

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6.

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NO. 10.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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THE ESTIMATES.

There are some very remarkable features, as we pointed out on Saturday, in Mr. Wakeford's estimates. Other men in his position would have endeavored to show, before asking for so large an increase, that certain public works required urgent attention, and that the capacity of the inhabitants was fully equal to the demand made upon it. Mr. Wakeford, however, with an utter contempt for the ordinary laws of political economy, increases the number of public servants in proportion to the decrease of public work, and asks the people for an increased expenditure over that of 1864 of \$107,000, at a time when they are the least able to bear it. The excuse put forward by Mr. Wakeford's friends for this specimen of financing is that the country clamored for having its "resources developed," and that the Colonial Secretary was simply taking the country at its word. Now, a little enquiry into the matter will show the incorrectness of the statement. Mr. Wakeford, with a demand upon the revenue for works and buildings, including the expense of harbor improvements, of nearly thirty thousand dollars less than the estimate last year, can only afford about \$21,000 additional to be spent on roads and bridges. There is \$25,000 for steam communication with Panama, and \$10,000 for immigration purposes—making in all but \$56,000 to be added to works of probable utility. The other \$50,000 that is added to the estimates of last year, which were in themselves far beyond the absolute necessities of our position, is simply a gratuitous demand. Instead of curtailing the number of officials, and inaugurating an era of retrenchment more in keeping with the condition of the country, we have the staff of officials almost doubled, and while the salaries in some important offices are reduced, the newly manufactured appointments are made inordinately high. We have an increase to the salary of the Attorney General of nearly one hundred per cent.; but as if the addition to the salary called for more dignity and less work, we have an assistant subordinate lawyer—a Crown Solicitor—created to take some of the labor of Mr. Wood's hand. Now we do not object to the increase of the pay of the Attorney General—for the salary at present attached to the office is ridiculously inadequate; but to supplement this increase, which, if it were to have any effect at all, should undoubtedly make the recipient work harder, with the appointment of an assistant is simply preposterous. Then we have the police force. This department undoubtedly required reforming, and Mr. Wakeford in a spirit of magnanimity, adds nine thousand dollars to its expenses, by creating no end of useless offices. When an energetic magistrate, with a good working, shrewd sergeant of police for inspector was all that was really required to control and superintend the police force, we have a superintendent appointed at \$1940 and an inspector at \$1200—over \$3000 dollars virtually thrown away. The host of ill paid subordinates, with the two "mounted troopers" cap the climax. What the police force wanted was not so much an increase in numbers as better pay to the subordinates who were already in the department. We find that Mr. Wakeford has half a dozen of constables at \$1 75 a day each, and another half dozen at \$1 50—which, taking recent mysterious events into consideration, must be a strong guarantee for public security. Then we have an increase to the postal department of \$5,835—about two hundred per cent. over the expenses of last year. This increase is due to some extent to the separation of the office from that of the Harbormaster, but is

also owing to the expense of establishing postal facilities where the receipts will about pay for the mail bags. A daily mail to Esquimalt with a paid postmaster is rather an enterprising thing, but we are rather afraid it will be too expensive for either the requirements or the results. The average present correspondence with Esquimalt is, we believe, ten letters a day, which at five cents a letter would give 50 cents, or about 150 a year. Mr. Wakeford must have very sanguine ideas in reference to the increased correspondence. The auditorship is a wonderful thing in its way. The other day it could be performed for \$750 a year; now it demands, without any increased labor, \$2,940. The Land Office has not escaped Mr. Wakeford's paternal hand. Not content with an Assistant Surveyor General, Mr. Pidwell, we can easily believe, well earned his money; but what a regularly appointed assistant surveyor is required for is something difficult to understand—least of all, however, can we understand the Government calling upon the colony to pay a department that is almost altogether connected with the Crown Lands. The same may be said of the magistracy at Sooke, who is Gold Commissioner. The mining licenses and receipts generally are carefully placed to the credit of the Crown lands, but through something that seems very like an oversight on the part of Mr. Wakeford, the official who collects the moneys is put down as charged to the colony. Then we come to paid Magistrates at Cowichan and Comox. The Colonial Secretary had better have taken a leaf from the North American colonies and depended on the gratuitous services of a respectable settler in each of these districts. The cases requiring magisterial adjudication in either Cowichan or Comox are as rare as economy in the present estimates. Our space will not admit of going any further into the matter to-day, but we may point to a fact that is worthy of notice—while last year's estimates (which we have already said were much too large for the amount of legitimate public works) were, leaving out the dredging expenses, \$230,000, the estimates of this year, minus the same expenses, are \$366,000, or about \$136,000 over the regular estimates of 1864.

LATER FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From the Columbian)
Mr. Dietz returned from Yale yesterday morning, 10th, in a canoe. There is no news from above that point, as communication is completely cut off by snow. Mr. Pool, the express messenger, sent back his animals and proceeded as best he could on foot. The snow is three feet deep from Yale to Boston Bar, and four to five feet deep from thence to Lytton. Above that point it is reported 20 inches. The Fraser is clear of ice between this and Yale, but the water is still too low to admit of steamers running. The Reliance still remains in winter quarters, awaiting the rising of the water.
On the Douglas Portage the snow is 5 to 6 feet deep, and at Lillooet 3—a thing never known before. The express messenger was obliged to leave his animals at the 20-mile House, on the Douglas Portage, and take to Lillooet River, descending in a canoe at great risk. At Pemberton the stock of flour was exhausted, and a supply would probably have to be brought from Lillooet. At Douglas the accumulation of snow had broken down the old stage company's buildings and Mr. Dodge's store. From every quarter we hear of the greatest depth of snow ever known in the history of the colony, and it is feared that live stock will suffer seriously. The people of Yale and Douglas complain that the government does not open their oads. They say that a comparatively trifling sum which would be immediately returned in the shape of road tolls; and once open, there would be sufficient traffic to keep them in good order. We hope this matter will receive prompt attention, as it is a serious matter to have all communication cut off for several months, which will be the case if we wait for the snow to melt in the canyons.
TRADE WITH KOOTENAY.—We have several times alluded to the necessity for prompt and energetic measures being adopted for establishing direct communication with Kootenay before the channel of commerce with those mines is diverted by our more enterprising neighbors, and we were glad to learn yesterday that Dr. Tolmie had proceeded to New Westminster for the purpose of ascertaining the views and intentions of the Government of the sister colony previous to the company's commencing to forward their goods for the spring trade via the Columbia river, which they will under the existing state of affairs be compelled to do.
THE CONFEDERATION SCHEME.—In a recent Canadian paper we find a prospectus of the proposed constitution for the federation of British North America, which contains the following clause providing for the admission of these colonies: X. The North-West territory, British Columbia, and Vancouver will be admitted into the Union, on such terms and conditions as the Parliament of the Federated Provinces shall deem equitable, and shall receive the assent of her Majesty; and in the case of the Province of British Columbia or Vancouver, as shall be agreed to by the Legislature of such Provinces.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF SIX LIVES.

The sloop Leonede, Capt. Francis, arrived on Saturday from a trading voyage on the west coast, having on board the Captain and three survivors of the crew of the American bark Iwanowna of 205 tons register, which was thrown on her beam ends and subsequently lost on a reef of rocks off Nootka Sound during the violent gales that prevailed before and after Christmas last. Captain Mortgage and his men furnished the following particulars of the distressing event to Allen Francis, Esq., U.S. Consul:
The bark Iwanowna, of San Francisco, loaded with lumber at port Nisqually, W. T., Newport Mills, and left the mills on the 18th November, 1864. Nothing remarkable happened until the 24th instant, after passing Cape Mudge, when she encountered a heavy gale from the eastward, and heavy southwest swell. The bark sprung a leak during the gale, and in a short time was half full of water. At half-past 11 p.m. a heavy squall from the eastward struck the bark and threw her on her beam ends, carrying away her masts and washing overboard three men, who were drowned, and also the lumber, water and provisions on deck. In about an hour the bark righted. We then got all the spare rope we could find, and rigged a jury mast, and hoisted a sail on it to keep us off the land as long as possible. After drifting four days to the northward and westward, we struck a reef on Nootka Island. We then launched a raft overboard, divesting ourselves of all clothing, except shirts and pantaloons, and got on the raft to go ashore. On reaching the shore the surf washed three men from off the raft, and they were drowned, leaving only four including the master. On the beach we met an Indian who guided us to his house, and after keeping us for two days took us in a canoe, about 35 miles from the wreck to an inlet of Nootka Sound, to another Indian ranch, where we remained thirteen days, the Indians treating us very kindly, furnishing us with some clothing. We found the Indians could neither speak Chinook or English, and everything was done by signs. The sloop Leonede, Captain J. Francis, arrived at Nootka Sound and offered to give us a passage round to Victoria, but if he had not met us would have gone further north on the island.
Accordingly we accepted the kind offer of Captain Francis, and arrived in Victoria, Vancouver Island, on the 14th of January, 1865; being 36 days on board of his sloop, having lost all personal effects on the wreck of the bark.
The names, as recollected, of the lost, were Richard Sutton, of New York, James Newell, of New York, two Norwegians, and two Americans. The crew were all shipped in San Francisco.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The steamer Enterprise arrived last evening from New Westminster with a few passengers and a river Express. We have our Columbian and Pacific Times' exchanges of the 7th and 11th, but they are unusually devoid of interest. Mr. George Turner has furnished the Government with an elaborate report of his recent explorations for a route to Kootenay via Shuswap and Columbia. The local papers designate the exploration a failure. The anniversary meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the Hyack Hall on Wednesday evening the 4th, the hon. H. P. P. Crease presiding. A full and satisfactory report was read and some good speeches made. The sister society of Vancouver Island was ably represented by the Rev. A. C. Garrett, who, according to one of the local papers, "electrified the audience with a continuous gush of that burning Irish eloquence so peculiar to himself." The second session of the Legislative Council opened on Thursday last. The press are in future to be admitted. The sloop Random was towed from Nanaimo to New Westminster by the Leviathan, but was not considered worth the expense of removal. On Monday the Hyack Fire Company were inspected by Governor Seymour accompanied by the private Secretary, after which various experiments with the engine and hose were indulged in by the "boys," and they then returned to the hall, where a few congratulatory words were addressed to them by the Governor. In the evening the Hyacks serenaded His Excellency at Government House.
MISMANAGEMENT.—A most extraordinary feature in the construction of the machinery of the new steam-tug, is that the engineer is perched up in a house on deck where he has no opportunity of viewing the engines, boilers, &c. nor of giving orders to his subordinates. The only portion of the machinery under his immediate observation is the steam-gauge. This certainly appears to be a most unwise thing, especially in a vessel the movements of whose engines are likely to be so inconstant as those of the tug of a dredger. The Messrs. Blyth, the builders of the engines and who rank high as engineers, must surely have received special orders to that effect or they never would have turned out so peculiar an arrangement as the one above mentioned.
THE DREDGER.—This craft having had everything completed, with the exception of fixing the rollers and buckets, moved out yesterday into the stream. She will be ready for a trial, we understand, in the course of a week. We have not heard who is to be the engineer in charge of the works. We presume that a man of sufficient practical experience for the appointment can be found in the colony.

MEETING ON THE FREE PORT.

A very respectable assemblage of about one hundred persons availed themselves last night of Mr. Willis Bond's kind offer of the free use of the Athenæum Hall, Quadra street, to hold a meeting to discuss the vexed question of the "Free Port." Mr. W. K. Bull was called to the chair, and Mr. Bond proceeded to state the object for which he had called the meeting. He said that his own opinions on the Free Port question were well known; he had always been opposed to it, but as he wished to hear "the popular sentiment of the people" he hoped the question would be fairly argued pro and con. A number of gentlemen, among whom were Messrs. Downie, Huskinson, Corin, Shapik, Gillard, Fell, Edgar, and W. B. Smith, then addressed the meeting, all being unconditionally in favor of protection and against the present system, except Messrs. Fell and Edgar. The latter gentlemen said he was in favor of a measure of protective duty, as he thought that a tax should be levied on all articles which might be produced in the country; he opposed, however, a duty on all imported merchandise, and could not see why the farmers of the island could not compete with those of the adjoining States. A resolution to the following effect, moved by Mr. Huskinson and seconded by Mr. W. B. Smith, was then almost unanimously adopted, the only dissentient being Mr. Fell:
Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the condition of the population of this colony would be materially improved by the abolition of the Free Port and the substitution of a protective tariff.
After a vote of thanks to Mr. Bond for his kindness in giving the free use of the hall, with fire and lights, the meeting dispersed.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We take the following from the Sydney Morning Herald of the 21st September:—
A miner named William Williams has discovered in the neighborhood of Duoually, a quartz reef of extraordinary richness. It is believed that the auriferous material will yield some hundreds of ounces to the ton.
OUR GOLD FIELDS.
Things remain exceedingly dull at all our goldfields, with the exception of Wentworth. There the yield continues to be exceedingly rich, though no regularly continuous lead of gold has yet been hit upon, the metal being found in ledgers or feeders that are supposed to be tributaries to the main stream. These ledgers are found at all manner of levels, appearing suddenly, and as suddenly breaking off; thus giving no clue to the whereabouts of the great deposit.
Upon most of the diggings, but more particularly upon those situated among the ridges of the high table land, the weather has been very severe. The heavy rains have been followed by extensive snow storms, accompanied by severe frosts and bitterly piercing winds, rendering the prosecution of work exceedingly difficult. In the western district the cold is said to have been more intense than it has been known to be for many years past:
THE WESTERN GOLD FIELDS.
From the Wentworth we learn that the Golden Gate claim owner has been very lucky. Thirty-five tons of dirt were crushed and yielded 1,500 ozs. of gold. Spicer's claim has yielded 200 ozs. this month, from about 20 tons of dirt. The other claims are all actively engaged in work of various kinds, but there has been no general washing up by which to test the yield, though some of the dirt, naddocked by many of them is known to be exceedingly rich.
The Mount Pleasant Diggings, within a few miles of Bathurst, have not turned out so attractive as had been anticipated. There are now only some 40 or 50 persons on the ground.
A quartz claim has been taken up on the Camp Reserve, Forbes, only 70 or 80 yards from the Court House, and rich auriferous quartz has been obtained from the Britannia Reef. A report has also reached us by telegram that a party of miners had struck gold in shallow ground upon a hill behind the Murga Inn. It is not yet known whether the rich ground is a mere patch or whether the auriferous deposit is widely extended.

THE SOUTHERN GOLD FIELDS.

The new ground opened at Warrambucca, in the Braidwood district, is turning out very rich stuff, while from Araluen and Jembacumbene the news is most encouraging. Already the Braidwood escort is mounting up in quantity, and as a sign of the improved times, a number of men who were sufferers by the late floods at Araluen, and who were furnished with work in a claim at 30s. per week and rations, have struck for higher wages.
At Young very little is doing in the shape of mining, and complaints are general that even "tucker" is now no longer to be obtained upon the far famed Barangong.
The Murrumbidgee Herald states that the prospects of the Gaudagai diggings are brightening up considerably; but we learn from other quarters that they have been declared by miners to be, with some few exceptions, a dead failure.
Kiandra has suffered fearfully this winter from snow storms. Heavy snow drifts have cut off all communication with it, and even prevented the mail from travelling.
THE NORTHERN GOLD FIELDS.
We are altogether without mining news from the northern goldfields this month; but the cold, frosty weather that succeeded to the floods has, no doubt, greatly tended to prevent the miner from making his labor profitable in this quarter.
BLOCKADE RUNNING appears to be so popular with the Glasgow seamen that the ordinary merchant ships find considerable difficulty in getting crews.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A deck hand on the steamer Antelope, whose name is reported as Fulton, had his leg torn almost from his body yesterday, as the boat was making a landing at her pier, by becoming entangled in the coil of a hawser.—Call.
RE-ARRESTED.—Augustus K. Henry, a convict, was re-arrested yesterday, on a charge of misdemeanor preferred by M. M. North, against the Alta. They gave bail and were released. The first name was arrested on two charges. These are the young men who have earned for themselves a fame as being the late "Extra" fabulists.—Id.
ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.—Yesterday, December 22d, (December 11th O. S.) was the 244th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. In many parts of New England the event is still commemorated by observing the day as a sort of holiday. Governor Carter's old chair, and the sword worn by Miles Standish, are exhibited as relics of the earliest colonial days.—Id.
A PASSENGER'S SUIT.—Sue has been commenced by one Pietro Castelli, who was a passenger on board the Pacific Mail steamer Golden City, in January last, against the Company, to recover \$25,000 for permanent bodily injury resulting from bad accommodations, provisions, and treatment on board said vessel, at the time mentioned. The suit is brought in the Fifteenth District Court.—Id.
STILL ALIVE.—The woman Mrs. Shrom, who was shot by her husband at the Potrero, on Wednesday, was still alive yesterday, and comparatively easy, though somewhat weaker. A thorough search has not revealed the localities of the balls, which seem to have been diverted from a direct course after entering the body, by coming in contact with bones. A attending physician admit a possibility of her recovery.—Id.
MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF THE INDIANS.—A meeting was held at Sacramento on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of devising means for the alleviation of the condition of the Indians on the Pacific Coast. It is contemplated by those who are active in this movement to urge Congress change entirely the present system of Reservations, and establish several "nations" of Indians at appropriate points on the continent.—Id.
MR. LAWLOR, who intends leaving on the 13th of January for the Atlantic States, on a professional trip, will take his farewell benefit on Wednesday next, on which occasion Mrs. Emily Jordan will make her last appearance on the California stage.—Alta.
ANOTHER "FLAG" LIBEL SUIT.—A suit for damages has been commenced by John H. Still against D. O. McCarthy, editor and proprietor of the Daily American Flag, growing out of an advertisement which appeared in that paper over the signature of William Murray, reflecting severely and pointedly on Still's character for honesty, damaging his good name and fame to the amount of ten thousand dollars. The suit was first instituted against Murray, at whose instance the card was published; but he, by the power of eloquence and the "dew of soft persuasion," operated upon the kinder feelings of Still, thus skillfully engineering himself out of it, and Mr. McCarthy in.—Call.

HYMNICAL CORRECTION.—The bridal favor which appeared in last Sunday's Call, announcing the marriage of Miss Lulu Sweet, was prematurely displayed. On the testimony of three witnesses who were there, and saw what they saw "with their own eyes," the happy event was consummated on Tuesday evening last, instead of on Sunday, as was previously stated. The bridegroom very sensibly preferred to set his own time for getting married and refuses to consider himself a Benedict at our option. We admire his independence, and transfer three days to his unmarried account. Our previous statement was founded upon authority which we considered beyond question and this is founded upon authority which we know is. Therefore it is not subject to retraction so long as wedding cake is inevitable and people are "married and given in marriage."

PARDONED.—Governor Low has pardoned the following persons, in accordance with the Act of the Legislature: Wagman Baker, for assault to rob, sentenced for four years; Jesus Bellestres, for grand larceny, sentenced for one year; Sir-on Oliveras, for grand larceny, sentenced for one year; William James, for grand larceny, sentenced for one year; E. B. Bayer, for grand larceny, sentenced for five years; James Allen, for grand larceny, sentenced for nine years; James B. Moore, for grand larceny, sentenced for one year; Ah Cong, for grand larceny, sentenced for one year; Thomas Davis, for grand larceny, sentenced for three years; John Allen, for assault to rape, sentenced for two years; D. C. Batchelder, for manslaughter, sentenced for one year. The pardons are to take effect in January and February, respectively.

LEECH RIVER.—A NEW CREEK STRUCK.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived from Leech River last evening, that miners are now making from two to four dollars a day on the Creek. Two men working near the forks of Sooke and Leech River on Saturday, washed out twenty-three dollars. Fresh arrivals continue to take place, and things are beginning to assume a more lively aspect. Our informant travelled to town with a man who had been out prospecting, and was returning with considerable gold, of a coarse description, which he said he had taken out of a new Creek, discovered about a mile and a half from Leech River. The locality of this Creek the fortunate prospector would not reveal, but he described it as "yielding rich pay, and the fact that he was "flush" of gold-dust gave credibility to his assertion.

REGON, H. J. Johnston, comm. San Francisco Dec. 31st, at Portland Jan. 2d, at 11 p.m. h, at 9 p.m. Arrived at Astoria, Left Astoria Jan 7th at 8 a.m. at Baker's Bay at 8 a.m. at 5 p.m. Arrived at 10 p.m.

REGON, from San Francisco—Goldworthy, Walter Street, Mrs. P. Stearns, Jas T. Steel, and Miss M. J. Steel, Jas T. Steel, Mr. Roscoe and wife, Mrs. H. L. Alley, Jno Stafford, P. M. R. Wright, Miss El, W. F. Coe, wife and four children, W. F. Coe, Mrs. B. Boggs, P. Basquet, H. C. Sedwick, Miss Kate Cist-A-Holm, M. Myer, R. Robbs, George Slater, G. Dixon, Wm. A. Went, and 36 Chinamen.

REGON, from San Francisco—Mrs. P. Stearns, 33 nests of dry goods, 6 cs gunnies, 1 cs millinery goods, 3 cs cigars, lamp oil, 6 cs furniture, 2 cs wax, 1 cs magnesia, 1 cs silk, matches, 2 cs candy, 2 cs ink, cs mds. Value, \$8,500.

REGON, from Portland—269 b, 1006 sks flour, 5 cs mds, 4 b, 55 kgs butter, 24 sks lard, 20 lb dressed sheep, 14 sks bacon.

REGON, from San Francisco—2 cs stationery, 7 cs 1, 7 cs wooden pipes, 4 cs dry al effects, 6 cs gunnies, 1 cs millinery goods, 3 cs cigars, lamp oil, 6 cs furniture, 2 cs wax, 1 cs magnesia, 1 cs silk, matches, 2 cs candy, 2 cs ink, cs mds. Value, \$8,500.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 17, 1865.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, Jan. 10th.

House met at 3:15 p. m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Tolmie, Dickson, Carswell, Dennis.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A message was read by the Speaker from His Excellency the Governor informing the House that he was in possession of no further correspondence in regard to the constitution of the Legislative Council than was contained in his commission and the Royal instructions constituting the Legislative Council, copies of which he had already laid before the House.

MERCANTILE LAW BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed.

LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

Dr. Tolmie called attention to the fact that he had some time ago moved for returns in regard to the Indian liquor difficulty, number of convictions under the Act, &c., &c., and asked if any information had been laid before the House.

The Speaker said no information had been laid before the House.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Mr. Dennis introduced his motion for a bill in regard to imprisonment for debt. He alluded forcibly to the hardships suffered from the improper use of writs of capias and ca sa, and the injury done to the colony by such proceedings.

Dr. Dickson seconded the motion, and leave was granted to introduce the bill.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. DeCosmos gave notice, for next meeting of the House, of a bill to regulate weights and measures; also a bill respecting the descent of real and personal property in the colony.

SCHOOL BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill, Dr. Dickson in the chair.

On clause 1, providing that the sum of \$10,000 be annually set apart by the Colonial Treasurer for school purposes.

Dr. Helmecken objected to such a sum being fixed by the act for school purposes; he thought it would be better to vote an annual sum such as might be found necessary. He thought the bill too cumbersome.

Mr. DeCosmos could not see any other way of obtaining the money than by annual vote. He could not agree with the hon. Speaker that the bill was cumbersome; it seemed to him a very good bill, and reflected credit on its introducers.

The clause was postponed till the remainder of the bill had been disposed of.

On clause 2, providing for the appointment by the Governor of a Board of Education to consist of nine persons.

Dr. Helmecken thought the whole clause should be struck out. He thought the Board like all other Boards in this colony, would be a failure, and it would be better to place the whole matter of education in the hands of the Government.

Dr. Tolmie alluded to the Board of Examinations of last season as an instance of an effective Board in the colony, and urged especially the necessity of a Board on educational matters. It would be necessary, however, to have a paid Superintendent, (hear, hear.)

Dr. Helmecken said it might be rather a serious matter to allow the members of the Board to hold office at the Governor's pleasure. It would place them too much under his control, in case he had any peculiar views or schemes about education.

The clause passed.

On clause 3, providing for the appointment by the Board of a paid Superintendent.

Dr. Helmecken said it would be well to amend the clause by the words "if necessary." He himself could not see the use of appointing a paid Superintendent. One of the Board might easily perform the duties of Superintendent.

Dr. Tolmie thought the hon. gentleman's remarks were rather contradictory; in his first remarks he had said the Board would not be a working one, and now he thought the members of the Board might perform the onerous duties of Superintendent, (hear, hear.) He (Dr. Tolmie) thought the appointment of an efficient Superintendent the mainstay of the whole system, (hear, hear.)

Dr. Powell concurred with the last speaker in the necessity of a Superintendent. The system might do without either Board of Education or Trustees if they had a good Superintendent, but without him it could not be successful.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the Superintendent be appointed by the Governor, to hold office during his pleasure.

The clause, providing for the appointment of the Superintendent by the Board, passed.

On clause 4, providing that the Superintendent shall continue in office for one year, and receive not less than \$1500 per annum, with proper allowance for any additional labor.

Mr. DeCosmos thought \$1500 quite enough to cover all expenses.

Dr. Tolmie did not think the whole time of a Superintendent would be required for the duties. He thought probably some clergyman would be found to be the best person for the office.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the part of the clause providing additional remuneration for extra work be struck out.

Dr. Powell and Helmecken thought the Superintendent should be appointed for life.

Mr. DeCosmos objected strongly to a life appointment in a new country like this.

The clause passed with an amendment providing against any additional remuneration for extra services.

Clause 5, providing that three members of the Board, including the superintendent, who shall be ex officio members of the Board, shall be a quorum for examining and giving certificates to teachers, and five members a quorum for other business, was passed.

Clause 6 was struck out.

Clause 7, pointing out the duties of the Board, was passed as follows:

1. To establish as many School Districts in the Colony of Vancouver Island and its

Dependencies, as they shall deem expedient;

2. To direct, if they shall deem it expedient, the Trustees of any School District, to establish a separate school for females, which school shall, when so established be presided over by a female teacher or teachers, but otherwise be subject to the same regulations and obligations as Common Schools generally;

3. To meet not less than four times a year, and to determine the time and place of their own meetings, and the order of their proceedings, and the manner of recording them;

4. To adopt all lawful means in their power as they may deem expedient to advance the interests and usefulness of Common Schools;

5. To select and prescribe for use in each District School, such book as they may think best and most suitable, and to authorize the purchase and distribution thereof among the different Common Schools, in such numbers and quantities as they may think advisable;

6. To examine and give certificates of qualification to teachers of Common Schools, and any such certificate may be general as regards the colony, or limited as to time or place at the pleasure of the majority of the members of the Board of Education present at such examination;

7. To annul any such certificate as the Board may judge expedient;

8. Every such certificate of qualification shall have the signature of at least three members of the Board of Education, but no such certificate shall be given to any person as a teacher, who does not furnish satisfactory proof of good moral character, or who at the time of applying for such certificate is not a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization.

Clause 7, providing for the annual election of School Trustees on the 2nd Wednesday in January in every year, was passed.

Clause 8, providing that there shall be three trustees for each school district, was passed.

The committee here rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned at half-past four o'clock till to day (Wednesday).

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1865.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Young, Dickson, Carswell, Dennis.

COURTS OF THE TWO COLONIES.

Mr. Franklin gave notice that on Monday next he would ask leave to move for a joint address to His Excellency the Governor requesting him to communicate to the Government of British Columbia the desire of this colony, that in view of the joint interests and convenience of the two colonies measures may be taken to create a commercial jurisdiction between the Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice, and if possible to form a Court of Appeal for the hearing of all cases, local or otherwise.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. DeCosmos obtained leave to bring in a bill to appoint a standard of weights and measures.

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION.

Dr. Dickson gave notice of a motion for an address to His Excellency asking for a copy of his Commission and Instructions from Her Majesty.

DESCENT OF PROPERTY.

Mr. DeCosmos obtained leave to bring in a bill in regard to the descent of real and personal property.

SCHOOL BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of this bill in committee, Dr. Dickson in the chair.

Clause 2, providing that no Trustee shall hold the office of Superintendent, or of a teacher in the district in which he is trustee, was passed.

Clause 12 to 16, providing for the mode of election of Trustees were passed.

Clause 17, providing that three Trustees for each district shall be elected, the first to hold office for three years, the second two years, and the third one year, was passed; also clause 19, providing that Trustees who have served one term may be re-elected.

Clause 20 to 23, regulating the proceedings at the Annual School Meetings were passed, a fine of \$20 being imposed on the Trustees neglecting to call the annual meeting as prescribed by the Act; the clause inflicting a fine on persons refusing to serve as Trustees was struck out.

Clause 24, providing that the Trustees shall be a Corporation was passed.

Clause 31, specifying the duties of Trustees, was discussed at some length by Messrs. Helmecken, DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, and Young. The clause proposes to give the Trustees the management and control of the school fund for their district; to hold as a corporation all the school property; to keep the property in repair, warmed, furnished, etc. the school house; to establish female schools; to determine the salaries of their teachers, and give orders on the Superintendent for the money; to visit the schools, and see that it is properly conducted, and to prepare an annual report on all matters connected with their school district. The clause was suspended for future consideration.

The following clauses, specifying the duties of teachers, were passed:

XXXV. No teacher shall be deemed a qualified teacher, who does not at the time of engaging with the Trustees and applying for payment of the school fund, hold a certificate of qualification as in this Act provided.

XXXVI. No teacher shall hold the office of School Trustee or of Superintendent.

XXXVII. It shall be the duty of every teacher of a Common School—

1. To teach diligently and faithfully all the branches required to be taught in the school, according to the terms of his engagement with the Trustees, and according to the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Education;

2. To keep the daily, weekly, and monthly or quarterly registers of the school;

3. To maintain proper order and discipline in his school, according to the authorized forms and regulations;

4. To keep a visitor's book, and enter therein the visits made to his school, and to present such book to such visitor, and request him to make therein any remarks suggested by his visit;

5. At all times when desired by them to give the Trustees and visitors access to the register and visitors' book appertaining to the school, and upon his leaving the school to deliver up the same to the order of the Trustees;

6. To have at the end of each quarter a public examination of his school, of which he shall give due notice to the Trustees of the school, to any school visitors who reside in or adjacent to such school district, and through the pupils to their parents or guardians;

7. To furnish to the Superintendent of Education when desired, any information which it may be in his power to give respecting anything connected with the operation of his school; or in any wise affecting its interests or payments.

The clauses in regard to the payment of the teacher's salary and the mode of settlement in reference thereto were suspended for further consideration.

Dr. Helmecken spoke against the whole system proposed by the bill. He objected to the Board of Education, and also to Trustees; he thought all that was necessary was to have a good Superintendent, and let the Governor and Executive Committee be the Board. This he thought the most simple and effective system, and the only one which was practicable under the circumstances of the school fund being a Government grant. He remarked that this bill made no provision for athletic and military exercises which he considered

among the most important and essential branches of education.

On the suggestion of Mr. Young, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned at half past five o'clock till to-day (Thursday) when the consideration of the School Bill will be resumed.

ARREST OF ANOTHER OF THE LAKE ERIE PIRATES.

(From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 20.)

A telegram was received by the United States District Attorney in this city yesterday from the authorities at Toronto, announcing the capture of Burley, one of the chief pirates concerned in the capture of the Philo Parsons and Island Queen in September last. It will be remembered that the pirates returned to Sandwich and Windsor in the early part of the day, and remained there until nearly night, openly boasting about the streets of their exploit, and rehearsing the details to crowds of sympathetic listeners. No efforts were made by the Canadian authorities to secure them, and, strange to say, the Federal authorities in this city, who should have been prompt and active in demanding the arrest of the pirates, made no move until it was too late. Toward night the District Attorney took a carriage and leisurely drove down to Sandwich only to learn that the facts as published in the Free Press extra were true, and by that time the raiders had learned caution, and not one of them was to be seen. They very quietly disappeared from this vicinity, and none of them has been recognized heretofore since. But the Canadian authorities have shown themselves more vigilant since, and have been on the look out for these bold privateers.

That Burley, one of the leaders, and, we believe, second in command to Bell, has been captured, will be welcome intelligence. The great favor shown to the St. Albans raiders has made the Southern refugees in Canada more bold and arrogant. They rely more than ever on Canadian sympathy, and expect their Confederate commissions will be recognized by the English Government; and that they will be furnished a free Asylum from whence to carry on their dastardly piracies and robberies, and to which they can rush back when hard pressed or liable to be caught. The result of such a determination on the part of the Canadian authorities will make lively times on the border. It is already foreshadowed, and it behooves the people of this city and State to make earnest and zealous preparation to defend themselves and their property. They cannot act too promptly in the matter, and active precautionary measures now may save the destruction of a vast amount of property as well as human life.

Deputy United States District Attorney Brown left last evening for Toronto with the necessary witnesses for the identification of Burley and holding him for trial. It is designed, if possible, to have the prisoner brought to Windsor for trial. This will much better subservise the convenience of witnesses, and the authorities here who will have charge of the prosecution. He will probably be tried for piracy. It seems to us that such should certainly be the charge against him. It is rumored that it will be demanded that he be tried by military commission. The disposition to be made of him will be made known within a few days.—Sac. Union.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

The following liberal donations of books have been received by the Librarian of the Institute:—From G. E. Dennes, Esq., M. L. A.—Athenaeum, 1832; Transactions of the Linnean Society; British Drama, Vol. 1; Kelly's and The O'Kelly's; Campbell's Poetical Works; Proceedings of Linnean Society, 3 parts; Key to Ollendorff's Method of learning Spanish; Westwood's Arcaena Entomologica; Horace Smith's Poetical Works; Susan Hopley; Vivian Grey; Ireland as a Kingdom and a Colony. From Mr. Earle—Cyclopaedia of Useful Arts, 2 vols.; Science Explained; Political Economy; Mathematical Science; Outlines of Botany; The English Language; Astronomy; Family Secrets; Temper and Temperament, 2 vols.; The Solar System, 2 vols. From Mr. James Reid Robertson—Mechanic's Magazine, 2 vols., Millwright's Guide.

LEVANTERS.—Several individuals are reported to have made themselves scarce during the last few days, leaving a circle of disconsolate and enquiring friends. Amongst the number are mentioned a contractor, a doctor of medicine, and a naval officer, who was on the eve of promotion.

THE ESQUIMALT THEFT.—Jas. McKade alias Jas. Bannon, pleaded guilty yesterday to stealing two coats at Esquimalt belonging to Mr. D. McBride of this city, and was sentenced by the Police Magistrate to three months hard labor.

MARTIN AND WALTON.—The charge of perjury preferred by Walton against Martin at San Francisco was ignored by the Grand Jury on the 29th December.

WHISKY CASE.—John Williams alias Owe Reynolds was yesterday convicted of supplying spirits to Indians and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.

The villain who murdered the French sculptor in Rome, while conferring an act of kindness, has been tried and convicted within three weeks of his apprehension. As the criminal is only 18 years of age, he is saved from the utmost rigor of the law, and is condemned to close imprisonment and chains for life.

John Leech worked very hard, and although he made a large income—perhaps as much as \$2500 a year, Punch alone paying him \$1500—he spent it nearly all, not on personal extravagances, but upon those of his friends and relations who needed help.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, heartburn, biliousness, nausea, want of appetite, French Philosophers trace the moral feelings of the mind to the state of the stomach; and there is much wisdom in the speculation; the chain to the human body is more than the slightly disordered, the whole internal economy is deranged. The young may smile at the simile, and set from its victim. The day will come when they will lament over their dyspepsia, as thousands stronger than themselves have done, when it will be remembered these prophetic words, and hold in readiness Holloway's Pills, a certain safeguard.

LIST OF LETTERS FROM JANUARY 1st TO 6th, 1865.

(From the Government Gazette.)

Table listing names and addresses of letter recipients from January 1st to 6th, 1865. Includes names like Allen, Armstrong, Alder, Bailey, Brown, C. A. Butler, H. S. Bonney, Brodbeck, Cohen & Co, Cottenweir, Davis, J. D. Davies, B. W. Douglas, Edwards, H. Estall, Fawcett, Mr. Greenwood, Mrs. Grapes, G. W. Hayes, J. Houghs, J. Heikner, W. Hagan, Dr. Hunter, R. 2 Hooper, W. B. Howard, W. Haskell, G. N. Henderson, G. N. Henley, H. Jordan, J. Jefferies, A. Jennings, J. Job, J. Lander, W. Lewis, H. Lorin, F. W. Leduc, Mr. Miller, J. W. McLeod, M. Mathers, J. Moor, N. McHardy, C. Muir, M. Maguaghey, J. McDowell, J. B. Martin, J. 2 McCrea, D. Macaulay, A. Miller, W. J. Noon, C. Owens, T. Powell, Mrs. C. Palmer, D. Pitts, J. H. R. Randolph, M. Reed, Mrs. Ross, J. M. Suter, J. K. Traylor, J. Tiedeman, H. O. Treasurer Hospital Townsend & Co. Vine, E. Vautrin, G. Vinter, Mr. Wynne, J. Woods, Rev. Webb, J. York, J. Miller, J. W.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Crinolines and Corsets. The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and new combinations in STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS, is awarded to A. SALOMONS, 35, OLD CHANGE, LONDON.

The Cardinipus PATENT JAPON

Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed. Spiral Crinoline Steel and Bronze, For Ladies' Skirts (Patent) will not break, and can be folded into the smallest compass. SMITH'S NEW PATENT HARMONON CORSET (self-adjusting).

Obtained a Prize Medal, and is the very best Stay ever invented. Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset, Invaluable for the Ball Room, Equine 'strian Exercise, and Warm Climates. To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Stay Makers, and wholesale only of A. SALOMONS, 35, Old Change, London.

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARK CAUTION.

Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been, and are, shipping Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Tinned Iron of inferior quality, bearing our Names and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by us, from and after this date, will be marked, "TUPPER & COMPANY," MANUFACTURERS, "61a, Moorgate Street, London; WORKS—LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM."

In addition to the Trade Marks heretofore used, to denote the different qualities of our goods, viz.—Best Best, T. C. Crown, Best Cross daggers, and G. in Circle. AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN, That all persons manufacturing, selling, or shipping, or engaged in any wise in the sale or disposal of Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Tinned Iron, with our Marks or Brands, in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, will be prosecuted by TUPPER & COMPANY, 61a, Moorgate Street, London, E. C. 30th December, 1864.

Any One can use Them.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of

Judson's Simple Dyes.

Ten colours, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies. WHOLESALE DEPOT—19a, Coleman St., London. ma24

Drugs and Chemicals

George Curling & Company, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON.

Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers, to their Old-Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of

Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine, PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS, Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil in Bottles. Capsules of Copiba, Cubeba, Castor Oil and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Renowned Specialities.

Lozenges, Confectionery, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments, Medical Glass, and every article connected with the Drug Trade. Orders confided to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch. Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon application.

Parties Indenting through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their orders are placed in the hands of GEORGE CURLING & CO. ONLY. ap5

Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia

HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children Combined with it.

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by

DINNEFORD & CO., 172 New Bond Street, London: Agent for Victoria, V. I. W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government Street.

And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

TARGET

12 FEET SQUARE. Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with

ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes.

Double Waterproof Cartridge Five Oaks, Bell Wadings to prevent the leading of Gun, Well Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles. Fine Cartridges for Le Jauchoux Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's Trauers', Adams', and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGES

For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richards', Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft leaded Lead.

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Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES' Castor Oil, selected, in quarts, pints, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pint bottles. Currie Powder, in 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. bottles. Cod Liver Oil, finest Newfoundland, in quarts, pints, and 1/2-pint bottles. Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, in quarts, pints, and 1/2-pint bottles. Essences of Ginger and Peppermint, 1/2, 1, and 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles. Flavoring Essences, in 1/2, 1, and 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles. Fluid Extract of Dandelion, in quarts, pints, and 1/2-pint bottles.

Granular Efferves: Carbonate of Iron, Granular Efferves: Citrate of Iron, Granular Efferves: Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Granular Efferves: Citrate of Lithia, Granular Efferves: Citrate of Magnesia, Granular Efferves: Citrate of Quinine.

Pepsine Wine, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pint bottles. Quinine in 1/2, 1/4, and 1-oz. hermetically sealed bottles. Sarsaparilla, in 1/2, 1, and 2-oz. bottles. Sedlitz, Soda, Ginger Beer, and Lemonade Powders, wrapped in tin foil papers. In boxes. Tasteless Sedlitz in one powder, in patent capped bottles in cases.

Sents—Bouquet, Fragrantly, Jamin, Jockey Club, Lavender Water, Marshmala, Millefleur, Patchouli, Rondellia, Spring Flowers, Verbena, Wood Violets, and every other description.

The whole of the above articles can be packed in other sized bottles, if so ordered.

Norm.—Trade mark and label is affixed to every bottle, &c.

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As the latest fluctuations of the market are always noted, this list is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, and Surgeons.

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THE ESTIMATES.

The following Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure were laid before the House yesterday:—

VANCOUVER ISLAND, VICTORIA, January 13, 1865.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly. GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to transmit the annual estimates for the year 1865 for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, accompanied by an explanatory statement of the Acting Colonial Secretary.

The preparation of these estimates has, I regret to say, been delayed beyond the proper period for their presentation by causes over which I had no control. They have been prepared with every regard to economy consistent with the progress of the colony and the efficiency of the public service.

Further explanation will probably be required by the House in addition to that conveyed in the accompanying letter of the Acting Colonial Secretary. Should such be the case, it will be promptly and cheerfully rendered on my being made acquainted with the desire of the Legislative Assembly.

Despatches and documents in elucidation of various items accompanying the estimates. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, A. E. KENNEDY, Governor.

Vancouver Island: COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Victoria, 12th Jan., 1865.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure for this colony for the year 1865. I have prepared these Estimates in accordance with the forms laid down in the Instructions of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to Governors of Colonies regulating the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of Colonial Receipt and Expenditure and I would call the attention of Your Excellency to the importance of the Estimates being passed in that form whatever alterations may be decided upon in the detailed items. Estimates prepared in this shape form the basis of the whole system of public accounts as laid down by the authority above quoted, and without which it is difficult, if not impossible, to preserve due order and economy in the disbursement of public moneys.

By a comparison of the total estimated revenue with the total estimated expenditure it will be seen that the latter exceeds the former by \$150,567 65. The total estimated Ways and Means for 1865 fall short of those for 1864 by a sum of about \$146,000. This difference is attributable chiefly to the following items, available in 1864, but now either wholly or for the most part exhausted, or inapplicable to purposes of general expenditure, viz.,

Land Sales \$31,912
Land Revenue 1,528
Due by British Columbia 43,650
In hands of Crown Agents 55,104
Balance of Loan undrawn 29,194
162,108

On the other hand the estimated Ways and Means for 1865 exceed those of 1864 under some heads, the most considerable increase being for arrears of Real Estate Tax, of Liquor Licenses, and of Trading Licenses, and amounting, in the aggregate under these heads to \$53,800, being an increase of estimated arrears as compared with 1864 of \$28,800.

I will now consider the items of Estimated Revenue in detail.

REAL ESTATE TAX \$110,000. This amount is made up of \$65,000 which it is expected will accrue in 1865, and of which \$45,000, the estimated arrear on 1st January, 1865.

PORT AND HARBOR DUES \$17,000. The estimated Revenue under this head is the same as estimated for 1864. A somewhat larger amount will probably be realized.

LAND SALES AND LAND REVENUE. The receipts under these heads will be carried to the Crown Revenue account.

LIQUOR LICENSES, \$20,800. It is expected that considerably less will be realized under this head than \$24,000, estimated for 1864; \$800 is now estimated to be due as arrears unpaid on 1st January, 1865.

TRADING LICENSES, \$34,000. Of this amount \$8,000 is for arrears on 1st January, 1865; the balance, \$26,000, is less than the revenue estimated for 1864 by \$1,580, and it is possible may be rather under estimated.

POSTAGE, \$6,700. This sum is as against \$3,500 estimated for 1864, the increase being made up of (1) \$1,000 proposed to be expended under the head of the Colonial Secretary's Department for the conveyance of letters on Her Majesty's service, and which the Post Office will probably claim as revenue, and (2) \$2,200 the amount expected to be realized from general increase of correspondence, but more especially between Victoria and Esquimalt (daily) and between Victoria and Sooke gold mines (twice a week), and from the contemplated daily delivery of letters in Victoria.

FINES, FORFEITURES AND FEES OF COURT, \$9,000. This sum is the same as that estimated for 1864, and is less than the expenditure on Judicial services. An excess of receipts over expenditure, should it occur, would be carried to the Crown Revenue Account.

FEES OF OFFICE, \$4,000. This item is the same as estimated for 1864 under this head.

REIMBURSEMENTS, \$9,208 77. This amount is made up of \$6530 49, due by Her Majesty's Government for expenditure during 1864 on account of Marines at San Juan, and of \$2,698 28 due by British Columbia, being one moiety of the expenses connected with Lighthouses in 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, \$10,000. This sum is the same as the amount estimated for 1864.

RENTS; Sums receivable under this head will be carried to the account of Crown Revenue. INTEREST, \$680.

It is estimated that the Interest on balances in the hands of the Crown Agents, and on the Sinking Fund of the Road and Harbour Loan may amount to this sum.

DEBITS, \$500. Debt of City of Victoria, \$6,760 83. This is the approximate balance due on 1st January, 1865, by the City of Victoria, after being credited with the receipts under the Victoria half per cent. Tax Act.

BALANCE IN HANDS OF CROWN AGENTS, \$5,582. BALANCE IN HANDS OF LOAN UNDRAWN, \$5,564. These sums are approximations, in the absence of full accounts from the Crown Agents.

BALANCE IN TREASURY, \$9,083 60. This amount represents the actual balance on 31st December, 1864.

EXPENDITURE. Passing on to the estimated expenditure it will be seen by comparison that the expenditure proposed for the service of the year 1865 is in excess of that voted for 1864 by the sum of \$107,187 40, as follows:

For 1864, voted under 27 and 28 Vict. 20. Excess for 1865 over 1864 \$257,279 50
For 1864, voted under 27 and 28 Vict. No. 13 26,000 00
Total for 1864 \$283,279 50
Proposed Expenditure for 1865 390,466 90
Excess for 1865 over 1864 107,187 40

I will remark in detail upon some of the amounts proposed to be expended, observing only that in the absence of a regular Auditor, the classification of former votes for comparison with the present Estimates cannot be made with the minute accuracy I could have desired:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, \$2180; LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, \$650; LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, \$6150; COLONIAL SECRETARY, \$12930.

There is a considerable increase under this head amounting to about \$9,000, and consisting in part of the salary for a second clerk, \$1000, as compared with the vote of \$500 for clerical assistance in 1864; an alteration absolutely required for the efficient working of the Department, and in part of sums required for stationary, fuel, postage and printing—the cost of which has heretofore been distributed among the various departments. The proposed alteration in this respect will involve a simplification of accounts and a saving of labor to persons to whom the Government may be indebted. The sum of \$1000 for postage is the corresponding amount to that calculated in the Postal Revenue.

TREASURER \$7885. The Assessor is placed under this head as part of the Revenue Department, a change tending to simplify accounts. There is under the head of Treasurer a decrease compared with the corresponding sums voted under that head for 1864 of \$1556, arising from printing, &c., being charged under the head of Colonial Secretary.

AUDITOR \$2940. The increase under this head is \$1765. It is of the greatest importance that the Auditor should exercise a constant supervision over the public accounts. Much time and labor are at present thrown away from the absence of a suitable arrangement in this respect, and imperfections of which I am conscious in the preparation of these estimates are due, I believe chiefly to the want of an auditor. The sums proposed are the lowest that could be named, having regard to the efficiency of the service.

SURVEYOR GENERAL, \$31,984. The large apparent increase, which in the absence of an Auditor I am unable to define minutely, in this Department is due principally to expenses of improving Victoria Harbor and of miscellaneous explorations being placed under this head. The sum of \$1500 and \$1200 for a Superintendent of Roads and for a Clerk are to provide for two Officers whose services are indispensable to the efficient working of the Department.

HARBOR MASTER, \$2,650. This sum is the result of a proposed re-adjustment of the Harbor Masters and Post Office Departments, which it is found cannot be efficiently conducted by one and the same officer. The amount of \$1500 submitted for the salary of the Harbor Master is reasonable, and the sum of \$250 for a shipping master is to provide payment for an officer to perform duties connected with the engagement and discharge of seamen under Imperial statutes, the fees receivable in respect of which will be paid into the Treasury. It is not considered that the officer acting as Harbor Master will require a clerk.

LIGHTHOUSES, \$6,102. This amount exhibits an apparent decrease as compared with the vote for 1864, of \$898, which may be explained by the fact that a vote of \$1458 for works was placed under this head in 1864, and that such a vote is proposed now under the head of Works and Buildings. The amounts now proposed show a decrease of \$500 under the head of stores, while there are small sums to supply books for the library and for the stipend of a medical officer. Provision also is here included for a sick fund for the lightkeepers under a scheme proposed by the Lighthouse Board, to which fund each lightkeeper will contribute four per cent. of the value of his pay and rations. The sums now proposed exhibit an increase of four per cent. on the salaries of 1864, it not being considered just to reduce the pay, hitherto voted even for such a purpose. The salary of the lightkeeper at Fisgard is proposed to be further increased by \$100, in consideration of the additional duties of storekeeper devolving upon him in connection with the new storehouse. The importance of well maintained lighthouses is so great that any change tending to the permanence of the service by inducing efficient men to continue in it will be of great public advantage.

POST OFFICE, \$7,660. The increase under this head of \$5,835 is due partly to the proposed alteration of having separate officers to conduct the Harbor Master's and Post Office departments. The salary proposed for the Post Master will probably be considered not more than adequate, and the provision for one clerk and

extra clerical assistance could not be curtailed without seriously impairing a highly important branch of the public service, the full development of which would doubtless be generally appreciated. It is proposed in addition to provide by the appointment of two letter carriers for a local delivery of letters daily in Victoria. A daily mail between Victoria and Esquimalt and a mail twice a week between Victoria and Sooke gold mines will also involve the appointment of Postmasters at Esquimalt and Sooke river. The appointment of a Postmaster at Nanaimo is found necessary to conduct the increasing postal duty which has hitherto been carried on gratuitously by the local Schoolmaster. It is anticipated that the revenue derivable from this additional postal communication will go far to defray the cost of these new services. The sum of \$500 is placed on the Estimates to cover the cost of procuring postage labels, which have already been ordered of two denominations, viz., five cents and ten cents, which will probably suffice for the present. None such are now in use in the colony, which is thereby deprived of the obvious advantages of the prepayment of postage by stamps. A Bill will shortly be introduced into the Legislature for the regulation of the postal service of the colony and based upon the Imperial laws on the subject.

REGISTER GENERAL \$2425. There is a reduction under this head in consequence of the office contingencies being charged under the head of Colonial Secretary.

JUDICIAL \$26,600. The expenditure under this head is largely increased by the consolidation therewith of the various offices connected with the administration of justice and votes for new officers. The amount for the salary of the Chief Justice is in accordance with the Act recently passed by the Legislature. The increase in the amount of the salary of the Attorney General is submitted in lieu of an amount of fees hitherto paid to that officer in excess of the increase of salary now proposed. The vote of \$1500 for a Crown Solicitor, is with a view of obtaining systematically the services of a Solicitor, which have hitherto been used precariously, and for which sums have been paid under the head of expenses of prosecutions. This change is regarded as necessary for the performance of various legal duties, wherein the aid of such an officer is of great value. The vote of \$2250 for the Stipendiary Magistrate at Victoria, appears now for the first time, the remuneration of the present incumbent of that office having been voted hitherto to the same amount under the heads of police and gaols. That gentleman having now been relieved of the duties of those departments which were not compatible with those of Magistrate, this new vote has become necessary. Three votes are proposed for Stipendiary Magistrates at Sooke, Comox, and Cowichan, these appointments are regarded as needful for the preservation of law and order, and as a connecting link between the Government and the Indian population which will probably be of great public value. The appointments of clerks to the magistrates at Nanaimo and Sooke are considered necessary, and in view of the small amount of salary under this head it is proposed to charge them with the duties of local postmasters, they receiving therefor the small salaries under the head of Post Office.

POLICE, \$16,152. This department having been withdrawn from the hands of the Stipendiary Magistrate of Victoria is in course of being organized under a superintendent assisted by an inspector. The salary allotted to the superintendent is considered to be no more than adequate for the officer whose is the responsible duty of preserving the public peace. The necessity of having a regular police patrol in the vicinity of Victoria has been much felt, and two mounted constables are accordingly provided for. The distribution of the force is at present proposed to be as follows: Victoria, 2 sergeants, 11 constables, and 2 mounted constables; Nanaimo, 1 sergeant; Sooke, 1 sergeant; Esquimalt, 1 constable. The services of an armorer are required in part for the care of the arms of the force, but chiefly for the preservation in good order of the valuable small arms belonging to the colony, and which have been placed in the charge of the department. The rates of pay of the police have been somewhat increased, and by the adoption of three rates scope will be given for the promotion of such men as may prove themselves effective. The men in addition to their pay (which is calculated for 365 days in the year) are provided with quarters, fuel, light, clothing, and medical attendance.

GAOLS, \$6,506. The establishment proposed provides for a gaoler at \$1000, in lieu of a governor at \$600 and a gaoler at 750, as in 1864. An additional warder is however found necessary, in view of the increased number of prisoners. The medical officer is also brought under this head instead of under the head of "Exclusive of Establishments."

VOLUNTEERS, \$2540. This head appears now for the first time. The votes proposed are for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the corps by bearing the pay of the adjutant and drill sergeant, and also by payments of \$10 and 15 per man, according to numbers and efficiency, such payments being applicable to the general expenses of the corps.

I will now pass on to the various votes proposed under the division of the Estimates termed "Exclusive of Establishments."

PENSIONS, &c., \$2425. This sum is placed on the Estimates to carry out the decision already come to by the Legislature of providing for the retirement of His Honor the Chief Justice.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE \$2100. This sum is expected will cover the cost of the services provided for.

CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES \$500. This small sum has been placed on the estimates to cover expenditure for any charitable purpose which may arise.

EDUCATION \$10,000. This sum has been estimated as sufficient for the present to cover the cost of public education on such system as may be determined upon.

HOSPITALS \$6500. The first item of \$6000 for Victoria Hospi-

tal is the same as the votes for the year 1864. The additional vote of \$1000 is intended to relieve that institution from liabilities beyond its funds. A vote of \$500 is proposed for the new Female Hospital at Victoria.

POLICE \$3725. The sums proposed under this head vary somewhat from the votes for 1864. A larger amount will be required for the clothing of the increased number of constables. A sum of \$500 is estimated for the purchase of three horses, which will be required to mount two constables efficiently, other sums are also estimated for the forage, &c., of these horses. Police transport and buildings will be found under other heads.

GAOLS \$7023. An increase in the number of prisoners has led to an increase in the amount estimated for their maintenance, but a reduction under the head of Gaols has been effected by the transport of the cost of medical attendance to the head of the establishment.

RENT \$2580. This head includes \$1920 for rent of residence of His Excellency the Governor, I would direct attention to the despatch of the Secretary of State to your Excellency (copy herewith) dated 16th September, 1863.

TRANSPORT \$2000. This amount is placed on the estimates to insure system in payments under this head, expenses incurred on this account having heretofore been provided for the most part only in general terms.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS \$33,251. The first item is proposed as a contribution towards the important step of providing a subsidy for a direct line of mail steamers between the Colony and Panama, to which it is believed the neighboring colony of British Columbia will contribute a larger sum. The cost of conveying mails between Victoria and Esquimalt (daily and express) between Victoria and Nanaimo and Comox (weekly and monthly), and between Victoria and Sooke mines (twice a-week) is also provided for.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS \$12,493. The proposed vote (in blank) for a residence for His Excellency the Governor is entered with reference to the despatch from the Secretary of State dated 16th September, 1863, (copy herewith). School House, Nanaimo \$800. This building is presently required and is proposed to include quarters for a School master, purchase of building at Nanaimo \$1500, and additions thereto \$1500. This building was erected on the Government Reserve, on land leased to Mr. A. G. Horne who has become bankrupt, the lease has, therefore, been surrendered and the building conveyed to the Government. Good public officers are much required at Nanaimo, and the situation of this building is suitable, the purchase of it will extinguish a charge of \$100 per annum for rent for public offices.

ROADS, STREETS, AND BRIDGES, \$73,350. The first twelve items under this head are or roads, in respect of which the liabilities shown by the various amounts have been all ready incurred, with the exception, however, of \$2000 for new work on the east Saanich Road. The items of \$10,000 for road from Goldstream to Forks of Leech and Sooke Rivers, and of \$450 for bridge over Leech River, are proposed for the purpose of improving the communication between Victoria and Sooke gold mines, by converting the present trail into a wagon road, and by bridging the river. The road from Goldstream to Nanaimo, for which there is submitted a vote of \$23,000, is a portion of the road from Victoria to Comox, which has recently been under consideration.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES \$18,050. The sums of \$6500 for Marines at San Juan and of \$500 for repayment of deposits, are in correspondence with similar sums, placed to the credit of the revenue. The sum placed on the estimate for the Fire Department, Victoria, is the amount for which that body have applied. A sum of \$1000 is proposed to be applied to the insurance of the various public buildings and their contents.

INTEREST \$19,400. This amount comprises the usual sums applicable to the interest and sinking fund in respect of the road and harbor loan.

REIMBURSEMENTS, \$49,215 15. The first item of \$15,148 95 under this head is due to the Imperial Government on account of the moneys expended in the erection of Lighthouses, viz.: £12,493 19s 19d, one moiety of which is contributed by the Imperial Government, and the remaining moiety is proposed to be divided between this colony and British Columbia, as explained in the accompanying correspondence. The second item of \$34,066 20 is due by the colony to the Crown revenue account as shown in the accompanying statement of the Treasurer.

IMMIGRATION, \$10,000. This sum is proposed to defray the cost of bringing immigrants to this colony.

INDIANS, \$2500. This small sum is proposed to defray various unavoidable expenses connected with Indians.

I beg to enclose comparative statements of Revenue and Expenditure for the first eight months of 1864, compared with the like period of 1863. I regret very much that the want of an auditor has precluded me from bringing these statements down to a later date.

In conclusion, I would draw attention to the serious difference between the Estimated Expenditure and the Ways and Means. Whatever variety of opinion may be entertained as to the propriety of voting some of the sums proposed, there cannot be any doubt that the revenues heretofore raised by taxation are far short of the requirements of the colony. A very small per centage of the population contributes to the revenue in any shape, and I believe the large majority of the non-taxpaying classes, whether subjects of Her Majesty or strangers, will cheerfully give their quota as soon as the mode in which the same shall be levied shall have been devised.

I have the honor, &c., your Excellency's most obedient humble servant, (Signed), HENRY WAKEFORD, Acting Colonial Secretary.

THE ESTIMATES. If ever the genius of Gladstone was required—if ever his fervid eloquence and financial oratory were in demand—it was certainly on the introduction of the Colonial Secretary's Budget yesterday afternoon, in the House of Assembly of Her Majesty's Colony of Vancouver Island. Irresponsibility of government however deprives us of the pleasure of hearing the statement of a Minister of Finance—of a Chancellor of the Exchequer. We are, therefore, left to a perusal of a number of bare facts, and that fascinating influence which the orator throws around him, and which induces the public to swallow at a gulp the tax-increasing bolus is wanting—the sugar-coating is absent, and the pill with all its disagreeable odor and nauseous taste is presented to our rebellious lips. Mr. Wakeford need not, therefore, be surprised if we should shrink from his nostrum. He will no doubt be disposed to chide our timidity, but then every eye is not constitutionally brave. Besides, the hon. gentleman has taken us by surprise. We have not been used to such daring feats of finance. If indeed we direct our attention to colonial or national budgets we shall find them all feeble in comparison with that of Mr. Wakeford. What Chancellor of the Exchequer would have the moral courage to ask the House of Commons in a time of profound peace for the enormous proportion of seventy-five per cent. over his estimated revenue? And yet this is just what our Colonial Secretary has done. We admire boldness, we laud the heroic nature which, like that of the great Napoleon, places itself above the laws laid down by art, but we must confess this reckless bravery of Mr. Wakeford in our present condition is too much for us.

"Three thousand deucats," says Shylock, with ponderous emphasis. Three hundred and ninety thousand dollars, we think we hear every individual inhabitant pronounce with a more striking stress. How does our Hon. the Colonial Secretary hope to obtain it? He estimates the revenue at \$212,000—how does he expect, with a population that grow at their present rate of taxation, to raise over \$170,000 more? The thing is simply preposterous. However urgent certain works may be—however necessary that they should be performed—there is something more important for the statesman to consider than even that:—he must look to the public capacity. What is it to the artisan if he requires a better suit of clothes or a more nutritious diet, so long as he has not got the wherewithal to obtain it. True statesmanship keeps within the bounds of the possible. When it goes beyond this, as Mr. Wakeford does with his budget, it is simply visionary and bordering on the ludicrous. We are presuming all this while that the increase which is demanded is due to an increased amount of work to be done—more roads to be constructed, more bridges to be built. But the case is widely different. The estimated expense for this description of work the present year does not amount to \$90,000, while that for the past year was upwards of \$130,000, showing the enormous falling off of \$40,000. When we come to the salaries, however, we find things a little reversed. In 1864 the estimated expense of the establishments was \$76,916, while that for the present year is no less than \$135,354—or nearly double the amount of 1864.

It is almost impossible in the present article to go into the estimates with any degree of minutiae. We feel convinced, however, that the greater portion of them will be thrown out by the House. The increase to the public salaries as well as to the number of the officials is at present both undesirable and ill-timed. The cry is, and has been heretofore, so much against what was conceived to be an enormous official expenditure that union with British Columbia has been hailed as the only remedy for the evil. That demand which the Colonial Secretary now makes upon our public purse will therefore have the desirable effect of turning the attention of our population more than ever to the question. The proposed outlay for establishing direct steam communication with Panama, and for inaugurating a system of assisted immigration from the mother country, only shows the imperative necessity of both colonies acting in conjunction and merging their little individual interests in one substantial and harmonious whole. With regard, however, to both the immigration and the steam communication schemes, we must confess that something must first be done to retain the population we at present possess, otherwise we shall be merely spending money fruitlessly. We shall, in future articles, take up the estimates more in detail. In the meantime, we can only repeat that they are, individually, and in the aggregate, beyond all reason.

REMOVAL OF A BODY FROM CARIBOO.—The Columbian mentions the fact that the body of Dr. Warbuss, who died in 1863 in Cariboo, is on the way down in charge of Jonathan Nutt, who is taking the remains over to Puget Sound at the request of his widow, who resides there. The Doctor was a Free-Mason, and this is done under the auspices of the Order.

ABSTRACT OF Colonial Government for the year 1 received under year 1863 b in which the

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Deposits, \$
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Abstracts of expenses Vancouver Jan. to 3 amount ac vious to be prepared, ESTABLISH \$89,665 75; 119; allowa \$32,270; for the year 186 Pension, ties for 1865 Revenue ments for 1 Administ tablishments \$3833 60. Ecclesiast nil.

Charitable for 1863, 322
Education 1865, 10,000
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ments for 1 1863, 8,484
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Miscellan for 1863, 6,1
Interest, 952 29.

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ABSTRACT OF THE PROBABLE REVENUE OF THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT OF VANCOUVER ISLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865, SHOWING ALSO THE REVENUE RECEIVED UNDER THE SIMILAR HEADS IN THE YEAR 1863 BEING THE YEAR PREVIOUS TO THAT IN WHICH THE ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED.

ESTIMATE FOR 1865. Real Estate Tax, \$110,000; Port and Harbor Dues, 17,000; License Liquor, 20,800; License Trading, 34,000; Postage, 6,700; Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Court, 9,000; Fees of Office, 4,000; Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government, 9,208 77; Miscellaneous receipts, 1,000; Interest, 600; Deposits, 500. Total, \$212,808 77.

REVENUE OF 1863. Real Estate Tax, \$42,945 25; Port and Harbor Dues, 17,284 66; Land Sales, 23,759 39; Land Revenue, 395 94; License Liquor, 23,833 94; License Trading, 17,884 61; Postage, 2,258 45; Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Court, 8,602 78; Fees of Office, 3,869 47; Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government, 1,790 50; Miscellaneous Receipts, 2,318 10; Rents, 1,261 25; Interest, 2,740 16; Deposits, 337 31. Total, \$149,281 71.

REVENUE DETAILED—ESTIMATE OF 1865. Real Estate Tax, \$110,000. Port and Harbor Dues—Port Entrances, \$3500; Port Clearances, 3500; Coasting Licenses, 2000; Permits for landing goods, 7500; Records, Registers and Declarations, 500; Total, \$17,000.

Licenses Liquor—Retail Licenses, \$19100; Wholesale Licenses, 1700; Total, \$20,800. Licenses Trading—Annual Licenses, \$11500; Half Yearly Licenses, 21500; Auction Duty, 1000; Total, \$34,000. Postage—Public Letters, 1000; Private Letters, 5700; Total, \$6700.

Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Court—Supreme Court, \$6000; Magistrate Courts, 2500; Bankruptcy Courts, 500; Total, \$9000. Fees of Office, \$4000. Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government, \$9208 77.

Miscellaneous Receipts, \$1000. Interest, \$600. Deposits, \$500. Total, \$212,808 77. REVENUE OF 1863. Real Estate Tax, \$42,945 25. Port and Harbor Dues, \$17,284 66.

Land Sales, \$23,759 39. Land Revenue, \$395 94. License Liquor, \$23,833 94. License Trading, \$17,884 61. Postage, \$2,258 45. Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Court, \$8,602 78.

Fees of Office, \$3,869 47. Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government, \$1,790 50. Miscellaneous Receipts, \$2,318 10. Rents, \$1,261 25. Interest, \$2,740 16. Deposits, \$337 31. Total, \$149,281 71.

ABSTRACTS OF THE SUMS REQUIRED TO DEFRAY THE EXPENSES OF THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT OF VANCOUVER ISLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1ST JAN. TO 31ST DEC., 1865, SHOWING ALSO THE AMOUNT ACTUALLY EXPENDED IN THE YEAR PREVIOUS TO THAT IN WHICH THE ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED, VIZ., 1863.

ESTABLISHMENTS.—Fixed establishment, \$89,665 75; provisional and temporary, \$12,119; allowances, \$1300; office contingencies, \$32,270; for the year 1865, \$135,354 75; for the year 1863, \$62,780 41.

assistance, 600; Advertising, and petty expenses, 750. Total, \$785.

AUDITOR—\$1940; Clerk, 1000. Total, \$2940. SURVEYOR-GENERAL.—Surveyor-General, \$2425; Assistant-Surveyor, 1700; Superintendent of Roads, 1500; Clerk, 1200; Land Recorder at Cowichan, 600.

Lightkeepers, 1000; Medical Officer, 600; Light Keeper, Race Rocks, 763 08; 1st Assistant do, 510 88; 2nd Assistant do, 410; 3rd Assistant do, 208 04; Light Keeper, Fisgard, 750; Assistant do, 100. Allowances—Provisions and Fuel for Light-keepers, 1300. Contingencies—Books for Library, 150; Stores, 500; Petty Expenses, 100. Total, \$6102.

Post Office.—Victoria: Postmaster, \$1940; Clerk, 1455; 2 Letter carriers at \$2 per diem each, 1460. Esquimalt: Postmaster, 485. Nanaimo: Postmaster, 485. Sooke, Postmaster, 485. Contin—Extra Colonial Assistance, 750; Postage Stamps, 500; Mail Bags and Petty Expenses, 100. Total, \$7660.

Registrar General—\$2425. JUDICIAL—Chief Justice of Supreme Court, \$5820; Registrar do, \$1500; Clerk of Writs do, \$1000; Messenger and office keeper do, \$600; Attorney General, \$2910; Clerk do, \$1000; Crown Solicitor, \$1500; Sheriff, \$1000; Stipendiary Magistrate and visiting Magistrate of Gaol, Victoria, \$2250; Clerk do, \$1000; Stipendiary Magistrate, Nanaimo, \$1700; Clerk do, \$485; Stipendiary Magistrate, Sooke, \$1700; Clerk do, \$485; Stipendiary Magistrate and Protector of Indians, Comox, \$1700; do, de, Cowichan, \$1700. Contingencies—Occasional assistance to Sheriff, \$250. Total, \$26,600.

Police—Superintendent, \$1940; Inspectors, \$1200; 4 sergeants at \$2 per diem each, \$2920; 6 constables at \$1 75 per diem each, \$3832 50; 6 do. at \$1 50 per diem each, \$3225; 2 mounted constables at \$1 75 per diem each, \$1277 50; medical officer, \$250; armorer at \$1 50 per diem, \$547 50. Extra Constables, \$750; expenses of cleaning and repairing small arms, \$50; petty expenses, \$100. Total, \$16,152 50.

GAOLS—Gaoler, \$1000; Superintendent of Convicts, \$800; Medical Officer, \$500; 3 Wardens at \$1 75 per diem, \$1926 25; 3 do. at \$1 50 per diem, \$1642 50; Cook at \$1 50 per diem, \$547 50. Petty expenses, \$100. Total, \$6506 25.

VOLUNTEERS—Adjutant, \$600; Drill Sergeant, 360; 70 men at \$10 per annum, 700; 20 do. at \$5 per annum additional, 100. Drill Hall, Rifle Butts and general expenses, \$500; Accommodations for 70 men at \$4 each, \$280. Total, \$2540.

RECAPITULATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS. Fixed Establishment, \$89,665 75; Provisional and Temporary, \$12,119; Allowances, \$1,300; Office Contingencies, \$32,270. Total, \$135,354 75.

PENSIONS.—Pensions provided for under 27 and 28, Vic. No. 3, to David Cameron, Chief Justice, 2425. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Expenses of witnesses, \$500; criminal punishments, 500; interpreters and other expenses, 100; expenses of inquests (including fees to coroner), 1000. Total, \$2100.

CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.—Miscellaneous charitable purposes, \$500. EDUCATION (EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS). District school, \$10,000. HOSPITALS (EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS). Contribution to Victoria Hospital, \$5000; do do, to meet excess of expenditure in 1864, 1000; do to Female Hospital Victoria, 500. Total, \$6500.

POLICE (EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS). Clothing for constables, \$1425; fuel, water and light, 400; bedding, 125; purchase of three horses, 500; forage do, 525; saddlery, stable implements, 150; shoeing horses, 100; arms and ammunition, 500. Total, \$3725. GAOL (EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS). Provisions for 60 prisoners, \$4813; clothing do do, 300; fuel, water, and light, 450; bedding and utensils, 350; tools and implements, 600; arms and ammunition, 50; clothing for warders, 455. Total, \$7023.

of officers and others, \$1000; Surveyor General—Travelling expenses of officers and others, 350; Superintendent of Police—Travelling expenses of police on public duty, 750. Total, \$2000.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS. Between Vancouver Island and England, \$25,000; between Victoria and Esquimalt, 1371; do Nanaimo, and Comox, and intermediate places, 4080; do do, Saanich, 300; do do, Sooke miles, 1000; do do, New Westminster, British Columbia, 1000; do do, Washington Territory, U S, 500. Total, \$33,251.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS. Residence for His Excellency the Governor, —; Police Stable, Victoria, \$250; Lock up, Saanich, 100; Painting of Government Buildings, Victoria, balance of contract under vote for 1864, 205; School House, Nanaimo, 800; Purchase of building at Nanaimo for Court House, Post Office, Lock-up and Police Quarters, 1500; Additions and alterations to do, 1500; Plastering, &c. of Race Rocks Lighthouse, 1000; Jetty at do, 1000; Painting, general repairs and fencing of Government Buildings, Victoria, 2500; Powder Magazine (renewal of vote for 1864 under Powder Magazine Act, 1860), 3638. Total, \$12,493.

ROADS, STREETS, AND BRIDGES. West Saanich Road Thompson's to Harris, —balance due under contract undertaken under partially unexpended vote for 1864—\$2300. Road from Goldstream to Forks of Sooke and Leech river—contract completed in 1864 without vote—\$2000. Cedar Hill road—balance of contract under partially unexpended vote for 1863—\$1750. Burnside Road—to cover contract undertaken under unexpended vote for 1864—\$4000.

East Saanich Road—\$2000 to contract undertaken under unexpended vote for 1864; \$2400 for new work—\$4400. Metchoin Road—branch to Goldstream—to cover contract undertaken under unexpended vote for 1864—\$3000. Victoria, Ogden Point and Beacon Hill Road—do. do.—\$1500. Road from Craigflower to Naval Hospital Esquimalt do. do.—\$1000. Road from Craigflower to Burnside Road do. do.—\$500. Road from Maple Bay to Soomeno—contract entered into—\$1300. Albert Head Road—to cover contract undertaken under unexpended vote for 1864—\$500.

Sooke Road Pedder Inlet to Sooke—for road under completed contract and for Bridges under partially unexpended vote for 1864—\$1000. Extension of Government street, Victoria, \$2000. Metchoin Road—repairs—\$500. Road from Goldstream to Forks of Leech and Sooke River, \$10,000. Bridge over Leech River at Lower Forks, \$450. Bridge over Millstone River, Newcastle, \$1000. Repairs to Victoria and Esquimalt Road, \$500. Comox (local) Road through settlement, \$1000. West Saanich Road, Lake Hill to Stevens', \$10,000. Road from Goldstream to Nanaimo, \$23,000. General Repairs to Macadamised Roads, \$700. James Bay Bridge Victoria (repairs), \$850. Total, \$73,850.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES. Expense of revising List of Voters, \$400; Sheriff for expense of making copies of List of Voters, 150; Colonial Pay, &c. for Marines at San Juan, 6500; Contribution to Victoria Fire Department, 4000; Insurance of Government Buildings, 1000; Premium for Discovery of Fisheries, 4000; Reward for Discovery of Gold fields, 1800; Repayment of Deposits, 5000. Total, \$19,050.

INTEREST. Interest on Road and Harbor Loan 1862, \$40,000 at 6 per cent, \$11,640; Sinking Fund on do., \$7760. Total, \$19,400. REIMBURSEMENTS. Reimbursement of half of moiety of £12,943 19 9, advanced by the Imperial Government for the erection of Lighthouses in Foca Straits and at Esquimalt Harbor, \$15,148 95; Reimbursements to Crown Revenues of moneys applied to general purposes, \$4,066 20. Total, \$49,215 15.

EXPENSES OF INTRODUCING IMMIGRANTS, \$10,000. EXPENSES CONNECTED WITH INDIANS, \$2,500. SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATES SHOWING THE TOTAL CHARGE TO EACH DEPARTMENT, SO FAR AS THE SAME CAN BE APPORTIONED.

Table with columns: Department, Estimated Amount, Actual Amount Expended in 1865. Includes rows for Civil Establishments, Pensions, Charitable Allowances, Education, Works and Buildings, Miscellaneous Services, Interest, Reimbursements, Immigration, and Indians.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ESTIMATED REVENUE OF VANCOUVER ISLAND FOR THE YEAR 1865, AND THE REVENUE RECEIVED IN THAT YEAR, AS SHOWN BY THE ACCOUNTS MADE UP FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1865, BEING THE YEAR PREVIOUS TO THAT IN WHICH THE ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED FOR 1865.

Table with columns: Estimated Revenue, Actual Revenue, Difference. Includes rows for Real Estate Tax, Victoria Street, Land Sales, Land Revenue, License Liquor, Licenses Trading, Stamps, Postage, Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Court, Reimbursement in Aid, Miscellaneous Receipts, Interest, Deposits, and Total.

REMARKS. a—Unexpected delays having occurred in the revision of the Real Estate Assessment Rolls, sufficient time had not elapsed previous to the close of the year to enable the whole amount of the taxes to be collected.

b—Caused by the abatement of entrance and clearance fees to the steamers carrying the mails between Vancouver Island and California. c—Fees received on Recording Pre-emptor's claims. d—Arrears of 1860-61. e—A larger number of Licenses were granted to retail houses than was anticipated when the Estimates were made up.

f—Principally caused by arrears of taxes unpaid at the close of the year, and to the number of persons engaged in business not having increased as was expected. g—This tax was not enforced—has since been repealed. h—Increased demand for Registration of Titles to lands. i—Repayment of expenses incurred by the Government for keep of Naval prisoners and for sums disbursed under the supervision of the Lands and Works Department for making certain roads and streets.

j—By gain on the sale of bills drawn upon the Crown Agents, on account of the £40,000 Loan negotiated in England. k—A higher rent was obtained for the lease of certain Government Property. l—Interest was received from the Government of British Columbia for sums advanced as a temporary loan—since repaid. m—Deposits, etc., from the Supreme Court, awaiting Judge's orders.

Table with columns: Department, Estimated Amount, Actual Amount Expended in 1865. Includes rows for The Governor, Colonial Secretary, Auditor, Surveyor General, Registrar General, Assessor, Harbor Master, Post Office, Chief Justice, Attorney General, Sheriff, Education Establishment, Police Establishment, Legislative Council, Legislative Assembly, Office Contingencies, Revenue Services, Charitable Allowances, Education, Police and Gaols, Registrar General, Conveyance of Mails, Works and Buildings, Roads, Streets and Bridges, Miscellaneous Services, Sinking Fund, Drawbacks, and Refund of Taxes, Light Houses, and Deposits.

REMARKS. (a) The late Governor Sir James Douglas did not draw salary during this year. (b) Half salary was only paid to the Acting Colonial Secretary. (c) A vacancy occurred in the Treasury for a short time. (d) The Surveyor General drew full salary at the rate of £500 per annum up to 31st August, 1865. Mr. Pearce has drawn half salary as Acting Surveyor General from 4th October to 31st December, 1865, under the late Governor's authority. The vote for a magazine keeper was unexpended, no magazine having been built.

(e) 66 cents overpaid has since been refunded. (f) Extra assistance, over the sum voted, was required for the delivery, &c., of letters upon the arrival and departure of the mails. (g) The Registrarship of the Supreme Court was vacant for some time, and one month's salary due to the Clerk of Writs undrawn in 1865. (h) \$11 34 was overpaid to the Attorney General for the month of October, and was refunded to the Treasury on December 31st, and carried to Miscellaneous Receipts. (i) The total sum voted for occasional assistance was not required. (j) Nanaimo District did not expend the whole amount voted. (k) \$162 33 arrears of salary was due to Mr. Pemberton at the close of the year, has since been paid in 1864. This leaves a sum still unexpended, which was not required.

(l) \$121 25 arrears of salary for 1862. (m) \$121 18. Ditto. (n) \$121 50 arrears of salary paid to clerk in 1860 and 1861, not brought to account previously. (o) This excess was principally caused by the accounts of the House of Assembly for the years 1860 and 1861, not having been passed through the Treasury before. (p) No expenditure was incurred for raising revenue by Stamps. (q) A sum of \$1809 19 was paid for the arrest and conviction of Indians who had murdered several people at the outlying settlements.

(r) This increase was chiefly for medical attendance, &c., to the Police Departments. (s) Overpayment caused for rent of Court Room and Gaol, Nanaimo.

(t) A sum of \$4105 was paid over and above the amount of \$5000 voted for the Conveyance of Mails to and from San Francisco. (u) A sum of \$87,300 was voted for the Improvement of Victoria Harbor, the greatest part of which was payable in England. (v) \$921 fell due in 1863 on a contract finished in 1862 for Victoria Streets; also \$1317 56 was spent on various roads, &c., which was afterwards repaid to the Government, vide Remark upon Revenue, "Reimbursements in Aid," and further sums not voted were required to complete certain portions of the Saanich and Cadboro Bay Roads.

(w) The following sums were not expended:—\$9700 for Indian Claims at Cowichan; \$1000 for formation of a Library for the House of Assembly. \$947 84 for expenses of Small Pox Hospital. \$1680 88 in Aid of Immigration. \$954 06 on account of Surveys and Explorations. \$495 75 for Indian Services, and \$339 50 was paid for the passages of certain adults afterwards repaid into the Treasury.

(x) The Debentures issued under the Temporary Loan Act were redeemed earlier than anticipated, a less amount of interest had accordingly to be paid. A sum of \$11,640 was remitted to the Crown Agents, for payment of interest due on the Vancouver Island Road and Harbor Loan, and charged to them as advances. (y) The sum of \$7317 was remitted to the Crown Agents to meet this, and charged to them as advances. (z) Taxes, &c., over assessed, and paid into the Treasury were afterwards refunded. (1) The half of this amount due by the Colony of British Columbia, has been paid in 1864. (2) Deposits, etc., repaid by Judge's order.

NOTE.—Sums in all amounting to £11,332 or \$54,960 20 were remitted to the Crown Agents in London during the year 1865, for services classed in the Estimates as follows:— Works and buildings, \$87,300; Interest, 11,640; Sinking fund, 7,217. The column of actual expenditure does not include payments made by the agents from the above-mentioned remittances, the agents' account showing the appropriation of the same not having been received in the colony previous to the close of the year.

CROWN LANDS. STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTUAL BALANCE OF CROWN REVENUE ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1863; THE ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1864; THE ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1864; AMOUNT OF REFUND FROM COLONIAL TO CROWN REVENUE ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1864; TOTAL BALANCE CROWN REVENUE ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1864. Balance of Crown Revenues 31st Decem-ber, 1863, \$34321 65.

Estimate of Crown Revenue for 1864—Arrears of Land Sales \$9572; Land Sales for 1864, 9171; Land Revenue, 200; Mining Licenses, less expenses, 3000; Rents, 1260; Fees of Court, less expenses, 3910; Total, \$27,413. Refund for account of Salaries not charged against the General Revenue in terms of the Resolutions date the 2d July, 1864, \$10,670.

Estimate of Expenditure for the year 1864—Salaries authorised to be paid out of Crown Revenues in terms of dispatch No. 2 of 30th April, 1864, namely—His Excellency the Governor, \$11147 18; Colonial Secretary, 2910; Total, \$14057 18. Arrears of salary to Sir James Douglas for the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, \$12,946 61; Salary to Sir James Douglas for January and February, 1864, \$646 66; Total, \$13611 27.

Salaries struck from the Estimates for the current year but afterwards provided for in the Resolution of 2d July, 1864, viz.—Chief Justice, \$3880; Attorney General, 1455; Treasurer, 2910; Surveyor General, 2425; Total, \$10,670. Probable balance on 31st Dec., 1864, \$34066 20. Total Estimate of Expenditure for 1864, \$24,066 20.

ANNEXURES. Communication dated 16th Sept., 1863, from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle to Capt. Kennedy on the subject of provision being made by the Colonial Legislature for a Government House at Vancouver Island. Despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated 24 January, 1864, to Governor Douglas, covering statement submitted by the Board of Trade of a sum of £12,493 19s. 9d. advanced by the Imperial Government for the erection of the Lighthouses in Foca Straits and Esquimalt Harbor, and requiring His Excellency to cause a sum equal to one-half of such amount to be repaid in the proper proportions by the two colonies. Despatch from Governor Kennedy, dated April 4th, 1864, to Governor Douglas, asking information respecting appropriations made or proposed by the Government of the two Colonies to meet the payment of the moiety above demanded. Despatches from Sir James Douglas, dated New Westminster, April 11th, 1864, to Governor Kennedy, informing the latter that having regarded both lights as sea lights he considered both colonies were equally benefited and should therefore defray an equal proportion of the liability on account of construction and the cost of maintenance. Further, that though no portion of the former item had been refunded to Her Majesty's Government, the Government of British Columbia had repaid one-half of the latter up to the end of 1863. Extract of despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Cardwell) No. 2, dated 30th April, 1864, acknowledging receipt of despatch from Sir James Douglas, dated February 12th, on the subject of the refusal of the House of Assembly to pass the proposed Civil List, and authorizing His Excellency to issue warrants for payment of salaries of Governor and Colonial Secretary out of any funds under direct control of the Crown. Comparative statements of Revenue and Expenditure for the first eight months of the years 1865 and 1864. SERIOUS LOSSES.—By the total loss of the Mindoro, intelligence of which reached us by last mail, merchants here have lost some valuable consignments. One firm alone holds invoices of goods shipped by her to the value of \$35,000. Fortunately, however, for them, they were covered by insurance.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 17, 1865.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, November 19th, 1864. MULLER.

I do not suppose the murder of Mr. Briggs on the 9th of last July in a railway carriage of the North London line can have excited anything like the amount of interest with your readers that it has occasioned here; nevertheless you will naturally look for some particulars as to the fate of the unhappy criminal who had so nearly escaped the fangs of justice, and yet was fetched back from New York to be tried, and undergo the last penalties of the law. No case in my recollection since that of Thuestell has caused so large an amount of sensation as this has done. The countrymen of the accused persisted to the last that he was innocent, and moved heaven and earth to get him respited. Not only did the Legation Society get up memorials to the Home Secretary imploring him not to permit an innocent man to be sacrificed; but the Queen herself was pestered by one or more of the German Princes to exercise her prerogative of mercy. Aware of the efforts made to save his neck from the halter, Muller persisted in his innocence to the last moment, refraining from the slightest admission of guilt, although all those who were about him had no doubt whatever that the finding of the jury was not only according to the evidence, but altogether right and true. Stolid in manner and resolute of purpose he continued to be, in the face of the most earnest exhortations and the most faithful entreaties that he would not go out of the world with a lie on his lips. Just, however, as the drop was about to fall, moved by the exhortations of a most faithful German minister, Dr. Cappell, he answered that "God Almighty knew what he had done," and when pressed to tell what he meant by such a remark, he used these remarkable words: "Ich es habe gethan," i.e., "I did it." In spite, however, of this confession, upon the utterance of which the drop instantly fell and he was launched into eternity, the Germans, and very many Englishmen also, will not be convinced that he was the murderer of Mr. Briggs. They say, he in all probability added the word "nicht," and so denied the crime to the last, and that Dr. Cappell in the hurry of the moment, amidst confusion and noise, and persuaded of the guilt of the man, failed to catch the words correctly through the cap, which had been drawn over his face. The opinion, however, of the vast majority of reasoning persons is that there never was a more guilty man, and that the penalty of an atrocious crime was never more justly enforced. The feeling of the Germans, however, on behalf of their countryman is not confined to England. The greatest excitement prevails all through the "Faderland," and the excitement in Berlin on the evening of the 14th, the day on which Muller was hanged, was so great that an Englishman scarcely dared to venture into the restaurants or cafes, or walk the streets. The German public have adopted the notion that we have hanged Muller for the purpose of insulting the whole Teutonic race, because of their victories in Denmark; and they assert boldly that the time is not far distant when they will call us to account for the injustice we have done their guiltless countryman! That this is an empty threat no one can doubt; but it shows the temper of the hour, and warns us that there is truth always prevalent in the old proverb: "Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat."

HOME POLITICS.

Are as stagnant and flat as dishwater. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the Lord Mayor's dinner, on the 9th inst., denied that the Government intended to dissolve Parliament immediately; but he fought very shy of saying there had never been a determination to try that "dodge" upon the constituents. Lord Palmerston contented himself with a few generalities on the same occasion, but was much too wary to let the cat out of the bag, as to whether there would be any ministerial policy in the approaching session. He caught at the presence of M. Berryer, the great French advocate whom the members of the English bar had feted with the utmost enthusiasm on the previous day in the Middle Temple Hall, to utter a few platitudes on the desirability of maintaining a friendly status with foreign powers, but no one could by any possibility define how he or his confederates would act to keep the peace of Europe. Earl Russell did not turn out at this banquet, being down at Aberdeen, where he was amusing the savants of that extreme northern university, to which he had been elected Lord Rector, and tickling their ears with his notions of philosophy and his ideas about the rise and fall of kingdoms. So there is nothing to tell of future movements beyond a rumor that Mr. Gladstone will have a surplus, and that he will try his hand at making the estimates pay in the way of popularity. The on dit runs that he will demand a reduction on the army and navy estimates of at least two millions! Doubtless many thousands might be saved by strict economy on those for the army, without any danger of impairing the efficiency of that service in the least, and probably something might be accomplished as respects the navy. But two millions are large figures, and to lop them off at one stroke is hardly likely to be done. The House of Commons will be willing enough to consent to gradual reductions on the principal approving efficiency by cutting out abuses. But Mr. Gladstone is a more popular minister than I take him to be if he carries the Bright and Cobden voters with the high hand he is said to be prepared to try. Better would it be, and it would make him sure of the Premiership too, whenever Lord Palmerston either retires or dies, if he would attack the Bank Charter Act, repeal or modify Sir Robert Peel's monetary code, and give that freedom of trade, which never can be relied on so long as the Bank of England Bullion reserve must be kept up, and lie useless in the vaults, when there would not be the slightest danger of letting it out to fructify by aiding the legitimate sources of honest speculation. The high rate of interest still kept up at eight per cent.—there has been a reduction of one per cent. since my last—is bringing down many highly respectable houses which

never would have "gone" had the Bank Charter Act been less stringent, and merchants and traders are beginning to enquire whether it is fair or just that they should be sacrificed for no other end or purpose than to fill the coffers of bankers, discount brokers, and money lenders, who alone profit by the tightness of the markets. Mr. Gladstone is just the man to take up such a question, and if he does he will carry it, and be henceforth called "the second pilot who has weathered the storm."

CASE OF THE FLORIDA.

You know all about this matter long before we heard of it, and therefore I am not going to fill up space with information which is stale; but I cannot let this letter go without telling you of the plucky conduct of Louis Napoleon. While Earl Russell was debating in his own mind whether we ought not to ask the other Powers to aid us in demanding satisfaction for the insult offered by the American Federal Government to the Brazilians, Louis Napoleon acted; indeed, he lost not a moment in protesting against the piracy that had been committed in the harbor of a neutral, but in demanding satisfaction for his allies, and intimating, were it not given, that no American war vessel would be allowed to enter a single French harbor, and I fancy Brother Jonathan will look rather askance at this, and expect us to follow suit, although in doing so we may seem, as usual to be led by the nose, and utterly unable to show a bold front without asking our neighbor whether we may do so. Louis Napoleon's sincerity in this matter is not only proved by his decision, but it is confirmed by his subsequent proceedings. The French Ambassador, who returned to London this week, brought with him a proposal to the British Government for joint action in the matter, and now our own Government will make a virtue of necessity, and prepare to show they are not less ready to adopt strong measures should they be required. All the maritime Powers feel this case to be their own, the offence against international law being most flagrant and indefensible. It is held by some that the Federal Government will anticipate the action of the maritime neutrals, and repair the injury they have done, and make a suitable apology to Brazil. Apart from the justice of the thing this would be wise policy, since every government has a direct interest in repressing and controlling the lawless actions of its servants. The conduct of the captain of the Wachussetts and the Federal Consul at Bahia is not only an offence against Brazil but against their own government. If then, that government does not do what is right—its conduct will be both stupid and impolitic, as well as unjust—a blunder which many people take to be more inexcusable than a crime.

GENERAL TODLEBEN.

The great Russian engineer officer, who kept both French and English so long out of Sebastopol, is now on a visit to this country, and has been received with an amount of enthusiastic attention, which must be as satisfactory to his own Government as it has been pleasant to himself. Indeed, he seems to be very much gratified with us, our ways, and our works, especially at Woolwich, which had been thrown open to him with the utmost cordiality and frankness. He was greatly surprised that he had wrongly narrated our share in the Crimean war, and has declared his willingness to correct all that is erroneous, which arose from his ignorance of English. The officers of the Royal Engineers entertained him the other day at a splendid banquet, and vied with one another in the endeavor to make him feel that he had come amongst sincere friends, who can appreciate talent and honorable conduct, although the former had been for so long a time to our disadvantage, whilst the most famous siege of the 19th century was carried on. The General will make but a short stay in England. Nevertheless, when he leaves, he will take back with him the esteem of all who have had any intercourse with him, and we are assured, retain an equally sincere feeling towards his now last friends.

VENICE.

The insurrection, to which I have already adverted in a former letter, turns out to be far more formidable than was supposed. Martial law has now been proclaimed in no less than eighteen districts of Friuli and Treviso. Sentinels and patrols have received commands to fire upon all assemblages which do not disperse immediately on being summoned to do so. A proclamation, issued by the Austrian Government, evidently under great alarm, states that the penalty of death will be remitted to all insurgents who voluntarily surrender themselves, or who are given up by the population. In Venice itself, it has been officially announced that a band of insurgents was proceeding towards the mountains of the Tyrol, and that troops had been sent forward to guard the mountain passes. Italy, however, at present manifests no disposition to take part in, or to countenance this insurrection. Indeed, having occupied the Bonaparte Convention, which satisfied every party but the priests and the Mazzinists, General de la Marmora, in its behalf, has deplored the movement, and blamed its authors. Till within the last day or two the insurrection seemed to be without a ray of hope as to any ultimate success; but two or three bold strokes, either by the cowardice or the connivance of the Austrian troops, has given heart to the insurgents, who know they will be protected by the inhabitants of the Tyrol mountains during the winter, and be able to reach the plains in safety with returning spring, should they then not be strong enough to persist in their campaign. If they rouse the Tyrolese, who once were the most loyal subjects of the Austrian Government, but now hate that Government with the greatest intensity; the chances are that even Venice will ere long be given to Victor Emmanuel, as Lombardy, Tuscany and Naples were handed to him by Garibaldi. If that should be good by to the temporal power of the Pope! Louis Napoleon could no longer stand by "the old man of the mountain," and Rome would once more become the capital of Italy! May it be so! So prays everyone, who knows the value of civil and religious freedom.

DENMARK.

Tired as you must be of this question, you will perhaps not be disinclined to learn that from me, at least till something extraordinary turns up, you will now hear the last of it in the following information—that on the 16th

instant the formal exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace took place between the German Powers and that of cruelly used, down-trampled Denmark at Vienna. One phase at least of the Schleswig-Holstein question has, therefore, been settled. This settlement, however, seems to be anything but welcome to the inhabitants of the Duchies. They feel that they have only too much reason to be discontented with their new laws and rulers, and every day increases the general want of confidence in the ultimate intentions of Prussia. In the meanwhile the young Emperor of Austria has opened the Reichsrath, but has not ventured to gather any very great credit for Austrian performances in conjunction with Prussia in Denmark, although he gives the neutral Powers a quiet dig for not having come to the rescue of their ancient ally, as they were bound both in honor and treaty to have done. He shows, however, a miserable financial condition of his Exchequer, which is utterly bankrupt and not to be propped up or maintained by any system of loan. Nothing but a reduction of the Austrian army by two-thirds at least could bring anything back at all approaching to an equilibrium; but upon this the Government dares not venture, for if they did, good bye to Hungary, Bohemia, Venice and many other provinces, out of which an enormous amount of taxation is annually extorted. The Emperor, however, suggests that he hopes to raise money by means of a net of railways in every part of his dominions—a forlorn hope, unless he cause the restriction upon travellers to be immediately removed and give them free course to come and go just as they please, as they may now do through France and Germany, Switzerland and Belgium, Holland and Denmark, &c., &c.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO VANCOUVER.

I regret not to be able to tell you anything more on this, to you, no less than to ourselves important topic. When asking the other day, an informant on whom I can rely, for further particulars, he replied "how can you expect anything with money at 9 per cent., and great apathy in the Island itself. The gold fever may move the colonies to do something, but we want to hear more of their wishes and more of their intentions before we embark in a speculation that opens a mine of wealth in the future, but will take too much in the present to induce capitalists here to find all the means." What do you say to this? To me it sounds like common sense, for there is much truth in the adage "Heaven helps those who help themselves."

HUMAN CONDUCT.—A short time ago a young lad named Butler, a runaway ship's apprentice, met with an accident at Leach river cutting his leg seriously with an axe, immediately above the knee cap. The wound instead of healing turned to a cancer, and the poor boy has been a great sufferer ever since. Destitute of friends he was entirely dependent on the kind attentions of those around him, who, be it said to their credit, bestowed every possible care upon the young invalid. The condition of the lad however, got worse and his constitution was evidently yielding under the weakening effects of the wound when six noble-hearted fellows determined upon conveying him to Victoria, where his case could be skillfully and properly treated. They accordingly made a comfortable litter with a covering, placed a mattress inside, enveloped the helpless patient in blankets, shouldered the burden, and cheerfully started on their toilsome but humane errand. At this season of the year the snow and mud on the trail rendered the task no light one; but stout hearts overcome all obstacles, and Butler now lies in an inmate of the Royal Hospital, with all his wants attended to. It is most gratifying to us to record such an instance of genuine charity and benevolence, and the circumstance forcibly demonstrates the fact that the milk of human kindness courses as freely under the rough garb of the honest miner as beneath the more costly garment of the more pretentious philanthropist.

RISE OF THE SACRAMENTO RIVERS.—The Sacramento Union states that the river had risen on the 27th December to a point twenty feet nine inches above low water mark, being six inches higher than any point heretofore attained during the present season. The American river, at eight o'clock yesterday morning, had risen to a point eighteen inches above the highest mark of the present season. At half-past six o'clock last evening it had receded twenty inches. At Rabel's lannery yesterday the water was within two feet and a half of the highest mark of 1852. It overtopped the old levee and came to the base of the new levee. At some points it appeared to be a foot or two above the surface of the soil on the inside of the levee. There was at no point any current against the levee, and consequently, no probability of any injury to the embankment.

HIGH PRICE FOR REAL ESTATE.—A ten years lease of the property on the corner of Yates and Government street, now occupied by Zeller's Drug store, was sold the other day for \$5,000, to a gentleman in this city, who is about to erect on it a fine brick building. The original lease of twenty-seven years, with the house at present on the lot, was sold by Messrs. Franklin some years ago for \$1,600, which was thought at the time to be a large price.

THEATRICAL TROUPE FOR NANAIMO.—A portion of Mr. Ward's theatrical company, consisting of Messrs. Myers, Archer, Shields, Graham and Misses Hinkley, Clarke and Willis left yesterday by the Fidelity to give a few performances at Nanaimo. Theatricals in that little town are such a novelty that the company will no doubt be well patronised.

BISHOP OF NEW WESTMINSTER.—The London Dispatch announces that the diocese of British Columbia is about to be immediately divided and a new bishopric of New Westminster erected. The diocese, as at present constituted, contains 218,000 square miles.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LECTURES.

The first lecture of the course arranged by the Mechanics' Literary Institute was delivered Tuesday night in Lyceum Hall: His Excellency the Governor took the chair at half past seven o'clock, and was supported on the platform by D. M. Lang, Esq., President of the Institute, G. M. Sproat, Esq., Vice-President, Thomas Tronoe, Esq., Honorary Treasurer, E. G. Alston, Esq., Hon. Secretary, and the Venerable Archdeacon Gilson, the lecturer of the evening. The body of the hall was crowded by a most respectable audience, among whom were a very large number of ladies, several clergymen, members of the Legislative and the City Council, and many of our principal citizens.

The proceedings of the evening were opened by His Excellency, who read an excellent address on the benefits and advantages of Mechanics' Institutes generally, concluding with a few well-timed remarks urging the claims of the Victoria Institute on the public. His Excellency then called on Capt. Lang, V.R.C., to deliver the opening address.

Mr. Lang said it would not become him to say much after the eloquent address they had just listened to from His Excellency, but he hoped they would bear with him while he briefly spoke on the origin and intention of the Mechanics' Institute. The Institute had been organized at a meeting of the subscribers, which was thought preferable to calling through the newspapers a large meeting, as large meetings generally did very little work. As to the name of the Institute, it had been objected to by some as a misnomer, but he had come to the conclusion that the name was a good—the best one. The speaker alluded to the great good which had been done by Mechanics' Institutes in England, and hoped that this Institute would follow in their great and good path. As to the progress of the Institute it was but three weeks since it had been informally opened and now it numbered 183 monthly members, 22 yearly members at \$10 each, and six life members at \$50 each. The library had reached the respectable number of 475 volumes, exclusive of paper covered literature. The speaker alluded to the necessity of more ample funds for the Institute and hoped the audience would save the committee the labor of importing them for aid by coming voluntarily forward with gifts both of money and of books. The Institute demanded the hearty support of both the State and society, for its effects would be to conserve the morals and good conduct of the community, to improve the place in which we live, and the condition of those who may be perhaps a step down in the ranks of society. The speaker appealed to those amongst us who were in the possession of ample means, to those who employed labor and whose obvious interest was to improve and render more useful those under them. He particularly called on the young men of the community, to whom he looked to recruit the ranks of the Institute. And lastly he appealed to a class whose influence was perhaps stronger and more lasting than any of the other classes—the ladies; and he would urge the ladies to give their support to this movement, and he assured them that a few hours spent in the rooms of the Mechanics' Institute would render the young men still more fit for their society. The President concluded an eloquent address by again calling on the community to lend their vigorous aid in building up the Institute, and enabling it to expand from the two small rooms now occupied on Langley street to a stately building of their own, where they might have full scope for their useful and laudable undertaking.

On the termination of the address, which was warmly applauded, His Excellency called on the Venerable Archdeacon Gilson, who proceeded to deliver a very interesting lecture, which was listened to with marked attention and greeted with frequent applause. On the conclusion of the lecture, His Excellency announced that the next lecture would be delivered by Lieut. Com. Verney, R.N., on "Ocean Signposts." The President and vice-President having on behalf of the Institute thanked His Excellency for his kindness in presiding over the meeting, and Archdeacon Gilson for his able and interesting lecture, the evening's proceedings terminated.

NEW ZEALAND.

The news from New Zealand, which we published on the 22nd of October, and which was at that time confirmed by no other journal, that the war had not ceased, but that its scene had apparently been transferred to Taranaki, whether the King and Princess Sophia had repaired, is completely confirmed by the accounts of the last mail. William Thompson had declared his intention of not yielding, and the rebellious natives were assembling in some force near the long disputed block of Waitara land which Sir George Grey so recently gave up to William King. The latest native superstition was one preached by a Maori priest, Te Ua, who reveals to men the new God Rura. The god manifests himself in a small flag, and he has revealed to Te Ua that New Zealand is New Canaan, the Maories Jews, and the Law of Moses the statute law of the new Jews. The King has been especially commissioned to make a few carls and dukes, which is clearly an improvement on the Law of Moses, an ornamental addition borrowed from English civilization. The Law of Moses with modern ornaments,—that is the Maori beau ideal.—Spectator.

A duel took place last week, in the forest of St. Germaine, between two members of the Paris Jockey Club—the Count Wladimir de Komar, whose seconds were Count Teskevitch and M. de Menbel; whilst his antagonist, M. Irison, was supported by the Duc de Revoles and M. de Loignes. The sabre was selected as the weapon. M. Irison was wounded, not very alarmingly, but sufficiently to put an end to the combat.

One lady and twelve gentlemen were graduated at Oberlin College at the late commencement. How pleasant her College course must have been!

FROM MEXICO.—HOW CORTINAS GAVE IN TO THE FRENCH.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Times.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 4th.—I have noticed of late in your paper several articles from Brazos Santiago and the Rio Grande. There may yet be corrections worthy of note. The French soldiers that landed at the mouth of the river about the 9th of October were marines and sailors—about four hundred. They fenced Bagdad with citizens, lumber, cotton bales and some ditches. Any military man, if he had come across the works, while unoccupied, might be at a loss what to call it. They took what they pleased, usually gave receipts, but answered most applicants, no money. The officers took up their quarters at the Hotel de Richelieu and drank bountifully of their wines. After some weeks their bills were presented in accordance with the usual charges of the place when 'halt' was called, and a charge was made on the centre, agreeing to pay only the one half. About the 12th to the 24th the noted city of Bagdad, alias 'Ville de Cortinas' was blockaded, and no passes given except to Consuls or to Confederates. All Captains who applied to visit their consignees and Custom House, Consuls, &c., were told they could give them passes to go up to Brownsville and there cross to Matamoros. Some bushels of United States and other mail matter was admitted to pass into the hands of the Confederates from the Post Office at Bagdad to Brownsville. The same was opened and retained, when suspicious, before forwarding from Brownsville to Matamoros. L. Pierce, Jr., United States Consul, was favored by two open letters from his wife being handed to his friend by a lady of Brownsville. Corn and flour were permitted to pass from Bagdad to the Confederate camp below Brownsville. It was evident that the French and Confederate officers were on the most intimate terms. Soon after the French Mexican army marched down from Monterey Cortinas made his terms by his Commission while they were on the road. He kept his own council so well that no one of the ordinary citizens knew but Matamoros would be a battle-field. The surprise was so great when early in the morning the bugle sounded and down galloped General Mejia and his staff (with no attendants in arms) to the palace, where stood General Cortinas and staff. The meeting and greeting were gaily done. Cortinas' brother, with some four hundred men and artillery, had left some days before for the up country. Cortinas is the second in command, and commands his former troops. He has gone into the interior, report says. General Mejia's army at Matamoros and Bagdad are some four thousand, mostly Mexican Indians. Very few Spaniards or white men are in it. The General is a smart little half-breed by his appearance.

Business matters got clogged during the French rule of twenty days. The levee was piled up with tons of goods. There has been much rain. Bagdad is mud and water. In consequence of the bad hauling the charge per cargo of three hundred pounds to Matamoros is \$2. There are more goods in the market than ever known before. One hundred vessels are in port. Some of them wait six months for a cargo. Freight to New York two cents currency or one cent specie, on cotton; to Liverpool, two cents.

A very small proportion of the trade is done with the United States. A large amount of cotton is coming forward for shipment, but little of it is good. It sells for 38 @42c in specie at Matamoros. It costs to put it in order and on shipboard 2@2½c. per pound. Coffee, cloths, prints, etc., are much cheaper than in the United States.—Sacramento Union.

AUSTRALIA.

The Australians have gained another victory and got themselves into another scrape. It is announced that on the re-assembling of Parliament a bill will be introduced abolishing transportation to the Australian continent. Mr. Cardwell has done the right thing, but we trust his despatch announcing it will contain also a very distinct assertion of the Imperial right to deal with all foreign and intercolonial quarrels, and the resolve of Her Majesty's Government to enforce it. If it does not we may before long have a civil war raging among the colonies. They have just attempted to ostracize Western Australia, and now New South Wales is quarrelling with Victoria on their respective limits. Melbourne insists on sending her goods into western New South Wales free of duty, and Sydney has sent officers to collect the duties refused. These officers seized a punt on the Murray, the Victorian Government sent up police to guard its people's rights, and but for the moderation of the inspectors blood might have been shed. As it is, if the Government of Sydney persist there will be a regular border war between the smugglers and themselves. The remedy would seem to be a confederation such as the Canadians are now carrying out.

A touching incident is reported from Melbourne. Three children of a Scotch carpenter named Duff—a boy of nine, a girl of eight, and another boy of five,—wandered into the bush to collect firing and lost themselves. The neighbors hunted them without success, but at length the blacks were employed, and on the eighth day after their disappearance the children were found lying together fast asleep. The eldest boy was so emaciated that his lips would not cover his teeth, the girl had taken off her frock to keep the little one from crying with cold, but all were alive and uninjured, and recognised their father as if just awaking from a dream. According to their own account they had had no food and only one drink of water between Friday and Saturday week, but the latter statement is simply impossible, unless they had found some berry or succulent root which would assuage their thirst. It is creditable to the people of Melbourne that they were so deeply touched with the little girl's self-devotion that they immediately commenced a subscription, which rose to "several" hundreds of pounds.—Spectator.

CENSUS.—The police were employed yesterday in taking a census of the whole population of the city.

Tuesday,

ENG.

In glancing over find that the mo is that in relation tives. As the w ing, the calamity seemed to be on that were being those receiving \$3,000 a-week the employment of utility amount which has been the exception of ever, of this out satisfactory. It of 40,000 persons or other employe is much complain been put to the some towns with others have given profitable emplo of the British pu to a fresh strain; of cotton from evident that so continues the den necessarily be dis Public opinio with in the G England. Alth expensive chara the necessity of vessels for naval Admiralty clog the "wooden w the large woode into commissio renean as flagh She carries 120 ment of 1200 m is at present ex for the Royal N draws the Govern surdity of putti sion. "A sig "such as is no the sides of the middle deck, an panic beyond would make a would finish the end to the Alab a vessel to sea making extraor In the name of cognised that th protection they entirely supersede times. One of recognition of ments is double which seems to costly construct mission must be the Victoria shi an example of b ship, than that spent on her, th an exploded sys It is not alone that retrogress evidences adduc ments of Gover gence of the peo England has o numerous brand competitive ex progressive, and many official qu against the con Indian departm as an instance o pointment by f that, as the m are now draw formerly, since pal test, the ser that the men ar those under the not that persona the native mind "gentlemen." T of these objecti in every partie "gentleman," it somewhat arbit will scarcely be of Haileybury, cation." When was opened to same objection in the mouths o engineers might lectual and be but they would and in this imp the officers in o The most effect to test it, and a —boating, crit of the day. T of the line— gentlemen— beaten. The dian civil serv go "back to the but we think w is certain, that

