

Negro is Severe on White Trash.

Butler, a colored minister, Kentucky Colored Convention, recently, as follows: "of this country depends not that party is in power, as it removal of all disabilities own its people. Then, and will the country have seek for social equality, that white woman yet that all, in my eyes, as a good woman. And if it wasn't need their social equality, the white folks, have ed it so that we have every one from, from the deepest the purest white. [Laughs] there are no ladies pre to say that the practice of has not been on our side, part of the whites, who, in devious ways, were not at charitably suppose, in white. This social equal sought by us, but they us; and though we are sted and free, they haven't. We'll stop it when we get

so. They'd better not come now. We say to them, let don't want any mixture, me alone I might have color I was; but as it is, my is to keep my hair just talk about social equality, white man in Kentucky, I head; I wouldn't mention many evidences standing social equality. We don't like it. Keep on your side, we'll keep on our sides, or time we'll get back left us. [Cheers and ap-

plause.]

and the Northwest, the New York Statesman), document of Canada has laid minion Parliament a series pointing to the organization meat in the northwestern their absorption as Prov Confederacy. taken not one moment too of the Dominion of British American Power is in no small degree con the union of the whole terr allegiance to the Crown must stretch from the Atlantic to the westernmost point of the continent. It is so great a want, that to provide a northern railway, beauty

or sedulously, the Canadian statesmen can and. For let the Dominion in the wilderness which north boundary of Ontario inductive destiny can Canada we? On the contrary, let it to the Pacific—one end of as, it were, in the mag of Halifax and the other the foundations of Victoria be placed to its internal prosperity? how "know you ground, then, it is most im no further time be lost in plans which ought to have nation ten years ago. The Imperial Authorities is of in the first instance, but formally which in nowise at work. The adjustment of Bay Company's pretensions difficult, though we see in it difficulty, if approached in of statesmen rather than asent upon driving a hard bar to the sale of the Company's the Government of the United which mention has been more made recently, we may rest the project has no foundation in the newsmonger's brain.

JOHN SWINDLE.—The distill-Dutcher, at Amboy, Ill., was today last by collector Little, et. The distillery was one in the country. Its modus operandi is as follows: On a flat which contained the highmately after distillation, an aqueous agent found in the cover about two inches in diameter of similar dimensions the roof, directly above that of the vat. A shingle was opening so that from the roof appeared as usual, and bored beside one of the rafter, a manner that it could never be by special search. The of the distillery have been in reporting a given amount of day, and the inspecting officer required amount of highwines for every day. It was the distillation to subject to the distillation from 50 to 100 than he reported, and to night, with a siphon of rubbed through the roof, an amount of diverted by the excess of impurities. In this way amounts of untaxed wines were

WEEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 4, 1868.

The mission of Mr. Waddington to Canada and England is likely to prove successful, if we may judge from the flattering accounts which we extract from the Ottawa Times and press in this issue of our paper. The large and influential assembly convened at the capital of the Dominion to hear the "old man eloquent" expatiate upon the inexhaustible mining resources, the great forests, the infinite fisheries, the temperate and healthful climate, and the unwavering loyalty of our people under a burthen of wrong, any one of which would have bred a revolution long ago. In England, was won by the evident sincerity and energy of purpose, and the praiseworthy aim that animated the speaker.

The meeting was composed of Crown Ministers, members of Parliament and influential gentlemen of the Dominion, many of whom have given over portions of the route so ably sketched by Mr. Waddington, and are well aware of its practicability. The papers—not among the Government organs but the opposition journals as well—are unanimous in their praise of our worthy townsmen and his program. The exponents of both Government and popular sentiment, unanimous on no other question unite in demanding that a road be opened immediately, so that the object of Confederation may be accomplished, and an unbroken chain of Provinces stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific formed without further delay. The venerable gentleman, when he declared that the people are anxious to link their destinies to those of British North America, represented the true state of popular feeling in this Colony. The people are anxious for a change—radical and complete change—a change that will insure them cheap government and wise rulers, whose hearts are in their work—a change that will infuse into every fibre of the body politic a spirit of energy and enterprise also as to what be said about the Indians. I am near, finally, and could not say they

afford the

They will demand a solemn pledge that the commencement of work on the overland wagon road shall be given with the surrender of the Colony to the hands of the Dominion. Without conditions there should be no Confederation ratified by the people of this Colony. Funds must be voted for the road before the contract will be signed, sealed and delivered. The people of Victoria are called on to-morrow to again ratify the Canadian resolutions of last year to show by an expression of sentiment that they are heartily in favor of Confederation and the general plan of Mr. Waddington's project for an overland road, and to urge upon the Canadian Government the necessity of carrying out the proposition before the Canadian Government and receiving their reply.

We trust the meeting will be large and unanimous in favor of joining the Confederacy with conditions, that shall carefully guard our interests and restore to us our political liberties.

We observe that the guidance of the news is still blundering away at his scheme to keep the gold in the country. He thinks it is a bad sign to see gold leaving the Colony and believes that if British Columbia produced all the necessities of life the gold would stay here always, yet we see how it is with California, which has lately become a great agricultural as well as a mining community. In

1866 that State exported \$1,365,668 in treasure, and \$1,231,842 in grain and general merchandise. In 1867 it

exported \$1,177 in treasure, and

\$92,401,208 in grain, etc.

Portion of treasure, it will be seen, has kept pace with the increased exportation of the agricultural products of the State. These statistics capsize our contemporary, implying

Gold is a product of our country. Like

grain it is sent abroad to find a market.

If it is worth more in another

country than it is worth here it will go there; if worth less there than here

it will remain with us. The care of all political economists should be by stimulating the industrial pursuits, to see that on its way down to the final point of shipment the gold passes through as many hands as possible; but to imitate the ancient Chinese policy of making it a penal offence for any person to carry it away, would be a leap backward which we fear even our astute contemporaries would not care to make upon mature reflection.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.—A Defence of the Hudson Bay Com-

pany.

During the debate on the proposition to admit the Northwest Territories into the Confederation, several severe and unkind attacks were made by speakers upon the Hudson Bay Company for their treatment of the native tribes. These attacks were fully refuted by Mr. Simpson, of Algoma, who reply the Quebec Chronicle says:

"One of the most remarkable and telling speeches in the debate was that of Mr. Simpson, of Algoma, who told the most glib and gaudy way, what he knew, from personal experience. All others spoke from book knowledge principally; he from actual observation. He refuted much of what the Redemptive and Macdonalds, Brown and Howe, have said about the old company. If it has been such a tyrant, sucking slaves of the Indians, where have been the slave insurrections? Such a thing as a number of a company servants is well nigh unknown. Was it ever, with the softer black race in the South. Has it ever been so as between the Indians and their Yankee taskmasters?" The devil, this said, is in us, and we blacks are painted, and it is foolish to resort to slander against the company which suborned fact to make out a case against its existence, which is quite strong enough without that. There is no need to feel in exaggeration or inventiveness, such as Mr. Howe and Mr. Macdonald used, to convince us that the Company's traps are poison and should end. There is no need to preach socialism like Dr. Parker, to prove that the public good requires that good, arable lands should no longer be retained as mere hunting grounds. Private possession and gain must yield to public advantage, but no legal right can be disregarded without danger to the framework of society. Neither the House of Commons of Canada, eager to acquire the land, nor the Indian bands, such as Mr. Howe offers to lead, are fit to decide the grave questions of right involved. I don't believe the Company's charter to be worth very much, but it should be sorry to be an accomplice in its robbery either of narrow rights, or of its chance to maintain large ones.

Mr. Simpson has, I believe, been misused, and misrepresented also as to what he said about the Indians. I am near, and could not say they

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