The Weeklh British Colon AND CHRONICLE.

erto ascertain the actual amount me since the Union, and how it Saturday, September 26, 1868 seen disbursed, so that without deal-Self Reliance upon Figures and Facts. the technical term "Civil Service," may be able to point out what has ir really expended upon salaries; bow Self Reliance has ingeniously shifted. his position in endeavering to make out mich upon roads, streets and bridges, a good case for the Government; in his and what has become of the balance that first letter he claimed that "we are the and not been consumed by interest, less embarrassed than we were five years sarting fund and repayment of temporary ago by a reduction in the Civil List of us. Unfortunately elthough the public aware that there was a deficit last \$90,000." This statement we asserted was entirely erroneous. Self Reliance in they are kept in igorance of its attempting to show that we are wrong in extent ; perhaps Self Reliance can per this assertion, changes his position from suade his friends in the Government five years to two, and now quotes from buildings to throw some light upon this the Colonial Estimates of British Columsubject. The Auditor General might bia and Vancouver Island for 1866, inpossibly assist him to check the Estimates stead of from those for 1863, to support of 1867 and 1868 by the actual disbursehis assertion as to the difference between ponts: there is neither difficulty nor wisthe present expenditure and that of five dom, nor would there be much satisfaction years ago. Next with regard to the public debt of \$1,200,000 which our for the sake of verifying the figures which our correspondent has probably copied correspondent says has not increased one jot since five years ago, without indulging correctly; but we would ask Self Reliance in caustic remarks, we really should how far the payments as passed by the like to know from what source our cor-Auditor will substantiate any of the nine respondent obtains his figures. In Janitems given by him which do not come uary 1864 when the British Columbias within our category. Our correspondent's Estimates for the year were laid before remarks upon "Pork Butchering" in his the first Legislative Council, Sir James Douglas being Governor, the amount of the upon the present position of Nova Scotia public debt of that Colony was £100,000, in his second are good, as tending to sugand no more; there was an excess of ex- gest and promote discussions upon Conpenditure over income for the year 1863 federation, We regret that in his dealfabout £17,000, and a sum of £10,700 ings with figures he should be so decidas due to the Imperial Government for edly looose. da at I would the Barracks and other buildings erected for the use of the Engineers at New Wednesday Sept 23 Westminster. During the year 1863 Kootenay. nearly £99,000 had been expended in Mr J Johnston, of the Kootenay Express public roads, works and buildings, and called upon us yesterday and gave us the there was a substantial and producing following interesting particulars of that secproperty to show for the loan, for the tion of the Colony :- He left Kootenay on road tolls were at that time yielding a the 1st inst., arrived at Hope on the 15th profit of over twenty-five per cent. per had many detentions on the way on account annum upon the outlay. In March 1864 of firey the country being in a blaze from an ordinance was passed to authorise a further loan of £100,000 for the survey, Shepherd to Kootenay. On Wild Horse Creek, hydraulic claims were paying well as usual—the Minnehaba on the 13th washing construction and maintenance of roads ap 100 oze, owned by Price & Co; Dose & and other public works in British Colum-Go 124 oze, 4 days : Nip and Tuck doing bia; one of the last official acts of Sir well and several others. The creek was well aupplied with beer, flour and vegetables. James Douglas as Governor was his assent to this Ordinuce: no debentures Flour \$13 per 100 lbs last quotation; beef could by possibility have been issued 20 cts lb, and other goods in proportion. M O'Reilly was anxiously looked for every day, and much disappointment was felt at his under the anthority of this Ordinance until after Mr. Seymonr became Governor; less according to our calculation than five on-arrival. Several accidents occurred the various hydraulies, two miners having bad years ago. On that our correspondent their legs broken, besides several Chinamen should learn to rely upon dates and being injured, some severely. The Rock figures, rather than u conver Island the system of the Governthoroughly into their new ground which the ment was to create a temporary loan, if flame was intended to reach. On Similkathe Income of the year were not sufficient meen several parties were at work making to meet the expenditure; these loans good wages. The trail was very bad in could not under the Temporary Loan places, owing to so much fallen timber, caused by the late fires. On Hope Monatain the Act, exceed £4000 in any one year and weather was cold for the season of the year, ice were always paid out of the income of forming so as to bear a horse and rider. the current year. A permanent loan of Two pack trains are on the way from £40,000 was authorised by the Local Kootenay to Hope to pack in a load of Legislature in September 1862, three iquors, &c. The Hudson Bay Co are rushfourths of this Loan remained in the ing in goods from Shepherd, believing the Treasury intact, when the change of season will close earlier than usual. Government occurred in April 1864, it

ing to throw a halo of officials inspiration

round the figures which he quotes, has

most unfairly endeavoured to make it

"appear that the whole debt of \$1,200,000"

was contracted before the present Gov-

ernor came into office. We must beg to

remind Self Reliance in his own words

empty correspondent calls, one very wild

that missiatements will not ad

In the House of Commons, previous t is unlikely that it would have been allowthe prorogation of Parliament the Speaker ed to remain there unproductive for twelve aid he had received, through the United or even six months; more particularly as public works were being carried on at States Legation, a letter from Hon W H amail buildings all destroyed. Seward, accompanying which was a splendid So far as we can ascertain, the only inthat time in Vancouver Island; this makes another increase of "a jot," within present from the Congress of the United the five years spoken of by our correspon-States to the House of Commons. Lord dent. We have been thus particular in Stanley moved that the thanks of the House mentioning dates and figures because be sens to Congress through Ma Seward, and that the book be placed in the library of the House. This motion was carried stem box. Self Reliance writing as the apparentulem pion of the present Governor, and attmpt

NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir Jas Douglas Westminster, experiencing a good deal of arrived from Nanaimo yesterday evening danger and difficulty in the navigation of with a light freight and a few passengers: the Frazer, on account of fog and smoke. The Black Diamond and the coaster Alert Our further report of the Yale proceedings There were no other vessels loading at Na-naimo last week. The fog is said to have not ready when the Levisthan left; but a short time intervened between the arrival from Tale and the departure for Victoria. cause of the Government. We next in our own neighborhood. The Douglas will come to the attempted relutation of what probably go up again on Paureday or Friday

colony; whereas one correspondent of the charge, and harbor took advantage of the charge, and harbor took advantage of the charge, and hurried away early after their long detennance of the charge of the charge, and the hurried away early after their long detennance of the charge of the charge. The hurried away early after their long detennance of the charge of the charge.

Total Destruction of Barkerville by

wishes to show accur-

disposition of the Colonial

The steam Yacht Levisthan, siderately placed at the disposal of the Telegraph Co by His Excellency Gov Seymour arrived here safely yesterday morning rithstanding the trip was attended much danger and difficulty by reason of the dense fog prevailing. Mr J G Norris and Mr Johnston of Kootenay were the only ersons on board, with the exception of two flicers of the vessel, the latter having shown more than ordinary caution and skill in bringing the little eraft to port 880 The very unwelcome news of the total destruction by fire on the 16th inst, of the town of Barkerville, Cariboo, was brought down-expressly the object of the ateamer's trip. The intelligence was carried by express messener to Quesnelmouth, from thence telegraphed to Tale and was conveyed to New Westminster by the steamer Onward on Sunday last the felegraph in Cariboo and other sections being out of working order on account of the forest fires, raging throughout in referring to the Estimates for the year. various portions of the country. Mr Orfollowing telegram concerning the conflagra-

QUESNELMOUTH, Sept 17, 1868. EDITOR COLONIST, -Barkerville was yes erday completely destroyed by fire. It was first discovered in Adler & Barry's saloon at 2 p. m., and by 5 o'clock the whole of the town was destroyed, except Scott's salogn. first letter, and his concluding remarks Loss must be over one million dollars.

A New Westminster correspondent sends the undermentioned particulars & Commencing at the upper end of the town are a number of China houses to which the fire did not extend. Looking down billeide-Kerr's brewery; Leblanc's photographic gallery; Harper, butchershop; large quantities of four stored Wow Hill, painter; Strouss, dwelling house; Strouss, store and warehouse with Free Ma sons' Hall on second story; Barnard's Expres office; Dr Carrell's office; McPherson, jeweller and watchmaker; Mrs Brooks, two-story hotel; Kurtz & DeNouvion, store; Beedy & Co, store, large quantities of flour stored ; J Wickham's office ; Bank B C with dwellinghouse in tear ; Pendolas, store ; Jones & Caho, lager beer saloon; A Hardy, saloon; Cunio billierd enloon and brewery : Kwong Lee & Co, store; Taylor's drugstore; Lewis, barbershep Bank B NA : Hudson Ray Co. store Harper & Toomer, butchere ! Frank Richards saloon ; Cohen & Hoffman, drygoods store; McHardy's saloon : Greenbaum & Bro, general store; Christy Bros, blacksmiths; Campbell, hardware store; J Velt, Metropolitan restaurant ; I Well, clothing and dry goods store; Mrs Nathan, saloon; Mrs Tracy, saloon; Sentinel office; Tailor's shop : Carpenter's shop : Fasenaro's saloon Dr Chipp's office ; Florence Wilson, salogn; Theatre ; Adame & Pearcy | tinstop ; Winpard, blacksmith J Bowron, post office and store ; Wake-up-Jake bakery ; Barry, billiard room ; Adler & Barry's saloon ; W D Moses, barber; W S'erling, dance house; lands upon the lower Fraser being the first, Oliver, boot and shoe store; Mdme Ben dixen's saloon : Antelepe restaurant ; Dance house ; F V Lee, auction rooms ; Pearson Bros, hardware and tinshop; Wolf's clothing store ; S Parker's saloon ; J Miller, New England bakery; 2 China buildings; Penfold's saloon (vacant); Lecuyer & Brun, hotel: Adamson & Hurd, general store : J Curry, dwelling house : Scott & Lippeett, bowling alley and saloon; Mrs Parker, boarding house ; P Manetta, general store ; W Rennie boot and shoe store ; Dodero, general store ; Saloon; a string of China houses and other.

copy of the book satitled "A Tribute of the surances covering loss are in the Royal, Nation to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln," \$19,000; Imperial \$13,500; Pacific, \$13,-500. It is safe to presume that some of the contents of the stores was saved during the three hours of the barning weith a most own

> THE YALE CONVENTION .- The Convention eat tor three days, and on Sunday evening fast the down pountry members reached New

SALE TO DAY, -Mr McCrea's salerooms preprobably go up again on Thursday or Friday, sented, a business appearance yesterday. The Mrs. Nicol and family were amongst the whole stock of extensive goods to be sold by

THE steamer Enterprise left for New farmers and others be dissatisfied leave their Westminster yesterday morning, taking up a large freight and a number of passengers, Archdeacon Woods, Revs Cave and Holmes Mr Landvoight and others.

Acceptat.-As the steamer Eliza Anders son approached her berth yesterday, a small pipe in her machinery gave way, and the second engineer was severely scalded about the face and shoulder.

thing for them; Reciprocity then would depopulate the rural districts, the very thing POLICE COURT | N Short was charged the Colony does not desire or require, and pefore this Court westerday with being therefore would be injurious. There might drunk and disorderly; fined 5s, or six hours' perhaps be an increased exportation of lum-Europe, .agoana ber or of coal, but the provisions and sup-

THE SATE The bousehold furniture of Mr. Russell's, sold yesterday by J.P. Davies & be supplied by Americans. Would the gain by the one equal the loss on the other? Instead of a Reciprocity Treaty. it would be Combrought excellent prices, carpets and issem: Queen Victoria vallaiosque serptoiq

RETURNED -Mr J H Turner, of the London House, returned home from England, by States, for assuredly were the treaty entered the steamer Eliza Anderson vesterdey into, the Americans would supply all our wants and thus become in reality the mas-

H M S SPARROWHAWK, with the Hon Admiral Hactings and party on board arrived last night from New Westminster. give in teturn. The Reciprocity would be all on one side—against us. On the other hand it is claimed that Free Trade on all

Free Trade.

EDITOR COLONIST, In your able and well written editorial of Friday last is the following sentence: We would ask our correspondent, what advantages his system of partial free trade (i.e., in all such articles as are voot produced in Vancouver Island) would give Victoria, which could be gained not only to the city but to the whole Colony by a treaty of Reciprocity with the United States, and likewise the following, 'Reciprocity has its origin in the natural depend ence of the inhabitants of one climate upor those of another for the auxillaries, if not the necessaries of life and is fostered by the fact of different countries yielding differen productions to people experiencing similar wants.' I would observe the extract quoted is applicable to large and long settled communities, but is not to Colonies just coming into existence. Reciprocity and Free Trade both proceed upon the principle, that all and every nation will adopt their maxime. What does this Colony require ? The answer usually is population, productive in dustries, and means of making profit.

population to exist must have employment That which will increase the population and at the same time give tham sptofitable work, ought to be beneficial to the Colony and vice versa. I believe it can be shown that Recipropity with the United States would diminish the population and put an end to agricultural pursuits, whilst Free Trade in Vancouver Island in those articles not produced in Vapcouver Island, would increase the number of people and sources of profit Supposing that to ba so, Reciprocity must be considered sarevil and Free Trade benefitreaty; an advantage to you; neither am I ignorant that this Colony may be divided into two parts viz, the Island coast and the the interior the second portion. They exist for the present under different conditions, the difficulties of access and transport to and from the latter being a sufficient protection. There are also essentially two markets for the productions of the country, viz., the coast and the interior, each for the present being supplied with these articles taised in its own proximity ... Reciprocity or Free Trade will affect the Island and the coast very much more than the interior of the mainland, my remarks, therefore, will chiefly have reference to the former, in this Colony and to the Pacific portion of the United States : the latter being the country we have or should have most to do with. manifemA

In the first place let it be remarked that the climate of this Colony and that of the neighboring country of the United States is very similar; that both countries yield the same things; have the same patural resources. and that the people of both require very of the other ! Surely it would benefit the much the same articles. There is perhaps only one educt the Pacific sportion of the United States had not and that substance is con ; but discoveries may soon be made that will render it independent of queselves even for this commodity in Here then the very conditions laid down in I the quotation do not exists elts must be remembered shewithe United States possesses a large and advanced tion. Rely upon it our coal will take care normalition. The lands deing very much of itself, even now at the present high price porulation. The lands deings very much propulation. The lands, being very much prairie, are more readily and more ensily (and case require cost, it is for them to regulate their tariff so as to get the commodity at statement as to the disposition of the colonial income, by, way of allowing that the whole revenue is not employed in paring interest, temporary income and official salaries. Self Reliance income, by, way of allowing that the whole revenue is not employed in paring interest, temporary income and official salaries. Self Reliance income, by, way of allowing that the whole revenue is not employed in a salarie of goods, to be seed of goods, to be see at less expense deared) cultivated than pur proving that upwards of \$490,000 awas proving the body to-day at 1 o clock.

Set apart for the general service of the set apart for the general service only which the work which the set apart for the general service only which the work which the order of discharge was granted by which the set apart for the general service only sare dispelled the logar The steamers in the prospection of the prospection of the charge and the order of discharge was granted by which against the colory to the prospection of the charge and the colory to the prospection of the charge and the colory to the prospection of the charge and the colory to the charge and the charge and the colory to the charge and t careful and the server of th

The Weekly Bri lands and the rural districts depopulated. Reciprocity would resemble in fact compe-AND CHRO tition between a small tradesman without Saturday, Septemb capital and a large firm possessed of every advantage that money, machinery and energy could supply—the former would be ruined

or carry on a miserable existence, the latter

would be masters of the field. The America

cans have everything ready for us, we no-

plies for the people producing those, would

better for this Colony to join the United

ters of the country, for we have nothing to

such articles as are not produced in Van-

couver Island, would increase the farming

population and the mercantile community

by opening up new sources of profit, the

capital being obtained from abroad. It will

not be denied that if Free Trade existed

that more business would be done as well

by our wholesale as retail dealers with

oreign parts, and that a larger populatio

would inhabit the city. Instead of as in Res

ciprocity everything being imported from

the United States, the tables would be

turned and we should export to them, the

more particularly as our fillegal and veras-

tions and ruinous system of obtaining certifi-

cates from foreign Collectors of Customs

would be done away with-the profit would

be to the Colony. Once again, we should see

passengers from neighboring ports coming to

buy goods, and persons departing for other

places taking commodities with them. The

farmers, as well of Vancouver Island as of

the Fraser, would have a larger market and

thus Free Trade would be made subservient.

not hothe ruin of sone large class for the

benefit of the other, but to the building up

of the best interests of the Colony. It would

likewise be very material aid, and assist in

keeping Victoria the centre for pivot upon

which the commerce and communication of

this part of the world turned and of keeping

her ahead of the United States in the race

for supremacy for the chief commercial city

of the sorth Pacific, and how admirably the

is fitted for that purpose? Alaska on the

north, Washington Territory opposite, Ore-

gon and Sau Francisco South. : Free Trade

would likewise draw the 'Indian trade's

source of profit too little thought of or

known Let, the merchants again make

money and they will, as heretofore, engage in enterprises that will redound to the credit of

the Colony. Accompanying additional traf-fic would be increased business for the ship-

wright and machinist, and generally people

seeing prospects brighter, would be buorant

and once more active and prosperous v I

will not extend this subject, but I claim that

Reciprocity would diminish our population

and benefit the Americans only-that Free

trade would increase our population, benefit

our country and draw profit from the Ameri-

cans; that is the difference between the

two. Confederation would, for nearly simis

lar reasons, be as ruinous to our farming

population as Reciprocity. The duties upon

agricultural produce are very low in the

Cansdian tariff. All this may be called ex-

pediency—Is not all Government a marter of

expediency? We cannot do as older com-

tree do, but as we cannot engage in the

larger affairs; we must be contest with

smaller, and derive profit from whatever

sources we can, whether by expediency or

principle. If both town and country should

prosper under such a system, surely it would

be the height of folly for the one to complain

mercial city, and to have the commerce of

the country carried on by her own regident

citizens ! Surely the eclat of being the chief

gity in the North Pacific would redound to

the credit of a British Colony and be not only

positively advantageous to ourselves, but also

a most excellent advertisement and attrac-

silence is not Necess So fully are we im necessity of keeping to the true position v great question of Co we deem it our duty our warning of the di would run of losing h tage ground, by b when our words and momentous question great an effect upon of who have read the leading members of th liament during the de tish North America A have failed to come that Confederation the parliament lately it is highly improba formed Parliament other policy upon this Secretary of State says, in a recent desp ernor-General of the federation is the policy Those in communicati now residing in Eng material interests in who are willing to tal to ascertain correctly sentiments of the peliticians at home, repeated to them th Confederation is fully by the Imperial G doubt other matters tauce will absorb my tion of the new Par must not forget tha Government will not, sleep; it is the Canad tend the Dominion fro to the Pacific with possible. We may t that Canadian State cease to press the Imperial Government necessary for us to co be the possible cons federation being thru Imperial proposition it. The probable coun ter would take, were remain passive, wou Imperial Government Governor of British steps to have such scheme as should s the Colonial Office in sanctioned by the constituted as the C sent, this would of the people should ha in the settlement of would so vitally affe We will admit, that w even under the circu we have suggested, for to give the people a expressing their views tion, but is it wise to after all but a bare p probabilities are again of proceeding, for whe come, with the Imperi settled determination Dominion to the P likely that any unnec be tolerated, more Downing Street has which may be brong the Executive of the for the purpose of minds of the people of bis the circumstance Office having an un the present Governor that we have more th attention to the fact of not having carried out of the Secretary of S the reduction of the ment of the united Co has failed to perform nected of him, is not the means of verifyi not exist in the Colon of such of the despate

taries of State as hav since the Union, a upon financial matter moments reflection

state of public aff

most sceptical, that