Che Weeklh British Calonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 11, 1868

A pretty sensation is spoiled by the telegraph. The New York papers announced on the 31st that the Ameriwar with Great Britain because the latter power had refused to pay the Alabama claims. The announcement must have thrown the whole country into a great state of excitement. The Fenians, recognising in "England's the solid business men of the nation, and the bondholders, knowing well that war with Great Britain would increase the national debt and tax. ation to such an extent as to render their securities valueless and paralyse trade, must have trembled with fear at the possible result. The excitement appears to have lasted from Friday last till Monday, when an authoritative contradiction was found necessary to allay the alarm existing. War between Great Britain and the United States would prove a national calamity to both. We can imagine no more serious blow to civilization than would great Anglo-Saxon powers.

wires all the way from Paris on Tuesday last. One of the French papers has discovered in the presence of the American fleet under Farragut at Naples an intention on the part of that officer to sustain Garibaldi in a new attempt on Rome. The American Admiral is said to " hold intimate relations with the Italian Liberals;" to Caprera and the Admiral awaits the reply of Garibaldi" pitching in. Poor Victor Emm Wretched Louis Napoleon! tunate Pope! You stand, inch slippery ground. You are not for for to wear the laurel

can Government had decided to go to cheering affair; and the man who had no Colony into Confederation. The writer well difficulty Ireland's opportunity," were public care, is at all times a grand sight; meetings for amusement. The ostenno doubt cock-a-hoop for war; while but, at this particular period of our history it sible object of the petition is to ask the inflube dealt by a conflict between the two that in getting after an amateur the theatrical ers of the memorial no doubt mean well; but A sensation rumor comes over the living : it's ungenerous to abuse her, because into which they have been unwittingly drawn. she's a woman. Just so-and it's ungenerous to abuse the public because they are liberal. Now we stand between the two with obligations to both, and those obligations must be discharged. In general, therefore, while we think amateurs ought to be supported, and no ungenerous thing said of them, we do think at the same time that when a whole city respond to their call - "promises of support have been sent it is an insult to that city if some of them

ere too lazz or too careless to be up in their

for us to point out

THE ORPHANS' BENEFIT .- Another of THE ANNEXATION PETITION .- We were those occasions, when the good people of our favored yesterday with a peep at this precious town assemble in multitudes to do justice to document. It is in the hand-writing of themselves, has taken place; and, as an in- Charles Bedford Young, whose name (constance of the vigorous life remaining still in sider its weighty influence) heads the list, the people, is for many reasons worthy a The memorial is addressed to the Governor. more extended notice than we gave on and like most emanations from the same brain Wednesday morning. From whatever starts out with a misstatement by asserting standpoint it may be viewed, it was a soul- that an effort is being made to 'precipitate' the pleasure therein must be a cynic who sees in knows that the object of the late meeting others the absence of those good and gener- was to prevent unconditional union by stating ous principles of which he himself alone is that the people will not consent to join the destitute. To behold the rich and poor, the Confederacy except on their own terms. high and low, of any country, pressing for- This falsehood is followed up by a libel ward at the call of charity to protect and on the Victoria public, the majority o educate the Orphan left by misfortune to the whom, it asserts, only fattend public is more than ordinarily so, and, therefore, ence of His Excellency in delaying Confedermore than ordinarily creditable. In looking ation until the petitioners have an opportun- charter of provincial rights granted and over the brilliant house of Tuesday night, ity of knowing how it works. In other words, guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament. we thought we saw the confirmation of a Mr Seymour is to be allowed to finish his great moral and a great political truth. The term of office and the public debt and taxacalm, joyous satisfaction resting on every tion meanwhile are to be doubled. That is just face, and the determination shown by all to what every signer prays for. The number be pleased, assured us that " mercy is twice of names attached to the paper up to last blessed-blessing him who gives, and him evening, after a vigorous canvass of the town, who receives:" and that those who seek to was forty ! Nearly one-half the signrelieve the misfortunes of the individual are ers are men who have sponted Annexation just the people to overcome the misfortunes of on every street corper for months, and have the country. So much for the occasion and done more to damage the country and drive its object. While we do justice to them we people out of it than all other causes combinmust not forget the Amateurs, whose actions ed. The drift of the memorial is to 'delay' at all times are so free from selfishness. Will Confederation, in the hope that something those good fellows allow us to have a little may ere long turn up to destroy British inkindly chat together? We know very well stitutions on the Pacific. A few of the signcritic will find himself much in the same por they have been deceived by the misrepresensition as in getting after a pretty actress tations of the Appexationists, and should without ability who goes on the stage for a make baste and get out of the bad company

> FOR VALPARAISO .- The British bark Mercara will sail to-day for Valparaiso with lumber. She has a full cargo and a few pas-

> MARTIN, THE WIZARD.-This renowned nagician sails this morning for the Sound. We commend him cordially to our neighbors No Police Court was held yesterday, there

being no cases.

Confederation.-No. 2.

Dominion itself is only a territory of Great Britian, but possessing more extensive powers than a Territorial Government of the United States. A province is a sub-territory, whose exclusive privileges are gnaranteed by the Supreme Government, the Parliament of the United Kingdom. A Municipality is a territory of a province, and the provincial legislature may at any time annul its charter, But a province is not a Municipality of the Dominion, but is a Municipality of Great Britain possessing and exercising educational laws, regulating and establishing greater powers than are conceded to ordinary civic governments. In case, there- atory character, and providing for the confore, we were to become a province of the Dominion, we would be a territory of Great Britain, with our

The exclusive powers of the local legislature of this colony as enumerated in the British North American Act, in case we were to join the Dominion would be as follows:

1. The amendment of the Constitution of the province from time to time, except as regards the office of Lieutenant Governor.

2. Direct taxation within the province to raise revenue for provincial purposes. 3. Borrowing money on the sole credit o the province.

4. The establishment and tenure of provin-

cial offices and the appointment and payment of provincial officers. 5. The management and sale of the public lands belonging to the province, and the

timber and wood thereon. 6. Establishment, maintenance aud management of public and reformatory prisons in 7. The establishment, maintenance and

management of hospitals, asylums, charities. and eleemosynary institutions in and for the province, other than marine hospitals. 8. Municipal institutions in the province. 9. Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and

other licenses to raise revenue for provincial, local, or municipal purposes. 10 Local works other than those reserved

to Dominion Parliament (see Letter I, sections numbered 29, 30 and 31.) 11. The incorporation of companies for

provincial objects.

12. Solemnization of marriage in the pro-13. Property and civil rights in the province.

14. The administration of justice in the

forests, from fines, fees and forfeitures, and direct taxation. Besides there would be a fixed and a per capita subsidy paid out of the general revenue of the Dominion to our Gove ernment. With respect to revenue and expenditure I shall speak more fully in a fature letter.

The range of our local legislation would be confined principally to establishing the civil rights of our citizens, limiting and fixing the power and duties of our officers, framing the constitution of our Civil Courts and the procedure therein, passing land, mining and public institutions of a benevolent or reformstructing and keeping in repair of roads and public works, and for revenue to meet our expenditure.

In my first letter, Mr Editor, I brought uns der notice the exclusive powers of the Dominional Parliament, and in this letter I have enumerated the exclusive powers that would be possessed by our local legislature, in case we became a member of the Dominion of Canada. These respective oxul sive powers include the first class of "terms and conditions" that would have to be incorporated into the addreses to be passed by the Senate and Commons of Canada and our Legislative Council before Her Majesty could make an Order in Council for our admission into the Dominion.

A. DECOSMOS.

Extraordinary Superstition in Warwickshire, England.

On Monday, at Warwick assizes, before Mr Justice Keating, John Davis, maltster, formerly residing at Stratfordupon-Avon, was charged with having feloniously wounded one Jane Ward, with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. The evidence adduced by the prosecution discovered an extraordinary instance of superstition and belief in witchcraft. It appeared that the prisoner, with his family, up to the time of his arrest, had had resided in Sheep street, Stratfordupon Avon, and they had labored under an impression that the prosecutrix, who occupied an adjoining house, had bewitched them. In spite of the efforts of friends to the contrary, they persisted in the delusion, and frequently narrated, with singular circumstantiality, visits, main which had been paid them in the night time by spirits Some of they ated entered the dw the chimney,

Jonathan's greatest sailor is after ve and with his gallant tars will roll up the forces that stand between him and Rome like so much brown paper, and steam with his flag-ship into the it is astonishing what trash comes through that Atlantic cable sometimes. We do not doubt that the imaginative French writer, knowing nothing of American politics and the peculiarly delicate position in which the Governs ment of that country stands towards its Catholic population, which holds the balance of power and is so strong that neither party dare do or say anything to offend them, places implicit confidence in the rumor, and that he will find many staunch believers of the same way of thinking with himself: but there is about as much prospect of Admiral Farragut interfering in the Roman quarrel, or in any way taking sides in a quarrel with which America has not the remotest connection, as there is of America declaring war against Great Britain on the score of the Alabama claims aid ind.

Thursday, Feb 6. GOOD TEMPLARS INSTALLATION-At a 18gular meeting of Victoria Lodge No 1 of I O G T held at their Lodge Room on Tuesday

evening last, the following officers were duly installed to serve for the ensuing term, by the Lodge Deputy, Mr T Carrington;-George Norris, W C T; Mrs McCullach, W V T: Geo Robinson, W S: John Vaughan, W T: John T Norris, W F S; John Titcombe, WM; Ernest Robinson, WIG; Capt Mc-Colloch, W O G; W G Jamieson, W AS; Mrs Shakespeare, W. D. M; Miss Keir, WR HS; Mrs Bothwick, WL HS; W Earl, W.C. David McFadden, P.W C.T.

THE soaking rain of yesterday must have had a salutary effect upon the ice in the Fraser and Columbia rivers, and a very short time can now clapse 'ere both streams will

NEW SEEDS - Messre. Mitchell & Johnson have opened a Seed Depot on Yates street. one door below the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., where may be obtained new seeds, both imported and native, in great variety and in any quantity. Parties about to lay out gardens should examine M. & J's stock.

The Hon Dick Dowlas, Lord Duberly's son. is a more difficult character to play, because while he essays the swell and rake we cannot very centre of the Vatican. Seriously, make the same allowance for the snob that Franklin, Marsh and Griffin were over the average in theirs. The make-up of Mr. Courteny as Kenrick was far mere to blame than his acting. The gems of the evening were Mr Brown's Dr Pangloss; Mr Callingham's Zekiel Homespun, and the male Miss Brady's Lady Duberly; the last being, with out doubt, the best thing of the night. The only fault of Mr. Brown was that he could not be heard sufficiently, otherwise his dress and acting were excellent. There was no fault to be found with Zekiel Homespun; his indignation, his affection, his joy, his grief, were all true and natural and did him much credit. Mrs Fowlis, ever fresh, charming and pretty, Miss Yeoman, albeit a little too heavy and lifeless, and the dear piquant Helen Fawcett, must not be forgotten, and are not forgotten. Mr. Farwell makes a better Cabman than a Stedfast; while Mr Tenniel's handsome figure and dress suited him well for the ardent lover. One word more and we have done. There are amongst the Victoria Amateurs five members who have the spirit and talent of actors, who would distinguish themselves on any boards, and these members. in our opinion, are Mesers Brown, Callingham Clarke, Franklin and Griffin; but all of them. giving their unrequited labors for the amusethey have both.

THE MILL for \$2000 has fizzled. Edenforfeited \$25 which had been deposited at the Grotto. An effort is being made to have the men fight for a small sum, just to take satisfaction out of each other.

of 25 M sawed timber, 24 doors and winother muterials. Amour smar out he

will be due at San Francisco this morning.

THE Enterprise will sail for the mainland this morning, and will make an attempt to reach New Westminstered M. Journal A. disayow bim; but I deny that we

souliseinrors and American agriculture have anything to do with him," The

would be reserved to ture in case we became a member of the ture in case we became a member of the and agriculture; but not repugnant to the Confederacy. The exclusive powers of laws of the Dominion on the same subjects. we do in his father's case. Mr. Keast, there- our local Legislature would as a matter it fore, was up to the average, while Messrs of course be the same as those of Ontario, this colony to have full and complete control Quebec, New Branswick, and Nova Scotia. These powers were not granted or reserved to the Provincial Legislatures by the Dominional Government, but were granted to the provinces by the Imperial Parliament. The Imperial Parliament can, at any time, withdraw any or all of those powers; or the Legislature of province might, if deemed expedient, re linquish any or all of its exclusive prerogatives. But the Dominional Parliament could not, even if it wished to do so withdraw a single provision of the exclusive powers of a provincial legislature named in the British North American

Confederation in Canada differs from Federation in the United States. With respect to Canada, the Imperial Parliament acting entirely independent of the Dominional or provincial legislature may change the Constitution of the Dominion or of a province; or a provincial legislature may, with the consent of the Governor General of Canada, change its Constitution, the Dominional Executive possessing no voice ment and good of the community, at least in the matter except the exercise of the deserve the respect and thanks of the com- veto power in a provincial law- a simple munity, and none better than ourselves know affirmative or negative. In the United States, when a State is once admitted into the Union it is sovereign and independent so far as State rights are concerned. The sovereign power in a State is held by its citizens, and they may alter. amend, or modify the State Constitution For Sirka-The sloop Thornton cleared in any way deemed expedient, without for Sitka yesterday with a cargo of lumber the let or hindrance of the President and and material for house-building, consisting his Cabinet, or of Congress, provided the Constitution is essentially republican. The be open for navigation, if they are not already dows, 15 M shingles and a lot of sash and relation which a province bears to the Dominion is more like the relation of a THE Del Norte, from this port on Saturday territory of the United States to the United States : but not exactly. If the Dominion were a sovereign power a province might hold a similar relation to it that a territory does to the General Government of the United States; but the

to intronge up the existing sights obliged to reclude upon bolics or Protestants as to separate declared that a man at and dissentient schools. 18. To make laws respecting immigration

The above exclusive powers would enable over all its officers. With the exception of the Lieutenant Governor and judges of the Superior, District and County Courts, the number, tenure and salaries of all our officers would be fixed by our legislature. There would be no appointments to provincial offices made in Downing Street, nor in Outawa, and imposed on the colony for us to provide for whether we liked them or not. If the legislature wished to remove any of its officers, it would not be met by an executive message, as it is now, stating that the Governor will have to apply to Downing Street for instructions before he can assent to their removal. A majority vote of the legislature, or the determination of the Executive Council having the confidence of that majority, would make and unmake the public servants of the colony. We would have control over our government, holding all our officers accountable to the representatives of the people for their conduct. We would have representative institutions. We would have responsible government. We would have local self-government. Whoever aspired to the office of the head of a department-such as Provincial Secretary Treasurer, Surveyor General or Attorney-General-would have to consult the wishes of the people-wou'd have to be elected by the people. Appointments to such offices with out being confirmed by the people would not be tolerated. Irresponsible government would be ended. We would have popular government and popular men to administer the Government. Not as it is now, unpopular government and unpopular men to administer it. The powers reserved to the colony and enumerated above would give us government by the people, and according to the well understood wishes of the people:

The principal heads of our expenditure, ander Confederation, would include provision for the provincial Courts (other than the salaries of the judges) the salaries of officials, the support of bospitals, asylums and jails (but not penficutiaries) the construction and repair of roads (other than military roads) and public works and also education.

Our revenue would be derived from trading a d saloon licenses, from the management and sale of our public lands, from our mines and Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johns a

street, just above the Miner's Salbus.

down the chimney, on one

being headless, and takin body cast her violently upon the ground, then tossed her up into the air, and performed similar feats with the sofa. statement created so great a stir in the town that the police were called in to investigate the matter, and although they pointed to the accumulated dust around the feet of the sofa in proof that no such thing could have happened, the prisoner and his family declared their firm belief that witches had been there, and the only way to break the spell was to draw blood from the body of the prosecutrix, who was suspected of having bewitched them. A day or two afterwards the prisoner rushed into the house occupied by Jane Ward, the complainant, and inflicted a frightful gash in her cheek, He inflicted a wound, half an inch in width and two and a half inches deep. When he saw the blood flowing down her face, he exclaimed, "There, you old witch, I can do anything with you now." At the station he said, in answer to the charge, "Serve her right; she can do no more for me now. I have drawn first blood." He was found guilty, and evidence was adduced showing him to be a respectable, industrious, and a sober man. The learned Judge said it was most deplorable to see such a man found guilty of the commission of so serious an offence. Had it not been for the excellent character he had received, he would certainly have been sentenced to penal servitude. As it was, he would receive a sentence of 18 calendar months, with hard labor.

A BEAUTIFUL AND ACCOMPLISHED to the stor COUNTESS.

Of the Island of Cuba, in a letter to a friend in New York City, says: "In buying the FLORIDA WATER for me, be sure to get the Murray & Lanmam's. I have tried various others, but found them much inferior in every way."

UF It is true that unprincipled men have counterfeited this great perfume, Therefore buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Sore Eyes and Running Ears

are the sure indications of scrofulous blood and humors. The poison must be neutralized and purged out of the system, if you hope to be cured. No time is to be lost. Take Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills; they will not disappoint you. Rely upon them. Use them freely, as directed, and in a few weeks every vestige of the disease will on welch be will call the Congresia.

ge her. He has ' made no sign "

The Weekly Bri AND CHRO

Tuesday, Februa

We have thought it

to direct the attention at home and abroad condition of the Co Taking an extended our mineral wealth, judging correctly the impetus which will be to all other branches merce, trade and agr glad to receive chee mail from Cariboo, the intense severity o son we have so far exp fidence is wealth, be labor. The moment convinced that Califor those innumerable and cal difficulties which almost paralysed her good country, they in courage, redoubled th down all croakers, ar and extending labor, istence a thousand ele tive wealth which mained dormant bec too insignificant to to is this observable in and quartz resources. tant to us just now to We take the figures Pacific Coast Director of our people possess, see for themselves t our statement. In 18 crisis of that country passed, and confider fully restored. In 18 in a nation's life, 4.055,690 acres under 185,033 horses; 983, 000 cattle; 212,100 of the three latter al year being \$6,000,00 acres under cultivation

ne cost \$5,9 out of rock taken al eraging \$15 a ton, re a year. This is, wi statement of progres perhaps, in the wor ally true, and illustra we mean in saying t wealth because it Now, turning to o and the example set ple, passing as we through the bitter of nia, we do not this to predicate a proj perity amongst our our crisis is passed the future of the throughout all class without material still in a limited degr what we have previou restoration to prospe mines, notwithstandi backs, have more th pectations last year, torritory of a valuabl been opened; quartz gold and silver equ California and Was proved to exist; cop legitimate as any in been found for the best of all, it has be we can produce all th we require. The firs towards a restoratio credit and prosperi we become self-susta saries of life, and taken. Last year, w Fraser alone produce of wheat, equal to flour, which is equa tion of Cariboo and Tous flour is cheape tiful in the upper coun previous winter. This to labor in a variety o though it may be grad to prove the aurifero

intermediate country I

ton and Quesnellemou