The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday March 16. 1870.

The Do-Nothing Policy.

How not to do is a problem more easily solved than how to do. It has ever received special attention at the hands of our Government, and the policy of doing at the right time has formed one of its chief characteristics. The attitude of the new administration upon the subject of immigration does, indeed, present a strange paradox. At a time when thousands would come from California and Oregon, did there but exist any reasonable means of communication, the Executive declines to do anything towards improving the communication, while at the same time it proposes to enter an Emigrant market at the other side of the world with the means of importing *twenty-five souls!* Population is at our very door, impatiently knocking for admittance; but instead of unbaring the door and letting it in it is proposed to go to the uttermost ends of the earth for that which we are in our folly beating back. The Executive may imagine that twenty-five men imported direct from England are of more value than as many hundreds from nearer markets; but most persons will prefer to think differently. Far be it from us to depreciate the value of an immigration direct from the Old Country. Nothing could be more desirable. In nothing have we blamed past administrations more than in the neglect of promoting immigration. But the question we have to deal with just now is whether the five thousand dollars set down in the Estimates for immigration could not be employed to greater advantage than in bringing a handful of people from England, at a moment when the Colony is on the verge of changes which will bring population as fast as it is desirable that it should come. The burden of our complaint is not that the trifling sum of five thousand dollars is about to be expended in a doubtful way, but that no effort is being made to enable the Colony to profit by the desire of thousands of persons in adjacent territories to penetrate the interior and develope our latent wealth. Another opportunity is being missed. The tide in the affairs of the Colony is once more reaching its flood, and the Executive sits with folded arms exhibiting the accustomed do-nothing air. What utter folly! Well may the people desire change. Opponents of Confederation counsel longer waiting. They tell us that there is a good time coming, and that the Colony will sail on to fortune all alone in its glory. We have tried this Macawberian doctrine long enough. Heaven helps those who helps themselves. There can be no self help without self-government. We shall have no self-government so long as we remain alone. Shall we have it with Confederation? It remains for the people to supply the answer. They have for ten years been serfs under Downing Street rule,—like the Israelites of old, making bricks without straw. Are they so wedded to the leeks and fleshpots of Egypt that they desire to serve ten years more under Pharaoh of Ottawa?

The Silver Nuisance.

Another attempt is about to be made to get rid of what is called in the upper Province of the Dominion 'The Silver Nuisance.' The present Customs Tariff of the Dominion imposes a duty of 20 per cent. on American silver coin, which, however, has failed to keep back the flow of silver coin from the United States into the Provinces, which is the inevitable result of a depreciated currency such as the 'Greenback' system being adopted in any country. Sir Francis Hincks, in a circular to the Banks, proposes that a proclamation be issued declaring that after a certain day, to be fixed, American silver shall be a legal tender in amounts not exceeding ten dollars, at rates considerably below the intrinsic value of the coin, viz, 50, 25, 10 and 5 cent pieces at the rate of 40, 20, 8 and 4 cents respectively. In order to supply the void which will thus be caused by the removal of American silver, it has been determined that a new Canadian silver coinage shall be struck at the Royal Mint; and application has already been made for the coinage of 50 and 25 cent pieces to the extent of a million dollars. Sir Francis recommends the temporary issue of fractional Dominion notes, redeemable in gold, and to be replaced by the silver coin when it shall be received from England. He proposes also, in order to facilitate the exportation of American silver coin thus provided for, that the Government itself will receive three millions at the following rates of discount, viz, on the first million five per cent.; on the second million 5½ per cent; on the third million 6 per cent. There appears to be a breadth and thoroughness about the scheme which augurs success. It will be remembered that a Mr Weir has been engaged for nearly two years in an endeavor to beat back the tide of silver coin flowing in from the United States, but only with partial success. Under his efforts several millions had been exported. But the evil has assumed proportions beyond the ability of individual effort to grapple effectually with it; and hence it has been taken in hand by the Government. We are greatly mistaken if the 'Silver Nuisance' does not speedily disappear now that Sir Francis has addressed himself to its abatement.

Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, March 10.

The Council met at 1½ o'clock. Present—The Colonial Secretary, presiding, and Messrs Crease, Trutch, Dewdney, Holbrook, Barnard, Alston, Drake, DeCosmos, Robson, Humphreys, Carrall, Helmcken, Bushby, Hamley, O'Reilly, Wood, Ring.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr Holbrook gave notice of motion that tenders be advertised for the removal of the Sisters Rocks in Fraser River.

Also, To assimilate the value of the florin so that it pass for the same on the Island as on the Mainland.

Mr Dewdney—At the next meeting of the council to ask the Governor to lay before this House a copy of the instructions from the Secretary of State referred to in Governor Seymour's circular to Heads of Departments of Vancouver Island, dated 20th March, 1866, whereby His Excellency was permitted to state that the reduction under union would not fall exclusively on the Island officials. Also, that His Excellency the Governor may be pleased, to inform this House whether the Officers' Enabling Ordinance of 1867, which disallowed the offices of Vancouver Island, was assented to by the late Governor and also the date when such assent was given and also all correspondence connected with the Officers' Enabling Act.

The Attorney General—The Enabling Ordinance has never been assented to.

SUPPLY.

The Supply and Supplemental Supply Bills were passed.

REAL ESTATE TAX LIST.

Mr Drake brought forward the motion for the deposit of the several real estate tax lists in the office of the Registrar General of titles for inspection.

The hon mover said that the lists were at present in the hands of three different departments and that the greatest difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the amount of taxes due on property.

Mr Robson seconded. The resolution was passed.

MUNICIPAL.

Mr Drake moved for an address to his Excellency requesting that all fines, forfeitures and penalties inflicted by any Magistrate or Justice for the infraction of any by-law of the Municipal Corporation of the city of Victoria, be paid into the treasury of the city. The hon mover said that the monies thus collected were now paid into the general revenue.

The Attorney General thought that as the Police who enforced the rules were paid from the general revenue that the monies properly belonged there.

Mr DeCosmos said the motion was a very proper one, but he thought an Ordinance necessary.

Mr Wood thought the monies properly belonged to the city; but he would like to see a legislative enactment which would also alter the mode of assessing real estate by the Municipality.

Mr Drake, in reply, said no legislative enactment was necessary—simply an order from his Excellency.

Mr Pemberton explained that the Bylaws were enforced by a Police who were paid out of the colonial revenue. An arrangement, however, might be made to allow the fees to go to the colonial government and the monies resulting from fines, etc, to go to the city.

The resolution was carrird—18 to 2.

CONFEDERATION.

The hon Chief Commissioner regretted that he was incapacitated yesterday by illness from replying to the arguments advanced by certain hon members, and commenced his remarks by tracing the introduction of Confederation into the Council from 1867 down to the present time. The question was now placed before the Council in its first practical form. In voting for the resolution of 1867 he wished to put on record his opinion that when the proper time arrived this colony should join the Dominion on fair and equitable terms. In 1867 a resolution was brought forward by hon Dr Davie on the subject of Confederation to a reluctant Council, and the opinion of the Council was then expressed that at that time confederation was impracticable now. The circumstances had entirely changed. The Hudson Bay Company's northwest territory he looked upon as practically part of the Dominion and the troubles be regarded as about settled. Our territory, in point of fact, as expressed by Earl Granville, was 'conterminous with that of the Dominion of Canada.' This colony required a change—a complete change. The present depression had been attributed to bad government; but there were other causes which had brought it about. Chiefly, he thought, with the Attorney General, the difficulty lay in our isolated position. If we delayed Confederation now we should starve the steed while the grass is growing.' The resolutions proposed by the Government are based upon prospective prosperity of this colony rather than upon its present condition. If we were to wait five years we should not be in a better condition for Confederation than now. The wishes of the Imperial Government were clearly expressed in Earl Granville's dispatch and the present Governor of the colony is peculiarly adapted, by experience and ability, to bring the great work to a successful termination. He could add nothing to the dispatch which would enunciate more clearly the advantages that accrue from Confederation. The position of the government members had been either misunderstood or misrepresented. They had been accused of obstructing the passage of this measure. This was not correct. They had always felt perfectly safe in the hands of the Imperial authorities, but he thought events justified him in saying that they had been right in not anticipating this measure, and that they had been throughout the truest friends of the colony. With regard to the scheme now before the council, although it was a Government measure, it was left finally to the people for final adoption and confirmation. What is Confederation in the abstract? It is union and consolidation of British territory. The scheme deserved the support of every British heart in this country if for no other reason, because it was a refutation of the doctrine of Annexation so rife in the Republic south of us. As a member of the Government and as an individual member of the council he could not abstain from expressing a high opinion of the Americans—especially their love of country, so worthy of being copied here, (hear hear). So far as the social and domestic affairs of that country were concerned, he admired them; but he did not admire their political system. In respect to the Annexation petition gotten up here and signed by some by way of a joke—as he was told—it had been reported as representing the feelings of a large portion of the people of this colony. But it only comprised 42 names, nearly all of whom were those of foreign residents and nearly all of whom were actuated by prejudice based upon an entire lack of information as to Canada and its institutions. As the question of Annexation had been discussed in the papers, especially as it was broached yesterday in this council, he could not forbear stating his opinion as to the situation we should occupy under Annexation. We should have no representative at Congress—merely a delegate with no vote, and all our officials would come from Washington. Our farmers would be brought into direct competition with the producers of Washington Territory and Oregon, and so would our manufacturers. *Annexation was out of the question*, and he should not have ventured to speak of it now had the subject not been introduced by the senior member for Victoria city. He (the Chief Commissioner) supported Confederation because it supported the flag that he served. Loyalty, he contended, was not extinct in the breasts of the people. You might call it sentiment or what you please, but what is life devoid of sentiment? (Applause.) One hon member favored Confederation because we should get rid of the present officials. He thought the wish would be gratified; but he did not think that Confederation meant immediate responsible government. [Yes! yes!] It might come soon, but he did not think it would be wise to encumber these Terms with a condition of that character. If Confederation meant a lowering of the political *status* of the colony, he would not support it if it brought a dozen railroads. We should have a large representation at Ottawa, who would look after our interests and see that our wants were attended to. He agreed with the member for New Westminster that this colony would have every advantage at Ottawa. He believed, indeed, that it would be a favored Province of the Dominion. The hon senior member for Victoria city had said it was easy to assert that Confederation would do good, but he wanted proof. There were some minds to which it was hard to prove anything. But if he (the Chief Commissioner) did not believe it would do good he would not stand there and advocate it freely and cordially. He could not *prove* the advantages of Confederation without discussing the Terms which he thought had better be left to the committee, where the advantages would be distinctly proved. Some of the opposition to Confederation arose from prejudice against Canadians; but he was prepared to believe that the Canadians were no better and no worse than other people. He spurned the argument that Canada would take advantage of the colony. What would be the use of uniting us to Canada if the colony did not prosper? An Imperial guarantee had been demanded. Why, if Canada repudiated her part of the bargain, we could repudiate our part, too. The Chief Commissioner then touched upon the question of tariff and free port, and said we might rely upon Canada to do as much to advance the prosperity of this colony as we could do ourselves. He did not see why a different tariff might not be framed for this colony, and if there was no obstacle in its way depend upon it it would be done. If hon members did not want Confederation, what did they want? For years the colony had been seething for a change of some kind, and the policy had been to lay the blame on the government. Earl Granville, in effect, said, in reply to the complaints of the colony, take Confederation or remain as you are. Well, if we don't take Confederation, the hon members will not be willing to remain as they are. It appeared to him that they wanted this community of 6000 people to set up a little kingdom or republic of their own. [Laughter.] The hon gentleman recapitulated the principal points of his argument and sat down amid considerable applause.

Mr Holbrook said that as the scheme was finally to come before the people for ratification, he did not intend now to offer it a factious opposition. Earl Granville had hinted in his dispatch that we are not fit to govern ourselves, and judging from the past, in some respects the Earl was right. The hon gentleman warmly eulogized the system of Government for the safety and security which it afforded to life and property. He drew a parallel between the French Revolution and our present disaffection, which ended in a petition from a few Victorians for Annexation, and branched off into sectional topics for some minutes. Population, he conceded, would only come to us through Confederation, and prosperity would be brought about by the commencement of public works. The hon gentleman reviewed at much length the terms of Confederation, which he appeared to think feasible and proper.

Mr Wood rose to second the amendment of the hon senior member for Victoria City, that the consideration of this question be postponed for six months. He said he objected, first, to the principles of Confederation as contained in the Organic Act of the British North American Provinces and as applied to the Provinces. Secondly, as applied to British Columbia. Thirdly, as to the mode in which the consent of this colony was attempted to be obtained. The idea of forming part of a Confederacy stretching from sea to sea was a taking one, and Confederation in the general acceptance of the term was good. He understood Confederation to mean a union of States enjoying equal rights and self-government. Lord Granville's dispatch nowhere spoke of Confederation, but of union and incorporation. Confederation for British Columbia meant absorption. The elements of self-government were preserved to the Dominion by the Organic Act, not left to the Provinces; it was to the overwhelming influence of Canada in its Parliament that he objected—for Canada would be and is able to sway the destinies of the Dominion. Statesmanship is nothing more than very good common sense, and occasionally the statesmen of his own country, he was afraid, had gone wrong. Errors of statesmanship lost England the thirteen colonies, oppressed Ireland and alienated New Zealand. He doubted a statesmanship that was based so completely upon that of self-interest as Canada. No doubt England stood alarmed at the responsibility and taxation which attached to the government of so vast a Colonial Empire as she possessed, and, no doubt, it was from a feeling of that character that Confederation was now pressed upon the country. It was absurd to put 8 members of the House of Commons and 4 members of the Senate of British Columbia against the preponderating number of the representatives from other Provinces and expect that they could effect any good. Time and space prevented us from being able to avail ourselves of the services of our best men at Ottawa, and we should either have to get Canadian gentlemen to represent us or accept the services of men who would make politics a profession. This colony should have had a free choice in this matter. If we are not fit for representative government, we should have originated this question; if we are fit for representative government, give it us. Once admitted into the Confederacy there will be no retreat. We may reap the advantages, our children will reap the disadvantages. Without free, self-government the country will never be satisfied. It is not in the nature of things that an Englishman could ever submit to be dictated to by a tyrant, be he ever so agreeable or amiable. This present movement placed British interests in this section in great danger. His own present interests he thought would be benefited, but the interests of those who were near and dear to him would be injured. He said this in the face of the fact that it would prove unpopular both with government and people. He was opposed to the political extinction of this colony, opposed to placing this colony at the mercy of a Canadian majority at Ottawa. And for what? For a money consideration in which the clink of the dollar was heard above the clank of the letter.

Mr Humphreys moved that the debate be now adjourned. Mr DeCosmos seconded. Lost, Mr DeCosmos and Mr Humphreys is the affirmative.

Mr DeCosmos congratulated the council upon the noble work in which it was engaged—in nation-making. For his part he had been engaged in that work ever since he had been in the colony. [Registrar General—You haven't made a nation yet.] No, Rome was not made in a day. He had seen three colonies united on this coast—Stekin, British Columbia and Vancouver Island. In the making of two he had taken part, and he had looked forward from his earliest childhood to the grand consolidation of the British Empire from the Atlantic to the Pacific. His political course in this colony had been unlike others—it had been that of 'beating the bush whilst others caught the bird.' His allegiance had been to principle—that principle was to see the people contented and prosperous. We were here to-day to lay the corner stone of a great nation—not by violence, not by wrong—but by the exercise of that common sense which the hon gentleman who had preceded him called statesmanship. He would first allude to the remarks of the hon Attorney General, the hon Chief Commissioner and the right hon member for Victoria. Up to this time Confederation had been a matter of agitation, next into negotiation, and finally, he hoped into successful operation. He had agitated to bring about negotiations with the Canadian Government and learn what terms they would be willing to grant. The time for agitation had now passed and we advanced to the period of negotiation. When he had heard the Attorney General's remarks yesterday that he was always a confederate — always a confederate, the proverb that flashed through his mind was that of the adulterous woman. He respected an honest opponent but when an opponent tried to make capital out of other men's labors he could not respect him. The hon Attorney General had done so. The people of the colony had made the question of Confederation—they were ahead of their rulers. The hon Chief Commissioner had taken credit for wisdom in opposing Confederation before, when the fact was that one of the Executive Councillors said at that time 'Do you think we are such fools as to go for Confederation unless we are provided for?' The right hon senior member and his colleague for Victoria had been elected to oppose Confederation and they proved impotent to stop it. As soon as the Northwest Territory question was settled, on came a dispatch from the Imperial Government, and we are discussing the question to-day. He should be glad if the Council would deal with these Terms in the interest of British Columbia. He stood here as a British Columbian, and he hoped the question would be dealt with as a money-producing one—'it is money that makes the mare go!' A few years ago he was denounced by a paper called the COLONIST 'with a shameful abandonment of Confederation.' He wrote a letter saying that he was only in favor of Confederation on good terms. The hon Attorney General asked Why are we not prosperous? There were many reasons why we were not prosperous. The first evils arose under the administration of Sir James Douglas, and they have been continued until the present time. There were other minor causes; but that the government had not done its duty was the main reason for a want of prosperity. In the Island House of Assembly he had claimed that British colonists were subordinate Englishmen. His object was to create a nationality—a sovereign, independent nationality, having equal rights with the people of Great Britain. From the hon member for Victoria he had expected a more vigorous opposition. He thought he was standing before the famous Charles Martel who had gone out to beat back the Saracen-Canadians, St Paul [Dr Helmcken—What became of St Paul?] St Paul was converted and he hoped the hon member would be converted too. The hon senior member for Victoria, a member of the Executive Council, was found here opposing a government measure. What a happy family that Executive Council must be—like Barnum's, no doubt. The hon gentleman threatened to raise the question of Annexation at the next election. [Dr Helmcken—I said the people would raise it.] The hon gentleman professes to feel for the farmer; but with Annexation the farmers' markets would be flooded with produce from abroad, and the farmers themselves would put it down. The hon gentleman next attacked at great length the position of the hon senior member for Victoria on the Estimates and Confederation, and quoted from the COLONIST of February 20th to show that the hon gentleman had 'hoped the Council would support the government in procuring the terms,' while he himself, only yesterday, opposed them. If we could make a good bargain with Canada, let us make it. Washington Territory was settled long before this colony was settled, and he asked where was the great progress that country had made under American rule. The doing away of the free port was the salvation of Victoria and the dawning of prosperity from Sooke to Comox. The district which he represented had 600 voters, which was a large increase upon the numbers it had before union. If the terms of Confederation between British Columbia and Canada did not protect the interests of the farmers—the only productive interest of the colony—his vote would be cast against Confederation—first, last and all the time. The true policy of this colony to extend its commerce is to add to its volume internally; allow these terms as brought down from the Government to pass and we reduce Victoria in a few years to the condition of a smuggling village. So long as there are nationalities so long will protection be necessary. There is a great revolution at our doors. The whole tendency of events in the country south of us is to equalize the value of labor, money and real estate and products with their value in the East. Throw open our ports to agricultural products and we reduce our agriculturists to the condition they are being reduced to in the country south of us. If Confederation would bring Victoria into easy communication with the interior, assist the colony in peopling her lands and in opening out its agricultural and other resources, he would welcome it. He gave it as his opinion that under the Organic Act we could have one tariff here and another at British Columbia on the main; and if the Act didn't allow it, why alter it. The Canadian Government had full power to alter it. There were exceptions in England to the rule and exceptions in Canada, which he instanced, and he wanted to see the farmers protected in the terms. No government on the American continent can last unless it is based on popular government. The idea that our members at Ottawa would be swamped was absurd. There were only four States in the United States that had more than twelve representatives in Congress, and who ever heard of the smaller States being crushed by the larger ones? Did any one ever hear of Scotland being injured? The hon member next attacked the position of the junior member for Victoria at some length, and said the people of British Columbia were in favor of union provided it was obtained on good terms. By Confederation there would be a gain to the country of $384,000, and as $384,000 is to nothing, so is Confederation to Isolation. He wanted to know what was to be the qualification of members or voters—whether our local laws would go home for approval or be passed over the Governor's veto by a two-third vote. Whether we shall elect our Governors as in the United States or have them appointed for us. Whether we were to come under the usury laws of Canada or not.

The hon gentleman concluded his remarks at 15 minutes to 6 o'clock.

On motion of Mr Barnard the Council adjourned till Friday at 1 o'clock.

Friday, March 11

THE ASSAULT UPON AN EX-WIFE.—Patrick O'Dwyer was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday upon a charge of assaulting Catherine O'Dwyer his ex-wife. Mr Bishop appeared for the defence.

Mr Bishop—Are you really the wife of O'Dwyer?

Complainant—No, sir.

Mr Bishop—Then it is not true what you have just sworn?

The Magistrate interrupted. He did not want any scandal in his Court.

Witness (weeping)—He *was* my husband, but I got a divorce from him in Washington Territory. I wish to be left alone by Mr O'Dwyer, that's all.

Mr Bishop said that he had a cross charge to make against the prisoner.

The Magistrate said he could not entertain the charge at present. The parties had a young family growing up and the Court did not want their prospects blasted by having any scandal affecting them blazoned forth. He would remand the prisoner for one day.

THREATS TO SHOOT.—A man named George Beaman walked into the store of Mr R McTeirnan yesterday morning and requested the favor of a few moments' conversation. The favor granted, he accused McTeirnan of having spoken ill of Mrs O'Dwyer, whose domestic troubles form the subject of a paragraph in to-day's paper. McTeirnan denied the accusation and Beaman, who kept his right hand concealed in the pocket of his coat, threatened to shoot him. McTeirnan grasped the hand and prevented him drawing the weapon which he really held concealed in his pocket. McTeirnan then thrust the fellow out-of-doors, when he again threatened to shoot him like a dog. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Beaman.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. She had 23 passengers and a quantity of freight. The U S mail steamer Constantine arrived at Nanaimo yesterday morning with the remains of Lieut L O Cowan, who was shot at Sitka on the 25th ult by Wm Bird, a discharged soldier of the U S Artillery. The Douglas brought the body to Victoria from whence it will be sent to Washington for interment. The Constantine stopped at Nanaimo to coal before proceeding to Port Townsend.

NEW WESTMINSTER ITEMS.—The house of Mr T E Ladner was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening last at 5½ o'clock, while the family were out walking. Very little was saved of the furniture. The property was insured in the Royal for $2,500.... Four additional water-tanks are to be built for the the Fire Department.... The sale of town lots for non-payment of taxes will take place on the 17th March.

FROM ALASKA.—We have the Alaska *Times* of late date. Lieut Cowan, of the U S Army, stationed at Sitka, was shot and instantly killed by a discharged soldier named Bird, who fled at Lieut Col Dennison, against whom he had a grudge.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Washington Territory.

SEATTLE, March 8—The Port Orch[illegible] lumbering mills were burned to the gro[illegible] this morning—loss about thirty thous[illegible] dollars; supposed to be the work of an [illegible]cendiary.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Canada.

OTTAWA, Feb 25—Waddington has arri[illegible] from England to press upon the attentio[illegible] the Government the construction of a Bri[illegible] Pacific Railroad. He believes the best p[illegible] to commence is at the mouth of the Ne[illegible] gon river, at Saphron. All the money [illegible] quired for the work can be had in Lon[illegible]

Letters from Ottawa report a stir[illegible] debate in Parliament, in which Sir A[illegible] spoke in favor of a change of governm[illegible] independence or annexation. Huntin[illegible] opposed annexation, but favored confed[illegible] tion as a good step towards independenc[illegible]

Europe.

PARIS, Feb 23—There was a stormy s[illegible] in the Corps Legislatif to-day. Oll[illegible] announced that the Government, in a[illegible] dance with the liberal course it had m[illegible] out, proceeded to abandon wholly the sy[illegible] of placing in the field and supporting o[illegible] candidates for the Chambers. This [illegible] with great opposition from the deputie[illegible] the Right, who burst into loud cries of [illegible] approval and caused a scene of conf[illegible] which lasted many minutes. Ollivier n[illegible] theless, persisted in speaking. He dec[illegible] the Government would not separate [illegible] from what had been well done during [illegible] past eighteen years, but could not act [illegible] trary to its own antecedents, and woul[illegible] present the spectacle of men arrivin[illegible] power and disavowing their principle[illegible] these acts. Ollivier was continually i[illegible] rupted while making this explanation a[illegible] was only when he ceased speaking [illegible] order was restored. The Right immedi[illegible] moved an order of the day, upholding [illegible] system of official candidates. A s[illegible] discussion ensued. Ollivier asked tha[illegible] order of the day be not made a vote of [illegible] of confidence. The Deputies of the [illegible] declared that they must support the Mi[illegible] not because they were pledged to the [illegible] torial freedom, but for another reason. [illegible] order of the day was moved by the Righ[illegible] was adopted by a vote of 187 agains[illegible] Much agitation has been produced by [illegible] result, which is considered equivalent [illegible] declaration of want of confidence in [illegible] Ministry.

The Duke of Proslin is about to m[illegible] Miss Lily Forbes of New York.

The French Atlantic Cable Compan[illegible] its last meeting declared a dividend o[illegible] per cent for five months from the openi[illegible] the line for business till January [illegible] the date of the agreement with the A[illegible] American.

A dispatch from Vienna says the Au[illegible] Government, if the co-operation of Nap[illegible] can be first secured, proposes to convo[illegible] Catholic Powers in order to oppose the [illegible] profession.

LONDON, Feb 23—The condition of Br[illegible] health creates deep anxiety.

The election at Waterford and Nottin[illegible] are attended with scenes of violenc[illegible] citement. At both places disturb[illegible] occurred and many persons were ro[illegible] treated.

The weekly report of the Bank of Eng[illegible] shows an increase of £120,000 in bu[illegible]

The House of Lords discussed for a [illegible] time the bill for the regulation of hou[illegible] labor.

In the Commons, a bill for the abo[illegible] of compulsory pilotage, introduced on [illegible] first day of of the session, was passed [illegible] second reading, and was referred to a [illegible] committee.

The subject of reform in the War [illegible] was discussed with some bitterness [illegible]

Gladstone's land reform bill is not [illegible] received in Ireland, and its unpopular[illegible] increasing.

The commercial treaty between [illegible] Britain and Austria has been ratifie[illegible] both countries.

A contract for a new line of ste[illegible] from Sidney to San Francisco has [illegible] signed. The steamers will touch at Hon[illegible] both ways.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says [illegible] Burlingham died in that city this mo[illegible] of congestion of the lungs, after four [illegible] illness.

VIENNA, Feb 23—The birthday of W[illegible] ington was splendidly celebrated in thi[illegible] last evening. A banquet was given b[illegible] Jay, the American Minister. A great [illegible] celebrities were present, including [illegible] Von Beust, Prime Minister of Austria, [illegible] toasted the European sovereigns; Von [illegible] replied in the English language. H[illegible] the close and unduly curbed relations be[illegible] the United States and Austria were su[illegible] of congratulation. Union and fre[illegible] was the motto of both countries. [illegible] alone promoted progress, and freedom [illegible] gave peace. In conclusion he gave [illegible] toast 'The memory of George Washi[illegible] the champion of freedom and peace.'

LONDON, March 1—In the House of [illegible] mons Gladstone promised an early int[illegible] tion of a practical measure for educat[illegible] Ireland and Scotland. He also in[illegible] the House that a reciprocity treaty [illegible] Austria would soon come before it [illegible] offered opportunity for a thorough dis[illegible] of commercial treaties.

Childers brought before the Hou[illegible] estimates of expenditures of the navy, [illegible] amounts to £9,250,000. He proce[illegible] explain and justify these estimates, [illegible] stress on the delay incurred for buildin[illegible] clads. When all the vessels now in [illegible] of construction were completed, th[illegible] clad fleet would consist of two bro[illegible] ships of the largest size, six second [illegible] nine third, eight fourth and two sixt[illegible] turret ships there would be two firs[illegible] five second and two third, besides a n[illegible] of small iron vessels. This fleet woul[illegible] England on an equal footing with the [illegible] est naval power in the world. He pr[illegible] in order to keep its strength to the st[illegible] to add yearly 20,000 tons to the nav[illegible]