PATA

subjects, the inhabitants of most earnestly desire tha may take place without de and conditions hereinafter IV. That, being fully coadmission would, in a strengthen British power establish more firmly Bri Your Majesty's Possessic Pacific, and generally the North America, and fait as we do the general and e

desire that such admission without delay, on the ter hereinafter enumerated.

V. Therefore we, Your and loyal subjects, the Men lative Council of British pray that Your Majesty of pleased to admit, without dot British Columbia into Canada, in accordance wi and on the terms and condi-

1. The limits of British after admission, to be the s 2. The Dominion of Calliable for the Public Debt bia, and make the same Consolidated Revenue Fun not to exceed one milli thousand dollars (\$1,500,00 3. British Columbia to be portion of her Funded and

may exceed the said \$1,500 4. The Dominion of Can ally out of her Consolidated in semi-annual advances, to for the support of her local Legislature, the sum of \$110 Annual Grant in aid of the of British Columbia, equal per head of the population of bia, the minimum number of including Indians, not to be than 40,000 at any time, as population after admission of population other than I said increase of population time be expedient.

Royalties situate in British time of admission, and a then due or payable, or the and Royalties to belong to and be under the exclusi Government and Legislature 6. All Stocks, Cash, B and Securities for money bel Columbia, at the time of a the property of British Colum 7. All Public Works and I

5. All Crown Lands, Min

ish Columbie, at the time obelong to the Colony of Briti 8. The Dominion of Cana within two years after admis Columbia, a good Overlan extending from Lake Superi the head of pavigation River, British Columbia.

9. The Imperial Governm a Loan to construct the said if deemed expedient. 10. British Columbia to be the Senate by not less than and in the Commons by not Members, at any time.

11. At the first election of

to the Commons and until oth by the Parliament of Canada Governor of British Columbi what shall be the qualification fications of Representatives a boundaries of Electoral Dis

laws governing such Election 12. At the time of admissi Laws of the Dominion of Co and apply to British Columbia the Revenue Laws of Bri thereby affected to be null ar Daties and Revenues derive

British Columbia under the B the Dominion of Canada to be 13. The exclusive powers Legislatures enumerated in the ction of The British Nort 1867, and all other provision Act that extend and apply a

that may be applicable to B to extend and apply to Briti and from the time of admissi 14. Except as otherwise pro in force in British Columbia dmission, and all Courts of

inal Jurisdiction, and all Off Administrative and Minist therein at the time of admis in British Columbia as if such not taken place; subject net repealed, abolished or altered ment of Canada or by the British Columbia, according to of the said Parliament or of th ture, under The British North 15. Until the Parliament

vides otherwise, all Officers

AND CHRONICLE. Saturday, May 2, 1868 We referred yesterday to the Estimates as presented to the Council on Monday, so far as we were able on a hasty examination, and pointed out some of the absurdities and acts of injustice in the division of labor and pay, which that examination led us to mark. Amongst other things, we noticed the ridiculous arrangement made for education, both on the Island and of a letter were found, but so small that they Mainland, shewing that the afford no clue to the contents or to whom addressed; the sad words 'good-bye,' 'farebe most well,' 'Martha Booth,' are all that can be in and liberal with, holds altogether a deciphered with certainty; but though they subordinate place to constables, clerks, afford no evidence of the motive urging selfand a host of other things we could destruction they are quite sufficient to prove easily dispense with or reduce for the premeditation. On the edge of this rock her present. It seems strange that when hoop-skirt lay coiled just as it must have England and all other civilized counfallen to the ground on being unbuckled, but tries are paying every attention to great unknown future' there is nothing more every exertion to perfect the system known. It is enough, however, to show that and extend its influences, our Governevery precaution was taken to avoid failure; And this indeed is the mystery of suicide. ment acts quite contrary, and provides a sum totally inadequate either its attributes of judgment and reflection, it to the necessity or importance of eems impossible to reconcile the madness education. The sum of \$6000 only is which prompts self-destruction and the coplaced on the Estimates for the curincident method of action which makes it rent year. Last year \$2000 was spent successful. It is painful to record such cases, on the mainland for school purposes, painful to dwell upon them, and we most leaving arrears due on 31st December sincerely offer our condolence to the family thus suddenly stricken down with grief. Let amounting to \$270. If, as we must us hope that the peace which could not be suppose, an equal or greater provision found on earth, even for one so young, has must be made for those schools this been realised in heaven. The number of year, we can only calculate upon \$3000 or thereabouts for the Island schools. and that sum is quite inadequate. We exciting quite an alarm. Only one of the do not see how the latter schools are four male bodies so far has been identified, to be carried on successfully or effiand in that one case circumstances point to foul play. There appears all over the world ciently upon less than \$5,000. Here, a periodical plethora of such events. For a then, while the most careful provision long time crime and misfortune will to a is made for high constables and low certain extent retire from public notice, as constables, gaols without felons, posts though exhausted, and then suddenly remasters without letters to sort, regisappear like an epidemic and scourge and trars without deeds to enter, etc., etc., shock society to the utmost. We cannot exour children during 1868 must go pect always to escape the common lot of without education, or appeal to the humanity, but while we regret the duty, and lament the necessity of making such records, theatre or circus for support as in 1867. It is in no carping or grudging spirit that we contrast the difference disorganized state of society. in the provision made for the educa-THEATRE ROYAL.—The performance tion of our children and other things of the drama of "Meggs Diversion" last evewe do not need, especially as regards ning was one of the best we have seen on INVESTMENT, SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY BILL. the schools of the Mainland and the the boards; and Amy Stone's "Meg" was the Island, although numerically there is best role we have witnessed for many a long tion of this Bill be deferred till to-morrow: a vast inequality in the scholars of each, for our remarks are intended to apply to the whole Colony; but we do think it time that the Government in regulating its expenses, as in making its retrenchments, should cease to begin always at the wrong end. Misstakes by the Government may be treated with indulgence or overlooked once or twice, but when they become chronic, they must be taken up by the people and handled without gloves. If the revenue

charmed the audience and won their warmest manifestations of satisfaction. The character was certainly beautifully portrayed, as was that of "Jasper" (Mr Stone.) Miss M Field's "Mrs. Netwell" was well played and the comicality of R G Marsh as "Eytem" was sidesplitting. Mrs Fowlis, Mr. Gregory, Mr Clark and Mr. Caine did well in their respective roles. The second piece, the "Maid with the Milking Pail," is simply a light agreeable conclusion, well calculated to fill up the evening's entertainment, but affording is not equal to the expenditure, the indislittle scope for any particular talent. In pensable provisions should be attended to this, however, as "Milly," Miss Stone was as and made first, and education certainly usual true to the character and made some comes under that category. It is time to excellent points. At the conclusion, she was be liberal and generous with unnecessary, called before the curtain and warmly greeted nay useless, appendages of expense, when She certainly is a charming, vivacious little actress, nor do we think it saying too much, we are rich and our treasury overthat taken all in all she is superior to any we flows. It may be hard upon officials to have had here. lose their salaries or have them reduced,

DEATH OF CAPT J M REID .- Capt, James but they cannot claim exemption from Murray Reid, one of the pioneers of this colthe common lot of our people whilst they ony, died last evening at his residence after remain amongst us. When it comes to the a long and painful illness, leaving a large decision, deprived of all accessory matfamily to mourn his loss. Capt. Reid was a ter, between making a provision for unnative of the Orkney Islands, and came to necessary officials and the education of this country many years ago in command of our children, we at once cast our fate with one of the Hudson Bay Co's ships, in which the latter, and make it the primary ob- he made frequent voyages between this port ject of our labors. We have said nothing end England. Subsequently upon resigning of the arrears due to the Island schools, his position, the Captain settled here, and for they are familiar to all, and add im- soon became one of our most energetic and mensely to the complication of our edu- wealthy citizens, worthily filling upon more than one occasion positions of trust to which cational matters. It is therefore sincerely he was elevated by the suffrages of his felto be hoped that the Council will take low citizens. The immediate cause of demise the question up in earnest, and make was paralysis. The funeral will take place some satisfactory arrangement if possible on Monday next, at half past one o'clock, before the Estimates are finally disposed from the late residence of Capt. Reid on Gorof, otherwise the Board of Education have

and with their fellow colonists, witness the Island on Thursday, bound north with the the country fall ten years behind the spirit U S troops. She will call at Nanaimo both ated body. In relation to the Law of Mortways, remain five days at Fort Tongas and of the age, which seeks in the education of the young the preservation of all that five days at Fort Wrangel, and will leave in lous institutions should be limited. There about twenty days' time for San Francisco via Portland.

The American bark Zephyr, which parted An Evening with Dickens .- On Monwith her deckload of lumber while aground near Semiahmoo, has had her protest exday evening Miss Amy Stone will appear tended and will sail in a day or two for San

New Westminster last evening.

The Late Suicide at Cadboro Bay. An Examination of the body of James, the Law of Mortmain; the law only applied Upon official inquiry into this very lament. Smith shows that his skull was smashed by to bequests of land, and the Law of Mortable and distressing case some further pare heavy blows from some blunt weapon. A main did not apply to Colonies. The ladies ticulars have been obtained, which show con- belt, containing an empty revolver-case was could hold land without incorporation, but by clusively it was one of determined suicide, strapped round the waist. The pistol was incorporation they would avoid the inconvenspringing from some unknown cause of men- evidently stolen. From the appearance of lience of vesting their property in individuals. tal agony, and carried to its fatal ending with the locality and the remains we think the contrary to the rules of their order. They a persistence wonderful in a person so young man was decoyed to the spot by ruffians had considerable means at their disposal, and and of the gentler sex. The spot selected to aware of his wealth, and who supposed he by incorporation they would be able to save draw 'life's drama' to a sudden end was a carried it about his person, shot down and a large sum, which must otherwise be spent point of precipitous rock of some size and beat on the head with stones until dead. for deeds. He defied the Attorney General thickly covered with moss, over which the Smith was an Irishman by birth, and resided to point out a single instance in which the poor girl seems to have walked rapidly, leav. in a room on Fisgard street near Store. act before them would prove injurious. ing a thousand foot-prints behind, as if her He left the house on the 9th of February soul in that terrible moment was wrung with last, and was not seen again until his mutilintense agony. On this spot the fragments ated body was found in the brush.

WE shall not say, sportsmen, beware! becanse we den't believe any true sportsmen coulc be found to jeopardise his reputation as such by hunting game out of season; but we want to call the attention of those who are in the habit of destroying animals at this time of the year, to the fact that a society of gentlemen has been formed for the protection of game during the breeding season : between this act and the one that opened the and that all persons having game in their possession from the 1st of March to the 10th of August will be prosecuted by the Society, who offer a reward of \$10 for the conviction of every person except Indians who shall in-To ourselves, in the possession of reason and fringe the Acts. This is an eminently right and proper step. The Society is backed by the good sense and humanity of the community, and we earnestly hope it will carry out the object that has called it forth fearfessly,

> MR. W S Bohn, who in 1863 edited the Mining News in this city, expired recently in London. He was a son of Bohn, the well known London publisher.

THE new schooner built for Capt Stamp at Burrard Inlet went outside for a trial trip dead bodies lately found in different places on Thursday, and sailed to the satisfaction is something so unusual amongst us that it is of her owner and a numerous party on board. THE Geo. S. Wright from Portland is due

### this morning. Legislative Council.

TUESDAY, April 21st.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present-Hons Helmcken, Wood, DeCosmos, O'Reilly Smith, Crease, Hamley, Trutch, Ball, Spalding, Ker, Cox, Elwin, Young, (presiding.) Hon Crease gave notice that he should

introduce to-morrow a Fire Ordinance. Hon Helmcken gave notice that he should we confess so far we see nothing indicating a move to-morrow that his Excellency the Governor be humbly requested to furnish

the Council with a statement of the expenditure for 1867.

Hon DeCosmos moved that the considera-

Hon Crease said this bill was only a reenactment of a law already existing, but slightly altered to adapt it to the whole Colony, in lieu of a section, only as at pres-

The bill was then read a second time, when the House went into Committee and the bill was reported complete.

Hon Cox in the chair. Third reading to-

Hon Young then read message No. 6. from the Governor, in which he laid before the Council a comparative statement of duties in various countries, and expressed his intention of not making any alteration in existing duties here.

INCORPORATION OF SISTERS OF SAINT ANNS. The Council went into Committee of the whole on this bill. Hon Spalding in the chair.

Hon Crease proposed to strike out the whole of the words in the first clause after the word that (literally the whole clause) by way of amendment. He had been taken by surprise, not having been present at the second readings

Hon Wood thought this mode of killing the Bill was not straightforward. He, however, objected to the action proposed, as the hon Attorney General was out of order at this stage of the bill.

Some discussion relating to point of order followed, resulting in the hon President deeiding in favor of hon Crease.

Hon Crease then proceeded-Incorporating number of ladies into an irresponsible society, no matter how good they were as individuals, the purpose in view might be very good, but it was contrary to public through the throng. This is J. B. S., the policy. There was no provision made for the publicity of the transactions of the society; no other alternative left but to resign, The steamship Oriflamme passed San Juan any person could become a member, and in so doing, become a member of an incorpormain, it was proper that the power of religwas another and important ground of object tion, and that was, that such a measure would be made a precedent for all kinds of incorporations, a source of future difficulty. He had the greatest possible respect for those interested in the measure, but he must oppose the bill on public grounds.

Hon Wood said the objections of the hon Attorney General were old fashioned; there were no grounds for objection in respect to Hon Helmcken-The object of the present

bill was to allow the Sisters to act as a corporate body. The property was held by individuals of the Order, which lett them open to fraud. The present measure was only to enable the Sisters to do more good. He would be glad to give his support to the incorporation of any body that would do the like good. The ladies might receive death bed bequests, but it was not a part of their duty to be about people when they were dying; education was their only and sole object. They visited the sick because their charitable disposition impelled them to do so, in the absence of the Order whose special duty it was. Their object was to take money from scholars, and the income from their lands for their support, and to furnish the means for pursuing their educational occupation. People took great interest in the success and welfare of the Order; they did more good than all the other sects put together. He could not understand why people frightened themselves with hypothetical evil; he conceived that in supporting the Bill he was doing good, because he was enabling others to do good to the country at large.

Hon DeCosmos perfectly concurred with his hon colleague, and hoped the bill would be allowed to pass.

On the vote being taken, the amendment as lost by a large majority.

Hon Crease-Hon members don't know what they are voting for; there is no check provided for such bodies, and there is no knowing to what length they might go empowered by an ordinance like the present:

Some further discussion followed, and some amendments were made in the phraseology of the Bill. The committee then rose and reported the Bill complete. Third reading fixed for to-morrow.

The Council then adjourned until 1 o'clock

### Exchange of Compliments between Statesmen and Newspaper Men.

The fallowing extraordinary statement ppears in the New York World as coming from its Washington correspondent, the now celebrated J B. S., who is declared to enjoy the confidence of Presipaper monthpiece of the Executive :

'Mr. Thornton, the new British Minister, met Mr. Seward at a private reception last evening. It is reported that either one or the other of these diplomats, or a third party standing by, made some easual allusion to the critical relations between the British Government and that of the United States, whereupon Mr. Thornton, stroking his whiskers after the true British style, said to Mr. Seward words to this effect:

"I do not desire, sir, to have any trivial conversation with the Secretary of State in regard to the so-called Alabama claims, or any kindred subject. Whatever remarks I may make upon such matters, I prefer to reduce to writing and submit at the proper time."

Mr. Thornton's manner while saying this is understood to have been so irritat ing as to induce Mr. Seward to respond, if not directly to Mr. Thornton, at least aside, substantially as follows:

"It would not be amiss for the Minister from Great Britain to return and obtain from Her Majesty's Government at home such definite ideas upon matters now pending between the United States and Great Britain as would render him less ostentatiously discreet."

Of the J. B. S. who furnished to the World this startling story, the N. Y. Tribune says:

"Those who have attended the receptions at the White House within the past two weeks have noticed a tall, handsome young man, with an eye as black as coal, heavy black eyesbrows, and a luxuriance of his curly black hair, who dresses in perfect taste, and is followed by the admiring glances of women as he moves latest of the correspondents honored with SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY the confidence of the Executive. He is about the last man in the world who would be taken as the depository of State secrets, and about the first that women would fall in love with."

Upon which the World falls foul of Greeley, (H. G.) as follows: "Those who have attended the enter-

tainments at Cheever's Church, and the Abolitionist, Free Love, Fourierite, Woman's Rights, Agricultural, Social Science, Spiritualist, Anti-Gambling, Give-Everybody--Everything--and-Lift--Your-self-by-the-Slack-of-Your-Trowsers Conventions for the past two hundred years have noticed a tall, repulsive old man, with an eye as blue as New England milk. light white eye-brows, a sickly mess of NESIA.

straight white hair of the color of preserved ginger, and a face like a pumpkin and of the same color, who dresses in execrably bad taste, with the hat worn by Methuselah and pantaloons of different age and nativity, who keeps one leg of his inconsistent trowsers hidden in a boot and the other unblushingly exposed to view, who wears seven overcoats representing all the cardinal colors, and cares fully keeps his neckstring untied, and is followed by the shuddering glances of of frightened women as he moves through the throng. This is H. G., the first man that ever tried to make himself. and the earliest honored with the confidence of executive field-hands and runaway contrabands. He is about the last man in the world who would be taken as the depository of common sense and beefsteaks, and about the first man that woman would fly from in terror."

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN. -BY-

# Holloway's Cintment

Tis wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving Tis wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving curing old sores, wounds, badlegs, ulicers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and excrue the most wholesome influence over the internal structurets. It heals by cleansing all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent Gout and Rheumatism

To sufferers from the racking pains on sneumatism and Gout this vintment will prove invaluable. After fomentation with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lesson influention care value and the seems like the seems at once to lesson inflamation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible spe-

Diptheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and

his class of diseases may be cured by well rubbing th Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat, chest and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give im-mediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, this treatmentmay be followed with efficiency and safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail. All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and

This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scurvy Scroful or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the huran race is subject. They cannot be treated with a safer or more speedy remed v than Holloway Cintment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act opowerfully ou the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely oradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained Dropsical Swellings.

Dropsical Swellings.

seware of this dangereus and stealthy complain which frequently creeps upon us by slights queamishness or trifling jaundice, of which littie or no notice is taken until thelegs begin to swell. The cause of the evil must be looked tor in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and right side where those organs lie. Most dropsical cases win readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflaw action.

These complaints are most distressing to both body nd mind, laise delicacy concealing them from the know-dge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer for ears from Piles and similar complaints when they might se Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect heir own cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailment to anyone

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel. Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if this Jintment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of he back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immediately.

Both the Ointmentand Pills should be used in the fo Burns, Bunions Sore Heads, Sold at the establishment of PROF

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GOUT. RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL and other Complaints of the Bladder, and as a safe and gentle medicine for In-fants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable.

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Saturday, April 25

is great and noble in man.