Wednesday, July 27, 1870

The European Situation.

Six years ago the representatives of the great Houses of Hohenzollern and Hapsburg joined battle and conquered Schleswig-Holstein. Two years later the two Great German Powers fought over the booty. Count Bismarck, whose motto appears to be 'Help yourself, no matter at whose expense,' after beating about the bush for several menths, avowed, under the flimsy veil of diplomatic propositions, the purpose of Prussia to annex Schleswig-Holstein to her dominions, and to pay Austria her expenses in the Danos German war. Austria, astounded at the barefacedness of the proposal, but unprepared to reject it in a peremptory tone, respectfully asked a territorial equivalent for the surrender of her claims, and intimated that she would be content with a slight adjustment of her frontier bordering on Silesia. This proposition Prussia indignantly refused. Intense diplomatic excitement followed. The Hapsburg family held a Council at Vienna; the Hohenzollern, at Ratisbon. Rumor, of course, outran fact, and a European war appeared imminent. The issue of this of Prussia, to whom she is bound by 'pretty quarrel' over the proceeds of spoilation in Denmark was decided by the Prussian needle gun. The military prostration of Austria was the result. and Bismarck gathered up the spoils. Europe looked on with suppressed indignation. Bismarck's policy, triumphant as it seemed, entailed consequences which Prussia might some day rue. Napoleon was, perhaps, the only appreving spectator. He good-humoredly acquiesced in Bismarck's policy. The strange attitude of Napoleon was harshly interpreted by suspicious politicians. Napoleon thought, so they argued, that the Prassian Government might be more liberal with the dominions of its neighbours than with its own, and that, when it. came to the turn of Bavaria and Wartemberg to be annexed to the great German kingdom, France might be encouraged to console herself by an extension of her northern boundaries, But Napoleon was outwitted, completely baffled by the more astute, and possibly less scrupulous Bismarck. He got no share of Naboth's vineyard, and was angry, and that anger smouldered, ready to break forth into the blaze of open war whenever a pretext should be presented. That pretext has been presented, and it is now known how eagerly it has been seized. While Austria was no fitting subject for sympathy, and while Prussia was the object of ill-disguised disgust, it will readily be perceived that France could lay no claim to the sympathy of Europe. She hoped marked to make the sudden application of share of plunder, and was disappointed, outwitted. Coming down to the present imbroglio, it cannot be matter of surprise that the moral sentiment of the civilized world is against France. To plunge Europe in war 'for cause shown' would, indeed, involve serious responsibility. To do so on the most flimsy pretext, in order to revenge an imaginary wrong, must be a terrible crime in the sight of God and man. And what a seeming trifle will suffice to fan into a flame the smouldering fire of national jealousy and hate. No sooner is a Captain of Infantry in the Prussian service named as a candidate for the Spanish Crown than all Europe is in a blaze, Like the fly on the wheel, this dreadful Captain of Infantry may well wonder at the dust he bas raised. It is difficult to say how the nations will range thems selves in the approaching struggle Should friendly intervention fail to bring about peaceful adjustment, it is difficult to understand how the other Great Powers can continue to maintain absolute neutrality. The independence and neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg have been guaranteed by the Great Powers, as at once a pledge of the maintenance of the balance of power' and the peace of Europe. Luxemberg, with its fortress which was not only defensive but offensive also, could not well be held either by France or Prussia. It was, therefore, found necessary to demolish its fortress and guarantee its neutrality. But, in a war between these two pow. ers Belgium and Luxemburg must be the battle-ground. If either pass their troops through these countries for the purpose of making war upon the other then will the guarantee be broken, and the pledge of the balance of power will be broken with it. But there is a very nice and important distinction involved in these international guarantees. In the case of Luxemburg the guarantee is a joint or collective one—that is to say, it is binding only upon all the Powers thereto, in their collective capacity; they have all agreed to maintain the neutrality of Luxemburg, but no one of these Powers is bound to fulfil that obligation alone. This is a most important point; because France and Prussia, being both parties to the guarantee, are the only parties likely to break it. land is in the interest of the Overland Rail- Farquhar, directing the return of the Zeshous Should they do so, no one of the other way scheme as well as in that of Immigration.

Powers, nor all the other Powers together can be liable to maintain the guarantee. In the case of Belgium, however, the guarantee was different. The Great Powers jointly and severally guaranteed the independence and neutrality of Belgium. It, therefore, follows that should any or all of the other Powers violate the neutrality of Belgium it would become the duty of Great Britain to maintain it. It will have been seen by the telegraphic dispatches that the belligerent powers have agreed to respect the neutrality of Belgium; but it is difficult to believe that a war between France and Prussia can be carried on to any great extent without both Belgium and Luxemburg being involved. France, being the aggressor, will reach Prussia through Belgium and Luxemburg; and Great Britain must forbid, as the telegrams say she has forbidden, the occupation of Belgium by French troops. How far the other Powers would go with Great Britain in enforcing their treaty obligations remaims to be seen. In the case of Austria it will be national honor vs revenge and possible self-interest; and one may be pardoned for suspecting that the Hapsburg will be inclined to the latter. Russia must be regarded as the true and faithful ally of Prussia, and there would not appear to be considerations involved in the present quarrel to tempt her to a breach of faith, and a desertion many ties. But Great Britain will occupy an exceptional position. Allied to both of the belligerent Powers, and have ng many interests in common with both, her policy will, without doubt, be strict neutrality, so long as neutrality may be compatible with national honor. Should that point unfortunately, arrive at which she cannot honorably remain neutral, she will, in all probability, be guided very much by circumstances as to which side she will espouse. But, sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Let us still hope that diplomacy may yet adjust matters between France and Prussia. But, if that may not be, let us still cling to the hope that at least our own nation may be enabled to pursue a policy which will at once maintain her honor untarnished and her peace undisturbed.

The Dominion Tariff.

Assuming Confederation to be both ineviable and imminent, the extension of the Dominion Customs Tariff over this Colony must involve local considerations of considerable moment; for it can no longer be doubted that the application of that tariff to British Columbia will be one of the immediate results of Union. The most important points of difference between the Canadian Cariff and our own have so recently been pointed out in these columns that it will scarcely be needful to allude more particularly to them now. Let it suffice for our present puspose to state generally that in some branches the difference is sufficiently the the Canadian Tariff a serious consideration to to make public the result of their mission, large holders. If to this be added the farther consideration that no sconer shall union have taken place than Canadian manufactures are certain to be rushed into this colony duty free, it is not too much to say that the sud den application of the Federal tariff would be a revolutionary, and to many, a ruinous, measure. There will naturally exist a good deal of unrest in commercial circles upon this subject, and it is important that some inderstanding should be arrived at as soon as the interest, of either Government to do anything calculated to inflict needless injury upon any interest; and we feel confident that any feasible recommendation having for its object the averting of such an injurious condition of things will receive the serious attention of the negotiating Governments. The most simple and effective means would appear to us to be that the application of the Dominion tariff shall be withheld for, say, twelve months after union shall have be declared, in order to enable the merchants to set their house in order. These remarks are, however, merely suggestive, thrown out with the hope that commercial men may give timely attention to the subject, and adopt whatever measures may to them seem best.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COLONIST DELE-GATES-Says the Ottawa Citizen of Jone 27th :- We mentioned yesterday the departure of two of the delegates from British Columbia, the Hon Messrs Trutch and Carrall. To-day the third delegate, Dr Helmoken, will leave, as will also Mr Seelye, the special correspondent of the British Colonist of Victoria. Mr Seelye did not come to Ottawa to watch the negotiations for union in an official capacity, but simply in his literary capacity as a newspaper correspondent; yet we have reason to believe that bis presence here has been opportune and serviceable to British Columbia, and that it has been appreciated both by the delegates and the Dominion Government.'

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL Se-CIETY.-The meeting advertised for yesterday was not held owing to the want of a quorum. We are requested to state that an ad-journed meeting will be held at the room of the Chamber of Commerce in our building, on Friday next at 2 p. m., when, should a quorum not be in attendance, the society will be dissolved. It is a great pity, that in the face of the splendid success which attended last year's Show, and the beneficial results that flowed therefrom, more interes is not taken this year.

THE mission of Hon Mr Trutch to Enga land is in the interest of the Overland Rail- also sent from the Admiralty to Admiral

The Terms of Union.

Under date Otlawa June 27th the Special Correspondent of the Toronto Globe furnishes that paper with the following conditions, which it is claimed were 'received on au-

thority' :-Canada is to assume the debts and liabilities of British Columbia up to the date of

The population limit for the purpose of financial arrangements shall be fixed at

The British Columbia debt shall be assumed to be \$2,000,000. The colony to receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in advance, on the difference between the assumed debt and the actual debt. The actual debt is \$1,000.000 and the interest receivable yearly by the colony will thus be upon \$1.000.000. The annual grant for the support of British Columbia Local Government and Legistature

A guarantee of interest at 6 per cent. on an outlay not exceeding \$500,000 for the Scylla construction of a graving dock in the barbor of Esquimalt was asked, and stands over for consideration and negotiations.

The expense of all the Federal services a provided by the B N A Act to be assumed

by the Dominion Government. Pensions to be granted to all of Her Maesty's servants now in the service of the Crown Colony who may lose their salaries and emoluments in consequence of the colony entering the Union; such pensions being subject to the approval of Her Majesty

Government. Regular steam communication between lictoria and San Francisco to be maintained

fortnightly by two British steamers.

The Dominion Government to guarantee the construction as early as practicable of a railroad across the continent-with its western terminus at a port in British Columbia. on the Pacific coast, and connecting in the east with the railroad system of Canada, in Western Canada. This great railroad is esimated to cost, in round figures, \$100.000,-000. Offers to build it are made to the Government on the basis of a grant of alternate sections of land on each side of the road-one mile long and twelve deep, and a guarantee of 6 per cent. interest on debentures redeemable in twenty years.

British Columbia to be represented in the House of Commons by six representatives, instead of eight, as demanded; and, it is stated, by three Senators instead of four.

The Government guarantee that the whole of the public officials appointed for the carrying out of the new Government shall be in every way acceptable to the people. The expressed wishes of the people of British Columbia for responsible representative government (to obtain which Mr Seelye came, with the delegates) are conceded.

The tariff of the Domision will be extended over the colony and the present British Columbian tariff, which it was sought to retain, will be discontinued.

The remaining terms are unimportant They refer to the extension of the postal service, the erection of an Hospital, a Lunatic Asylum, and a Penitentiary, Protection of the Fisheries, aid to Immigration, the election of Senators, the formal admission of the Colony into the Union, the defence of the colony and aid to the Volunteer force-in all of which requirements the delegates declare themselves to be perfectly well satisfied.

The correspondent of the Globe, while admitting that the delegates are not authorized claims to have received the above on au-

THE NEWS .- Last night's dispatches will be found both interesting and contradictory. Indeed, it is to be expected that the news from the seat of war will be somewhat mixed until parties have become more clearly and are making huge preparations for a Herculean struggle. Beyond that nothing is clear, save and except that all Europe is boiling like a pot. It would, therefore, be idle, at the present stage of matters, to base any theory or even speculation upon the war news, in so far at least as defining the attiunde of the various nations is concerned That an engagement, such as is alluded to had actually taken place we greatly doubt. Further and more definite news will now be awaited with an almost painful anxiety.

SPIRITUALISM .- It is indeed a sort of relief to meet with anything spiritual in these times, even if it should happen to present itself in the form of a peripate is Professor. Last night a respectable audience listened to a lecture on Spiritualism delivered by Professor Todd. Another lecture was announced for this evening, and the right of reply, claimed by Mr Bishop, will be given to-morrow evening.

Hon DR CARRALL .- In alluding to the more protracted visit of Dr Carrall, the Woodstock Times suggests that an opportu-nity should be afforded that gentleman of publicly relating his experiences in British Columbia, which our contemporary refers to as ' that most interesting portion of what we may now consider the Dominion of Ca.

THE TERMS .- Dr Helmcken yesterday had an audience with the Governor and laid be fore His Excellency a copy of the Terms of Union. The original draft was left at Ottawa for signature by the Governor General, who was absent at Toronto, and will probably reach Governor Musgrave in the mail expected by the Califordia on Friday.

RUMORED .-- That telegrams have been received by Capt Herbert, of H M S Scylla, from the Admiralty, with respect to the disposition of the British ships of war in the Pacific during the existence of continental troubles; and that a telegram has been

A Poser -At the Collegiate-School examination the other day, the smallest boy in the school was asked by one of the visitors -'Do caterpillars come out of eggs or eggs out of caterpillars?' The little fellow looked knowingly at the interrogator for a moment and then replied archly—'I give it up—ask Dick Osmus.' No further questions were asked that boy.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL - The annual distribution of prizes at this school will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Chief Justice Begbie will present the prizes.

CANNED SALMON AND CLAMS .- One firm a Chinook, W T, have put up thus far this season 100,000 cans of salmon and clams. The fish are shipped to Boston, where they are readily sold.

FLAG-ITIOUS .- Yesterday before the Police Magistrate John Costello was charged with stealing a flag belonging to H M S Scylla, but was discharged, there being no

and assaulting a Klootchman, was yesterday fined \$20, which he potlatched like a white ALE-ING .- A fine of \$25 was imposed or

of Bloed's stout to an Indian woman. ONE John Berks is in custody, charged with enticing H M sailors to desert and with being

trader yesterday for selling three bottles

himself a deserter from the Liffey. Hops .- At San Francisco on the 9th July California hops were selling at 81/2@121/2c. Eastern, 25c per lb.

THE Enterprise sailed yesterday for New Westminster, carrying a heavy freight and 20 passengers.

THE Olympia returned to Paget Sound vesterday, with a small freight and 33 pas-

To the Government.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:-Captain E A Starr of the steamer Alida has got the mai contract for four years from 1st July of this year, carrying the mails twice a week be-tween Olympia and Port Townsend and once a week between Olympia and Victoria. His intention is to remain about 30 hours each trip in this harbor, thus giving his passengers sufficient time to execute their comssions and see the country, instead of the ladies and gentlemen from the Sound being only a few hours in this place to transact their business. I consider that Capt Starr is deserving of the gratitude not only of the residents of Paget Sound, but of every person connected with business in this place, and think that we should exert ourselves in try ing to get from the Government a subsidy in return for his generous conduct in keeping his steamer over an entire day, which is a material benefit in a pecuniary point of view to the residents of Victoria.

VICTORIAN.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE COUGHS, COLDS, &c. DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
(Ex Army Med Staff)
OHLORODYNE,

CAUTION-Vice-Chancellor Sir W-P Wood stated that claims to have received the Boove of action in the Boove of action in the Boove of the Boove of

The Public therefore are cautioned against using any Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Dr J Collis Brewne's Chlorodyne,

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refresh ing sleep, relieves pain, calms the nervous system, resores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the scoretions of the body without creating any of thos outplessant results attending the use of optium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times shen requisite. Thousands oi persons testify to its marvellons good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively using it in great quantities to the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera Dysantery, Diarrehosa, Colles, Coughs, Asthma, Cramp Rhenmatism, Nenralgia, (Cough, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRAJTS FROM MED.CAL OPINIONS

The Right Hon Earl Russell communicated the 'Coltolege of Physicians and J T Davenport that he had receive a information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholora was Chlorodyne.—See Laucet, Dec 31, 1864

From A. Montgomery, Esq., iste Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chiorodyne 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 neariy 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

patient recovered.

Extract from Medical Times, Jan 10, 1888—Chlorodyne Extract from Medical Times, Jan 10, 1888—Chlorodyne of prescribed by scores of erthodox medical practitioners. Of sourse it — at 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 Chicacopynes from which irrequent fatal results have to lewed.

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

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Tis wonderful Dintment acts like magic in relievin curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and exerne the most wholesome influence over the internal structure is It heals by cleansing all animal fluids with which it comes n contact, and thereby promotes a bound and permanent

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Tosufferers from the racking pains of kneumatism and bout this on the new will prove invaluable. After formenation with warm water the soothing action of this Ointenent is most remarkable; it seems at once to lesson intendation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural pirculation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible spe

Diptheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and

Colds

his class of diseases may be cured by wellrubbing and Ointment, three times a day, npon the throat chained back of the patient. It will soon penetrate bud give immediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, this treatmentmay be followed with efficiency and safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail.

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This Cintment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scurvy Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the huran race is subject. They cannot be treated with a safer or more speedy remed v than Holloway Cintment, assissted by his celebrated Pills, which act opowerfally ou the constitution and so purity the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained

Dropsical Swellings. AN INDIAN, convicted of breaking a door

seware of this dangerous and stealthy complain seware of this dangerous and stealthy complain which frequently oreeps upon us by slights queamishness or trifling jaundice, of which little or no notice is taken until the legs begin to swell. The cause of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills accreding to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and rightside where those organs lie. Most dropsical cases will readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

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These complaints are most distressing to both body

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Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if the named at the relieved and ultimately cured if the named be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of aback, over the regions of the kidneys to which it will radually penetrate and in almost every case give immediate relief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect to rough cure.

a ing cases'-		10000
	Cancers,	Scalds,
Bad Breasts,	Contracted and	Sore Nipples,
Burns.	Stiff Joints.	Sore Threats,
Bunions	elephantiasis,	Skin Disease
Bite of Moschetos	Fistulas,	Scurvy,
and Saad Flies,	Gout,	Sore Heads,
Cosc-bay,	Glandular	Tumours,
(hiego-foot,	ings,	Ulcers,
(thi'lblains,	Lumbago,	Wounds
happed Hands,	Piles,	Yaws,
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LD. LO WENBERG

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGE RE-

Che Weekly British Calanist

Wednesday July 27, 1870

These Terms.

In his pervous solicitude to discover some point upon which to ground opposition to the great scheme of Confedera tion, our local contemporary clutches convulsively at every second-hand news paper rumor, and it would be amusing if it were not painful to watch the varying form of attack as the kaliedoscopic, so-called 'Terms' come in re view. In regard to the Terms agree upon between the Cabinet at Ottaw and the British Columbian Delegates it is known that they have never bee made public, either here or elsewhere and all that has appeared either in th Canadian or American newspapers con cerning them is, therefore, little mor than mere surmise-tolerably near th truth, in some instances, yet nothin more than surmise, after all. Such, will readily be admitted, constitute miserable ground upon which to bas opposition to the greatest nation make ing enterprise of the age. Yet we found our local contemporary only the other day seizing a paragraph purporting be a summary of the Terms, published in a California paper, and admonishing bis readers to form their judgment an pass sentence of death upon Confeder tion without giving the Government hearing, without waiting for the author ised version of the Terms. Again, stumbles upon another version in Toronto Globe, which, although som what nearer the mark than the forei production, is, nevertheless, faulty several vital particulars. But our co temporary imagines he discovers in that out of which he may hope to man facture an element of discontent a opposition, and off he goes at half-co with the old blunderbuss. Possessi means of information denied to our co temporary, we have been enabled indicate with, we trust, a sufficient gree of clearness, some of the most portant features of the arrangeme and we can only add that, until the shall have been removed and the au orised version of the Terms made kno it will be well that the public sho turn a deaf ear to those old wi fables which are constantly being stir up by malevolent unrest. But, add ting for the sake of argument, that most unfavorable version of these Te should prove to be correct, the editor the Standard is about the last man in colony who should be found carping and opposing them. It is not m than three short years since he pressed himself strongly in favor unconditional Confederation. 'Le go in first,' said he, 'and seek te afterward.' And if we compare he now calls bad terms, but are in reality not the Terms at with what he propounded as terms at the Yule Convention, will be found occupying a singu inconsistent position. In his scheme far loss money was asked; about half the representation in Federal councils was claimed; word about a railroad in it; not a about a graving-dock; not a word the retention of the naval station; word about a line of British ste between this colony and San Fran He complains about the inabili have a separate tariff of our own But what did he do on that point than two years ago? The follow section 12 of his scheme. Read farmers: At the time of Admission, the Re Laws of the Dominion of Canada to

and apply to British Columbia, and upon the Revenue Laws of British bia thereby affected to be null and voi all Duties and Revenues derived in an British Columbia under the Revenue of the Dominion of Canada to bele Canada.

Less than two years ago he we

dian Tariff shall apply to this cold the time of admission.' Now h the people to oppose Confederati cause that tariff has been presuc apply! But in reality its appl may be withheld for a certain 1. truth, it will be found, on a comparison, that the least favo all the bogus' terms he has 'in review' and against which b now to vamp up popular opp are incomparably more fvoral those incubated and propound himself less than two years There is one point, and only in respect of which his Yal promised an advantage over the ernment terms. The former co a provision for the establishme free port. The latter do no this is a point on which our co rary has for some time been fast and loose. Now, looking political history of the edite Standard, bearing in mind his earnestness in the advocacy of eration in former times, his wi

to go into the Dominion on a