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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST SUPPLEMENT.

ISLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 186 VICTORIA, VANCOU

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

YALE CONVENTION.

The following are the preambles and reser lutions passed by the Convention, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th, 15th, and 16th insts., respectively :

Whereas This Convention; composed of Delegates representing different constituencies, has—at the general popular desire and after due and ample public notice—been convened at Yale, British Columbia, this Sept. 14th, 1868, by the call of the Confederate League, and by the authority of the people of British Columbia in the respective districts declared, to give a full, unprejudiced and united expression of their views and feelings respecting the desirability of the admission of this Colony into the Dominion of Canada, the necessity for the immediate establishment of Representative Institutions with Responsible Government, and generally as to the state, wants and wishes of the country: and wishes of the country :

and wishes of the country:

And Whereas this Convention, is duly impressed with the high; responsible and patriotic duties that their Fellow-countrymen have called on them to discharge, and cherishes the most ardent and devoted loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and attachment to British Institutions;

And Whereas it is expedient to resolve and declare what in its opinion is right and proper in the premises, This Convention, therefore, in virtue of the trust reposed in it, and with an honest and patriotic desire to promote the public welfare, after due deliberation resolves and declares as follows:

1. That all Governments should exist by the free and just consent of the governed, 1. That all Governments should exist by the free and just consent of the governed, and that the Government that does not exist by the free and just consent of the governed is a despotism. That the Government of British Columbia does not exist by the free and just consent of the governed; and is, therefore, a Despotism. That it is unsuited to the Free British Subjects of this Colony. That it deprives the people of their rightful share in the Government, as no Statute or Order in Council exists which guarantees to the people the right to participate in the Government of the Colony; but in the Legislative, and Executive Departments all are nominated or may be rejected, suspended or removed by the Governor of this Colony. That the ordinary consequences of such a form of government are manifest in this Colony, in the disregard of public opinion, in the neglect of public interests, in the high taxation, in the annual deficits, in the annually increased public debt, in expending large sums of public money in paying salaries disproportionate to the services rendered, and in maintaining an unnecessary large number of officials, and in the tendency which the continuance of such political evils have to weaken the attachment of the people to the Orown and British connection. That to such an extent have the evils of misgovernment multiplied that profound, widespread, universal discontent prevails and is government multiplied that profound, wide-spread, universal discontent prevails and is expressed at the form of Government and at the manner in which the affairs of the Colony

being in harmony with Imperial policy and the legitimate aspirations and desires of the people of this Colony—is the immediate admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada on terms, equitable, expedient and beneficial, simultaneously with the establish ment of Representative Institutions and Responsible Government; and that, whether admission into the Dominion of Canada shall occur or not, Representative Institutions and Responsible Government should be inaugurated forthwith in British Columbia.

3. That the terms of admission into the Dominion of Canada that would be equitable, expedient and beneficial to the Colony in the opinion of this Convention are chiefly expressed in the following sixteen sections:

1. The limits of British Columbia, on and

1. The limits of British Columbia, on and after admission, to be the same as at present.

2. The Dominion of Canada to become liable for the Public Debt of British Columbia at the time of admission.

3. The Dominion of Canada to pay annually out of her Consolidated Revenue Fund, in semi-annual advances, to British Columbia for the support of her local Government and Legislature, the sum of \$110,000, and also, an Annual Grant in aid of the local Government of British Columbia, squal to Eighty Cents per of British Columbia, equal to Eighty Cents per head of the population of British Columbia, the minimum number of said population, including Indians, not to be estimated at less than 40,000, at any time, and the increase of population after admission to be the increase of population other than Indians, and the said increase of population to be determined by increase of population to be determined by census or otherwise as may from time to time

be expedient.

4. All Orown Lands, Mines, Minerals and Royalties situate in British Columbia at the time of admission, and all sums of money then due or payable, or that may afterwards accrue for such Orown Lands, Mines, Minerals and Royalties to belong to British Columbia and to be under the exclusive control of its Government and Legislature.

ernment and Legislature.
5. All Stocks, Cash, Banker's Balances and Securitles for money belonging to British Columbia, at the time of admission, to be

the property of British Columbia.

6. All Public Works and Property of British Columbia at the time of admission, to beish Columbia at the time of admission, to belong to British Columbia, with the exception of such portions of the Grand Trunk road through British Columbia, or other roads then constructed, as may be used as a portion of the trans-continental road, which shall become the property of the Federal Government.

7. The Dominion of Canada to construct

within three years after the admission of British Columbia, a good Overland Wagon Road, extending from Lake Superior, Ontario, to the head of navigation on the Lower Fraser river, Briish Columbia, and to commence the construction of the same through the Rocky Mountains within one year after admission.

8. The Imperial Government to guarantee a Loan to construct the said Overland Road, if

deemed expedient.

9. If at any time after admission the Legislature of British Columbia shall pass an Address to the Governor - General of Canada

1). At the first election of Representative to the Commons and until otherwise provide by the Parliament of Canada, the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia to proclaim what shall be the qualifications and disqualifications of Representatives and Electors, at boundaries of Electoral Districts and the law governing such elections.

12. At the time of admission, the Revenue Laws of the Dominion of Canada to extant and apply to British Columbia, and thereupon the Revenue Laws of British Columbia thereis affected to be null and veid, and all Dutties and Revenues derived in and from British Columbia under the Revenue Laws of the Dominion of Canada to belong to Canada.

13. The exclusive powers of Provincia Legislatures enumerated in the Ninety-secon Section of "The British North America Activation of "The British North America Activated and apply generally to the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada and that make applicable to British Columbia, except otherwise in these terms provided, to extend and apply to British Columbia, at and from the time of admission.

14. Except as otherwise provided, all Law in force in British Columbia at the time of admission, and all Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and all Legal Commission Powers and Authorities, and all Officers, Judicial, Administrative and Ministerial existin therein at the time of admission to continuin British Columbia as if such admission hanot taken place; subject nevertheless to be repealed, abolished or altered by the Parliament of the in British Columbia as if such admission not taken place; subject nevertheless trepealed, abolished or altered by the Pament of Canada or by the Legislature of ish Columbia, according to the authority of said Parliament or of the said Legislat under 'The British North America Ast, 1

under 'The British North America Act, 18t and any subsequent Imperial Act.

15. Until the Parliament of Canada p vides otherwise, all Officers of British Colubia, at and from the time of admissinaving duties to discharge in relation to a ters other than those coming within Classes of Subjects assigned by British North America Act, 1867, to Provinces, to be Officers of Canada.

That this Convention further resolves.

declares:

4. That the people of British Columbia de Representative Institutions with Respons Government, and have the capacity to withose Institutions successfully in the interest of the Colony; and that any representation that have been or that may be made to contrary in England or elsewhere we neither be in accordance with facts nor views of the people of this Colony, the pebeing the best judges of their own affairs.

5. That the establishment of Representations of the people of the people of the people of the colony the pebeing the best judges of their own affairs.

being the best judges of their own affairs.

5. That the establishment of Representat Institutions, without the simultaneous inauration of Responsible Government, would only a partial and very imperfect remedy the evils produced by the present form Government; and that unless the Government; and that unless the Governwere required to govern in accordance with advice and consent of an Executive Govern in holding seats in the Legislature, and manding the confidence and support majority of the representatives of the peopthere would never be that degree of harm between the Executive and the representation of the people that is essential to the success working of the Government and the ratio contentment of the country.

6. That whether admitted into the Dominion of the population of the country.

people of British Columbia loudly demand a REMEDY.

2. That the proper remedy for the present political condition of the Colony and the one that commends itself as preferable to all others—being in harmony with Imperial policy.

6. That whether admitted into the Dom or not, the Legislature should consist Governor and one Chamber called the Lative Assembly; that the members of the country.

6. That whether admitted into the Dom or not, the Legislature should consist Governor and one Chamber called the Lative Assembly; that the members of the country. Assembly should be elected for a period of more than four years; that the sessions should be held annually; that members be paid reasonable expenses for a period not excessforty days in each session. That the question for members be as follows: Bellow and the period of full age, and posing real or personal property or both of value of \$500. That the qualification of elebe as follows:—1. A male British subjection who has taken the oath of allegists. 2. Residence in the Colony one year, a the District in which the vote is east the District in which the vote is east three months. 3. Possessed of real or personal property, or both, at the time of registration, to the value of \$100. 4. Registered on the electoral roll of the District. That any male alien who can read and write or speak the English language, and who has been five years in the Colony, and is possessed of real estate to the value of \$100, and appears on the electoral roll, shall be entitled to vote.

7. That the Executive Council, as at present 7. That the Executive Council, as at present constituted does not command public confidence nor represent the country in the Government, is irresponsible, or net accountable to the people for the administration of its respective departments, and under the present constitution of the Colony is but an echo of the Governor, and generally antagenistic to the well-being of the Colony; and that the substitution therefor of an Executive Council, which holds office only, while it commands the confidence and support of a majority of a Representative Legislature, would be hailed with delight by the country.

delight by the country.

8. That the nominative character and official elements of the Legislative Council render it unsuited to a Colony of Free British subjects. That the Council may be composed of twenty-three members, or merely a quorum, as the Governor may decree. That the people have no right guaranteed to them by Statute or Order in Council by which they may send representatives to participate in the deliberations of the Council as they would have were the Council a Representative Assembly, in the British sense of the term "Representative," inasmuch as the election of a member by the people does not insure him a seat in the Council That the people have no constitutional power to pass good measures nor to stop the passage of bad measures, through the Council. That the Legislative Council violates a fundamental principle of the British Constitution by imposing taxes on the people without representation. principle of the British Constitution ing taxes on the people without representation that it disregards public opinion ampublic interests; that it consent maintenance in office of more offic the country can afford or the public and appropriate the contract of the public and appropriate the public appropriate the publi in an extravagant Civil List, add. to the Public Debt. That the nor to the Public Debt. That the non-tive character of the Council, the no of a Representative Assembly, com-mal-administration, have (by the produced,) a tendency to alienate ions of the people from the Crown. officiais, the paid servants of the the speople with irresponsible and that it is their interest to resis-tation office. That the officials, 9. If at any time after admission the Legislature of British Columbia shall pass an Address to the Governor -General of Canada declaring that it is expedient to establish a free Port on the Pacific, in order to advance the interests of British commerce in the North Pacific, the Parliament of the Dominion to make provision for the establishment of the same.

10. British Columbia to be represented in the Senate by not less than two Members, and in the Commons by not less than three Members, at any time.

11. That the Legislature of the Columbia, and from its nominative and dependent character, can never gain popular confidence and support, and will always be productive of popular disc

ontent. That the people have no confidence the Council, and will never be satisfied with the Constitution of the Legislature till a Representative Assembly is established.

19. That the salary of the Attorney General would be \$1500 with practice, and that he be allowed a clerk at \$1000 per year.

20. That reform in the office of Sheriff is stacles.

presentative Assembly is established.

9. That one of the reasons why Union between Vancouver Island and British Columbia was sought was that a Supreme Court of Appeal for the whole Colony could be economically created. That the colonies were united two years ago, and yet no Appellate Court has been inaugurated. That as a consequence of the continued separate existence of the Supreme Courts of Vancouver Island and British Columbia confidence in those Courts respectively has been materially impaired. That it is the prevailing opinion that such continued separation of the Courts and non-inauguration of a Supreme Court of Appeal has been due to more consideration for the personal interests of the Judges than for the general interests of Justice throughout the Colony.

10. That by appointing Stipendiary Magiss

the Legislature of the Lieut. Governor of the provinces to state in the Lieut. Governor of the provinces to state in the Lieut. Governor of the provinces to state in the Lieut. Governor of the provinces of the Rainfallon, with a population to the about the the Lieut. Governor of the provinces of the Rainfallon, with a population to the Lieut. Governor of the provinces of the Rainfallon, with a good population of the Rainfallon, with a good population to the Lieut. Governor of the provinces of the Rainfallon, with the Rainfallon, with a population that the state of the Cooling that the state of the Cooling the Rainfallon, with a population to continue the Legislature of the the said Legislature, and the said to the state of the Cooling that the said of the the Rainfallon, with a population to continue the Legislature of the the said Legislature, and the said the said to the said that the cooling the the rainfallon, the Rainfallon, with a population to continue the Legislature of the the said Legislature, and the said the said to the said that the cooling the the rainfallon, the Rainfallon, the Rainfallon, the Rainfallon to continue the said that the said the said that the said the said that the said said the said that the said th

ment of about \$10,000.

12. That the salary of the Colonial Secretary, \$3,880 per year, is too high and ought to be reduced to a sum not exceeding \$3000 per annum, thereby saving \$880. That one clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Department at a salary of \$1800 is sufficient to meet the requirements of the public service. That an assistant printer at \$600 per annum is unnecessary. That the total saving by these reductions, without impairing the efficiency of the public service would be \$3,540. ing the efficiency be \$3,540.

13. That the Office of Lands and Works is maintained at a great annual expense, amounting in 1868, for a Chief Commissioner and three clerks to \$8,490 and in former years to a far larger sum. That the greatest ignorance prevails in the department as to the lands in Vancouver Island and on the mainland, although a Land Office has been kept open in the former place seventeen years and in the latter for ten years. That nothing is done by the Department to assist in the sale and settlement of the public lands, except recording a few pre-temptions in Vancouver Island, and on the mainland the pre-emptions are recorded by the Magistrates. That a few parcels of Public Lands are leased for the purposes of trade, agriculture, lumbering and mining and the rents collected for the same. That instalments on lands sold or pre-empted are collected. That a few maps are made or extended occasionally. That the above includes the total services performed by this cludes the total services performed to the correction of the peace to such at 13. That the Office of Lands and Works is extended occasionally. That the above includes the total services performed by this Department pertaining to land and could all be transacted by one clerk. That the public works carried on by the Department are confined to repairing roads, constructing some small bridges, cutting out or keeping open a trail or repairing or enlarging a public building, and are either performed by contract or by temporary service. That the entire public works, including map, making, could be well attended to by one competent civil engineer. works, including map, making, could be well attended to by one competent civil engineer. That two competent clerks or civil engineers to perform all the above services efficiently and satisfactorilly could be had for \$1500 each, and that a saving in the permanent expenditure of the Department made, amounting to \$5,490. That by connecting this Department with that of the Colonial Secretary, one civil engineer would be sufficient to trapsact ment with that of the Colonial Secretary, one civil engineer would be sufficient to transact all the business. That therefore for purposes of economy it is expedient to abolish the office of Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and to reduce the permanent staff of the Department and the colonial secretary. ment to not more than two Civil Engineers, under the supervision of the Colonial Secre-

14. That the duties of the Treasury can be performed under efficient checks, by two clerks; that, therefore, one clerk should be discharged, thereby saving \$1200 per annum. 15. That the Auditor's Department is too expensively conducted. That two competent clerks can efficiently audit the public accounts at a salary not exceeding \$1800 and \$1500 respectively, thereby saving in this Department \$1,750.

ment \$1,750.

16. That the office of Registrar General of Titles at Victoria is almost a sinecure; that the incumbent draws a salary of \$2,440 per year for a service that notoriously does not occupy him more toan one hour a day; yet the Government refuses to reduce the salary; on the contrary has raised is \$485 in 1868, and persists in keeping the office separate instead of amagemating it with some o ther and thereby utilizing the services of the incumbent. That reports are industriously published by the Government that the office is self-paying and therefore ought to be continued but that is effected by imposing a high tariff of charges for registering documents and thereby the office is made self-paying at the expense of the who register. That by affixing a salary to this office proportionate to the labor performed, the tariff of charges for registration could be reduced four-fifths; that the labor omployed in the service is not worth more than \$500 per annum. That by an alteration of local statues (if necessary at all) so that the office may be amalgamated with that of Registration of the Supreme Court, Victoria, the whole time of t 16. That the office of Registrar General of

17. That the office of Stipendiary Magistrate for New Westminster, should be abolished and that the duties should be discharged by the Registrar General of British Columbia in addition to the duties of Post Master General.

18. That the office of Harbour Master should be amalgamated with that of the Custems Department, that a saving would thereby be effected of \$1800, without any public injury.

allowed a clerk at \$1000 per year.

20. That reform in the office of Sheriff is stacles tended in the Sheriff is case of errors or losses in of its m of its m. Civil suits. That a division of the Shrievalty into two or more Shrievalties, the incumbents giving bonds in a suitable amount for the faithful performance of their duty, is required both for efficiency and security of the public. That the paying out of public moneys as a bonus to the Sheriff under present circumstances is a wasteful and wanton expenditure.

order throughout the Colony.

26. That the people of British Columbia are willing to bear patiently the heavy financial burden imposed upon the country for the construction of public works, amounting to nearly \$150,000 annually; but they denounce the extravagant expenditure by which a deficit was created in 1866, amounting to about \$170,000; and in 1867, \$130,000. That these deficits were effected in violation of the rule laid down by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in a despatch dated April 30, 1866, viz.: That the expenditure of the year must be reduced to such an amount as may be covered by the actual average receipts of the past two years. That the estimates of 1868 violate this rule.

27. That the system of dividing and subspace in the country of the past two years. That the estimates of 1868 home continued the covered by the actual average receipts of the post two years. That the estimates of 1868 home continued the covered by the actual average receipts of the past two years. That the estimates of 1868 home continued the covered by the actual average receipts of the past two years. That the estimates of 1868 home continued the covered by the actual average receipts of the past two years. That the estimates of 1868 home continued the covered by the actual average receipts of the past two years. That the estimates of 1868 home continued to the covered by the actual average receipts of the production of the rule laid down by the Secretary of State for the continued to the covered by t

at salaries disproportionate to the circumstances of the Colony, that the public expenditure is annually unnecessarily increased. That it is, therefore, to amalgamation of Offices, reduction of the Civil List, and lowering of Salaries that the people look for a reduction in the current expenditure for the support of Establishments.

the support of Establishments.

28. That the total population of British Columbia exclusive of Indians does not exceed 10,000; that the number of Indians do not exceed 30,000. That the Indians living chiefly by hunting and fishing are not individually on the average large consumers of dutiable ortaxable commodities. That the highest estimate that could be placed on the Indians as consumers is that three Indians consume as much as one white or civilized person, and that consequently the total Indian population is only equal to 10,000 white consumers. That a more correct estimate would in all probability be that five Indians are equal to one white person, thereby making the total Indian inhabitants as consumers equal to 6000 whites. That be that five Indians are equal to one white person, thereby making the total Indian inhabitants as consumers equal to 6000 whites. That (taking the highest estimate of the Indians as consumers) the total number of consumers of dutiable and taxable commodities is 20,000. That in 1867 the revenue without loans was \$475,250 and the average tax per head of the consumers \$23 75. That the expenditure as reported to the Council as less than the actual expenditure was in 1867 \$560,159 or \$28 to each consumer. That out of the expenditure of \$560,159 in 1867, only \$52,000 were expended in public works. That the estimated revenue of 1868 is \$576,000 or nearly \$29 to each consumer. That the estimated expenditure of 1868 is \$576,500 or \$28 60 to each consumer. That the total amount appropriated for public works out of the \$572,553 is \$55,300. That out of the latter sum there has been about

institute the most thorough retrenchment in the expenditure, and cause to be amended and repealed all statutes or ordinances that interfere with economy in the public service.

30. That miners and capitalists during the past ten years have been subject to the greatest inconvenience and delays in securing copper and silver bearing quartz veine, under such a tenure and with such facilities as

asonable security for the incapital; that the non-existence law on the subject and the obposed by the Government has event the investment of capital vland retarded the development resources. That the enactment which a limited extent of any er which a limited extent of aby
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religion, humanity and public and that due and proper conpaid to the Indian population to their preservation and the, of their moral, intellectual and of their moral, intellectual and dition. That beyond making of land, Government has done them. That in many instances serves are large and valuable cultural land. That such lands ed in districts where they would by settlers, remain unimproved
s, except the occasional cultivalall patch. That settlers are
coupying them. That such
consequently neither proby the Indians nor by settlers
umbent, therefore, on the Govametablish such regulations stablish such regulations as the Indian Reserves and approceeds to the benefit of the

people of British Columbia principle, that it is the impera-State to provide for educadesire the tmmediate estabnational system of popular upon broad non-sec that the non-existence of any tem of education applicable to lony, is discreditable to the

son that retrenchment in the could be made by which about could be made by which about annual expenditure could be impairing the efficiency of the yet the Government persists. Road Tolls on merchandize een Yale and Cariboo, that 10,000 per annum. That the i the Road Tolls and the red to retrement by the Event d to retrenchment by the Execu-acts of misgovernment.

Reciprocal Commercial Treaty
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ar consideration.

h there has always been a at areas of good unoccupied of grazing lands in the Colony. but sparsely populated, the gricultural produce and stock to prices of agricultural products remunerative, yet the Executive ade any systematic and contininvite immigration, or induce gage in agriculture. That the indolence of the Government resettlement of the public lands totally in Jefensible.

ree grants of at least 320 acres to be offered to actual settlers blic lands, and that the Execuspare no effort in inviting immi-

the vote of the Legislative Council pass an Address to Her Majesty respecting the Confederation of with Canada, is not endorsed by ry; but is opposed to the well-

vention further resolved : an Address be prepared and sent lajesty the Queen, praying for the enumerated in these resolutions. at an Address to the Governor Gen-

Canada be prepared and transmitted Confederation on the terms proposed at an Address be transmitted to His ency the Governor, accompanied by a of these resolutions, praying that the ne therein contained may be initiated Copy

That a Petition to the Imperial Parant be prepared and circulated for three throughout the Colony, and mitted to some prominent member of ament for presentation, accompanied by solutions of this Convention.

hat an Executive Committee be ape That an Executive Committee be appeared with full authority to call convencementate with the Imperial, Canamid local Governments, to prepare and mit the addresses and petitions above ed to, and take any measures that they deem expedient to secure the Reforms negated in the resolutions of the Con-

following Committee was appointed fry out the objects of the Convention: a. Hon. DeCosmos; McMillan, Wallace Norris of Victoria; Havelock, of Yale; Robson of New Westminster, and Nel-Burrard Inlet.

Convention then adjourned sine die, giving three cheers for the Queen, and for the New Dominion.

OLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

existing between C Dodero and P. Manetta, existing between C Dodero and P. Manetta, essale and Retail Dealers, at Cameronton, William B. C., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The shess will in future be carried on by C. Dodero, who removed from Cameronton to Barkerville. kerville, Aug. 11th, 1868.

NOTICE.

THEM AND AFTER THIS DATE I will only accept Coln for RENTS as well as for y other payments to be made to me.