

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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A Glance across the Gulf.

Seven hundred and one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars and eighty cents are asked by Government to defray its expenses for the year 1867. Estimating the entire white population at six thousand, the sum means the enormous rate of taxation of \$120 for every white man, woman and child in the united Colony. It is said that figures cannot lie; but when the appalling total flashed across the wires on Friday last, we felt certain that in this case they had been guilty of a deliberate, wicked, shameless untruth—that the statement was a vile attempt to annoy and unsettle the public mind and create a sensation. But the gulf steamer on Saturday brought full confirmation of the appalling telegrams, and on the respectable authority of the *Government Gazette*, we again announce that \$701,710 80 cents are required for the public revenue, and that, after exhausting all available sources of revenue within the grasp of the Government, there will still be a deficiency of \$26,000 to be met by additional taxation. The expenditure of the Government of the mainland for 1865 was \$825,509 67; the estimated expenditure for 1866 was \$723,366, of which last amount \$280,000 were expended on works of public utility. We had been promised Retrenchment and Amalgamation by His Excellency; let us consider how far that promise has been kept. The salaries of all the clerks have been reduced and some of the barnacles removed; the Governor has voluntarily thrown off \$2500 of his salary, and the Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Collector of Customs, Chief Inspector of Police and Registrar General volunteered a reduction in their salaries of ten per cent, or an aggregate sum of \$2842 50. In the Estimates as sent down to the Council, the salary of each head of department is left blank and a note that "the salary is provided under Crown Officers Act, 1863" implies that with the official salaries the Council has nothing to do, that it is simply expected to vote the Estimates as they are laid before it, and then go about its business. It is quite true that in 1863 the Imperial Parliament in utter ignorance of the true state of affairs, existing in the then colony of British Columbia, did fix the salaries of the officials by enactment; but is that any reason why the officials should continue to receive within ten per cent. of the salaries paid them in other and more prosperous times? or that they should absolutely refuse to submit their salaries to the representatives of the tax paying class for their approval, rejection or reduction? The contemptuous manner in which they propose to treat the Council exhibits an utter want of sympathy with the depressed people to whom they look for their "daily bread,"

and displays a disposition to exact the last drop of blood from the body politic without regard to the duty they owe the Colony in which they have risen to position and wealth. Commencing with the salary of Governor and travelling down the long list of figures, we find nothing to inspire us with hope for the future good or economical government of the country. The reduction of \$2500 with which His Excellency is credited, is really no reduction at all. In the *Crown Officers Act, 1863*, Governor Seymour was allowed \$15,000. In 1865, while laboring under a severe paroxysm of toadyism, the Legislative Council—three-fourths of whom were officials—decided to raise the Governor's salary to 20,000. This addition the Governor declined to accept (modest man!) but referred the question to the Home Government, which having no data before it concerning the mainland, except highly seasoned dishes like the Paris Letter, and believing from the vote that the country must be in a state of wonderful prosperity readily gave the required consent, and Mr Seymour has since rejoiced in the possession of salary of \$20,000, notwithstanding he has been well aware that the country was running a race with the constable and was being rapidly distanced in the unequal contest. One half of this improper increase, His Excellency proposes to refund; but how or in what way does he propose to do so? By dropping it from his salary on paper and asking for it on the next "for expenses incurred in visiting Victoria and the interior?" But not only does the Retrenchment policy fail to reach His Excellency, but where \$21,929 were deemed sufficient for his process last year, \$32,710 are required this. The clerks in every department have suffered remorselessly, and if the "big fish" were made to suffer in the same ratio, no one would be found to remonstrate with the acts of the Governor or call into question his decreased expenditure. The Retrenchment policy of the Governor has proved a failure, simply because he has not insisted upon a liberal reduction of the salaries of those under him, and because he has still too many clerks, constables, magistrates and gold commissioners scattered over the country. His policy of "amalgamating certain offices" has also ended in failure—only the offices of Registrar and Postmaster General having been united. In short, it would be difficult to point in any Colony to more feeble, unfair and culpable attempts at reforming abuses than have been made by Governor Seymour, who knows, as well as we can tell him, that the Colony cannot pay more than \$500,000 for the current year, and barely that sum. To talk of Retrenchment in the teeth of the array of figures sent down to the House on Wednesday, is to attempt to hoodwink the people. With Governor Seymour Retrenchment is a play upon words, and to claim that a successful attempt has been made to bring it about, is to insult the common sense of the colonists. For works of public utility, upon which \$367,193 were voted in 1865, there will only be \$56,400 expended; and there is where the "Retrenchment" lies—in the stoppage of works that would have given employment to hundreds. There has been no real, *bona fide* Retrenchment. A few clerks have had their salaries cut down and several have been dismissed; but the Governor and his staff have taken care that their pay shall not suffer a proportionate diminution, and therefore they decline to submit their salaries to the Council, or to make them the subject of debate. The motion by Mr DeCosmos, for returns of revenue and expenditure of last year, will, we trust, bring the matter properly before the Council. In addition

to the Governor we have the Colonial Secretary demanding \$13,740; the Treasurer, for interest, sinking fund, redemption bonds, etc., \$350,442; the Assay Office, which last year cost the country \$4,766, and only received \$1,815—a clear loss of \$2,951—comes in for \$3,750. (His Excellency deemed it necessary to ask the Council if it thought it advisable to continue this prosperous establishment!) The Auditor General requires \$5,710 to examine the accounts; and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works asks the Colony to provide him with \$32,814—\$11,400 of which will go to patch up and brace the tumbledown shanties at the Camp, and \$45,000 for the repairs of roads, streets, and bridges; the Customs Collector wants \$15,221, or about four per cent., for collecting \$400,000 duties; the Registrar General asks \$4,590 for taking care of our title deeds; the Harbormaster, \$6,700 for piloting Malacca over the sand-heads and keeping the lighthouses supplied. The Postal service (error, you set down as Postoffice) wants \$56,240. Judicial Establishments (nothing is set down for the Island) require \$29,325. Ecclesiastical establishments are very properly cut off without a shilling. Police Establishments demand \$38,761 for keeping us in order. Gold, Assistant Gold Commissioners and Stipendiary Magistrates are down for the shocking sum of \$50,149. For Charitable Allowances, \$9,500 are asked. Education lets us off with the modest and inadequate sum of \$10,000 for district schools, and miscellaneous services—which are comprised of aid to fire companies \$1000, public libraries \$1,500, taking charge of and insurance on Government buildings at Victoria \$500 and \$100 for the miserable telegram that echoed the Union gong so thoroughly for the Vancouver Islanders. This completes the melancholy list. It is hardly necessary for us to add that there is no possibility of the revenue coming within \$200,000 of the expenditure, and that the close of the present fiscal year will find us floundering deeper than ever in debt and difficulty. With an economical, thrifty Government, and a neutral man at its head, our ultimate success would be certain, but with Mr Seymour and his large and expensive staff of officials, there is but little hope of a change for the better.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Monday, Feb 18.

THE ASSIZES—His Honor Chief Justice Needham will open the Court of Assize this morning, at ten o'clock. The following cases will come up for hearing: Henry Williams, rape. Charley alias Ka-tea Ru-san, a Bella-Bella Indian, wilful murder. George Philip, theft. William King, cutting and wounding. Mary Ann McFadden, administering poison with intent. John Fee, fraud and keeping a common gaming house. Michael McGee, conspiring to cheat and defraud. Mary Ann Sampson, accessory to the administration of strychnine. William Taylor, wilful murder. John Holder, manslaughter.

REACTION—A short time ago, times were reported brisk in Portland. A goodly number of colonists repaired thither. It would seem that the activity was temporary, and that they had only jumped out of the frying-pan, &c. A private letter from San Francisco, per last mail, says: "Victorians and British Columbians are still arriving via Portland. Almost every boat that arrives brings some old familiar faces."—*Examiner.*

RIVER NAVIGATION—The steamer Hope, Capt. Inley, sailed on Thursday at 1 o'clock. There were about twenty passengers. Only a small quantity of freight was taken up, among which was some dressed lumber for Yale, and 100 grain sacks for Jack Beecoe, on the Chilliwack, who has a large supply of cereals on hand, his own produce, and who proposes shipping it up-country.—*Examiner.*

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER—The steamer Otter, Capt. Saturday afternoon with about 30 passengers, amongst whom we observed Solicitor General Wood, Registrar Alston and lady, Mr. Duncan of Metlakatla, Councillor Lewis, and Mr. F. V. Lee: The canoe bringing down the Cariboo express from Yale had not arrived previous to the departure of the Otter.

THE ESTIMATES—Not a penny appears in the Estimates for the Island Supreme Court or its officers; nor is there any allowance for the Rifle Corps. It is rumored that the officers connected with the Supreme Court have been invited to resign their offices, and that their services will be no longer required.

We are unable to state when the next steamer will go to New Westminster. It was intended to await the arrival of the Active from below; but the departure of that boat having been postponed till to-day, the Company will, perhaps, send the Enterprise twice to the river this week.

AN ERROR—The paragraph in Friday's despatch to the effect that the salaries of the Governor, Colonial Secretary, &c., are not included in the Estimates, was a mistake. It should have read that they were fixed by the Crown, and were not, therefore, subject to the rejection or approval of the Council.

VICTORIA RIFLE CORPS—The corps will parade, in full uniform, on Monday, 18th inst., at James Bay, at 7 p.m., for a march out, weather permitting.—By order of the Captain in command—J. Gordon VINTRE, Lieut. and Adjt.

Messrs. Bernard and Smith yesterday waited upon the Governor to ask His Excellency if it were the intention of Government to consent to the abolition of the road tolls. The reply was to the effect that for the present year they would remain as they are.—*Examiner.*

THE NICHOLAS RIDGLE—Costello, the diver made an attempt to examine the bottom of this vessel on Friday, but owing to a mistake in the signals had to be drawn up without having effected his object. The armor was kindly loaned by Capt. Oldfield.

MERCANTILE INTELLIGENCE—The Elcution class will meet this evening at 8 o'clock, when readings and recitations will be given by Messrs. W. K. Bull, Wallace, Blairhead, Gibson and President Grey.

The schooner Premier, London, laden with Barrard Inlet lumber—the best on the Pacific coast—and bound for Callao, Peru, arrived in the harbor on Saturday. She will sail for her destination to-morrow.

NEW COPPER DISCOVERY—A vein of copper, one that bids fair to pay well, is reported to have been struck at Leech River, and some attention is directed to that quarter in consequence.

FOR NANAIMO—The ship Amethyst O'Reilly, arrived yesterday morning in the outer harbor from Nanaimo, where she will take in coal for the Bay City. Capt. O'Reilly came ashore and procured a pilot; after which, he set sail for his port of destination.

J. F. McCRAIGT, Esq., barrister, of Victoria, gives notice in the *Gazette* that he will apply, at the next term of the Supreme Court, to be enrolled as a barrister of the said Court.

Jurors should be prompt in their attendance at the Court of Assize this morning, at ten o'clock.

The gunboat Forward came to anchor in the harbor yesterday; she will take in supplies to-day.

The Active will not arrive before Friday.

NEW QUARTZ CRUSHER—The Stockton Independent gives the following account of a new invention: "A new quartz crushing machine, the invention of P. Bargion and J. B. Johnson, was lately completed at the Globe Foundry, and taken to the mountains. Machinists say that it is one of the most useful inventions ever produced in the country, and is destined to work a revolution in mining. This crusher is worked on a new principle. It is double acting, and no time is lost—what is, the machine crushes continually while in motion. It has an upright cylinder with an open jaw, receiving the rock at the upper end. The dies are worked by a compound lever, all made of wrought iron, and not liable to get out of order. The machine is the lightest ever invented on the coast, and really appears to be designed more for prospecting purposes than working a vein of rock. As a matter of course, larger machines and permanent fixtures, manufactured on the same plan, can be gotten up. The one now in use weighs only two hundred pounds, and will crush a ton of rock a day. The dies are adjustable, so that the operator can crush the rock as fine as flour. The crushing surface is made of white iron, tempered to suit, and when worn can be renewed at pleasure. Parties interested in quartz mining would do well to examine this new and valuable invention."

THE BURNING OF THE NEW IRONSIDES—The *Philadelphia North American* of December 17th says: "We chronicle with a regret that will be shared by everybody the total destruction by fire of the national iron-clad frigate Ironsides, built at a cost to the Government of a million and a half of dollars. Her history is known over the entire world. She was a miracle in her way and was the instrumentality which brought conviction to the minds of the British Admiralty that their wooden hulls were wooden humbugs. She lay yesterday at the pier at League Island. The back channel is filled with smaller vessels of the iron-clad species. At the pier lay the Ironsides, the Dictator, the St. Louis and other larger vessels. About one o'clock yesterday morning, from the hatchway of the Ironsides, arose a column of smoke. There was a watertight in charge, and the alarm was soon given. In the few employees of the Government in the vicinity from themselves powerless to check the flames, there were bursting in solid column from the interior of the domed vessel. The entire vicinity was aroused. The Dictator and St. Louis were towed away from proximity to the burning leviathan, for it was evident that to save her was an impossibility. Ensign Standard, who is stationed at League Island, sent to the city for assistance, and the Shiffler hose and other apparatus, with a degree of diligence that cannot be too highly appreciated, were drawn to the spot. The companies could get very little water, and their services, though willing, were of very little avail. The vessel was cut off from the water, and the work was hurried away the plating dropped from it and fell into the water. The wreck was total. Nothing is left but the iron that may be brought up from the bottom of the river. That the Ironsides did not sink was because she lay with her keel in the mud. There was a report that a gunboat beside her had shared her fate, a report that we are very glad to state was without foundation. There was nothing in the vessel. Her armament had been removed, and there was nothing in her but her machinery."—*Philadelphia Paper.*

THE RAGE FOR WEALTH—See it in all its madness, our poor friend Robinson. He has made one fortune, but did not consider it large enough and is now busy in making another. He is off to the city at 8 A. M., never returning till 8 P. M., and then so worn and ached that he cares for nothing beyond his dinner and his sleep. His beautiful house, his conservatories and pleasure grounds delight not him, he never enjoys; he always pays for them. He has a charming wife and a youthful family, but he sees little of either—the latter, indeed, he never sees at all except on Sundays. He comes home so tired that the children would only worry him. To him it is not a periodical incumbrance on the household life, which generally makes it much less pleasant. And when they grow up, it is to such a totally different existence than his that they usually quietly ignore him—"Oh! papa cares nothing about this;" "No no, we never think of telling papa anything"—until some day papa will die and leave them a quarter of a million. But how much better to leave them what money can never buy—the remembrance of a father. A real father, whose guardianship made home safe—whose tenderness filled it with happiness—who was companion and friend as well as ruler and guide—whose influence interpenetrated every day of their lives, every feeling of their hearts, who was not merely the author of their being—that is nothing, a mere accident—but the originator and educator of everything good in them—the visible father on earth, who made them understand dimly their Father which art in Heaven."—*Farmer's Magazine.*

IMPORTANT MEETING OF FENIAN LEADERS. The *Mercury* says that a very important meeting of the leaders of the Fenian movement has been held in New York, at which certain plans to aid in the contemplated rising of the Fenians in Ireland were discussed at considerable length. The most important feature in the plan of assistance from this side of the water is the contemplated seizure of certain European steamers to convert them into privateers. It was suggested to get command of the Queen City, Baltimore and Scotia, belonging respectively to the National, Inman and Onward lines. This is proposed to be accomplished by introducing the right men among the crews, sufficient inducements being offered to the crews which come over to leave the vessel, so that their places may be supplied by picked men from the Fenian organization. In conjunction with this part of the plan, all available passages on board the steamers are to be taken for the members of the order, and all available room allowed for freight to be used for arms and ammunition, to be introduced as the personal baggage of passengers. In order to prevent, as far as possible, the effusion of blood, it is proposed to seize the vessels at night, when the opposition of the officers would likely be less effective. When once under the control of the Fenians, the vessels can easily be transferred to privateers, and would be exceedingly formidable, being well provisioned, and well supplied with arms. In case it is found impossible to make repairs, the vessels are to steam into port under English colors and disembark the passengers, with directions to join different circles now in secret progress in England and Ireland.

A gentleman recently arrived in New York from Paris bringing with him photographs of the drawings in the Louvre, by Raphael, Michael Angelo, and other old masters. The photographs are taken by a process known only to the inventor, and are remarkable for the fidelity and faithfulness with which the drawings are reproduced—even the creases and wrinkles in the paper being given.

Better than Copaba
General Depot in Paris,
 48 Rue Richelieu,
 30 N. Williams street,
 AT FARTHER'S, 63 and 65 Franklin street,
 every good Chemist.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.
 GEORGE WILSON, THE CARIBOO champion, will fight Joe Eden, the Champion of any sum from \$5,000 to \$50,000, at Champion's Bell of Victoria and Cariboo. The fight will take place on Friday night, the 1st inst., to Barry & Adler's Saloon, Barkerville, unless may be seen. Mr. Wilson intends to fight on Feb. 21, unless a match is made with Eden. 29th Dec., 1866.

A Card.
 I MUCH SURPRISED AT NOTICING A COLUMN, of February 2, from you (the nation), headed "Challenge Accepted." I challenge you. On the other hand, I accept your challenge. I will be most happy to fight you, if you will allow me 2000 travelling money. If this does not suit you, I will come to you, to come to Victoria, where you are now, for \$2,000. I also beg to inform you that I have been charged with the liquidation of the estate of the late Mr. F. H. Jones. Yours, JOE EDEN.

NOTICE
 SHIPMENT HERETOFORE
 between Franz Jacob Weisenburger and his heirs and the firm of Weisenburger & Co. are hereby requested to send specific accounts with Mr. Franz Jacob Weisenburger who has been charged with the liquidation of the estate of the late Mr. F. H. Jones.
 Signed F. WEISENBURGER,
 L. F. HELFERTMAN,
 Feb. 18, 1867.

DRS LERA'S PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
 This ferruginous medicine contains the elements of cod liver oil, and iron in a liquid state. It is from all scientific offers, as it is highly soluble and assimilable. It is rapidly absorbed, and acts on the blood, the liver, and the lungs, and other organs in a most salutary manner. It is especially adapted to the treatment of anæmia, chlorosis, and other conditions of the blood, and of dyspepsia, indigestion, and other disorders of the stomach. It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

Instantaneously cured by
RICHAULT'S BRAZILIAN GURKANA.
 A valuable substance, used from time immemorial in the most successful manner, and entirely innocuous.

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The Double Duties Again.

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

"Love Thine Enemies!"

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

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

"Now that Victoria has become a part of British Columbia, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh—now that we are all fellow colonists, bound together by one common interest, it becomes more our duty to put down every base attempt to sow the seeds of discord and keep alive local and sectional differences and heart-burnings which ought not to have outlived the artificial separation of the two sections of Her Majesty's possessions on the Pacific."

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

"He that will not when he may, May not when he would—"

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 whereas only that the Laws relative to the Revenue of Customs in force in British Columbia at the time of the Union taking effect should, until it were otherwise provided, extend and apply to Vancouver Island;

AND, WHEREAS, it is expedient to remove all doubts as to the application of the existing Customs Laws of British Columbia to the Collection of Customs Duties in respect of Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Commodities, imported into the Colony of British Columbia since the said Union, from that portion of it heretofore known as the Colony of Vancouver Island, such Goods not having as yet paid Customs Duties, and to declare the Law thereon;

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Colony of British Columbia, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

I. All and every the Customs Laws now in force in British Columbia shall be deemed to have extended and applied, and shall be held to extend and apply to the case of Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Commodities so imported or to be imported into all or any Port or Place in British Columbia, as well from all Ports or Places without the Colony of British Columbia, as from all Ports or Places of that portion of it heretofore known as Vancouver Island and its Dependencies, and all such Goods, Wares, Merchandise and Commodities so imported or to be imported as aforesaid shall be held to have been and to be liable to the payment of British Columbia Customs Duties, except as hereinafter next mentioned.

II. Provided, however, that the said Customs Laws, and the Collection of Duties in respect thereof, shall not extend or apply to Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Commodities which have already paid the British Columbia Customs Duties in any part of the former Colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies since the said Union.

III. All questions of fact arising as to whether any Goods, Wares, Merchandise and Commodities have already paid British Columbia Customs Duties in any part of the former Colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies since the said Union, shall be referred to the decision of the Principal Officer of Customs of the Colony of British Columbia, whose judgment therein shall be final, subject only to the authority of the Governor for the time being to order a return of duties, as to him shall seem fit.

IV. All Evasions and Offences committed by any person or persons to defeat the Payment of Duties, hereby declared to be and to have been made payable in respect of Goods, Wares, Merchandise or Commodities imported into any Port or Place in British

Columbia from any Port or Place in the former Colony of Vancouver Island, and its Dependencies, shall be prosecuted and punished as if all and singular the same forfeitures, in the case of the Evasions or Offences committed by any person or persons to defeat the Payment of Duties payable in respect of Goods, Wares, Merchandise or Commodities imported into any Port or Place in British Columbia.

V. Provided that this Ordinance shall continue in force until the 1st June next ensuing and no longer, and further that the Governor shall by Proclamation to that effect published in the Government Gazette, at any time within the above mentioned period, declare that the application of the Customs Laws of British Columbia, to goods, wares and merchandise imported previous to the Union into Vancouver Island, and thence subsequently imported into any port or place in the mainland of British Columbia or the Islands thereto adjacent, from any port or place in that portion of British Columbia heretofore known as the Colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies, and which have not paid British Columbia Customs duties, shall cease, and thereupon such duties shall not be leviable or collectible 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. Uteric and uterine 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 condition of filth many of the streets and alleys 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. on rental looms large, although not so great as one would at first glance; for instance, the annual contribution on a rental of \$30 month, will only amount to \$10 \$27 10 per quarter. But it is probable that even this amount will not be exacted; or if it is, in the present hour of need, it will doubt be reduced as soon as prudence allow. It must not be forgotten, however, that in improving the sanitary condition of the city, we are at the surest means for self-preservation. The amount to be collected for fire companies is 7 per cent. of premiums, and while it will be an additional guarantee for the safety of property, its enforcement will be a burthensome. As far as the application goes, however, we are quite that few will grudge the aid thus tending to the most valuable and serving institution we have, and has earned for itself a reputation renders further discussion unnecessary. It is very likely that when a correct estimate of the proceeds of this

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 19, 1867.

The Municipal By-Law.

Our city fathers are at last going about their affairs in a business-like way, and are setting seriously to work on the necessary improvements which have lain so long in abeyance.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

New Westminster, Feb. 11.—Council had a short session to-day. Chief topic was Robson's motion urging the desirability of defining and reducing the Indian Reserves to the actual wants of natives and throwing the residue open to settlement.

Eastern States.

Washington, Feb. 7.—F. W. Seward has returned from his second mission. It is believed we have purchased the island of Saint Thomas.

Europe.

A new Atlantic Telegraph Co is now organized, with the intention of laying a cable by way of the Azores to Halifax.

California.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—A telegram of this morning quotes Gold at 136; Legal Tenders, dull at 73, buying at 73 1/2.

Legislative Proceedings.

THE GOVERNOR WANTS \$701,000!

THE CAPITAL PETITIONS!

New Westminster, February 13.—Council sat to-day. Time occupied in committee on bills.

The Colonial Secretary laid the Estimates on the table. The total asked for is seven hundred and one thousand dollars, interest and temporary loan absorbing two hundred and twelve thousand.

The Estimates were not read, but will be printed to-morrow and considered on Friday.

The Oaths and Evidence Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Sheriff's Law Bill passed through committee; also, Indian Liquor Bill.

The Constitution question will come up to-morrow.

The Governor assented to the Indemnity and Victoria Incorporation Ordinances.

Barnard and Smith presented on Tuesday a petition to the Governor from traders and packers in Yale district, praying for the abolition of Road Tolls.

Walkem, to-day, presented petitions from Cariboo and the lower country on the Capital question. No response elicited from the Governor.

Miscellaneous.

The Indians on the mainland and Island are summoned to a great waw-waw at Government House on Monday.

The Hope leaves for Yale to-morrow. Weather fine. Nothing down river. The Leviathan has returned from Nanaimo; the Magistrate is too ill to attend Council.

Eastern States.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Banks made a speech of an hour and forty minutes yesterday, in which he submitted a plan of reconstruction, to be applied first to Louisiana and subsequently to other States, by a commission appointed to investigate new state governments.

Butwell, of Massachusetts, followed in an exciting speech, demanding that Congress should no longer delay the work of reconstruction, and declaring that the President has the interest of the rebellion, and the great obstacle to the restoration of the Union.

Raymond and other members tried to get a hint from Boutwell concerning the progress of the impeachment inquiry. None of them succeeded.

Boutwell charged that the acts of wrong and oppression were instigated by the President. The remarks caused much sensation.

Raymond conveyed the idea cautiously but unmistakably that the President was about to abandon his hostile attitude, and make a long advance for the sake of harmony of Congress and the country.

Bancroft has been appointed collector of the port of Boston.

New York, Feb. 11.—Thunderbolts of blinding vividness burst from the clouds last night, while rain was pouring down in torrents; the darkness was so great as to make it impossible to see across the streets, and church spires and buildings were for an instant rendered plainly visible by the glare.

This was followed by a heavy shock of thunder which seemingly made the earth rock, as if shaken by an earthquake.

New York, Feb. 9.—The steamer Ocean Queen, with San Francisco dates to Jan. 18th, has arrived. She brought \$788,000 in treasure.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—The Senate increased the pay of the District Judge of California to \$5000, and the District Judges of Oregon and Nevada, to each, \$4,500.

Miramont and Reja were marching on San Luis Potosi with seven thousand men. The Emperor had ordered them to attack the Liberals; if victorious, it was his intention to order an election, and if the people declared for the Emperor, to stay, but if for Juarez to leave.

Europe.

A new Atlantic Telegraph Co is now organized, with the intention of laying a cable by way of the Azores to Halifax.

Paris, Feb. 7.—Prince Napoleon has been appointed director of the Paris Exhibition.

The Emperor's Address at the assembly of the Corps Legislatif will contain a final statement of the disposition of the Eastern and Mexican questions.

California.

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California.

San Francisco, February 9.—The Pacific Mail steamship Golden Age sailed for Panama this morning with a large number of passengers.

A fire broke out last night in a dwelling near the corner of King and Townsend streets, which destroyed the distillery, two small tenements, and two sheds. Loss \$6000.

Gold closed in New York last night at 137 3/4; Sterling Exchange, 108 1/2.

Legal Tenders are quiet at 73 buying, and 73 1/2 selling.

Arrived, February 8th—Steamer Idaho, 112 days from Bath, Maine, and South American ports; bark Buena Vista, 18 days from Teaklet. 9th—Brig Francisco, 18 days from Coose Bay.

The mail steamer Active was advertised to sail from San Francisco for this port on Saturday, 16th instant.

Europe.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—Austria has made overtures to the Swiss authorities with a view to negotiating a commercial treaty.

London, Jan. 26.—The Times' Washington correspondent says that in conversation with the President, the latter strongly justified himself on the subject of reconstruction, and violently assailed Congress, accusing it of usurpation of the Executive and Judicial powers.

General Dix is urging the French government to abolish the searching of travelers' baggage in view of the coming exposition. It is understood that a reply favorable to the request will be received.

A full Hungarian Ministry has been formed.

The South German States have proposed a military union with the northern states.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 27.—Advices from Behring's Straits announce the completion of the surveys of the American portion of the Russian-American Telegraph. The Straits have been surveyed for the cable. It is expected that the Russian portion of the work will be finished next August.

Constantinople, Jan. 27.—A U. S. ship has left the Bosphorus to take Cretan fugitives from Greece.

London, Jan. 23.—The short time movement of the Manchester manufacturers is extending.

It is reported that Prussia has asked Austria why the troops of the latter were being concentrated at Galicia.

It is reported that a new frontier will be made between Austria and Italy.

It is announced officially to-day that the British Government has accepted the plan submitted by the provisional delegates for a union of the American provinces.

Advices from Paris state that France is disgusted with the new programme adopted by the Emperor Napoleon.

London, January 25.—Quite formidable bread riots have occurred at Greenwich.

Paris, Jan. 24.—The French, Russian, and Prussian governments have resolved to negotiate in common with the Porte on the Eastern question.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—The German Confederation has agreed to the scheme of Prussia.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—The duchies have been formally annexed to the German Confederation. The German Diet is to meet for the first time on the 24th of February. Count Bismarck declines a seat in the Diet.

Central and South America.

New York, January 31.—The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, has arrived.

The difficulty between Mosquera and Minister Burton was probably settled by a apology from the former.

Dr. Hine, American Consul at Costa Rica, died at San Jose January 8th.

Davidson's Engineers who are to survey the Isthmus for the ship canal, were at Bermuda preparing to start for Darien.

The demand for breadstuffs is active without any advance in prices. Suitable tonnage freights for Europe are in demand, and the rate is firm at 8 per cent, payable at Lima annually, which may be exchanged for Prussian Extension stock.

Advices from Valparaiso say that the allied fleets were there. It was rumored that the Spanish Admiral would proceed with his ships to the Falkland Islands. It was also reported that Spain would establish a naval station at Montevideo.

The Brazilian army had gained an advantage over a column of six thousand Paraguayans.

The revolution at Mendoza had not extended to any other part of the Argentine Republic.

The Herald's Santiago, Chili, correspondent of January 23, says foreign mediation between the allied Republics and Spain has been definitely rejected. A rigorous prosecution of the war has been determined upon. Mediation on the part of the United States was looked forward to amicably. It was believed that a proposition for adjustment from that quarter would be accepted. The Chilean Government had received reliable information that Spain was making every preparation for war, and would reinforce her naval division of Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso, thus rapidly becoming impr-gnable, and the allied fleet was being made ready for an expedition.

The Mendoza revolution had assumed alarming proportions, and the revolutionary forces, it was thought, would succeed. In that case an uprising will probably take place, and the war of the triple alliance against Paraguay would be ignominiously ended.

Nothing had been heard of the United States steamer Lancaster, reported to have foundered off Cape Horn. The mail steamer from Rio brings news that the Emperor of Brazil had resolved to increase his army and navy in the Pacific.

New Orleans, January 30.—The Bishop of the diocese of Louisiana has been elected Bishop of the new diocese of the Louisiana Territory.

movement is to break off from the old church, because through the Romish influence the interference of the French was invoked to deluge the Republic with blood.

The Rev. Father Hernandez was captured and shot by the Imperialists, after suffering unheard of atrocities.

Escobedo arrived at San Luis, with twenty thousand Liberals, and captured the place.

Sierra Gorda pronounces for the Republicans.

Meja has sought the protection of Mexico. Eighteen thousand Liberals surrounded Cuernavaca and Mexico, under Alvarez.

New Orleans, January 20.—The frigate Raccoon left Vera Cruz on the 21st with 1200 Austrian troops. The evacuation of Mexico was to be commenced yesterday.

Eastern States.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The reporter of the St. Louis Democrat has arrived. In answer to a summons of the Congressional Committee appointed to inquire into the riot at New Orleans, and is prepared to give his evidence relative to the President's speech at St. Louis, charging the responsibility of the New Orleans riot on Congress; and also to report as to his exact language, when he said he would kick out of office those who would not support his policy.

The reporter has a photographic report of the speech. In the House to-day, Stevens moved the following: Whereas it is beneath the dignity and contrary to the justice of the nation to be represented at any court where Government prohibits the free worship of American citizens within its jurisdiction, they professing the Protestant religion; and whereas the Roman Government recently ordered American churches to be moved beyond the limits of the city, and does prohibit the free exercise by them of the Christian religion; therefore be it enacted that no money hereby appropriated shall be paid for the support of a legation at Rome, or for the future expenses of any such legation.

An official letter from Florida says that the Indians of every tribe are determined to keep their negroes in their tribes as slaves, denying that white man's laws are applicable to them on the subject of slavery. The negroes claim their liberty, and appeal to the military for assistance.

It is officially reported that the freedmen throughout Florida are renewing their contracts in large numbers.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Herald's special says, that Bowie county, Texas, is in revolt. Captain Trimble, late of an Illinois regiment, a planter there, was recently shot and badly wounded, and his life threatened. He came to New Orleans and returned with twenty cavalrymen to remove any obstacles. The negroes on the place was manacled and driven through the streets in the presence of the cavalry, who were forced to fall back before three hundred unreconstructed rebels.

Mrs. Trimble died from ill treatment.

The Herald's correspondence from the principal cities of the South indicates a general reaction of political sentiment among the Southern people.

From Nashville there are indications that no election for Representatives will be held in time for the Fortieth Congress. Brownlow will wait until August before ordering an election, losing, if necessary, all representation in the first session, so that he may take advantage of the colored vote, which seems certain to be legalized in Tennessee in the coming spring.

The Judiciary Committee are investigating the apprenticeship system under the law of Maryland, and find that courts in some sections seem to be discreet in observing the Civil Rights Bill.

The Times' Washington special says:—The House Judiciary Committee have become satisfied from the testimony already adduced, including that of General Butler, that there is sufficient grounds to warrant articles of impeachment against the President. This is based on testimony yet unheeded on behalf of the President, and when that is offered it may materially change the minds of the committee.

The Tribune says: Mr Ashley is very busy working up the impeachment matter. He has just come in possession of very important facts, which are exceedingly damaging to the President. The Judiciary Committee will not begin active operations until Mr Ashley makes up his case. They expect important facts from Surratt, implicating Davis in the assassination of President Lincoln.

The New Orleans Riot Committee have made a report; no mitigation has been found for the hostile and disloyal character recently attributed to that section.

The unconditional Union men of East Tennessee at a recent meeting endorsed the action of Gov Brownlow, and instructed delegates to vote for his re-nomination in the State Convention on the 22d February.

New York, Feb. 5.—The Times' special says the following is the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the President:—

Art. 14, Sec. 1.—No State has a right to secede, nor the Federal Government a right to reject a State, or deprive it from representation in Congress.

Sec. 2.—The United States debt shall be held sacred and inviolate. The rebel debt shall never be paid by the nation nor by any State.

Sec. 3.—All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to its jurisdiction, shall be citizens, and shall have the rights and immunities of citizens of all the States. The enjoyment of life, liberty and property are guaranteed.

Sec. 4.—Representation shall be based on numbers—counting all persons (except Indians not taxed); but when a State excludes any of its population on account of race or color from voting, then its exclusion shall not be counted in the basis of representation. The following is proposed to be inserted in the Constitution of each State:—

Every male citizen, having resided in the State one year, and six months preceding election, and who can read the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and whose taxable property, shall be counted in the basis of representation.

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via from any Port or Place in the Colony of Vancouver Island, and its dependencies, shall be presented and punished with all singularities of the same forfeiture in the case of the Evasions or Commitments by any person or persons at the Payment of Duties payable in Goods, Wares, Merchandise, or other Commodities imported into any Port or Place in the Colony of Vancouver Island, or the Dependencies thereof, from any port or place adjacent to, or within, the Colonies of British Columbia, and its Dependencies, and which were paid British Customs duties on all goods, and thereupon such duties shall be leviable or collected upon such from the date of such Proclamation.

This Ordinance shall be cited as the Declaratory Ordinance, 1867." above Bill will come up for second time this week.—Ends COLONIST.

A Bill

An Ordinance to confirm certain done by Officers in Vancouver and since the Union.

It is heretofore and before the Union of British Columbia and the Colony of Vancouver Island were made. Orders in Council, or other Laws, and Authorities, required, or to perform certain acts or duties, or to do duties have since the said performed by persons holding offices, but in the character of Officers in British Columbia acting in Vancouver and it is expedient to confirm such

any act, deed, matter or thing which the said Union was required to be executed in Vancouver Island, by or by the authority of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of Vancouver Island, shall, since the said deemed to be done and have been done, performed, and executed, or by the authority of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of the Colony; and any act, deed, matter, heretofore required in Vancouver Island to be done by or before or by the authority of any Officers in that part of British Columbia in Vancouver Island as Treasurer, General, Sheriff, or Stipendiary Magistrate, shall and may for the future be deemed to be done and executed by the like Office and appointment acting in the Colony of British Columbia.

This Ordinance may be cited as "The Enabling Ordinance, 1867." above bill was read a third time in Council on Thursday, 7th instant, and passed.

Bankruptcy Court.

Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1867.

Fry—The examination was adjourned to to-morrow.

Griffiths—Passed second examination.

Covey & Crooks—Application for an assignment, which was adjourned to to-morrow.

Carter—Accounts of Official Assignee.

Mereddy—Portion of costs of order to be paid.

Quarles—Second examination adjourned.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

ERRY DAVIS'

STABLE PAIN KILLER.

Best Family Medicine of the Age internally, it cures sudden colds, weak stomach, general debility, sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, indigestion, cramp and pain in the bowels, colic, diarrhoea, and dysentery.

Externally, it cures fevers, boils and sores, burns and scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, swollen joints, ringworms, broken breasts, frost-bite, and toothache, pain in the face, neuralgic pain. It is a SURE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

MOORE & CO., Agents.

and Grand Epoch in Medicine.

is the founder of a new Medical System, in whose vast internal doses enfolds the paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the restores health and appetite, with from this extraordinary Pills, and cures the most with a box or so his wonderful and all-remedy. These two great specifics of the Doctor, curing all the stereotyped notions of the ordinary cures by Maggell's Pills and Saver, the eyes of the public to the inefficacy of (1) remedies of others, and upon which people long blindly depended. Maggell's Pills are those that are swallowed, and the box full taken creates an absolute necessity. One or two of Maggell's Pills suffices to give perfect order to the stomach, creases the bowels, and renders the spirits light and buoyant, and no reaction in the form of constipation. It is a SURE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

MOORE & CO., Agents.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, February 19, 1867.

Indian Liquor Law.

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

The Estimates.

We had hoped to be in a position to-day to review the Estimates as a whole; but owing to an inaccuracy in a telegram containing details received late last night we prefer to hold the report over until to-morrow, as its publication in its present state would tend to mislead our readers. We already know that the estimated expenditure reaches \$701,710 80, and that \$212,000 of that amount will be swallowed up by interest. The estimated revenue (as we received it last evening over the wires) is as follows: Customs, port and harbor dues, \$400,000; road tolls, \$80,000; excise duties, \$100,000; land sales, \$10,000; land revenue, \$3000; rents (exclusive of land), \$2500; free miners' certificates, \$18,000; mining receipts (general), \$18,000; licences, \$60,000; postage, \$12,000; fines, forfeitures and fees of court, \$14,000; fees of office, \$8,000; sale of Government property, \$500; reimbursements and expenses incurred by Government, 10,100; miscellaneous receipts, \$250; arrears of taxation due by Vancouver Island, \$86,000; total, \$675,350—deficiency, \$26,000. It remains to be seen whether the receipts will reach the estimated figure. We are of opinion that they will not, and we base that opinion upon the great falling-off in the imports

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

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Feb 15. THE CONCERT on Wednesday evening though not so successful as that in which Mme. D'Ormy figured on a previous occasion, was nevertheless a musical treat, to which it does not often fall to the lot of Victorians to listen. The orchestra was comprised of a number of our best amateur and professional performers, among whom were Messrs. Sandrie, Wilson, Maguire, Bushell, Harries, Westrop, and Digby Palmer—the last named gentleman presiding at the piano-forte—and Mr Maguire's Brass Band, which favored the audience with Il Bacio at the close of the first part. The overtures were generally well played—especially that of 'William Tell,' and the quadrille arranged by Bushell. The Cornet Solo, 'Exile's Lament'—by Mr Wilson, was delightfully played; but the instrumental gem was the duet for two flutes, from the opera of Norma, by Wilson and Maguire, whose performances were loudly and enthusiastically accorded. The ballads by Messrs. Harries and Gibbon were fairly sung; both gentlemen have good voices. Mme D'Ormy's first gave an air from the 'Barbiers de Seville' with much spirit and great 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 acknowledgements. '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 Madama'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 whiskerando, had consented to fly with him to this place from one of the seminaries on Puget Sound.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The Capital Fandangó."

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

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

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 disease of which the human race is subject. They cannot be cured with a salve or more properly treated than with Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which are especially so for the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained. Dropsical Swellings. It is the most powerful of all remedies for the cure of Dropsical Swellings. It is the most powerful of all remedies for the cure of Dropsical Swellings.

Fleas, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are so delicately connected with the system that they are not to be trifled with. They are not to be trifled with. They are not to be trifled with. They are not to be trifled with.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness

PEPSINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for the weak or impaired digestion, may be had in the form of Pepsine Globules in Bottles on order, WINE and LOZENGES. THE POWDER IS PURELY VEGETABLE, and the LOZENGES are NEW, AGRÉABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by T. MORSON & SON.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, & C

CHLORO DYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO DYNE is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Extract from the "Lancet," 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: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Nephritis, Asthma and Dysentery. To it I lately owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering and when all other remedies had failed."

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Scrofula, or King's Evil.

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 habits, impure air, filthy, and unhealthy habits, the depressing vices, and above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

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

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, SYPHILITIC 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 is pleased to furnish gratis, to any American Agent, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from a disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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

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

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

MOORE & CO., Corner of Yates and Langley streets

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

It 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.

A Delightful Effervescent Saline Aperient

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON.

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.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 19, 1867.

Estimates, Past and Present.

Without entering upon the question of how much the Colony can pay for the current expenses of Government for the ensuing year, a comparison of the present estimates of previous years fail to be interesting. The amount for this year is \$701,710 80 for of the united Colony. The total asked by the Government of the land for the year 1866 was \$ (which amount did not include ocean mail subsidy), and the voted did not fall short of the estimates. 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 voted. In 1860, Governor D sent his first Estimates down the Assembly; they voted up to the sum of \$22,477, but the Assembly voted only \$81,500. Those days of cheap Government the Island, it will be borne in that public works were proposed and carried out; roads built and adorned, and a great activity noticeable in every branch of the Government service. The large increased amounts for the use of 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 expenses of the mainland alone \$22,000; but even at this comparatively low figure there is a deficit of at least \$26,000 to be provided by the imposition of additional 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 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 insomoth interest. The \$350,442 down for the use of the Treasury includes the interest on the loan 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 of Commons. 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 is desirable. The it has, no doubt, been the cause of the corruption lately exhibited at Totnes and other rotten boroughs but universal suffrage is not seriously thought of for a moment. In Mexico, Miramon, one of the bravest and best of the Imperial commanders, has captured the city of Zacatecas, and 2,000 prisoners. In Mexico, Miramon, one of the bravest and best of the Imperial commanders, has captured the city of Zacatecas, and 2,000 prisoners. In Mexico, Miramon, one of the bravest and best of the Imperial commanders, has captured the city of Zacatecas, and 2,000 prisoners.

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Tuesday, February 19, 1867.

Estimates, Past and Present.

Without entering upon the question of how much the Colony can afford to pay for the current expenses of the Government for the ensuing fiscal year, a comparison of the present with the estimates of previous years will not fail to be interesting. The amount asked for this year is \$701,710 for the use of the united Colony. The total amount asked by the Government of the mainland for the year 1866 was \$723,366 (which amount did not include the ocean mail subsidy), and the amount voted did not fall short of the sum asked. In 1865, \$228,335, or \$1,141,675, were asked and obtained; and in 1864, \$147,598, or \$737,990, were cheerfully voted by the Council for the use of the Government. The sum voted for the use of the Island Government in 1866 was \$194,000, but nearly \$300,000 were expended, mostly in the payment of salaries. In 1865, Governor Kennedy sent down his first Estimates, demanding \$390,466.90, which amount was reduced by the Assembly to \$298,618. In 1864, \$295,809.50 were voted for the public service. In 1863, \$157,000 were deemed sufficient for Governmental purposes. In 1862, Governor Douglas received \$22,863, or \$114,315 (of which amount \$2,458, or \$12,200 remained unexpended). In 1861, \$22,500, or \$112,500, were voted, of which amount only \$19,136, or \$95,680, were expended. In 1860, Governor Douglas sent his first Estimates down to the Assembly; they footed up the modest sum of \$22,477, but the Assembly voted only \$81,500. During those days of cheap Government on the Island, it will be borne in mind that public works were prosecuted and carried out; roads built and macadamised, and a great activity was noticeable in every branch of the Government service. The largely increased amounts for the use of Governor Kennedy provided for very little or any public improvement, and were, we might say, almost swallowed up in the payment of official salaries. In 1864, the total expenses of the two Colonial Governments were \$1,532,141. In 1866, the combined expenses reached \$1,023,366—a reduction of some \$500,000 upon that of the year previous. The amount now asked by the Government of the united Colony is \$701,710, a reduction on last year's expenses of the mainland alone of \$22,000; but even at this comparatively low figure there is a deficiency of at least \$26,000 to be provided for by the imposition of additional burdens upon the people. The sum of \$701,710 looks small when compared with the enormous footings up of previous estimates; and while large reductions appear in the official salaries, nearly \$100,000 of the amount will be saved by the stoppage of public works; the expenditures are principally for salaries and \$212,000 to stop the mouth of that insatiable moth interest. The \$350,442.50 set down for the use of the Treasurer includes the interest on the loans, redemption bonds, etc.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[Specially Reported for the British Colonist.]

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

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

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

INDIAN RESERVES. Hon Robson moved an address to the Governor urging the desirability of having the Indian Reserves of the Colony reduced to what is necessary for the actual use of the natives and to have such reserves properly defined, the remainder to be thrown open to settlement. The hon gentleman said although he gave the President credit for having reduced the limits of some large reserves on the Thompson River and in other parts of the Colony, still the undefined reserves existed on the lower Fraser which had been neglected and the settlers complained bitterly. In the Chilliwack district which he had recently visited, and from which he would be enabled to furnish the House with some valuable statistics, there was a reservation which was supposed to be 1000 acres in extent, while the Indians numbered only about 300 men, women, and children and only occupied some 50 acres.

These desirable lands being thus locked up were useless to the white settlers, and frequent disturbances arose between them and the Indians through cattle straying on their scattered and unfenced potato patches and being maimed or destroyed. It was an important question, and the speaker attended to the better for the aborigines and the settlers. The policy he favored would be one that would apportion a reasonable portion of land to their families which they would value as an inheritance and be more disposed to improve; at present their notions of title were too indefinite.

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

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

Hon President spoke against the motion on the ground that the matter was not so urgent as to warrant the expense of defining all the Indian Reserves. If the hon mover would confine himself to showing the necessity in his particular district he should be happy to vote for it.

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

Hon Ball said the previous speaker was mistaken in the extent of the Reserve in the Bonaparte country. It was a mere strip of land about 100 yards wide running along the banks of the river. A promise had been given to the chief of the tribe to have it surveyed and that would be done by curtailing it as much as possible. The motion must be confined to the lower Fraser or he could not support it.

Hon Cox explained that the object of the stakes was to warn people off. The reservation was only about the width of the river extending three or four miles along the bank and was nearly all gravel and stone.

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

Hon Robson hardly knew how to proceed, not anticipating opposition and not wishing to confine his motion to his own district. He asked hon members to support the motion as it left the Government to proceed as it thought best without having its hands tied. The most urgent cases could be first dealt with. He never contemplated hostility to the Indians, but believed the proposed course would tend to benefit them equally.

Hon Crease said the motion urged the Governor to define the Reserves and would be thus construed as the desire of the House. The case should be so represented as to enable the House to act intelligently.

Hon Southgate asked whether it was contemplated to pay the Indians for their land because this was a great question with the Indians on the Island, and the House could not be prepared to entertain such a proposition without full data being placed in its hands.

Hon Wood showed the difficulties that stood in the way of the settlement of the Indian title to lands, and the critical eye with which any acquisition of title would be watched at home and in the Colony.

The resolution having been amended so as to confine the surveys to the lower Fraser was allowed to pass.

ASSIMILATION OF LAWS. The Oaths and Evidence Bill was read a second time and considered in committee, Hon Sanders in the chair.

Hon Cox said he could find nothing in the bill relating to Chinese oaths. Hon Wood explained that the form of oath considered to be binding on the conscience was usually administered, and that generally consisted in burning a piece of paper or breaking a plate while the oath was administered through an interpreter.

Hon Cox said he had considerable experience in taking their evidence, and could never succeed in eliciting the truth from a Chinaman. He had tried every form of oath from a piece of burnt paper to smashing plates, and had even gone so far as to break a dish, but there was only one way to get truth out of a Chinaman and that was to break a dish on his head instead of the floor. (Laughter).

Hon Wood remembered a case in which two Chinamen swore exactly the opposite. One of them must have spoken the truth. The Chairman of the Select Committee reported the following bills as prepared: Vending and Giving Intoxicating Liquor to Indian Reserves; amending Bill for the application of English Law through Columbia; Interest Ordinance '67. Bills read a first time and Council adjourned till Wednesday at 3 p.m.

Wednesday's Sitting. Council met at 3 p.m. Present: Hon. Birch, (presiding), Crease, Wood, Hamly, Brew, Ball, Smith, Barnard, Robson, Walkem, Southgate, Cox, Sanders, O'Reilly, Trutch.

MESSAGE. No. 4, from Governor, sanctioning the indemnity and Victoria Incorporation Aid Ordinances.

ORDERS OF THE DAY. The Hon Mr Stamp's motion to place £600 upon the Estimates for the Burrard Inlet Road was postponed.

Hon Robson moved an amendment to postpone the introduction of a Homestead Bill through the Colonial Secretary laid the Estimates on the table, Friday being fixed for their consideration.

The Oaths and Evidence Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Sheriff's Law Bill passed second reading, and Council went into committee.

Considerable discussion arose on a suggestion from Hon Robson that some security be required from the Sheriff in order to protect the public. Hon Crease, Ball and others objected on account of the difficulty in finding men of property willing to undertake the responsible duties attached to the office.

The bill passed through committee with further amendments and was reported, the penalty being limited to \$500 and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

The Indian Liquor Bill passed second reading and was considered in committee and reported with amendments.

Council adjourned till Thursday.

Thursday's Sitting. Council met at 2 p.m. Present: Hon. Birch, (presiding), Crease, Wood, Hamly, Brew, Ball, Smith, Barnard, Robson, Walkem, Macdonald, Helmeke, DeCosmos, Southgate, Stamp, Pemberton, Cox, Sanders, and Trutch.

ASSIMILATION LAWS. Hon Crease, chairman select committee, introduced a Postal Ordinance and Gold Mining Regulation Ordinance, the former of which was read the first time, the latter being referred back to the select committee pending the report of the Gold Commissioners.

THE CONSTITUTION. Hon DeCosmos obtained leave, in deference to the wishes of some hon members, to postpone his motion to amend the constitution of the Council, until Tuesday next.

ABOLITION ROAD TOLLS, &c. Hon Smith obtained leave to let his motion for the abolition of Road Tolls and Tonnage Dues lie on the table.

BURRARD INLET ROAD. Hon Stamp moved that the Governor be requested to place the sum of £600 upon the Estimates for repairing the Burrard Inlet Road from English Bay to the Sawmill. The road he said, was almost impassable for six months in the year, and it was highly necessary that communication should always be kept open. By extending it two miles further it would lead to the saw mill, where there was a good landing. In bad weather the road could not be reached. Money was intended to be devoted to this purpose last year but it was not expended. He was aware of the state of the finances, but the mill company had spent \$25,000 in the country and were entitled to some consideration.

ALTERATION OF TARIFF. Hon Robson moved an address to the Governor recommending the following additions and alterations in the Tariff:

- Lumber, fir and cedar (rough).....\$3 per M
- Do do (dressed)..... 5 do
- Shingles, per 1000..... 1 do
- Laths, do..... 2 do
- Fence Pickets, do..... 2 do
- Hay.....20 per ct ad val
- Vegetables.....20 do
- Fruit (green).....25 do
- Poultry (dead or alive).....25 do
- Eggs.....20 do
- Black Cattle, other than for breeding purposes.....\$5 per head
- If for bred or for sale.....Free
- Hogs (now 50c).....\$2 per head
- Dead Meat (now 12c), includ.....
- ing Hams and Bacon.....20 per ct ad val
- Butter (now 15 per ct).....25 do
- Lard (now 15 per ct)..... 20 do
- Confectionery (now 12 per ct) 25 do
- Bread (now 12 per ct).....25 do
- Tinware (now 12 per ct).....25 do
- Machinery [now free].....10 do

The hon mover said he did not view the matter from a financial stand-point as much as to extend a protective duty to certain industries that required it. It appeared to him that the circumstances of the country made it the first duty of the Government and Legislature to protect, to a wholesome extent, any article that could be produced in the country, and thereby protect industrial pursuits in the manufacture of those articles. It was obvious that the present system threw our markets open to the lumber mills on the Sound. Our own mills consumed goods that they should have to compete with the older established mills. It might be said that no lumber was imported to the Colony from the Sound, but when the Colony shall have recovered from its present depression Victoria will offer a very fair market to our neighbors (hear.) The same might be said of hay, fruit and vegetables. Labor was comparatively cheap on the other side, and prices were advanced by reason of the importations that did not suit the labor market here. The markets at Victoria, New Westminster, and even Nanaimo, were as accessible to them as to our farmers, and could be reached with as much ease and at as little cost, and it was obviously unfair that they should compete. If there was one thing more necessary than another, it was to encourage those who settled on our lands. The Government, he was aware, was rather prone to adopt a different view, by reason of the importations producing a direct revenue. But it was short sighted policy, for whenever an article can be produced in the Colony, the producer contributes to a larger extent than the small amount of revenue that could be collected. There was nothing more injurious than encouraging the system of sending money out of the Colony. We should avoid the mistakes of the past, and look with a jealous eye to the protection of every man who desired to settle permanently in the country. It may be said that the expense of bringing productions to market ought to be of itself productive, but that argument was met by what he had previously stated, and in some cases our own producers had to incur the expense of shipping their goods to market by a steamer. Even if it were so, goods coming from the other side unsettled the market and discouraged our own producers. Dead meat came free, but he could not conceive why, and concluded that it must be an oversight. Butter and lard paid 15 per cent., which was not sufficient, and the importations of these articles also disturbed the market, discouraged our own producers and kept prices up. With the extra duty on we should have a better article at a less price. In the case of confectionery, it was most unfair to charge a duty of 20 per cent. on the raw material and only 12 per cent. on the manufactured article. We were capable of making all the bread we required, and some protection ought to be extended to this branch of industry. Tinware paid the same duty as the article out of which it was manufactured. Respecting the article of machinery it might be said that it was important not to restrict the introduction of steam saw, quartz, grist mills, boilers, &c.; but if it was true, as he had been told, that settlers were from complete establishments in Victoria capable of manufacturing such things, might we not strengthen and stimulate that firm by putting a small duty of 10 per cent. on machinery? The Governor would have the power which he now holds of remitting the duty on any particular kind of machinery which could not be manufactured here.

Hon Pemberton seconded, he was not prepared for the hon. gentleman's motion, but fully endorsed every word he had uttered. In the able and lucid speech he had just heard a good case had been made out, the right nail had been hit on the head, and the proper way shown to settle up the country. What had been said respecting the ease of access to our markets from the Sound was quite correct. Farmers on the Sound owned their own crafts and could carry their produce easier than we could. The duty of \$5 per head on cattle would not exceed a cent. per pound.

Hon Helmeke had listened to the previous speakers attentively, and he hoped to some advantage, but business was business, and he objected to the motion on two grounds: First, that the subject of the resolution had not been previously submitted to the House; second, that it was a matter of taxation that could not be then introduced. The motion was out of order, and the House could not go into the principle, whether right or wrong. He would ask the hon. member to withdraw it and bring it up in Committee of ways and means.

Hon DeCosmos said, so far as the principle of revenue and tariff was concerned, he was only partial, and when the proper time arrived there should be a complete revision of the tariff, as there was a great number of articles that it was desirable to protect. He, however, favored doing business in the ordinary parliamentary way, and was opposed to sending it to the Executive. If the hon. mover would consent to refer it to the Committee of ways and means he would support it.

Hon Robson said his only object was to attain his point. The course he had pursued had been the rule hitherto in this House, so that he was not out of order, and he reminded

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

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, Feb 16. CONTEMPT OF COURT.—P. Byrum, who is in the employ of a distinguished barrister of this city, appeared in the Police Court yesterday morning to answer a summons issued at the instance of Mr J. G. Norris, who charges him with having on divers occasions used threatening and insulting language towards him. The difference grew out of a recent suit in the Summary Court in which Byrum was the defendant and in which Mr Norris appeared as a witness for the plaintiff D. B. Ring, Esq., was present in Court yesterday to defend Byrum, and Mr Norris took the stand and was proceeding to give his evidence when the accused called him a "lying scoundrel." The Magistrate immediately committed Byrum for contempt of court and adjourned the hearing for six hours, at the end of which time, Byrum cooled off and was put under bonds to keep the peace.

DELIGHTFUL WEATHER.—The weather for the past few days has been most delightful, and yesterday was one of the finest days we have enjoyed at this or any other season of the year. The air was as soft and balmy as a Spring morning, and the sun was as bright as in midsummer. How one pities the poor Island delegation who are doomed to endure the fogs and damps of the Lower Fraser, while we—their favored constituents—are basking in the bright sunshine and enjoying the pure, bracing air from the native hills of our Island home. The delegation will find their reward in the lasting gratitude of their fellow-citizens—though gratitude is but a poor recompense, it must be admitted, for the sacrifice of health and comfort which they are called on to make.

SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK BY RAIL.—The distance between these points by the route the railroad will traverse is given at 2,958 miles. The steepest grade on the route is in ascending the Blue Hills, where the ascent is 105 feet per mile. The highest point traversed between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is in the Black Hills, where the road attains an altitude of 8,240 feet (over a mile and a half) above the sea level, while the highest point of Bridger's Pass where the road crosses the Rocky Mountains is but 7,434 feet above tide water, Salt Lake City being 4,285 feet in elevation, and the summit of the Sierra Nevadas 7,011 feet.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.—The performance of the Amateurs on Friday evening will be under the patronage of Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., Capt Oldfield, R.N., and officers of H. M. Fleet, Capt Pearce and officers of the Volunteer Corps, and the officers and members of the Fire Department. The performance will open with the "Irish Lion," to be followed with the burlesque of "Shylock or the Merchant of Venice Preserved."

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

POPULATION OF PORTLAND, OREGON.—The special canvassers for the Portland Directory return the population of the city, Dec. 31st, 1866, at 6,508, of which number, 3,121 are white males and 2,488 are white females. The colored population numbers 125, male and female; Chinese, 324, male and female floating population, estimated from hotel registers, 500. In 1863 the population was 4,057; in 1864 it was 5,819; in 1865 it was estimated at 6,063.

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

THE POPULATION OF CANADA last year was 2,881,862. There are 2,148 miles of railroad in Canada, which cost \$121,543,678, and the receipts last year were \$10,910,678. The length of telegraph wires is 5,467 miles. There are 21 hospitals, 6 savings banks and 0 building societies in Canada.

IT IS SAID that a rush to the Colony from New Zealand and Australia is looked for during the coming season. Several old Caribbootes, "who have gone further and fared worse" will be among the immigrants. Like prodigal sons they will be welcomed.

fula, or King's Evil.

constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, which this fluid becomes vitiated, or poor. Being in the circulation, it affects the whole body, and may burst out in any part of it. No organ is free from it, nor is there one which it may not affect. The scrofulous taint is variously caused: by a diseased liver, impure air, filthy and depressing vices, and above all, by real infection. Whatever be its origin, scrofula is in the constitution, descending from parents to children into the third and fourth generation; indeed, it seems to be in the blood, for it is transmitted to the offspring from their mothers upon their children.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

Effectual remedy which the medical profession can devise for this every-where and fatal malady. It is combined with the most active remedials that have been devised for the expunging of this foul impurity from the blood, and the removal of its destructive consequences. Hence it is employed for the cure of not only skin diseases, but also those affections which are attended with scrofulous humors, as Erysipelas and Skin Diseases, ANTHRAX, Erysipelas, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, SCURVY, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM IMPURE BLOOD. The popular "impurity of the blood" is founded in scrofula is a degeneration of the blood.

Cathartic Pills.

THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, proposed that disease within the range of the body rarely without or evade them, straining parties search and cleanse, and every portion of the human organism is subjected to action, and restoring vitality to a consequence of their action. The pills are small, and their effect is prompt, and they are free from any of the deleterious effects of other cathartics, and they are free from any of the deleterious effects of other cathartics, and they are free from any of the deleterious effects of other cathartics.

Cherry Pectoral.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive in advanced stages of the disease. It is the field of its usefulness, and so are the cases of its cures, that almost every country abounds in persons, who have been restored from a state of even desperate illness, and in whom even the most advanced stages of the disease have been arrested, and in whom the public no longer hesitate to employ for the distressing and affections of the pulmonary organs, which to our climate, while many remedies thrust upon the community, and been discarded, this has gained every trial, conferred benefits on the sick, and been a source of relief to the afflicted, and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. MOORE & CO., Corner of Yates and Langley streets.

ford's Fluid Magnesia

Is the great remedy for the Stomach, Headache, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections. It is the Physician's cure for GOUT, GRAVEL and other Complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of ACIDITY, FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN, and other ailments. As a safe and gentle laxative, it is particularly adapted for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for Pregnancy. Dr. Ross's Magnesia is inferior to that of the Acclaimed London Dispensary.

Prepared by W. H. McNEILL, J. D. FLEMINGTON, CHEMISTS, LONDON. Druggists and Stockeepers throughout the World. Ask for "Dr. Ross's Magnesia," and you will get it on every bottle and label.

DEEP FARMERS, CATTLE DEALERS, &c.

SE, AT A LOW RENTAL, 800 Fenced Pasture Land, distant from Victoria. Apply to W. H. McNEILL, J. D. FLEMINGTON.

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. 13th.

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, 1865—No. 19; Marriage Ordinance, 1865—No. 21; the Port of Entry Ordinance, 1865—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 hogs, 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.

LAVELY.—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' Orestes 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 Sur. 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, Feb. 2.—The La Presse thinks the presence of an American squadron in the Mediterranean only complicates the eastern question.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Count Bismarck refused to declare the policy to be pursued by Germany with reference to the differences between France and Belgium on one side and Prussia on the other.

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.

MESSAGERS. 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, 1866. Sir,—I have the honor to report information of His Excellency the Governor 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 nor 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 N. 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 not 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 intention of the Government to repeal head money? No members had ever charged on attending Council, and it was asked that it be refunded as the had no doubt gone 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 lately necessary for the prosperity of the Colony. Competition was not the spirit trade in this instance; it was unfair the larger facilities possessed by our bora.

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 duce a licensing system that would apply to the interior and the coast.

TRADE LICENCES. Hon Helmcken would ask leave to duce a bill to repeal the Trades Licenses Act of Vancouver Island, which was unfit for present circumstances; but he had no members who would say that it was intention of Government to repeal it be satisfied.

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

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

Hon Robson obtained leave to move 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 Hon Sanders in 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, but in compliance with the wishes of the Council, copies of portions required by the resolutions were enclosed. Ordered printed.

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.

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

HEAD MONEY—TONGAREE 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 LICENSES.

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.

Hon Helmecken asked whether 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.

INDIGNITY BILL.

On motion of Hon Crease, the Indignity 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: Hon Sanders (President), Crease, Wood, Hamly, Brew, Ball, Macdonald, Helmecken, DeCosmos, Stamp, Pemberton, Cox and Trutch.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon Helmecken moved an address to the Governor praying that he be pleased to remit the Harbor Dues and Clearance Fees upon all vessels coasting between Vancouver Island and the mainland, until a bill be passed regulating the same. The motion expressed all he had to say. It must be quite clear to every member of the House that all restrictions of that nature should be done away with: Hon gentlemen had spoken of a bill that would meet the case, but in his legislative experience he had known a long time to elapse between the introduction and passing of a bill. The steamer Enterprise only came to New Westminster once a week in consequence of having to pay some \$60 or \$70 port charges; were those dues removed, she would no doubt come oftener, and if they continued he had heard that she would not come so often, as she is running at a loss. Now he for one had no wish to be shut up in New Westminster for a fortnight or more. The Governor had remitted these dues on certain occasions without authority; this gave him the authority to do so.

Hon Robson seconded, believing it a great hardship, and the address was agreed to.

CONCISENESS BILL.

This bill, on motion of Hon Wood, passed second reading, was considered in Committee of the Whole, Hon Brew in the chair, and reported complete.

HOMESTEAD LAW.

Standing orders were suspended to enable the Hon Robson to give notice of a Homestead Bill.

VANCOUVER PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Hon Robson moved an address to the Governor praying that he be pleased to remit the Harbor Dues and Clearance Fees upon all vessels coasting between Vancouver Island and the mainland, until a bill be passed regulating the same. The motion expressed all he had to say. It must be quite clear to every member of the House that all restrictions of that nature should be done away with: Hon gentlemen had spoken of a bill that would meet the case, but in his legislative experience he had known a long time to elapse between the introduction and passing of a bill. The steamer Enterprise only came to New Westminster once a week in consequence of having to pay some \$60 or \$70 port charges; were those dues removed, she would no doubt come oftener, and if they continued he had heard that she would not come so often, as she is running at a loss. Now he for one had no wish to be shut up in New Westminster for a fortnight or more. The Governor had remitted these dues on certain occasions without authority; this gave him the authority to do so.

LEGAL PROFESSIONS BILL.

Hon Helmecken asked leave to introduce a bill to remove doubts as to rights of the legal profession and articled clerks of Vancouver Island in British Columbia.

Hon Crease and Hon Walkem said it was a contemplation to introduce a measure embracing a much wider principle. The latter gentleman regarded the bill as useless.

Hon President suggested that the bill pass first reading and the second reading be named on a special day. In the meantime the hon and learned gentlemen might be prepared with the bill.

Hon Crease said it was a grave matter requiring careful consideration and could not be done hurriedly.

The bill passed first reading, second reading to be deferred.

The Import Indemnity Ordinance for not enforcing certain Vancouver laws was read a third time and passed: also the Incorporation Aid Bill.

Council adjourned till Wednesday at 3 p. m.

Wednesday's Sitting.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present: Hon Sanders (President), Crease, Wood, Brew, Ball, Smith, Robson, Young, Macdonald, Helmecken, DeCosmos, Southgate, Pemberton, Cox, Sanders, O'Reilly, Trutch.

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; also \$20,000 for the completion of the Saanich road.

Hon Robson seconded.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon Smith to move on Thursday that the House consider propriety of abolishing the road tolls and tonnage dues, and of increasing the tariff so as to make up the deficiency in revenue. Also on Friday that a sum of \$15,000 be placed on the Estimates for opening trails on the Columbia, the most important being from the mouth of Gold Creek to Boat Encampment.

ASSIMILATION OF LAWS BILL.

Hon Wood moved the second reading of this bill.

Hon Crease, in reply to questions from the popular members, said that the bill did not include all the laws that were intended to be applied, but such only as would receive early legislation. The Government intended to introduce other Assimilation Bills when the machinery could be made to dovetail. It was also intended to extend some of the Vancouver acts to the mainland.

Hon Robson considered the Homestead and Free school laws of the Island should be applied to the mainland. [Hear, hear.]

Hon President said this was the only Schedule bill that would be presented to the House. There would be other bills making certain of the laws of the Island and mainland applicable to both. There was the bankruptcy law for instance that must be assimilated, the legal profession, taxation &c, they would be separately dealt with.

The Bill passed second reading in Committee on Wednesday.

RETURNS.

Hon Robson moved a resolution asking the Government for returns, showing amount of revenue derived from Tonnage Dues and Road Tolls during 1866, and amount expended in keeping roads in repair. Which was agreed to.

Hon Pemberton moved an address to the Governor asking for returns of income and expenditure of the Assay office for the past year, which was agreed to.

Hon Crease introduced the "Officers Enabling Ordinance," confirming certain acts done by public officers in Vancouver Island since Union. He would explain its purport at the second reading. Bill passed first reading.

THURSDAY'S SITTING.

Council met at 2 p. m. Present—Hons. President, Crease, Wood, Hamly, Brew, Ball, Barnard, Smith, Robson, Young, Macdonald, Helmecken, DeCosmos, Southgate, Pemberton, Cox, Sanders, O'Reilly and Trutch.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon Robson, on Friday, to introduce a Mechanics' Lien Law, and an address to the Governor respecting the Reserves.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

Hon DeCosmos asked leave to postpone his Constitutional motion to this day week, in consequence of certain details not being at hand. Leave granted.

LAND BILL.

The second reading of this Bill was, at the request of the Hon Chief Commissioner, postponed till next week.

ABOLITION OF ROAD TOLLS.

Hon Smith introduced his motion that the Government consider the advisability of abolishing the road tolls and tonnage dues. He urged the necessity of the measure as a matter of justice to the people of the upper country upon whom the burden fell too oppressively. He had brought forward the measure at this stage in order that provision might be made for the Estimates. The expenses of collection would be saved, and the tariff, perhaps, since Union, would be found sufficient to meet the loss to the revenue.

Hon Robson could not speak definitely on the subject until the returns asked for were forwarded. He alluded to the unanimity of feeling that prevailed in regard to the abolition of these taxes even in Victoria. The abolition was defeated last year through the objectionable manner in which it was proposed to be done by the substitution of another tax. He expected the hon members from Victoria would support the motion.

Hon Young suggested the postponement of the motion until the returns had been received, and on motion of the Hon Helmecken the debate was postponed until Thursday next.

METCHOSIN AND SAANICH ROADS.

Hon Pemberton moved an address to the Governor praying that \$10,000 be placed on the Estimates for completing the Metchosin road, and \$20,000 for completing the Saanich road. The hon mover explained the necessity for this expenditure and the valuable farming lands that they would throw open.

The Hon President would not dispute the advantages of the roadway but was opposed to the mode of raising the money in the face of the present condition of affairs. The best course for the hon gentlemen was to obtain petitions from their constituents or to confer personally with the Governor, but not to ask the House to commit itself by recommending the Governor to encumber the Estimates with \$30,000 without knowing where the money was to come from. When they first came to the Colony the Council had voted between two and three hundred thousand pounds, and the revenue only amounted to ninety-eight.

After some remarks from the Hons DeCosmos, Robson, Trutch, Young and Helmecken, the motion was withdrawn.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Hon Pemberton obtained leave to introduce a bill regulating the acquisition of land in British Columbia which, after some discussion on the advisability of amending the local law so as to offer great inducements for immigration and settlement, passed first reading; second reading postponed to Friday week.

Council adjourned till Friday.

Friday's Sitting.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present—Hons. President, Crease, Wood, Hamly, Brew, Cox, Smith, Barnard, Robson, Young, Macdonald, Helmecken, DeCosmos, Southgate, Pemberton, Cox, Sanders, O'Reilly, Trutch.

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 means 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 respecting 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 I 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 their business by communicating 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.

Hon Helmecken would like to ask the hon member for New Westminster whether the sheets of ice he alluded to were to be found in the Fraser.

Hon Robson explained that although the navigation of the Fraser was never (?) obstructed below New Westminster that it sometimes was higher up.

Hon Macdonald moved that the motion lie on the table, which was carried.

INDIAN RESERVES.

In reply to Hon DeCosmos' question regarding the Cowichan Reserves, it was stated that a survey had been ordered with instructions to Surveyor Pearce to contract the limits as much as could be done without irritating the Indians.

Some remarks followed from the hon mover, Helmecken, Pemberton and Robson.

Hon DeCosmos deferred his motion for \$2,000 for the Comox road.

THE ESTIMATES.

Hon President announced that he should introduce the Estimates on Wednesday.

ASSIMILATION OF LAWS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the above Bill, and received the report of the Select Committee, who presented the Oath and Evidence bill, separately, which was read the first time, and Committee obtained leave to sit again.

Council adjourned till Monday.

Municipal Council.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.

The Council met at 7 o'clock. The Mayor and the following Councilors were present: Gowen, Lewis, Layzell, Gibbs, Trahey and Hebbard.

DEFECTIVE SIDEWALKS.

Messrs Boland & Eden called attention to a dangerous portion of sidewalk on Lagley street, opposite late Telegraph Office. Referred to Committee on sidewalks.

Councillor Layzell also called attention to numerous similar cases, and it was resolved to punish all delinquents in such matters.

Communication from Mr Allison was read complaining of a sidewalk fronting on property of Mr E. Wolf, which was in a dangerous condition. Resolved that Mr Wolf be notified of the same.

PUBLICATION OF BY-LAWS.

Mr Layzell reported in reference to the publication of By-law for raising a Municipal revenue, that arrangements were effected for the publishing, and for the printing of the necessary forms at the COLONIST and CHRONICLE office. Adopted.

ASSESSMENT ROLL.

Communication from Mr Colonial Secretary Birch was read authorizing Mr Treasurer Watson to allow the Town Clerk to copy the Real Estate Assessment Roll for municipal purposes. Filed.

In reply to Mr Trahey His Worship informed the Council that the Act, lately passed more gave force for one year to the By-law for the purpose of raising a municipal revenue for Victoria city.

The Mayor also stated that it was the intention to amend in Council, this session, the Victoria Incorporation Act of '62.

Council then adjourned till Monday next.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Sores, wounds, ulcers and other diseases affecting the skin, are amenable by this cooling and healing ointment. It has called forth the loudest praises from persons who had suffered for years from bad legs, abscesses and chronic ulcers, after every hope of cure had long passed away. None but those who have experienced the cooling effect of this Ointment can form an idea of the comfort it bestows, by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever this Ointment has been used it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy for all ulcers, complications, neuralgia, rheumatism and gout, the same application, properly used, gives wonderful relief.

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California.

San Francisco, Feb. 6.—An exciting race over the Ocean Horse track yesterday, between Katy Trickett and Emigrant won the first heat; the second to be a dead heat; and was won by Emigrant by less than the race was to harness, two miles; time 5:45, 5:32, 5:35.

In the case of Charles Kemball v. Wallace et al, rendered a verdict for \$760 damages in the Twelfth court this morning. The action brought to recover \$30,000 damages for protection, the defendant having plaintiff's store at Pescadero for a was abundantly secured by a on other property, in consequence plaintiff claims that Wallace et al. acted through malice.

Superior hi sks \$5 25 to \$5 50, \$0 to \$5 75; extra hi sks \$5 75 to \$5 00 to \$6 25.

Export buyers to a great extent off, and consequently there is doing. Large quantities continue from the interior, having for the been purchased prior to arrival. It is quoted at \$1 60, choice ship- \$1 75.

Continues dull; feed 80c; brew- 100 lbs.

Twelve to-day ordered the commis- sion in the case of Peter D. G. the defaulting Gold Hill agent of rison & Co., so that he will be taken to prison without further delay.

Eastern States.

Boston, Feb. 5.—It is stated as a fact interested in the China trade, Rajah of Borneo has granted to under the title of the American Company of Borneo, the entire part of the Island, with three adms, and jurisdiction over the in- and Jury, at Washington, yester- and indictment against John H.

W. Field leaves for London on y, to have a cable laid from tent to Boston.

Boston, Jan. 27.—Joel Lindsay, who in trial at Albion, New York, for his child to death, was found his manslaughter in the second degree; special dispatch says a New, of respectability, charges that have been subscribed in New York, cement for pushing the impeach- broker is mentioned who sub- 000. It does not appear that the paid.

House to-day, Ashley, of Ohio, al- bers holding seals on the De- side, who co-operated with the

of New York, took exception to, and denounced it as utterly un- base, unfounded slander.

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

New Jersey, called Hunter to the Speaker ruled that the words bit of order.

New York, moved a vote of cen- Hunter. Carried, 94 to 33.

Speaker briefly administered a repri- mander, who stated that he used the a moment of irritation, and in- respect to the House.

ade an explanation; his remarks led to apply to those here or else during or since the war, were since with those in opposition, worked against supplies, discourt- ements, encouraged desertion and a conspiracy to overthrow the it, and he intended them to apply persons.

Hon Helmecken would ask leave to intro- duce 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.

Hon Helmecken asked whether 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.

INDIGNITY BILL.

On motion of Hon Crease, the Indignity 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: Hon Sanders (President), Crease, Wood, Hamly, Brew, Ball, Macdonald, Helmecken, DeCosmos, Stamp, Pemberton, Cox and Trutch.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon Helmecken moved an address to the Governor praying that he be pleased to remit the Harbor Dues and Clearance Fees upon all vessels coasting between Vancouver Island and the mainland, until a bill be passed regulating the same. The motion expressed all he had to say. It must be quite clear to every member of the House that all restrictions of that nature should be done away with: Hon gentlemen had spoken of a bill that would meet the case, but in his legislative experience he had known a long time to elapse between the introduction and passing of a bill. The steamer Enterprise only came to New Westminster once a week in consequence of having to pay some \$60 or \$70 port charges; were those dues removed, she would no doubt come oftener, and if they continued he had heard that she would not come so often, as she is running at a loss. Now he for one had no wish to be shut up in New Westminster for a fortnight or more. The Governor had remitted these dues on certain occasions without authority; this gave him the authority to do so.

Hon Robson could not speak definitely on the subject until the returns asked for were forwarded. He alluded to the unanimity of feeling that prevailed in regard to the abolition of these taxes even in Victoria. The abolition was defeated last year through the objectionable manner in which it was proposed to be done by the substitution of another tax. He expected the hon members from Victoria would support the motion.

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