ers upon their children.' cts commence by deposition from the corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in , liver, and internal organs, is termed; in the glands, swellings; and on the eruptions or sores. This foul corrupgenders in the blood, depresses th life, so that scrofulous constitutions from scrofulous complaints, but far less power to withstand the attacks diseases: consequently, vast numbers disorders which, although not scrofuheir nature are still rendered fatal by in the system. Most of the consumpch decimates the human family has its ectly in this scrofulous contar y destructive diseases of the liver, kid-in, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise in, and, indeed, or all the organs, and are aggravated by the same cause. Inter of all our people are scrofulous; sons are invaded by this lurking infection health is undermined by it. To

rom the system we must renovate the an alterative medicine, and invigorate lthy food and exercise. Such a medi-AYER'S

und Extract of Sarsaparilla. effectual remedy which the medical grand fatal malady. It is combined most active remedials that have been d for the expurgation of this foul disor-the blood, and the rescue of the sysits destructive consequences. Hence be employed for the cure of not only but also those other affections which it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DIS-ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, OF ERY-PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, and Boils, Tumors, Tetter, and HEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, TISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL S, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, , ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM or Impure Blood. The popular impurity of the blood," is founded in scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. ular purpose and virtue of this Sarsapurify and regenerate this vital fluid, hich sound health is impossible in

r's Cathartic Pills. THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

osed that disease within the range of can rarely withstand or evade them rating properties search, and cleanse, rate every portion of the human or-recting its diseased action, and restor-

rrecting its diseased action, and restoralthy vitalities. As a consequence of perties, the invalid who is bowed down or physical debility is astonished to ealth or energy restored by a remedy simple and inviting.

If y do they cure the every-day comevery body, but also many formidable rous diseases. The agent below named to furnish gratis my American Almanining certificates of their cures, and for their use in the following compositiveness, Heartburn, Headache arisationing diseases, Thomach, Nausea, Indigesin and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other implaints, arising from a low state of a obstruction of its functions.

Cherry Pectoral.

Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumpnd for the relief of Consumptive s in advanced stages of the dis-

is the field of its usefulness, and so are the cases of its cures, that almost ion of country abounds in persons, mown, who have been restored from and even desperate diseases of the ts use. When once tried, its superivery other medicine of its kind is too o escape observation, and where its known, the public no longer hesitate ote to employ for the distressing and affections of the pulmonary organs addent to our climate. While many affections of the pulme cident to our climate. nedies thrust upon the communi-and been discarded, this has gain every trial, conferred benefits on the ey can never forget, and produced numerous and too remarkable to be

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ford's Fluid Magnesia Is the great remedy for

of the Stomach, Headache, n, Indigestion, Sour Eructaand Billious Affections. It is the Physiclan's cure for

GOUT GOUT, GRAVEL and other Complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of ND FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF

rateful cooling ects. As a safe and gentle infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indis t when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

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HEEP FARMERS, CATTLE DEALERS, &c.

SE, AT A LOW RENTAL, SOO W. H. McNEILL. J. D. PEMBERTON.

The Weekly British Colonist, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL with which any acquisition of title watched at home and in the Colony. AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 19, 1867. Estimates, Past and Present. Without entering upon the question of how much the Colony can afford to pay for the current expenses of the Government for the ensuing fiscal year, a comparison of the present with the estimates of previous years will not fail to be interesting. The amount asked for this year is \$701,710 80 for the use of the united Colony. The total amount (a) ked by the Government of the mainland for the year 1866 was \$723,366 (which amount did not include the ocean mail subsidy), and the amount voted did not fall short of the sum asked. In 1865, £228,335, or \$1,141,voted for the use of the Island Govnearly \$300,000 were expended, the Assembly to \$298,618. In 1864. \$295,309 50 were voted for the public deemed sufficient for Governmental purposes. In 1862, Governor Douglas received £22,863, or \$114,315 (of which amount £2,458, or \$12,290 remained \$112,500, were voted, of which amount only £19,136, or \$95,680, were expended. In 1860, Governor Douglas sent his first Estimates down to the Assembly; they footed up the modest sum of £22,477, but the Assembly danger. The Indians were particularly voted only or \$81,500. During those days of cheap Government on the Island, it will be borne in mind that public works were prosecuted and carried out; roads built and macadamised, and a great activity was noticeable in every branch of the Government service. The largely increased amounts for the use of Goveror any public improvement, and were, we might say, almost swallowed up in the payment of official salaries. In necessity in his particular district he should 1864, the total expenses of the two Colonial Governments were \$1,532,~ 141!! In 1866, the combined exof some \$500,000 upon that of the year man instanced a large stretch of previous. The amount now asked by the Government of the united Colony is \$701.710, a reduction on last year's expenses of the mainland alone of \$22,000: but even at this compara_ tively low figure there is a deficiency of at least \$26,000 to be provided for by the imposition of additional burthens upon the people. The sum of \$701,710 looks small when compared with the enormous footings up of previous estimates; and while large re-

demption bonds, etc. The News.

ductions appear in the official salaries.

nearly \$100,000 of the amount will be

saved by the stoppage of public

works; the expenditures are prin-

cipally for salaries and \$212,000 to

stop the mouth of that insatiable

moth Interest. The \$350,442 50 set

down for the use of the Treasurer in-

cludes the interest on the loans, re-

The Reform meeting in London, on the 11th, passed off in a satisfactory marmer. There was no disturbance. The despatch says that the Derby Ministry will introduce a Reform measure which will be passed by resolution. If this plan be adopted much of the bitter feeling now existing to- He asked hon members to support the ward the Government will be allayed; motion as it left the Government to proceed but we question if Bright and those as it thought best without having its hands working with him will be satisfied tied. The most urgent cases could be first with any measure that does not secure | dealt with. He never contemplated hos-Manhood Suffrage and vote by ballot. The ballot is desirable. The want of proposed course would tend to benefit them it has, no doubt, been the cause of much of the corruption lately exposed Governor to define the Reserves and would at Totnes and other retten boroughs; be thus construed as the desire of the but universal suffrage is not to be House. The case should be so represented seriously thought of for a moment, as to enable the House to act intelligently. Its adoption would jeopardise the con.

stitution, it not the throne itself. In Mexico, Miramon, one of the bravest and best of the Imperial com- could not be prepared to entertain such a Government being called to the matter, and manders, has captured the city of proposition without full data being placed the House might back the Government in Zacatecas, and 2,000 prisoners. Juarez, one of the Presidents of the Liberal forces, made his escape from

PROCEEDINGS.

Specially Reported for the British Colonist.]

MONDAY, Feb 11. Council met at 3 p. m. Present the Hons Birch, (presiding) Crease, Wood, Brew, Hamly, Ball, Robson, Southgate, Cox, Trutch, Sanders, O'Reilly, Barnard.

No 3 from the Governor enclosing returns of the Assay Office, which was ordered to be printed.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Hon Robson on Thursday next to move an address to the Governor recommending certain alterations in the Tariff.

Hon Robson moved an address to the Governor urging the desirability of having the Indian Reserves of the Colony reduced asked. In 1865, £228,335, or \$1,141, to what is necessary for the actual use of 675, were asked and obtained; and in the natives and to have such reserves pro-1864, £147,598, or \$737,990, were perly defined, the remainder 30 be thrown open to settlement. The hon gentleman cheerfully voted by the Council for said although he gave the President credit the uses of the Government. The sum for having reduced the limits of some large reserves on the Thompson River and in other parts of the Colony, still extensive undefined ernment in 1866 was \$194,000, but reserves existed on the lower Fraser which had been neglected and the settlers commostly in the payment of salaries. In which he had recently visited, and from 1865, Governor Kennedy sent down which he would be enabled to furnish the his first Estimates, demanding \$390. House with some valuable statistics, there was a reservation which was supposed to be 466 90, which amount was reduced by 1000 acres in extent, while the Indians num bered only about 300 men, women, and children and only occupied some 50 acres. These desirable lands being thus locked up service. In 1863, \$157,000 were were useless to the white settlers, and frequent disturbances arose between them and the Indians through cattle straying on their scattered and unfenced potatoe patches and being maimed or destroyed. It was an important question, and the sooner attended to the better for the aboriginals and the settlers. unexpended). In 1861, £22,500, or The policy he favored would be one that would apportion a reasonable portion of land to their families which they would value as an inheritance and be more dispesed to improve; at present/their notions of

title were too indefinite.

Hon Crease opposed the motion as the question was fraught with difficulty and sensitive of their rights as original possessors of the soil and were entitled to the greatest consideration. The hon gentleman had not made out a case and it was unwise to press it on the Government.

Hon Trutch argued that the urgency of defining the Indian Reserves generally had not been shown. Individual cases had and would meet with the attention of Governs ment, and in the particular district referred to the Reserves might be reduced without injury to the Indians.

Hon President spoke against the motion nor Kennedy provided for very little on the ground that the matter was not so urgent as to warrant the expense of defining all the Indian Reserves. If the hon mover would confine himself to showing the be happy to vote for it.

Hon Barnard did not think it was good policy to confine it to any particular locality. There were other reservations where the penses reached \$1,023,366—a reduction uncertain extent and tenure of the Indian title retarded settlement. The hon gentlemiles of desirable land on the Bonaparte river which had been staked off and it was advisable to make it known that it did not all belong to Indians and was open to settlers, as white men believing that there was no land left there for pre-emption passed by that section of country. settlement of the Reserves at Kamloops last year had given great satisfaction. The Reserves should all be marked off so that settlers might know what was open for pre-Persons abroad who had any emption. notion of emigrating were guided by the reports received from friends here and it injured the country to let it be known that the best country was reserved for the natives

and that the rest was worthless.

Hon Ball said the previous speaker was mistaken in the extent of the Reserve in the Bonaparte country. It was a mere strip of land about 100 yards wide runbing along the banks of the river. A promise had been given to the chief of the tribe to have it surveyed and that would be done by curtail ing it as much as possible, The motion must be confined to the lower Fraser or he

could not support it. Hon Cox explained that the object of the stakes was to warn people off. The reservation was only about the width of the river extending three or four miles along the bank and was nearly all gravel and stone.

Hon O'Reilly thought it expedient that the attention of the Government should be directed to the Reserves generally, and some effort made to put an end to the frequent conflicts between natives and white men; the matter was an important one but a general survey at the present time would

involve too large an outlay. Hon Robson hardly knew how to proceed not anticipating opposition and net wishing to confine his motion to his own district. tility to the Indians, but believed the

Hon Crease said the motion urged the Hon Southgate asked whether it was contemplated to pay the Indians for their land because this was a great question with the Indians on the Island, and the House

Hon President coincided. Hon Wood showed the difficulties that placed on the Estimates. stood in the way of the settlement of the Indian title to lands, and the critical eye passed.

with which any acquisition of title would be

The resolution having been amended so as to confine the surveys to the lower Fraser and alterations in the Tariff: was allowed to pass.

ASSIMILATION OF LAWS. The Oaths and Evidence bill was read a second time and considered in committee, Laths,

Hon Sanders in the chair. ing a plate while the oath was administered

through an interpreter.

Hon Cox said he had considerable ex-Hon Cox said he had considerable experience in taking their evidence, and could Dead Meat (now 12½), includnever succeed in eliciting the truth from a ing Hams and Bacon....20 Chinaman. He had tried every form of Butter (now 15 \$\mathbb{P}\$ ct).........25 a dish, but there was only one way to get Bread (now 121/2 \$\pi ct) \cdots 25 truth out of a Chiuaman and that was to Tinware (now 121 # ct)....25 break a dish on his head instead of the floor. Laughter).

Hon Wood remembered a case in which two Chinamen swore exactly the oppostte. One of them must have spoken the truth.

The Chairman of the Select Committee reported the following bills as prepared: Vending and Giving Intoxicating Liquor to Indians; Relating to S.heriffs; Declaring the application of English Laws through Columbia; Interest Ordinance '67. Bills read a first time and Council adjourned till Wednesday at 3 p. m.

Wednesday's Sitting.

Council met at 3 p.m. Present: Hons. Birch (presiding), Crease, Wood, Hamly, Brew, Bail, Smith, Barnard, Robson, Walk-

The Hon Mr Stamp's motion to place £600 upon the Estimates for the Burrard In-

the introduction of a Homestead Bill. Hon Colonial Secretary laid the Estimates

The Oaths and Evidence Bill was read hird time and passed.

ng, and Council went into committee. quire the person so appointed to give good

further amendments and was reported, the penalty being limited to \$500 and imprison-

ported with amendments. Council adjourned till Thursday.

ASSIMILATION LAWS.

Hon Crease, chairman select committee Mining Regulation Ordinance, the former of which was read the first time, the latter being referred back to the select committee pendng the report of the Gold Commissioners.

Hon DeCosmos obtained leave, in deference to the wishes of some hon members, to postpone his motion to amend the constitution of ment at Victoria capable of manufacturing the Council, until Tuesday next,

ABOLITION ROAD TOLLS, ETC. Dues lie on the table.

the money already invested by the company as an earnest of their intentions. They were creating a trade, and to his certain knowtending it to the mill, where many of the redemand in New Westminster. The amount was small, and the Government should giveforeign capital in the country. The company had already expended as much as \$28,000 or \$30,000.

The motion was amended accordingly and

Hon Robson moved an address to the Governor, recommending the following additions

Lumber, fir and cedar (rough....\$3 \$ M Do do (dressed).... 5 Shingles, \$\mathbb{R}\$ 1000........... 1

If for breedingFree ing Hams and Bacon 20 % ct ad vi

Machinery [now free].....10

em, Southgate, Cox, Sanders, O'Reilly, Sound, but when the Colony shall have re-

No. 4, from Governor, sanctioning the Indemnity and Victoria Incorporation Aid Or-

et Road was postponed. Hon Robson obtained leave to postpone

on the table, Friday being fixed for their consideration.

The Sheriffs' Law Bill passed second read-Considerable discussion arose on a suggesion from Hon Robson that some security be required from the Sheriff in order to protect he public. Hons Crease, Ball and others objected on account of the difficulty in finding men of property willing to undertake the responsible duties attached to the office. An amendment was finally carried, on motion of

and sufficient security.

The bill passed through committee with

ment not exceeding six months. The Indian Liquor Bill passed second reading and was considered in committee and re-

Thursday's Sitting. Ball, Smith, Barnard, Robson, Walk-

THE CONSTITUTION.

Hon Smith obtained leave to let his motion for the abolition of Road Tolls and Tonnage

BURRARD INLET ROAD

Hon Stamp moved that the Governor be Estimates for repairing the Burrard Inlet the Sawmill. This road, he said, was almost impassable for six months in the year, and it was highly necessary that communication should always be kept open. By extending it two miles further it would lead to the saw bad weather the road could not be reached. Money was intended to be devoted to this purpose last year but it was not expended. was aware of the state of the finances, but the mill company had spent \$25,000 in he country and were entitled to some con-

Hon President said he thought the hon spending money on the undertaking when found advisable, but he objected to its being

breeding purposes......\$5 \$\text{\$\text{\$\$}}\$ head

The hon. mover said he did not view the matter from a financial stand-point as much as to extend a protective duty to certain industries that required it. It appeared to him that the circumstances of the country made it the first duty of the Government and Legislature to protect, to a wholesome extent. any article that could be produced in the country, and thereby protect industrial pursuits in the manufacture of those articles. It was obvious that the present system threw our markets open to the lumber mills on the Sound. Our own mills consumed goods that paid large duties, and it was not fair that they should have to compete with the older established mills. It might be said that no lumber was imported to the Colony from the covered from its present depression Victoria will offer a very fair market to our neighbors (hear.) The same might be said of hay fruit and vegetables. Labor was compara-

tively cheap on the other side, and the farmers there were content to sell at prices that did not suit the labor market here. The markets at Victoria, New Westminster, and even Nanaimo, were as accessible to them as to our farmers, and could be reached with as much ease and at as little cost, and it was obviously unfair that they should compete. If there was one thing more necessary than another, it was to encourage those who settled on our lands. The Government, he was aware, was rather prone to adopt a different view, by reason of the importations producing a direct revenue. But it was short sighted policy, for whenever an article can be produced in the Colony, the producer contributes to a larger extent than the small amount of revenue that could be collected. There was nothing more injurious than encouraging the system of sending money out of the Colony. We should avoid the mistakes of the past, and look with a jealous eve Mr Walkem, authorising the Governor to re- to settle permanently in the country. It may be said that the expense of bringing productions to market ought to be of itself productive, but that argument was met by what he had previously stated, and in some cases our own producers had to incur the expense of shipping their goods to market by a steamer. Even if it were so, goods coming from the other side unsettled the market and discouraged settlers from producing. Dead meat came free, but he could not conceive why, and concluded that it must be an oversight. not sufficient, and the importations of these Conneil met at 2 p.m. Present: Hons articles also disturbed the market, discour-irch (presiding), Crease, Wood, Hamly, aged our own producers and kept prices up. gate, Stamp, Pemberton, Cox, Sanders, and consectionery, it was most unfair to charge a duty of 20 per cent. on the raw material and only 1216 on the manufactured article. We were capable of making all the bread we ntroduced a Postal Ordinance and Gold required, and some protection ought to be extended to this branch of industry. Tinware paid the same duty as the article out of which it was manufactured. Respecting the article of machinery it might be said that it was important not to restrict the introduction of steam saw, quartz, grist mills, boilers, &c .: but if it was true, as he had been told, that there was a large and complete establishsuch things, might we not strengthen and stimulate that firm by putting a small duty of 10 pert cen. on machinery? The Governor would have the power which he now holds

of remitting the duty on any particular kind of machinery which could not be manufactured here. Hon. Pemberton seconded, he was not preequested to place the sum of £600 upon the pared for the hon. gentleman's motion, but fully endorsed every word he had uttered toad and extending it from English Bay to In the able and lucid speech they had just heard a good case had been made out, the right nail had been hit on the head, and the proper way shown to settle up the country. What had been said respecting the case of access to our markets from the Sound was mill, where there was a good landing. In quite correct. Farmers on the Sound owned their own crafts and could carry their produce easier than we could. The duty of \$5 per bead on cattle would not exceed a cent.

per pound. Hon. Helmcken had listened to the pre vious speakers attentively, and he hoped to some advantage, but business was business and he objected to the motion on two grounds: First, that the subject of the resolution had not been previously submitted to the House second, that it was a matter of taxation that ledge contracts had been entered into with could not be then introduced. The motion foreign governments. In its present state was out of order, and the House could not the road was comparatively useless; by ex- go into the principle, whether right or wrong He would ask the hon. member to withdraw quisites of life were required, it would cause it and bring it up in Committee of ways and means.

Hon. DeCosmos said, so far as the princi some encouragement to the investments of ple of revenue and tariff was concerned, he concurred in the main, but the measure was only partial, and when the proper tim- errived there should be a complete revision of the tariff, as there were a great number of mover would give the Government credit for articles that it was desirable to protect. He, liberality in the manner in which attention however, favored doing business in the had been given to the wants of that locality, ordinary parliamentary way, and was opposed to sending it to the Executive. If the hon mover would consent to refer it to the Committee of ways and means he would support

Hon. Robson said his only object was to attain his point. The course he had pursued

ed the hon. gentleman that he did not feel that he was in Parliament. This was only a measure extending protection to certain articles that needed it, and went as far as he thought it advisable to go this year. He was willing that it should go to Committee. (To be Continued.)

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, Feb 16. CONTEMPT OF COURT-P. Byrum, who is in the employ of a distinguished barrister of this city, appeared in the Police Court yesterday morning to answer a summons issued at the instance of Mr J. G. Norris, who charges him with having on divers occasions used threatening and insulting language towards him. The difference grew out of a recent suit in the Summary Court in which Byrum was the defendant and in which Mr Norris appeared as a witness for the plaintiff D. B. Ring, Esq., was present in Court yesday to defend Byrum, and Mr Norris took

adjourned the hearing for six hours, at the end of which time, Bysum cooled off and was put under bonds to keeps the peace. DELIGHTFUL WEATHER-The weather for the past few days has been most delightful. and yesterday was one of the finest days we have enjoyed at this or any other season of the year. The air was as soft and balmy as a Spring morning, and the sun was as bright: as in midsummer. How one pities the poor Island delegation who are doomed to endure the fogs and damps of the Lower Fraser. while we-their favored constituents-are basking in the bright sunshine and enjoying the the pure, bracing air from the native bills of our Island home. The delegation will find their reward in the lasting gratitude of

their fellow-citizens-though gratitude is but

a poor recompense, it must be admitted, for

the sacrifice of health and comfort which

the stand and was proceeding to give his evi-

dence when the accused called him a "lying

scoundrel." The Magistrate immediately

committed Byrum for contempt of court and

they are called on to make SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK BY RAIL. The distance between these points by the route the railroad will traverse is given at 2,958 miles. The steepest grade on the route is in ascending the Blue Hills, where the ascent is 105 feet per mile. The highest point traversed between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is in the Black Hills. where the road attains an altitude of 8,240 feet-(over a mile and a half) above the sea level, while the highest point of Bridger's Pass where the road crosses the Rocky Mountains is but 7,434 feet above tide water, Salt Lake City being 4,285 feet in elevation, and the summit of the Sierra Nevadas 7.011 feet.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. - The performance of the Amateurs on Friday evening will be under the patronage of Sir Butter and lard paid 15 per cent., which was James Douglas, K.C.B., Capt Oldfield, R.N., and officers of H. M. Fleet, Capt Pearse and officers of the Volunteer Corps, and the With the extra duty on we should have a officers and members of the Fire Department. em, Macdonald, Helmcken, DeCosmos, South, better article at a less price. In the case of The performance will open with the "Irish Lion." to be followed with the burlesque of "Shylock or the Merchant of Venice Preserved."

> MR DARGAN-The telegraphic news of Thursday mentions the death of Dargan, the railroad king. It was he who advanced funds-over forty thousand pounds-to build the Dublin Exhibition Building of 1863. He is also the gentleman who gave up his mansion near Dublin to Her Majesty the Queen in the same year, receiving her as a guest. Mr Dargan deserves more than a casual mention. He rose from the position of a common navvy working on the railroads, to wealth and prominence. More, than that he was one of Ireland's open, wholesouled, noble hearted sons. The end of his business career in bankruptcy and his subsequent death are much and universally regretted.

> POPULATION OF PORTLAND, OREGON.—The special canvassers for the Portland Directory return the population of the city. Dec. 31st. 1866, at 6,508, of which number, 3,121 are white males and 2,438 are white females. The colored population numbers 125, male and female; Chinese, 324, male and female floating population, estimated from hotel registers, 500. In 1863 the population was 4,057; in 1864 it was 5,819; in 1865 it was estimated at 6,068.

> THE CITY of San Francisco pays \$125,000 per year for lighting the streets. And the papers grumble that the streets are not better lighted. As soon as the moon rises the lights are shut off, no matter how foggy or cloudy it may be. And as the foggy nights have the best of it, the darkness is too often

THE POPULATION of Canada last year was 2,881,862] There are 2,148 miles of railro d in Canada, which cost \$121,543,678, and the receipts last year were \$10,910,678. The length of telegraph, wires is 5,457 miles. There are 21 hospitals, 6 savings banks and 0 building societies in Canada.

It is said that a rush to the Colony from New Zealand and Australia is looked for during the coming season. Several old Caribooites, "who have gone further and had been the rule hitherto in this House, so fared worse" will be among the immigrantsthat he was not out of order, and he remind Like prodigal sons they will be welcomet