

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, February 19, 1867.

Indian Liquor Law.

The bill to extend over the Island the provisions of the act relating to the sale of spirits to Indians, now in force on the mainland, has, we observe, passed a second reading, and been sent to a Committee of the Whole. Our telegram states that the bill met with strong opposition from Dr Helmecken—and rightly, too. The mawkish sympathy expressed for the welfare of the red man and the ineffectual means adopted to lengthen the "span of his existence," when repeated in the face of the utter failure that has attended all efforts to prevent him rushing headlong into vice of every description, appear so supremely ridiculous, that we wonder sane men can be found in a Legislature of the present day to cast their votes in favor of a measure to continue the present Indian Liquor Law. It is not attempted to be denied by the supporters of the measure that, notwithstanding the stringent laws framed and severe penalties enforced, the native procures as much strong drink as he can pay for. The only effect of the Vancouver law has been to detract from the quality, while it does not in the least diminish the quantity of the spirits supplied to the savage. The more stringent the law is made the more profitable the business becomes to the whisky-vendor; every bush is a "plant" for his vile compound, and every canoe is converted into a "common carrier" for transporting the packages from place to place along the coast. Here, in Vancouver Island, after seven years' trial of a statute that inflicts a penalty of \$500 or two years' imprisonment, and, in addition, confiscates the goods and chattels of the offenders, we boldly pronounce the attempt to suppress the traffic an entire failure. The Indians get more liquor than they want to drink, and the officers of the law are powerless to prevent the sale. The existence of the law enables a gang of vagabonds to make a livelihood by engaging in the illicit traffic. This gang, were the doors of licensed liquor saloons thrown open to Indians as well as whites, would find their occupation gone and nothing left between them and starvation but work. So long as the law remains on our statute-books, it is really an injury rather than a benefit to the class it is intended to protect; and when the statesmen at New Westminster have had a few months' longer trial of it, they will become convinced of the futility of every attempt to keep liquor from one class of subjects while it permits its unrestricted sale to every other class.

The Estimates.

We had hoped to be in a position to-day to review the Estimates as a whole; but owing to an inaccuracy in a telegram containing details received late last night we prefer to hold the report over until to-morrow, as its publication in its present state would tend to mislead our readers. We already know that the estimated expenditure reaches \$701,710 80, and that \$212,000 of that amount will be swallowed up by interest. The estimated revenue (as we received it last evening over the wires) is as follows: Customs, port and harbor dues, \$400,000; road tolls, \$80,000; excise duties, \$100,000; land sales, \$10,000; land revenue, \$3000; rents (exclusive of land), \$2500; free miners' certificates, \$18,000; mining receipts (general), \$18,000; licences, \$60,000; postage, \$12,000; fines, forfeitures and fees of court, \$14,000; fees of office, \$8,000; sale of Government property, \$500; reimbursements and expenses incurred by Government, 10,100; miscellaneous receipts, \$250; arrears of taxation due by Vancouver Island, \$36,000; total, \$675,350—deficiency, \$26,000. It remains to be seen whether the receipts will reach the estimated figure. We are of opinion that they will not, and we base that opinion upon the great falling off in the imports

of last year when compared with those of the previous year, and the diminished number of consumers. The estimated expenditure of the mainland last year was \$723,366, of which amount, \$125,500 were for improvements of roads, streets and bridges, and \$26,000 for works and buildings. The expenditure this year will nearly all be made in the payment of salaries and interest. Our despatch concludes—"no money is asked for a mail subsidy."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Feb 15. THE CONCERT on Wednesday evening though not so successful as that in which Mme. D'Ormy figured on a previous occasion, was nevertheless a musical treat, to which it does not often fall to the lot of Victorians to listen. The orchestra was comprised of a number of our best amateur and professional performers, among whom were Messrs. Sandrie, Wilson, Maguire, Bushell, Harries, Westrop, and Digby Palmer—the last named gentleman presiding at the piano-forte—and Mr Maguire's Brass Band, which favored the audience with Il Bacio at the close of the first part. The overtures were generally well played—especially that of 'William Tell,' and the quadrille arranged by Bushell. The Cornet Solo, 'Exile's Lament'—by Mr Wilson, was delightfully played; but the instrumental gem was the duet for two flutes, from the opera of Norma, by Wilson and Maguire, whose performances were loudly and enthusiastically accorded. The ballads by Messrs. Harries and Gibbon were fairly sung; both gentlemen have good voices. Mme D'Ormy sang an air with much spirit and good taste,—though quite hoarse in consequence of a severe cold, her wonderfully clear and rich voice filled the house with melody; when encored she bowed her acknowledgments. 'Medicant' was loudly encored, when Mme D'Ormy sang an air with much sweetness, accompanying herself on the piano. In the second part, the beneficiary sang the 'Last Rose of Summer,' in a style that we have never heard excelled and seldom equalled. The encore called forth the M'Appari—a selection from Flotow's opera of Martha, which was executed in German: the effect was pleasing, and the applause that followed enthusiastic. 'La fille du Regiment' was the Madame's finest effort; every note was carefully and correctly intoned,—the great compass of her voice, and its wonderful flexibility rendering the execution a great success, and calling forth rapturous applause.

A GREYNA GREEN—Victoria is beginning to stand towards the Sound in the same relation that the Scottish border town of Gretna Green occupied towards England, as a place where runaway couples were welded together by the village blacksmith for a guinea fee. Although we may not boast of the traditional blacksmith, we nevertheless rejoice in the possession of a number of clergymen who are ever willing to assist loving hearts in "tying a knot with their tongues that they cannot undo with their teeth." And during the past summer several young runaway couples have been made happy here. On Tuesday the services of one of our ministers were solicited to unite another pair, who had fled from Washington Territory to escape the interference of hard-hearted "parents." The parties to this last match were anything but suited to each other, the bridegroom being a six-foot, full-bearded man, verging on forty, while the bride was a timid, blushing, diminutive little creature, scarcely two years in her teens. She was no doubt a school girl who, dazzled by the huge whiskerado, had consented to fly with him to this place from one of the seminaries on Puget Sound.

POLICE COURT.—The charge against the Indian who stands charged with robbing Mrs Copperman, was partly examined into yesterday and the prisoner remanded. The only witness heard was Mrs Copperman; but she failed to furnish any testimony tending to criminate the prisoner, who stands remanded for several days. A strict search has been made by the police for the missing property, but no portion of it has as yet been recovered. The man who is accused of stealing a meerschaum pipe, was remanded for three days.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The lecture on "Language," delivered last night at this institution by Mr E Mallandaine, drew a respectable audience, who were highly entertained and instructed. The subject was not one capable of being made very amusing to a mixed audience, but the lecturer, we think, succeeded in divesting it of much of its technicality, and rendered the subject instructive to the listeners, who marked their appreciation by occasional rounds of applause.

THE SCHOONER CROSBY, after a passage of several weeks' duration, has reached Portland from Victoria and discharged her cargo; and, undaunted by his late severe experience off Columbia River Bar, her master has again placed her on the berth for this port.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Enterprise, Swanson, arrived from Puget Sound at an early hour yesterday morning with a full load of cattle, sheep and farm produce for Victoria consignees, valued at \$2,619 25. Mr Nat Crosby, of the McNear, came over in the Enterprise, looking none the worse for having been drowned (by telegraph), and has placed us under obligations for a file of late papers.

BENEFIT OF MISS MINNIE PIXLEY.—That charming little actress, Miss Minnie Pixley, will take a benefit at the New Idea Concert Room, this evening, when a most attractive bill will be presented. The entertainment will consist of music and dancing by the Pixley Family and others. Go early to secure good seats.

CRICKET.—A match at cricket for \$50 a side has been arranged at the "Beehive," and will be played on Beacon Hill, we believe, on Tuesday, between representatives of the cities of Sydney, Australia and Victoria, V. I., or Sydney versus Victoria.

SUSPENDED.—The boring for a new seam of coal at Nanaimo, has been suspended. The auger reached a considerable depth and nothing but shale was found.

FROM NANAIMO.—The Sir James Douglas returned from Nanaimo last evening with a few passengers and a small freight.

A telegram from Portland announces the safe arrival there of the Josie McNear.

The steamer New World is expected to arrive here on Monday from Portland.

The U. S. R. C. Lincoln departed yesterday for Portland on a cruise.

"The Capital Fandangó."

Messrs Editors.—By some means a stray copy of the Columbian of January 30th has found its way to Nanaimo, and in it under the above heading a portion of a leading article which appeared in the Nanaimo Tribune of January 19th is published. "The chief merit of the article," says the Columbian, "at the present juncture, consists in the positive evidence it affords of the fact that the second town in the Island has no sympathy in common with Victoria in the seat of Government raid."

The following occurs in the Tribune which Mr Columbian thought it advisable not to publish in connection with the rest of the article: "Victoria consumes the most coal, and under present circumstances is more accessible to us. Taking public convenience and commercial interests into account we would certainly lean to Victoria." There is hardly one person in twenty at Nanaimo who will not endorse the above; yet the Columbian says we have no sympathy with Victoria in the seat of Government "raid." The general, perhaps the universal, opinion of the residents of Nanaimo is favorable to Victoria being made the capital of the Colony. Victoria consumes the most coal! There is something significant to Nanaimo in this expression. A little over two years ago, when Victoria was in her prosperity, a fleet of coasters was trading between this and that place, our coal shipments to Victoria alone were then more than the whole of our exports are at this time. As the trade and population has decreased, so has the business of Nanaimo fallen off; and ultimately the whole of our Island settlements will give way beneath the depression that will be brought to bear upon them if population continues to leave the country at its present rate. If we had to depend upon New Westminster for local trade sales I fear all of us, with our coal mines, would soon "go in." Apart, however, from this, Victoria has done more than any other place in the Colony to prove the resources and wealth of Cariboo, and to reveal to the world its riches. Victoria, not only from its beautiful situation and general accessibility, but from its having already the necessary government buildings available for the public service, and being in close proximity to the naval station (Esquimalt), being at the present time a place of more importance and wealth than twenty New Westminsters, has many and great advantages over any other location. It is unquestionably to the interest of Nanaimites to keep up an endeavor to better the position of Victoria, for by so doing we benefit ourselves. As to the evidence adduced by the Columbian, it is as absurd as it is unimportant.

A MERCHANT.

NANAIMO, V. I., Feb 23, 1867. MINORCA.—Not long ago the telegraph advised us that the American Government was endeavoring to purchase of Spain the Island of Minorca in the Mediterranean. Minorca is one of the Balearic Islands, lying east of Spain. They are five in number and contain a population of 240,000. Minorca is the most easterly of the group. It has an area of about 300 square miles, with a population of 44,000. The coast is indented on every side with small bays, several of which form excellent harbors. Port Mahon, the capital of Minorca, is said to have one of the very best harbors in the Mediterranean. The island is one of great commercial importance, but is very doubtful if Spain will cede it away, as her traditional policy has ever been not to give up any possessions she could retain.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

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 exerts the most wholesome influence over the internal structure; it cleans by dissolving all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent cure.

Gout and Rheumatism. It is a sufferer from the rheumatic pain or aneurism and Gout this ointment will prove invaluable. After treatment with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, and to induce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible specific cures.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scurvy. The Ointment is a certain cure for Erysipelas, Scary Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin disease of which the human race is subject. They cannot be treated with a safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which are so powerful on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.

Dropsical Swellings. Beware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by slight inequalities of trifling humors, or which little or no notice is taken until the legs begin to swell. The cause of the swelling is looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work accordingly by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and the swellings which these organs feel. Most dropsical cases will readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Fleas, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation. These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, as they delicately conscious them from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer for years from these and similar complaints when they might be cured by the use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which effect their own cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailments to anyone.

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 radical cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Cancer, and Scalds, Gunshot Wounds, Stiff Joints, Sore Nipples, Burns, Ulcers, and Skin Diseases, Bruises, Rheumatism, and Dropsical Swellings, and all other complaints of the skin, and all other complaints of the skin, and all other complaints of the skin.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY 44 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; and by all the principal Dispensaries and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: Is 1/6, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 1s 2s, and 3s 6d each Pot. * There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. W. H. MERRILL, Wholesale Agent for British Columbia, ROUT HARVEY, Victoria.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness PEPSEINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for the weak or impaired digestion, may be had in the form of PEPSEINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES, or in the form of WINE, and LOZENGES. THE POWDER IS PURELY VEGETABLE, and the LOZENGES are NEW, AGRÉABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by

T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Stockkeepers. From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay; and J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price: it is now sold in bottles, 1s 1/6; 2s 9d; 4s 6d and 11s.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Extract from the Medical Times, Jan 12th, 1866.—"I have prescribed Chlorodyne to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See LANCET, Dec. 31, 1863."

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Scrofula, or King's Evil.

It 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. The scrofulous taint is invariably caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered habits, impure air, filthy, and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the 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 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. Most of the consumptions which decimate the human family have their 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 renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorates it 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 from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system 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 ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYTHEMAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BURNS, AND BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER, and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SPYLLITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED 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, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, 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 invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its disordered action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named and indolent, is my American friend, and contains plain certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from a disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is so apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

MOORE & CO., Corner of Yates and Langley streets

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia, Is the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Billious Affections.

It is the Physician's cure for GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL and other Complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of FEVER, AND FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN.

It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle medicine for infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescent Saline Aperient

PREPARED BY DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON, And Sold by Druggists and Stockkeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "Dinneford's Magnesia," and see that Dinneford & Co. is on every Bottle and Label. 2621 1/2 w

TO SHEEP FARMERS, CATTLE DEALERS, &c.

TO LEASE, AT A LOW RENTAL, 800 Acres of Fenced Pasture Land, distant from Victoria 1 1/2 miles.

Apply to W. H. MERRILL, J. D. PEMBERTON.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 19, 1867.

Estimates, Past and Present.

Without entering upon the question of how much the Colony can pay for the current expenses of Government for the ensuing year, a comparison of the present estimates of previous years fail to be interesting. The amount for this year is \$701,710 80 for of the united Colony. The total asked by the Government of the land for the year 1866 was \$ (which amount did not include ocean mail subsidy), and the voted did not fall short of the estimates of previous years. In 1865, \$228,335, or \$ 675, were asked and obtained; 1864, \$147,598, or \$737,990 cheerfully voted by the Colony for the uses of the Government. The voted for the use of the Island Government in 1866 was \$194,000 nearly \$300,000 were expended mostly in the payment of salary 1865, Governor Kennedy sent his first Estimates, demanding 466 90, which amount was reduced the Assembly to \$298,618. In \$295,309 50 were voted for the service. In 1863, \$157,000 deemed sufficient for Government purposes. In 1862, Governor D received \$22,863, or \$114,315 (of amount \$2,458, or \$12,290 not expended). In 1861, \$22, \$112,500, were voted, of which only \$19,136, or \$95,680, were expended. In 1860, Governor D sent his first Estimates down the Assembly; they voted up the sum of \$22,477, but the Assembly voted only \$81,500. These days of cheap Government the Island, it will be borne in that public works were proposed and carried out; roads built and adorned, and a great activity noticeable in every branch of the Government service. The large increased amounts for the use of nor Kennedy provided for very or any public improvement, and we might say, almost swallowed the payment of official salaries 1864, the total expenses of the Colonial Governments were \$ 141! In 1866, the combined pensions reached \$1,023,366—a sum of some \$500,000 upon that of the previous. The amount now asked the Government of the united Colony is \$701,710, a reduction on last expenses of the mainland alone \$22,000; but even at this comparatively low figure there is a deficit of at least \$26,000 to be provided by the imposition of additional burthens upon the people. The \$701,710 looks small when compared with the enormous footings upon previous estimates; and while large reductions appear in the official salaries nearly \$100,000 of the amount saved by the stoppage of works; the expenditures are especially for salaries and \$212, stop the mouth of that insatiable moth interest. The \$350,442 down for the use of the Treasury includes the interest on the loan redemption bonds, etc.

The News.

The Reform meeting in London the 11th, passed off in a satisfactory manner. There was no disturbance. The despatch says that the Ministry will introduce a measure which will be passed by the House of Commons. If this plan be adopted of the bitter feeling now existing toward the Government will be all but quenched. It has been questioned if Bright and working with him will be as successful with any measure that does not Manhood Suffrage and vote by ballot is desirable. The fact is, has no doubt, been the cause of the corruption lately exhibited at Totnes and other rotten boroughs but universal suffrage is not seriously thought of for a moment. Its adoption would jeopardize the situation, if not the throne itself. In Mexico, Miramon, one of the bravest and best of the Imperial commanders, has captured the city of Zacatecas, and 2,000 prisoners. Juarez, one of the Presidents Liberal forces, made his escape to the place.