

The News.

The crowded state of our columns prevents more than a passing notice of the exciting news from Ireland. The Fenians have at last risen in the vicinity of Killarney, and after killing a police guard and committing depredations upon property, have fled to the mountains, where they stand a fair chance of being captured by the Government troops. The first despatch—to the effect that two shiploads of men had been landed on the coast—is discredited by later intelligence, which treats the affair as a local revolt that the Government has well in hand. The telegraph wires having been destroyed for many miles, the amount of mischief these misguided wretches have already wrought cannot at present be ascertained. Valentia, the point at which the Fenians appear to have first aimed, is situated on the S. W. coast of Ireland, and is celebrated as the terminus of the Atlantic cables, for the safety of which there is reason to fear. The inhabitants of Counties Kerry and Munster—the disaffected districts—are mostly Catholics. The highest mountains in Ireland run through these counties. Mallow Junction, at which point the troops, under Colonel Haswell, are said to be concentrating, is so-called from being the junction of the Great Southeastern and Killarney Branch railways. In its immediate vicinity are several extensive military establishments. The fine harbors of Bantry Bay and Kenmare offer facilities for the landing of troops which are not to be found elsewhere on the coast. We look for additional and more important despatches to-day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[Specially Reported for the British Colonist.]

Thursday's Sitting.

(Continued.)

The Hon President thought the Governor would be glad to receive the recommendations of the House, which might assist him in providing Customs Laws. The course suggested might not be parliamentary, but it could do no harm.

Hon Crease favored protection, but considered the subject had better be dealt with as a whole than in part and thought it ought to come up in Committee.

The motion was ordered to be printed and referred to Committee of ways and means. Hon Helmecken said it had been remarked that this was not a Parliament, then they must make it one. The Council had been enlarged and would require its business to be done in a regular manner.

MESSAGE.

No. 5. From the Governor enclosing returns of road tolls and tonnage dues and statements of repairs, ordered to be printed.

No. 6. Enclosing petitions for abolition, road, tolls, expressing regret that same could not be complied with.

SHERIFF'S LAW BILL.

This Bill came up for third reading, when hon Macdonald objected to Clause IV., excluding High Sheriff from all penalties, suits or actions.

On motion of Hon Walkem the bill was recommitted and the objectionable portion of the clause amended. After some discussion and further amendments the bill was reported complete and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

INDIAN LIQUOR BILL.

This Bill came up for third reading. Hon Helmecken moved that it be rejected. He had his own peculiar opinions on this subject and was entirely averse to the measure. The act was very stringent, but it would be an act on paper only and would not have the effect they desired as the machinery did not exist in the country for carrying it out. It would require half the estimates to suppress the Indian Liquor traffic on the coast, and it was mere sham and mockery to persuade ourselves that we were doing the Indians good by it. The money it would take to carry out the law could be put to a far better use than catching half a dozen poor wretches who made their living by supplying liquor around the towns. In most cases the miserable beings did it in order to be kept in prison and fed at the public expense, and where was the utility of catching half-a-dozen for selling a bottle or two when some 1000 gallons were sold annually without detection. The penalties were also far too high, many might pay and go out, but £100 was virtually to put them in prison. Once in a man is sure to go there again for the moment he is known as a whisky seller, he is watched like cat and mouse. It was no use for people at New Westminster, who were buried out of the way of all civilization, and knew nothing of what was going on, to talk about the advantages of this measure, let them go into the world and see how it worked. They may parade the morality of their laws before the world, and exclaim, look at our stringent bill to prevent intoxicating liquor being supplied

to Indians. They may send it to Exeter Hall and show it to the Aboriginal Protection Society, yet its value, if they only knew it, was not worth the paper it was written on and the money that it would cost would be far better employed in improving the condition of white men who need it more. Put on a few thousand dollars more for the purpose of enforcing the measure and see if the people will stand it. The whole thing was of no earthly use, we only humbug ourselves here and others elsewhere. Then part of the fine was to be given to the informant, that was a very injurious principle. Six res were made by the police who occupied more of their time in looking after whisky sellers than after their duties. He was free to admit that he did not regard the vending of liquor to an Indian as an offence. Take away the act, and where was the wrong. It was perfect nonsense, and the sooner we stop treating the natives as babies the better.

Hon Macdonald thought that if no such bill was in existence there would soon be a call for one [hear]. Giving portion of the fine to the informant, he considered as one of the most effective parts of the scheme; the only thing he objected to was flogging juveniles. He regarded Indians as nothing else than babies.

A motion being put the third reading was carried; contra Stamp, Helmecken, DeCosmos, Smith.

ENGLISH LAW BILL.

This bill passed through Committee with slight amendments.

INTEREST BILL.

This bill which provides that the legal rate of interest when not otherwise provided shall be one per cent, was opposed by hon. Walkem, but passed second reading and was ordered to Committee for Monday.

ASSIMILATION LAWS.

The Chairman of the Select Committee introduced the following bills separately, Regulation Bridge and Ferries, Game Law, sale of Real Estate of Intestates, Violation of Indian Graves, Protection of Inventions, which were all read a first time.

In answer to Dr Helmecken, Monday was fixed for the Legal Professions Bill. Council adjourned till Friday.

Friday's Sitting.

Council met at 2 p. m. Present the Hon Birch, (presiding) Crease, Wood, Brew, Hamly, Ball, Smith, Barnard, Robson, Young, Walkem, Macdonald, Helmecken, DeCosmos, Southgate, Stamp, Pemberton, Cox, Sanders, O'Reilly, Trutch.

MESSAGES.

No. 7. From the Governor stating that transport returns in detail would involve considerable difficulty and labor, and requesting Council to state the particular heads under which returns are required.

No. 8. Stating that the Governor had given instructions, which he thought would be satisfactory to the Council, respecting the remission of harbour fees and dues.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

On the order of the day for going into committee on supply, Hon DeCosmos rose and said that the Council was now entering upon the most important part of its Legislative duties, the voting of money for the use of the Government. He was prepared to give every reasonable assistance to carry on the Government during the ensuing year; but there was a want of information in the returns, from the absence of returns of the revenue and expenditure for '66. Now the returns of preceding year '65, which was a prosperous one, would not assist members, and enable them to act intelligently in voting the supplies. He would therefore move that approximate returns of revenue and expenditure for '66 be laid before the Council, before going into committee of supply, and would ask the House to allow those returns to be furnished; he did not expect that the expenditure could be given in detail, but an approximation might be arrived at in 3 days, which would be sufficient for the purpose, and no serious delay would consequently occur. The information was wanted before he, for one, could vote pro or con; and hon. members need not rush in and vote blindly.

Hon. Walkem, thought it would be a gracious act on part of the Government, to grant the information asked for. The vote and body of intelligence in the present Council was larger, and limits of the Colony had been extended; and as the information asked for was needed by hon members, he did not think it could be refused.

Hon Southgate seconded the motion, and hoped the Government would be able to furnish the particulars required, as the House at present had not the data to go upon.

Hon President had every wish to lay information before the Council on the estimates, and every other subject, but the Council must be aware that large sums of money had been voted in the Cariboo and Kootenay districts, the returns from which, would not be forthcoming for some time to come; he hoped however, that they would not be found excessive. The Auditor was surfeited with work, and he thought that sufficient information could be derived from the returns of '65. The principal item that would not be found in them, would be for ocean mail service; he would be ready to afford all information required, and no doubt the hon Magistrate from Victoria would do the same, with respect to the Island. If it was the wish of the House to delay the estimates, he should not oppose, though he did not see what was to be gained by it.

Hon Young did not see the necessity for elaborate returns. It was very desirable that an approximate statement of the revenue should be laid before the House, but not the expenditure, with which this Council had not now to deal, and which had no bearing on the question. An approximation of the revenue of '66 was a good criterion to go upon, and might be obtained in a short time, but there was no necessity for delay, in the meantime, as any item requiring information could be postponed.

Hon Helmecken was very sorry to have to support his hon colleague; he did not mean that he was sorry to be found on his side, but that he should have to ask Government to concede this matter. A day or two, to enable information to be furnished, might remove many difficulties, was really no loss of time, and to go into the estimates without the

returns of income was very wrong. If the condition of the country was taken into consideration, the doubt as to the future, the anxiety as to the past, and the distrust in the public mind outside of this small place, the Government would at once see the necessity of not going in opposition to the representatives of the people. He advised the Government most sincerely not to go against the popular members, as they were called; by so doing, existing difficulties would be only increased. The state of the country demanded that the Council should be in possession of every information; to go into the estimates and vote sums of money blindly without knowing what revenue could be expected was wrong, and they should be wanting in duty to their constituents, did they not ask—not demand—the information they were most desirous of having. Upon that information depended very much the course they would have to adopt; and they could not go into the estimates at the present moment. Seven hundred thousand dollars was a sum that did not accord with the actions of Vancouver Islanders, who were accustomed to deal with two or three hundred thousand, and they could not be expected to be so conversant with the state and affairs of this country as those who lived in this secluded spot, where the hum of industry was never heard across the street. He therefore asked the Government to concede the point, not only for convenience, not only for the despatch of business, not only to enable them to act intelligently, but that they might allay the public mind, a dispute would not alone bring the Government into disrepute, but would serve to increase the feeling of mistrust.

Hon Robson thought an approximate return of the revenue for last year was very desirable in voting the supplies, but he agreed with the hon Mr Young, that the expenditure was of very little practical bearing, even if it could be had, which it could not. That they could be furnished in 3 or 4 days was simply preposterous. The Auditor's report, it had been stated, would take six months to frame; the expenditures on the mainland took a long time to obtain. Passing by the poetry of the preceding gentleman's remarks, his arguments only showed the necessity for returns of revenue, and not of expenditure. There were no necessity of delaying the estimates; many items might be gone on with and passed in the absence of the returns—others could be deferred, and so they might get along with the business.

Hon Pemberton did not see how they could proceed without at least approximate returns of revenue and expenditure. How they knew what they were not a heavy debt, or the balance in their favor to begin with? With those returns they could very well commence with the estimates, but as men of business not without.

Hon Macdonald moved in amendment, that an approximate return of revenue of '66 be laid before the Council before going into committee.

Hon Robson moved that the Government be respectfully requested to furnish the returns.

Hon DeCosmos was surprised at such an amendment coming from the hon gentleman—a man of business, and one of the representatives of the people. It led them to suppose that he either possessed full confidence in the Government, or an intimate acquaintance with the revenue and expenditure of the past year. He hoped the House would not concur with the motion; he did not stand there as a mere stammerer, he was willing to assist, not to obstruct, and would accept the first amendment; but it was their duty to keep a check upon the Government in the expenditures of the public monies, and the Government must have data upon which it estimated the revenue for '67.

On the suggestion of the hon Mr Young, the original motion was amended, and carried, asking for the revenue in detail, and approximate expenditure, Monday next being fixed for committee on supply.

Hon President twitted the Hon Dr Helmecken for his gloomy foreboding, representing the country as going to these dogs, and intimating that there was something which the Government desired to conceal. It was no such thing; the Government was willing to assist the Council in every possible way.

Hon Helmecken denied that he was gloomy; he was one of the most cheerful of temperaments.

LEN LAW.

Hon Robson obtained leave to postpone the introduction of this bill till Thursday next.

LAND BILLS.

The bills prepared by the hon. Pemberton and Trutch were, after some discussion on the subject of our land system and necessary modifications, submitted to a select committee consisting of the hon. Trutch, DeCosmos, Pemberton, Robson and Walkem.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

Hon Robson moved first reading of the Homestead Exemption Ordinance. It was the same as the Vancouver Island Act and proposed to exempt from forced seizure or sale homestead property not exceeding \$2500. Before entitled to register, the applicant would be required to make a formal declaration that was to such extent free of all debts, liabilities whatsoever. In addition to personal property to the extent of \$200 could be secured, and the property could be alienated and mortgaged; but not without consent of the wife. The object was to protect families from being turned out of house and home. He knew the bill would meet with strong opposition from the hon. Attorney General. The hon gentleman's heart was right and he wished his head was equally right [laughter] He had a strange crocheted that it was legalizing fraud.

Hon Crease had no intention of ventilating his crochets till the second reading, and would let the bill pass the first time.

The second reading of the Trades License Bill was postponed at the request of the hon. Crease.

English Laws Application Bill was read the third time and passed.

Council adjourned till Monday 3p. m.

MONDAY, Feb. 18th.

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

MESSAGE.

No. 9. From the Governor assenting to the resolution of Council to amend the standing order as to notices of motion, and admission of the public.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon Crease at next sitting to ask leave to introduce an ordinance to incorporate the city of Victoria.

Hon Walkem on Wednesday next an ordinance respecting the amalgamation of the legal profession.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Hon President regretted that the returns asked for to enable the House to go into committee, could not be supplied in time as certain Vancouver accounts could not be furnished until Tuesday.

Hon Helmecken remarked that the information was not required with respect to the Island, and the House expected these returns to have been submitted with the estimates, as full information was promised in the Governor's speech.

The Committee was adjourned until Thursday.

POSTAL BILL.

The second reading of this bill was opposed by Hons Helmecken, DeCosmos and others on the ground, that it was a tax bill and should be deferred until the consideration of ways and means.

Hons President, Robson and Young, favored the second reading, which was carried, and bill ordered to be committed.

SHERIFFS BILL.

This bill was read third time and passed.

INTEREST BILL.

Council went into Committee on this bill, Hon Cox in the chair, which resulted in a long desultory discussion on the proposed limit of one per cent, in cases where no rate of interest is stipulated, and also on the conflict of the bill with existing laws, and the bill was finally reported, third reading on Tuesday.

FERRIES AND BRIDGES.

Hon Crease moved the second reading of this bill which was to assimilate the existing laws. Read a second time and committed Tuesday.

INTESTATE ESTATES SALE BILL.

Hon Crease moved second reading of this bill which was to extend the law existing on the mainland providing machinery for administering the property of persons dying intestate, to the Island.

The bill was read the second time and ordered to go to Committee.

LEGAL PROFESSION BILL.

Hon Helmecken moved second reading of this bill which was simply to place the legal profession in the hitherto separate Colonies on a level footing and could meet with no opposition.

The Hons Walkem and Crease supported second reading, considering that the exclusion of the legal profession of the Island was a hardship entailed by Union, which should be set right. They had previously opposed the bill from ignorance of its content, but nevertheless intended that all interests should be merged.

The bill was read a second time and Council went into Committee, Hon Cox in the chair, and bill was reported with slight amendments.

Tuesday's Sitting.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present the Hons. Birch, Crease, Hamly, Brew, Ball, Smith, Barnard, Robson, Young, Walkem, Macdonald, Helmecken, DeCosmos, Southgate, Stamp, Pemberton, Cox, Sanders, O'Reilly, Trutch.

Hon Pemberton for leave to move a resolution respecting the Dredger. The purport of the hon gentleman's motion (a lengthy one), was to the effect that the Dredger having cost the country considerable money, should be kept in a proper state of preservation for future use: her machinery coated over, and weighty portions removed, so as to raise her copper above water line, and the barges to be housed over.

On the order of the day, hon DeCosmos rose and said that in asking that the House go into committee of the whole, it was not usual to enter into the merits of a question, but he would remind hon members that this was a very important matter—one which deeply interested the large section to which he belonged, which was near and dear to the great body of this community; and he trusted that leave would be given according to parliamentary rule to have the matter discussed in committee.

On division leave was granted. Ayes—Trutch, Pemberton, Stamp, Southgate, DeCosmos, Helmecken, Macdonald, Walkem, Young, Robson, Barnard, Smith, Brew, Crease, Hamly, Brew, Ball, Cox, O'Reilly, Sanders.

Hon DeCosmos then delivered a speech which occupied nearly two hours in delivery, and was attentively listened to (the hon gentleman's speech is too lengthy for publication to-day.) At the conclusion of his address, Hon DeCosmos moved a resolution to the effect that the Legislative Council of British Columbia shall consist of 24 members, one-third nominated by the Crown, two-thirds by the people. Nominative members to hold seats during the pleasure of the Crown; elective members for three years. The Crown at any time to dissolve the Council, and order a new election. The qualification of members to be male British subjects, resident one year in the Colony, and three months in the district they represent. Disqualification—Having been convicted of felony, &c. The Council may enact such laws, subject to the assent of the Governor, as may not be repugnant to the laws of England. The Governor may reserve any bill for Her Majesty's assent before giving his assent thereto. Members during the session to be allowed \$6 per diem, for forty days; also mileage to and from their electoral districts to the Seat of Government.

Hon Robson moved that the committee rise and report progress, and ask leave to sit again, which was carried.

Hon Crease moved that the committee be resumed.

Hon Walkem moved in amendment that it be postponed for a week.

Hon Crease and others objected, as the views of the mover would go abroad without the views of those who dissented to them. The motion was carried on a division.

GAME LAW BILL.

This bill was read a second time, and passed through committee. The Vancouver Island Act, '62, protecting small birds and pro-

hibiting nets and seines being used in lakes and inland waters, was left unreported in accordance with a suggestion from hon Dr Helmecken.

LEGAL PROFESSIONS BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed. Council adjourned till 2 p. m., Wednesday.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, Feb. 21st.

A CASE OF DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER AT CARIBOO.—It will be remembered that a case of defamation of character, in which Mr Laidlaw, foreman in the celebrated Heron claim and one James Cummings, a hired hand in the same claim, were the parties to the suit, was brought before the Supreme Court last fall. It appears that Laidlaw coupled the name of Cummings with some gold found secreted, and said to have been taken from the claim. Cummings, to clear his character, brought an action laying damages at \$10,000. The counsel for the defence failed to join issue on the counts of the declaration within the time allowed, and judgment went by default. A Court of Equity, consisting of Sheriff J. Spencer, Thompson, Esq., and twelve Jurors, was held on the 21st January, under a Writ issued from the Supreme Court, to assess the damages. The whole merits of the case were gone into at considerable length, but the jury failed to agree and were discharged. It would appear from the evidence that Mr Laidlaw had spoken under excitement, and really did not mean to make a direct accusation against Mr Cummings. The Jurors have published a card stating that they believe, from the evidence, the language made use of by Mr Laidlaw, was in no way intended to cast a stigma upon the character of Mr Cummings, but merely to sift a case of suspicion. To this is appended a card, signed by Cummings and Laidlaw, mutually accepting the statement of the jury. Laidlaw to pay costs and the whole matter to be dropped.

A NOVEL WAGER.—Mr P., a citizen of "good repute," on Tuesday wagered \$25 with a friend that he would walk up and down the principal thoroughfares, on three successive days, for six hours each day, with two placard-boards, containing an announcement of the benefit of the Amateurs, suspended from his shoulders. The task commenced yesterday, and the gentleman, fully equipped, marched up and down Government and Yates streets quite coolly and unconcernedly with the placards, dangling before and behind. The wager will be won or lost tomorrow afternoon.

A SELL ON THE NATIVES.—Our telegram the other day alluded to a gathering of the Indians at New Westminster for a war-war with the Governor. His Excellency, however, denied having sent for the warriors, and they are considerably crestfallen at not receiving a *Kiosch polatch*. The belief exists that a graceless wretch perpetrated a hoax at the expense of the savage.

ROAD RETURNS.—From an approximate return, laid before the Council last week, we learn that \$79,514 50 were collected for road tolls during the year, with two stations yet to be built. For tonnage dues, \$13,850 were received. The total amount of money expended in the construction and repairs of roads was \$114,260 20.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—To-morrow is the anniversary of the birthday of George Washington, the father of American independence. It would be a delicate compliment to our American residents were the banks, stores and public offices closed at noon, and the employees accorded a half-holiday in honor of the day.

REV. J. SHEEPBANKS, the esteemed Rector of Holy Trinity Church, New Westminster has preached his farewell sermon and taken leave of his congregation. The reverend gentleman came down on the Enterprise last evening en route to England. His departure will be deeply regretted by all.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENTERPRISE.—The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, bringing a few passengers, among whom were Mr McCreight, H. Nathan, jr., Messrs Jones and Bousfield (of Bank of British Columbia) Rev. J. Sheepbanks and Capt. Irving.

ASHORE.—The American bark Adelaide Cooper, bound from San Francisco to load with lumber at a mill on the Sound, ran on Point Wilson, near Port Townsend, on Sunday last, and remained there during two tides, when she floated off without having sustained injury.

GOVERNOR COLE, of Washington Territory, returned from a visit to San Juan Island, yesterday, on the Diana, accompanied by Capt. Fleming. The Governor was received with a salute at the garrison headquarters. His Excellency will remain in town a few days.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris returned yesterday afternoon from Nanaimo with 60 tons of coal for Kavanagh & Co. Capt. Frain reports the bark Amethyst, from San Francisco, loading with coal. Two new schooners are being built at Bolton's yard.

The Otter will return to the North-West Coast about the 1st of March.

The Estimated Revenue from Customs Duties.

The more we ponder over the midable array of figures sent down by the Council for their approval by Governor, the more we are convinced that it is utterly beyond the power of the people to pay anything near the sum demanded of them. There is a large deficiency, and to pay this to the satisfaction of our revenue we have only to point them to item of estimated revenue—the "customs, port and harbor duties" which are set down as likely to \$400,000 for the fiscal year. The value of goods imported to the mainland last year, in round numbers \$1,100,000. The average impost including the rate on liquors, tobacco, &c., was 20 per cent, and the revenue derived from this source was therefore about \$220,000. At least two-thirds, in value, of these goods shipped from this port, and were assessed at the Custom-house upon Victoria value, which was an average of 25 per cent. Upon first cost England or San Francisco. They are in store at Victoria a sufficient quantity of goods—with the exception of leading articles—to supply the wants of the country for a twelvemonth. We will suppose, however, that notwithstanding the full stocks and decreased population, the value of goods imported into the Colony equal that sent to the mainland 1866. As Victoria is now, politically a part of the mainland, goods which duties have been once paid shipped hence to Westminster not have to pay duty a second time and the yield to the revenue will therefore be upon the value of goods entering this port at their last port of shipment—London, San Francisco. This will reduce the \$1,100,000 value of goods 25 per cent., or to \$825,000, from which \$175,000 only be raised for Governmental purposes. We do not, however, intend to do the Government so small a margin of revenue as these figures indicate, will give it the benefit of every reasonable opportunity that is likely to arise to swell the amount of Custom revenue. Now, there are being collected at the Victoria Custom-house duties amounting in the aggregate to \$6500 per month, levied principally on articles from California, Oregon, Washington Territory and Sandy Islands. Allowing for an increase in consumption during the summer months, we will place the average customs receipts upon goods from these places at \$8000 per month, \$96,000 for the year. There are the way from England three steamships, viz.: the Glamara and the Princess Royal, consigned to the Hudson's Bay Company, and the Aid, consigned to Janion, Green & Rhodes. The Glamara has on board 400 tons of dry stores, which are admitted duty-free, and about 500 tons, consigned to other parties, the English value of which is down at \$75,000. The Princess Royal will not bring a full cargo, and English value of goods on board for duty may therefore be fairly put down at \$100,000. The English value of the goods on board the Aid will exceed \$60,000. We have, therefore, a total value of English goods on way of \$235,000. It is believed—in consequence of the falling of population and the abolition of free port, the belief is not likely to be realized—that besides those on way three additional vessels will arrive from England during this year. The total value in England of goods on board these vessels will not exceed the value of the goods on the ships now on the way, and timing their cargoes at the same value we have a total of \$470,000 worth of English goods imported to the Colony before the first of January 1868. We have previously stated that the average duty on goods imported into British Columbia is 20 per cent, which will only give the Government a revenue of \$94,000 of English merchandise. It is said, by

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The Otter will return to the North coast about the 1st of March.

The Estimated Revenue from Customs Duties.

The more we ponder over the formidable array of figures sent down to the Council for their approval by the Governor, the more we are convinced that it is utterly beyond the power of the people to pay anything near the sum demanded of them. There will be a large deficiency, and to prove this to the satisfaction of our readers, we have only to point them to one item of estimated revenue—that of "customs, port and harbor dues," which are set down as likely to yield \$400,000 for the fiscal year. The total value of goods imported to the mainland last year, in round numbers, was \$1,100,000. The average impost, including the rate on liquors, tobacco, &c., was 20 per cent., and the revenue derived from this source was therefore about \$220,000. At least two-thirds, in value, of these goods were shipped from this port, and were assessed at the Custom-house upon their Victoria value, which was an average of 25 per cent. upon first cost in England or San Francisco. There are in store at Victoria a sufficiency of goods—with the exception of a few leading articles—to supply the wants of the country for a twelvemonth. We will suppose, however, that notwithstanding the full stocks and the decreased population, the value of goods imported into the Colony will equal that sent to the mainland in 1866. As Victoria is now, politically, a part of the mainland, goods on which duties have been once paid and shipped hence to Westminster will not have to pay duty a second time, and the yield to the revenue will therefore be upon the value of goods entering this port at their last port of shipment—London, San Francisco, &c. This will reduce the \$1,100,000 worth of goods 25 per cent., or to \$825,000, from which \$175,000 only will be raised for Governmental purposes. We do not, however, intend to allow the Government so small a margin for revenue as these figures indicate, but will give it the benefit of every reasonable opportunity that is likely to arise to swell the amount of Customs revenue. Now, there are being collected at the Victoria Custom-house duties amounting in the aggregate to \$6500 per month, levied principally on articles from California, Oregon, Washington Territory and Sandwich Islands. Allowing for an increased consumption during the summer months, we will place the average customs receipts upon goods from those places at \$8000 per month, or \$96,000 for the year. There are on the way from England three ships, viz.: the Glaramara and the Princess Royal, consigned to the Hudson Bay Company, and the Aid, consigned to Janion, Green & Rhodes. The Glaramara has on board 400 tons of naval stores, which are admitted duty free, and about 500 tons, consigned to outside parties, the English value of which is set down at \$75,000. The Princess Royal will not bring a full cargo, and the English value of goods on board liable for duty may therefore be fairly set down at \$100,000. The English value of the goods on board the Aid will not exceed \$60,000. We have, therefore, a total value of English goods on the way of \$235,000. It is believed—but in consequence of the falling off in population and the abolition of the free port, the belief is not likely to be realized—that besides those on the way three additional vessels will arrive from England during this year. The total value in England of the goods on board these vessels will certainly not exceed the value of those on the ships now on the way, and estimating their cargoes at the same value we have a total of \$470,000 worth of English goods imported into the Colony before the first of January 1868. We have previously stated that the average duty on goods imported into British Columbia is 20 per cent., which will only give the Government a revenue of \$94,000 from English merchandise. It is said, how-

ever, to be the intention of Government to introduce a bill levying duties upon the value of goods at the place of import instead of upon their value at the place of export. This course would swell, for Customs purposes, the value of English goods about 25 per cent.—or from \$470,000 to \$587,500, which amount, at 20 per cent., would increase the revenue from English goods to \$117,500. This amount, added to the \$96,000 expected to be raised upon goods from adjacent foreign ports, will give us a total Customs revenue of \$213,500. To this sum must be added port and harbor dues, which will not exceed, we think, \$10,000, and about \$10,000 that will be collected between this date and the 1st of June under the brilliant Double Duties' Act of Mr Crease, and we have a total revenue of \$233,500 for Customs dues, or a deficit of \$166,500 upon the estimated revenue from those sources.

The following table will more clearly show to the reader what we have endeavored to convey in the preceding remarks:

Table with columns for Government Estimate of Revenue from Customs and Harbor dues, English value of Glaramara's cargo, English value of Princess Royal's cargo, English value of Aid's cargo, Probable value of other cargoes not yet shipped, Add 25 per cent. for value of goods at port of import, Gives a total value of, Which at an average duty of 20 per cent. will yield, Revenue derived from goods from adjacent foreign ports, Duties to be collected at N. Westminster, Harbor Dues, Total revenue, Deficiency.

The deficiency, it will be seen, is a serious one, and if even the estimate of every other available source of revenue should prove to be as erroneous as that of Customs Duties, the position in which the country will find itself at the end of a few months will be most deplorable. The Colony is not in a condition to stand an increase of taxation; there is only one course open for the Governor, and one which he must sooner or later adopt—a rigid system of retrenchment in every department of Government. In carrying out this system, he cannot do better than commence at home and reduce his own salary one-half, and compel every head of Department to not only consent to a considerable reduction, but to perform most of the work which is now thrown upon clerks, whose services in many cases may be profitably dispensed with.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, Feb. 20th.

SMELLING FOR STOLEN MONEY.—On Monday afternoon, some 200 Songish (Flathead) Indians, led by one of their tribe—a noted medicine man, named 'Squash'—started on a hunt for Mrs Copperman's \$4,000, which Squash declared was buried somewhere between Fox's brick yard, and Mr Finlayson's residence. Several whites—inspired with a desire to divide the reward—joined in the search and followed the seer through bush and bramble, and seas of mud, until he made a halt at a post-hole, into which he thrust his nose, and, after drawing four or five breaths, declared that the money had been buried there, but that it had been recently removed. The fellow then took a zigzag course for Mr Finlayson's mill, stopping occasionally to sniff, until he suddenly prostrated himself in a puddle of mud, into which he commenced to dig with his hands, snuffing like a dog, and howling like a demon the meanwhile. The digging was aided by the hands of the avaricious whites—a shovel not being considered orthodox—and after a depth of three or four feet had been obtained and nothing found, the medicine man professed to have a fresh revelation, and, followed by his savage friends, started at full speed across the lots for the village, leaving the mud-bespattered Christians to return to town highly disgusted with the manner in which they had been humbugged. We saw 'Squash' yesterday morning. He was quite lame; he said that the presence of the white men destroyed the scent, and that he cut his foot on a broken bottle, which accounted for his sudden abandonment of the search.

THE SHERIFFALTY.—Governor Seymour has officially replied to the mammoth petition from the citizens of Victoria praying that Sheriff Adamson might be returned. The reply states that the appointment of Mr Adamson was of a temporary character, and that a gentleman who already held under Government one office has been appointed to the position.

LECTURE ON THE CATACOMBS OF ROME.—The Venerable Archdeacon Gilson last evening delivered, at the Collegiate School, an essay on the famous catacombs, or cavernous vaults, which underlie the city of Rome, for the benefit of the Female Infirmary. The lecture was not so well attended as the subject and the ability of the rev. gentleman deserved, owing, no doubt, to the unfavorable state of the weather. The Archdeacon said that according to some writers the vaults extended equal to a length of 900 miles; another authority gave it as his opinion that the bones of seven millions of people were contained in the sepulchral recesses. The skeletons were deposited in niches cut out of the rock, which is of a soft nature, in either side of the numerous subterranean passages which cross and recross each other in every direction. The remains are those of the primitive Christians and martyrs of early ages, who fled thither to escape persecution and also to worship therein. The subject was illustrated with charts, being copies of inscriptions and figures, few of which are now to be found in the catacombs, they having been removed from time to time to enrich the various museums and scientific collections throughout Europe. The lecture was interesting and instructive, and a vote of thanks was cordially voted by those present.

THE PERKIN FUND. PORT TOWNSEND, Feb. 14th, 1867. Messrs Higgins, Long & Co.—Gentlemen: Reading in the COLONIST AND CHRONICLE of Mr Perkin, the unfortunate collier who lost his sight by premature explosion, I received from citizens of Port Townsend and vicinity the sum of \$12 50, which you will please hand to the committee who have his affairs in charge.

D. C. H. ROTHSCHILD. [On behalf of Mr Perkin and his distressed family we return sincere thanks to our American neighbors for their kind contributions, which shall be forwarded to Nanaimo. It will be a source of gratification to the kind hearted people of Port Townsend to know that upwards of \$300 have been raised for the fund—\$32 50 of which amount came across the Sound from entire strangers.]

"HARD UP."—A young man, named Thomas J. Leith, was brought before Mr Pemberton, yesterday, upon a charge of having stolen \$1 75 from John Fean. The money was taken from a table in the house of the complaining witness, with whom Leith was stopping. The defendant pleaded guilty, said he was 'hard up', and threw himself upon the mercy of the Court. He was remanded for three days for sentence.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—We request the attention of dealers to the advertisement of Messrs. Greley & Fitterer, who are now prepared to supply the trade with Wines and Liquors of the choicest brands, from one of the heaviest stocks on the coast. Messrs. G. & F. are agents in this colony for the sale of Napoleon Cabinet and Bouché Filis Champagnes—brands that have obtained a world wide reputation for excellence.

FROM BIG BEND.—A miner named John McMillen, just down from Big Bend, brings favorable reports in relation to the mines. Bill Sanders, one of the shareholders in the Black Hawk Co., had sold out his interest for \$1,000; Mr Bents, of Westminster, was the purchaser. The miners at work in their claims were doing well, and all were sanguine of a big thing the coming season.—Walla Walla Statesman.

A RUMORED COMBINATION.—Madame Rumor has it that the several steamship companies, whose vessels run to this city, have formed a combination whereby they will hereafter run together at fixed rates, viz: cabin passage, \$25; steerage, \$15; freight, \$5. If this rumor be true it will prove highly beneficial to the interests of this city. Oregon Herald.

LOSS OF THE SHIP AQUILLA.—The telegraph brings us intelligence of the loss of this ship in the Atlantic. The Aquilla was wrecked in San Francisco harbor some years ago, and was bought by Captain Sayward and refitted. In 1865 she carried a cargo of spars from Burrard Inlet to Queenstown.

TRIAL.—The Russian trading steamer yesterday ran down to Laing's yard to test her new boilers. Everything worked to a charm. The vessel will proceed to sea shortly with a full cargo.

A SWINDLER.—It is now definitely ascertained that Horace Gilson, the absconding Secretary of Idaho Territory, carried off \$35,000 in Government funds.

REAL ESTATE.—A section of land near Swan Lake was sold yesterday for \$700 by Mr Backus. A house and lot across James Bay brought \$600 by the same auctioneer.

The best Oregon butter sells at 20 cents per pound, in San Francisco; it don't pay to ship there.

THE SYNAGOGUE.—Governor Seymour has subscribed \$50 towards liquidating the mortgage on the Jewish synagogue.

CONFIRMED.—The U. S. Senate has confirmed the appointment of the new Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

The Mail sloop Mystery arrived yesterday from Puget Sound.

COLONIAL ESTIMATES. BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Establishments Detailed.

CIVIL. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The Governor (provided under Crown Officers' Salaries Act); Private Secretary, \$1,450; Messenger, 485; Contingencies, 600; Total, \$2,535.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Clerk, \$600; Messenger, 200; Contingencies, 400; Total, \$1,200.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Colonial Secretary (provided under "Crown Officers' Salaries Act, 1863"); Chief Clerk, \$1,940; Clerk, 1,450; Clerk, 1,220; Messengers, 250; Contingencies, 750 Printing Branch—Superintendent, 1,220; Two Printers, 875 each, 1,750; Assistant Printer and Messenger Legislative Council, 530; Contingencies, 750, Total, \$9,860.

TREASURER.—Treasurer (provided under "Crown Officers' Salaries Act, 1863," if required—Chief Clerk, \$1,700; Clerk, 1,450; Clerk, 1,220; Messenger, 250; Contingencies, 400; Total, \$5,020.

ASSAY AND REFINERY OFFICE.—Superintendent of Assay, \$2,300; Chief Melter, 1,450; Contingencies, 200; Total, \$3,950.

AUDITOR GENERAL.—Auditor General, \$2,400; Chief Clerk, 1,450; Clerk, 1,200; Contingencies, 200; Total, \$5,250.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF LANDS AND WORKS AND SURVEYOR GENERAL.—Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General (provided under "Crown Officers' Salaries Act, 1863"); Assistant Surveyor General and Superintendent of Light-Houses, resident at Victoria, \$1,900; Clerk, 1,220; Clerk, 1,220; Draughtsman, 1,220; Messenger, 250; Contingencies, 500; Total \$6,310.

CUSTOMS.—Collector of Customs (provided under Crown Officers' Salaries Act, 1863—Chief Clerk \$1,800; Clerk 1,450; Messenger 250; Deputy Collector Southern Boundary 1700. Out Door Department—Revenue Officer Victoria 1700; Landing Waiter 1,450; Landing Waiter, 1000; Two Boatmen 1396 80; Deputy Collector Burrard Inlet 250; Contingencies 225; Total \$11,221 80.

REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Registrar General and Postmaster General (provided under Crown Officers' Salaries Act 1863—Registrar General Victoria \$1,940; Contingencies 350; Total \$2,290.

HARBOR MASTER.—Harbor Master, Government Pilot and Superintendent of Light Ship \$1,800; total \$1,800. POST OFFICE.—Deputy Postmaster and Harbor Master Victoria \$1,450; Deputy Postmaster Williams Creek 970; Clerk and Messenger 750; Contingencies 250; Total \$3,420.

TOTAL OF CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS REQUIRED UNDER VOTES \$62,856 80.

JUDICIAL. SUPREME COURT.—Judge of Supreme Court (provided under Crown Officers' Salaries Act 1863—Judge of Supreme Court \$5,820; Registrar 1,450; Deputy Registrar 1,220; Contingencies 500; Total \$8,990.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Attorney General (provided under Crown Officers' Salaries Act 1863—Clerk 1,220; Solicitor General during Session of Legislative Council 485 Contingencies 250; Total \$1,955.

HIGH SHERIFF.—Allowances in lieu of Travelling Expenses \$750.

TOTAL JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS \$11,695.

Police, including Prisons and Gaols. NEW WESTMINSTER.—Police—Chief Inspector of Police, acting as Magistrate (provided under Crown Officers' Salaries Act 1863—High Constable \$970; Two Constables at \$700 each 1,400; Toll Collector and Constable at Douglas 1080. Gaol—Warden 1,220; Two Gaolers at 700 each 1,400; Medical Officer 500; Contingencies 300 Total \$6,870.

MAGISTRATE AT VICTORIA.—Magistrate \$2,250; Clerk 1000; One Sergeant of Police 900; Three Constables at \$1 75 each per diem 1916 25. Gaol—Gaoler 912 50; Assistant Gaoler 730; Superintendent of Convicts 912 50; Two Convict Guards at 638 75 each 1,277 50; Two Door Guards and one Cook at \$547 50 each 1,642 50; Medical Officer 600; Contingencies 200; Total \$12,341 25.

Gold, Assistant Gold Commissioners and Stipendiary Magistrates. COLUMBIA AND KOOTENAY DISTRICT.—Gold Commissioner Kootenay \$3,400; Assistant Gold Commissioner Kootenay 2,425; Clerk to Gold Commissioner 1,940; Constable do 1,400; Constable Kootenay 1,700; Constable Fort Shepherd 1,400; Constable Osoyoos 1,220; Contingencies 1,200; Total \$16,055.

CARBON, INCLUDING QUEENSLAND.—Assistant Gold Commissioner &c. \$3,400; Clerk 1,940; Chief Constable 1,940; Two Constables at 1,450 each 2,900; One Constable Queensland 1,220; Contingencies 1,000; Total \$12,400.

HOPE, YALE AND LYTON DISTRICT.—Assistant Gold Commissioner \$2,400; Chief Constable Yale 1,220; Constable 1,000; Chief Constable Lyton 1,100; Toll Collector Yale 1,164; Contingencies 550; Total \$7,434.

LILLOOET, CLINTON AND SODA CREEK.—Assistant Gold Commissioner &c. \$2,400; Chief Constable 1,150; Constable, Postmaster and Toll Collector at Clinton 1,000; Contingencies 500; Total \$5,050.

NANAIMO.—Magistrate and Collector of Revenue \$1,700; Constable 730; Contingencies 150; Total \$2,580.

Total of the foregoing establishments \$169,014 55.

PENSIONS, RETIRED ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES.—Pension to D. Cameron Esq., retired Chief Justice, V.I. \$2,425; do Mrs D. McLean, 485; do Mrs J. D. B. Ogilvy, 485, Total, \$3,395.

REVENUE SERVICES (exclusive of Establishments). Travelling expenses of officers on duty, \$500; Trades Licences, Victoria, 100. Total \$600.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (exclusive of Establishments.)

Summoning Jurors and Witnesses, and other contingencies \$1,450; Prosecution and Interpreters' Fees, &c, 1750; Expenses of Judge and Registrar on Circuit, 4000; Expenses attending Inquests, &c, New Westminster and Victoria, 600. Total \$7800.

CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES. In aid of Hospitals \$9000; in aid of the destitute poor and sick 500. Total \$9500.

EDUCATION [exclusive of Establishments] District Schools \$10,000.

POLICE AND GAOLS (Exclusive of Establishments)

New Westminster—Keep of prisoners and other Police expenditure at this Station \$6700; Victoria 4950; Nanaimo 500; Columbia and Kootenay 500; Carbo 1000; Hope, Yale and Lyton 750; Lillooet 500. Total \$14,900.

RENT.

Rent Government House, Victoria, \$50; Court House, &c, Lillooet, 250; Harbormaster's Office, V.I., 400; Gaol, Nanaimo, 100. Total \$800.

TRANSPORT.

His Excellency the Governor—Expenses visiting Victoria, tours in the interior, &c, \$2500; Colonial Secretary—Expenses of tours in the interior, visiting Victoria, &c, 500; Treasurer—Freight upon remittances of treasure 250; Auditor General—Travelling expenses, inspecting accounts 200, freight upon accounts to England 60—260; Chief Commissioner Lands and Works—To Inspector of steamers 750; Gold and Assistant Gold Commissioners—Actual travelling expenses of officers on duty, 2000; Keep of horses throughout the Colony 1000. Total \$7260.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

Ocean Mail Service—To and from San Francisco, arrears Vancouver Island, 15,000; To and from Victoria and San Francisco 4500; To and from Victoria and New Westminster, arrears Vancouver Island 1000; To and from Victoria and Esquimalt 420; To and from Victoria, Nanaimo, Comox, etc, 4200; To and from Cariboo, Columbia, etc, 25,000; To and from Columbia, per steamer Marten 2400; To and from Victoria and Saanich 300. Total \$52,820.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

Leach River Ditch 5000; Repairs to Buildings 5000; Fog Bell, Race Rocks, 800; Total \$11,400.

ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES.

Repairs to Roads throughout the Colony \$45,000.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

Expenses connected with Indian Tribes &c, \$1000; Aid to Fire Companies 1000; Aid to Public Libraries 1500; Taking charge of Government House and Grounds Victoria 500; Insurance Government Buildings do 1000; Insurance Government Buildings New Westminster 225; Expense of Telegram from House of Assembly to Imperial Government 187 25; Completing the Audit of Treasurer's Books, Vancouver Island 200 Total \$5612 25

INTEREST.

Interest on Loan of 1862 \$14,550; Do 1863 14,550; Do 1864; 29,100; Interest on Temporary Loans 10,000; Interest on Vancouver Island Loan of 1862 11,640; Interest on Vancouver Island Temporary Loan from Bank and on Debentures 9600; Total \$89,440.

DRAWBACKS AND REFUND OF DUTIES, &c.

Of Customs Duties \$500; Of other Taxes 100; Total \$600.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

Cook's Ferry and Clinton Road Bonds \$12,125; Vancouver Island Debentures due 31st December 1867, 30,000; Total \$42,125.

SINKING FUND.

In Redemption of £30,000 Loan 1861 \$30,400; Do 1863, 7275; Do £100,000 Loan 1864 7275; Vancouver Island Loan of 1862 5820; Total 40,770.

TEMPORARY LOANS.

Bank of British Columbia, &c. \$170,000.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

Sir James Douglas—Pay of Crew \$5174; Coals and other articles 5500; total \$10,674.

LIGHTHOUSES.

Race Rocks and Figuard—Salaries, Stores and general maintenance of Lighthouses \$5500; Light-ship, Mouth of Fraser River 4500; Total \$10,000.

SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATES.

Table with columns for Governor, Legislative Council, Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, Assay and Refinery Office, Auditor General, Chief Com. Lands and Works, Customs, Registrar General, Harbor Master, Post Office, Judicial Establishments, Police Establishments, Gold, Assistant Gold Com., Stipendiary Magistrates, Pensions, etc., Charitable Allowances, Education, Miscellaneous, Total.

Total \$701,710 80

BUTE INLET ROAD.—Mr Waddington has received a communication from the Governor, stating that the Executive Council has agreed to the proposition of increasing the number of acres to be awarded the Bute Inlet Road Company. The road is also pronounced feasible. M. Waddington, yesterday morning, dispatched a cable telegram to London containing the satisfactory intelligence, and the spring will scarcely have opened before the first link in the great British overland railway will have been commenced.

A Few Plain Words.

There can be no doubt that the Union of Vancouver Island with British Columbia would have been attended with happy results, and that the United Colony would have prospered, had the Governor observed three important elements of success, viz.: First, The necessity of establishing the capital at Victoria—the place most in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the people; the place largest in importance, the most accessible for sea-going vessels, the rendezvous of the fleet, and, in every other respect, the most suitable for the capital of the United Colony. This step would have tended materially to restore confidence—would have caused capital now lying idle in the hands of bankers and agents to be reinvested in the Colony; and would have contributed to build up a city worthy of the name of the capital of British Columbia. The second element of success lay in the reduction, for the next year or two, of the expenditure of the Colony to the lowest possible point—to a point compatible with the means of the Colony—and not in an attempt to adjust the revenue to an excessive expenditure, but the expenditure to a moderate revenue. It is simply preposterous that \$701,000 should be asked from a population of 6000 or 7000, merely to govern them and manage their affairs. Our American friends will smile with amazement and incredulity as they glance over the Estimates for 1867, and well they may. It is impossible, without further injury to the Colony, to raise so large a sum from so limited a community, and we had hoped that ere this the Government would have seen the folly of pressing the demand, and, by compelling their employees—from the highest to the lowest—to accept for the time being considerably smaller salaries, would have been enabled to reduce the estimated expenditure to an amount more in conformity with the resources of the country. The third element of success (and not the least important) is a careful and judicious revision of the Tariff, so that a revenue may be derived and the foreign trade of the Colony preserved. Victoria has hitherto been a sort of depot for British and other goods, the merchants having been able, through the Free Port, to hold larger stocks than they otherwise would have done, and our city has become a market to which resort our American neighbors, our Russian friends from Sitka, and other strangers, in consequence of the cheapness of our wares in comparison with other cities on this coast. There is no reason why this trade—which before Union was growing year by year—should be diminished because the Colonies having been united; but such will be the case if the present Tariff be not speedily and carefully revised and readjusted to suit the altered condition of affairs. We have not space to point out details; but we may say that the basis upon which we consider the new Tariff should be framed is, firstly—the protection of all articles that can be raised in the Colony—such as wheat, flour, oats, bran, hay, fruit, vegetables, eggs, butter, fowls, cattle (except for breeding), pigs, pork, bacon, beef, &c.; also, lumber and coal. Secondly—The admission, at a low rate of duty, of those articles that we do not manufacture, and in which a growing trade with our neighbors is apparent—such as dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hardware and cutlery, earthenware, rope and cordage, and all ship-chandlery stores. Thirdly—That the revenue should be principally derived from articles of luxury, such as spirits, tobacco, cigars, wines, beer, &c., and from those articles in general use that are consumed in the Colony, but are not exported. As the manufacture of machinery should be encouraged, we would recommend a duty on imported machinery, and would admit iron and all other metals, boiler rivets, and every article of a like nature used by mechanics and shipbuilders free of duty. Bulky articles of little value and not easily dealt with in bond, such as fire-bricks, smith's coal, salt, &c., should also come in free, for these articles are often re-exported, and will not bear the charges consequent upon placing them in bond. Blankets should not be taxed too highly, or the Indians, who

are the chief purchasers, will refrain from buying altogether rather than pay a much higher price than hitherto. Hon. Dr. Helmecken has asked in the Council for a Committee to revise the Tariff, and we have offered the foregoing remarks in the hope that they will assist the Committee in preparing a Tariff that will bear equally upon the colonists generally, and yet produce as large a revenue as can be expected from our limited imports. We feel convinced that, had the Government (and it is not now too late) observed the three conditions necessary to success that we have named, we should find the Colony happy and contented, and a feeling of union prevailing where now exists only discord, ill-will and discontent. Victoria the Capital, a reduced Expenditure, and a liberal and judicious Tariff, are the only elements of success wanting; and if the Governor be sincere in a desire to govern this country well, he will secure us the enjoyment of that success ere it be too late. If he fail, the remedy lies in the people's own hands, and they will not rest until they have regained their representative institutions, and until they find themselves governed in a manner more consonant with their own wishes, and in a way more likely to advance the general prosperity of the Colony.

An Extraordinary Case.

The acquittal of the girl McFadden as the principal, and the conviction of the woman Sampson as accessory to the poisoning of the father of the former, is one of the most remarkable cases on record. The girl was arrested and taken before Mr. Fræklyn, charged, partly upon her own confession and partly upon circumstantial evidence, with having attempted the life of her father by the administration of poison dropped into a cup of coffee. In her confession the girl implicated a Mrs. Sampson as the instigator of the crime, and the latter was accordingly arrested and indicted as accessory. At the trial, on Thursday, it was shown by the evidence of the man McFadden, that before drinking the coffee he ate heartily of the "heart and liver of a deer, and a piece of rabbit pie;" that on the top of this he drank a "basin of wine," and that in addition to the meat he had "potatoes and badly baked bread." Vomiting very naturally followed this overloading of the stomach, but the sickness was over in a short time. Some two months afterwards, by means of "threats and frowns," McFadden forced a confession from his daughter that, at the instance of Sampson, she had administered strychnine in the coffee that occasioned his illness. The girl was then handed over to the officers of justice. Dr. Davie, called as a witness, proved conclusively that the symptoms described by the prosecuting witness, resulted from "an overloading of the stomach;" the same medical gentleman also proved, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the man could not have recovered had half a grain of strychnine been administered; and His Lordship, having remarked that the case was a "judicious one," the jury acquitted the prisoner without leaving the box. The verdict, as we understand it, plainly said that no crime had been committed; but in the face of this decision the woman Sampson was arraigned upon an indictment charging her with being accessory to the poisoning. The first witness called was the girl McFadden, who deposed that she had attempted to destroy her father; that she did so at the instigation of the prisoner Sampson, and that the quantity of strychnine infused into the coffee was "about half a thimbleful." McFadden repeated his evidence about the breakfast of "deer's heart and liver, piece of a rabbit pie, unbaked bread and potatoes," and subsequent vomiting; and Dr. Davie reiterated the evidence previously given; notwithstanding which, the jury that a few hours previously had acquitted the principal, actually convicted the accessory of instigating the commission of a crime that they had just before found had not been committed. We offer no comment upon this truly remarkable case. We have every reason to believe that the course pursued by the Crown was strictly legal; but we wish to direct attention to what seems to be a defective statute that allows a principal, after having been acquitted of a crime, to ascend the witness-stand, and, by an acknowledgment of his or her guilt, to convict the accessory.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, Feb. 23th.
THE AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.—We have never seen a larger house at the theatre than that which is attended the performance of the Amateur Dramatic Club last evening. The number of ladies present was very large, and the utmost satisfaction was given. The entertainment was under the patronage of Sir James Douglas, Capt. Oldfield and the officers of the Fleet; Capt. Pearce and the officers and members of the Rifle Corps; and the Victoria Fire Department. Many Naval Officers, the Rifle Volunteers in uniform, and a large number of firemen in fatigue dress, graced the theatre by their presence. A circumstance that increased popular interest in the success of the entertainment was the fact that it was for the benefit of the funds of the club, the members of which have always rendered their services freely in aid of every good and worthy object. The response that the club met with testified how highly their past services are appreciated, and how desirous the public are of showing that appreciation in a more substantial manner than mere words can convey. The entertainment opened with "The Irish Lion," in which Mr. B. P. Griffin assumed the role of Puffy with infinite credit to himself and amusement to the audience; Mr. Godfrey Brown played Ginger as only that amateur can play it; and great praise is due our respected ex-Mayor Franklin, who appeared as Tom Moss, the Irish Lion, and convulsed the house with his laughable eccentricities. Mr. Clarke's Capt. Diven was well done, Mr. having more of the self-possession of a professional than any other member of the Club. Messrs R. G. Marsh, Barnett, Keast, and Farwell performed their respective roles in a highly satisfactory manner, while Miss Jenny Annot, Miss Pixley and Mrs. Marsh were frequently and deservedly applauded. The comic interlude was performed by a number of "Chinamen," created for the occasion, who made lots of fun and brought down the house. The feature of the evening was Talfourd's burlesque of "Shylock, or the Merchant of Venice Preserved." The piece abounded with local hits, and its success was materially aided by the beautiful scenery painted by Marsh; one of the scenes—the east side of Government street—creating much applause. We regret that the arrival of the steamer has placed it out of our power to give, as we had intended, an extended notice of this really capital performance, and we have barely time to say that Messrs Ben. Griffin, Callingham, Godfrey Brown, Rushton, Keast, Clarke and Barnett were highly successful in their several roles; that the Marshes, father and son, acquitted themselves in a most creditable manner; and that Miss Jenny Annot, Miss Annie Pixley, and Miss Minnie, never appeared to better advantage or were more deserving of the frequent marks of public approbation that were showered upon them. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. J. W. O. Rhind, discoursed delightful music.

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—We regret to state that after repeated endeavors to keep alive the vitality of No. 2 Company of Rifle Volunteers, it has been found necessary to disband it. We are assured that officers and men alike regret the necessity of so doing. But the number had of late so shrunk, that little but a skeleton remained of what was a year ago a numerous company. Under such circumstances it was deemed advisable to disband the company, so as to enable members to join No. 1 Company, should they be disposed to do so, rather than continue to belong to a small and insignificant company, totally unequal to company evolutions and drill, and out of all proportion to the number of its commissioned and non-commissioned officers. In thus succumbing to circumstances and the depressed state of the times, we trust they have taken a wise step, and we venture to hope that a strong company will result from the union of the two companies, and continue to keep alive a martial and soldierlike spirit among us. We are glad to observe that the Band is in good force, and likely to be a great success; and we have little doubt that this act of No. 2 Company, far from depressing the spirit of the corps, will tend rather to concentrate and stimulate its organization and efficiency.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACTIVE.—The steamship Active, Capt. Williams, arrived last night at 10:30 o'clock, having left San Francisco on the morning of the 18th. She brings 75 passengers, and 300 tons of freight. We are indebted to Mr. Turner, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Messenger, for full files of papers. \$50,000 in coin for the Bank of British Columbia, came up in Mr. Turner's charge. The ship's memoranda will be found in another column. Among the passengers we noticed Hon. A. Francis, E. Granici, R. Brodriek, J. H. Brown, Capt. J. H. Smith, U.S.A.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The anniversary of Washington's birthday was duly observed by American and other residents. Most of the stores were closed at 1 o'clock p. m. Our streets presented a deserted appearance. The observance showed a just appreciation of a great and good man by his fellow countrymen in this part of the world.

The Good News from Cariboo Confirmed.

The following extracts we have been permitted to make from a private letter received in town by a friend:

QUEENSLAND, Feb. 7, 1867.
The mill at Soda Creek is going on rapidly, I hear, and will be at work in 6 or 7 weeks. Several boys down from Hixon's Creek to-day. Bill Hill, L. B. White, Narcissus Murray, Joe Mason, &c., all going back in 2 or 3 days with necessities. They say Wright is working like a giant. They are all full of hope, and speak of the Canyon Creek district as the future El Dorado of the Pacific. The Stewart have struck a well-defined ledge—gold visible throughout, and the Washburne struck the ledge on the 3rd inst.; reported richer even than the Stewart. We want only time and a little capital and you will see this district the wonder of the country.
On William Creek things never looked so well. H. can sell his interest in the United Company in Conklin's Gulch for \$10,000. They have struck the old Ericsson lead, and it is immensely rich.

A THOROUGH-PACED RUSSIAN.—On Thursday evening officer Abson was accosted by a klootchman named "Mary," who requested him to take in charge a fellow named James Kelly, who had stolen a gold chain from him and assaulted her at a squaw dance house. The officer seized the man, who at once showed fight; and although a number of men gathered around not one advanced to assist the captor when called on to do so in the Queen's name. After a severe struggle the officer was finally assisted by Mr. McEwen, a Cariboo miner, and the two succeeded in getting Kelly to the barracks, where he was recognized as one of the gang of three garroters who were given ten days in which to leave the country or undergo three months' imprisonment. Yesterday morning Mr. Pemberton had the Russian brought before him, and first heard the charge of theft preferred by "Mary," who is rather a comely-looking klootchman. Mr. Ring appeared to defend. The witness, upon entering the box, turned her back to the counsel.
Mr. Ring (pathetically)—Oh! Mary! don't turn your back on me! (laughter.)
The Officer—Okoke man hysa tikke naitich miksa sartsis (roars of laughter).
Mary (turning)—Ikta?
Mr. Ring—That's a kloosh girl! Now look at me.
The Magistrate—She may be a princess for aught you know (a laugh).
Mr. Ring—Yes; in disguise (renewed laughter).
Mary (indignantly)—Ikta he-be? piltons! [roars of merriment.]
After this little prelude, Mr. Ring proceeded to examine the witness, who swore positively to the theft and the assault.

Nick Adams, proprietor of the "Red Lion," deposed that he was with the prisoner when he visited the squaw's house; nothing wrong went on while they were there; there were several people around the house; knew the prisoner as a workman at the Port Discovery Mills.
There appearing to be a doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner he was remanded for three days to await the production of further testimony.
Kelly was then arraigned upon the charge of assaulting Officer Abson, pleaded guilty, and was fined £5 or two months' imprisonment; he next pleaded guilty to tearing the officer's clothes, and the same penalty was inflicted. A charge of threatening the officer's life was dismissed. The three months' imprisonment for garroting was ordered to be inflicted, and he was committed to prison to await the result of the charge of larceny preferred by "Mary." Should he be convicted upon that charge, society will be relieved of his detestable presence for at least one year.

H. M. S. REINDER.—By the Army and Navy Gazette we notice that this ship (now on her way out from England to this station) was one of the old wooden class of vessels, and was commenced in 1860. The revolution in shipbuilding stopped her progress, for nearly five years she remained unfinished; then the Admiralty ordered her to be completed. Originally designed as a 17 gun sloop, she was altered to a 7 gun vessel. The conversion and completion of the vessel was accomplished with great dispatch.

POISONING CASE.—We ought to have added to our report of this case, that Mr. Ring fully redeemed his promise to the judge that he would prove to him by and by why his [Mr Ring's] minute questions to McFadden, about what he had for breakfast, ought not to be controlled; because Dr. Davie subsequently showed that strychnine never causes vomiting, but a contrary effect, and that McFadden's vomiting was caused by an overloaded stomach; the cross examination put an end to the case.

AN HONEST CONFESSION GOOD FOR THE SOUL.—The Nainaimo Gazette, in its last number, speaking of the advantages of New Westminster has to offer as the capital, says: "As far as intercommunication and general convenience is [sic] concerned Victoria comes first. We have actually less direct intercourse with New Westminster than we have with Fort Rupert." Poor Westminster, you had better ask to be saved from your friends.

Tex British brig Ann, Stephens, 14 days from Nainaimo with coal, reached San Francisco on the 10th instant.

GIVEN A CHANCE.—Thomas J. Leith, the man who robbed his host of \$175, was brought up for sentence before Mr. Pemberton yesterday, and ordered to appear in one week's time for sentence—a polite way of telling a man that his room is better than his company in the Colony. If Leith has a grain of common sense, he will make himself scarce before the expiration of the week.

THE FIDELITER.—The steamer arrived yesterday morning from Portland after a tempestuous passage. She lay four days in Baker Bay—unable to cross—owing to the rough state of the bar. She brought a few passengers and a quantity of Oregon produce. Her day of sailing again for Portland is not yet determined upon.

THEATRE ENTERTAINMENT.—To-night the Marsh Troupe will appear at the Victoria Theatre in new and eccentric amusements. Tom Lafont and several others, as well as an efficient musical band will assist. The price of admittance is only 25 and 50 cents. Go and see them.

SALE OF AN UP-RIVER STEAMBOAT.—Mr. McCrea advertises the up-river steamboat Enterprise, now plying between Quessellemouth and Soda Creek, with all the appurtenances, for sale by auction on the 28th March.

THE COPPERMAN ROBBERY.—Jim, the Indian porter, who stands charged with stealing poor Mrs. Copperman's money, was yesterday again remanded for three days. There is said to be some hope of the money being found.

IMMIGRANTS COMING.—We learn that a large number of passengers are offering at San Francisco for this place, and that the Company intend placing an additional steamer on the route to accommodate the increased travel.

WHITE LABORERS AT SAN FRANCISCO.—A party of Chinese laborers, on the 11th instant, and after brutally mistreating them, burned their houses. The riot was finally quelled.

THE SCHOONER CROSBY, bound for this port with Oregon produce, was lying in Baker Bay when the Fideliter left Columbia River.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

—BY—

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 suffers from the racking pain of rheumatism and Gout this Ointment will prove invaluable. After commencing with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expel the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible specifics.

Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds.
This class of diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat, chest and back of the neck. It will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, this treatment may be followed with efficiency and safety; indeed, it has never been known to fail.

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

Dropsical Swellings.
Be aware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by slightness of means or trifling jaundice, of little or no notice is taken until the legs begin to swell. The cause of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills so curing to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and right side where those organs lie. Most dropsical cases will readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Fleas, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.
These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and delay co-operating them from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer from them from "chills and similar complaints when they might be relieved by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect their own cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailment to anyone.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.
Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if this Ointment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of the back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it is distributed; but perseverance will be necessary to effect a rough cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Bald Legs, | Cancers, | Scalds, |
| Bad Breasts, | Contracted and Sore Nipples, | |
| Burns, | Stiff Joints, | Sore Throats, |
| Blisters, | Stomachic Disorders, | Skin Diseases |
| Bite of Mosquitoes, | Fistulas, | Scurvy, |
| and Sea Sickness, | Gout, | Sore Heads, |
| Cholera, | Jaundice, | Tumours, |
| Croup, | Lameness, | Ulcers, |
| and Hoarseness, | Lumbago, | Wounds, |
| Cuts, | Piles, | Yaws, |
| Corns, (Soft), | Rheumatism, | |

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 44 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 1s 1/2, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each Pot.
*There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. wj-1700w

Holloway's Pills.—Nervousness and want of energy—When first the nerves feel unstrung, and listlessness and languor prevail, it is the right time to take some alterative, as Holloway's Pills, to prevent disorder running into disease. These excellent Pills correct all irregularities and weaknesses. They act so kindly, yet so energetically on the functions of digestion and assimilation that the whole body is revived, the blood is rendered richer and purer, the muscles become firmer and stronger, and the nervous and obnoxious system are invigorated. These Pills are suitable for all classes and all ages. They have a most marvellous effect on persons who are "out of condition;" they soon rectify whatever is in fault, restore strength to the body, and conduce to the mind.

Shipbuilding in Vancouver Is

Shipbuilding, of all the handicrafts, has exercised the most important influence on the progress of nations. Wherever it has been fostered, and where it has met with the greatest popular favor, there wealth has accumulated rapidly and political status has attained the greatest height. Portugal, Holland, England and the United States have each demonstrated the power to be achieved by the encouragement of improvements in the construction of vessels; and the commencement of decadence in any of them has dated from the time when this most important of all arts has been neglected, or some rival has taken the lead in the production of ships in model or capacity. The last forty years, and in spite of the advantages possessed by Britain, she was nearly outstripped by the builders of the United States in the class of registered A 1 at Lloyd's, for years; and had it not been for the take made by the Americans in fitting strength to speed, the chance that they would have wrested the crown from the brows of old England above named defect, however, was not to the Americans, and the donians took up the running, vessels combining the two excellencies in shipbuilding—strength and speed. Meanwhile the little province of New Brunswick has slowly but surely approached front rank in the art. She was noted for her beautiful system of rigging, which has never been equalled in the world. Her models were not esteemed at first so as the American, until the far Marco Polo had made her remarkable trips between Liverpool and Alexandria, when the turning point reached in favor of New Brunswick. Since that period the St. John's have entirely closed the English market to New England vessels, a late war has almost destroyed the mense trade in shipbuilding enjoyed by the United States. I report read to Congress lately stated that the entire shipbuilding of New England did not exceed New Brunswick alone. The adjoined was, that the enormous cost of imported materials added cent to the cost of construction that a vessel costing \$40,000 in Brunswick would cost from \$80,000, \$90,000 in the New England States. Now if we add the interest on the national cost of construction to the dry disbursements of a vessel taken from port to port, it will be seen that American vessels are unable to compete with those of New Brunswick and must inevitably be shut out but their own coasting trade, need hardly say, that the respective positions of New Brunswick and Eastern States are precisely on an equality in relation to the ports on the Sound and California. The business on Puget Sound have been commencing to tow the hulls of their vessels to this port, in order to avail themselves of the low prices of imported material here. This, doubtless, is an advantage, but it only extends the profits on labor; whereas, also furnished the hulls, for which we are as well provided as our neighbors, we should also make the more substantial profits on the timber, used for that purpose. But it is not all. With the smaller proportion of vessels, we should be in a position to make good profits out of freight that would preclude all possible competition on the part of American craft in all the carrying trade on the coasting traffic of the United States; setting aside the fact that could supply the whole Pacific coast at the minimum cost, and cover Island would become the centre of the shipbuilding trade in the Western hemisphere. What a magnificent opening is here marked out for us, if we have the energy and

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 26, 1867.

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By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Legislative Proceedings.

New Westminster, Feb. 20.—House sat to-day. The petition from workmen on the Alexandria road was withdrawn for presentation to the Governor. Helmecken gave notice of motion for committee to revise tariff.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON 19.—The President has approved the Postal Appropriation Bill, containing an appropriation of \$500,000 for mail services between San Francisco, Japan and China, providing for the repeal of that portion of the Act requiring the steamships to touch at the Sandwich Islands, upon the express condition that the contractors enter into contract satisfactory to the Postmaster General, agreeing to establish within five months from the passage of the Act, in lieu of the service for which they are released, a branch line to Honolulu.

Europe.

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New York, Feb. 19.—The Fenians here are still sanguine of the success of a movement in Ireland; the latest discouraging news gives them but a slight shock. CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Another snow storm is prevailing to-day. Six inches have fallen, and is still snowing and drifting.

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LONDON, Feb. 18.—Evening.—The cause of the Fenian outbreak is buried in obscurity, some say it was caused by the arrest of the American Capt. Moriarty, others that his prompt arrest alone prevented a general outbreak. The information first came through anonymous note to the servant of Earl Kenmare, stating that the rising was planned in Killarney, and that the leaders would march from Cahirciveen last night.

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news of the trouble by another messenger, and from spies among the Fenians. They were strengthened by detachments from the man-of-war Gladiator laying at Valentia, and saved the station from attack. One band of Fenians who got off unpursued had for their leader Col O'Connor. Another band stopped the mail from Killarney to Cahirciveen, but did no violence to any one. In fact, nowhere has life been taken or property destroyed.

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A CHANCE.—Thomas J. Leith, the man who robbed his host of \$1 75, was up for sentence before Mr Pennington yesterday, and ordered to appear in court at a time for sentence—a polite way of saying that his room is better than any in the Colony.

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ANTS COMING.—We learn that a number of passengers are offering at this place, and that the intended placing an additional steamer to accommodate the increased number of passengers.

LABORERS at San Francisco at the party of Chinese laborers, on the 19th, and after brutally maltreating them their houses. The riot was held.

BOATMAN.—The steamer bound for this port from Victoria, was lying in Baker Bay when the Fideliter left Columbia River.

AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

—BY—

Way's Ointment.

Way's Ointment acts like magic in relieving all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and all kinds of pains in the joints, muscles, and nerves. It is a most valuable remedy for all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and all kinds of pains in the joints, muscles, and nerves.

Dropical Swellings.

This dangerous and stealthy complaint only creeps upon us by slight degrees, and is often overlooked until it has become incurable. It is a most valuable remedy for all kinds of dropical swellings, and all kinds of pains in the joints, muscles, and nerves.

Stomach and Bowel Complaints.

This is a most valuable remedy for all kinds of stomach and bowel complaints, and all kinds of pains in the joints, muscles, and nerves. It is a most valuable remedy for all kinds of stomach and bowel complaints.

Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London; and by all respectable Dealers in Medicines throughout the world, at the following prices: 1s 1/2, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s, 11s, 12s, 13s, 14s, 15s, 16s, 17s, 18s, 19s, 20s.

The Assizes.

(Before Chief Justice NEWMAN.)

MONDAY, Feb. 18.

His Lordship took his seat at 10 o'clock. The following named gentlemen were summoned as Grand Jury:—J. G. Shephard (foreman), J. M. Work, J. J. O'Connell, J. R. Stewart, T. L. Stahlshmidt, H. Nathan, D. Leneveu, J. P. Davies, T. Pritchard, J. H. Doane, J. H. Turner, J. Wilkie, G. J. Stewart, G. J. Findlay, L. Franklin, A. Langley, J. Lowe, J. O. Nichol, J. N. Roscoe, C. W. R. Thomson, M. T. Johnston, J. Russell.

The Chief Justice addressed the jury as to the number of cases and the enormity of the offences charged, and the grand jurors retired to their room to deliberate; entering, after a short interval, with an indictment against Henry Williams, for assault and rape, on the persons of Mrs and Miss Freckison, on the Saanich road. The prisoner (a good-looking mulatto), who was deputed by Mr Ring, pleaded guilty, and threw himself upon the mercy of the Court.

His Lordship then proceeded to pass sentence, remarking that it is not many years ago since this crime was punishable with death, but in accordance with the statutes now existing, the sentence of the Court was, penal servitude for life.

The Grand Jury having brought in a true bill against George Phillips, for larceny. The accused was brought up and pleaded not guilty.

The Solicitor General prosecuted and Mr D. B. Ring, instructed by Mr Copland, defended.

It appeared that a Mr James Dawson has a house at Shawigan, in which he had deposited certain articles, which the prisoner was alleged to have stolen; he saw them quite safe the night before the burglary took place, but missed them on the following morning, as also a boat and the prisoner, whom he had observed loitering about the evening before. Concluding as to the direction the prisoner would take, Dawson gave chase, accompanied by two Kanakas, having procured another boat and captured Phillips in Admiral Bay. A man named McDonald attempted to capture an Indian, an accomplice of Phillips, but having met with serious resistance he was compelled, for his own safety, to stab the Siwash, who died.

The witnesses, John Dawson and the two Kanakas, were then called, but not answering to their names, His Lordship ordered the bail in each case to be released, and the case adjourned. The total amount of bail given by the witnesses only amounted to \$450.

A true bill was brought in by the Grand Jury against Charley, an Indian, for murder; but as the Solicitor General was not ready to proceed with the case, it was adjourned till to-morrow.

The Grand Jury having found a true bill against

John Holder, for manslaughter. — He was defended by Mr Robertson; the Solicitor General prosecuting. The latter, in opening the case, said the circumstances were very simple: the prisoner had indulged in liquor to an excessive extent, which produced delirium tremens. The unfortunate man Harrop had come to Holder's house, in order to prevent his doing any harm to himself or others, and unfortunately became the victim. Harrop, in his dying declaration, stated his conviction that Holder committed the act when he was not compos mentis.

Mr Thekeston was called, and deposed to writing deceased's name to declaration, when deceased affixed his mark; he was present with the Stipendiary Magistrate at that time; he wrote the declaration; Harrop died one week after he had signed it.

Charles Coulter, labourer, sworn—Lives at Comox; knew prisoner since last May; he remained with Holder on the 29th and 30th of December—the two nights before Harrop was shot, and being in much need of rest he sent for Harrop to relieve him. During the time that he remained with Holder, the latter complained that some persons wanted to come into his house and murder him, and begged witness to remain with him, as he was afraid of staying alone; he remained that night, Holder getting up to enquire what noise that was that he heard; witness had not heard any noise; in the morning, sent Harrop down to Holder's, and afterwards went down in the evening; heard loud talking, and saw a man named Mitchell there; advised Mitchell to go home. I was awake during the night by the sound of fire arms; went out to see, but everything was quiet; saw Holder about 11 o'clock, saw Harrop lying on the floor along the counter with some blankets upon him; asked Harrop what was the matter; he said, Holder has shot me; Holder was walking backward and forward, and pointing to Harrop, saying "what woman is that?" told him it was Harrop; proposed to send for Mr Robb; sent an Indian, and staid till Robb and his son came; Holder was much excited, and grasped at things.

Cross-examined by Mr Robertson—Holder had been to a jollification two weeks before and appeared the worse of liquor; two days after Holder said he would knock off drinking—his hands shook very much; he talked about losing money in his business—and said he was afraid of Mitchell, Fahy and Bailey; said they wanted to get in and shoot him; he only slept half-an-hour at a time when I was with him; the other men tied him up-tied his hands and legs; had observed Holder with an axe trying to knock nails into a barrel; induced him to give it up; subsequently Holder got a cheese knife which I also took away from him; heard no shots after Harrop was hurt; the shots must have been fired inside the house; don't know anything to Holder's prejudice; Harrop had no quarrel with Holder that was known; they were next neighbours, and always appeared good friends.

James Robb, farmer at Comox, sworn—Was well acquainted with Harrop; had known Holder 18 months; was sent for to Holder's store on the 1st January, at half-past 8 in the morning; saw Holder afterwards about 12 o'clock, in house adjoining store; Holder had something unusual about his appearance; he was bound to the wall—had his hands tied behind, and his legs were bound; his eyes protruded from his head, and had a glazed appearance; several settlers who were present expressed great sympathy for Harrop.

Cross-examined by Mr Robertson—Always found Holder civil and obliging; never knew any one that was not on good terms with Holder. Witness brought Harrop down to Victoria—Holder came with them, and always showed the greatest regard for Harrop's misfortune; was always very kind, and helped me to move Harrop, who had to be moved frequently.

Dr Davie—Had made a post mortem examination of the deceased man Harrop; found a mark like a gun shot wound under left arm; traced the course of the ball through the left ribs and discovered the ball now produced; the effect of the wound was to produce great nervous depression, concussion of the spinal column and would probably destroy life; immediate effects were inflammation of the pleura and bowels.

Cross-examined by Mr Robertson—Delirium tremens was produced by excessive depression followed by over excitement, and subsequent abstinence from stimulants causing subsidence of the brain; this was followed by a species of temporary insanity with incapacity for self control; witness was examined at considerable length by the learned counsel and the Chief Justice, all however, resulting in the above conclusions.

Mr Robertson, in an eloquent address, pointed out the tendency of the evidence as showing clearly that the accident occurred not from the immediate effects of drink but from the disease of the brain which supervened; and that consequently he was unconscious of what he did and could not be held any more accountable than an idiot.

Campbell Price was then called for the defence. He had known the prisoner 18 months; two days previous to the accident Holder called at witness's house, which is two and a half from Holder's store; he had an Indian with him; betrembled very much; talked incoherently about sailing in the balloon; said he saw creeping things about the ground, believed there were Indians in the trees who wanted to shoot him; saw him the day after the accident bound; he still talked incoherently; he said he did not know why he was bound; when he came to my house did not smell of liquor, nor appear to be drunk; nor did I observe any appearance of liquor when I saw him after the accident. He wrote a note to me which I have now, it is dated 31st December; I received it the same day; the effect of it was that J. J. Hart was to take charge of his box of clothes if he got killed that day and take them down to Victoria for disposal; another note was found on Holder's counter, the contents of which were equally extraordinary, he always considered him a steady, sober man.

Jules Rueff—Knew prisoner six years; he had been three years in witness's employ; knew him to be a most humane and kind hearted man.

Louis L'Hotelier—Knew the prisoner during the three years he was in the employ of Spoorberg & Ruff; always noted him as a sober, steady young man; although very strong, he was as gentle as a child; offered him drink, as witness dealt in liquors, but prisoner always refused.

T. Harris—Knew prisoner for several years; had a good opportunity of judging and thought him a most exemplary young man.

J. P. Davies sworn—Had known Holder for about 3 years; gave him a good character for sobriety and kindly disposition.

Cross-examined by Mr Robertson—Delirium tremens was produced by excessive depression followed by over excitement, and subsequent abstinence from stimulants causing subsidence of the brain; this was followed by a species of temporary insanity with incapacity for self control; witness was examined at considerable length by the learned counsel and the Chief Justice, all however, resulting in the above conclusions.

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Dr Davie jr., sworn—Testified to the symptoms of delirium tremens, and to the likelihood of persons injuring their friends as well as enemies.

David Leneveu sworn—Gave the accused an excellent character, and supposed him to be about the last man to commit so grave an offence.

John Ross sworn—Came from England in the same ship with the prisoner; he behaved quietly and appeared to be of a kindly disposition.

Sheriff Adamson sworn—Prisoner made an assignment of his effects in November last; was one of his assignees; he seemed to be much affected by his failure.

A Banster testified to the good character of the prisoner.

J. R. Carmichael sworn—Knew prisoner well; came to the country with him; he was kind, benevolent and unassuming; his character was excellent.

The Solicitor General briefly addressed the jury on behalf of the prosecution, and said that it was for the jury to find whether the act was committed while the prisoner was laboring under an illusion which rendered him irresponsible for his acts.

Mr Robertson followed in an able address on behalf of the prisoner, claiming an acquittal on the ground of the insanity, not partial, but total insanity. The evidence showed that he was not sane at the time; he fancied that some persons were about to take away his life; he had fired off pistols and guns for two days, he complained that devils were attempting to take his life. He was crazy on the one point that some one was trying to take his life. The learned counsel quoted from a decision as to the irresponsibility of a person who was crazy upon one point.

The Chief Justice—Justice Small differed with the other judges on that point.

Mr Robertson—Yes my lord, but this is the opinion of the majority of the judges. Holder did not even know his friend from a woman when he saw him lying on the floor, and he wrote two letters, the incoherent tenor of which showed that his mind was shattered. When the whole thing was over, when reason resumed her sway, we find him overwhelming his wounded friend with kindness and attention. The character of the prisoner was irreproachable, he had been shown to have a kind, benevolent disposition, and was it likely that a man noted for his humanity would be guilty of a deliberate murder?

The Chief Justice in summing up said that the killing of Henry Harrop by the prisoner was admitted; on that point, the verdict must be guilty. The question of sane or insane at the time of committing the act rested with the jury to decide. If a man in a state of drunkenness commits a crime he is responsible in the eyes of the law; he cannot set up the plea of drunkenness as an excuse for his act. If a man in a state of mental aberration flowing from drunkenness, he is only partially insane from such a cause and commits a crime, he is still responsible for his acts. The jury must throw aside every feeling of sympathy, and must consider the case impartially. The dying man acquitted the prisoner of a malevolent motive, but there was a singular circumstance connected with the homicide to which the jury must give weight. Holder fired off all the barrels but one and the tumbled said "I've one barrel left for you and fires and wounds the man. It was a question whether he thought Harrop was breaking into the house, or whether he knew him and intended to kill him. The act of covering up the wounded man seemed to show that Holder was aware of the crime he had committed, and that action taken in connection with the remark, "I've one barrel left for you," his lordship said, he was bound to tell the jury did not show Holder to have been in a state of mind that would justify a verdict of insanity. Two nights before the homicide the prisoner asked a friend to come and sleep with him to protect him from imaginary danger; that request was a high test of sanity. Harrop came down to take care of Holder on the night of the shooting. The prisoner appears to have been of a humane disposition, but he had met with losses in business, and took to excessive drinking, which he continued till within two days of the shooting, when he stopped and did not drink a drop. His lordship continued to remark upon the evidence, and said that unless the prisoner had satisfied the jury that he was in a state of mind that rendered him irresponsible for his acts they were bound to find against him on the question of insanity. His lordship lastly alluded to Dr Davie's evidence, who was of opinion that Holder might have known the difference between right and wrong to some extent, but not so well as a man in the full possession of his senses. If such was the opinion of the jury, they were bound to find against the prisoner. Fourteen out of fifteen judges in England had come to the conclusion that that degree of mental aberration was not sufficient to acquit a man of the legal responsibility of his act. The evidence of Dr Davie, jr., supported that of the latter upon this point. A man might be surrounded by all the imaginings with which this man was surrounded, and yet be fully aware of what he was doing. The jury had to find—1st. A verdict of guilty of manslaughter; 2d. Whether the prisoner was sane or insane at the time of committing the act.

The jury here retired, and returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter while laboring under temporary insanity. The prisoner was then remanded to await the pleasure of Her Majesty.

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Henry Williams, rape, true bill. Charley alias Kat-ee Ru-sau, a Bella-Bella Indian, willful murder, true bill. George Philip, theft, true bill. William King, cutting and wounding, true bill.

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PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Jury respectfully present that they view with alarm the unrestricted sale of poisons in the Colony, and they suggest that the attention of the proper authorities be called to this most important matter in order that greater protection may be afforded to the public.

J. G. SHEPHERD, Foreman. Victoria, V.I., 18th February, 1867.

The Grand Jury were then discharged for the term.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19, 1867.

The Chief Justice took his seat at ten o'clock precisely.

WILFUL MURDER.

Charley, a Hydah Indian, was arraigned for the wilful murder of another Indian on Cormorant street some two months ago, by striking him on the head with a gun stock, fracturing his skull. The Attorney General appeared to prosecute, and Mr Ring, instructed by Mr Copland, appeared for the defence. Several Indian witnesses were examined through Rev Mr Garrett, acting as interpreter.

The evidence pointed directly to the prisoner as the guilty party—one witness (Indian) testifying that he peeped through a crack of the house in which the deed was done, and saw the prisoner strangle the deceased with a handkerchief and then beat him on the head with a musket.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty of wilful murder, with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

ARSON.

Wm. Whinnis pleaded not guilty to an indictment for arson, in having set fire to and destroyed a barn belonging to Wm Harrison, on Salt Spring Island. The Solicitor General prosecuted and Mr Ring defended. A verdict of guilty was returned and the prisoner sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

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Regina v. Wm. Taylor.—This was a case in which the prisoner, charged with the wilful murder of Bill, a Bella-Bella Indian, by throwing him from a balcony, on the 26th December last. The Solicitor General prosecuted. Mr Ring defended the prisoner. The jury being empanelled.

The Solicitor General stated the case; he regretted the painful necessity that compelled him to bring such a case before the jury; but as we punish crime in an Indian, we should mete out to him in equal proportion justice. He briefly reviewed the evidence of the crime, which will be found in the examinations of the law; he cannot set up the plea of drunkenness as an excuse for his act. If a man in a state of mental aberration flowing from drunkenness, he is only partially insane from such a cause and commits a crime, he is still responsible for his acts. The jury must throw aside every feeling of sympathy, and must consider the case impartially. The dying man acquitted the prisoner of a malevolent motive, but there was a singular circumstance connected with the homicide to which the jury must give weight. Holder fired off all the barrels but one and the tumbled said "I've one barrel left for you and fires and wounds the man. It was a question whether he thought Harrop was breaking into the house, or whether he knew him and intended to kill him. The act of covering up the wounded man seemed to show that Holder was aware of the crime he had committed, and that action taken in connection with the remark, "I've one barrel left for you," his lordship said, he was bound to tell the jury did not show Holder to have been in a state of mind that would justify a verdict of insanity. Two nights before the homicide the prisoner asked a friend to come and sleep with him to protect him from imaginary danger; that request was a high test of sanity. Harrop came down to take care of Holder on the night of the shooting. The prisoner appears to have been of a humane disposition, but he had met with losses in business, and took to excessive drinking, which he continued till within two days of the shooting, when he stopped and did not drink a drop. His lordship continued to remark upon the evidence, and said that unless the prisoner had satisfied the jury that he was in a state of mind that rendered him irresponsible for his acts they were bound to find against him on the question of insanity. His lordship lastly alluded to Dr Davie's evidence, who was of opinion that Holder might have known the difference between right and wrong to some extent, but not so well as a man in the full possession of his senses. If such was the opinion of the jury, they were bound to find against the prisoner. Fourteen out of fifteen judges in England had come to the conclusion that that degree of mental aberration was not sufficient to acquit a man of the legal responsibility of his act. The evidence of Dr Davie, jr., supported that of the latter upon this point. A man might be surrounded by all the imaginings with which this man was surrounded, and yet be fully aware of what he was doing. The jury had to find—1st. A verdict of guilty of manslaughter; 2d. Whether the prisoner was sane or insane at the time of committing the act.

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Cross-examined—Never had a quarrel with Taylor; witness lived with Sally for a year, but Taylor wished to have her and he (witness) gave her up; he did not want her back after Taylor got her; had no particular object in peeping through the window; was afraid to go into the house; prisoner was present when witness made his statement at the Police Office; prisoner heard all he said; did not drink much on Christmas day; five of them had a bottle of gin amongst them, was in Sally's house when Sally got a bottle from Taylor; Sally gave witness one glass; was along with some Fort Rupert Indian in Market alley on that day; had three glasses with them; a long time ago Taylor wanted to stab me with a long knife; I bit his arm in self-defence; Sally had nothing to do with it.

By a Juror—After I drank the glass I left Sally's house; I had not long gone out when the quarrelling took place; Mary was standing outside her mother's house; called Bill's body up stairs and waited till a policeman came.

Sally, a Bella-Bella clootchman—Knew Taylor about three months; since last year knew Bill; lived with him one month before he died; witness was in her house the day he died; she was in her bed drunk; prisoner was not long in the house before she got drunk; does not know anything after; Jim often came to her house, but did not sleep with her.

Patrick Farrell, policeman, was called, but nothing of moment was elicited.

Dr Davie then gave his evidence. He had made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased on 26th December last; the body was quite cold when he saw it first; examined the body with a view to the cause of death, and found the mark of a severe blow over the left eye, the effect of which extended diagonally across the head towards the back part; several of the vessels were ruptured, the blow might have been produced by a fall; had the appearance of a bruise, the effect of a fall or a blunt instrument; there was a slight abrasion of the skin on the left side of the upper lip; examined the body all over carefully but did not discover any other marks; deceased could not survive the injury on the head above one or two hours, and, in such a case, would remain unconscious.

An attempt to show that the witness Saliva was tampered with by Jim while in gaol failed.

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