

severity upon an undue disposition on the part of the people of British Columbia to lean upon the Government in cases where they ought to help themselves. It was said that nothing could be done without Government. Hospitals, schools, roads, trails, explorations, all must be undertaken, either in whole or in part, by the Government. In short, the Government must do everything, and the people nothing. And this condition, it was asserted, angured ill for the successful working of Responsible Government. It formed a striking contrast with the character of people of the neighboring States most unfayorable to us. Self-reliance was a pre-requisite to self-Government. Ergo: the people of British Columbia, not being self-reliant, were not fitted for self-government. We are compelled to admit that these remarks are, to a certain extent justified. The people o British Columbia are too prone to lean upon the Government and, perhaps, too ready to appeal for Government help on every, occasion. There can be no doubt of that. But, let us not confound cause and effect. We invite the members of the Government to look beyond this characteristic which is the mere effect, and enquire into the cause. Self-reliance and serfdom do not go hand in hand. They do not grow in the same soil. The people of British Columbia are just what the political institutions of the country have made them in this respect. Denied all share in the management of the affairs of the country, they have very naturally fallen into the habit of expecting the Government to do everything, except Columbia are not naturally wanting in the quality of self-reliance. Quite the

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sapped the foundation of the selfindulged in, on Friday, were, therefore, to

To present this condition as an argument against the introduction of self or Responsible Government is indicative of a superficial mind. Surely the most ready way to make the people selfareliant, and, therefore, fit for self-government, is to remove the cause which has produced the opposite condition. adi To continue the cause is to perpetuate the effect. Give the people self-government, throw them upon their own resources, and they will soon lears self-reliance; but continue to do streat them as serfs, and they will continue to lean upon the government. Those who ed bring such an argument against the introdection of Responsible Government have and studied the science of political economy to belittle purpose. Indeed it afforus a most powerful argument in favor of conferring Responsible Government upon the people at the earliest possible moment. The longer they are deprived of it the more unfit for it will the people become. They will never be fit for it till they get it.

VERSAILLES, Jan 5-Gen Mantes perts that an attack was made siderable masses of the enemy near S

loss on our side. The enemy's heavy, including 200 prisoners. After peace has been restored Fra be occupied for some time, and the

The batteries on the south of Pari

armament was interrupted by the have now got their gaus in posit have bembarded forts Bissey. Vanve Montenge and the entrenchmen's at Juif and Point Jour, and the gunbo heavy bombardment is continued north-west of Paris, partly from newly

BRUSSELS, Jan 6-The batteries mort and Ville d'Avery are throwi weighing 124 pounds and shells weig pounds. They have bombarded the fa the forts are replying with consider fect, using 6- and 7-inch guns which shells weighing 150 pounds. The (engineers, however, expect to sileace

Gen Chancey is advancing with t lumos. The main body is at La Lou

The French reserves from Orleans teau Dan and Dreux, in all 77 000 m joining Chausey, who has 150.000 a

ceived to-day. The damage from the bardment had been slight, the Fren thus far being 20 killed and 300 wo The citizens and army were clamor

Bahaume are 9000 Germans and French. The Germans evacuated Ba

It is said that 10.000 Frenchmen arrived at Cherbourg to equip for

Prussian losses are still insignificant. A correspondent at Versailles on the 7t graphs that the bombardment of the forts th of Paris continues steadily and that

The Slaudard intimates if new Alabama tiations fail the fault will be due to a

Drawing Comfort from Empty Cisterns

Our up-river contemporary has been ohiefly temarkable for opposition to every great measure of Beform until it became

agility with which he 'flopped' over to the other side of the fence, accepting the situation with as many smirks and smiles as if the whole had been the result of his own assiduous effort. Confederation found in him, if not a powerful, a pertinacieus and anserupulous opponent. According to his creed, iab # that great scheme was evil and only evil, should it ever be sarried out, wo ld 6370 humilate, ruin, curse the colony. But, now that Confederation is certain and imminent NOT 600 beyond any possibility of doubt, this prothe phet on the banks of the Fraser is as loud FEN in its praise as was ever the most ardent 1210 friend of the cause. Referring to that part -011 of the Governor's opening Speech wherein the great advantages of Confederation are pointed out, our contemporary remarks: His Excellency is most happy in his al-lasions to the great question which really -81 involves the welfare of the whole country-Tied Confederation.' In another part of the same article he felicitates himself upon the disposition made of Responsible Government and the Canadian Tariff in His Excellency's Speech. 'There can be no doubt,' he thinks' 514

"that he (the Governor) is fully alive to the rainous effects of the Canadian Tariff, if applied to the Celony in its present immature state, and without saying so much, (he?) . W. C implies, that the consideration of this ques tion will not be pressed upon the Legislature at present: i.e., that it is shelved for the

and Secretary and transacting any business that may be brought forward in the interests of the Society:

is no knowing how soon you may be in his

DOWEL.

3d report that the council of war has a ed of the measures for associating tional and mobile guards with the army for a more rigorous delesse of th BRUSERLS, Jib 8-Eight arrests har made in the department of Saxone and

of Worder and Bourbaki assisted by

The head quarters of Faidherbe Barcolaux to-morrow and will towards Bourbak.'s army, The armies will then march to Nancy an

Lisone engaged the French yester The Kieg has sent the following d Our losses during the bombardment D'lesy so far have been 17 killed and

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prise Medali were awarded to CROSSE & BLACK WELL for the marke superiority of their preductions. ap27 lawly