians stopped short before Vienna. The Russian Government has at length made an end officially of Poland. By three decrees dated 19th December—O. S.—the Czar merges Poland in Russia, destroys her separate financial and postal administration, and redesignates her into five Governmental provinces, which will be gradually assimilated to Russian Government in every respect.

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Monday March 18

**A BOXING NIGHT.**—There was a large muster of the fancy at the Theatre on Saturday evening. After the entertainment furnished by the New Idea troupe came a sporting sketch introducing the unknown pugilist from Quessel (Collins) who challenges and is accepted by the "Mouse," (Phillips) they meet, and after some severe sparring the stranger of course gets the worst of it, and throws up the sponge. After this followed several amateur "mills" which afforded much amusement, and the concluding set-to between the old opponents, Eden and Baker, was watched with considerable interest. Tom Lafont brought the evening to a close by a burlesque engagement with the Mouse, which provoked much laughter. During the evening Mr. Tom Scott, was introduced who announced himself as the agent of one C. C. Davis (another unknown), who was anxious for business if any man would accommodate him. Baker came forward and said he could not afford to fight for \$1000 or \$2000, but if Mr. Davis would make the amount \$500 he would cover it. The announcement was received with cheers.

### HEAVY FAILURES IN AUSTRALIA.

Private letters received from Sydney, Australia, state that the abundant grain crops, though a blessing to the country, had proved most disastrous to the large mercantile houses engaged in the grain trade. Wheat imported from California, which cost sixteen pounds sterling per ton landed there, had been forced into the market for eleven and twelve pounds, and the consequences were that all but two of the prominent business houses failed. The large fleet of ships constantly arriving at San Francisco from Australian ports, all bringing more or less coal as freight or ballast, tended materially to injure the Nanaimo coal trade in the California market. These consignments will now receive a check, if they do not cease altogether for a time, and the result should give a healthy stimulus to the exportations of our Island coal.

By his own workpeople, and that he declined to subscribe to the Lacashire relief fund. Mr. Bright denounced Mr. Garth as a slanderer, and declared the statements to be wholly and absolutely false, and added that Mr. Garth would not dare to repeat them in his presence. To this Mr. Garth replied that he based his statements upon assertions made by Mr. Ferrand and Pope Hennessy in late political speeches. Mr. Bright rejoined: "On your own words, and your own letter, I come to this conclusion—that you would not get into Parliament, and were not particularly anxious to do so, and that you were not particular as to the party which might lead to it. You threw dirt during your canvass, doubting knowing that if needed, you could eat it afterwards. There are many men who go 'through dirt to dignities,' and I suspect you have no objection to be one of them." Mr. Garth, in closing the controversy, says: "I am quite aware that I am not your match in the use of discourtesies and insulting language, and therefore, instead of concluding my letter in the agreeable form which you have thought proper to adopt, I beg to subscribe myself, with conventional courtesy, it is to be regretted that the days of duelling are over, or these political Heapsius would have an opportunity of shedding something thicker than ink. A terrible calamity took place in Regent's Park on the evening of the 16th January, just as it was growing dark, a little before four o'clock. The frost was not so keen as it had been, and the ice had been weakened by being cut round the shore near private houses, in order to prevent skating trespassers from invading the gardens. A great many fortunately had already left the ice as dangerous, but there were still probably 200 skaters and sliders upon it, when it gave way all at once in a hundred different places, and most of those then on the ice fell into water twelve feet deep. Much the greater number were eventually either able to escape for themselves or were rescued, but no less than thirty-seven corpses had been found. The agitation and anxiety of the bystanders, many of whom saw their children, or brother or husbands drowning before their eyes, were even more terrible than the cries of the drowning. One lady saw her husband drown, while two others were screaming in the greatest agony for some one to save their brother. Children went down crying to their mothers for help where none could be given. The ice was too rotten to hold, and too thick for swimmers to penetrate. The boatsmen, however, were not so difficultly. Many were saved by ropes, of which, however, there were not a quarter enough at hand for an accident on such a scale. It was more than an hour before all those who were clinging to the floes were rescued. Several died afterwards who were not drowned, and almost all these, it is said, were delirious, supposing themselves to be swimming matches during the night. Many of the rescued were taken to private houses in the park, others to the Marybone Workhouse. The Marquis of Exeter died on the 16th of January. He was the descendant of Elizabeth's Lord Burghley, the son of Miss Sarah Hoggins—the original of Tennyson's "Lady of Burleigh," and said to have been worthy of the poem—and the greatest horse-racer in the world. In politics his only achievement was, as Grand Elector of Stamford, to return Lord Cranborne to the House of Commons. The Morning Post says the cause of all famines in India is invariably drought. For many months no rain falls; the rivers and the springs are dried up; the arid soil baked under the scorching rays of the sun, and every plant which gives sustenance to man is actually burnt in the ground. This is the short history of the cause which occasions famine in India, and which has, on the present occasion, actually swept into eternity between five and six hundred thousand beings from sheer want. The only questions, therefore, which present themselves for the consideration of those to whom the government of our Indian possessions is intrusted are, whether it is possible to provide artificially for the irrigation of the soil during the dry season, and, if so, whether the expenditure entailed by such a course of proceeding would not be compensated by the benefits accruing from its adoption? The Morning Post doubts whether compulsory education would be submitted to by the class it is intended to benefit. That is merely half of the difficulty; still it is the half which, if multitudes are to dictate or to govern, should be carefully examined. The obligation which would be recognised by compulsory education is comprehensive, and, as the Germans express it, many-sided. If the State provides for the instruction of the people, the State may require service in return, and on the same system. The Bishopric of Calcutta, which has been going a-begging for an incumbent, ever since Bishop Cotton was drownded in the Hooghly, has at last been accepted by the Rev. Robert Milman, of Exeter College, Oxford, and nephew of the Dean of St. Paul's, a high Churchman, but not a Ritualist, it is said, author of a life of Tasso, of Meditations on Confirmation, and of a work of a very mysterious title, called Mystery of Menking. The Allgemeine Zeitung publishes a statement, which the demi-official journal of Berlin characterizes as only inexact in form, upon the demand made by the Emperor of the French after the signature of the preliminaries of peace between Austria and Prussia. Prussia was requested, says this paper, to consider the propriety of compensating France with Saarlois, Saarbruck and their coalfields, the Palatinate, and Rhenan Hesse—territories which, it is remembered, contain Mayence and Landau. Prussia, moreover, has to resign her right of garrisoning Luxemburg—leaving that task, we presume, to the King of Holland. These proposals were rejected at once, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, through whom they were made, was compelled to resign. The old difficulty about this statement still remains. What could have induced Napoleon to expose himself and France to the humiliation of a demand cer-

tain to be refused? That history may have been given to Prussia as to what Napoleon would demand, should all Germany be united; is very probable, and may have been one reason why the Prussians stopped short before Vienna. The Russian Government has at length made an end officially of Poland. By three decrees dated 19th December—O. S.—the Czar merges Poland in Russia, destroys her separate financial and postal administration, and redesignates her into five Governmental provinces, which will be gradually assimilated to Russian Government in every respect.

**THE COMOX COAL MINE.**—The agent of the San Francisco company in this city informs us that the workmen and tools were removed from the mine at Comox, simply on account of the severity of the weather, the depth of snow on the spot being so great as to render it inadvisable to continue operations at present, and that the company, far from abandoning the mine, contemplate working it vigorously when they have completed the necessary arrangements.

**THE CHURCH.**—The Bishop of Columbia, assisted by the Rev. Archdeacon Gilson, with whom were also the Dean and Chapter, took part in the morning service yesterday at the Cathedral, when the Rev. Mr. Hayman, of New Westminster, and Mr. Cava, of Nanaimo, were ordered to the ministry, the former to the order of Priest, and the latter to that of a Deacon. A sermon and exhortation by the Bishop were given in the usual course before a large congregation.

**ARRIVALS.**—The U. S. steamer Lincoln, Capt. White, and the schooner Westor, Capt. Whitford, arrived in this harbor last night, from Puget Sound; the steamer Emily Harris also arrived, with a cargo of coal from Nanaimo to the U. S. Co., and a large steamer was seen to enter Esquimalt harbor after dark, having come apparently round Race Rocks.

It is said that the next steamer from below will bring up a large number of passengers. The good accounts from our mines and the lack of employment below, will induce a great many to turn their attention to this country.

**ARRIVED.**—We are pleased to learn that our old friend and fellow citizen, Mr. Richard Stark, accompanied by his fair "better half," has arrived in San Francisco with the intention of residing permanently on this coast.

The Active left for Fraser River yesterday at 10 a. m., and will return tomorrow, leaving on Wednesday at 4 p. m., for San Francisco.

Her Majesty the Queen has resolved to appear in public more frequently. A series of Royal receptions, to take place at the Palace, commenced on the 5th February.

**VICTORIA RIFLE CORPS.**—Musketry Instruction: Tuesday and Friday, at 8 p. m. James Bay.—By order, J. GORDON VINTNER, Lieut. and Adj.

The Enterprise is expected back from New Westminster this afternoon.

### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The following is a *verbatim* copy of the Speech from the Throne, at the re-opening of the Imperial Parliament.

MY LORDS,—In again recurring to your advice and assistance, I am happy to inform you that my relations with foreign Powers are on a friendly and satisfactory footing. I hope that at the war in which Prussia, Austria and Italy have been engaged, may lead to the establishment of a durable peace in Europe. I have suggested to the Government of the United States a mode by which the questions arising out of the civil war may be amicably settled, and which, if met, as I trust it will be, in a corresponding spirit, will remove all grounds of possible misunderstanding, and promote relations of cordial friendship. The war between Spain and the republics of Chili and Peru still continues—the good offices of my Government in conjunction with that of the Emperor of the French, having failed to effect a reconciliation. If either by agreement between the parties themselves, or by the mediation of any other friendly power, peace should be restored, the objects which I have had in view will be equally attained. The discontent prevailing in some of the Provinces of the Turkish Empire, has broken out in actual insurrection in Crete. In common with my allies—the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Russia—I have abstained from any active interference in these internal disturbances, but joint efforts have been directed to bringing about improved relations between the Porte and its Christian subjects, not inconsistent with the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

The protracted negotiations which arose out of the acceptance by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern of the Governorship of the Danubian Principalities, have been happily terminated by an arrangement which has been sanctioned by the concurrence of all the Powers signatories of the treaties of the treaty of 1855.

Resolutions in favour of a more intimate union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have been passed by their several Legislatures, and delegates duly authorized and representing all classes of colonial party and opinion, have concurred in the conditions upon which such a union may be best effected in accordance with their wishes. A Bill will be submitted to you which, by the consolidation of Colonial interests and resources, will give strength to the several Provinces. As members of the same Empire, and animated by feelings of loyalty to the same Sovereign—I have heard with deep sorrow that the calamity of famine pressed heavily on my subjects in some parts of India. Instructions were issued to my government to alay the distress which prevailed during the autumn of

last year. The blessing of an abundant harvest has since that time improved the condition of the suffering districts. The persevering efforts, and unscrupulous assertions of treasonable conspirators have, during the last autumn, excited the hopes of some disaffected persons in Ireland, and the apprehensions of the loyal population, but the firm and temperate exercise of the powers entrusted to the Executive, and the hostility manifested against the conspiracy by men of all classes and creeds have, in the end, tended to restore public confidence, and have rendered hopeless and attempt to disturb the general tranquillity. I trust that you will consequently be enabled to dispense with the continuance of any exceptional legislation for that part of my dominions.

I acknowledge with deep thankfulness to Almighty God that the great decrease which has taken place in the cholera, and in the pest which has attacked our cattle, but the continued prevalence of the latter in some foreign countries, and its occasional reappearance in this, will render necessary some special measures of precaution, and I trust that the visitation of the former will lead to increased attention to those sanitary measures which experience has shown to be the best prevention.

Estimating as of the highest importance, an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water, I have directed the issue of a Commission to enquire into the best means of permanently securing such a supply for the metropolis, and for the principal towns in the densely peopled districts of the Kingdom.

**Gentlemen of the House of Commons.**—I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service. You will, I am assured, give your ready assent to a moderate expenditure, calculated to improve the state of my soldiers and to lay the foundations of an efficient army to reserve.

**My Lords and Gentlemen.**—Your attention will again be called to the state of the representation of the population in Parliament, and I trust that your deliberations, conducted in a spirit of moderation and mutual forbearance, may lead to the adoption of measures which, without undue disturbance of the balance of political power, shall result in the elective franchise.

The frequent extension of arrangements between the employers of labour and their workmen, causing much private suffering and public loss, and occasionally leading as is alleged to acts of outrage and violence has induced me to issue a Commission to enquire into and report upon the organization of trades unions and other societies, whether of workmen or employers, with power to suggest any improvement of the laws for their own benefit. Application will be made to you for parliamentary powers which will be necessary to make this enquiry effective.

I have directed bills to be laid before you for the extension to other trades of the beneficial provisions of the Factory Acts, especially reported by the Royal Commission on the employment of children, and for the better regulation according to the principle of those Acts of workshops where women and children are largely employed.

The condition of the mercantile marine has attracted my serious attention. Complaints are made that the supply of seamen is deficient, and the provision for their health and discipline on board ship are imperfect. Measures will be submitted to you with a view to increase the efficiency of this important service.

I have observed with satisfaction the legislation recently introduced into the navigation laws of France. I have expressed to the Emperor my readiness to submit to Parliament a proposal for the extinction, on equitable terms, of the exemption from local charges on shipping which are still enjoyed by a number of individuals in British ports, and have, in anticipation of this step, already admitted British ships to the advantages of the new law. A Bill upon this subject will forthwith be laid before you.

A bill will also be submitted to you, for making better provision for the arrangement of the affairs of railway companies which are unable to meet engagements.

Measures will be submitted to you for improving the management of the sick and other poor in the metropolis, and for a redistribution of some of the charges for relief therein.

Your attention will also be called to the amendment of the law of bankruptcy, to the consolidation of the Courts of Probate and Divorce, and Admiralty, and to the means of disposing with greater despatch and frequency of the increasing business in the Superior Courts of Common Law, and at the Assizes.

The relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland have engaged my attention, and a Bill will be laid before you, which, without interfering with the rights of property will offer direct encouragement to occupiers of land to improve their holdings and provide a simple mode of obtaining compensation for permanent improvement.

I commend to your careful consideration these and other measures which will be brought before you, and I pray that your labours may, under the blessing of Providence, conduce to the prosperity of the country and the happiness of my people.

MR DALLY takes pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Victoria and its vicinity that the alterations in his photographic gallery are now completed, and that those who favor him with a visit may depend upon getting a faithful portrait. Views of houses or scenery photographed in an artistic manner, Fort street, near Government,

### Scrofula, or King's Evil.

Constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth, and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation; indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or vitiated matter, which in the lungs, liver, and in the circulation, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings, and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul condition, which renders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must resort to the use of an alternative medicine, and invigorate by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

### AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

The most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every-where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined with the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the removal of the taint from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERYTHRITIS and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYTHELMA, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, ITCHING, and LAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, WARTS, and ALL RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, HEMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM A Tainted or IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood," is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, and with sound health is impossible in vitiated constitutions.

### Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. They purify the system, cleanse, and invigorate every organ of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility, and who has lost his health or energy restored by a remedy so simple and inviting.

They not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use, in the following ailments: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from a disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, and Morbid flatulency of the Bowels, Intercourse, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other dried complaints, arising from a low state of body or obstruction of its functions.

### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

It is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons, of every age and sex, who have been restored from ailing and even desperate diseases of the chest by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine in this kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its uses are known, the public no longer hesitate to apply to it for the relief of the distressing and nervous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. While many other remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained a high reputation, and its benefits are so numerous and so remarkable to be forgotten.

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### W "VICTORIA" DYES

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—do not stain, and do not require any other addition, suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk. Colors, Whites, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility in warm water, and that they are warranted not to spot.

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Tuesday, March 19, 1867.

The Confederation Scheme.

We are glad to notice that a feeling in favor of the inclusion of this Colony in the Confederation Bill now before the Imperial Parliament, is growing and strengthening here; and were the country polled to-morrow there is little doubt that the vote in favor of a close communion with our brethren on the other side of the Rocky Mountains would be ten to one. We have always been in favor of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, for we cannot conceive how we shall ever become great if we are to depend, as now, upon the favor of a Parliament that know little of our wants and care less. And how could it be otherwise? It would be unreasonable to suppose that a Parliament of Englishmen, sitting in London, could legislate properly for the Colonies, except there were a Colonial representation in that Parliament to express the views and sentiments of its constituents, and to urge upon the attention of honorable members the requirements of the Colonies. As we stand, we occupy an isolated position; we have no sympathy or interests in common with Britons on the other side of the mountains, save that of common allegiance. We have no voice in the management of our own affairs; our prayers are unheeded by the Imperial Parliament, and our wants can only be made known through an official, and consequently, not always a friendly channel. Politically, we are tied hand and foot; deprived of an adequate representation, we are the laughing-stock of our neighbors, and the object of contempt of our own countrymen. We have scarcely a voice in our own affairs, and what little we have has been powerless to prevent the voting of a sum of money for the expenses of Government utterly beyond our power to pay. But, badly off as we are, we do not wish to accept the Confederation plan because, as some of our friends assert, we "cannot be any worse off." We might easily be as completely sold in making this new bargain as we got the worst of the Union bargain. As a correspondent truly remarked in our columns a few days ago, we might "imitate Moses and exchange our horse for a pair of green spectacles;" or, to use a more homely phrase, we might jump out of the frying-pan only to find ourselves in the hottest kind of a fire. Now, we candidly believe that there is no necessity for any such misfortune befalling the Colony if we exercise even ordinary care in arranging the business. "Put not your trust in Princes," nor, we may add, in politicians, either. Profiting by past experience, let us have it fairly understood that if we enter the Confederacy it will be upon the same terms as those upon which other Colonies are admitted, or not at all; and we believe that we should secure a Responsible and Cheap form of Government; Reciprocity of Trade, an Overland Wagon-road, and ultimately a Railway and Telegraph Line; a transfer of the Legislative power from the hands of the Imperial Parliament to that of a Parliament composed of colonial men; the assumption of our debt (which is heavier in proportion to the population than that of any other North American Province) by the Federal Government; and, more important than all of these, a great reduction in taxation per capita. It is proposed that the General Parliament shall consist of a Legislative Council and a House of Commons, composed of representatives from each of the Provinces. The bill further provides that: "The Executive authority or Government shall be vested in the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and be administered, according to the well understood principles of the British Constitution, by the representative of the Sovereign duty authorized. The Sovereign or Representative of the Sovereign will be commander-in-chief of the land and naval militia forces. The general Parliament will have power to make laws for the peace, welfare and good government of the federated provinces (saving the sovereignty of the mother country). For each of the provinces there is to be an

Executive officer, styled the Lieutenant-Governor (paid by the General Government), who is to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The Local Government and Legislature of each province are to be constituted in such manner as the existing Legislature of such province shall provide in the act consenting to the Union. The Local Legislature will have power to make laws respecting the following subjects: Direct taxation and imposition of duties; borrowing money on the credit of the province; agriculture; immigration; education; the sale and management of public lands, &c. Upper Canada is to be represented in the Legislative Council by 24 members. Lower Canada by 24 members, and the three maritime provinces by twenty-four members, of whom Nova Scotia shall have 10, and New Brunswick 10. The basis of representation in the House of Commons is to be population, as determined by the official census every ten years; and the number of the members at first will be 194, distributed as follows:—Upper Canada, 52; Lower Canada, 65; Nova Scotia, 19; New Brunswick, 15."

It will be seen by the above extract from the bill that the Confederation scheme is most liberal in its character; and should it become law, there will be but little fear of any such calamity overtaking us as in the case of Union, except we are silly enough to again repose our destinies in the hands of men who deem the consideration of questions affecting colonial welfare much in the same light that an unwilling scholar performs a disagreeable task. We are glad, therefore, that our people and their representatives at New Westminster, dreading the fire in which they have been already severely scorched, are extremely cautious in approaching the scheme. This caution will ensure the subject a thorough ventilation at a public meeting, to be held this week, and will result, perhaps, in the zealous guarding of our interests when the final arrangements come to be made.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, March 14

ONE WOULD IMAGINE, to hear some expatiate upon the advantages of a residence in California, that sorrow or trouble never visit that favored land—that the sun always shines there—that peace and plenty abound—that business men never "bankrupt," beggars never beg—and that over the entrance of the Golden Gate might with truth be written this quotation:—"And oh! if there be an Elysium on earth, 'Tis this! 'Tis this!" But, notwithstanding this happiness, sunshine and prosperity, it appears that some silly people will make haste to leave the favored land, and have latterly fallen into a most unpleasant habit of anticipating a call from the grim monster in the regular way by killing themselves. Thus, in a late paper we find no less than five suicides and attempts within two days in the great city of San Francisco. How do these unpleasant incidents occur there. It is said that the king on the throne has troubles: can it be possible that Californians have theirs?

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Board of Delegates of the City Fire Department met on Tuesday evening, when there was a full attendance to discuss matters relative to the finances of the Association, &c. The Secretary was instructed to apply to the Government for the money lately voted for the use of the Department. Action was also had in regard to the Municipal by-law levying a rate on the Insurance Companies. It is said that the payment of the small rate assessed will be contested at law; and the Department state that if the Government do not give an assurance that the rights of the firemen will be protected, both with reference to the Exemption Act and the enforcing of the Civil By-law, they will certainly disobey.

CHURCH MATTERS.—An ordination will be held at the Cathedral on Sunday next, when the Rev. Mr. Heyman, of New Westminster, will be priested, and Mr. Cave, Catholic and Indian Missionary, of Nanaimo, will be ordained a deacon. The Rev. J. Reynard, attached to the Cathedral, will relieve the former gentleman for a short period, proceeding to New Westminster by the first trip of the Enterprise. In the Methodist Church, we are informed that the work of revival is proceeding, and that many have been awakened to a sense of their position, and have sought and obtained religion.

LEECH RIVER.—Mr. Johnson, who came in from Leech river mines on Tuesday, informs us that the flame between the ditch and the mill was to be opened on Monday. The water from this flame is intended to drive the mill-wheel, by which means some 50,000 feet of lumber for the main flame will be sawed, and active mining operations commenced in about six weeks time. The cold has not been severe at the mines, and there were only some twenty inches of snow on the banks of the river. Williamson & Co. are working at their tunnel claim.

It is said that the Active will stop at Chalm Bay, on her way up, to land one of the Phoenix Coal Mining Company's directors and a mining engineer.

THE CONFEDERATION MEETING.—The committee of arrangements met last evening and decided that the public meeting to consider the question of Confederation and the desirability of taking immediate steps for the admission of this Colony into the new nationality on equitable terms, shall take place in the Theatre on Saturday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Let all attend and lend their ears, if they don't their voices, on an occasion which will have a most important bearing on the destiny of this Colony.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—It results from American statistics that the receipts of the precious metal at New York from California were in 1855 \$39,592,720; in 1860 they declined to \$34,580,261; in 1861 they remained about stationary, amounting to \$34,585,749; in 1862 they declined to \$25,079,787; and in 1863 to \$12,207,320. In 1864 there was a rally to \$12,907,803; and in 1865 the total further advanced to \$21,531,586. California would appear, however, to have seen its best days as a gold-producing centre.

THE KOOTENAI MINES.—We learn that the mines discovered last fall on the Kootenai are proving both rich and extensive. Quite a number of men remained there during the winter, many of whom made good wages during the odd times they were enabled to work. Both miners and traders express a confidence that the coming season will prove successful to all. Quite an influx of population is expected this spring.—Oregon Herald, 5th inst.

PATENT HARVESTER.—Mr. Vanderpool, of Polk county, Oregon, says the Herald, has invented an ingenious harvester and thrasher, which, when its merits become known, will revolutionize the system of harvesting now in use. With the motive power of an ordinary reaper it gathers and thrashes at the same time, from eight to ten acres of grain per day, without waste. He has had one at work on his farm for two years—proving its practical utility beyond peradventure.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—Messrs J. P. Davies & Co. yesterday sold the following property at auction: House and third of a lot on View street for \$500, to W. Farron; Lot, James Bay, \$32½, to St. Clair; Suburban Lots, \$42 to \$60; 270 acres, in Lake District, for \$2 per acre, to J. G. Shepherd. A full-sized lot, at the top of Yates street, containing 13 shanties, was sold by Mr. Backus for \$185.

THE NEXT LECTURE.—Owing to the anticipated arrival of the mail steamer, Dr. Comrie's lecture on Water, which was to have been delivered this evening at the Mechanics' Institute, has been postponed until Thursday following, should the Sparrowhawk be then in port.

THE TARIFF ON CLOTHING.—A memorial to the Legislative Council was circulated yesterday, praying that the proposed tariff on clothing be fixed at a uniform rate of 7½ per cent. instead of 15 per cent., as proposed by the Tariff Committee. The memorial points out the injury that will be wrought to our foreign trade, should the duty be fixed at the proposed rate; and suggests that, with the tariff fixed at the minimum, the amount of goods sold for the Puget Sound trade would be doubled.

JOHN T. JEFFREYS, a well-known Caribooite, died lately at Dalles City, Oregon. Mr. Jeffreys was widely known throughout the mainland as a butcher and drover, and was a man of such strong secession proclivities during the American war, as to render his residence at that time in Oregon unsafe.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—The next performance of this Association, to take place on the 26th inst., will be given in aid of the Rifle Corps, which will, no doubt, be the means of drawing another crowded house. The pieces selected afford scope for heaps of amusement, which will be enhanced by the appearance of another foreign Corps de Ballet, imported at great expense from parts beyond the seas.

THE METHODIST CENTENARY collection now foots up over \$3,800,000, and it is not all in yet. It will probably reach \$4,000,000. Of this sum Daniel Drew, of New York, gave \$500,000; Mr. Baldwin, of Ohio, \$300,000; Mr. Rich, of Boston, \$75,000, and many others from \$20,000 to \$50,000 each.

The dwelling-house of a Mr. Thomas, living near Harrisburg, Oregon, has been consumed by fire, and Mr. Thomas, his family and five other persons, burned to death. No particulars are given.

FOR THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson will leave at 3 a. m., and the New World at 6 a. m., for ports on the Sound.

Bankruptcy Court.

(Before Chief Justice NEEDHAM.)

WEDNESDAY, March 13.  
Re Henry Fry—Bankrupt surrendered for final examination and passed; ordered to come up on the 28th instant for discharge. Official Assignee directed to sue for several sums due to the bankrupt's estate.  
Re W. F. Quarles—Passed second examination; ordered to come up for last examination on 27th March.  
Re J. J. McCreedy—A dividend was declared in this estate of 2½ per cent.  
Re W. H. Huskinson—A dividend was declared in this estate of 1½ per cent.  
Re Walter, Couves & Crooks—Deed of assignment filed in bankruptcy ordered to be suspended.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Sailed, 8th.—Steamer Active, for Victoria; ship Roswell, for Liverpool; bark Fremont, for Puget Sound. March 9.—Steamer Sacramento, for Panama.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Mississippi Legislature has appropriated \$20,000 to be expended in the defence of Jeff. Davis.

Europe.

LONDON, March 9.—The funeral of Artemus Ward took place to-day. His remains were buried in Kensal Green.

LONDON, March 9.—Evening.—It is stated that the leading powers of Europe have united in urging upon the Ottoman Government the immediate enforcement of the provisions of the Treaty of 1856, and the granting of liberal concessions to the Christian subjects.

The organization of the Derby Government is completed. The Duke of Marlborough becomes Lord President of the Council in the place of the Duke of Buckingham, who is appointed Colonial Secretary, and the Duke of Richmond will take the Board of Trade.

LONDON, March 9.—Despatches from Ireland to-day say that tranquillity is restored throughout the province of Leinster. There has been no recent disturbance in that county or Kerry—the scene of the abortive outbreak last month.

DUBLIN, March 9th.—A despatch from Waterford states that the Gaultee Mountains, on the borders of Tipperary and Cork counties, are swarming with Fenians. It is feared that an attack will be made on the town, the inhabitants of which are disaffected and are strongly disposed to help them.

LONDON, March 9.—Evening.—Official despatches from Ireland say that loads of arms have been discovered and seized by the military, and that this fact confirms the report that the rising of the Irish has failed to be general.

Despatches from Dublin state that small bands of Fenians are patrolling the counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick, and are pressing the people in their ranks and committing robberies everywhere. The taverns in the city of Cork will be closed every evening at dusk.

DUBLIN, March 9.—Evening.—A despatch from Waterford reports that the Fenians appeared in force at Devil's Bit Mountain, County Tipperary. Troops with artillery have been sent to dislodge them. The result is unknown. The insurgents muster in strong force, particularly in the County of Tipperary. No bands have yet appeared in the County of Wicklow. Reports from Drogheda say that there was no further disturbance there up to this hour. Twelve of the foremost leaders have been captured.

Legislative Proceedings.

Monday's Proceedings.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 11.—Pemberton moved for amount of debt due by Vancouver Island and British Columbia, respectively, at the time of union.

A subsidy for the Canadian railway will be proposed in Parliament next week. All accounts from the scene of disturbances in Ireland represent that matters have become quiet, and that order reigns once more. There have been no fresh conflicts between the police and Fenian bands, who are now fleeing to the mountains, and the soldiers are in pursuit.

PARIS, March 12.—The laborers on the Exposition building have struck for higher wages.

Canada.—The Confederation Act. NEW YORK, March 12.—According to accounts received, there are about 2000 persons in and around the Madoc mines waiting for favorable chances. Among them are many Californians and Australians. No person is allowed to mine without a cross license, or private license, costing one or two dollars per month. The excitement is abating.

The Canadian papers publish an official copy of the Confederation Bill. The provinces, when united, will not be termed a kingdom. The position of the Colonies is unaltered. The Confederation Bill provides for carrying out the system of Government with a more liberal scheme of representation.

Tuesday's Proceedings. NEW WESTMINSTER, March 12.—Stamp brought forward a motion for the admission of dutiable articles to lumber mills duty free or with a drawback; postponed for one week.

Rest of the day was occupied with ways and means, the schedule of which passed with a few unimportant amendments. Weather clear and frosty. Malacca goes down on Thursday.

Confederation.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 11.—A deputation, composed of the Hon. Southgate, Helmcken, DeCosmos and Pemberton, wait-

ed upon His Excellency the Governor to suggest the propriety of telegraphing to the Government as follows: "That provision be made in the Confederation bill now before the Imperial Government for the admission of British Columbia into the confederacy, on such fair and equitable terms as may be agreed upon thereafter." His Excellency received the deputation courteously, and at once acceded to their request. The despatch will be sent at once. There is every probability that the Council will be prorogued in fourteen days.

The Fenian Revolt!

THE SERVA & CRETE REBELLIONS!

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE VICTOR EMMANUEL!

Frightful Earthquake!

THE CANADIAN GOLD MINES!

CONFEDERATION!

Europe.

DUBLIN, March 10.—The band of Fenians reported to have taken possession of the barracks at Kittell, in Kildare, have been dispersed by troops. The insurgents made an attack on the barracks at Mount Melick and were repulsed. The rebels are said to have reassembled to the number of 3000 in the neighborhood of Aheylix. Troops have been sent to disperse them.

DUBLIN, March 10.—A Fenian Council, which has been in secret session in this city, has been dispersed and its members arrested by the police. General Burke, a Fenian leader in the South, has been captured at Tipperary.

LONDON, March 10.—A telegram from Constantinople states that the Sultan has made concessions which are satisfactory to the people of Servia, and has promised to carry into effect the firman of 1856. A Cretan deputation has reached Constantinople.

PARIS, March 10.—The Monitor states that by this time all the French troops must have left Mexico, and the departure of the Emperor Maximilian for Vera Cruz must have taken place on the 8th March.

MADRID, March 10.—A proclamation announces the termination of martial law in Spain.

FLORENCE, March 10.—An attempt was made to assassinate the King of Italy, near Milan, which failed.

ATHENS, March 10.—A terrific earthquake has taken place in the Island of Mytelene. All the habitations are in ruins, and hundreds of people have been killed.

LONDON, March 11.—The Princess Alexandra is reported to be very ill.

A subsidy for the Canadian railway will be proposed in Parliament next week. All accounts from the scene of disturbances in Ireland represent that matters have become quiet, and that order reigns once more. There have been no fresh conflicts between the police and Fenian bands, who are now fleeing to the mountains, and the soldiers are in pursuit.

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Confederation.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 11.—Arrived—bark Adelaide, Cooper, six days from Port Townsend; steamer Ajax, 62½ hours from Columbia river bar.

Tuesday, March 19, 1867.

The Confederation Debate. The discussion in the Legislative Council on Mr DeCosmos' motion for the Confederation will be perused more than ordinary interest. The political questions now en public attention, none is more to our warmest sympathy and port than this grand scheme to the conflicting interests of the people in Northern America to fuse them into a great and nation, independent of, yet not severed from the parent of that gave it birth. With the pr of this scheme, now in course of bation, is the destiny of this c closely, vitally, interwoven. To aloof while westward Ho! is t and the line of march advan wards the Rocky Mountains, th open to us the portals through we may expect to derive immedi rapid prosperity, would be suic the extreme. The opportunity is ferred to us of ridding ourselves of cheapening Government, les taxation and taking equal stride our brethren on the other side march of civilization. Shall w slip, and allow our supineness up in judgment against us for t come? It may be, as remark Hon. Colonial Secretary, that ion will be made in the Imper for our admission at any subs period, but we have seen how rial Acts can be pared and sho fore emerging from the hands three Estates of the Realm, and safe to hang our destinies on t of a die? We should be acti wisely to give prompt expressi our desire to become members great Confederation, either by a meeting or in some other pr form. A resolution unanim passed, or a monster petition fro inhabitants of this and other ee would materially strengthen th of our legislators who are s moving in the matter, and will Governor Seymour no pretext— he seek one, which we are not i to think he will—to refuse comp with the wishes of the people pressed through their represent. Who will move in the matter? needs, as our hon. senior mem marked in the House, the first b be sounded to find an echo in inhabited portion of the Colony

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, March 12.—CHARLES GRINDSTONE—Charles Grindstone, a good-natured looking fellow, rested by special officer Ferrell, late o day night, on a charge of stealing a stone from the door of Messrs C Gracoini, on Wharf street. He p guilty. The Magistrate—What has the p been doing here of late? Officer—I believe he's been selling key. Prisoner—You tell a falsehood. Officer—He's been on a schooner. Prisoner—And I've been on the ohere, too. Magistrate—Oh! I remember you 1859, in another transaction; you hav ened my memory. I have not forgot serious charge on which you were the Prisoner—No, sir; that was the red bad company. The Magistrate—Well, the weather and I shouldn't like to shut you up. Prisoner—I'll bring you twenty me The Magistrate—Never mind them ought to go to some other part of the where your character is not so well lished as it is here. As this is a charge compared with the crimes yo been before accused of committing, I give you a chance. You will be liber your own recognizances to appear i one week for punishment. In the me I advise you to leave the country. do appear here at the end of a wee Prisoner—If I appear here, your W No fear of that, sir! And Johnson hobbled out of Court. FROM COMOX.—The schooner In with 22 tons of potatoes and 12 bags a from Comox yesterday. Snow lies ground to a depth of three feet. The w has been intensely cold, and the sc lay fifteen days at the settlement, on take in her cargo in consequence severe frost.

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 19, 1867.

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THE ASSAULT AND ROBBERY OF AN AGED INDIAN.—Walker, O'Connor, and Moore alias "Skinback," the three beauties who are charged with "jayhawking" an aged Indian, and depriving him of \$40 in gold coin, were again brought before Mr Pemberton for examination.

A WHOLESOME SLAUGHTERHOUSE.—For several years past Mr Greavy, who has a ranch at a place called Brighton, in Plumper Pass, has greatly suffered in consequence of the depredations of a gang of cattle-thieves who have infested the neighborhood.

The ships Mary Glover and Iconium have got off; the bark Washington has gone to pieces.

Wednesday, March 13 A WONDERFUL WOMAN.—VANCOUVER ISLAND IN THE SHADE.—They have got an old lady, named Mrs Moore, living near Seattle, who was lost in the forest for seven days, during a blinding snow-storm, and yet lives to narrate the story of her sufferings.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

STEALING A GRINDSTONE.—Charles Johnson, a good-natured looking fellow, was arrested by special officer Ferrell, late on Sunday night, on a charge of stealing a grindstone from the door of Messrs Cairé & Graciani, on Wharf street.

Magistrate—What has the prisoner been doing here of late? Officer—I believe he's been selling whiskey.

Prisoner—You tell a falsehood. Officer—He's been on a schooner. Prisoner—And I've been on the Labouchere, too.

Magistrate—Oh! I remember you now, in 1859, in another transaction; you have freshened my memory. I have not forgotten the serious charge on which you were then here.

Prisoner—No, sir; that was the result of bad company. The Magistrate—Well, the weather is fine and I shouldn't like to shut you up. Your character—Prisoner—I'll bring you twenty men.

The Magistrate—Never mind them; you ought to go to some other part of the world, where your character is not so well established as it is here.

Prisoner—If I appear here, your Worship? No fear of that, sir! And Johnson hobbled out of Court.

FROM COMOX.—The schooner Industry with 22 tons of potatoes and 19 bogs arrived from Comox yesterday. Snow lies on the ground to a depth of three feet.

THE LATE BARONESS FERDINAND DE ROTHSCHILD.—The lamentable affliction which has befallen the Baron and Baroness de Rothschild by the death in child-bed of their second daughter, the Baroness Ferdinand de Rothschild, in the second year of her marriage, was announced in our columns on Wednesday.

NOTABLE DEATHS.—The death of Victor Cousin, the celebrated founder of the Eclectic School of Philosophy in France, is announced. Alexander Smith, the poet, is also dead. His death occurred at Edinburgh on the 1st of January.

BURGLARY.—The store of Dr Williamson, at Seattle, has been entered by burglars, and robbed of \$310 in money, and a quantity of jewelry and gold specimens.

INTERESTING TO ENGINEERS.—Capt. the Hon Arthur Cochrane, C. B., has been engaged for some time past at Woolwich, on board Her Majesty's 17 gun sloop Chanticleer, in perfecting his patent vertical tube boiler.

AN INCIDENT AT THE METROPOLIS.—As the steamer was leaving New Westminster on Saturday morning, some person pushed through the crowd exclaiming, "Stop! stop! I want to send an order for a blade of grass, we haven't seen such a thing here for three weeks."

EXPENSIVE CONSULATE.—The U. S. Government pays \$80,000 a year to keep its flag flying in Honolulu, S. I. The consul's pay is \$14,000 per annum, only \$1000 less than that of the Consul at Paris.

SENTENCED.—The three men, Moore, Connor and Walker, yesterday pleaded guilty to assaulting and robbing the old Saanich Indian, and were severally sent for three months to the changoing.

MORE WRECKS ASHORE.—The topsail schooner Toando is reported to be ashore north of Gray's harbor, and another vessel, name unknown, between Gray's harbor and Cape Flattery.

Wm. L. CLANCY, of Olympia, died on Tuesday last, and was buried with Masonic honors.

A LIVE GORILLA has been seen at large in Idaho.

The following is a copy of the Bill relating to the Legal Profession, that lately passed the Council, and has received the Governor's assent:

An ordinance making provisions for Barristers-at-law, Attorneys, Notaries Public and Articled Clerks, of the late Colony of Vancouver Island.

Be it enacted by the Governor of British Columbia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows: I. All Barristers-at-law who were duly admitted and entitled to practice in the late Colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies, at the date of the said Proclamation, and not now admitted into the Courts of Justice of British Columbia, shall be deemed to have been admitted to practice as Attorneys, Solicitors, or Proctors, respectively, at the date of the said Proclamation.

II. All Attorneys who were duly admitted and entitled to practice in the said late Colony, at the date of the said Proclamation, shall be deemed to have been admitted to practice as Attorneys, Solicitors, or Proctors, respectively, at the date of the said Proclamation.

III. All Clerks who were under Articles of Clerkship to such Attorneys in the said late Colony, at the date of the said Proclamation, shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges in all respects as if they had been during the periods of their service respectively, duly articled to Attorneys of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia, resident in the Colony of British Columbia.

IV. All Notaries Public duly appointed in the said late Colony, at the date of the said Proclamation, shall be deemed to have been and to be entitled to practice as such Notaries Public in the Colony of British Columbia.

Supreme Court. (Before Chief Justice Neidham.) WEDNESDAY, March 13th. Carson v Finch.—This was an action instituted by T. Carson residing near Steilacoom, W. T., but carrying on the business of a butcher in Victoria, against Capt. D. B. Finch, of the steamer Eliza Anderson, to recover the sum of \$400, money alleged to have been had and received by defendant for the use and behoof of the plaintiff, and for interest thereon, from 30th January, 1866 till paid at the rate of 2 per cent per month.

Mr Copland appeared for the plaintiff. Mr Robtson, instructed by Mr Drake, for the defendant. The defendant pleaded never indebted and payment.

For the plaintiff, Messrs Murray, Carson and Crosby, were called and the nature of the business transactions between the parties was shown. A receipt was produced signed by Finch, acknowledging that he had received \$400 from John Murray for Carson. A letter was produced signed by Carson acknowledging receipt of \$400 from Finch,

which he explained as having reference to a supposed previous transaction. The defendant was the only witness examined on his side and testified to the payment explaining the circumstance of no receipt having been obtained on the other side on payment of the money to Carson or his partner J G Murray.

The Jury having been addressed, and having heard the summing up of the Judge, found a verdict shortly before 5 p. m., in favor of the defendant. Mr Copland gave notice that he would move for a new trial.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN. —BY— Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving and curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and cures the most obstinate and chronic of the internal eruptions. It is best used by cleansing all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent cure.

Gout and Rheumatism. It cures the most obstinate and chronic of the internal eruptions. It is best used by cleansing all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent cure.

Dropical Swellings. These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, in as they are attended with the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer from these complaints when they might see Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect their own cure without the assistance of any other medicine.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel. Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if this Ointment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of the back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immediate relief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect a permanent cure.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness. THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPSEINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES; or in order, WINE, and LOZENGES. THE POWDER is PINK, the WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES a NEW, AGREEABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

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By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—A Knoxville, Tenn., despatch says: It is estimated that the late flood damaged property to the value of two millions. Over 200 persons were washed out of their houses in Knoxville. The damage to farms is very heavy. Many persons lost houses, grain and stock. Reports from below represent that there has been great destruction of property by the flood in Ohio. In many places, between New Albany, Indiana, and Evansville, Indiana; the river is thirty miles wide, hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain have been lost. The country is covered with floating stacks of hay, wheat and oats. Nearly all the steamboat landings are under water, and boats cannot make a landing. Shawneetown is completely inundated. In the lower parts of Cincinnati and Covington hundreds of houses are under water.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Herald's special says the expedition against the Indians in Kansas and Nebraska, under command of Hancock, is fully equipped, and will start from Leavenworth on the 16th.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The floods in Tennessee and Georgia are increasing. Miles of country are under water. Water higher than ever been known before. Houses are swept away in every direction. There is great suffering among the people, and the damage is immense.

Europe.

VIENNA, March 13.—Despatches received state that the Viceroy of Egypt withholds the tribute which the sublime junta has bound on the people of that country to meet the expense of crushing the insurrection in Candia.

LONDON, March 13.—The Atlantic Cable Company have refused to reduce the tolls.

DUBLIN, March 13.—Evening.—Ireland is quiet. There has been no new Fenian demonstration. A great fall of snow has visited Ireland. Placards are posted in the streets of Clonmel from emissaries of the J. R. B., forbidding the people to pay rents.

VIENNA, March 13.—The Emperor has given orders to strengthen the Austrian forts on the Servia frontier.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—By the arrival of the bark Camden, from Honolulu, we learn particulars of the loss of the British bark Golden Sunset, from Newcastle, New South Wales. She struck on the reef off Enderby's Island. Both vessel and cargo are a total loss. All her passengers and crew, but one seaman, who was drowned, were brought by the Camden.

Sailed, March 14.—Bark Vernon, Puget Sound; Architect, Puget Sound; bark Legal Tender, Puget Sound.

Wednesday's Sitting.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 13.—Postal bill read a third time and passed. In Marriage bill Pemberton moved the insertion of five dollars as the minister's fee, which was carried, Helmcken suggesting ironically that as a penalty, in case of non-payment, the parties be imprisoned for three months.

Amendment in Evidence bill passed. Medical bill referred to select Committee. Barnard proposed remission of tolls on cattle feed; carried, and resolution sent to Governor.

DeCosmos' motion on change of constitution of Council, deferred till after the question of Confederation has been disposed of.

Thursday's Sitting.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 14.—Helmcken gave notice of motion that foreign corn shall be admitted free of duty when manufactured into flour for exportation, and that the Custom House be removed to Victoria.

The Marriage bill was read a third time and passed. The clause inserted by Pemberton, establishing fees of clergymen, was struck out. Robeson's motion for reform of Jury and Limitation Laws was carried. The Gold Fields Act was postponed for further consideration. Amendment to Indian Liquor bill, exempting steamers and vessels over 100 tons, carried.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 15.—Gold-fields bill gave rise to much discussion; ultimately passed as read, with a few trifling amendments.

Homestead bill read a third time and passed. DeCosmos brought forward a motion respecting a law to regulate fences; the resolution passed.

Helmcken brought forward a motion to import foreign corn duty free, to be manufactured into flour for exportation, which was carried.

Helmcken's motion for the removal of the chief custom-house of the department to Victoria, was carried.

The Currency bill gave rise to considerable argument, resulting in postponement. House adjourned till Monday.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Nye, of Nevada, introduced a preamble and resolution declaring the sympathy of the United States with the Irish people in their struggle against British oppression. Sumner objected to its immediate consideration, and the resolution was not acted upon.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Evening Post says there is every prospect that the majority of the Southern States will almost immediately reorganize under the Reconstruction Act. This is shown not alone by the language of the Southern journals but by our own private information. Movements have already begun in North Carolina and Georgia.

DETROIT, March 12.—Fenianism is again on the rampage here. The leading men of the Order talk loudly in favor of another movement upon Canada. One of the Ridge-way warriors has been appointed General of a Detroit brigade, and is drilling detachments. Liberal subscriptions of money are also being made. The Head Centre in this State, and friends who opposed the Ridge-way movement, are now fierce for the invasion of Canada, claiming that by this course, they can aid their friends in Ireland.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Fenian excitement continues intense. A mass meeting is to be held to-night. It is proposed to raise \$1,000,000 to equip a Fenian privateer.

Letters from Washington say that the Fenian committee had been cordially received by Congressmen of both parties.

CHICAGO, March 13.—A large Fenian meeting was held last night. President Roberts was present, and addressed the meeting, the object of which was to assist the men in Ireland, and perfect harmony among all parties. Large numbers of men volunteered.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 13.—The thermometer, at Virginia, Montana, this morning, was 27 degrees below zero; at Pleasant Valley, 20 degrees below zero; at Beaver, 30 below zero; and at Bridger, Utah, 30 below zero.

Europe.

NEW YORK, March 12.—A letter from the United States Consul at Corea says that from 10,000 to 20,000 Korean refugees there are in the most impoverished condition. Their property has been confiscated, and they are unable to return to their homes. He asks food and clothing for them.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Tribune's correspondent, writing from Crete, confirms the news that the Turks have actually abandoned the larger portion of the island. It is not expected that they will be able to renew the war. Meantime a new ministry has been appointed in Constantinople favorable to reform.

Canada.

TORONTO, March 15.—It is stated that the Government has important information regarding Fenian movements near St. Albans, Vermont.

MONTREAL, March 15.—125 regulars left for Champlain this morning. A strong force of royal artillery, with eight pieces, go to the frontier to-day.

TORONTO, March 15.—There will be a movement of the forces to-day. The particulars are withheld.

Mexico.

CHICAGO, March 15.—News from the interior of Mexico to the 28th ult. states that Maximilian marched out on the 20th to give Escobada battle. Maximilian's force is estimated at 15,000 men, and the Liberals at 32,000. A decisive battle is expected by the 29th.

Italy.

FLORENCE, March 15.—Nearly one half of the Italian elections are to be contested for. General Garibaldi is at the head of the opposition party.

From Cariboo.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 16. WILLIAM'S CREEK, March 1.—Weather very cold and many claims have stopped working. Taylor company and another above Richfield are paying well. The Forest Rose is taking out good pay. Tunnels on Conklin Gulch are being pushed forward with good prospects. Discovery and Full Rig companies on Grouse Creek are taking out big pay. The Sawmill there is nearly finished.

On Lowhee creek several companies have taken up ground below the Vanghan and Sweeney claims, and expect to find a back channel. A prospecting party was going out to a place about eighty miles from William Creek as soon as the snow will permit; rich diggings are expected.

The snow lay about four feet deep on the creek. The Bed Rock drain is making good progress. Bald Head, Eagle and Sheep Skin begin to work early in spring.

Goods from the Mouth of Quesnel are all sleighed into the creek. Provisions are plentiful and cheap, except butter and candles, which are scarce. Money is plentiful and all the inhabitants are in good spirits. Health first rate, roads good for sleighing.

The Tribune's correspondent, writing from Dublin, March 2d, says the Government detectives are scouring the mountains, and searching every house in Kerry district. J. J. O'Connor is the chief object of search. The Fenians of Kerry County committed no excesses; they could have sacked, ravaged and burned the mansions of the gentry, but not one was disturbed.

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The Government does not feel any alarm, especially as efficient measures have been taken to repress all attempts at insurrection through Ireland. There have been as yet no serious outrages committed by the Fenians, on either persons or property of private subjects, the rebels appearing to be in a quasi state of strict military discipline.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The excitement among the Fenians about the Irish news is intense, and the headquarters are thronged. A large number of Irish Americans have tendered pecuniary assistance, and several are booked for the Fenian army. It is ascertained that Stephens is still residing in Brooklyn, having nothing to do with the present struggle.

LONDON, March 8 (Noon).—Several Irish and English papers publish a proclamation purporting to come from the Government of the Irish Republic, which declares that after ages of outrage they again appeal to reason for justice; they have at last resolved to appeal to arms to rescue Ireland from serfdom, and to establish a National Union for public safety and political freedom, and to bring about the consequent separation of Church and State.

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NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Earl Carnarvon, in moving the second reading of the bill for the confederation of the British North American colonies, made one of the most important speeches to the House of Lords which has been delivered in Parliament for many years. In his capacity of Colonial Secretary he went minutely into the details of the measure, and combated the objections raised against it. Speaking of the future of the kingdom of Canada, Lord Carnarvon

said, that territory would become greater than England, and second only to Russia.

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The Government does not feel any alarm, especially as efficient measures have been taken to repress all attempts at insurrection through Ireland. There have been as yet no serious outrages committed by the Fenians, on either persons or property of private subjects, the rebels appearing to be in a quasi state of strict military discipline.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, March 19, 1867.

Fenian Movements.

Despite the jibes and jeers of fellow men, and in the face of insuperable difficulties, the guided band of disaffected Irish calling themselves Fenians have succeeded in making a demonstration on their own soil, that was little expected. While no sane man moment believes that they can accomplish for themselves anything but total discomfiture, yet there is doubt, from present appearances they will have it in their power to cause much annoyance not only to the English Government but to the subjects of Great Britain in India and elsewhere. What can we however, to the extraordinary aid of Senator Nye, of Nevada, in inducing into the United States a resolution sympathizing an armed rebellion against a friendly power? The announcements of other threatened invasion of Canada and the fitting out of a private army by British commerce, and probably are canards, invented for the purpose of squeezing money out of the brotherhood such a resolution as that proposed if carried through the United States Legislature, would be at once accepted by Great Britain as an overt bellum which she could not suffer to go unnoticed. We have a more correct opinion, however, of the good discrimination, and comity of American Government, than to believe that it would voluntarily involve in a conflict with a friendly and offending power, by giving its aid to such an unprovoked insult; it would suffer the peaceful South, either of which might plunge the only two nations speaking a common tongue, and closely by blood and commerce, in one fierce and most destructive war that the world has yet witnessed. Fenianism, in its inception, was an American idea. It was nurtured, and grew to maturity States. Had it not been for the pathy and succor of the American people, Roberts, Sweeney & Co. would never have crossed the tier, laid peaceful and happy desolate, and shed innocent blood. Were it not for the same tenacity and support, arms, ammunition, men and money would be now finding their way to Ireland to fan the flame of rebellion, bring about civil war, with horrors of which they have themselves been so recently sickened. The Irish have wrongs to redress, to deny, and what Government so so immaculate, that does not wrongs of omission or commission upon portions of its subjects, an appeal to arms against the State, not the way to obtain redress, or the sake of order and human hope the British Government that it is aroused, will make a terrible example of those rebels who are trying to subvert its authority, and severe but just retribution, the further progress of this misadventure.

Removal of the Custom House. Dr Helmcken has given notice of motion recommending the removal of the Custom House to Victoria.

Abundance of maintaining two establishments for the collection of duties when one would suffice patent to all. We might as well expect a merchant, desirous of trading business in Victoria, to establish himself at New Westminster, the Collector of Customs to be practical service to the country, minding where he is. We are that when one officer and a waiter are deemed sufficient to act the heavy Custom House at Victoria, it requires a collection of three other gentlemen to collect \$500 a-month at New Westminster. We hope that the motion Helmcken, and the discussion provoke, will have the effect of an end to the absurdity.

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The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

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Despite the jibes and jeers of their fellow men, and in the face of seemingly insuperable difficulties, the misguided band of disaffected Irishmen calling themselves Fenians have succeeded in making a demonstration—if it amounts to nothing more serious—on their own soil, that was little anticipated. While no sane man for a moment believes that they can accomplish for themselves anything beyond total discomfiture, yet there is little doubt, from present appearances, that they will have it in their power to cause much annoyance not only to the English Government but to the loyal subjects of Great Britain in Ireland and elsewhere. What can we say, however, to the extraordinary action of Senator Nye, of Nevada, in introducing into the United States Congress a resolution sympathizing with an armed rebellion against a friendly power? The announcements of another threatened invasion of Canada, and the fitting out of a privateer to prey upon British commerce, may be, and probably are canards, invented for the purpose of squeezing more money out of the brotherhood, but such a resolution as that proposed, if carried through the United States Legislature, would be at once accepted by Great Britain as an overt *casus belli* which she could not suffer to pass unnoticed. We have a more exalted opinion, however, of the good sense, discrimination, and comity of the American Government, than to believe that it would voluntarily involve itself in a conflict with a friendly and unoffending power, by giving its assent to such an unprovoked insult; or that it would suffer the peaceful soil of Canada to be again invaded from the South, either of which might serve to plunge the only two nations speaking a common tongue, and closely allied by blood and commerce, in one of the fiercest and most destructive warfare that the world has yet witnessed, Fenianism, in its inception, was purely an American idea. It was hatched, nurtured, and grew to maturity in the States. Had it not been for the sympathy and aid of the American people, Roberts, Sweeny & Co., with their bands of cutthroat robbers, would never have crossed the frontier, laid peaceful and happy homes desolate, and shed innocent blood. Were it not for the same countenance and support, arms, ammunition, men and money would not be now finding their way to Ireland to fan the flame of rebellion and bring about civil war, with the horrors of which they have themselves been so recently sickened. That the Irish have wrongs to redress none will deny, and what Government so pure, so immaculate, that does not inflict wrongs of omission or commission upon portions of its subjects? But an appeal to arms against the State is not the way to obtain redress, and for the sake of order and humanity we hope the British Government, now that it is aroused, will make a terrible example of those rebels who are seeking to subvert its authority, and by a severe but just retribution, check the further progress of this miserable sedition.

Removal of the Custom House.

Dr Helmcken has given notice of a motion recommending the removal of the Custom House to Victoria. The absurdity of maintaining two establishments for the collection of Customs dues when one would suffice, is patent to all. We might as well expect a merchant, desirous of transacting business in Victoria, to establish himself at New Westminster, as for the Collector of Customs to be of any practical service to the country by remaining where he is. We are told that when one officer and a tide-waiter are deemed sufficient to transact the heavy Custom House business at Victoria, it requires a collector and three other gentlemen to collect some \$500 a-month at New Westminster. We hope that the motion of Dr Helmcken, and the discussion it will provoke, will have the effect of putting an end to the absurdity.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, March 14

**THE LATE SIR W. PARKER**—It is remarkable that Sir William Parker, the last of Nelson's captains, should have commanded the last fleet of sailing line-of-battle ships that England will ever possess. In 1848 Sir William Parker might have seen the Blenheim, a ship but a very little better specimen of a man-of-war than that Orion in which he first went to sea, steaming about Spithead at the then astounding rate of five miles per hour! The world was moving! for by 1854, when the Admiral's flag was flying at Plymouth, vessels like the Agamemnon and the Prince Albert, twice the size and four times the armament of Nelson's Victory, were dashing about the high seas at ten knots per hour without wind or sail. Sir William must have felt astonishment at the revolution that was taking place in his much-loved profession; but he was in no wise an obstructionist, and was not the man to be guilty of the act of an old Scotch contemporary of his, who in the Baltic was so astonished at the first screw gunboat's proceedings as to request her commander to take his "wriggling thing out of his sight as quick as possible, Sir."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

**WHAT DEAR FRIENDS!**—The *Universal German Gazette* describes in the following curious terms the meeting of the King of Prussia and the King of Saxony at Grossberner:—"The Royal train stopped at the right side of a platform arranged for the occasion. King William walked quickly to meet King John, and said to him, 'Welcome, brother-in-law!' The latter, holding his plumed hat in one hand, and with the other straight down by his side in quite a military attitude, said with a serious and deeply moved air to the King, 'Your Majesty, I—King William did not allow him to finish, but, taking him by both hands, drew him near, exclaiming, 'No ceremony, brother-in-law!' and kissed him on both cheeks. They afterwards entered the Royal carriage arm in arm, followed by the Prince Royal, Albert, who, with a profound bow, kissed the hand of the King of Prussia."

**SHORT WEIGHT**—Eight hundred and eight South London tradesmen have been fined during the present year at the Newington Sessions for having in their possession unjust weights and measures. This army of law-breakers was made up as follows:—250 publicans, 147 chandlers, 120 greengrocers and coal dealers, 95 bakers, 81 butchers, 40 grocers, 24 marine store dealers, 10 cheesemongers, 8 eating-houses, 7 oilmen, 6 woolstaplers, 6 fishmongers, 5 milkmen, 3 confectioners, 3 corn-dealers, 3 zineworkers, 2 ironmongers, 2 ropes and sail makers, and 1 cider seller. Several of the foregoing have been fined twice, thrice and some even four times, while the majority are church and chapel going "respectable" men and women. The fines inflicted amount to a total of £1286 18s 6d.—*South London Press.*

**ACCIDENT**—In coming through the Narrows the Crosby got her jibboom in contact with one of those splendid specimens of the "cocoon" period which gracefully fringe that magnificent piece of water, and a fracture was the result. The services of Dr Bolton were at once secured, who quickly reduced the fractured limb; and she is now busily employed in relieving us of some of our surplus jewel wealth, which, paradoxical thought it may appear, we would be all the wealthier if more of it were taken from us.—*Nanaimo Gazette.*

**SAW-MILL AT METLAHKAH**—Mr Duncan, of the above mission, took up a portion of the machinery for a saw-mill by the Otter on Saturday last. The remaining portion is to be sent on forthwith. Of late, the Siwash under the reverend gentleman's care have made considerable progress in architectural skill, and have dwellings now as comfortable as any of their white neighbors. The demand for lumber has consequently so increased as to render the erection of a saw-mill imperative.—*Nanaimo Gazette.*

**MALICIOUS**—About two o'clock last Tuesday morning some miscreant flung a large stone through the parlor window of Mr Tifford's house, on Haliburton street. Besides destroying several squares of glass, the missile made a woeful uproar on some crockery that was placed on a table near by. The inmates had a narrow escape, as they had just risen from the table when the stone made its entrance. We believe the outrage will form a subject for police investigation.—*Nanaimo Gazette.*

**COLAHAN OIL**—We learn that a gentleman of this city is about to charter a large schooner and proceed to Fort Simpson for the purpose of engaging in the Oolshana oil trade. These fish are caught in large numbers on the Northwest Coast of this Colony, and their oil is highly esteemed as a lubricator, &c. It is the intention of the projector, when a sufficient quantity of the oleaginous fluid shall have been obtained, to ship it to England from this port.

An old gentleman from the country, stopping at a first-rate hotel in New York, wrote home that his room was six stories high, and his bill was three stories higher than his room.

**FROM THE EAST COAST**—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt. Clarke, arrived yesterday from Nanaimo and the settlements with 12 passengers; among whom were Rev. Dr Evans, Mr and Mrs Mayer and daughter, Capt. Pryce and others, and considerable produce. She brought 20 head of cattle and 2 horses from Kelly, of Maple Bay, and reports fine weather during the round trip.

**FROM NANAIMO**—The schooner Black Diamond arrived with a cargo of coal from Nadeimo yesterday morning. The Silas Greenman was loading at the wharf, and the bark Scotland was sighted on her way up early yesterday morning. We are indebted to Capt. McCulloch for a copy of the *Nanaimo Gazette.*

**REMANDED**—Two men, named William Haffard and Matthew Hardy, alias Marley, appeared yesterday in the Police Court, charged with dispossessing one Fredk. Gridle of a gold watch and chain and a silver ring of the value of \$31 and upwards, or being concerned in such wrongful appropriation. They were remanded for three days.

**REPAIRED**—The Lands and Works Department is entitled to the thanks of the Esquimalters and the Fleet. Mr Pearce sent down on Wednesday and had the stairs at the landing strongly and substantially repaired. There is now no danger of any man with his wit about him and his eyes wide open, tumbling into the water in that locality.

**WHAT A GLORIOUS DAY** was yesterday! The cold raw wind of previous days had subsided into a gentle, balmy breeze from the north; the sun shone brightly from a cloudless sky, and the sidewalks—which for several days had worn quite a deserted appearance—were filled with promenaders. Winter, we think, may be pronounced over.

**THE MARCH OUT**—A report having gone abroad that the Volunteers would not meet as intended, on Saturday evening, we are requested to state that the members of the Corps will positively assemble at the Drill Hall, James Bay, to-morrow evening at half-past six o'clock sharp, for a march out.

**THE WOMAN SAMPSON**—We are sorry to learn that this convict continues in a very deplorable state of mind, and that fears are entertained that the confinement, which is solitary, will result injuriously to her mind. We hope that steps will be taken by the authorities to liberate this woman.

**MUNICIPAL TAXES**—The 29th of this month is the last day for the payment of rates, after which date five per cent. additional will be charged for thirty days. We would advise the public not to delay till the last day.

**GLYCERINE** is said to be not only the most economical, but also in every respect the most suitable for filling gas-meters, to keep them from freezing. It is frequently used in the United States for this purpose.

**THE BISHOPRIC OF CALOUTIA**—More than 20 clergymen have refused the Bishopric of Calcutta, rendered vacant by the death of Dr Cotton. The see is worth £4,600 a-year.

**THE CONFEDERATION MEETING**—The theatre having been engaged for Saturday evening, the Confederation meeting will take place on Monday.

**THE SOUND STEAMERS**—The *New World* sailed at 6 o'clock a.m., and the *Eliza Anderson* at noon yesterday.

**WHO LOST THEM?**—A pair of gentlemen's gloves, left behind by a visitor to our sanctum, may be had on application at this office.

Saturday March 16

**A TELEGRAPH IN SOUTHEASTERN ASIA**—The *Bangkok Recorder*, of November 8th, says that the Eastern Asia Telegraph Company contemplate extending the British Indian line from Maulmain down the Malay peninsula to Singapore and Malacca, of which a branch will be extended across the peninsula to Bangkok. From Malacca a submarine cable will extend to the Malay Archipelago, and the Netherlands India Government have already begun to stretch a line of telegraph wires through the Island of Sumatra, and will complete it before the end of the year 1867. The Emperor of China has granted Europeans the privilege of laying a submarine line from Peking to Hongkong, to touch at all the intermediate ports that shall be thought worthy of having a branch. This will connect with the Russian-American continental telegraph, and bring all China into correspondence both with St. Petersburg and New York.

**THE WEATHER**—When we read of fearful floods, causing great destruction of life and property in various portions of the States, snow falling so deep in others as to stop all traffic, the thermometer elsewhere reaching 30 degrees below zero, as low down, too, as lat. 40° and 41°, we are forced to the conclusion that we up in latitude 49° and 60°, with our fine sunshiny weather and dust actually flying in the streets, are a peculiarly favored people. The winter, according to all accounts, has been severe and trying in most northern latitudes, while we have barely found it necessary to wear an overcoat throughout the season.

**"GONE IN."**—The town of Port Angeles, late the location of the United States Custom house for Puget Sound, presents a deplorable picture of "goneiness." The dwellings, stores and hotels have been emptied of their late inmates, who departed with the Custom house; ships no longer visit the harbor, and only one or two of the oldest inhabitants remain to relate the glory of the "rise and fall" of a town that at one time threatened to overshadow Victoria with its greatness, but in common with all its compeers on both sides of the line, has fallen into a state of unhappy decay that will eventually end in the return of the tow-site to the aboriginal owners.

**THE ACTIVE** reached her wharf at 10½ o'clock last evening. Owing to strong north west winds, she put into Crescent City on the 11th and Port Orford on the 12th, for shelter. She brings 60 passengers, among whom we noticed Messrs O W Wallace, J W Pitfield, F M Lamb, W C Silken, J Freid and family, L Bettman (of Olympia) and Rev R Tomlinson. There are about 350 tons of freight aboard. Capt Tuck Turner, Wells Fargo & Co's Messenger, has our best acknowledgments for important favors conferred.

**ABANDONED**—The American Company's men have abandoned the seam emptied by them at Comox. The tools and boring apparatus, with the workmen, came down on the Sir James Douglas the other evening. It is said that this step was taken in consequence of the determination of the first locators of the seam, who claimed that their rights had been invaded by the American Company, to commence an action to dispossess the latter.

**A WAG'S TRICK WITH A WAG-ON** | Alex. Phillips' soda water wagon popped away mysteriously from its owner's door on Thursday night, and Mr P. uncoiled the "vials of his wrath" and poured their contents out upon the heads of the supposed thieves. Later in the day the missing vehicle was discovered in a state of quiescence in the graveyard, whither it had been wheeled during the night by some wags whose exuberant spirits had effervesced and found vent in a practical joke at Mr Phillips' expense.

**STEALING SMALL POX**—Charley, a Teimpsean Indian, was charged yesterday with malicious trespass in damaging a wooden building, the property of the Commissioners of the Indian Reserves, used as a Small-pox hospital. The Indian pleaded guilty, and was mulcted in the sum of \$10. The Magistrate alarming the culprit by telling him that he had been stealing small-pox.

**NANAIMO ITEMS**—The out-put of coal at the mines is being greatly augmented, owing to the increased demand. The quality of the coal in Douglas Pit is improving, also the thickness, as the seam is worked to the dip. About 8000 tons are on the bank ready for shipment. His Excellency the Governor has accepted the office of Patron of the Literary Institute. The weather is fine, though rather cold.

**CHANGES IN THE BRITISH CABINET**—The following changes have been made in the English Cabinet: Duke of Buckingham, Colonial Secretary; Sir John Pakington, Secretary of War; Sir Stafford Northcote, First Lord of the Admiralty; Right Hon S. J. Carry, Under Secretary for the Colonies, and Mr Stephens Cave, President of the Board of Trade.

**HEALTH OF THE ISTHMUS**—The *Panama Star and Herald* ridicules the sensational reports circulated by the correspondents of the *New York Tribune*, in respect to Small Pox and Yellow Fever on the Isthmus. Not a single death from the former disease had been heard of.

**THE SHERIFFALTY**—High Sheriff Elliott will enter upon the duties of his office in a day or two. We learn that Mr J. J. Austin has been appointed deputy sheriff for Victoria, and Mr F. V. Lee for Cariboo. Mr Elliott's headquarters will be at Victoria.

**CLERICAL**—The *Panama Star and Herald* notices the arrival in that city of the Rev Dr Abraham Hume, D. C. L., L. L. D., etc., who visits the Pacific coast on a mission of inspection of the different establishments connected with the Church of England.

**RESPONSE**—The British Government have withdrawn their resolutions of reform, and promise to lay before Parliament a regular reform bill. Lord Brougham strongly urges household suffrage.

**THE ALEXANDRA'S BOILER** is approaching completion at Spratt & Kreimler's. It will be a splendid piece of workmanship when finished.

The ship *Vortigern* lies at Trahey's yard, awaiting orders from her owners in London, who have been advised by telegraph of her disabled condition.

**THE BARK LONO**, now loading at Burrard Inlet with lumber for Honolulu, S.I., is expected to reach here to-morrow en route to her destination.

**DISTRICT MEETING**—The annual district meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist missionaries will be held at an early day next week.

**ANOTHER PRINCESS**—The Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a daughter on the 20th of February.

The ship *Amethyst*, eleven days from Nanaimo with coal has arrived at San Francisco.

THE CONFEDERATION BILL passed the House of Lords on the 26th of February.

Central America.

**COSTA RICA**—The coffee crop is coming in in abundance.

The official *Bulletin* of Panama in giving a list of escaped convict from that State enumerates the names of no less than 12 homicides.

A California Circus Company was performing with success at Panama.

**GUATEMALA**—The death of the illustrious Archbishop of Guatemala, Sr. Doa Francisco de Paula Gracia Pelaez, is announced.

A movement is on foot to establish Protestant service at Panama.

**NICARAGUA**—The cholera has entirely disappeared from this State.

Don Fernando Guzman, the President elect of Nicaragua was to take possession of the Presidential Chair on the 1st of March. The election of Senor Guzman appears to be well received in the State.

On the 22d of January, the anniversary of the birth of President Cerna was celebrated with great enthusiasm in the Capital.

The Government appears to give great attention to the building and repairing of roads from the Capital to the coast, and also to the confines of Salvador.

**SALVADOR**—There is nothing of importance from Salvador.

On the 21st of January, Gen. A. Williams presented his credentials as Minister from the United States to Salvador, and was received in the most cordial manner by President Duenas.

Congress was opened on the 19th of January.

West Indies.

West India advices received state that the cholera is decreasing at St. Thomas; but the small-pox and yellow fever are raging.

The Governor General of Jamaica, Sir Peter Grant, left on the 12th for Honduras, with troops to suppress the insurrection.

Havana advices received state that the quarantine on vessels from Liverpool, London, Cardiff and Jamaica has been issued.

The Bank of Santiago de Cuba will be wound up and go into liquidation.

The small-pox is raging violently at Matanzas.

Eastern States.

Senator Doolittle, on a question of privilege, referred to the report of the committee of the last House, which charged that he had received \$5000 from Mr Smyth, Collector of the port of New York, and he characterized it as absolutely, unqualifiedly false, and a cowardly slander. He said that in no single instance during his Senatorial career, where his recommendation had been sought and obtained, had a pecuniary consideration of the value of one cent ever been expected or received, directly or indirectly.

Patterson, charged with receiving money from the same party, by the Committee, said: "All I have to say is, that it is false; false in its charge; false in its intentions; false in its innuendo. I never received a cent from Mr Smyth; and, if the Senate will permit me to say so, I will say it is as false as hell."

In the course of his remarks in the House, Mr Brooks said: "If the indications of the public press elsewhere are to be realized; if the process of impeachment is to go on, or what is more revolutionary, the suspension of the President by the action of this House, it is revolution, call it by whatever name you please." Mr Brooks' protest, signed by himself and other members of that side, was received with silent contempt.

The President signed the Army bill, but said: "I must call attention to the second section, which, in certain cases, virtually deprives the President of his Constitutional functions as Commander of the Army; and to the sixth section, which denies to the States of the Union their Constitutional right to protect themselves in any emergency by means of their militia. These provisions are out of place in an Appropriation bill. I am compelled to defat the necessary appropriations if I withhold my signature. Pressed by these circumstances I feel constrained to return the bill with my signature, but protest."

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The Greatest Family Medicine of the Age

Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painters' colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea, and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felons, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swelled joints, ringworm and fetter, broken breasts, frosted feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. It is a SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**—Indigestion and Liver Complaints.—The digestion cannot be long or seriously disordered without the derangement being perceptible on the countenance. These Pills prevent both unpleasant consequences; they improve the appetite, and with the increase of desire for food, they augment the powers of digestion and assimilation in the stomach. Holloway's Pills deal most satisfactorily with deranged or diseased conditions of the many organs engaged in extracting nourishment for our bodies from our various diets—as the liver, stomach and bowels, over all of which they exercise the most salutary control. By resorting, at any early stage of his malady, to these purifying and laxative Pills, the dyspeptic is speedily restored to health and strength, and his ailments gradually vanish.

THE BARK AID sailed from Liverpool for Victoria on the 17th of January. She is consigned to Janion, Green and Rhodes.

WEEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[Specially Reported for the British Colonist.]

New Westminster, March 6th.

Wednesday's Sitting.

Council met at 3 p.m. Present—Hons Birch, Crease, Wood, Hamley, Smith, Barnard, Ball, Robson, Young, Walkem, Macdonald, Helmecken, DeCosmos, Southgate, Stamp, Cox, Franklyn, Sanders, O'Reilly, Trutch.

MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY.

No 19—Recommending amendment of Indian Liquor law by inserting a clause providing that no trading ship shall be allowed to depart coastwise, without a clearance or permit from the Customs department containing a full list of all intoxicating liquors on board, and giving bonds to the extent of \$1000, with two sureties, guaranteeing the delivery of the goods at the place mentioned. False declarations to constitute a misdemeanor. Ordered printed.

No 20 and 21—Assenting to English Law, Interest, and Ferries and Bridges bills.

No 22—Enclosing the following petition, signed by 40 merchants and others: "We, your petitioners, merchants, traders and others, in the district of Cariboo, British Columbia, are labouring under grievous disadvantage in collecting our debts, in consequence of there being in existence here no law of attachment or garnishee, whereby we can lay on the property of the debtor, where we know such property exists at the time of serving the writ of summons, and hold such property in the hands of the court until a decision in the cause is given. That your petitioners well know that creditors have been ousted out of their just rights by the collusive transfer of property between the date of service of summons and that of judgment rendered; and that such transfers are considered by dishonest debtors sufficient security against any judgment being enforced against them. We therefore pray for the creation of a law of attachment and garnishee to apply in our country and commissioner's courts as will meet the exigencies of the case; also your petitioners would pray that the law of capias on debtors absconding should be reduced to fifty dollars; that within the knowledge of your petitioners some debtors have kept their account within one hundred dollars, purposely to evade the law of capias as it now exists, and left the country bidding defiance to their creditors, when it was well known they were possessed of ample money to meet their indebtedness.

No 23—Enclosing returns of Customs fines and seizures as follow: 1860, £306 18 11; 1861, £190 16; 1862, £527 11 10; 1863, £1270 18; 1864, £137 19 9; 1865, £318 15 5; 1866, £111 6 7. The amount of fine is settled by the magistrate before whom the case is tried. The seizures represent the proceeds of the sale of the seized goods; after the expenses have been paid. The distribution is made in the manner specially prescribed by the Customs Consolidation Act, 1863.

No 24—Recommending amendment of the Barristers' bill, upon which the Council went into committee of the whole, when a discussion arose on the matter of precedence in rank of the barristers, as there were some in Vancouver Island who had not been enrolled to practice in the courts of the mainland colony. The Solicitor General said that the fairest way was to amalgamate the rolls of both colonies and rank according to date of enrollment. The Attorney General and hon Walkem had no objection to this. The proposed amendments were passed and the bill reported complete.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr Smith gave notice of motion for the Council to go into committee of the whole to consider the abolition of the Road Tolls.

WAYS AND MEANS.

On going into committee of ways and means, Hon Helmecken again enquired whether it was the intention of the Government to lay before the House a statement of the taxes to be imposed and those to be repealed? It would render it much easier to have the whole scheme before them instead of getting it piecemeal.

Hon Birch had nothing more to tell the hon gentleman; he already knew what was to be done in regard to tonnage dues and fees, harbor and clearance fees, head money, &c. The real estate tax and the present trades licenses of the Island were to be repealed. The hon gentleman had the proposed trades license bill before him. No other taxes were contemplated.

Hon Robson moved that the committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again on Thursday; the trades license bill had only just been placed in the hands of hon members and was too important to be dealt with without consideration. Motion carried.

HONESTED BILL.

Second reading postponed for one day.

LEGAL PROFESSIONS BILL.

Hon Walkem obtained leave to introduce a bill amalgamating the legal profession, which was read a first time and ordered printed. Second reading on Wednesday next.

BURDENS INLAND AND OTHER MILLS.

Hon Stamp moved an address to the Governor to permit sundry articles of consumption and use for all mills and logging camps in British Columbia, and material for the repair and use of the mills themselves to enter duty free. The mover said the request might at first sight seem unreasonable, and assistance it was impossible to carry the duties, and compete with the mills on the Sound. One fourth of the lumber manufactured was useless, and a consequent loss to the mills in the Colony, whereas on the other side all small refuse lumber found a ready market in San Francisco. This gave the Fugot Sound Mills an advantage of from \$1 to \$1.50. These heavy duties here made an additional difference of 75 cents, or \$1 in all about \$2.50 in favor of the American saw mills. It might be asked of what advantage were the saw mills to the Colony if they paid no duty? He would answer that they were of great benefit. The saw mill with which he was connected employed 120 men, who received about \$90,000 a year in wages, which would be nearly all spent in the country, besides the money spent by ships that came there. This was deserving consideration of the House. The duty in favor of imported lumber was a very small item, one good mill would cut in a day or two all the lumber required in the Colony for 12 months. The protection might be in the form of a drawback on all lumber shipped to foreign parts.

Hon Helmecken supported the views of the mover and favored the introduction of some system to protect this branch of industry. If the tariff injured any particular industry while protecting others it should be removed and made to protect the whole. He was in favor of allowing a drawback of some 50 cents per thousand on all exported lumber. He believed there was some wood in the country, and one of our staple productions it would not do to let the mills die out.

Hon DeCosmos objected to the principle, but would prefer exemption from duty to a drawback on exports. Great care would be in such case to be requisite.

Hon Southgate would support the drawback and not the exemption from duty.

Hon Franklyn thought that free importations to mills situated in isolated positions might open the way to serious abuses.

Hon Robson favored the motion in view of the importance of encouraging our lumber trade, and thought the House could not be frightened by seeming difficulties.

Hon Crease could not assent to it in its present form, but only as a drawback.

Hon Ball opposed as the money would go into the pockets of the company instead of into the Treasury. The mill was projected two years ago, when there was a tariff in existence, and if it would pay then it would pay now. He did not believe the mill would be closed. He should not object to admitting mill material free, but to exempt provisions and clothing would be wrong.

Hon Trutch remarked that he was inclined to give encouragement to our lumber mills. There was a protective duty in San Francisco, he believed, on imported lumber and he would be willing to assist our lumber market in some way either by drawback or otherwise.

The mills on the Sound paid as heavy duties as here, though labor might be cheaper but this was a branch of our colonial industry that should be encouraged by some well matured scheme; what that should be was not at present prepared to say, but he did not approve of any of those advanced.

Hon Walkem supported the motion.

Hon DeCosmos suggested that the debate be adjourned until Tuesday to allow time for some scheme to be devised, which was carried.

ADMIRALTY PRACTICE.

Hon Walkem introduced his motion, that the Council in opinion that the present Admiralty practice is too prolix and expensive, and moves that His Excellency be requested to take such steps as will ensure the adoption of the Admiralty practice as followed in England.

After some comments by the mover and hon Wood, Crease and DeCosmos, the motion passed with the addition of an amendment by hon DeCosmos that the fees taken by judges in Admiralty Court be paid into the public treasury for the use of Her Majesty.

Council then resumed consideration of Postal Bill in Committee which after some discussion was deferred, and Council adjourned.

Thursday's Sitting.

Council met at 3 p.m. Present—Hons Birch, Crease, Wood, Hamley, Smith, Barnard, Ball, Robson, Young, Walkem, Macdonald, Helmecken, DeCosmos, Southgate, Stamp, Cox, Franklyn, Sanders, O'Reilly, Trutch.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Hon Walkem to move an address to the Governor asking for papers and documents referring to the grant or lease of the Grasse Creek Flume Co.

WAYS AND MEANS.

On orders of day, Council went into committee of the whole on ways and means, Hon Ball in the chair.

Hon Helmecken, before proceeding further, wished to state that he considered that the Government ought not to enforce a license system in connection with the tariff, and that the latter should be sufficient for all purposes. Such licenses as those put down in the schedule of this bill were out of the question, and the only effect of these direct taxes would be to drive people away from the country. It was all very well to say that we must have money, but there was a point beyond which they could not go. The proposed taxes were preposterous (a voice—Oppressive) say, oppressive, and would do the country more harm than good.

Hon Birch said from the hon gentleman's remarks it would be supposed that there had been no such bill in existence, and he did not know where the hon gentleman got his ideas from that licenses should not exist, with a customs tariff. There had been no complaints against the existing laws of this Colony.

Hon Helmecken did not suppose that any complaints did reach this delightful spot, but when steamers did come, complaints may reach even this secluded retreat. The principle he advanced was that the Government received its revenue from the tariff and the municipality from licenses. This was the case in every other country with which he had had anything to do.

Schedule A letter (a) providing a tax of \$100 for six months on retail liquor dealers was then taken up.

Hon DeCosmos proposed \$50 in amendment. He thoroughly concurred with his hon colleague that taxation under a tariff system should not be imposed upon the people except in places where a municipal system could not be extended, in that case some other tax might be imposed. Take Cariboo for instance, that section ought to have its municipal government, but if unwilling to assume it then a direct tax might be levied as an equivalent direct tax. When union was advocated it was with the idea that it would be the means of lowering taxation. The tax on liquor dealers on the Island used to be \$300 a year, there was now a tax of \$2 a gallon on spirits, besides a direct tax of \$900. He was aware that a deputation had waited on the Governor asking that the Island tax be reduced to the amount imposed upon the main-

land, but that deputation was a mistake, acting under misapprehension, and if it were put to the people of Vancouver Island they would not consent to pay more than \$100 for their license.

Hon Robson concurred in the theory to a great extent, but circumstances altered cases, and the circumstances of the Colony were not in a condition to make it apply generally, though it might be very well in Victoria and New Westminster. The revenue of the country was not only derived from the customs tariff but from other kinds of taxes, and there were very large outside interests to subvert. Passing by the sneers of the hon members who had preceded him he would remark that he considered the direct taxes were excessive and ought to be reduced, the object for which they were intended was thus defeated, but as to the tariff he would be more satisfactory.

Hon Helmecken supported the views of the mover and favored the introduction of some system to protect this branch of industry. If the tariff injured any particular industry while protecting others it should be removed and made to protect the whole. He was in favor of allowing a drawback of some 50 cents per thousand on all exported lumber. He believed there was some wood in the country, and one of our staple productions it would not do to let the mills die out.

Hon DeCosmos objected to the principle, but would prefer exemption from duty to a drawback on exports. Great care would be in such case to be requisite.

Hon Southgate would support the drawback and not the exemption from duty.

Hon Franklyn thought that free importations to mills situated in isolated positions might open the way to serious abuses.

Hon Robson favored the motion in view of the importance of encouraging our lumber trade, and thought the House could not be frightened by seeming difficulties.

Hon Crease could not assent to it in its present form, but only as a drawback.

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The mills on the Sound paid as heavy duties as here, though labor might be cheaper but this was a branch of our colonial industry that should be encouraged by some well matured scheme; what that should be was not at present prepared to say, but he did not approve of any of those advanced.

Hon Walkem supported the motion.

Hon DeCosmos suggested that the debate be adjourned until Tuesday to allow time for some scheme to be devised, which was carried.

Hon Walkem introduced his motion, that the Council in opinion that the present Admiralty practice is too prolix and expensive, and moves that His Excellency be requested to take such steps as will ensure the adoption of the Admiralty practice as followed in England.

After some comments by the mover and hon Wood, Crease and DeCosmos, the motion passed with the addition of an amendment by hon DeCosmos that the fees taken by judges in Admiralty Court be paid into the public treasury for the use of Her Majesty.

Council then resumed consideration of Postal Bill in Committee which after some discussion was deferred, and Council adjourned.

Friday's Sitting.

Council met at 1 p.m. Present—Hons Birch, Crease, Wood, Hamley, Smith, Barnard, Ball, Robson, Young, Macdonald, Helmecken, DeCosmos, Southgate, Stamp, Cox, Franklyn, Sanders, O'Reilly, Trutch.

MESSAGE.

No 26 From the Governor enclosing ordinance pursuant to resolution of Council providing a standard of weight measures. Bill read first time.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Council in Committee. Hon Ball in the chair.

[O] Owners of packtrains or wagons in transporting goods for profit or hire not paying merchants or traders licenses for 6 months. Postponed.

[P] Bankers \$400 per annum, and for every other place of business.

Hon Helmecken moved that it be reduced to \$150; it was non-sense to tax by more than other traders.

Hon Crease supported the tax, it was the heaviest that customers who paid. Hon Robson also supported it. He that the bankers of Victoria had been previously paying \$1000 where they would be required to pay \$400 for the head at Victoria, \$100 for this branch at each of the outlying settlements which lighten the tax by 50 per cent.

Hon Helmecken was glad to hear the member call Victoria the head and tail branch office, because he thought the gentleman called that the head office the Capital was.

Hon Robson—People here are not so as you think them.

Hon Helmecken—Well, I'm obliged to you for the information.

The item passed.

[M] Barristers and Attorneys \$5 per year.

Hon Helmecken moved it be struck and would ask hon and learned gentleman opposite, why they were to be taxed than other traders?

Hon Wood replied to the effect that should contribute their utmost towards present expenses of the country, and it only be done by taxing the poll as the thing. He thought the profession should it. Item carried.

[N] Physicians and Surgeons \$2 every 6 months.

Hon Helmecken said this should be out for the same reason as the preceding.

Hon Macdonald agreed and reminded House that physicians attended gratuitously.

On motion of hon Southgate the item struck out.

Ayes—10.

[O] Persons following any of the duties of constables, Land agent or \$25 for every 6 months.

A discussion arose on this item, hon members stating that the clause embraced who could not make a living in the without having to pay a special tax. Amendments were offered and lost, a clause passed by the enaction of the "Scrivener," and making it read "ancer or Land Agent or both."

Hon Robson spoke in favor of the item it stood, excepting only the application mechanics. He rated hon members for continually bringing forward the depopulation of Victoria as an argument in support of views. Such a cry could have no weight that House and ought not to be repeated that Hon Macdonald moved that the tax be \$10 a year.

Hon Helmecken replied to Hon Robson who had objected to the House being to listen to unpleasant stories, He there, however, to state the truth openly boldly. He repeated, if the traders of Cariboo were taxed \$20 it would be the effect of driving a useful body of people out of the country. That might be pleasant to hear, but it was the truth, not only in Vancouver Island but in New Westminster, were struggling hard for living, whom the tax would induce to leave for the neighboring country and to be subjects other than British ones. That might be unpleasant to hear, but it was the truth. They were committing a grievous wrong thing to wickedness, which would recede their own heads. That might be unpleasant to hear, but it was the truth. They would come from, at all events, they would be an odium they were not of. This too might be unpleasant to hear, but it was, nevertheless the truth.

Hon DeCosmos rated the Hon Macdonald severely for this half and half way of things when they should present a plan in favor of rescinding the excessive and oppressive taxation of Government. He proceeded to state that this would be a means of creating an agitation against Government, and come it must sooner or later, commencing at Victoria. In the of his summary of grievances that must be up in judgment against the Government the hon gentleman alluded to the fact that duties having been illegally collected at two ports in the same Colony, a thing to what had driven a Governor of Australia.

Hon Wood called attention to the necessity of the case, and the absolute necessity of procuring money where they could, it was, no doubt, very objectionable, but would throw still greater discredit on the throw the country into debt.

Hon Crease had the interests of Vancouver Island as much at heart as anyone, but course proposed by the Government was solely necessary to relieve the country debt.

Hon Macdonald replied to the Hon Crease's remarks with some warmth, upon the middle course he had pursued, as many and sensible than resorting to the extremes advocated by the hon member. He took occasion to dissent entirely from the hon member's being in a pickle, and such but that. This was not the way to gain a and he pointed to the fact of most amendments having been carried successfully through the House.

After some further remarks from the Hon Robson and DeCosmos the amendment \$2 50 was lost by the casting vote of Chairman, and the \$5 amendment carried.

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Hon Helmecken—The Government will then license dance houses. Make them pay more.

Hon Walkem proposed that the tax be \$100; the hurdles took away \$1300 each from Cariboo last year. How they got it nobody knew, but they could well afford to pay the tax.

Item carried—Nones—Young.

Hon Walkem—The hon Mr Young goes in for the hurdles, (laughter).

(f) and (g), imposing \$20 and \$30 taxes on vendors of tobacco and gunpowder were struck out on motion of hon Smith and Barnard.

(h), persons selling opium, other than chemists using same in preparation of medicinal prescriptions, \$50 for 6 months.

Hon Helmecken moved \$25, which was lost, and the item passed.

(i), wholesale, and retail merchants or traders \$100 for 6 months.

Hon Birch would now ask the hon member for Nanaimo to make some proposition with reference to clause e.

Hon Southgate suggested that the tax be increased to \$150, to cover the spirit license. After some discussion clause e was retained and reduced on motion of hon Young, to \$25 for 6 months.

Hon Helmecken, in considering the item of \$200, told the House that this tax, if enforced, would ruin one-half of the merchants, who were in reality nothing more than retail dealers, and should not be charged any wholesale license.

Hon DeCosmos also thought the tax extremely high and was surprised at its being proposed. The Government could not be so stupid as to state of the commercial condition that important branch of industry. Hitherto the House had shown a general desire to favor particular branches of industry, this would cripple one of them, and the maximum tax should have been \$25 for 6 months. He was not aware of any attempt being made anywhere to impose the same tax on wholesale dealers as on retail spirit dealers; the latter for obvious reasons were always much higher.

The commerce of this country required fostering, for none had suffered to such an extent as the importers of Vancouver Island. They had spent their money freely in importing merchandise; their merchandise and money had gone into the interior to build up the country, and when a reaction came it fell upon them. He had often advocated the advisability of attaching the people to the Government; to raise this tax too high would only sever the people from the Government, whereas if placed at a low figure there would be no grievance to complain of. At \$200 every man affected would have a personal grievance against the Government, and a grievance would not only have power in Victoria, but would reach to the utmost extent of the Colony, where merchandise travelled and a hostile feeling would be created without gaining anything.

Hon Barnard thought the tax too heavy and was satisfied it could not be collected from many, who would otherwise pay a wholesale license. He would vote for a reduction, but not so low as \$25.

Hon Franklyn knew of men in his district paying both licenses, who would suffer greatly by such an amount.

Hon Helmecken again urged that the tax was too high, it was oppressive and would cause irreparable injury to the country. He only severely advise the Government, if they wished to retain the affections of the people, to alter it.

Hon Walkem concurred. He referred to the system in which business had been conducted between Victoria merchants and the up-country traders, the long credit, subsequent failures, and heavy losses. One failure up above to the extent of only \$60,000 had to his certain knowledge been the means of ruining two or three houses. The merchants and the revenue would not be much affected by the reduction.

Hon Macdonald said although he should prefer the \$25, he would move in amendment that it be \$50 for 6 months, on the principle that half a loaf was better than no bread.

Hon Birch—That's my case, so I shall vote for \$50.

Hon Southgate could speak from actual knowledge when he told the House that \$25 was as much as they could afford to pay.

The \$25 amendment was lost by the casting vote of the chairman.

Ayes—Smith, Walkem, Macdonald, DeCosmos, Southgate, Stamp, Franklyn, Helmecken, Barnard.

Nones—Trutch, O'Reilly, Birch, Sanders, Cox, Young, Robson, Crease, Wood.

Hon Helmecken—Are the official or the representative members, I would like to know to tax the people?

Hon DeCosmos—Vote the whole sum if you want a rod in pickle.

Hon Crease rose to object to the remarks made (cries of question).

The \$50 amendment was then put and carried.

Retail dealers \$10 for 6 months, including master mechanics, manufacturers and artisans employing one or more journeymen.

Hon Helmecken moved that it be \$5 a year, which was quite sufficient. Hon members ought to go to Victoria to understand what were they doing; he instigated dress makers and others gaining a bare and scanty subsistence, who would be driven away by such a tax.

Hon Walkem seconded, the tax would include washerwomen.

Hon DeCosmos opposed the tax. This class would be reached by the Municipal system and a great hardship would be inflicted by having to pay the tax. He would not object to \$2 50 every six months, provided it were confined to traders, engaged in distribution of merchandise, exempting mechanics and others who were sufficiently reached through the tariff and also blacksmiths, wagon makers, &c. If the same principle were carried out and the tax not confined to merchandise, they might as well include the agriculturists.

The latter amendment was lost, and the former carried.

Nones—DeCosmos, Helmecken, Southgate, Walkem, Young.

On motion of Mr Young the tax was altered to \$5 for 6 months, to render collection easier.

Hon Cox proposed the insertion of a tax of \$50 per annum on dance houses. The bulky gurdies in the upper country made lots of money, and took it away, spending nothing.

Hon Robson—And took hears away too!

Hon Cox—I may be, but we have nothing to do with that.

Hon Helmecken—The Government will then license dance houses. Make them pay more.

Hon Walkem proposed that the tax be \$100; the hurdles took away \$1300 each from Cariboo last year. How they got it nobody knew, but they could well afford to pay the tax.

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proposed the insertion of a tax of 10 per cent on dance houses. The hurry of the upper country made lots of it to be away, spending nothing. Hon. Robson—And took hearts away too!—It may be, but we have nothing that.

Hon Robson spoke in favor of the item as it stood, excepting only the application to mechanics. He rated hon members for continually bringing forward the depopulation of Victoria as an argument in support of their views. Such a cry could have no weight in that House and ought not to be repeated.

Hon Macdonald moved that the tax be \$10 a-year. Hon Helmecken replied to Hon Robson, who had objected to the House being made to listen to a long and tedious story. He came there, however, to state the truth openly and boldly.

Hon Wood called attention to the dire necessity of the case, and the absolute necessity of procuring money where they could. It was, no doubt, very objectionable, but it would throw still greater discredit on them to throw the country into debt.

Hon Macdonald replied to the Hon DeCosmos' remarks with some warmth, upholding the middle course he had pursued, as more manly and sensible than resorting to the extremes advocated by the hon member, and he took occasion to dissent entirely from the ridiculous cries so frequently heard of rebellion, riot, being in pickle, and such bosh as that.

Hon Helmecken moved that it be reduced to \$150; it was nonsense to tax bankers more than other traders. Hon DeCosmos supported the tax, it was not the banker but the customer who paid it.

Hon Helmecken moved it be struck out, and would ask hon and learned gentlemen opposite, why they were to be taxed more than other traders?

[p] Auctioneers (not being a Government officer, selling Government property.) in addition to other license in Schedule, \$50 for every 6 months, and 2 1/2 per cent on returns of sales, exclusive of Real Estate.

Hon Smith moved that the tax be reduced to \$25 for 6 months and 1 per cent on returns of sales. O'Reilly thought the percentage would still be too much for the interior.

Hon Helmecken moved in amendment that the hon gentleman should be asked to state the effect of driving a useful body of people out of the country. That might be unpleasant to hear, but it was the truth.

Hon Wood spoke eloquently in favor of liberal legislation on this question, and the desirability of making every effort to support our public schools, and to induce families to settle and make this a happy home.

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the present and future condition of this Colony than the one now under consideration. The object of the framers of this grand scheme had in view, was to consolidate British interests in British North America, not only for purposes of mutual policy and advancement, but to prepare themselves for any attempt at aggression on the part of their neighbors.

Hon Helmecken followed in a good speech in support of the resolution, which he would not have favored had the Colonies not been united. It was clear that British Columbia never would be settled from seaward and that it was from the East that immigration was to flow.

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of the Colony, it would no doubt be sent. On this understanding the debate was postponed for one week and Council adjourned.



T GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a sort of ill-tempered friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon.

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They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headaches. They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure the weakness from the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

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pieces. It is one of the few articles that can be relied upon, and for a mere few cents we can save the blood and build-up the system. Note is genuine unless signed by E. Lyon, and bearing the private stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., New York.

Lyon's Extract Ginger.

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warm stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes.

Plantation Bitters, M GNOLIA WATER, AND ALL ABOVE ARTICLES.

For sale by all Dealers. C. LANGLEY & CO. General Agents

Scrofula, or King's Evil.

is a Constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy.

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system.

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The most effectual remedy which the medical stock of our times can devise for this every-where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences.

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FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities.

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It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation. It cures, softens and adds delicacy to the skin. It yields a subdued and lasting perfume.

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Over a Million Dollars Saved. GENTLEMEN—I had a negro man worth \$1200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment. It soon effected a permanent cure."

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It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in a shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, liver-quick and plaitors should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in a steel-plate, and is the private U.S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the cap.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap steel-plate label. Look closely!

Lyon's Kathairon.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy. It prevents the hair turning gray and falling off. It restores the hair upon permanently bald heads.

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Lyon's Flea Powder is instant death to Fleas, Ticks, Roaches, and everything of the insect

