



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 sane 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—"

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. Copeland 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].

Davies 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 said 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 enthrone the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most violent 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, and the nervous system, if feeble, is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and ulcraging diseases are literally extinguished by the disintegrating 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 state 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 benefit 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 \$2 70 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 surances. This will be added to 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



**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 applauded. 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 Fandango."**  
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 it is rubbed on the affected part, the swelling and pain is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen in intensity, and the patient, who has been unable to move, is enabled to walk, and the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible and safe.

**All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scurvy.**  
The Ointment is a certain cure for Erysipelas, Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases of the human race to which it is not subject with a safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which is especially so in the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.

**Dropsical Swellings.**  
This is one of the most dangerous and stealthy complaints which frequently creeps upon us by slight degrees, and is a delicate disease, of 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 on the affected parts, and the swelling will disappear.

**Fleas, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.**  
These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are a delicate disease, of 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 on the affected parts, and the swelling will disappear.

**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 descend, and in almost every case give immediate relief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect a permanent cure.

**Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness**  
**PEPSINE.**  
THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for the weak or impaired digestion, may be had in the form of Pepsine Globules in Bottles, or in the form of Pepsine Wine, and Lozenges. The Pepsine Globules are a NEW, AGREEABLE, 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.  
GELATINE (Morson's Patent) MORSON'S KREOSOTE,  
And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment.  
See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations.  
Orders to be made payable in London. ml  
Wholesale Agent for British Columbia,  
**ROBT HARVEY, Victoria.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**  
A certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.  
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Extract from the *Medical Times*, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases." From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "I have used a most valuable remedy in Neralgia, Asthma and Dysentery. To it I lately owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering and when all other remedies had failed."  
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—CANTON.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer 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 1/2; 2s 9d; 4s 6d and 11s.

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**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. The scrofulous taint is invariably caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filthy, and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, "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 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 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 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 BRUITSIVE 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 enclosed, is my American Sarsaparilla, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Catarrhes, 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 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. McWILLIAMS,  
J. D. PEMBERTON.

**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. In 1865, \$228,335, or \$75, 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 to 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 mind 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 Governor 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 estimates 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 burdens upon the people. The \$701,710 looks small when compared with the enormous footings upon previous estimates; and while large deductions appear in the official statement, 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 insupportable interest. The \$350,442 down for the use of the Treasury includes the interest on the loan of demption 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. If this plan be adopted of the bitter feeling now existing toward the Government will be allayed, but we question if Bright and working with him will be satisfied with any measure that does not Manhood Suffrage and vote by ballot. The ballot is desirable. The it has, no doubt, been the cause of much of the corruption lately existing 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.



Legislation not according to Law. The Customs Declaratory Ordinance which we publish this morning is yet one more instance of what a Government will condescend to do under the pressure of necessity. Notwithstanding its constant and open profession of a desire to govern equitably and in accordance with the popular wishes, it is more than humiliating to see the pliant forces of the Executive deliberately propose, with a predetermined purpose, to carry it, an Act which they cannot but admit to be illegal, and which they can only justify at all on the plea of expediency and want of means. If the circumstances of the United Colony are at so low an ebb as to render such political dishonesty imperative for the preservation of the public credit, the sooner such a state of rottenness is exposed and purified, the better chance for future revival. The Colonies have been drifting into this state of financial distress for the past two years, and the members of the Executive, secure of their annual stipends, and apparently caring for nothing but that, were blind to their danger and heedless of warning. Now that it is too late, they are ready for any measure, even, as in this instance, to legalize illegality, by a drilled Government majority, with which they can laugh to scorn the claims of justice and trample down the rights of the people. The Exchequer must, indeed, be in dire distress, when a British Government can stoop so low to pick up dirty money. But if the case be so urgent as to call for so odious a remedy, surely it had been better if it had been vigorously grappled with—if, as we pointed out a few days since, the true state of the Colonies had been clearly comprehended; if the petty local interests of New Westminster had been at once and for ever discarded, and the larger and more important interests of Victoria had been fostered and recognized. His Excellency would have had a contented and reviving population to uphold his policy and to support him financially, instead of, as now, a whole community whose confidence, and we may almost say, loyalty, are shaken to their foundations by acts of injustice and neglect probably unparalleled in the history of British Colonies. If some change be not speedily made it will be found that the only supporters left to the Government will be the handful of officials whose interested councils have been so detrimental to the well being of the whole Colony, and probably their fervor and loyalty will steadily diminish in proportion with the decrease of revenue, till it dies away altogether when there are no more funds for their support. We shall have much more to say on this subject when those curious, and, we fear, formidable documents, the Estimates, are made public. The press is now really the only means by which our rights can be declared and protected. The Government, secure of a packed majority, listens indifferently to the voice of the elected members, and laughs in its sleeve as the young gentleman from Downing Street pulls the string and the puppets wag or nod their heads with mechanical exactitude. This state of things may be amusing for a time, but it is too good to last long. It is but proper that His Excellency should know that a very strong under current of indignant dissatisfaction is quietly but steadily setting in, and that it will require no small amount of statesmanship to stem and turn it back. It is to his own clear judgment and prompt individual action that we must look for this, and not to the advice of official hangers-on or to the gold-lace and foolscap of Downing Street.

RIFLE CORPS.—The corps will have a march out—the first of the season—on Monday evening next, at 7:30, from the James Bay barracks.

TWED DOWN.—The steamer Isabel yesterday towed down the ship Bevere, laden with 700 tons of coal, for San Francisco.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Lincoln will coal here and leave to-day for Portland, Columbia River.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, Feb. 14th.

A SAD CASE.—Wm. Perkin, an English collier, who lost his sight by the explosion of a blast in a pit at Nanaimo, some five months ago, is appealing to the citizens of Victoria for assistance to enable him to open a small store in Nanaimo. Mr Perkin has a wife and two young children at Nanaimo in distressed circumstances. His fellow miners have done much to assist him, but their generous contributions were expended in consulting medical men at San Francisco, by whom he was pronounced hopelessly blind. A small sum from each citizen will serve to start the poor man in a small way, and place him above want. Doomed for the remainder of his existence to grope his way in darkness through the world, and with a family dependent upon him for support, his sad case appeals directly to the sympathies of all, and appeals, we hope, not in vain.

POLICE COURT.—Neil Morrison charged Charles Coose with being in possession of a meerschaum pipe, the property of the said Neil Morrison. The evidence was rather loosely given; the only facts proved were, that he was smoking a pipe about two o'clock yesterday morning, at the Red Lion Saloon; two or three witnesses recognized it as Morrison's, as being black and ornamented, with a piece of silver in the shape of a heart. Coose refused to give up the pipe, upon which Morrison gave him in charge; but it seems the pipe had been passed to some of Coose's acquaintances, as it could not be found upon him when searched at the goal. He was remanded.

LOCAL LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA EXTENDED TO VANCOUVER ISLAND.—The Oath's Act, 1859; the Sheriff's Act, 1860; the Interest Ordinance, 1864—No. 11; the Postal Ordinance, 1864—No. 14; the Patents Ordinance, 1864—No. 17; the Native Evidence Ordinance, 1865—No. 2; the Decimal Currency Ordinance, 1865—No. 8; the Gold Mining Ordinance, 1865—No. 14; the Indian Liquor Ordinance, 1865—No. 16; Game Ordinance, 1866—No. 17; Indian Graves Ordinance, 1866—No. 19; Marriage Ordinance, 1866—No. 21; the Port of Entry Ordinance, 1866—No. 25; the Sinking Fund Ordinance, 1866—No. 6; the Intestate Estate Sale Ordinance, 1866—No. 8; the Ferries and Bridges Ordinance, 1866—No. 9; the Currency Adjustment Ordinance, 1866—No. 16.

NAVAL.—The Malacca's men have been paid up arrears, at Esquimalt, and were at liberty yesterday. The report that the Malacca was about to return to New Westminster was incorrect, and Captain Cooper, who came down to pilot her up, returns on the Otter to-day. H. M. S. Matine sailed for Mazatlan yesterday. H. M. S. Clio reached Honolulu, S. I., on the 11th Jan., from Victoria. The Sparrowhawk and Forward have been ordered to cruise north and will leave to-day.

MADAME D'ORMY'S CONCERT.—Madame Josephine D'Ormy's grand concert will come off to-night at the theatre. A most attractive bill is offered, and we are glad to know that the gifted artiste will be accorded a full house. Victorians never fail to appreciate and reward genius, and the success that will attend Madame D'Ormy this evening, will, we hope be such as to induce her to favor the public with at least one more entertainment before taking her departure.

CAPT. RICHARDS.—The Paris Academy of Sciences, at its last sitting, proceeded to elect a corresponding member for the section of Geography and Navigation in the place of the late Admiral Fitzroy. The candidates were Captain Richards, of London; M. Cialdi, of Rome, and Mr Livingstone, of London. The first-named, having received 33 votes out of 42, was declared duly elected.—Times, Dec. 10th, 1866.

DEAD.—The steward of the wrecked bark Mauna Kea, who was brought down from the North by the Sparrowhawk, and conveyed, in a paralyzed state, to the Marine Hospital, at Port Townsend, died a few days after admission to that institution.

SUGAR AND COFFEE SALE.—The large sale of sugar and coffee, importation ex Lodo, will commence at Mr McCrea's salesroom at 11 o'clock this morning. The credit offered is most liberal.

The remains of Kelly, the unfortunate sailor, were buried yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies, in the Church Reserve cemetery.

LOCAL LAWS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND REPEALED.—An act respecting Marriages in Vancouver Island; the Currency Act, 1862; Game Act.

E. MALLANDAIN, Esq., will lecture before the Mechanics' Institute, to-morrow evening, in place of Dr Comrie, who has been ordered away. Subject "Language."

THE COMOX SHOOTING CASE.—Holder's sureties have surrendered him to the authorities for safe keeping.

The Otter will sail for New Westminster at eight o'clock this morning.

The Enterprise left for Stellacoom at an early hour yesterday.

Thursday, Feb. 14th.

MR SHEEPHANKS' LECTURE ON MORMONISM.—The lecture by Rev Mr Sheephanks at the Boys' Collegiate School, on Tuesday evening, was not so numerously attended as the subject and the acknowledged ability of the lecturer deserved. The hall was, however, comfortably filled, and the audience—a large proportion of which was ladies—listened with great apparent interest to the fund of incidents, anecdotes, and dry facts with which the discourse abounded. Mr Sheephanks' style of delivery is easy and conversational, but he lacks that energy and rapidity of utterance which distinguish most of our successful lecturers. The discourse was divided into several heads, each of which was ably handled and frequently applauded. The journey to Salt Lake City was described with much effect, and the sights that he witnessed and things that he heard while sojourning among the strange community were narrated. Among other things, Mr Sheephanks told how he had held service in the Mormon Church (or Bowery) before three thousand people, many of them his own countrymen. The subject of polygamy was delicately handled by the lecturer, who said that Brigham Young had about twenty-six wives, and most of the elders more than one and sometimes a "baker's dozen" of helpmeets; it was no unusual thing to hear of a Mormon marrying two sisters, and it frequently occurred that a man would marry a mother and her daughter at the same time. In conversation with Brigham Young, that dignitary told him that his strange community had seriously thought at one time of settling in Vancouver Island; but as the proposition was discouraged by the British Government it was not pressed. We regret that we have not room for an extended notice of this interesting lecture.

A BISHOP AND A RECTOR IN CONFLICT.—Bishop Colenso has been making a visitation to the coast of Africa, preaching in the churches to large congregations, and making himself acquainted with the people. He preached in the three churches of Durban without any interruption whatever; but at Verulam, a small town about 20 miles from Durban, there was "a scene." The rector had the altar furniture removed, leaving within the rails (says the Natal Mercury) nothing but a deal table, a soap box and one chair in which he had seated himself, having first had the entrance within the rails fastened up by a bar of wood. The Bishop removed the bar, went in and sat down on the box, but a choir was afterwards brought. The incumbent beginning to read an address or protest, Dr. Blaine, resident magistrate and churchwarden, said, "Sir, we are here for Divine service, and this is out of order altogether." The reverend gentleman, however, concluded his address, but made no further opposition remaining in his seat and taking no part in the service. At other places the bishop appears to have been well received.

NANAIMO ITEMS.—We have the Gazette, of February 9th: A Chinaman, cast away on an island, near Nanaimo, was rescued the other day by Indians, after having subsisted for twenty three days on snow! When found, he was quite fat and hearty, when his low diet is considered. The amateur performance netted \$80. The bark Amethyst is on the way from San Francisco to load with coal. The proprietors of the Cornish Farm, near Nanaimo, have been fined \$23 and costs for removing a fence erected by another farmer, named Westwood. It appears that the Cornishman believed that the fence obstructed a public road, and undertook to remove it.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—A meeting of this Association was held at the Boomerang yesterday, and it was resolved that a performance should be given at the theatre, on Friday, the 22nd inst., in aid of the funds of the Club. When it is considered that all the performances of this association hitherto have been for the benefit of useful and charitable institutions, we feel assured that the public will give our Amateur Dramatists a bumper to assist in replenishing their wardrobe &c. It is said that a favorite amateur lately released from the trammels of public office, will make his reappearance on this occasion.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A woman engaged in washing a window of a cottage on the Esquimalt road, yesterday afternoon, narrowly escaped death. She was called from her work by a Chinese pedlar, and while conversing with him, was again attracted to the window by a sound of breaking glass, when she found that a conical rifle ball had passed through and shattered one of the panes, and buried itself in a door frame at the opposite side of the room. The ball was apparently fired from a neighboring clump of bushes.

A "SYMPATHIZER," from the American side, has left a twenty-dollar gold piece at this office for Mr. Perkin, the unfortunate collier who lost his sight by premature explosion. We hope that everybody will assist the poor man to the extent of his means. One acknowledgement will be given through our columns for contributions left with us in aid of this most worthy object of charity: "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

THE DEATH of a remarkable rabbi of the Jewish Church of Germany is announced. M. Frank was a native of Wilna, born in the year 1759, so that he had attained his 108th year. At that advanced period of life he was without any of the infirmities of old age; his hearing was perfect, he read without spectacles, and took long walks up to the last week of his life.

THE THEATRE will be opened by Messrs. Marsh, Lafont and others, this evening, and will continue open on Friday and Saturday evening. The admittance will be fixed at 50 and 25 cents. The favorite Jenny Arnott will appear, and a most attractive bill has been prepared.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Otter, Capt. Lewis, sailed yesterday morning for the temporary abiding place of the Government. Among the passengers were Hons. Stamp, DeCosmos, Helmcken, Pemberton and Mr McCrea.

SALE OF SUGAR AND COFFEE.—The entire invoice of sugar and coffee was sold yesterday, by Mr McCrea, at auction. The sugar, comprising 1000 kegs, brought from \$6 65 to \$6 70 for No. 1, and \$5 50 to \$6 25 for No. 2. The coffee brought 20c to 20 1/2c.

THE PIXLEY FAMILY delighted a numerous audience at the New Concert Room, on Tuesday evening. The little ladies are talented and accomplished, and the entertainment is conducted in an unexceptionable manner.

FOR AUSTRALIA.—Mr Geo. E. Nias, for many years connected with the press of this Colony, leaves to-day for Australia via the Sound, with a view to a permanent settlement there.

MME. D'ORMY'S CONCERT, last evening was an entire success. The performers, both instrumental and vocal, excelled themselves, and the Madame never sang with more spirit or better taste.

LIVELY.—The U. S. Revenue Cutter Lincoln, from Puget Sound; the steamer Diana, from San Juan Island, and the steamer Isabel, from Nanaimo, entered the harbor in company yesterday.

Europe.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Ross Winans has contracted with Russia to build 600 locomotives.

Advices from Manchester gives an unfavorable account of the market. Goods, yarns and breadstuffs tend downwards. Wheat has declined 2 pence per quintal.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The Duke of Flanders, heir apparent of Belgium, is soon to marry Princess Hollern Zollern.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Prince Frederick Charles is named as a candidate in Berlin for the North German Parliament.

The World's Dispatch says the British wheat crop is sixty-four millions of bushels short. Russia and California only have a surplus to meet the demand. The stock in store on this side is four million bushels, being two thirds the quantity in store last year.

BERLIN, February 5.—The Bavarian Prince, Jura Taxis, whose family two or three centuries ago enjoyed the monopoly of the German Postal service, has disposed of the right to Prussia for \$25,000,000.

PARIS, February 4.—Imprisonment for debt is to be abolished in France. The Emperor has refused to allow General Prim of Spain, the revolutionist, to remain in France.

It is estimated that the value of the goods already received for the exposition amounts to five millions. The first iron-clad man-of-war ordered by the Japanese government is now being built at Toulon.

It is reported that the King of Greece is about to marry the Princess Imperial of Russia.

LONDON, February 4.—The steamer Undine, ordered built for the Emperor of Mexico, will be finished soon, and will sail for Vera Cruz.

Labor riots in Belgium were ceasing. The resignation of Count Belcredi has been accepted by the Emperor of Austria, and Baron Von Beust was made President of the Council of State.

LONDON, February 3.—Earl Arburgers' Cretan fund is a great success. Lord Cowley, the British Minister at Paris, has resigned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—A direct mail has been established between St. Petersburg and Pekin, the trip to be made within 48 days.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Serious labor riots have occurred at the little town of Marchiennes, department of Nord, near Lille. The French troops were ordered out to quell the disturbance, and several rioters were killed. A grande fête was given to the officers of the U. S. frigate Colorado at Ville Franche. Some friendly speeches were made, and toasts drank, and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

VIENNA, Feb. 3.—A radical change in the Ministry is pending.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—It is reported that the Government of Prussia and Bavaria are arranging a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive.

FLORENCE, Feb. 4.—The Italian Parliament has established capital punishment. LONDON, Feb. 2.—Evening.—It is said that the plans of Government do not embrace the introduction of a reform bill. The subject of the reform will merely be recommended to the consideration of Parliament.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The French man-of-war Bellone has sailed for the Pacific.

Count Bismarck has been put in nomination for the German Parliament. Berlin dispatches states that the Cretan war has been renewed—the terms of the Sublime Porte being scornfully rejected. A battle has been fought, but the result is not stated. Much enthusiasm is manifested on both sides, and the war is spreading to the neighboring Islands.

FLORENCE, Jan. 29.—Admiral Persiano has been acquitted of the charge of cowardice.

FLORENCE, Jan. 30.—Persiano, though acquitted of cowardice, is to be tried for incompetency and disobedience of orders.

The Vienna surveys for the new boundary between Austria and Italy are fully completed. LONDON, Jan. 27.—Two clippers, the Louis Walsh and Charlotte White, from Callao to Europe, sailing on a race, reached Gibraltar in 14 days, the Walsh winning by 25 minutes.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—An exciting race came off over the Ocean House track yesterday afternoon, between Katy Tricks and Emigrant. Emigrant won the first heat; the second was decided to be a dead heat; and the third was won by Emigrant by less than a head. The race was to harness, two miles and repeat; time 5:45, 5:32, 5:35.

The jury in the case of Charles Kembell v. Joseph Wallace et al, rendered a verdict for plaintiff for \$760 damage in the Twelfth District Court this morning. The action was brought to recover \$30,000 damages for malicious prosecution, the defendant having attached plaintiff's store at Pescadero for a debt which was abundantly secured by a mortgage on other property, in consequence of which plaintiff claims that Wallace et al were actuated through malice.

Floor—Superfine hf sks \$5 25 to \$5 50, gr sks \$5 50 to \$5 75; extra hf sks \$5 75 to \$6 00, gr sks \$6 00 to \$6 25.

Wheat—Export buyers to a great extent are holding off, and consequently there is but little doing. Large quantities continue to arrive from the interior, having for the most part been purchased prior to arrival. Coast wheat is quoted at \$1 60, choice shipping for export \$1 75.

Barley—Continues dull; feed 80c; brewing 90c per 100 lbs.

Judge Cowles to-day ordered the commitment to issue in the case of Peter D. Wells, the defaulting Gold Hill agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., that he will be taken to the State prison without further delay.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—It is stated as a fact by merchants interested in the China trade, that the Rajah of Borneo has granted to Americans, under the title of the American Trading Company of Borneo, the entire Northern part of the island, with three adjacent islands, and jurisdiction over the inhabitants.

The Grand Jury, at Washington, yesterday presented an indictment against John H. Suratt.

Cyrus W. Field leaves for London on Wednesday, to have a cable laid from Hart's Content to Boston.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Joel Lindsey, who has been on trial at Albany, New York, for whipping his child to death, was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

The Times' special dispatch says a New York broker, of respectability, charges that \$50,000 have been subscribed in New York, as an inducement for pushing the impeachment. One broker is mentioned who subscribed \$5,000. It does not appear that the money was paid.

In the House to-day, Ashley, of Ohio, addressed the members holding seats on the Democratic side, who co-operated with the rebels.

Winifred, of New York, took exception to the remark, and denounced it as utterly untrue, and a base, unfounded slander.

Hunter, a new member, elected from the Brooklyn District, added that so far as he was concerned, it was a base lie.

Hill, of New Jersey, called Hunter to order, and the Speaker ruled that the words used were out of order.

Hill, of New York, moved a vote of censure against Hunter. Carried, 94 to 34.

The Speaker briefly administered a reprimand to Hunter, who stated that he used the language in a moment of irritation, and intended no disrespect to the House.

Ashley made an explanation; his remarks were intended to apply to those here or elsewhere who, during or since the war, were in close alliance with those in opposition, who had worked against supplies, discouraged enlistments, encouraged desertion and organized a conspiracy to overthrow the Government, and he intended them to apply to no other persons.

It is understood that the following answer was returned to an invitation received by Senator Sumner and lady to attend the Presidential State Dinner: Mr and Mrs Sumner regret that they will be unable to accept the invitation of Mr and Mrs Johnson.

KANSAS, Jan. 30.—The Kansas House of Representatives to-day, after a long discussion, passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of striking the word "white" from the Constitution.

The correspondence between Seward and Motley, relative to the resignation of the latter, embraced two letters. Seward says he had been informed that Motley had spoken of him as a decrepit old man, and asked what Motley had to say to the charge. Motley said he would not stop to make a denial. He said he had expressed himself freely concerning the President and Congress, and thinks distinctions on account of color should be abolished by Constitutional amendment and general amnesty. He then tenders his resignation without assigning a cause.

Canada.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The Herald's Ottawa special says orders have been issued for the removal of Lynch, McMahon and others, condemned Fenian prisoners, to the Kingston penitentiary.

The Mystery reached Port Townsend in safety on Friday morning.

There were no cases before the Police Magistrate yesterday.

The Fidelity carried 15 passengers for Portland yesterday.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Specially Reported for the British Colonist.

Monday's Sitting.

MESSAGES. Message No. 1 from Governor read that in another Colony with which connected it was decided that the H. Assembly was not entitled as of right put in possession of the Royal Instructions in compliance with the wishes Council, copy of portions required resolutions were enclosed. Ordered. Message No. 2, enclosing the statement of the Auditor General on the Accounts of Vancouver Island, and whether it was the wish of the Council the books should be examined or closed on 19th November.

The Auditor General to the Private Secretary.

AUDIT OFFICE, Dec. 14. Sir,—I have the honor to report information of His Excellency the Governor that in accordance with instructions made enquiry as to the position of the Accounts of Vancouver Island at the date, and I have to state the result investigation as follows: 1.—The Treasurer's Cash Book for has been examined by the Auditor, abstracts completed. The posting of tries into the ledger has not been finished. The annual account current made up. 2.—The audit of the accounts of the Fund has been completed for 1865. 3.—The Collector's cash books, viz Harbor Master's, Post Office, Land Police Court, Supreme Court, and Agent are yet to be examined for 1865. 4.—The Treasurer's cash book for 1865 been examined to the end of July, proportion of the payment vouchers July to the present date have been examined and receipt vouchers for August and September. 5.—The Treasurer's books are not for 1866. 6.—All the Collector's books for 1865 yet to be examined. 7.—The Crown Fund Account has been audited for 1865. I have, &c., (Signed) ROBERT K. AUDITOR GENERAL.

The Auditor General to the Colonial Secretary.

To complete the examination of Vancouver Island accounts so that I certify the Account Current, and financial Statements required, it would take six months industrious work, at a rate at the rate last voted for auditing House of Assembly, \$100 per month \$500 to \$600.

To finish the auditing of the Treasurer's cash book entries for October—generally largest month in the whole year—it will take six weeks to two months, at the rate above—\$150 or \$200. I have, &c., (Signed) ROBERT K. AUDITOR GENERAL.

Ordered printed, and to be considered Committee of the Whole.

HEAD MONEY—TONNAGE DUES.

Hon Helmcken asked whether it was the intention of the Government to repeal head money? Hon members had ever charged on attending Council, and it was asked that it be refunded as the head money had long ago (laughter) was an unfair tax and ought to be repealed. Hon President said it was the intention of the Government to repeal the head money tonnage dues. They were both unfair [hear, hear].

COASTING TRADE.

Hon Helmcken asked whether Government intended to amend the law relating to the coasting trade? It was the most important of our industrial pursuits, and sooner it was confined to British ships and ships the better; protection was necessary for the prosperity of the Colony. Competition was not the spirit of the trade in this instance; it was unfair the larger facilities possessed by our own ships. Hon President said the question foreign bottoms was not settled, and probably be left to the House. It was ever, the intention of Government to introduce a licensing system that would protect the interior and the coast.

TRADE LICENCES.

Hon Helmcken would ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Trades Licences Act of Vancouver Island, which was unfit for present circumstances; but Hon members would say that it was the intention of Government to repeal it by a new Act.

Hon President admitted that the trade in this instance, it was unfair the larger facilities possessed by our own ships. Hon President said the question foreign bottoms was not settled, and probably be left to the House. It was ever, the intention of Government to introduce a licensing system that would protect the interior and the coast.

STANDING ORDERS.

On motion, the Standing Orders amended to obviate the necessity of obtaining notice of motion.

Hon Robson obtained leave to move the repeal of the clause restricting the admission of strangers to the Council.

INDEMNITY BILL.

On motion of Hon Crease, the Indemnity Ordinance, 1867, passed second reading. Council went into Committee of the Whole on the chair, and Ordinance reported complete.

VICTORIA INCORPORATION BILL.

On motion of Hon Macdonald, the bill amending a certain By-law passed second reading and through Council, and was reported complete. Council adjourned till Tuesday.

Tuesday's Sitting.

Council met at 3 p.m. Present: Birch (President), Crease, Wood, H. Brown, Ball, Macdonald, Helmcken, DeC Stamp, Pemberton, Cox and Trutch.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[Specially Reported for the British Colonist.]

Monday's Sitting.

Message No. 1 from Governor read, stating that in another Colony with which he was connected it was decided that the House of Assembly was not entitled as of right to be put in possession of the Royal Instructions...

Message No. 2, enclosing the following statement of the Auditor General on the Public Accounts of Vancouver Island, and asking whether it was the wish of the Council that the books should be examined or closed up to 19th November.

The Auditor General to the Private Secretary. AUDIT OFFICE, Dec. 14, 1866.

Sir,—I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor that in accordance with instructions I have made enquiry as to the position of the Public Accounts of Vancouver Island at the present date, and I have to state the result of my investigation as follows:

1.—The Treasurer's Cash Book for 1865 has been examined by the Auditor, and the abstracts completed. The posting of the entries into the ledger has not been finished, nor the annual account current made out.

2.—The audit of the accounts of the Crown Fund has been completed for 1865.

3.—The Collector's cash books, viz: The Harbor Master's, Post Office, Land Office, Police Court, Supreme Court, and Nanaimo Agent are yet to be examined for 1865.

4.—The Treasurer's cash book for 1866 has been examined to the end of July, a large proportion of the payment vouchers from July to the present date have been examined, and the receipt vouchers for August and September.

5.—The Treasurer's books are not posted for 1866.

6.—All the Collector's books for 1866 have yet to be examined.

7.—The Crown Fund Account has not been audited for 1866.

I have, &c., ROBERT KER, Auditor General.

The Auditor General to the Colonial Secretary.

To complete the examination of all the Vancouver Island accounts so that I could certify the Account Current, and furnish the usual Statements required, it would take five or six months' industrious work, at a cost—say at the rate last voted for auditing by the House of Assembly, \$100 per month—of \$500 to \$600.

To finish the auditing of the Treasurer's cash book entries for October—generally the largest month in the whole year—it might take six weeks to two months, at the present rate above—\$150 or \$200.

I have, &c., ROBERT KER, 26th January, 1867.

Ordered printed, and to be considered in Committee of the Whole.

HEAD MONEY—TONNAGE DUES. Hon Helmecken asked whether it was the intention of the Government to repeal the head money? Hon members had even been charged on attending Council, and it was no use to ask that it be refunded as the money had no doubt gone long ago [laughter]. It was an unfair tax and ought to be repealed.

Hon President said it was the intention of Government to repeal the head money and tonnage dues. They were both unfair taxes [hear, hear].

COASTING TRADE. Hon Helmecken asked whether Government intended to amend the law relating to the coasting trade? It was the most important of our industrial pursuits, and the sooner it was confined to British subjects and ships the better; protection was absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the Colony. Competition was not the soul of trade in this instance; it was unfair with the larger facilities possessed by our neighbors.

Hon President said the question as to foreign bottoms was not settled, and would probably be left to the House. It was, however, the intention of Government to introduce a licensing system that would apply to the interior and the coast.

TRADE LICENCES. Hon Helmecken would ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Trades Licences Act of Vancouver Island, which was totally unfit for present circumstances; but if any hon member would say that it was the intention of Government to repeal it he was satisfied.

Hon President admitted that the tax was unjust, and it was the intention of Government to introduce a bill in regard to the assimilation of licences. The Act would then be repealed [hear, hear].

STANDING ORDERS. On motion, the Standing Orders were amended to obviate the necessity of obtaining leave to give notice of motion.

Hon Robson obtained leave to move the repeal of the clause restricting the admission of strangers to the Council.

INDemnITY BILL. On motion of Hon Crease, the Indemnity Ordinance, 1867, passed second reading, and Council went into Committee of the Whole, Hon Sanders in the chair, and Ordinance was reported complete.

VICTORIA INCORPORATION BILL. On motion of Hon Macdonald, the Ordinance rendering a certain By-law operative passed second reading and through Committee, and was reported complete.

Council adjourned till Tuesday.

Tuesday's Sitting.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present—Hons Birch (Presiding), Crease, Wood, Hamly, Brew, Ball, Macdonald, Helmecken, DeCosmos, Young, Macdonald, Helmecken, DeCosmos, Southgate, Pemberton, Cox, Sanders, O'Reilly, Trutch.

Mr F. J. Barnard having been introduced by Hon. Mr Sanders as member elect for Yale, took the oath and his seat.

NOTICES OF MOTION. Hon Pemberton gave notice that he would move to-morrow an address to the Governor, asking that a sum of \$1000 be placed on the estimates for the completion of the Saanich road.

Hon Robson seconded.

NOTICES OF MOTION. Hon DeCosmos, on Friday, to move an address to the Governor praying that \$26,000 be placed on the estimates for a road from Goldstream to Comox, thence to Nanaimo.

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NEW MEMBER. Mr F. J. Barnard having been introduced by Hon. Mr Sanders as member elect for Yale, took the oath and his seat.

NOTICES OF MOTION. Hon Pemberton gave notice that he would move to-morrow an address to the Governor, asking that a sum of \$1000 be placed on the estimates for the completion of the Saanich road.

Hon Robson seconded.

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NOTICES OF MOTION. Hon Helmecken, by proxy of Hon Stamp that \$200 be placed on the estimates for a road from Douglas street to English Bay.

CUSTOMS DECLARATORY ACT. Hon Helmecken, before proceeding with the order of the day, said, although he regretted the opposition offered to the Customs bill, as there was no doubt of its legality, he was in no way anxious to press it before going into ways and means, and would prefer leaving it over until the estimates and ways and means came up (hear, hear.) Hon Crease pro forma moved second reading.

Hon Young moved that it be postponed until the estimates were before the House.

Hon Helmecken said, as a matter of principle, it was his bounden duty to oppose the bill. Notwithstanding the Hon President's remark as to there being no doubt of its legality, others thought it illegal, and he would move that it be referred to the Committee of ways and means. The expediency of the measure was another thing, and could then be considered.

Hon Crease offered a few words in explanation.

Hon Helmecken said, if there was no doubt about the bill, why bring in a bill to remove a doubt?

Hon DeCosmos supported the views of his hon colleague. It was unparliamentary to introduce money bills like this and the Trades License bill before going into ways and means. Instead of there being no doubt about the legality of the measure, he thought there were very grave doubts. The best legal opinions pronounced it illegal, and he hoped when it came before the Committee it would be found to dispense with it.

Hon Macdonald was glad that the small voice of the popular members had found weight with the Executive. It was the proper way to let the measure go to Committee on ways and means and not to rush it through with undue haste.

Hon Robson was surprised that the hon members who were so stoutly opposed to the bill at the first reading should now go in for delay, when it was stated the other day that the lapse of 15 days would be ruinous, as the goods would be on their way to Cariboo. He thought the hon gentlemen should be prepared with some scheme in its stead. The collection of those duties here being regarded by the Government as legal, they did not require a bill to make it legal; it was only to remove doubt and disabuse the public mind.

Hon DeCosmos reminded the last speaker that the proper place to introduce a scheme was before the Committee of ways and means (hear, hear.) Referring it to that Committee was the Parliamentary course to guard against undue taxation.

Hon Helmecken said his amendment was the same in effect as the Hon Mr Young's. The amendment was carried.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT TRAIL. Hon Smith asked leave to lay his motion regarding the appropriation of \$15,000 for a trail from the mouth of Gold Creek to the Boat Encampment, on the table, as he perceived that it was useless to urge it at present. Leave granted.

NANAIMO BRIDGE. Hon Southgate moved that His Excellency be requested to place the sum of \$250 on the estimates for the Nanaimo bridge, connecting one part of this important town with the other. The bridge had been carried away, and its repair was absolutely necessary, though he did not know whether all that sum was needed.

Hon Trutch suggested that no sum be named, and that it be left to the Government to expend such sum as was necessary for the repair.

Hon Southgate—That is what is meant.

Hon Robson thought this was going to be a precedent. He was aware of the necessity of the case, and if funds permitted he would be in favor of it, as the amount was small and necessary, but as soon as this was passed there would be no end to resolutions of a similar character. He knew of other works of great importance that ought to be attended to, and should apply himself only he thought it useless and only tending to embarrass the Government.

Hon Southgate reminded the House that Nanaimo was second in importance to Victoria and \$8000 revenue had been collected there last year.

Hon President opposed other measures as the circumstances of the Colony would not justify them; but this bridge was not a new work and only a small sum was asked for to put it in repair. He thought it better to let the recommendation go.

Hon Robson—Do I understand then that you will oppose those measures?

Hon President—I will say when I know what they are for.

Hon Helmecken moved that the amount be limited to \$250, it was important as a matter of principle that the limit of expenditure should rest in the hands of the Council.

Hon Trutch would then oppose it. It was far better to leave it to the Government to effect the necessary repairs, which it would do when funds permitted.

Hon Robson seconded, and could not understand why the Chief Commissioner should object to the House declining to recommend an indefinite sum. It could do no harm.

The amendment was carried by 10 to 9.

TRANSPORT RETURNS. Hon DeCosmos' motion, for returns of transport and expenditure was agreed to.

COWICHAN ROAD. Hon DeCosmos moved an address requesting a sum of \$25,000 to be placed on the Estimates for a road from Goldstream to Cowichan, and improving the road thence to Nanaimo. He was aware that the resolution would meet with objections, the most important of which was that there was no money, but in this case the late Island legislature had voted a sum last year for the purpose by the unanimous concurrence of the House, and as the Island paid a large share of taxation some attention should be paid to that section of the Colony. The funded and floating debt of this section of the Colony was four times that of Vancouver Island, and he saw no reason why the people on the Island should contribute largely, man for man, to the revenue without some benefit in return. Eleven miles of the road were already constructed and 17 miles more are to be constructed requiring by estimate an outlay of \$10,000 which would open the whole Cowichan country, 21 miles in length, as the road runs. This would furnish the farmers with a market without being compelled to take the steamer and being from three days to a week before they could return. The hon gentlemen, in concluding, alluded to the Government voice being strong to content against.

Hon Helmecken drew attention to one point and that was that until this main trunk

road was opened it would be absolutely necessary to keep the Government steamer on the route to carry the mails, and it was therefore a question whether it was not far better to open the road.

The Hon President said allusion had been made to the vote of the Government members; it was gratifying to him to hear that whatever he recommended would be carried, but he hoped that all hon members would vote conscientiously. He really could not himself support the recommendation when there was no money.

Hon Southgate seconded the motion, and the Hon Macdonald opposed it, as it was useless.

Hon Young would be pleased to know that the revenue was in a fit condition to open this important road to Cowichan, but really there was no money. We had debts to pay first and if that could be done this year we should be very fortunate. A new survey had been made of this road and a better line found, but he did not think the road could be made for \$10,000. He would leave it to the hon gentleman, whether it was not better to defer his motion. In regard to the steamer service ran to other settlements besides Cowichan. Some \$30,000 had been expended on a road to Comox, and one man and a boy had travelled over it.

Hon Helmecken—Why, my honorable friend on my right travelled all over it.

Hon Young—Well he was the man (laughter).

Hon Pemberton thought that if the steamer was interfered with it would be a death blow to the agricultural interests.

Hon Robson said other important settlements that he could name had no steamer and were sometimes shut out for three months in the year, having to do other means of communication than by canoes over sheets of ice. All should be treated alike. Another hon member had withdrawn his motion for a road of vital importance to the whole Colony as it would open a rich mining district so that men, money and gold might pour in. It would immediately produce a revenue and pay itself back, which the road to Cowichan he was afraid would not do. The hon mover should also withdraw this motion.

Hon Wood made a few able remarks in favor of opening up settlement. He believed in a settled population, it was a mistake he conceived to say that gold was the chief interest in the country to be fostered; what we most wanted was a permanent industrial population. He also dissented from an assertion made, that there was not plenty of rich land for settlements.

Hon Ball would be glad to vote the amount but could not while the treasury was empty.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb 14—House met at 3 o'clock.

DeCosmos' motion to amend the Constitution was postponed till Tuesday.

Stamp's motion for Burrard Inlet road reduced to calling the attention of the Government to the matter.

Smith's motion abolishing tolls and dues was ordered to lie on the table.

Robson brought forward a recommendation to the Governor to amend the tariff, so as to put a protective duty on lumber, cattle, dead meat, hay, vegetables, fruits, poultry, eggs, butter, lard, confectionery, tinware and machinery, which was supported by Pemberton Helmecken and DeCosmos.

Crease objected to the motion to present as a matter of taxation which must go to the Committee of Ways and Means. Referred accordingly.

Messages from the Governor with returns of tolls and tonnage dues; also petitions for abolition, which he regretted could not at present be acceded to.

Sheriff's and Indian Liquor Bills recommended and amended. Helmecken stoutly opposed the Liquor Bill.

English laws application bill passed through Committee.

Interest bill read a second time, Walkem opposing.

Select Committee brought up several unimportant bills mentioned in schedule separately, which were read a first time.

Legal professions' bill, second reading Monday.

The Otter leaves on Saturday.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The wife of General Sicks died here to-day.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Connecticut Democrats nominated English for Governor, and adopted resolutions denouncing the factions course of Congress.

The Louisiana House unanimously rejected the Federal Constitutional amendment.

Work was commenced yesterday on Broadway bridge at the corners of Fulton street. It will be completed in about four weeks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7th.—The Times' special says John Fowler & Co., of England, have sent here a complete set of steam ploughing apparatus, in charge of an overseer, which is capable of ploughing over an acre an hour to a depth of twelve inches. The cost is less by considerable than by horse and hand labor. It is thought it will be adopted by a large number of California farmers.

The Custom House had levied duties on this sample of nearly \$400. Mr Bidwell offered a joint resolution refunding this, which was immediately adopted.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7.—The Governor of South Carolina is here. He is confident of a speedy reconstruction on the basis of impartial suffrage. It is understood he will defer convening the Legislature under North Carolina acts.

Canada.

The Fire Relief Committee of Quebec have been discussing the best way of applying the fund. Some favored retaining a large portion of the money to help the sufferers to rebuild their houses, but as a great deal of suffering still exists, a grant was made for their immediate relief.

Government has refused the application of the Board of Trade for an inquiry as to the loss of the steamer Queen Victoria, on the ground that the loss took place in the open sea, at a time when there were a number of other ships wrecked.

Another bill has been filed in Chancery against the Bank of Upper Canada. It contains 31 clauses, and sets forth that Robert Cassels became manager of the Bank at a salary of \$10,000 for a certain term of years which have not yet expired. That securities were given him by way of pledge for salary. That he was bound by the agreement to devote his time and services exclusively to the affairs of the Bank. That he had violated the provisions of the agreement in entering into an agreement with Glyn, Mills & Co., London, to collect and secure the debts due to them by the bank, for which he received a certain per centage. That he was concerned in other transactions, receiving large sums by way of commission. Complainants submit that Cassels has forfeited all claim to remuneration as the servant of the bank, and seek that the mortgage or pledge of security given him be declared void; that an account be taken of the moneys Cassels received for services other than those connected with the bank, and the amount set off against the sum due and to become due to him by agreement.

The expenditure in Canada for military purposes since the 1st of January, 1866, have been over two millions of dollars.

The amount given by the Canadian Government to the Quebec Relief Fund is \$50,000. Another instalment of \$2,000 has been received through the cable from London, making a total of \$21,000 from that city.

A subscription has been started in Quebec for the sufferers by the late colliery explosion in England.

A new Company in Montreal, including large capitalists, intend applying to Parliament during its next session to dam the River St. Lawrence at Lacine Rapids, for the purpose of obtaining hydraulic power.

The capital proposed by the Company is to be \$2,000,000.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Judge Cowles, in his charge to the grand jury on Tuesday, called attention to the prevalence of gambling in the city, and on the strength of rumors, perhaps, intimated that the police are in league with the gamblers and wink at their violation of the laws. Since then the daily press has teemed with editorials and communications respecting its suppression in San Francisco. Some allege that under the existing law the police are powerless to effect any abatement of the vice, while others incline to the opinion that the difficulties in the way of suppression are exaggerated.

The Savage Mining Company to-day declared a dividend of \$100 per foot. The company carries over a surplus of \$75,000 towards next month's dividends.

THE ESTIMATES!

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 14.—Civil Establishments—Governor, \$22,710; Legislative Council, \$1,200; Colonial Secretary, \$13,740; Treasurer, \$350,442 50; Assay Office, \$3,950; Auditor General, \$5,710; Chief Commissioner Lands and Works, \$82,817; Customs, \$15,221 80; Registrar General, \$4,950; Harbor Master, \$6,700; Post Office, \$56,240; Judicial Establishments, \$29,325; Ecclesiastical, Educational and Police Establishments, \$33,761 25; Gold and Assistant Gold Commissioners, Stipendiary Magistrates, \$50,149; Pensions, \$970; Charitable Allowances, \$9,500; Hospitals, \$10,000; Works and Buildings, Roads, Streets and Bridges (miscellaneous), \$4,687 25; Government Vessels, Lighthouses, &c., Total, \$701,710 80.

The salaries of Governor, Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Collector of Customs, Registrar General and Postmaster, B.C., Judge Supreme Court, B.C., Attorney General, and Chief Inspector of Police, are provided for under the Crown Officers' Salaries Act, and are not included in the Estimates. Total refunds to Crown officers, \$5,300. No provision is made for the Ocean Mail service.

Judge, Vancouver Island, \$5,820; Assistant Surveyor, \$1,900; Registrar General, \$1,940; Post and Harbor Master, \$1,450; Magistrate, \$2,250; Revenue Officer, \$1,700 Steam Tug, Crew, \$5,174; Leech River Ditch, \$5,600; Government Printing Office B.C., \$3,500; Assay Office, \$3,900.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 15—House met at two.

Message from the Governor, stating that instructions had been given respecting the resolution of the House on the harbor fees and dues, which would be satisfactory.

Consideration of the estimates was postponed, after some discussion, till Monday, on motion of DeCosmos, to enable approximate returns of revenue of last year to be furnished with the total amount of expenditure.

Lien law postponed till Thursday.

Land bills of Pemberton and Trutch referred to Select Committee.

Robson's Homestead Bill, similar to Vancouver law, passed first reading.

Trades License Bill—Second reading postponed.

English Laws Application Bill—Read third time and passed.

Numbers of Indians arriving.

A dramatic performance will be given by invitation to-night.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Heavy rains and unprecedented freshets are reported in New England, where the snow is from five to ten feet deep. The damage around the Providence is already estimated at \$300,000, and in the vicinity of Norwich at \$100,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The lower portion of Boston was flooded with water, two or three feet deep by the great rains. Buildings were blown down, and other damage done to property.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The large dry goods store of C. B. Chittenden, on Broadway, was destroyed by fire this morning—loss one million; also the store of E. S. Jeffreys, loss \$100,000 in stock; and on building, \$350,000.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 12.—The river was so blockaded with ice at West Hartford yesterday that the water rose as high as the second story windows of Williamson's Hotel. His eldest daughter was drowned while trying to escape.

Europe.

BRASIL, Feb. 11.—The Prussian Government is determined to withdraw its present force from Dresden, which will in future be garrisoned by troops of the Northern German Confederation.

LONDON, Feb 11—The Reform procession

marched through the city all the afternoon. It was immense, and there was not the slightest disturbance. A deputation headed by John Bright waited upon Gladstone. It was favorably received. It is reported that Disraeli will offer a plan of Reform to be adopted in Parliament by resolution.

BERLIN, Feb 12—The conferece of the South German States has adopted an army system similar to that of Russia.

LONDON, Feb 9—It is officially announced by the Atlantic Cable Company, that on and after the 1st of March, rates for transmission of despatches by cable will be reduced one-half.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 11—The State Telegraph Company announce that on and after Wednesday next the charges on the Overland despatches to New York will be reduced from \$8 to \$6 in coin, for every message of ten words, with a proportionate reduction of 25 per cent. on each additional word.

West Indies.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—The cholera, small-pox and yellow fever are raging here. In St. Thomas, seven hundred died of cholera in five weeks.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—The Tribune's Matamoros special of the 7th says, Miramon took the city of Zacatecas with 2,000 prisoners; and Juarez, who was there, had to leave in a hurry, taking the road to Chihuahua.

PARIS, Feb. 11—It is positively announced that all the French troops will leave Mexico on February 25th.

The Great Reform Meeting!

EXCITING TIME!

Rumored Capture of Chester by Fenians

FENIAN PLOTS!

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED!

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—The Tennessee Senate yesterday passed the House Colored Suffrage Bill to a third reading, refusing to strike out the clause forbidding negroes to sit on a jury or hold office.

Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—The Herald's cable special says:

The London Reform demonstration of Monday was a great success. American, French and Italian flags were carried, and the Legations cheered. Yankee Doodle, John Brown, the Marseilles and Garibaldi hymns were played by the bands. The Prince of Wales witnessed the procession from the windows of the United Service Club, but received no cheers. There was a superb reception at the American Embassy; all the members of the procession took off their hats as they passed. Among the banners were—"No surrender!" "Liberty!" "Equality!" "Manhood Suffrage!" "Serfdom is infamous!" "The Voice of the People cannot be ignored with safety!" "Taxation without Representation is a Fraud!" "Liberty for those who dare demand it!" "Trust in God and keep your powder dry!"

On Thursday afternoon the House of Commons was crowded to hear the expected announcement of the Government programme. Disraeli delivered a long historical essay on reform and the constitution. At the close of his speech he said that Government would introduce resolutions to test the sense of Parliament before presenting a Reform Bill. The resolutions are vague and unsatisfactory. They merely state general principles. Gladstone, in a few remarks, accepted the Government plan of proceeding, but protested against delay.

During the session a rumor prevailed that the Fenians had taken the city of Chester, which caused great excitement.

The Duke of Cambridge hastily left the House for the War Office.

The presence of a number of supposed Fenians, recently, from Ireland, gave rise to these apprehensions, but they left town without creating disturbance.

LONDON, Feb. 14—The Fenian scare at Chester is ridiculed by the newspapers; but, nevertheless, the Government is making arrests, and seems to believe the affair serious. There are rumors of a Fenian plot to blow up the Liverpool docks.

Seventy arrests were made at Dublin on the arrival of the steamer from Holyhead.

The Liberal organs generally denounce

the plan of reform announced by Disraeli. The Italian Parliament has been dissolved and a new election ordered to take place on March 1st.

Ricascoli resigned at the King's request.

The Active.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 16th.—The sailing of the steamer Active for Victoria has been postponed till Monday the 18th.

The Fidelity.

PORTLAND, Feb 16th.—The Fidelity will leave here to-morrow morning at eight o'clock for Victoria.

The yield of petroleum in Canada, is at present but a drop, as compared with the enormous product in the States. Thus we find that the export of petroleum from New York, to the 9th November, for the years 1865—1866 compares as follows—1865, 11,268,123 gallons; 1866, 29,909,538 gallons. The total export during the same period from the other ports in the United States—Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., &c., compares as follows—1865, 25,662,015 gallons; 1866, 9,439,759 gallons. Aggregate exports 1866, 54,561,553 gallons; ditto ditto, 1865 20,707,888. A London petroleum circular of the 12th ult., states that notwithstanding the enormous clearances from the United States since the 1st January, the total stock in Europe at the former date did not exceed 130,000 barrels or two months consumption. A large business had been done at 18 to 15 1/2 refined, for September to March deliveries.

IMPORTS

A Monthly Statement of Imports at the Port of Victoria, V. I., from the 1st of Jan., 1866, to the 20th of Nov., (Union of the Colonies) from all Parts.

Table showing monthly import statistics for various goods and categories from January to December.

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\*Exports for the Year 1866 to all parts other than to Ports in British Columbia (before Union with V. I.) from Victoria, V. I.

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OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

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