

antee of the trifling sum we were compelled to borrow, whereby more favorable terms could have been negotiated, was denied an ue. The expenses of the local Government have been borne by ourselves alone ; and for whatever advantages we may have indirectly receive from the Mother Country, so insignificant return has been made. To ber we have remitted, besides other products, many millions of solid bullion ; and we have taken in return a sufficiency of her exports to have rendered the connection at least of mutual benefit. Yet I would not underrate the im-portance of the benefits "which, on the other hand, we have inducedly receved. The maintenance of the Navy Station here has been, commercially speaking, a source of substantial profit to us ; and besides the pre-tige which the mere presence of the shipe of war has conferred upon ant colony, all readily recogn se the mere presence of the shipe of war has conferred upon ant colony, all readily recogn se the mere presence that has exist-ed, the zeal of the officers in every public of private emergency the excellent conduct of the crews : all these have cluited the kind-est feelings of the colonists : and them, while admitting the other substantial ad-vantages, it were indeed had teste did we not cordially ackin wledge. The seen this source of varied advantage originating it is true, from the general exigen-cies of the national commerce, but of which, through circanstances we may have enjoyed a special share, has been retrenched under the present governed. What such retrenchement may portend for the general maritime interests of the empire, or in how far the parsimony at present expenditure may involve disproper-tionate fature onling which the nation is ab present expenditure may involve disproper-view to the relations with the Mother Country. It the colonies in general—the question that more immediately concerns us-H view with have remitted, besides other products, many millions of solid bullion ; and we have taken

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to the colonies in general-the question that more immediately concerns us-1 view with misgiving the omens that appear. The polimisgiving the omens that appear. The pos-ticians of a certain schools to astisfy when these retrenchments are said to have been ef-fected, cry loudly also against the down-draught of their colonial connexions. They lose sight, either wilfully or through judicial blindness, of the return indirectly made; they blindness, of the return indirectly made; they ignore the importance which the very possess-sion of the Colenial Empire imparts, to the Imperial status. Shrouded in the smoke of their towering chimnies they cannot perceive the more magnificent prospect beyond. The such the sight of their dingy workshops may be as a glimpse of Paradise; the clank of their cotton-mills as the music of the spheres. But it would be paying but a poor compliment te-the community of England to suppose these hence is to be inferred the general failing. If cannot and I will not believe that the shre-cacy of a policy so short-sighted and so sordiff.

proper to maist upon. This admitted, if Uanada, prompted by the Imperial Govern-any such feeling as regards the majority any such feeling as regards the majority R. any such teeling as regards the majority as streamon-ly deny. Whatever may have been the apparent deselictions of the Mother-hand-with regard to some of her colonies, there has been no wavering of affection, no desire to change the political relations under which the colony has then and exists. In the exert pression of this feeling-and it has been forcibly expressed to me-no notion of de-paragement enters. The Colonists would willingly draw even more closely the common interests which doits them with their neighbours. They: recognize: their good qualities, and desire earnessly their friendship. I speak feelingly on the subject, for I have lived, among them, and I will say that in no pers off the world, amid no class of people, have E , seen manifested more true-heasted testing, more generous yet unobtrusive hospitality. than among our brethern of the United States. The existence of this feeling is not confined to mysell, and the residence among us of many of our worthiest citizens of the other nation-ality, whose good qualities all have leasn to no room for future misspprehension should sppreciate, has tended only to confirm in strength. Yet while, as I have said, the culsonists would gladly see the general relations, more intimately united, the idea of a closer union in another sense, if at all existing, has never been widely entertained. It is a line in the second widely entertained. It is the second widely is the second secon I purposed, but, while addressing yourself personally I leave you to make such as fit. If this communication as you may see fit. If have thought it well that the nature of the advocacy expected from you is elected should be clearly understood beforehand With the earnestness of that advocacy, you own reputation, my own credit as one of you prominent supporters, will be closely implies ted. Much, after all, must be left to the sa gestions of your own clear judgment. G siderations of datail will present themse in the more advanced stages of the approach ing negotiations, important as well to the general interests of the Dominion as to on general interests of the Dominion as to one-selves; all demanding assidnous watchfalmess. In your produce and the faithfulness of your exertions I individually, implicitly confide; and I do not question that the electors, abando they decide on returning you, will have mo-rature reason to regret their choice of a pepter sentative, whom the exigence of our p situation alone calls from his wonted retin To James Lowe, Esq. A Candidate, and the constants of the constant A Candidate, and the constant and work

c, which utterly "aston-TERS were in a positi Rum needed in manufa The above cut represents for the stills and pres as Fevers, Dyspepsia, az S is unsurpassed in the of annually. They are able in taste, and always

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ROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best mady in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, gia, Rheumatism, etc. ROWNE'S CHLORODYNE-Extract we of Health, London, as to its effi-ostrongly are we convinced of the his remedy that we cannot too essity of adopting it in all cases." ery, Esq., late Inspector of Mos-ilorodyne is a most valuable remedy and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe callth after eighteen mothes' severe all other medicines had failed."

a and Dysentery. To it fairly owe ealth after eighteen months' severe all other medicines had failed." warn the public against spurious hy bear the pirated rame, and are properties of the only genuine, vis.: WAE'S, as was proved before Vice-Wood, in the Court of Chancery, in eeman, when the Vice-Chancellor of Freeman being the inventor was

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it not not the first, meritime powers in the possession of a free port on each of the great oceans ? With a railway which is to become the highway of nathrow wide open the gateway at either end, and invite the ships of all nations to enter, free as the wind that fills their canvas? If there be no constitutional difficulty in the way, and if a free port maritime prosperity of the Dominion in general, and this province in particular, why should we not have it? It has been well remarked that it takes all sorts of men to make a community; thus we find even in this small community persons who raise all sorts of objections to a free port. First, they deny that it would be desirable. They say it would deprive the farmers and other classes of protection. And when driven from that position by being com-pelled to admit that, under Confedera-tion, the Canadian Tariff and a Reciprocity Treaty will render such protec-tion impossible, they then doggedly assert that the principle of a free port is unconstitutional ; and if it is not un-constitutional it is wholly impracticable impracticable. And here, we might be content to rest our case upon the evi-dence of history alone. "What has been done can be done again," Saya one of these obstructive savants. "To throw open Victoris would be to open the entire Island of Vancouver ; and mitted to by the inhabitants." Under the present regime each inhabitant contributes \$12, a year towards the revenue in the form of Customs duties. Under the Canadian Tariff and Recipro-

VANCOUVER.

necessity, extend over this Colony. We the wird. It ranks third already I now remind the public of the provision What could possibly conduce more to that gentleman made for the establishwhat could possibly conduce more to commercial and maritime success than the possession of a free port on each of Clause 9 reads as follows :=-'If at any auction on the 22d inst. at B odrick's what. time after admission the Legislature of British Columbia shall pass an address tions, would it not be our true policy to 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 would conduce to the commercial and for the establishment of the same." The scheme containing these provisions for the extension of the Canadian tariff over this Colony, and for power to establish a free port here, was prepared by Mr. DeCosmos, and by him submitted to the Yale Convention, only fourteen months ago! Is it not singularly and glaringly inconsistent of that gentlemen to be found now opposing just such a position as he then promoted, and preaching the doctrine that the Canadian tariff need not extend over this Colony ? He may possibly imagine such gross tergiversation the shortest road to Ottaws; but even he may live to learn that, in politics, as in all else, 'Honesty is the best policy.' These remarks are made with no view to influencing the constitutional it is wholly impracticable approaching election, but because we cannot permit the public to be misled and we proceed to show that it is not impracticable. And here, we might be be raised by ill informed or designing persons, the public may rely upon three. propositions, viz., that under Confederation the Canadian tariff will apply to this Colony; that a free port would be highly conducive to the beat interests of British Columbia; and that there are would be equivalent to exempting that portion of the Colony from taxation for the purposes of government, as no additional direct taxation would be subland. Tuesday Nov 16

DEPARTURE OF THE ACTIVE .- The steam-Under the Canadian Tariff and Recipro-city each person would contribute about \$4. Would not the people of Vanvouver Island be willing to ex-change a taxof \$12, for one of \$4.? Assuredly they would. Oh ! but this is not all. "Every little cove and inlet around the Island would become a nest of smuggling, and not only, would, the of smuggling, and not only, would the noteside the period of success of the period the ship Active, Capt Lyons, sailed at 91%

The back Brontes has arrived at Port Townsend in a damaged condition .... Mr Frank-lin advertises the back Maria J Smith, with

Sr. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society will be held in Smith's hall this evening at 8 c'clock, when a report upon the proceedings of the Society during the p st year will be read : a large attendance of members is requested,

Ad PREFECT | BIJON,-Keyser is rising like a Phoenix from the asbes-not of one of his chice Havanas-but of the late of his childe, Havanas on theoriginal stand store, a: d will reopen in theoriginal stand adjoining the Ban Francisco Baths, which is being elegantly refitted.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO .- At midnight on Saturday the schoozer Favorite, Capt. Me-Kay, arrived from San Francisco, bringing a fuil cargo of general merchandise consign-ed to Millard & Beedy.

PATRICE FOWLER was yesterday committed to await the action of the Grand Jury in the matter of the Langford Lake mystery.

THE Wilson G Hunt came in at 7 o'clock last evening, and will soil at 10% o'clock this morning for Puget Sound.

THE Mayor and Councillors were sworn in esterday poseta vetroli. co

THE WIRES worked for a few hours yesterday.

Letter to Mr. James Lowe. ROSEBANK, NORTH SAANICH.

DEAR SIR, —You have stepped forward, desiring to enlist the support of the electors in the spprosching contest for the vacant seat. in the Colonial Legislature ; and since I have consented to act as Chairman of one of your committees I do not conceive it amage to shadow toth aome of these points. hadow torth some of shose points, in view of which, if elected as I trust, your encreas will be majoly attributable. You, in such case, will enter the Council having a duty of no ordinary importance to perform. If the understand our political position aright, it. s not a mere question of local arrangement-of whether a few pounds are to be saved on the one side or sgain expended on the other

mant, desires the union, she should be preparedito make tue most liveral concessions. Such, cancersions to the exigencies of on position must be properly understood before-band. We must not suffer ourselves to be bound hand and foot and delivered over to the Dominion, to accept alterwards as a boon a condition shorn of those privileges which we are, or ought to be, in a position to stipulate from our own standpoint at the outset. We have bitter experience of what the uncondi-tional surreider of our political standing before entailed upon us. Let us then avoid a repetition of our former error and make beforehand a bargain through which our present interests and the probabilities of our inture prosperity shell not be sacrificed. The readiness of the Dominion Government to meet us in a spirit of fairness and conciliation I do not for a moment question ; and it is equally for their interests as for ours that

be suffered to exist. Earl Granville, in his dispatch, hints broadly that, in the negotiations that may take place, the Colonial Representatives, in the maimed condition of the Legislature which the measure of 'Unconditional Union" which the measure of 'Unconditional Union' before submitted to has imposed upon as, will have little right to an opinion-that mach, in short, must be left discretionary with the Governor. I may partly miscon-strue the intention of this paragraph; for I scarcely conceive that Her Majesty's Govern-ment can purpose to confer autocratical au-thority upon Governor Musgrave, still less that His Excellency would consent to act in a position so invidious. Knowing nothing personally of the noble Secretary for the Colonies, I give him credit at less to rsin-cerity of intention; but I know enough of our Governor, as well from what I lears from his published antecedents as from his actions since his arrival in the optony, to feel satissince his arrival in the colony, to feel satis-fied that, bonsigned to his care, the sudy of our best interests will not be neglected. This leeling of confidence I have, I believe, in common with all the colonists. This prethe ambiguous paragraph referred to, in situation alons which the necessity of a provision for the ment. public officers is plainly intimated No ene will dispute the necessity of they equity of such provision ; but it may be fairly objected that, seeing that these gentlemen, of whether a rew parameter of your stention and ther -that will occupy your attention and ther of your brother legislators; but a broad con-sideration of policy, deeply important in its prospective bearing, and implicating the dearset interests of yourselves and your fel-low colonists. The cloud that has long bear in be distance is now closely im-pending, the storm is about to buset. The drop, the metaphor, the recently published dispatch of fart, Granville, submitting, the dispatch of fart, granville, submit