

The Double Duties Again.
The utter absurdity and monstrous injustice of the position assumed by Government in levying duties at New Westminster on goods from the Island were never more apparent than since the honorable and learned Attorney General introduced the bill legalising past and prospective levies. The reader is aware that no attempt is made to maintain the legality of the step. In fact, the illegality is freely admitted, and the act attempted to be justified on the score of expediency. This unfortunate and indiscreet admission not only places the Government before the world as a law-breaker, but stamps the policy that dictates it as blundering and imbecile. No schoolboy suddenly elevated to the position of Prime Minister could have made a graver mistake than have the advisers of Governor Seymour in this instance. Instead of adding to the revenue by their absurd and unjust course, they will really reduce it. What same man will purchase largely of goods in the Victoria market and submit to the annoyance of paying duties upon them at New Westminster, when he can buy goods on which the Tariff has been paid at the same rates? The business transacted this spring will be limited in its character because of this exaction. Up-country men will buy sparingly, and the amount of revenue collected at New Westminster will be so ridiculously small that the expense of maintaining a staff of officials to collect it will more than eat it up; the road tolls will yield but a modicum of the amount collected in former years, and additional taxes will have to be levied to meet the deficiency. In the meantime, the Victoria importer and the English consignor will suffer severe losses through want of a market; and in a Colony where the rate of interest is as high as in this, a loss of the kind means something. It will, therefore, be seen that while Government acknowledges the illegality of the imposition, but claims the right to enforce it on the score of expediency, that the policy is really one of inexpediency, and will result in an actual loss to the revenue instead of proving a benefit to it. The plaintive wail of the Hon. Colonial Secretary over the awful sin committed by the Prince of Wales in reaching this port and landing her cargo a few days in advance of the proclamation of Union, (thus escaping the payment of duties), is very heartrending, to be sure; but the line of policy the same hon. gentleman has laid down to wring by force from the people the \$6000 that he thinks ought to have been paid into the Government coffers, only shows how incompetent his administration is likely to be, and holds out no hope that the blunders and misdeeds of the past will be repeated on a more stupendous scale than ever.

"Love Thine Enemies!"
At a time when the Islanders were struggling under a load of adversity, when bankruptcies were of daily occurrence, and families and friends were leaving the country by scores in every steamer—few of our people will forget the taunts and jeers that were leveled at them during that sad period of depression by a certain paper published at the town of New Westminster. Few can forget the obloquy cast upon our business men through that disreputable channel, and none will ever overlook the malevolence that compared our unfortunate, broken-in-spirit-and-purse people, who were abandoning their homes in Victoria to seek others in strange lands, to "rats deserting a sinking ship"—a sneer of which the stupendous insolence is only equalled in degree by the coarse brutality. Our homes were being desolated, hundreds were in dire distress, when this heartless jibe was directed at us. Could a writer—especially a Columbian writer—go lower than that? Yes, he could; he has gone lower. He has made himself even more offensive; for with this in his memory (and in ours!) he has flattered us, and held out to us

across the gulf the dirty hand that inflicted the cruel wounds upon our people, and asked them to grasp it. Hear him:

"Now that Victoria has become a part of British Columbia, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh—now that we are all fellow colonists, bound together by one common interest, it becomes more our duty to put down every base attempt to sow the seeds of discord and keep alive local and sectional differences and heart-burnings which ought not to have outlived the artificial separation of the two sections of Her Majesty's possessions on the Pacific."
What does the man mean by his twaddle about "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh?" his "attempt to sow the seeds of discord and keep alive local and sectional differences and heart-burnings?" Does he imagine that the people of Vancouver Island are so mean-spirited that, without a word of apology, he has only to stretch his hand across the "artificial" separation and find it grasped in a spirit of brotherly love and tenderness by the people of Vancouver Island? If such be his thoughts, he grossly deceives himself. With the people of New Westminster the Islanders have no quarrel, and never had—but with the Columbian they have a quarrel. They can stand a joke at their own expense, and take sharp hits from other people. They can do more. They have shown that they can forgive injury; but the Columbian and his yoke-fellows who have just discovered that the two people want each other so much—that the "artificial separation" should not divide us—that we are "bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh" (heaven forbid!) will also find that something more than mere professions of affectionate regard are required to cause us to forget the insolence and brutality of the past.

"He that will not when he may,
May not when he would—"
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Stop the Leaks.
Hon Mr Pemberton, one of the Island members, has moved for returns of the receipts and expenditure of the Assay Office. This motion is an important one. An impression prevails that the Assay Office has long been maintained by a heavy pull at the public purse; and this impression is strengthened by the query of His Excellency to the Council, whether that body deems it advisable to continue the institution? We are in favor of lopping off every excrescence—every source of needless expense. We would give an official a fair day's wages for a fair day's work; but if his services were not absolutely required for the efficient discharge of the public work, we would not continue him at any salary. Mr Pemberton's motion, though important in itself, should have called for returns of receipts and expenditure from the Printing Office and the Government Tug. All three of these establishments are detrimental to the private interests of citizens who have invested their capital in a country the Government of which taxes them to maintain rival establishments. Besides, we have excellent reasons for knowing that the work performed by at least one of these institutions can be done quite as efficiently and at less expense by public contract.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.
Tuesday, Feb. 12th.
NAVAL.—H. M. S. Shearwater, which arrived on Sunday night from Panama, carries 4 68-pounder guns and 136 men, has engines of 150 horse power. She is commanded by Capt. Thomas E. Smith. Left Panama on the 18th Dec., and experienced rough weather on the passage. Many of the officers of the Shearwater were attached to the Sutille, Satellite, Devastation, Topaze and other ships, formerly stationed here, and their old Island friends will gladly welcome their return. Following is a list of the officers, kindly furnished us by Paymaster Goodman: Commander, Thomas E. Smith; Lieutenants, Henry Walter, Edward Drummond; Master, George J. Tomlin; Paymaster, Thomas Goodman; Surgeon, Thomas S. Burnett (Act); Asst. Surgeon, Alex. Tule; Sub. Lieutenant, F. E. Wilnot (Act); Second Master, B. S. G. Deane (Act); Quartermaster, J. H. Dutton (Act); Asst. Paymaster, J. H. Nash; Engineer in Charge, William Williamson, late of the Forward; Engineer, Joseph Connolly

Summary Court.
[BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE NEEDHAM.]
MONDAY, Feb. 11.

Drake & Jackson v. Ewing.—To recover a bill of costs. Withdrawn to allow of an assigned bill of costs being produced. Copland for defence.
T. O'Connor v. Earles.—To recover a balance of wages alleged to be due plaintiff. The account was not proven, and judgment was entered for defendant.
Schultz v. Scammell.—To recover the sum of \$40 for eight bottles of champagne alleged to have been drunk on the premises of the Eureka Concert Saloon, and \$5 25 for 21 drinks at 25 cents each, all of which were alleged to have been supplied defendant. Mr Bishop for plaintiff; defendant for himself. His Lordship expressed surprise at the price charged for the wine, and said that it didn't look like depressed times, though such prices would very likely end in depression [laughter].
Defendant testified that the bill was correct; defendant was waited upon by young "ledies;" the room was full of people; witness waited at the bar, and the young ladies would come out of the room in which the defendant and others were and tell witness to charge the wines and drinks to Mr Scammell; defendant had acknowledged the account but delayed payment.
Defendant admitted that part of the account was correct, but denied that he had ordered eight bottles, and objected to the prices charged.
Witness to the Court—The women are there as waitresses; they help to drink the wine [laughter]; it is part of their duty; there are no lodgings for ladies.
H. W. Schultz proved that defendant had promised to pay the account.
The defendant swore that he did not have more than five bottles of wine and twelve drinks; kept a saloon himself and sold champagne at \$2 and \$2 50 per bottle, and drinks at a "bit" each.
A witness, whose name was not announced, testified that Scammell had four bottles of wine—certainly not more than five; could not say how many drinks defendant ordered; had been charged \$5 for a bottle of wine and paid it.
The Court—Then times are not hard with you a laugh!
Witness—Not when I ordered the wine.
Mr Bishop addressed the Court, claiming judgment.
The Court—What do you say to the Tippling Act, Mr Bishop?
Mr Bishop—It does not apply.
The Court—Oh, doesn't it! I'll read you the section, then. [His Lordship then proceeded to read the section of the Tippling Act which states that no debt contracted with a licensed dealer of a less value than 20s and upwards, at any one time, shall be recoverable.]
Mr Bishop contended that the section did not apply to this case.
The Court—It does; except you can prove that your client is not a person [a laugh]. Each drink is a separate contract. The tavern keeper, at the delivery of each drink, should stop and demand his pay, because each drink is a separate contract; and so with a bottle—for each bottle he must demand his pay; but if a basket be ordered and supplied at one time, then the plaintiff may recover.
Mr Bishop—If this bill is set aside there will be no liquor bills recovered in the Colony.
The Court—And little to be deplored, Mr Bishop. Mr Schultz has still Mr Scammell's honor to fall back upon. The debt in each instance must be for 20s. and upwards—a bona fide and reasonable charge.
Mr Bishop—Each bottle was sold for 20s. and upwards.
The Court—Yes; but I think that \$5 is too much, and the charge is not a bona fide or reasonable one.
Judgment was entered for defendant with costs, and Mr Bishop moved in arrest of judgment.
CORONER'S INQUIRY.—An inquiry was yesterday held at Esquimalt, by Mr Pemberton and a jury, into the causes attending the death of Kelly, the seaman belonging to H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, whose body was found floating in the water on Saturday last, by Indians. From the evidence, it was apparent that death had resulted accidentally, and the jury so found. The jury also called attention to the dangerous state of the stairs at the public landing, several of the steps of which have disappeared. It is believed that deceased was drowned in consequence of this fault. The landing-place is public property, and the Lands and Works Department is responsible for the repairs.
THE MYSTERY.—The painful report of the loss of the sloop Mystery, which came by telegraph yesterday, is generally doubted. The sloop left Victoria about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night for Port Townsend. Mr Nat. Crosby, the U. S. Mail Agent, with several passengers, were on board, and it was the intention of the Mystery to connect with the steamer Colfax, at Port Townsend, which vessel was to carry the mail up-Sound. On Thursday morning, the sloop was seen off Beacon Hill, and the latest intelligence from Townsend was to Friday night, when she had not arrived. We incline to the opinion that the little craft had run into some harbor for shelter, and that she has, ere this, arrived safely at her destination. The Eliza Anderson should bring us some tidings today.
THE COPPERMAN BURGLARY.—A moon-faced Swish, arrested on suspicion of having robbed Mrs Copperman's house of \$1800 in jewelry and \$1100 in bank-notes and coin, was arraigned before Mr Pemberton yesterday, and, at the instance of Officer Ferrell, remanded for three days.

LECTURE BY REV. J. SHEEPHANKS, TONIGHT.—Our readers will bear in mind the treat that is in store to-night, in the lecture elsewhere announced in aid of the Female Infirmary, by the Rev. J. Sheephanks, on his visit to the City of the Mormons in 1864. The following points will be touched upon: The Road—The City—Brigham Young—The Theatre—Miracles—Josephites—Polygamy—Destroying Angels—Anecdotes—Future of Mormonism, &c. The lecture will be delivered at the Boys' Collegiate School, at eight o'clock. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, \$1.

THE CELEBRATED "HYDAH JACK" was liberated from jail on Saturday evening, after serving out a term of imprisonment for theft, and before daylight on Sunday morning entered Schultz's boot and shoe store and robbed it of about \$75 worth of goods. Officer Taylor tracked the thief to his lair, arrested him and recovered the property, and Mr Pemberton sent the enterprising young crackman to jail for four months, in default of a fine of \$25.

LEECH RIVER.—A paragraph appeared a few days since in this journal in relation to contributing provisions, &c., to the Williamson Co., of Leech River, for the purpose of enabling them to complete their test tunnel. Some twelve hundred pounds of supplies were collected, and yesterday, in the course of an hour, M. E. R. Thomas, of the "Boe Hive," collected \$30 to pay freight on the same to the mines.

SALVAGE.—We learn that the owners of the Isabel have presented a claim for salvage against the ship Nicholas Biddle, which vessel was towed into port in a water-logged state a few days ago.

A SHIP'S HORN was picked up afloat at the entrance of Esquimalt harbor on Sunday evening. It is supposed to be a part of the wreck of the schooner Meg Merrilies.

THE GREAT REFORM MEETING was held yesterday—the 11th—in London. Considerable anxiety is everywhere felt to know the result.

THE PIXLEY FAMILY will appear again to-night, at the New Concert Room, in Patrick's Building. Go and see the Great Suspension Feat.

CROWDED OUT.—A desire to complete our special Legislative report has crowded out several interesting articles.

THE ENTERPRISE will sail for New Westminster about Wednesday.

The Double Duty Inquiry.

A Bill entitled An Ordinance to declare the application of the existing Laws of Customs,
WHEREAS by "The British Columbia Act, 1866" it was among other things enacted that after and notwithstanding the Union of the heretofore separate Colony of Vancouver Island with British Columbia, the Laws in force in the said separate Colonies respectively at the time of the Union taking effect should, until it were otherwise provided by lawful authority, remain in force as if the said Act had not been passed or proclaimed; and also that the Laws relative to the Revenue of Customs in force in British Columbia at the time of the Union taking effect should, until it were otherwise provided, extend and apply to Vancouver Island;
AND, WHEREAS, it is expedient to remove all doubts as to the application of the existing Customs Laws of British Columbia to the Collection of Customs Duties in respect of Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Commodities, imported into the Colony of British Columbia since the said Union, from that portion of it heretofore known as the Colony of Vancouver Island, such Goods not having as yet paid Customs Duties, and to declare the Law thereon;
Be it enacted by the Governor of the Colony of British Columbia, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—
I. All and every the Customs Laws now in force in British Columbia shall be deemed to have extended and applied, and shall be held to extend and apply to the case of Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Commodities so imported or to be imported into all or any Port or Place in British Columbia, as well from all Ports or Places without the Colony of British Columbia, as from all Ports or Places of that portion of it heretofore known as Vancouver Island and its Dependencies, and all such Goods, Wares, Merchandise and Commodities so imported or to be imported as aforesaid shall be held to have been and to be liable to the payment of British Columbia Customs Duties, except as hereinafter next mentioned.
II. Provided, however, that the said Customs Laws, and the Collection of Duties in respect thereof, shall not extend or apply to Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Commodities which have already paid the British Columbia Customs Duties in any part of the former Colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies since the said Union.
III. All questions of fact arising as to whether any Goods, Wares, Merchandise and Commodities have already paid British Columbia Customs Duties in any part of the former Colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies since the said Union, shall be referred to the decision of the Principal Officer of Customs of the Colony of British Columbia, whose judgment therein shall be final, subject only to the authority of the Governor for the time being to order a return of duties, as to him shall seem fit.
IV. All Evasions and Offences committed by any person or persons to defeat the Payment of Duties, hereby declared to be and to have been made payable in respect of Goods, Wares, Merchandise or Commodities imported into any Port or Place in British

Columbia from any Port or Place in the former Colony of Vancouver Island, and its Dependencies, shall be prosecuted and punished as if all and singular the same forfeitures, in the case of the Evasions or Offences committed by any person or persons to defeat the Payment of Duties payable in respect of Goods, Wares, Merchandise or Commodities imported into any Port or Place in British Columbia.
V. Provided that this Ordinance shall continue in force until the 1st June next ensuing and no longer, and further that the Governor shall by Proclamation to that effect published in the Government Gazette, at any time within the above mentioned period, declare that the application of the Customs Laws of British Columbia, to goods, wares and merchandise imported previous to the Union into Vancouver Island, and thence subsequently imported into any port or place in the mainland of British Columbia or the Islands thereto adjacent, from any port or place in that portion of British Columbia heretofore known as the Colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies, and which have not paid British Columbia Customs dues, shall cease, and thereupon such dues shall not be leviable or collected upon such goods from the date of such Proclamation.
VI. This Ordinance shall be cited as the "Customs Declaratory Ordinance, 1867."
[The above Bill will come up for second reading this week.—ENDS COLONIST.]

A Bill

Entitled an Ordinance to confirm certain acts done by Officers in Vancouver Island since the Union.
WHEREAS heretofore and before the Union of the two Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, certain Public Officers of the said Colony of Vancouver Island were by States, Orders in Council, or other Laws, Customs, and Authorities, required or permitted to perform certain acts or duties, which acts or duties have since the said Union been performed by persons holding like offices, but in the character of Officers of British Columbia acting in Vancouver Island, and it is expedient to confirm such acts

I. Every act, matter, or thing bona fide done and performed as aforesaid, before the date of this Ordinance, by any person or persons duly commissioned in that behalf shall be deemed to be and to have been valid in law, and the same shall not be questioned in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Civil or Criminal Jurisdiction in this Colony.

II. Any act, deed, matter or thing which before the said Union was required to be done or executed in Vancouver Island, by or before, or by the authority of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of Vancouver Island, shall, since the said Union, be deemed to be and have been required to be done, performed, and executed in any part of British Columbia by, before, or by the authority of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia; and any act, deed, matter, or thing heretofore required in Vancouver Island to be done by or before, or by the authority of any Officers appointed to or acting in that part of British Columbia called Vancouver Island as Treasurer, Surveyor General, Sheriff, or Stipendiary Magistrate, shall and may for the future be lawfully holding the like Office and appointed to or acting in the Colony of British Columbia.
III. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Officers' Enabling Ordinance, 1867."
[The above bill was read a third time in the Council on Thursday, 7th instant, and passed.]

Bankruptcy Court.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1867.
Re Henry Fry.—The examination was adjourned for a fortnight.
Re James Griffiths.—Passed second examination.
Re Waller, Couves & Crooks.—Application made under an assignment, which was adjourned, in order to complete.
Re Paris Carter.—Accounts of Official Assignee passed.
Re J. J. Macready.—Portion of costs of Assignee ordered to be paid.
Re F. W. Quarles.—Second examination opposed and adjourned.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.
The Greatest Family Medicine of the Age
Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, and 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 fevers, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frost-bite, feet and quillburns, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.
MOORE & CO., Agents.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine.—Dr. Mearns is the founder of a new Medical System. The human system, whose vast internal does entomb the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precocious to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggell's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so-called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggell's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates a absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggell's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored. This last quality makes the medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and ulcraging diseases are literally extinguished by the dissolvent power of Maggell's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Maggell's Pills, Dyspepsia and Diarrhoea Pills, cure where all others fail. While for Burns Maggell's Salve is invaluable. Sold by J. Macdonald, 1 Pine Street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

The Municipal By-Law.

Our city fathers are at last about their affairs in a business way, and are setting seriously to on the necessary improvements have lain so long in abeyance. original cause of the delay in municipal progress arose from the solute or imaginary defects in the of Incorporation of 1861, and all measures were introduced to provide a temporary remedy for these defects. ratepayers always regarded the election of city dues with suspicion, a feeling that we are happy to will no longer exist, as the same will be placed beyond cavil, and proper authority conveyed to our officers for the enforcement of the laws where necessary. We do however, look for any opposition the rates levied for municipal purposes, since they will be expended the benefit of all. In the first there is no disguising the fact cholera, the fell destroyer, is making rapid strides towards us; he is hurrying numbers of the American people to their last end and we may expect him here ere long. We all know in what a wretched condition of filth many of the streets and squares are, in the most thickly populated portions of the city, to say nothing of the condition of our suburbs. To these sources of infection to retard the warm weather sets in, will be an absolute invitation to this dreadful of epidemics. We need but say, then, that the prompt payment of the rates levied in accordance the By-Law will enable our Mayor and Councilors to take immediate steps to remove all causes atmospheric impurity, so as to gate, as far as may be, any aid to the continuance of the plague. But is another reason why our city should come cheerfully forward to assist with their contributions in good work. The site occupied Victoria is one of the prettiest most easily rendered ornaments the Pacific coast. If the streets were well paved and lighted with gas should be far in advance of our neighbors, and could make this place it should be—the great centre of attraction both for the transaction business and as a place of residence. Of course, property owners will largely benefitted by the improvements, and our industrial population by the improved health and prosperity. The rates charged at the whole, moderate, and being quarterly, will not involve any outlay as one time. The various amounts imposed, as stated in the law, are in each case the maximum that it is very likely a modification some of them may be effected. rate on real estate is, we think, tremely moderate (one quarter on the dollar), and considering the advantages to flow from its application the best investment that could be made. The three per cent. or rental looms large, although not so great as one would at first pose; for instance, the annual tribution on a rental of \$30 month, will only amount to \$10 \$27 10 per quarter. But it is probable that even this amount not be exacted; or if it is, in present hour of need, it will doubt be reduced as soon as prudence allow. It must not be forgotten, ever, that in improving the sanitary condition of the city, we are at the surest means for self-preservation. The amount to be collected for fire companies is 7 per cent. of premiums, and while it will be an additional guarantee for the safety of property, its enforcement will be a burthensome. As far as the application goes, however, we are quite that few will grudge the aid thus tending to the most valuable and serving institution we have, and has earned for itself a reputation renders further discussion unnecessary. It is very likely that when a correct estimate of the proceeds of this