

Loyalty in Canada.

When the exigency has arisen, none of Her Majesty's Colonial subjects have proved themselves more embued with a true spirit of patriotism and loyalty than the people of British North America. The Trent embargo in 1862, and the Fenian raids in 1866, served to show the grit of the Canadians, if no other proof were needed. It may suit the purposes of the American Government and a certain section of rabid malcontents, who infect Canada as well as this and other Colonies, and whose sole aim is to upset whatever Government they live under, to represent that the country is ripe for annexation to the United States, but they belie the popular sentiment, Canada, with her three or four millions of subjects, is loyal to the core; her people have had every opportunity of judging of the boasted blessings and advantages of a Republican form of Government, but they "will none of it," and are prepared at any moment to fight, if necessary for the liberties they enjoy under the liberal monarchy of England. America has for a long time cast longing eyes at the Queen's dominions in the North. She covets their granaries, their forests, their minerals, fisheries, lakes, rivers, and harbors, and aims at the eventual establishment of the Munro doctrine over the entire continent, from the polar regions to the Gulf of Mexico. To this end was the reciprocity treaty abrogated—a treaty which, while it caused an immense trade to spring up between the two countries, was preponderantly beneficial to the United States. The manifold commercial advantages derived by the Americans through this treaty were sacrificed for what? Simply in the vain hope of promoting among those who were the sufferers a desire for annexation. Has it had that effect? Let the answer be supplied in the words of the talented premier of Nova Scotia, Dr. Tupper: "We have, in common with the British, the same affection for our Gracious Queen, and the same pride in all that is great and glorious in the history of the empire of which we form a part. But in addition to all this, the people of British America of every class, nationality, and religion believe that under the free institutions which have been conceded to us they enjoy, as subjects of the British Crown, a security for life, property, and personal liberty that is to be found neither under the despotic Governments of Europe nor the republican institutions of America. Had confederation been promptly accepted by the maritime provinces when it was proposed in 1864 by the conference held in Quebec, I am confident that the Reciprocity Treaty would never have been disturbed, and that the Fenians would not have been mad enough to attempt to invade us. The prophets of the United States were deluded by the false impression that the disinclination to surrender local institutions arose from the preference of a large portion of our people for annexation to the republic. The early consummation of this great scheme of confederation will effectually undeceive them, and teach the annexationists and the Fenians alike the great truth that all classes and parties in British America infinitely prefer British to republican institutions. Confederation will, therefore, not only secure the prosperity of British North America, but peace and harmony as well; and I shall be much surprised if twelve months after it is consummated, as I trust it will be by an act of the Imperial Parliament as soon as it meets, does not bring the American Government to us suing for the renewal of a Reciprocity Treaty. I may be asked, do the people of these Colonies desire this union of British North America? I answer most emphatically, they do; and I am prepared to give the fullest evidence on this point. In all these colonies we enjoy the same system of representative institutions and constitutional

government which prevails in England. Our Parliament has the same unlimited power, subject to the Sovereignty of Britain. In Canada all parties, and classes, and sections are so united on this great question that when it was proposed that the union should not be consummated until it had been referred to the people at the polls, only nineteen members could be found to vote to that effect." Mr Tilley, of New Brunswick, in addressing the British North American Association, also declared that the Colonies desired no separation from Great Britain; they sought a closer union; they were satisfied with the institutions they had, and they wished to preserve them; and he would repeat then what he had said in Canada a twelvemonth since, that, if there was anything that wounded the feelings of colonists, it was the doubt sometimes expressed in Parliament and elsewhere of their loyalty. He trusted that the British North American colonists had recently given ample evidence of their loyalty, and he would add that, should circumstances demand it, they were prepared to make much greater sacrifices in defence of their country, and their institutions, and in the maintenance of British connection. Let Great Britain do her duty and repose confidence in her colonial subjects, and nothing can or will shake their loyalty and attachment. Governor Hincks, of British Guiana, a Canadian by birth, on the same occasion, warns the Statesmen and press against the tendency to utter remarks to the effect that they were willing, most willing, to have the connection between England and her Colonies terminated. Canada would never separate from Great Britain by the unanimous wish of her inhabitants. If ever she separates it would be opposed by another party, and the separation would not take place without bloodshed. There was a party in British America passionately attached to republican principles, which wished to overthrow monarchy in Canada, and unite the country to the United States. It was a great mistake for Englishmen to give countenance to a party of this kind, and by so doing increase the difficulties caused to the loyal people of Canada by the lawless marauders threatening her frontiers." "The moment," says the leader of the opposition in the Nova Scotia Assembly, Mr Archibald, "that thirty millions of our neighbors had changed their national character—the moment that they ceased to be farmers, and miners, and manufacturers and mechanics, and had become one of the greatest military powers in the world, our position was entirely changed, and the Provinces must either confederate or be swallowed up in the great American Republic. The people of the Provinces had no desire to be absorbed. The Colonies felt that they had outgrown the habiliments of infancy, and they were now ready to assume those of maturer years; but in whatever stage of progress they might be, it was their desire to maintain the spirit of liberty and the attachment to British institutions, which had always distinguished them, and they hoped to find in the Confederation they were seeking such a modification of their institutions as would most certainly assure their safety and their progress, as would place side by side with the democracy of the United States the more tempered liberty of British institutions."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Municipal Council.

MONDAY, DEC. 3. Council met at 7 p.m. Present: His Worship the Mayor and Councillors Gowen, Layzell, Gibbs, Hebbard, and Trahey. SHERIFF'S BILL. A long desultory discussion ensued on the Sheriff's Bill for \$12 for copies of the Poll Books, and it was ultimately agreed that the Sheriff be informed that the Council considered the delivery of the copies in question as within the duties of the Sheriff without fee or reward. PUBLIC MARKET. The Committee appointed obtained further time to report hereon. The Mayor observed that the parties concerned were already erecting sheds and stalls. STREET EXCAVATIONS. The clerk stated that the Secretary of the

Water Company had explained that the opening of the street without notice arose through his absence from town. The Clerk was instructed to require a written reply. SIBEWALK. An application from Messrs. Hicks & Russell, to raise the sidewalk on Government street, was referred to the Street Committee. HOUSE MOVING. Leave was given Mr Lowenberg to move a frame house to a lot behind the Convect school. ARREARS OF SALARY. An application was read from the messenger for payment of two years arrears of salary. Consideration deferred. ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR. A communication was read from the Governor's Secretary stating that His Excellency would be happy to receive the address of the Mayor and Council on Tuesday, at 2:30 p.m. Mr Trahey presented the address prepared by the Council, and Mr Gowen moved its adoption. Messrs Hebbard and Layzell rated the Committee for taking upon themselves to communicate with the Colonial Secretary about receiving the address before they had submitted it to the Council or knew that it would pass. The Mayor and the Committee considered that the original resolution gave the Committee full power to act. A motion by Mr Hebbard to postpone the consideration of the address until the next evening was lost, and the address passed. The Council agreed to present the address at 2:30 p.m. on Tuesday, and adjourned, subject to call. The following is a copy of the address:— To His Excellency Frederick Seymour, Governor of British Columbia, &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—We the Mayor and Council of the City of Victoria, Vancouver Island, Her Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, beg to welcome your Excellency to this City, as Governor of the Colony and representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria. We trust that under the guidance and fostering care of your Excellency public confidence will be restored, and that trade and commerce will again be prosperous and flourishing throughout the entire Colony. We feel that we shall at all times find in your Excellency an able advocate of all measures which may tend to strengthen and support our Municipal Institutions and promote the best interests of the City of Victoria. In offering our congratulations on your Excellency's safe arrival in the Colony, we beg also to extend a most cordial welcome to Mrs Seymour, and hope that you may both enjoy the blessings of health and happiness. We have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servants. A FEARFUL FALL.—Yesterday a large crowd congregated at the Willows to witness the perilous feat performed before by Mlle. Kosa Celeste, which was to wheel a man in a wheelbarrow on a rope from a stationary pole in the enclosure to the top of the pavilion, a distance of three hundred and seventy-five feet. Old Jimmy Kennovan was engaged, but when he took his position in the wheelbarrow his courage seemed to fail him, and Mr DeYoung who had control of things, told him to get out and let the man whom she had wheeled before take his place. The crowd foolishly manifested dissatisfaction at the change, and Kennovan insisted upon going. The brave girl took her position, confident that if he remained quiet she could perform the feat. Three times DeYoung made him get out, but he strongly insisted on going, and finally they started. She had not made but a few steps when Kennovan lost his balance and said "I am going." Rosa tried hard to steady him, but he had lost confidence in himself, and rocked the wheelbarrow like a boat, and after every effort had been made to save him, he pitched headlong from the rope, dragging her with him. She retained her hold on the balance pole, and one end striking the ground, broke her fall considerably. Kennovan was seriously if not fatally injured, the wheel striking him on the side of the head, severing his ear almost entirely off leaving it attached by only a small piece of the article. He was bruised and injured otherwise, while she escaped with less serious casualties. Kennovan's history is full of narrow escapes and deeds of daring, but this is about the closest call he ever had, and still hopes are entertained that he may recover. Once while a seaman, he fell from the mast head into the ocean, but water was a softer place than the ground at the Willows, and after swimming for half a day, he was picked up and saved. He was on the police here in an early day, and had many a hard fight with the desperadoes that infested the city at that time.—S. F. Flag.

NAVAL.—The Times of the 11th October contains the following items of interest in this quarter: The screw sloop Camaleon, 17, 200 horse-power, attached to the third division of the Steam Reserve in the Medway, is still in the shipwrights' hands, and is undergoing an extensive repair to both hull and machinery, the alterations and repairs now being effected rendering her almost a new vessel. The whole of the machinery has been taken out and removed into the steam factory for customary overhaul and repair. The armour-plated screw steamship Zealous, 20, Captain Richard Dawkins, ordered to the Pacific, was towed on Thursday from the Steam Reserve in Hamoaze to her sailing moorings off Devonport Dockyard, where she will receive her complement of seamen and marines. The Charybdis, 17,400 horse-power screw corvette, has a large number of shipwrights and other hands employed on her at Sheerness dockyard, where she is undergoing some heavy repairs to both hull and machinery. Her decks are ripped up, and she is being supplied with new timbers and beams where necessary. Her boilers have been removed, and her machinery and engines are undergoing an extensive overhaul and repair. She will be detained in dock for some time to come. THERE was a very large attendance of the Elouction Class last evening, President Cochran in the chair. A reading from King Henry VIII, by the President, was excellently rendered. Mr Gilson read from Lamartine's character of Napoleon, in a creditable manner, but was severely and, we thought, rather unjustly criticized by some of the members. Mr Bull's recitation from Artemus Ward was rendered in a style equal to the old showman's best days. A reading by Mr C. Clarke and the "Cameronian's Dream," by Mr Rennie, gave general satisfaction to the class. CAUTION TO LANDLORDS.—In the Police Court, yesterday, Mr Pemberton laid it down that landlords who knowingly rent their premises within the city limits to disorderly persons, need not expect compensation for damage done to their property by such characters. The decision, which appears to be a most proper one, was made in response to an application from a landlord, whose house had been "killed" by a number of drunken Siwash tenants, for damages. A GREAT FENIAN MEETING.—An immense gathering of Fenians—estimated at 100,000 persons, was addressed at Jones' Wood, N.Y., recently, by James Stephens. Says the Tribune: "A man named W. H. Tully was thought by the crowd to be a spy, and was about to be summarily dealt with, when Mr Stephens interposed and saved him. The man was badly hustled and scared before he could get away—but escaped with the loss of his watch!" HIGHLY DANGEROUS.—A regular pitfall exists at the south end of the Roek Bay bridge owing to a wide plank having been loosened. Let the city fathers or others whom it may concern see to the reparation of the broken plank before they find themselves involved in costly law suits for broken bones which they cannot repair. THE ROYAL HOSPITAL BENEFIT.—The performance to be given to-morrow night in the theatre for the benefit of this Institution will be under the special patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Mrs Seymour. Every effort is being made to render the entertainment a success. An efficient orchestra has been engaged who will perform some new music just imported by Mr Bushell. The use of the theatre has been kindly given free by the proprietor, and the Gas Company have shown the same liberal spirit. THE PRINCE OF WALES sailed at 7 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning for London, with several passengers and a cargo valued at \$194,000—the most valuable that has yet left this port. In addition there are \$12,000 in gold dust aboard. The Prince of Wales is a fast sailer, and we expect that she will make the run home in 120 days. RUMOR.—There were rumors afloat last evening concerning the safety of one of the three steamers that left here yesterday. But beyond the return of the Prince of Wales to an anchorage at A'bert Head, there appears to have been not the slightest reason for supposing that an accident had befallen either steamer or sailing vessel. LECTURE.—The first lecture of the season before the Mechanics' Institute will be given by Rev Mr Somerville on Thursday evening next. Members accompanied by ladies will be admitted free. Non-members will be charged the moderate fee of 25 cents. FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived from Olympia and way ports at 1 a.m., having made a fine run over in thick and dirty weather. The Josie McNear was following the Anderson with a large freight of live stock. POLICE COURT.—Joe, a Fort Rupert Indian, was yesterday fined \$10 or one month's imprisonment for maliciously damaging a door on the property of M. Lange, Charley of the same tribe, was mulcted in the same amount for assaulting a Siwash named Tom.

Mr Noah of the San Francisco Alta recently met with an accident at Benicia. He was attempting to jump on board the steamer as she was leaving the wharf, and fell against the side breaking two of his ribs. ASSAULT.—Neil Morrison, for striking Joseph Clayton on the knowledge-box with a stick, was yesterday directed to pay \$25 by way of a fine. Neil paid the fine under protest. SAILOR.—The U.S. steamer Saginaw and the telegraph steamer George S. Wright sailed yesterday morning at 7 o'clock for San Francisco. PUT BACK.—The Prince of Wales having encountered rough weather in the straits, put back last evening and anchored in Royal Roads. THE steamers Daniel Webster and Andrew Johnson, recently wrecked in the Atlantic, were owned by Captain Wright, formerly of this city. THE NICHOLAS BIDDLE was yesterday brought alongside of Foster's wharf, where she will be relieved of her cargo of Nainaimo coal. THE STEER FIDELITER arrived at Portland on Thursday last, and was to leave for this port on Sunday. CAPT. KNAPP was the commander of the ill-fated Evening Star. He took to one of the boats which capsized nine times numbering him amongst the list of the drowned. THE ISABEL will tow the coal-laden ship Revere from Nainaimo to-day, and will take the Evelyn Wood to Burrard Inlet to-morrow. POSTPONED.—The sale of the brick houses on Pandora street has been postponed until the 18th inst. THE Conservative candidate for the Legislature was elected at Olympia. THE U.S. Consul started for San Francisco yesterday in the Saginaw. "English Affairs." EDITORS BRITISH COLONIST.—Perhaps the greatest anomaly in these days is the extraordinary ignorance displayed everywhere out of England of English institutions. Every catch penny print in Europe and the United States (failing anything more sensational) inflicts its column or two on its readers, ostensibly to enlighten them on the subject, but resulting in hopeless bewilderment. Your neighbour of the Telegraph, in his issue of Sunday last, finding his usual tactics (courteous attack on the Government and everyone connected with it) becoming stale and unprofitable, seized upon this unlucky theme from which to manufacture a leader. Of course, being out of his depth he splashes about in an awful manner, and serves up such a hodge podge of perversion that the "general reader" lays down the paper, thoroughly at fault as to the object of the article, but satisfied that "England" must be a very bad country where such an amount of wickedness can exist. It may be well to state here that Party warfare in England assumes a very different phase to that usually seen on this side of the Atlantic. "Misgovernment of Ireland," "Education," "Poor Laws," and a thousand other questions are made the pegs on which to hang never-ending coils of newspaper erudition, and platform eloquence. Such questions have a twofold advantage, they sound well, and as they are never understood by the mass, admit of never ending kaleidoscopic manipulation; the middle classes, knowing the dodge and being very well satisfied with the steady progress made in every branch of enlightenment, regard the working of this political yeast with perfect indifference, always taking care that where any real defect or abuse exists a speedy remedy is applied. Foreign and Colonial paper editors, however, turn the crumbs and fragments of abuse leveled by one party at another to rare account, and spin some extraordinary yarns composed of this refuse for behoof of their innocent readers; who, never having been in England, receive it as undoubted truth. I need hardly say that the above rule alone applies to catch-pennies; respectable journalists rarely disgracing their columns with these perversions of facts. The respectable citizens of the United States are heartily ashamed of this discreditable practice by American journalists, and it forms one reason for the educated Americans standing aloof from political affairs. Americans and foreigners generally have some shadow of excuse; but we colonists have none. If such abuse of the freedom of colonial press is perpetrated through ignorance, it behoves us to discourage this publication, as it is not merely the insults offered to our intelligence here which we ought to resent; it is the injury inflicted upon us in England and elsewhere, the natural obloquy being that as the newspaper is received and read amongst us it represents our opinions. THE EUROPEAN BANK, which failed during the recent panic, has announced a dividend of 3s. 4d. in the pound. The circular announcing the dividend gives an interesting account of the liquidation. The winding-up of a bank having branches in foreign cities may be peculiarly intricate, owing to the power of foreign residents to proceed against assets in the places where they reside, quite regardless of the Chancery order to wind up, and to the inability of the head office to recover any assets they may have in foreign places until all the local claims have been met. Fortunately, however, the order to voluntarily wind up produced a good effect. Foreign creditors—particularly the Bank of France—have shown great forbearance. As a result, the liabilities have been reduced since May last from \$2,700,000 to \$200,000.

Fantastic Tricks.

We had not intended to even touch the ludicrous antics of two City Fathers (save the mark!) that very harmless document known as the Municipal Address to the Mayor, which was presented on day by the Mayor and a major portion of the Councilors, and in reply to the (on the whole) most gratifying reply of His Excellency was a but a departure from truth by evening cotemporary in dealing the subject renders a statement of the facts connected with the sage of the address necessary. It appears that while the Governor was in New Westminster, it was decided the Council to present His Excellency with an address immediately upon return to this place. A Committee was appointed for that purpose. The Committee learning that the error was in town, they at once themselves into communication with the Colonial Secretary to ascertain when His Excellency would be prepared to receive the address. An answer fixed the time for Tuesday 2:30. This action was taken without consulting their High Mightiness Councilors Hebbard and Layzell when the matter was broached. Council on Monday evening, it was a breeze. The tempestuousness of the past month wasn't circumstance to the fierce tempest raged about that Council bore the space of half-an-hour—thrusting to upset not only the Corporation but to throw the country into the midst of a great political revolution. Mr Hebbard raged about the "constitutional" proceeding of the committee; declared it to be a violation of duty, irregular, illegal. Mr Layzell took up the thread at the place where Hebbard broke off, and created the best kind of sport for a so-called spectator and an unfortunate reply by opposing the presentation of the address. Mr Trahey (from the committee) thought that the Council had given full power to not only prepare the address but to present it. In vain other Councilors pointed out that the presentation of an address would be only an act of courtesy. They were met with the argument that one address had already been presented by the Council, and that enough. In vain was it stated the Governor was not Governor of the Colony at that time. Mr Hebbard moved to postpone the consideration of the address for one week; and was finally agreed to postpone final adoption until the next meeting. Then came a motion from one of the majority to consider the address in *ratum*, whereupon rose the "recalcitrant Councilors" and indignantly fled from the "gay and festive scene." Hebbard endeavoring to leap over the bar which divides Fathers from their audience of but, being a short man, he got one leg across, and remained perched on the rail, like a male juvenile cookhorse, for some seconds, to the finite amusement of his brother Councilors and the lively alarm of aforesaid solitary spectator and unfortunate reporter, before he succeeded in dismounting and disappeared through the front door. Mr Layzell, more wise, looked about with eyes "for a place of egress, and ceasing that the door leading into committee room stood ajar, he thought means of exit and thence through the passage into the street like a hurricane in top-boots and Inverness cape. Having reached street the hot-headed gentleman cooled off, and returning in a few minutes to the Council Chamber covered to their dismay that Mayor had ruled a quorum of members to be present, and that the address had been passed in their absence. On the day following, at two o'clock the Mayor and four Councilors present, the address was finally presented notwithstanding a fierce opposition offered by Councilors Layzell