The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, September 28, 1870

The New Constitution.

"The new, or as he facetiously terms it, six-by-nine Constitution," has formed the subject of two leading articles in our contemporary's columns in the course of five days, and in both instances the writer has gone after the local Government without gloves. Now, we believe in the severest castigation of official wrong-doing under the present constitution, the pen being really the only weapon in the hands of the people; but it is always well to ascertain first where the blame really lies, as indiscriminate and undeserved attack is calculated to blunt the weapon. In so far as the blame for the inexcusable delay which has taken place in preparing and promulgating the new Constitution is concerned, we are disposed to believe that it lies chiefly, if not wholly, at the door of the Colonial Office. The Bill empowering the Queen, by Order in Council, to confer a new Constitution upon British Columbia only came up for a second reading on the 18th of July, upon which occasion the Colonial Minister was taken to task for the delay which so important a measure had experienced, it having been introduced in May last! From these facts three things must be tolerably clear: Governor Musgrave must have placed the matter in the hands of Her Majesty's Government with considerable promptitude; the Bill could barely have passed through Parliament before prorogation, on the 10th August; and *therefore*, assuming that Her Majesty in Council gave the subject *immediate* attention, a thing not very probable, there has been barely time for the new constitution to reach the Colony. Now, one must assume ignorance of all these facts on the part of our contemporary, in order to justify his repeated attacks upon the local Government thereanent. Yet we cannot do this, for on the 24th of August he informed his readers of the fact that the Bill only came up for a second reading on the 18th of July, although it had been introduced in May. Under all the circumstances it is scarcely fair, it is not even honest, on the part of our contemporary to be continually abusing the local Government for the non-appearance of the new constitution. The delay is undoubtedly aggravating, especially to an ardent politician haunted by a feeling of insecurity; but it is, after all, nothing new. It is only one of the ordinary concomitants of Downing-Street rule, and certainly does not possess the charm of novelty in this community. In so far as the cardinal provisions of the new Constitution are concerned, they have long since been indicated in these columns, with a considerable degree of clearness, and our contemporary has, himself, been enabled to take its dimensions with a sufficient degree of accuracy to feel justified in christening it the "six-by-nine Constitution." It is rather inconsistent, therefore, to profess such an accurate knowledge of the new Constitution as to warrant unmeasured condemnation of it, and, at the same time, affect so much ignorance of it as to justify his constant abuse of the Government for keeping the country wholly in the dark. But the eccentricities of our contemporary, in dealing with the new or six-by-nine Constitution, take a wider and even more pronounced form. In his earlier articles he denounced it as evil and only evil, calculated to 'deprive the people of the right to manage their own affairs to a great an extent as now,' and appealed to the colonists to scornfully reject it as an insult to their manhood. No longer ago than Saturday he alluded to it in similar terms of unqualified condemnation; and yet he concludes his leading article of yesterday by asserting that if 'registered residental manhood' * * * 'were made the qualification of the electors in the new Constitution, all would be satisfied, and every interest would be represented.' What! The 'six-by-nine Constitution' satisfy all, and enable every interest to be represented!! So our contemporary, after all his abuse of the new Constitution, on account of the smallness of the representation it proposes giving to the people and the predominating and dangerous power it would give the Government in the Legislature, now thinks it will satisfy everybody if only the qualification for electors—a matter to which he referred a few days ago as a trifling detail, a purely stereotyped detail which a pair of scissors and a solicitor could readily supply—be in accordance with his dictum! So this monster grievance has been reduced to a mere matter of stereotyped detail. Well; there is some satisfaction in being assured that all is serene so far. We must, however, be permitted to dissent from this view. That the new Constitution is such as, in every other respect, will satisfy all and enable every interest to be fairly represented, we utterly and emphatically deny; but that it may answer the purposes of a mere transition state, a step from the chrysalis to the full-fledged state, we admit. A word about this franchise, which now forms the sole difficulty, and respecting which our contemporary has been so terribly exercised for several weeks. A little examination will show that the colonists have not been left to grope in absolute murk on this point. The message with which His Excellency opened the last session of the Legislative Council contained a pretty clear intimation that the British residents of the colony would be invited to elect a majority of the members to compose the next Council; and that intimation, taken in conjunction with semi-official utterances made by His Excellency, leaves little or no room to doubt that the very franchise which our contemporary so earnestly recommends in his issue of yesterday will be the qualification for voters at the next election. Nor can we well conceive that he, himself, is really ignorant of these facts—holds any other opinion. To handle official misdoing without gloves becomes especially the duty of a public journalist under such a system of Government as obtains here. A free and independent press constitutes almost the sole channel through which popular sentiment can be made to reach the Executive. The press is a great power when properly directed; but, in order to be powerful, it must be conducted with justice, moderation, and decency. This dilly-dallying about the new Constitution with which the Colony is to be carried into the Dominion is extremely annoying; and no one would be more disposed than the present writer to animadvert in the severest terms, upon the conduct of the Governor, were we satisfied that the blame rested with him. But, believing, as we do, that the delay is a piece of the ordinary Colonial-Office policy, we cannot see that any good end is to be served by calling the Governor and his Executive officers names.

REPUBLICANISM IN ENGLAND.—A good deal has lately appeared in our telegraphic reports respecting certain Republican demonstrations in England, but it is a circumstance worthy of remark that these accounts are all traceable to one source—the New York *World's* special London correspondent. The reputation acquired by that journal in times past would appear to justify the hint that anything appearing in its columns either about English or Canadian affairs should be received with a considerable degree of allowance. That a certain Democratic element exists in England, as it does in almost every country, we presume every intelligent person was aware; and that it should seize upon the present European crisis as presenting what appeared a favorable opportunity for an open exhibition of its strength was only to be expected, as it is during such excitements that a party may hope to carry with it many who are not in reality of its faith; but that these Republican demonstrations have assumed the important proportions assigned to them by the '*World's* special' we do not for a single moment believe.

PUGET SOUND.—We glean the following from the Seattle *Intelligencer* of yesterday: There are now loading at Port Gamble the ships David Hoadley and Elizabeth Kimbell, and the bark Milan. A large and splendid building for a new restaurant is being erected on Commercial street. The Mary Woodruff arrived from Bellingham Bay on Wednesday with freight and passengers for Seattle. At Port Blakely the ship John Jay is loading spars, and the barks Oak Hill and Nicholas Biddle are taking in lumber. So many buildings are going up at Walla Walla that a sufficient number of workmen cannot be had. Bailey Gatzert, Esq., of the firm of Schwabacher Bros & Co of Seattle, is having a very beautiful residence erected. From the Olympia *Tribune* of Wednesday:—The German residents of Portland have remitted $1210 to Berlin for the relief of wounded Prussians, and Oregon City has contributed $208 for the like object. Professor Hague, who recently ascended Mount Hood, measured the mountain and makes it 11,300 feet high, thus agreeing with Lieut Williamson. The party are preparing to ascend Mount Adams.

FROM PEACE RIVER.—From passengers who arrived by sloop yesterday from Peace River we receive continued unfavorable accounts of the Peace River country. One miner prospected Nation, Parsnip and Peace Rivers, and Vitalie Creek, but found nothing to justify remaining. On Nation River the dust is very fine—almost flour—and not at all plentiful. The two claims first struck on Vitalie Creek continue to pay good wages, but the diggings are shallow. The weather had been pleasant, and the health of the district was good. Nation River empties into Parsnip River, and the latter stream into Peace River. It is an exceedingly swift and dangerous stream, rapids and narrow gorges or canons, through which the whole volume of water rushes with terrible rapidity, are numerous. The party of which our informant made one were forced to run all these swift and dangerous places in canoes and narrowly escaped destruction on several occasions. Another prospector confirms the above and adds that a canoeload of provisions was lost in Nation river by upsetting in a rapid. The early prospectors have nearly all left the country and gone back to Cariboo. While at McLeod's lake a report came in that diggings of value had been found on Tache creek; but the rumor was vague and could not be traced to a reliable source.

DISCHARGED.—F G Anstey, who was on Wednesday remanded on a charge of stealing a coat, was yesterday re-examined and the charge not being pressed by Mr Beaven, the owner of the coat, the Judge, in view of the hitherto trustworthy character of the accused, ordered his discharge.

THE COWICHAN SHOW.—The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Cowichan held their annual Show at Maple Bay on Wednesday. Much interest was manifested in the Show and the attendance was very large.

County Court.

Before Mr Justice Pemberton.

Thursday, Sept 22d, 1870.

Fell & Finlayson vs Robinson.—This case, which has been some time in the Court and several times adjourned, was finally decided in favor of plaintiffs. The history of the case is this: Fell & Finlayson sold goods to Eddy & Robinson, who were partners, to the amount of $177. In June last T Conlon bought out Eddy. In August, Conlon sold out to Robinson for $250, the payment of which was secured by a bill of sale of the furniture of the Queen's Head. Fell & Finlayson obtained, and recorded a judgment against Eddy & Robinson and sought to enforce the judgment against the goods comprised in the bill of sale, but was resisted by Conlon who claimed under it as above-mentioned. It appeared in the evidence that at the time of making the bill of sale the firm of Robinson & Conlon had not assets sufficient in value to cover the indebtedness. The Judge accordingly decided that the conveyance was not made by one insolvent partner to another, and therefore was a fraud upon the creditor, and void by the statute 27 Elizabeth, and gave judgment for the execution creditor. Mr Bishop for plaintiffs; Mr McCreight, instructed by Mr Courtney, for defendants.

Doughty vs McLean and Allsop.—An action to recover for labor done at the Mechanic's Institute pic-nic. The charge made by plaintiff was $20 50. Defendants deposited $17 in Court. The Court thought the amount tendered ample and entered judgment for defendants. Mr Johnson for the defendants.

Gorridge vs Long and Allsop—This case, similar to the last, was postponed until Monday next.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The sloop Martha, Capt J O Smith, arrived from New Westminster at 5 o'clock yesterday morning with eight passengers, several of whom are from Peace River and Cariboo. The sloop left New Westminster at 12 o'clock on Tuesday night..... His Excellency the Governor is still at New Westminster unable, from illness, to continue his journey to Yale.....A young printer named Hurbert, lately from Victoria, is in custody upon a charge of having broken into the house occupied by the Sisters of Mercy, on Sunday night, with evil intent. He was detected by the Sisters and handed over to the Police. An examination of the accused took place on Tuesday before Mr Bushby, S. M., with closed doors, and the prisoner was remanded for three days.

'SERMONS IN STONES.'—Mr W Williams, while splitting a piece of sandstone for the construction of the Catholic Church, at Cowichan, the other day, found the impression of a maple leaf, as clearly defined on the stone as if it had been done by hand. The leaf appears on a fragment of stone and on the larger piece from which it was split. How many, many centuries have fled since that stone was minute particles of sand and silt and that leaf, falling from the tree, became a petrification—who can estimate? Mr Williams assures us that petrifactions of screw-fish, small leaves, and a perfectly round shell—all varieties now unknown here—are frequently found in the same stone.

COWICHAN.—Mr William Williams yesterday came down from Cowichan, having completed the new stone church for the Catholic Mission. The church is 64 feet in length and 30 feet in width, with a tower and gable 20 feet higher than the rest of the work. The height of the wall is 16 feet 4 inches. The material from which the church is constructed is grey sandstone, of very fine grain. Father Rondeau of the Mission assisted in building the church—working as regularly and faithfully with Mr Williams as if employed by the day. Father Rondeau is a faithful and energetic missionary and may well feel proud of the beautiful little church which fronts the harbor and may be seen for a long distance.

THE ENTERPRISE sailed for New Westminster yesterday morning at 9 o'clock with about twenty passengers and a large freight. Among the passengers were Messrs Landvoigt, Nelson, McKinlay, Mitchell and Cooper. The Enterprise will remain at New Westminster until the arrival of the Hope from Yale and return to Victoria on Sunday with exhibitors and their goods.

THE SOUND MAIL.—The mail steamer Isabel, Capt Starr, arrived from the Sound last evening at 7:15 o'clock, making the passage from Port Townsend in 3 hours. She brought 43 passengers; 76 sacks of feed consigned to D Lenevue, and a small mail. The Isabel will sail at 11 o'clock this morning for Port Townsend, connecting with the Alida as usual.

MAINLAND FARMING.—Passers along the wagon-road lately report a very favorable yield—both in quantity and quality—of cereals and root-crops. Harvesting was being energetically prosecuted and the farmers were in excellent spirits. A great many claims of wild land have been located during the past summer.

THE BALL.—Arrangements for the Grand Masonic Ball this evening are complete. Yesterday a bridge was thrown across the space between the Alhambra and the Colonial Hotel, by means of which the supper-room will be reached. A limited number of tickets have been sold and a very pleasant evening's enjoyment is anticipated.

FOR THE EAST COAST.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt Clarke, will sail for the East Coast on Monday morning next, instead of on Tuesday her usual day, to accommodate East Coast exhibitors. Goods intended for the East Coast must be sent to the wharf tomorrow.

BEAVER.—A full grown beaver was shot by Mr Jenkinson up the the Arm on Wednesday and may be seen at the store of Mr W B Townsend on Fort street. The delicate morsel—the trowel or tail—of the industrious architect is highly esteemed for soup.

ON THE WAY.—We observe the Hon F J Barnard's name is in the list of passengers by the Oriflamme, which sailed from San Francisco on Saturday. He will be due here by the Sound steamer on Monday next.

INDIAN WAR.—Great alarm exists at Neah Bay, on the American side of the Straits, in consequence of the outbreak of a war between the Indians, and the U S Revenue Cutter Lincoln started down yesterday to quell the trouble.

GENERAL SHERMAN.—This veteran soldier was a passenger on the steamer Oriflamme, and doubtless arrived at Portland on Tuesday, where a right hearty reception awaited him. It is said he will come to Victoria.

THE PETITION for semi-weekly steam communication with Puget Sound has been numerously signed. Upwards of one hundred of the most respectable names in the city appear among the signatures.

HASTINGS SAWMILL.—Mr W G Wallace of Port Madison came over on the Isabel last evening to proceed to Burrard Inlet, having accepted an engagement from the Hastings sawmill company.

PROGRESSING.—The *Oregonian* of Tuesday says cars on the Oregon and California Railroad were within two miles of the State Capital.

DRAMATIC.—The Bates company appears to be very popular at Portland. Their performance on Monday night was very highly raised by the local press.

IN TOWN.—J B Montgomery, Esq, of the North Pacific Railroad Company, D O H Rothschild, Esq. and Gen Fowler of Port Townsend arrived last evening by the Isabel.

THE THEATRE has been leased for two months from the middle of October to Mr Bird, who is expected to arrive here in a few weeks with a new Company.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—One of the telegraph constructors now at Saanich, on Wednesday, while using an axe, cut his foot half off. The injury is in the instep and is of a very painful and severe character.

A NEW STEAMER is on the way round the Horn from New York to run on this coast. She is owned by J T Wright & Co.

THE Idaho arrived from Nanaimo last night, and will sail on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, for San Francisco direct.

A CORRESPONDENT KILLED.—Col. Pemberton, correspondent of the *Times*, was killed by a stray shot at Sedan.

THE propeller California reached Portland yesterday morning.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S (Ex Army Medical)

CHLORODYNE,

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION—Vice-Chancellor Sir W P Wood stated that Dr COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, being the inventor was deliberately untrue which he regretted he had sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely and mean no other than Dr Browne's.—See Times, July 12 1864.

The Public therefore are cautioned against using any other than

Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

ESTABLISHED USES AND ACTION.

This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the nervous system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Cramp, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cough, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS!

The Right Hon Earl Russell communicated the College of Physicians and J T Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other medicines had failed."

Dr Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from Medical Times, Jan 10, 1866—Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it [illegible] not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, a to its efficacy in Cholera.—So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as Chlorodyne from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Journal, Aug 1, 1869, which states that Dr J Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to see his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION—None genuine without the words 'Dr J Collis Browne' on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer, J T DAVENPORT,

33 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON

Sold in Bottles, 2s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 8 and 11 jo14

Five Hundred Dollars REWARD!

WHEREAS THERE IS GOOD REASON for suspecting that the Bridge across Nanaimo River, which has lately been burnt down, was destroyed from malicious motives by the hand of an incendiary:

Notice is hereby given that a Reward of Five Hundred Dollars will be given by the Government for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the party or parties concerned in causing the said fire.

By Command.

B. W. PEARSE,
Assistant Surveyor General.

Lands and Works Office,
Victoria, 30th July, 1870. au3 2md&w

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

and see that the names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the original manufacture have been supplied with spurious Worcestershire Sauce, positive wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged. Lea and Perrins have placed their corresponding with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

AGENTS FOR VICTORIA—Janion, Green & Rhodes. ja15 1y 1a w

NOTICE.

MORSON'S

Harmless and Effectual Remedies

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

INDIGESTION—The popular and professional medicine is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules, and as Wine.

CONSUMPTION—One of the greatest results of the chemical progress is the adaptation of the active property obtained from the Pancreas, and prepared as MORSON'S PANCREATIC EMULSION and POWDER. It enables the weakest stomachs to assimilate animal fat and oil, so essential to the constitution.

WEAK CHILDREN—In all cases where the elements for the formation of bone are imperfect MORSON'S WHEAT PHOSPHATES have never been known to fail.

CHLORODYNE—MORSON'S celebrated Anodyne is now being supplied to the public.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is MORSON'S.

All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders which must be made payable in England.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,

31, 33, 124 SOUTHAMPTON ROW,

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WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

TRADE MARK.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH

HER MAJESTY'S GUNBOAT "NETLEY,"
WICK, N.B. COAST OF SCOTLAND.

DEAR SIR, September 7th, 1868.

Having had a most distressing cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by His Lordship the Earl of Caithness to try your invaluable BALSAM OF ANISEED, and I can assure you with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to stop my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in recommending it to the million.

Most respectfully yours,

To Mr POWELL. W. LINZELL, H.M.G.B. NETLEY

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED,

For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this old established remedy will be found invaluable.

The large sales and increased demand for this excellent and elegant preparation, which has followed its introduction into Australia, New Zealand and nearly all the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial results of its use, and he begs to announce that he is now introducing its sale into Victoria, B. C., and has appointed Messrs Millard & Beedy Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain a supply.

THE PRICE IS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL CLASSES.

Established 1824.

Prepared and sold by THOMAS POWELL, 16 Blackfriars Road, London. Sold in bottles by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, throughout the World.

IMPORTANT CAUTION—Observe that the Words "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Bridge, London," are engraved on the Government stamp affixed over the top of each bottle, without which none can be genuine.

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PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.:

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Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Ottoman's Stores of the highest quality. my19 1 aw

KEATING, CHEMIST, 79 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, London, E. C. de31 20tw

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, September 28, 1870

Legislative Dimensions.

In yesterday's impression we showed that our local contemporary asserted the willingness of himself and the colony to accept the 'six-by-nine constitution,' provided the nine were elected by 'registered, residental manhood'; and we, at the same time, intimated that such a constitution was satisfactory neither to ourselves nor to the colonists. This last proposition of our contemporary stands in strange contrast with his recent appeal to the colonists to reject at the polls any candidate who would not pledge himself to refuse to vote the supplies until the Council was composed of thirty elected members. These are the two extremes presented by a man of extreme views—an impossible politician. Leaving him in his nine-by-thirty dilemma, we beg to adopt a sort of intermediate proposition, and go in for twenty. It has been repeatedly stated by our contemporary that nothing less than thirty elected members would suffice to carry out Responsible Government. We assert that, under present circumstances, twenty would be ample. Let us look at other British communities on this continent. Commencing with the smaller Provinces of the Dominion, New Brunswick has a population of 252,000 and she has 42 members in her Legislature. Nova Scotia has a population of 331,000 and has 39 members. Prince Edward Island, not yet in the Dominion, has a population of 81,000 and has 31 members in the Legislature. Newfoundland has a population of 124,000, and 31 members in the Legislature. British Columbia has a population of ten thousand, and how many representatives should it have in the local Legislature? In Nova Scotia, for instance, there is one member for every 8487 people. According to this basis of representation British Columbia would only be entitled to one member! But, inasmuch as one member would be obviously inadequate for the purposes of carrying out Responsible Government, the population basis could not be carried out here, as in the more populous Provinces. We must, therefore, look to the necessities of the case, and see how many members would be necessary to work out the system of Responsible Government, altogether irrespective of population; for it must be clear that in our case population can scarcely be recognized as the sole basis of representation. It can hardly be successfully asserted that a Legislature composed of twenty members would not be ample. Five could form the Cabinet; and there would be fifteen left as independent members to support or oppose the Government, as circumstances might appear to dictate. With the populated portions of the colony laid off into twenty electoral districts, there is no reason to question that all the interests would be fairly represented. Our contemporary has recently come to the conclusion that 'every interest would be represented' with nine elective members; but we must say that we cannot altogether concur in that view.

The News.

The European sky would seem to be assuming a more lurid complexion day by day, and the hope that the present struggle would be known in history only as the Franco-Prussian war is proportionately decreasing. Confining the view to the two nations now engaged in deadly conflict, the case is, indeed, a gloomy one. France united would find a formidable foe in Prussia; but France divided can have little hope of successfully grappling with such a powerful enemy. On the other hand, the divisions which have so plainly manifested themselves in France furnish a fresh excuse—may we not say additional reasons?—for Prussia following up her advantage. In truth, how is it possible for Prussia to treat for terms of peace? With whom can Bismarck treat? With Jules Favre? He has not been authorized to treat in the name of the nation? With Napoleon? He is *de facto* still Emperor, having neither abdicated nor been deposed; but he is practically dethroned, and, therefore, powerless to treat. Besides, he is a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. With the Empress Regent? She is a fugitive in a foreign country, and the nation would not recognize her acts. With the Provisional Government? It has no constitutional existence; and even if Bismarck should choose to recognize it and treat with it, the nation might, with perfect consistency, refuse to be bound by its acts. With the People's Committee? One-half of the nation would disown its authority at first, and the other half whenever it suited its purpose. Were negotiations with any or all of these to result in a cessation of hostilities and a patched-up peace, the Prussians back to their own country and the Im