

The Canadian Tariff.

In the course of the Confederation debate, in the Legislative Council, it was stated that the Canadian Tariff of Customs averages fully one-third lower than our own, and that Canadian manufactures would, under Confederation, enter so largely into consumption as to bring down that class of taxation to one-half its present standard. The assertion in so far as it applied to the disproportion between the two tariffs was fully borne out by the Collector of Customs, but in so far as it related to the consumption of Canadian goods it was regarded with doubt by many, while it was ridiculed by others. We have no hesitation in asserting that the estimate is altogether too low. It should be borne in mind that Canada has made marvellous strides in her manufactures. They have been compared with those of the rest of the world and have carried off more than one prize. In edged tools and in woollen tweeds she has quite outstripped the Mother country, entering into successful competition with the latter article even in England. In blankets, cottons, India rubber wares, boots and shoes, furniture, agricultural implements, nails, &c., she can hold her own with any other country. Is it too much to say that with free entry under Confederation these goods would largely take the place of those of other countries? Those from Canada would come in free. Those from elsewhere would be subject to a duty of 15 to 20 per cent. Who can doubt that with such a difference the admission of this colony into the Dominion would be immediately followed by the establishment of a regular trade with Canada? It will be observed that amongst the articles enumerated as the principal manufactures of Canada are found the chief articles of consumption in this colony. We have said the Canadian Tariff averages one-third less than our own; and we do not think it is too much to say that of the two-thirds remaining one will be swept away by the introduction of Canadian manufactures; and thus Confederation would relieve the people of British Columbia of two-thirds of the taxation now paid in the form of Customs Duties, and the revenue we should have to hand over to the Federal Government under that head would be little over one hundred thousand dollars. Many persons think that although Canadian goods would doubtless ultimately enter largely into the markets of this colony, yet it would be a question of time, and that no considerable transactions would take place until the completion of our own railway. On the other hand, we believe that the introduction of Canadian goods and that, too, upon an extensive scale, would be the immediate result of Confederation. One little circumstance may be alluded to as pointing in this direction. An importation of Canadian butter has preceded Confederation; and it has been demonstrated that a better article than has hitherto been supplied in this market can be brought from Canada via the Union Pacific Railway and sold at a reduced price notwithstanding it is met by a duty of ten cents a pound. Doubtless other articles might even now be imported from Canada with advantage. But any one can see that if these articles were admitted duty free nothing could compete with them. Once our own railway is opened, of course the facilities would be greatly increased; the freight monies would no longer be paid to a foreign country and the demand and supply would be commensurately augmented. There can be no doubt that Confederation would occasion quite a revolution in the trade of the colony, while it would, at the same time, relieve the people of no inconsiderable share of present taxation. So much for one of the commendatory features of the Canadian tariff. It remains to be seen in what way some of its objectionable features can be met. It is unquestionably in connection with the tariff that the most critical difficulties present themselves. It is here that our delegates will find all their skill called into requisition; and it is on this point that Canada must be prepared to meet us in a spirit of concession. The commercial and industrial interests of British Columbia are young, but that only affords an additional reason why they should be carefully guarded. We are aware that the application of the Canadian tariff to this colony is not a thing to be so much deplored as some would have the people think. It has its advantages as well as its disadvantages; and although the former may not constitute a complete offset to the latter, still it must be admitted that they greatly modify the evil. There has hitherto been a disposition to look too much at one side of this question and see only the apparent advantages of protection without considering what its costs. Even the agriculturists have been led into this too common error.

They have got into the habit of imagining that protection costs them nothing, whereas they pay dearly for it—possibly more in some instances than it is worth.

The School Ordinance.

It will have been observed that the Common School system of this colony has undergone some change—we think very material improvement—during the present session of the Legislative Council. Experience has taught those who interest themselves in the important subject of education that there were two serious defects in the system, viz, the absence of any provision for inspection, and for examining Teachers as to their qualifications. Both of these defects have been remedied, crudely and imperfectly, it may be, yet in such a way, we venture to think, as will render the present system much more workable. The Governor is empowered to appoint an Inspector or Inspectors of Public Schools. By suggesting the appointment of more than one Inspector it is intended to avoid as much as possible the necessity for making a long and expensive tour in the interior. On the Mainland east of the Cascade Range the schools are few and far between; and if there were only one Inspector for the United Colony his travelling and other expenses would take a big slice from the educational fund. It was thought best, therefore, to have the duties of Inspector discharged in the more remote School Districts by gentlemen near by, and it was suggested whether the services of Stipendiary Magistrates might not be utilized for that purpose in some instances. Of course it is not proposed to remunerate these Inspectors for their services, but merely to pay the expenses necessarily incurred in the discharge of their functions. The Governor is also empowered to appoint a Board for the purpose of examining and granting certificates to Teachers. There is, perhaps, more difficulty to be apprehended in carrying out this provision than the preceding one. It is clear that the best school system in the world would be of but little practical benefit in the hands of unqualified Teachers, and it is equally clear that a very indifferent system in the hands of really good Teachers might accomplish much. Yet the difficulty is to command the services of a competent and efficient Board. Not that there is any paucity of gentlemen possessing good education; but because something more than mere education is required for that purpose. It is hoped, however, that the best men will be found willing to assume the gratuitous duties of Inspectors and Examiners and thus be instrumental in helping forward public education at a time when it stands most in need of help.

DEPARTURES FROM THE ALASKA.—Two seamen lately belonging to the bark Alpaca appeared on warrant this morning as deserters. Mr. Johnston, of Sprout & Co, appeared to prefer the charge of desertion in the absence of the captain, who had gone with his ship to Burrard Inlet. Mr. Bishop appeared for the captain of the bark Una, an American vessel from which the two men had been taken, and objected to the jurisdiction of the Court and urged that the warrant could not legally issue to search an American vessel, and also that the ship's articles had not been duly signed and attested. The Magistrate adjourned the further hearing till tomorrow at 10 1/2 o'clock. Subsequently we learned that the men were given up to the master of the Una.

A HINT FOR OARSMEN IN OUR REGATTA.—A noted oarsman, who pulled fifty-one public races on the Thames during the years from 1850 to 1867, writes that of the first twenty-five, which were rowed on ordinary alcoholic beverages, he won fifteen and lost ten; but of the last twenty-six, when the principal liquid consumed was milk, he won twenty-two and lost four.

A NATIVE TRAP.—On Monday night two sailors of H.M.S. Charybdis, wishing to desert, gave two Indians \$10 apiece to paddle them to the American side. The Indians placed the two gentlemen in a canoe, covered them with mats and then went and informed the officers. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Charybdis and the police officer stationed at Esquimalt paddled across and made fast the canoe in which the deserters were secreted and towed it alongside the Charybdis, where the tars, who imagined they were bound for the American side, were put in irons.

ROAD AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.—Among the batch of Government Bills sent down to the Legislative Council yesterday was one bearing the above title. Its chief object is understood to be to set at rest certain doubts as to the interpretation of the Ordinance of last session, as regards members and shareholders in companies, banks, &c, and will effectually cut off the Municipal Council in its very laudable effort to draw into its net several thousands of people resident in England and elsewhere.

THE DELEGATES.—The three gentlemen whose names were announced by us a few days ago as the probable appointees of the Governor for delegates to Ottawa were tendered the appointment yesterday and requested to signify their acceptance or non-acceptance to-day.

Legislative Council.

TUESDAY, April 19.

Council met at 1 30 P.M.

COMMUNICATIONS.—A communication was read by the President informing the Council of his Excellency's approval of the Crown Grants Bill.

Message No. 19.—With reference to a resolution of the hon Board of Council on the 13th inst, respecting a breach of privilege alleged to have been committed at the public Theatre, Victoria, on Monday the 11th inst, by Thos. Basil Humphreys, one of the members of the Council, and which resolution was forwarded for the Governor's consideration, together with a copy of all the votes and proceedings of the Council in the matter, the Governor acquaints the Legislative Council that he has by an instrument (copy of which is herewith forwarded) suspended the said Thos. Basil Humphreys from the exercise of the office of a Legislative Councillor until her Majesty's pleasure be known in the premises.

To Thos. Basil Humphreys and to all others to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern— Know ye that I, Anthony Musgrave, Governor in and for the Colony of British Columbia do, by virtue of all the powers in me vested and in that behalf enabling, hereby suspend you the said Thos. Basil Humphreys as and from the date of the receipt hereof by you, from the exercise of the duties and office of a Legislative Councillor for the Colony of British Columbia, which office was conferred upon you by a commission under the hand of Frederick Seymour, Esq, late Governor of the said colony; and such suspension shall be of full force and effect until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known in the premises.

Given under my hand and seal this nineteenth day of April, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, 1870, and in the 33d year of her Majesty's reign.

LAND ORDINANCE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole upon the Land Ordinance, and after passing fourteen clauses, rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

MESSAGES.—A message from the Governor in regard to Mr Bddy's petition was received and read. The Governor has made enquiry into the circumstances of the case referred to and has ascertained that the complaint arises from matters at issue in a civil cause tried before the Supreme Court of the Mainland of British Columbia in which the Governor has no authority for interference.

Also a message transmitting the following bills for the early consideration of the Legislative Council:—An Additional Duty Ordinance 1870; Supreme Courts Merger Ordinance 1870; Supreme Courts Fees Ordinance 1870; Road Amendment Ordinance 1870.

The Additional Duty Ordinance was read a first and second time, passed through Committee and read a third time and passed. The Supreme Courts Merger Ordinance was read a first and second time. The Supreme Courts Fees Ordinance was read a first and second time.

The Road Amendment Ordinance was read a first and second time. The House went into Committee of the Whole upon the Loan Ordinance, and reported the bill complete.

The Council adjourned till 1 o'clock on Wednesday.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN 'EARTH-HUNGER'.—The New York Times of March 30th says: We have a strong suspicion that the Legislature of British Columbia is growing sharp and satirical at the expense of some of its neighbors. It has gravely recommended that the New Dominion shall purchase Alaska and the State of Maine—of course to make itself 'complete, compact and rounded off' before the world. This looks like a reflection on the reported 'earth-hunger' of our people with regard to some walls and salvages of territory now 'lying around', and asking us in Spartan fashion to come and take them. As an effort of humor on the part of men in the higher latitudes it is not so bad, but as a serious proposal it would never do. The advice to buy Alaska should have come seven years ago.

KOOTENAY.—The Waka-Waka Union has late news from Kootenay:—Lieut Harry Herbert arrived here a few days ago, having snowed out about 400 miles; he made the down trip in 26 days. He reports a stampede from that camp over to Cedar Creek. The Fay shaft is a failure. There are about 300 Whites and Chinamen still in the camp. Philip Shaw, Marzan and Taylor are making preparations for farming on an extensive scale, the coming season. The snow on the Meja was about two feet deep, and on Paek named place always presents the greatest difficulties to early travel to Kootenay. There are only beef trails enough in the camp to last till July. There has been no scarcity of provisions and goods this winter, and prices of everything in the camp remarkably low. Lieut Herbert returns to Kootenay early the coming week with express matter, &c.

ADDITIONAL DUTY ORDINANCE.—This is a bill to impose an additional duty of fifty cents per gallon on spirits for the purpose of providing the means to maintain the Mainland telegraph system. It takes the place of the obnoxious Customs Duties Bill, which proposed to impose two per cent upon the Customs revenue for a like object. The change is made in deference to the views of the commercial people of Victoria, and the present bill will doubtless prove much less objectionable than the former one. It will take effect today, having been passed through all its stages yesterday.

LADY FRANKLIN has arrived at San Francisco. She has come to California for the purpose of satisfying herself as to the authenticity or correctness of the reports which were published several months since relative to the discovery of a bottle at Santa Barbara containing a letter from her husband's party, and supposed to have drifted out of the Arctic ocean.

DEFECTIVE SIDEWALKS.—Two ladies tripped and fell upon the sidewalk near the Catholic Cathedral on Sunday night and one was quite severely injured. On Pandora street, above Douglas, and on Yates, above Douglas, there are loose planks and dangerous holes.

SUSPENDED.—Mr Humphreys, member of the Legislative Council for Lillooet District, was yesterday suspended by the Governor during Her Majesty's pleasure. The suspension we understand, is made in consequence of certain remarks attacking the integrity and honesty of the Council made by Mr Humphreys at the late public meeting at the Theatre. A copy of the Governor's message, &c, on the subject will be found under the usual heading.

THE PACIFIC UNION RAILWAY COMPANY are going in May to issue excursion tickets, which will hold good for six months, and will enable the holders to proceed from San Francisco to New York and back in first class cars for \$100. All aboard!

FOR THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise, with a large number of passengers and a full freight, sailed for New Westminster yesterday morning. Many of the passengers are bound for Omicoca.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Mr Watson announces that from and after yesterday his connection with the Bank of British Columbia ceases.

FOR OMINCA.—Fifteen passengers for Omicoca came across the Straits on Monday night.

The London [England] Chess Club has been dissolved, after an existence of sixty-three years.

The steamer Otter will sail for the N.W. Coast this morning. She will have 36 passengers for Skeena river.

CARIBOO.—Mr Ball, S.M., will relieve Mr. Brew as magistrate at Cariboo.

Friday, April 22

Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, April 21.

Council met at 1 P.M.

MESSAGE OF A. WATSON.—Mr Ball, as Chairman of Select Committee, submitted the following report:—Your committee, appointed to enquire into the petition of Mr Alexander Watson, beg to report that in the absence of the full correspondence between the late Governor Seymour and the Secretary of State in relation to Mr Watson, the committee is unable to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to the nature of his claim (if any) against the government of British Columbia; and your committee beg to append the following letter, forwarded to them by command of the Governor in reply to information asked for on the subject:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, April 20, 1870. Sir,—I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you in reply to your letter of the 14th inst, that he is not at liberty to communicate correspondence from the Secretary of State without special authority. But the Secretary of State did not recognize any claim on the part of Mr Watson against her Majesty's Government. In a letter of the 12th February, 1868, on record in the Colonial Secretary's Office, Mr Watson expressed his willingness to compound his claim for one year's salary and the passage of himself and family to England. And subsequently six months' salary, and a free passage were granted, which, in a letter of 4th April Mr Watson accepts, expressing his grateful acknowledgements for the liberal offer.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, A. MUSGRAVE, J.A., Private Secy.

Hon H.M. Ball.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.—The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the

LAND PRE-EMPTION BILL.

After a lengthy discussion several amendments were made, and the Committee rose and reported the bill complete as amended. The report was adopted and the bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

MERCHANTS—SHIP DESERTION BILL.—On motion of the Attorney General this bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

ROAD AMENDMENT BILL.—Passed through Committee and reported complete.

CENSURE BILL.—Passed through Committee, reported complete, and read a third time.

BILL OF SALES BILL.—Passed through Committee and reported complete.

FIRE COMPANIES' AID BILL.—Hon Mr Drake having informed the House that he was not prepared to go on with this Bill, it was postponed and the House adjourned till 1 o'clock on Friday.

THE NEW GAME ORDINANCE is very stringent in its provisions. It inflicts a fine of \$50 on every person found in the possession of game within a mile of the towns of Victoria, Esquimalt, Nanaimo, or New Westminster, between the 1st March and 10th of August of each year.

CRICKET.—Following are the names of the Single Eleven in the match arranged between Married and Single Cricketers, to come off on Saturday at half-past 10 o'clock, a.m.: Richardson, Rome, Marshall, Gibbon, Hemmingway, Walker, Thomas, Thomas, Stewart, Elwyn, Mallard. The Married Eleven will be chosen from the following: Pooley, Howard, Bacon, Wilson, Dawdney, Good, Drake, Haynes, Truitt, Partridge, Wooten, Plummer, Green, Mann, Lee.

Nanaimo News.

Wednesday April 27, 1870.

The Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co, Limited, have been successful in their boring operations, having lately struck coal a mile and a half from the present pit, which goes to prove the continuity of the field. This will doubtless give great satisfaction to the shareholders, and tend to confirm the security of their investment. The company have now a large stock of splendid coal on hand and it is being daily produced in large quantities. A foundation of solid masonry for the reception of four large boilers and a smoke stack for same has been laid, also a heavy timber bed for a hoisting engine of 200 horse-power.

The Douglas brought a quantity of machinery, fire bricks and mining material that came by the Alpaca for the Coal Company.

There are about 500 tons of stone ready for shipment at the quarry and a vessel has arrived to convey the same to San Francisco. The congregation of St. Paul's Church are expecting to hear that the Bishop has engaged a permanent clergyman for Nanaimo, in England, instead of the present temporary arrangement, which appears to be very unsatisfactory to the members of the church. The clergyman now officiating will then be able to renew his duties in the Comox District, where a resident minister is much wanted; and as the members of St. Paul's were promised that an appointment would be made in England, they are very desirous of seeing it fulfilled.

The boat race resulted in favor of the 'Albatross'—the wind being steady and light from the Northwest. C. A. A.

THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.—This brilliant sensational drama was presented at the theatre last evening to an appreciative audience. The story is one of New York life, depicting with much minuteness the various phases of society and the certainty with which crime, in the long run, overwhelms its victims. Several of the tableaux were of a very startling character, especially that of the Grand Fire Scene, which was the most thrilling and life-like of anything yet produced during the present season. The leading parts were exceedingly well played, especially that of 'Badger', by Mr Bates, who won great applause. The principal character was taken by Mrs Bates and was rendered with more than ordinary ability; as also those of Miss Mandeville, Mr Vinson, Mr Nobles and Mr Melville. The piece has been put on the stage after considerable outlay and will doubtless have a run. It will be played again to-morrow evening.

THE NEW LAND ORDINANCE.—Is referring to this measure, a few days ago, we took occasion to point out what we conceived to be some of its defects. It is gratifying to be able to state that the most important of these have been remedied as the measure passed through the Committee, and we have no hesitation in predicting for it a favorable reception and a successful career. Under its operations we confidently hope to mark a decided improvement in the agricultural development of the colony. The provision for free grants we could still wish to see rendered more liberal and effective.

LOST IN THE 'CITY OF BOSTON'.—Among the passengers who were lost in the City of Boston was Mr W M Cochrane, nephew of Earl Dundonald, who for some years filled the position of Recorder on William Creek, Cariboo. Mr Cochrane was a most estimable young man, and sailed hence early in December last in company with several British Columbians, bound for England. His companions crossed the Atlantic in the first steamer, offering, leaving Mr Cochrane to follow in the City of Boston.

THE ODD FELLOWS ANNIVERSARY.—Works men commenced yesterday to place Alhambra Hall in order for the Odd Fellows Anniversary Soiree, which promises to be a very pleasant affair. Only a limited number of tickets have been issued for the Soiree. Admission to the Theatre, where the Anniversary services will be performed, and the oration delivered, will be free.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.—A dispatch to the Toronto Globe states that Charles Phillips has been appointed Attorney General for British Columbia. Mr Phillips, the full-blooded African, then, was a myth.

MR. GEORGE'S BELLAMY, late Surgeon in charge of H.M. Naval Hospital, Esquimalt, has concluded to settle with his family in the Colony and commence private practice in this city.

THE PRINCE OF WALES is said to be concerned as co-repondent in another suit in high life which will shortly come before the Divorce Court in London. The lady is attached to the Court.

THE S.S. CONSTANTINE called at the mouth of the harbor yesterday en route for Sitka. Mr A S Pesse came as a passenger from Port Townsend.

THE UNION HOOK and Ladder House will 'travel' to its new location in a few days.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When emerging from winter and entering on spring, it is a wise and wholesome precaution to regulate disordered actions and to strengthen while it cleanses. This long sought medicine exists in Holloway's far-famed purifying and tonic Pills, which cost only a trifle, and will ward off various illnesses which too frequently reduce competency to poverty, enjoyment to misery. This medicine, so innocent in its nature, and so searching in its operation is suitable for all ages and for both sexes. It is especially adapted for soldiers and sailors, and is an indispensable requisite for colonists and persons proceeding to foreign countries where climate bears the complexion of the continent.

When all employment becomes irksome and the mind incapable of continued application to any subject through weariness and exhaustion of the body, than some healthful tonic, acting gently but surely upon the liver and stomach, and gradually increasing the force of the circulation, and of the digestive system, will be found to remove the difficulty. Such a medicine is Dr. Walker's VESICULAR URINARY PILLS, which, in purifying the blood, renovates the system giving it renewed vitality and force as of youth again.

BUY IT AND BE IT.—Russell's celebrated coffee. The best on the Coast. Warranted a pure and healthful beverage.

Constitution-Making.

The proposition made in the British Parliament, and doubtless upon, to define the constitutional conferred upon colonies and Dominion appears to us to be in the right direction. It will supply a want in the British North America Act. As that Act was framed in 1840, it is now almost a century old, and the four provinces which form the original Dominion, but no provision is made in what political or constitutional status these shall assume upon part of the Confederated. They may apparently enter ever constitutions they please, so far as Provincial constitutions are concerned, the greatest desideratum is the want of uniformity of this defect in the Organic already received painful illustration. This is the rock upon which the River people split. All was undefined. Mr McDougall out for the purpose of organizing government; but the people to gather or guess the nature of the government as best they could. These circumstances the sequel prove to be one. They were suspicious or ill-disposed persons, the entire proceeding distrustful, and the people rose in arms against institutions of which they were in total ignorance. Had provision been made in Parliament for the constitution of the Northwest was to the Dominion, the painful which have made that bitter and obscure settlement of the nations world, in all human ability, never have transpired. nearer home for another case Governor Musgrave, with the best intentions, proposed upon British Columbia a constitution such as he thought it possess in entering the Dominion. Fortunately the people were in time to admit of an expression of their opinion, and the verdict rendered was one of unqualified approval. More fortunately Governor proved to be too statesman to launch the little creation bark amid such a breeze. By prompt and timely to public opinion he has doubtless consequences which might likely have been even more than those presenting themselves. Winnipeg. Had the Government less yielding, and had theatives of the people been less fit, British Columbia might have still more painful and startling of the impropriety of leobance or individual caprice would to have been carefully defined of Parliament. Let us hope now seen the last of this class, and difficulties in connection the extension of the Dominion the exception of the great intervening between British Columbia and the other portions of North America already possessive of a colonial existence, constitutions of a more or less character. Referring to the fact cannot occur in the view of J Howe, that the country should be formed through the Crown Colony before forming part of the Dominion. Such a process would have been less waste of time and trial of patience of the people. Confidence could endure no such delay. mission of that country as a rather than a full-fledged would appear to be suggestive of circumstances as well as by the wishes of the people; and the dealing with that enormous country as it becomes developed settled up must, in a great measure, be left to the future. Respecting mission of the colonies now in process of Constitutional Government should be less difficult. In the uniformity of constitution applicable only practicable but important are we indisposed to question the propriety of leaving in the hand of Provincial Constitutions such a wide power dealing with its constituent strikes us that a greater degree of conformity than is likely to be under existing conditions is desirable. Every Province ought to see, on entering the Dominion true principle of Responsible Government. This much should be condition. How far the Federal Government should decide other of Provincial Constitutions to form the subject of Parliamentary discussion; but we are greatly disposed to think that the sooner some