Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

The departure of the Hon J W Trutch

is a circumstance which would appear

to claim something more than a mere passing notice at our bands. It has been said that some men are born great, while others have greatness thurst upon them. But there appears praying to be granted the previlege of placto be a third class, those who attain greatness by a proper and dilligent use of their time and talents. These are commonly called self-made men, they are the best type of man; and it is to this class that the subject of the present article may be regarded as more properly belonging. Arriving here in 1858, Mr Trutch applied himself to the practice of his profession, that of Civil of indebteeness and the interest paid thereon Engineer, and it was not long before he -Carried. became a Government Contractor We believe his first contract of any conside erable magnitude was that of the present road connecting Victoria and Esquimalt The faithfulness, skill and success turns of imports showed a falling off in two eviaced in this capacity soon won for years of thirty-three and a third per cent in him a reputation, and he was enabled to undertake and execute some of the most protect. If thirty-three and one third per important public works upon the Mainland, amongst which might be mention. ed one of the most difficult sections of the great highway between Yale and Lytton. The beautiful Alexandra bridge which spans the Fraser River fourteen miles above Yale, was built by him. not, however, as a Government work, but a private enterprise, secured by a charter, and now, by effluxion of time, the property of the Colony. It is scarcely surprising that upon a change of Administration in 1864 Mr Prutch should have been selected to fill the important office which he has held up to the present time, and it is with this period of his life that we have chiefly to do. It would be unfaithful on our part to say that Mr Trutch has throughout the whole period of his official connection with the colony, been popular with the public; but a sense of justice compells us to say that during the seven years he has had charge of the most important department in the Government even malice has never ventured to whisper a doubt as to his honor and integrity as a public officer; and if he failed during a previous administration to secure public approval to as great an extent as could have been wished, more recent events tend to show that he owed that circumstance chiefly to the false position he was made to occupy in a false and most unpopular system. In-deed, it was not until the last two sessions of the Legislature that Mr Trutch had an opportunity of doing justice either to himself or to the colony; and it is not too much to say that during these two sessions, or rather during the last session and the present one, sipating prejudices created under a previous administration, but he has earned a reputation and popularity which will cause the circumstance of his departure to be regarded with very general regret. As a departmental officer his ability has never been called in question. As an Executive officer, we have not the means of knowing much about him, but we are led to think that he has exercised so little influence in the 'secret chamber.' It is in his capacity as a member of the Legislative Council that Mr Trutch is best and most favorably known to the public; and it is in this capacity that he has made his abilities most fet. As a debater he is unquestionably able, ever inspiring the lis-tener with a belief in his honesty and earnestness to do and support the right, wholly irrespective of men or of party. The important part which it has fallen to his lot to play in the great scheme of Confederation. now so nearly and happily completed, will cause Mr Trutch to be remembered as among the most able master-builders in laying the foundations of Empire in the West, and it is most fitting that to him should be delegated the work of giving the finishing touch to that great and beautiful edifice. It is already known that the subject of these remarks has declined to accept a public banquet in recognition of his services as a public officer. He leaves the colony to-Whether his official connection with British Columbia terminates with his present mission to Ottawa and to England it is impossible to say; but we only give form to the general wish when we express the hope that such may not be the case. The time is now close at hand when the colony will be ill able to spare such men. It is not impossible that Mr Trutch may return in a position offering a still wider field for the exercise of his talents, and which will enable him in a still higher degree to contribute towards the prosperity of a colony with the early history of which his name must ever be intimately associated. Should be return, in whetever capacity be will be sure of a hearty welcome. Should he seek in another field a wider scope for the exercise of his talents he will carry with him the best wishes of the people of British Columbia.

Friday, Feb. 10. THE Isabel, with the semi-weekly Mail arrived at 12 o'clock this morning.

The Fire Department will give a grand

hall on the 22d inst. MR SEWARD, who is now in Japan, has had both arms completely paralyzed.

## Legislative Council.

WEDNESDAY, Feb 9th, 1871. Council met at 1:30 p.m. Present-The on Speaker, hos Attorney-General, hon Collector of Customs, bon Dr Helmcken, bon Dr Carrali, Mr Alston, Mr Humphreys Mr Nelson, Mr Nathan, Mr Skinner, Mr Cornwall, and Mr DeCosmos. Minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed.

A message from His Excellency the Gova

ernor was read enclosing returns of lands PETITIONS. Mr De Cosmos presented a petition from Messrs Jerome Harper and Mr Irving,

ing Road Steamers on the Cariboo road. The petitioners ask the right to run ever MERSAGE NO 5. On motion of Mr DeCosmos the considera-

tion of Message No 5 was postponed. BOAD RETURNS. Mr Humphreys moved for returns of all monies expended and collected on the Douglas, Alexandia and Yale-Clinton Carboo waggon roads, together with the amount

TABIFF. Mr Nathan moved that the Canadian tariff be further considered. The hon mover said he was more convinced now than ever before that the Canadian tariff should be accepted immediately with union. The regeneral merchandise, and a decrease of 50 per cent in such articles as we are asked to cent were deducted from the fifty per cent it would be seen that protection had done little for the agriculturist. Under the Canadian tariff cattle raisers were protected more than now, and the difference in the duties on farm products was thus more than made up. The hon mover produced statistics to show that should we retain our own \$70.000 or \$80.000 per ahnum, and contended that with the Canadian tariff larmers lower rates of wages. Some farmers really find their interests suffering from the retention of the present tariff, and it was equally true that the commercial, manufacturing,

mining and fishing interests a'l suffered from a like cause. At Lilloost 6000 barrels of flour lay for want of a market. One of the chief objects the people had in voting for Confederation was to secure the Canadian tariff. The hon mover concluded by saying that every interest, save that of agriculture, would suffer if the present tariff were resained. He moved for an address to His Excellency the Governor requesting him to acquaint the Government of Canada that it s the wish of this Council that the Canadian tariff and excise laws be extended to British Columbia simultaneously with union, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Mr Cernwall seconded. Hon Dr Helmcken rose to oppose the resolution, and hoped to be able to refute some of the arguments advanced by his hen colleague. He objected to the motion, and albough a member for the chief commercial city he could not allow that fact to govern him when the interests of the whole colony were at stake. For Victoria the Canadian tariff would be the best-but it would not be the best for the whole colony. Our own ta-

riff affords protection to the farmer; the Canadian Tariff protects only cattle raisers. If he wished to make a garden or cultivate a piece of ground he had to pay for it. If the colony wished the land of the colony cultivated the country would have to pay for it by protection. The land required the expenditure of an immense amount of labor before it could be converted into cultivated fields-and the renson why he asked that the duties on wheat, oats, &c, may be retained was that the poor people went on that land and cultivated it should be pretected. The duty on grain was the best protection that could be afforded the farmer. If protection (as the hen mover said) had been the means of lowering the price of living in the upper country, protection ought to be retained. Protection had benefitted the upper country-the whole country; and if protection be removed all the articles would be imported from the foreign side of the Straits, by which means we should encourage and support a rival to our own country, lessen the value of our land and get nothing in return. No market would exist there for our produce. Merchants here would rather deal with foreigners and buy their goods in great quantity than buy from the Island farmers. One complaint had always been that the Island farmers could never sell anything to the importers. The mever had said that he was astonished to fied that there had been a very large increase in the matter of production is the last two years-but he went on and claimed that he should deduct therefrom 321/s per cent. in consequence of a decreased population. This argument was unfair if not untrue. The impertation of tea, sugar and coffee had tallen scarcely any, and it was a fair test that the population had not decreased materially. Few people knew what the earlies settlers in this country had to contend with, and they deserved and earned protection The difference between the two tariffs was not \$60,000-it was not \$36,000. Everything from Canada would come in free. The mportation of spirits from England would be lessened and the bulk of spirits sold would be Canadian. (Dr Carrall-Hear, The Canadian Tariff was made for the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion and would not answer here. It was not true that the maritime portion of Vancouver Is-

land alone wanted protection. The duty of

\$1 50 per bbl on flour was of as much im-

portance in the interior as to the Island-

because, strike of the duty and the interior

it ought, indeed, to protect the interests of those who till the land. In the telegram of that the existing Customs tariff would re-Lord Lisgar it was as much as said that the Canadian Government would have no objection to allow a separate tariff for this colony. Therefore he [Dr Helmeken] had the honor of offering the following :

Whereas, in reply to a resolution passed by this Council and transmitted to the Governor General of Canada, a telegraphic message was received from Lord Lisgar stating that after the acceptance of the terms of Union by Canada the Parliament of the Dominion may, in its discretion, modify the British Columbian tariff upon the request of British Columbia; That this Council resolves that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to communicate to Lord Lisear the desire of this Conneil viz: That the Governor General will be pleased to lay before the Parliament of Canada that the tariff of British Columbia may be altered as follows: That the duty upon spirits be reduced to the Canadian standard; that the daty on wheat be reduced to ten cents per bushel . that the duty on flour be reduced to seventy-five cents per barrel. That this Council asks this feeling that it will prevent a great deal of barm to British Columbia, and thus do much good to the Dominion at large.

That His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to instruct the hon Mr Trutch to explain to the Government of Canada the reasons for the foregoing, and that he may be empowered to take such steps for the purpose as upon consultation with the Government of the Dominson of Canada he may deem necessary."

The hon gentleman did not see how any reasonable person could object to voting for the amendment. In moving it he sought to serve the interests of the whole country.

Mr De Cosmos seconded the amendment. Hop Dr Helmcken said that the man who cultivated a piece of land was vastly superior to the man who put cattle on land and did nothing else to it. By the Canadian Tariff the cost of meat would be largely incressed and there were several articles that were charged under that tariff more than under tariff we should be lesers to the tune of our own. If everything was balanced the consumer would find very little difference. The excise laws of Canada go with the tariff would be as well, if not better, situated than and no man would be able to make a pound With the Canadian tariff would of malt unless he paid a cent per pound. come less cost for living and, consequently, The duty on imported malt was nearly the eame as the excise duty, and the greater part of the mait would be imported from a foreign soil. Is addition the brewers would be charged 5 or 6 cents a gallon on the beer they brewed.

Hon Dr Carrall rose to support the original nal resolution and hoped to kill two birds with one stone-to aid in the defeat of the amendment and to effect the passage of the resolution. Not very long ago the same hash as the amendment was served up to this House and was swallowed by the hoo members. He was sorry to differ from the hon gentleman, and he was sorry that, having arrived at the very pinnacle of powe (a laugh), he (Dr Helmoken) was enabled to way this Council se frequently to his way of thinking. The hon gertleman, as a physician, administered nauseous doses some times. This was one of them and he (Di Carrall) stood there as a corrective (laughter). The amendment was childlike-simple. The only issue before the Council was the acceptance or rejection of the Canadian Pariff. We could not frame a tariff of our own. Nothing had injured the country so much as the unsettled state of the tariff, and nothing wanld injure the mercantile or agricultural classes more than the rejection of the Cana dian tariff. If we swallowed the amendment we should pay an annual subsidy of \$65,000 to the Canadian Government. To do what? To protect the Island farmers! Protection. forsooth! Why, he had dined and breakfasted without potatoes the last two daysbe farmers hadn't brought a pound town, and over and over again we were told there would be no fresh butter until the Oalifornia steamer arrived. Farming was the best protected - the best off of any interest in the Celony. [Dr Helmcken—Then why try to ruin it?] You are the one who wants to ruin it. You want to give it a monopoly, make living high, keep people away and leave the farmers without a market. They had a seamer already for their protection running along the East Coast for the support of which the whole colony was taxed. The Island was not agricultural and therefore had little or nothing to be pro-

teeled. Hon Dr Helmoken here rose to correct

remark of the hon Dr Carrall Hon Dr Carrall-You were told in Canada that the choice was between the Canadian and the British Columbian tariff and it is incompetent for the Council to pass any such resolution as the hon gentleman proposes. It had been said that we could not deal with this question in this Parliament. Then why was the amendment offered? The very farmers whom the hon member would protect and make rich at the expense of every one else in the colony—these very farmers pay The Coumbian tariff would hang like a bele neir over this colony. The merchants would always be afraid to launch out—never know on what to rely, because they would never be sure what changes or modifications would he introduced.

Dr Helmeken-1 was told in Canada that the Canadian Parliament could make the alterations in the tariff as easily after as be-

ore union. Hon Atterney General reviewed the previous action of the Council in resolving to send a telegram to Canada respecting certain modifications. The reply was that the Dominion Government could not of themselves allow this Council to make the modifications, because the terms were in the character of a sked to have taken down.

The reply was that the Dominion Government could not of themselves as an iniquitous measure and a disgrace to the Heuse. In the course of his remarks he used the enjoyment of their guests.

The reply was that the Dominion Government could not of themselves are included in the course of his remarks he used the enjoyment of their guests.

The reply was that the Dominion Government could not of themselves are included in the course of his remarks he used the enjoyment of their guests.

The reply was that the Dominion Government could not of themselves are included in the course of his remarks he used the enjoyment of their guests.

The reply was that the Dominion Government could not of themselves are included in the course of his remarks he used the enjoyment of their guests.

The reply was that the Dominion Government could not of themselves are included in the course of his remarks he used the enjoyment of their guests.

The reply was that the Dominion Government could not of themselves are included in the measure which he may be for having counterfaits, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York. Treaty, but that as soon as they were accepted by the Canadian Government the Parliament could be asked to entertain and probably would allow the modifications. The reply was as favorable as could be expected, and with all due deference to the House he farmers would leee Omineca trade. He held submitted that it would be childish to now that the high rates of wages had nothing to stultify themselves by adopting the original de with the price of living. The cost of labor a few years ago was double what it is resolution. His own opinion was that the clause in the terms respecting the selection now, but the cost of living was not double, too of a tariff was meant to apply after union. labor, like any other commedity, depends on The hon gentleman read the elauses upon supply and demand, Confederation should which he based that opinion and argued

not be the means of injuring any interest; forcibly in its support. In the very address request of a member, directed the Clerk to sent bome, he said, the Council had stated main in force until altered by an Act of this Legislature. If the resolution was passed the uncertainty in the commercial mind would be greater than ever; but were the amendment passed we should reap the advantage of having our own tariff altered in the respects asked. But supposing we did net, and that we should go into Canada with our Customs tariff uneltered? We should have our representatives in Parliament to press our claims agd wants, and we have the assurance of Lord Lisgar that they would be favorably entertained. The hon gentleman proposed a verbal alteration of Dr Helmken's amendment, which was accepted.

Mr Humphreys supported the amendment Mr Buneter felt like supporting the amendment. The mover of the original resolution advecated cheap lator when we get the Canadian tariff, but the cheaper our labor the less inducement there would be for people to come here. The higher the wages the more people we would get. In the old country labor is cheap and people leave it. He did not think the Wharf street men were entitled to much consideration. The Government street men were outstripping them and they dido't want the Canadian tariff. Mr Nathan - I said nothing about the

Wharf street men. Mr Bunster-I agree with the Attorney General-that we badn't ought to sultify ourselves with regard to the Sir James Douglas, which is really ronning against private enterprise instead of protecting any one. The bon gentlemen said that Canadian wheeky would take the place of ale. Mr before I die. Therefore, Mr Speaker. I support the amenument. (a laugh)

Mr Na han replied that the Governor in his message had said that the question of tariff was one that would occupy the attertion of this Council-(hear) and he rose to press the passage of the original resolution, The bon gentleman showed that with the Uanadian Tariff the cost of Living would be so much less than now that labor would necessarily be lower and the labouring man would save more than he does now. would be better to levy a special tax upon this ruipous tariff of ours.

Dr Helmcken-Oats are cheaper here than on the other side. M. Nathan-People don't live on oats

at least only one class. [laughter] The vote was then taken upon the amend meut, which was carried - Ayes-Messrs Helmeken, Ne'son, Humphreys, DeCosmos, Skinner, Bunster, Hon Attorney General. Noes - Mesers Nathan, Carrall, Cornwall, Hon Collector of Castoms and Mr Pemberton did not vote.

EXPORT RETURNS. Nr Nathan moved for certain returns of exports during the years 1867-68-69-70. The motion, slightly modified at the suggestion of the hon Collector of Customs, was carried.

CUSTOMS REPEAL RILL. This is a Bill to repeal the Ordinance imlew appropriate remarks.

The hon Attorney General said he would not oppose the Bill, but he was afraid that, however much the Government might desire to abolish the tax, they had not the power, as it entered into these revenues which formed the basis of the terms of union.

Hen Dr Helmcken did not agree with the Attorney General. This tax was not known to avist at the time the terms were arranged, and could form no parl of them.

Mr DeCosmos concurred in the views expressed by the Attorney General. Hoa Collector of Customs thought the opinion of the Attorney General settled the whole

tions inasmuch as the Governor would be guided by it. Mr Nelson said the real question was to whether the Council possessed the power to deal with the matter.

After some further remarks in reply from Mr Nathan, the Bill was read a second time.

Hon Dr Carrall moved the second reading of the Bill granting Beedy & Barnard certain privileges in respect to the introduction of Thomson's Patent Road Steamers, The hon gentleman gave the history and explained the advantages of these steamers, pointing out the benefits that would accrue to the country at large from their introduction, and intimating that the opposition to the Bill was traceable to individuals who had a personal object to serve in keeping out these steamers. had received a telegram from Clinton, stating that the people of Lilloost District had petitioned in favor of the Bill.

[Mr Humphreys here interrupted, asserting that he was in a position to state that not one of the people of the Lillooet District beyond those in the employ of one of the parties seek-ing the Bill had signed such a petition.]

Hon Dr Carrall resumed, and said the petition would be down in due course and would speak for itself. He continued to explain the

provisions of the Bill, and, in a very able

speech, moved its second reading.

Hon Attorney General explained the position in which the Government stood towards the \$1 50 duty on every barrel of flour they eat! measure. It had been fully considered in Executive, and it had been decided that, with certain alterations ane medifications, the Governor would be prepared to sanction the Bill, if passed by the Council. He explained the changes and modifications, the chief of which were as follows: The Bill only to give the exclusive right for one year; the parties to guarantee the Government to repair the roads and to strengthen the bridges, if found necessary, at their own expense; the maximum rate of freight between Yale and Barkerville to be 8

cents, instead of 10. Mr Humphreys made one of his characteristic harangues against the Bill, denouncing it asked to have taken down.

Mr DeCosmos rose (excitedly) to a question of order, and denied the right of the House to have the words taken down. Hon Speaker informed the member for Vic-

toria District that the Clerk had taken down the words complained of, Mr DeCosmos said the Clerk had no right tr take them down. It was unparliamentary

and, in his opinion, wrong,
Hon Speaker said that might be the opinion

take the words down, and it had been done Mr Humphreys resumed. He said something about dragging the carrion out and hanging it up before the the public gaze, and gibbeting the mover of the infamous measure. These steamers, if introduced, would ruin those at present engaged in the carrying trade those living along the roadside and the new mail contractors-but he would not be opposed to their introduction if a monopoly were not given!

Mr DeCosmos followed in opposition to the Bill. He referred to a petition from two genatiemen of large means offering to introduce steamers without any legislative encourage. ment. The manufacturers of these steamers would supply them on three years' credit and take them back if not successful, so that all the capital necessary to introduce them was the price of freignt from England. He was not epposed to their introduction-only te granting a monopoly.

The debate was adjourned till Monday, and

the Council adjourned till Friday at 1 p.m.

## Police Court.

Thursday, Feb. 9th.

Wages Suit -S Olerey vs J Kidd .- An action brought to recover wages for labor per-formed for the Howe Sound Whaling Co. The defence was that the plaintiff was one of the Company, and was working on shares. The case was proceeded with to a considerable extent and postponed for one day.

Bound Over .- W H Lamont, who has been in custody for some days on a charge of being suspicious character, was yesterday required the Stipendiary Magistrate to give for good behaviour for 6 months in the amount Speaker, I'm afraid I shall live a long time of \$50, or in default of payment, one month's

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCE CONCERT .- The concert last evening was largely attended by an appreciative audience. The fine edifice was filled to overflowing and much gratification was expressed. Some 50 male and female voices comprised the choir, which was successfully directed by Mr J J Austin. The selections were from Hayden's Creation, Mendelsohn's Elijeh, Handel's Messiah, Samson and Judas Maccabæus, Costa's Eli, and other celebrated pieces of sacred music. The harmonium was preevery man in the colony than to continue sided over by M.s McDonald, who performed a solo and rendered the accompaniments in a manner worthy of all praise. were all well rendered, especially 'The Heavens are Telling.' Selos were sung by Mrs John R Adams (alto) Mrs Powell and Miss Sarah Redfern (treble); Mrs Atwood, Miss Denny, Miss Durant and Miss Branks (soprano); Mr George Grant, Mr H White and Mr O E Redfern (tenor) Mr Frazer, Mr T Wilson and Mr Chas Lombard (bass). Nearly all the solos were encored and those that were not should have been. The committee who had charge of the affair may well feel proud of the success that attended their efforts, and we deeply regret that the great length of important legislative and telegraphic reports percludes a longer notice to-day.

Pow Wow -The Indians on the Reserve were yesterday engaged in the work of making a 'medicine man.' The number assemposing a duty of 50 cents a gallon on spirits. bled was not so great as on former occasions, Mr Nathan moved the second reading with a but the excitement and discreting second. but the excitement and disgusting scenes of the performance were none the less. The men were for hours engaged in yelling, drum-ming and dancing until compelled to stop from sheer exhaustion; whilst the women, in the excitement of the orgies, denced until the toam flacked with blood from their lasen rated tongues, cut by their gnashing teeth. flew from their mouths. Numbers of persons visited the Reserve during the day.

DEAD .- Mr Leander Donne, formerly of this city, died lately in the East from the effects of a kick received from an ox while logging on the Island eleven years ago. His leg was amputated above the knee in 1863 and a year or two ago the hip-joint ampas tation was reserted to; but, as it would appear, without success. Mr Doane was a nephew of Capt Doane of this city.

THE Otter will go to New Westminster on Tuesday next and will sait for Skeensmouth on or about the Friday following, As the Enterprise is laid-up, it is interesting to know how our weekly communication with the Mainland will be maintained.

Tower Down .- The bark Golden Age, Capt Thomas, laden with lumber for Callag, was towed down from Moody's mill, Barrard Inlet, yesterday, to the Royal Roads by the Grappler.

SKEENA RIVER TRAIL.-We understand that the charter for constructing and maintaining the Skeena River trail has been awarded to Mr Woodcock at half-a-cent per pound toll. The charter is for five years.

THE FIRM AT NEW WESTMINSTER .- We understand there was an insurance of \$2000 upon the property destroyed yesterday at New Westninster-\$1000 in the Royal and \$1000 in the Phoenix.

Health has a Beauty of its own. No eruptions, sores or discolorations disfigure or namely the man or woman whose stomach, liver and bowels do their duty thoroughly. To compet them to their work, to render it impossible for them to do it in a slovenly, imperfect, way, it is only necessary to take a few doses of "Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters." This potent vegetable specific renovates every weakened organ and controls every disordered function. trols every disordered function.

## INVISIBLE CLOUDS OF PERFUME!!

Fill every room where the floors are sprinkled with the true Murray and Lanman's Florida Water In Spanish America all persons of refinement and taste perfume their drawing rooms in this way

## RELIEF AT LAST!

"I have suffered much from dizziness or verti-o. Thee bottles of Brtstol's Sarsparilla and two phials of Pills entirely cured me."
R. T. COLBMAN, Idaho City.

A CLEAN, SMOTH SKIN. "My blood and humors were in a very bad state painful sores broke out all over my body and limbs. Seven weeks' use of Bristol's Sarseparilla of the member for Victoria District; but it was immaterial. He (the Speaker) had on the smooth a skin as any one could have."

J. Smith, Marysville. 578 The Weekly British Galar wednesday Februa y 15th 18

The telegraphic news which we

been enabled to place before our re

vesterday and to-day possesses more

ordinary interest. For the first

since her great bereavem nt in 186

helaxed Queen has opened Parliame

.sw MedTog every effort

person-an event of no common in to the people of the great metropoli the British people in the uttermost of the earth. And it is truely a tons circumstance, one calling national gratitude to Almighty that upon the occasion af her first i to the greatest state duty imposed the British Sovereign, the Queen s be enabled to congratulate Parlis upon the peaceful relations existing other nations, at a time when two Great Powers of Surope have been gaged in one of the most terrible exhau tive conflicts the world has witnessed, and when but few cro heads rest peacefully. But it is in New World, at Washington, that e are evolving which most concern a nation, and especially as the new pire of British America. It will been observed that a proposition e ating from the British Govern to refer the fishery and other ques between the United States and the D ion of Canada to a Joint High Con sion, to be appointed by both Go ments and to sit at Washington been meet by a counter propos breathing an equally friendly spir the part of the United States Gd ment, suggesting that not alone those questions affecting the refe between the United States and Dominion of Canada be referred to a Commission, but that those differ which arose during the rebellion. ally known as the Alabama C should also be referred, as the ren of these would also be essential to th toration of cordial and amicable rela between the two Governments. I also be observed that to this propo Her Majesty's Government has ac in the most promp; and graceful Not the least pleasing leature of correspondence carried on by the entatives of the two Governmen the striking and happy contrast be the spirit exhibited on this occasio that of former occasions, on the p the United States, a change augurs well for the work of the mission. Take, for instance, Pre Grant's date Message, 3 vor 9 Se Samher's Unligered proponera assist the reader to understand the bear in mind the position in which Alabams question was left when t efforts at a settlement were abanc It will be remembered that, in hands of Reverdy Johnson, late Am Minister to the Court of St J negotiations assumed a very preform and at one time gave fair pr of speedy adjustment. The Am Minister pressed point after and the British Minister made cope after concession, until the former ext himself satisfied, and the latter of that his Government had, in a spirit cilliation and an earnest desire for arrived at that point beyond which as right and national honor forbade it ceed. Thus a basis was begotiate which it was hoped a catisfactory ment of the difficulty might be attain whole matter lapsed leaving the questions and the matter lapsed leaving the questions as far from settlement as ever. Under circumstances, it was not for the Government to renew negotiations, it was announced that in any such the initial step must be taken by the Sates Government When, there proposition to refer the fishing and questions between the United Sta Sanada to a Joint Commission was n Minister Thornton, on the 26th ult, proposition Id not include the A clause may be attributed to the conness of the British Government that to of previous negotiations left it in a tion to make a proposition touching question. Yet the proposition which make afforded a most fitting opportunithe American Government to take t which it alore could take; and the r in which that opportunity has been in which the question has unhappily evo this side of the Atlantic, the United Government is not indispeced to an at addition of all outlanding different a resumption of these treads relation ought to exist between the two great. Saxon Powers. That the British Gove has been all along sincere in its pro of a desire to have these differences rand that it was like a coy girl, only to be asked, may fairly be interred f reception with which the proposition British Government. And now a and particle men in both countries

joice that matters have taken such a had at the Store. Tex