

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Proceedings of the Yale Convention.

FIRST DAY.

YALE, Monday, Sept 14.—The Convention met at 9 a. m., and commenced by electing Mr. Robt Wallace of Victoria, Chairman pro tem, and Mr. Chas Evans of Yale, Secretary pro tem.

On motion of Hon A DeCosmos, seconded by Hon F J Barnard, a committee was appointed on credentials composed of Messrs Barnard, Thompson and Babbitt. The Convention then adjourned for an hour to allow the committee time to examine credentials and report thereon.

At the appointed hour the committee made the following report:—We the committee on credentials, having examined the credentials of the following delegates, find them entitled to a seat in this Convention: Esquimaux, J B Thompson and Wm Fisher; Victoria, Hon A DeCosmos, J E McMillan, J G Norris and B Wallace; Salt Spring Island, M W Gibbs; Metchoin, T Fulton; New Westminster, Hon J Robson, H Holbrook, Dr Black, D Withrow; Burrard Inlet, H Nelson; Sumas, W Miller; Harrison River, J Donnelly; Chilliwack, A Bose; Yale, O Evans, McLaughlin, H Havelock; Lyton, R Smith; Lillooet, Dr Featherstone; Lake La Hache, Dr Brouse; Williams Lake, Hon F J Barnard; Quesnel, Mouth, J C Armstrong; Cariboo, C W King, E H Babbitt.

On motion of Hon F J Barnard, seconded by Mr. Norris, B Wallace was appointed permanent Chairman of the Convention. On motion of Mr. Barnard, seconded by Mr. Thompson, Messrs Havelock and Evans were appointed Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on business: Messrs DeCosmos, Robson, Barnard, Babbitt, McMillan, Thompson and Havelock, upon which the Convention adjourned to allow the Committee time to report.

The Convention reassembled at 1 o'clock, when the Committee presented their report, and when the Convention went into Committee of the Whole. Dr. Brouse in the Chair, the clauses of the report were considered *seriatim*, and were adopted as follows:

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 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, 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 unjust 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 effected, 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 Crown and British connection. That to such an extent have the evils of misgovernment multiplied that profound, widespread, universal discontent prevails and is expressed at the form of Government and at the manner in which the affairs of the Colony have been and are being managed; and that the 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 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 establishment 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 in the following sixteen sections:

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, 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 census or otherwise as may from time to time be expedient.

4. All Crown 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 Crown Lands, Mines, Minerals and Royalties to belong to British Columbia and to be under the exclusive control of its Government and Legislature.

5. All Stocks, Cash, Banker's Balances and Securities 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 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 admission of British Columbia, a good Overland Wagon Road, extending from Lake Superior, Ontario, to the head of navigation on the Lower Fraser river, British 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 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 may 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. At the first election of Representatives to the Commons and until otherwise provided by the Parliament of Canada, the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia to proclaim what shall be the qualifications and disqualifications of Representatives and Electors, the boundaries of Electoral Districts and the laws governing such elections.

12. At the time of admission, the Revenue Laws of the Dominion of Canada to extend and apply to British Columbia, and thereupon the Revenue Laws of British Columbia thereby effected to be null and void, and all Duties 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 Provincial Legislatures enumerated in the Ninety-second Section of 'The British North America Act, 1867,' and all other provisions of the said Act that extend and apply generally to the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada and that may be applicable to British Columbia, except as 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 Laws in force in British Columbia at the time of admission, and all Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and all Legal Commissions, Powers and Authorities, and all Officers, Judicial, Administrative and Ministerial existing therein at the time of admission to continue in British Columbia as if such admission had not taken place; subject nevertheless to be repealed, abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada or by the Legislature of British Columbia, according to the authority of the said Parliament or of the said Legislature, under 'The British North America Act, 1867,' and any subsequent Imperial Act.

15. Until the Parliament of Canada provides otherwise, all Officers of British Columbia, at and from the time of admission, having duties to discharge in relation to matters other than those coming within the Classes of Subjects assigned by 'The British North America Act, 1867,' to the Provinces, to be Officers of Canada.

The Convention adjourned at six o'clock p. m. till ten next day.

Europe.

LONDON, Monday Night.—The police arrested a man named Augustine Byron on suspicion of having connection with the Fenian organization. A quantity of arms and ammunition were found on the premises where the prisoner lodged.

Jeff Davis has arrived. PARIS, Sept 9.—The duty on sugar imported into France has been reduced to two francs.

BOMBAY via London, Sept 8.—The press of this city, Calcutta and all parts of India as far as heard from, condemn the reported appointment of the Earl of Mayo as Governor General of India.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 10.—Arrived 9th ships Elizabeth Kimball and Mary Glover, Port Discovery; ship Dublin, Seaboard. Sailed 10th—John L Stephens, Portland; British bark Ashburton, Port Townsend; Russian ship Winged Arrow, Sitka.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 11.—The ship Siles Fish arrived at New York on Tuesday with 13,000 cents wheat, hence April 17.

The Theodore Lucas cleared to-day for Cork, with 687 tons of wheat. The Lady Hulse cleared for Liverpool this afternoon, with 680 tons of wheat. An order was received to-day from England

for 1000 cents barley, to be shipped via Panama. Gold to-day, 144. Legal Tenders, 69 7/10.

Arrived 10th—Bark Live Yankee, Columbia River; H. W. Almy, Columbia River. 11th—Stmr Oriflamme, Portland; brig Orient, Utsalady.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 12.—Legal Tenders, 69 7/10. Flour unchanged. Wheat, 2000 sbs choice \$1 92 1/2. Barley, \$2 30 1/2. Oats 300 sbs, fair to good, \$2 40 1/2.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Aug 29.—A delegation from Tennessee visited the President to-day upon Tennessee matters. The President referred the delegation to the recent orders as the limit of Executive power in the matter but assured them that every measure authorized by the Constitution and laws would be used to secure freedom from ballot in Tennessee and other Southern States, without interference of Federal or State troops. The President took the ground that the Constitution forbids any State keeping a standing army of paid soldiers, that militia duty is incumbent upon every citizen who can only be exempted by payment of fine or providing a substitute, that the militia is an organized force subject to be called on at any moment, from which a citizen cannot escape, and a standing army of paid troops in any State is repugnant to the Constitution. Every Constitutional power of the Executive will be used to prevent the organization of standing armies of paid troops in any State, unless called for and controlled by Federal authority.

The President, in conversation with the delegation, expressed himself in favor of the election of Seymour and Blair.

Gen Rosecrans has addressed a note in the newspapers to editors who commented upon his visit to the White Sulphur Springs. The note concludes thus: 'Permit me through your columns to say to your readers, and to all who love our country, that my mission was one of my own conception, inspired by a most earnest desire for the welfare of this nation for which I am as willing to lay down my life as any one who lives beneath our flag. No party had anything to do with it, nor any individual. I alone am responsible. Any information you have received to the contrary is erroneous.'

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury intends greatly reducing the expenses of the custom houses in New York and Boston by abolishing a number of miniature offices and cutting off a large amount of perquisites to officers.

Seward's offer of mediation with Spain is likely to be accepted. The winter in Chili is unusually severe. An avalanche buried twenty-four persons, killing them all.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Indian Bureau has advised that the present Indian difficulties originated with about 250 Cheyennes, Arapaho and Sioux who were called dogs by the soldiers. The murders were committed against the wishes of the other Indians. The Bureau deprecates the commencement of indiscriminate hostilities against these tribes, but says they should be made to deliver up the offenders.

It is stated here that a movement has been commenced to unite the United States, England and Russia in a grand expedition to solve the problem of the North Pole and Northwest Passage, and endeavor to reach it.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—At the session of the Fenian Convention on Sunday, President Savage delivered an address urging the members to vote for the Democrats or Republicans in the coming campaign who are favorable to the Fenian cause. He then insisted upon resigning and his resignation was accepted.

Subsequently a union of the two wings was effected and they met as one body and the new constitution was adopted. Their session lasted till 1 o'clock this morning.

James O'Reilly, who twice previously attempted the life of his wife, murdered her on Saturday by throwing her into the river.

WASHINGTON, Aug 31.—The statement of the public debt will not be ready for some days. It will show some increase, mainly attributable to the payment for Alaska.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 31.—The Governor to-day issued a circular relative to armed organizations and the introduction of arms into the State. He disapproves both, and calls on all persons to keep the peace, and says he will exercise all his authority for that purpose.

NEW YORK, Aug 31.—The Paris Press referring to the cheering on Ferragut's flag ship for America and Russia on the occasion of the reception of the Turkish Minister at Constantinople, says: 'The representatives of other foreign powers construed this partiality for Russia into a slight of their countries. The Press desires an explanation.'

NEW YORK, Aug 31.—Allen, the 'wickedest man in New York,' who has been preparing for reform, made up his mind on Saturday to close his Water street dance house. He has recently attended the Howard street Mission Church and is now devoutly engaged in prayer. Last week he held a meeting in his old Water street den.

ATLANTA, Aug 31.—The Georgia State has unanimously passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to issue a proclamation disbanding armed assistance throughout the State. These are trained negro bands in many places in the country. They resisted the sheriff. The House discussed the question of the eligibility of negro members.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 31.—The Senate to-day ousted Jewell, Senator of the Second District, Orleans parish, and installed a multi-named Finchbeck. The ground of contest was fraud in the election witness upon whose testimony mainly the report of the election committee was based. His sworn affidavit, which was published, and that he had been influenced by promises of reward.

WASHINGTON, Sept 1.—The expenses of the various custom houses have been reduced a quarter of a million since the 1st of July.

It is estimated that the forthcoming statement of the public debt will show an increase of five or six million dollars. The army expenses have been very large, which, with the Alaska, payment will swell the total.

NEW YORK, Sept 1.—A Frenchman living on Pearl street, claims to have invented a flying machine which he proposes against any amount of air.

The Express says warrants are issued by Commissioner Putnam for the arrest of prominent revenue officers at the instance of Solicitor Barlow, of the Treasury Department. Ex-Collector Smythe is in custody and under examination.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept 1.—Senator Fessenden was warmly received here last night. At a mass meeting he made a lengthy address in the course of which he said he was forced into the position of Secretary of the Treasury against his will and went in, because if he had not done so, it would have been considered a confession of his want of confidence in the ability of the Government to govern; he was in the tightest place he was ever in, except when obliged to vote to acquit the President.

NEW YORK, Sept 1.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Executive Committee held a meeting at the Astor House to-day. They resolved to hold a grand monitor mass Convention of soldiers and sailors at Philadelphia. That city is selected in recognition of the hospitality extended to soldiers and sailors there during the war. The Convention will be held October 1st and 2nd. It is expected many thousand soldiers will be present, making one of the grandest demonstrations since the war.

CHICAGO, Sept 1.—An official dispatch says Indians have driven off the wood choppers on the south side of Platte river, and on Saturday set fire to 5000 cords of wood. Superintendent Denman decries that Red Cloud is coming down from the North. He says the hostilities are confined to the Cheyennes. The Sioux say they will not participate.

ST LOUIS, Sept 1.—The Democrat's Little Rock special says Gov Clayton has returned from Lewisburg. The insurrection is quelled and the Courts are reinstated. The difficulty was commenced by the rebels breaking up the Court with an armed force for discharging Union men. The latter soon collected 1000 strong, took position in a cotton gin and whipped 300 rebels. Several of the latter are shot or missing. The Union men lost none. Gov Clayton addressed the insurrectionists, advising them to disperse. Meanwhile the sheriff arrived with a posse 30 strong, and quiet was restored.

SAYANAH, Sept 2.—Negroes in the outskirts of the city are drilling nightly. They have armed themselves and sold farmers on the roads leading to the city. The country people are obliged to come to market in squads of ten or twelve.

ATLANTA, Sept 2.—The House of Representatives by vote of 80 against 23, adopted a resolution declaring negroes ineligible to seats. This twenty-five are unseated while four remain, who claim to be white men. Their case will be investigated.

ALBANY, Sept 2.—At the afternoon session yesterday, John T. Hoffman was nominated for Governor, and A O Beach, of Erie, for Lieutenant Governor, both by acclamation, when the Convention adjourned till tomorrow.

ALBANY, Sept 3.—The Democratic Convention adopted resolutions reaffirming the Tammany platform.

DENVER, Sept 3.—The house of Robert Raval, at Pierson, Montcalm county, was burned yesterday in his absence and five young children consumed in the flames.

CHICAGO, Sept 3.—About forty plans for the National Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Illinois, have been submitted, including designs from Larkin G Meade, Harriet Homer, L W Volk, and other celebrated American sculptors. Some of the designs possess great beauty and merit. It is difficult to decide between them.

NEW YORK, Sept 3.—Western dispatches continue to report Indian outrages and murders. Three trains were attacked on the Santa Fe route, two on Pawnee Fork and one at Cameron Crossing. One train routed the Indians and the other two were captured.

CHICAGO, Sept 4.—The Commissioners have accepted another section of the Pacific Railroad, bringing it ninety-five miles west of Benton.

A Denver dispatch reports Indian depredations in all parts of Colorado Territory, many whites being murdered.

WASHINGTON, Sept 3.—Commissioner Rollins telegraphed from New York that he will not appear personally or by counsel to answer the warrant issued for his arrest at the instance of Solicitor Binckley. His reason for this is understood to be the entire absence of facts on which to found the charges against him. The Evening Star says the President and Secretary McCulloch seem to be greatly annoyed at the proceeding. The President sent his private secretary this evening to see Rollins and explain that the affair was none of the President's instigation, and that he regretted the occurrence.

The Treasury Department has issued regulations to govern the transportation of merchandise coastwise between the Atlantic and Pacific ports.

NEW YORK, Sept 3.—Gen Dix, Henry M Watts, Minister to Austria, and Cassius M Clay, Minister to Russia, declare for Grant and Colfax. Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, also favors Grant.

WASHINGTON, Sept 4.—The Secretary of the Navy, in accordance with the order of Congress, has reduced the personnel of the

Navy to 8500 men, the force it counted previous to the war. It has been ascertained that the total tonnage of steam and sailing vessels of the United States is 1,109,267 tons. The number of steamers is 2942; sailing vessels, 15,042; all of which have been officially furnished with registered numbers.

CHICAGO, Sept 5.—The correspondence between Rosecrans and Lee is published. Rosecrans addressed a letter to Lee, asking information regarding the country, the wishes and intentions of the people of the South, especially of former army officers. Lee's reply is signed by Gen Lee, Beauregard, Stephens and other politicians. The following is the letter almost entire:

'Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past in regard to African slavery or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe we express almost the unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that they consider these questions decided by the war, and it is their intention, in good faith, to abide by that decision. At the close of the war the Southern people laid down their arms and sought to resume their former relations with the United States Government through their State Conventions. They abolished slavery, annulled the ordinances of secession, and returned to peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose of fulfilling their duties under the Constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support. Had they been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe ere now old enmities would have passed away and the wounds inflicted by the war would have been in a great measure healed.'

Europe.

MADRID, Aug. 31.—The resignation of Alexander Delbarto, Minister to Rome, is accepted.

LISBON, Aug. 31.—The Portuguese Cortes has been prorogued.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The great success of the *Lantern*, and the great wide spread indignation, aver its suppression are signs of the public temper sufficient to alarm the Emperor. Added to these are circumstances, the expense of keeping an abnormal armament on foot and the encouragement to war by the success of the last war. There is reason to expect war in autumn or spring. Corroboration of this view is sought in the recent leading editorial of the *Constitutional*, which urged the claims of the Empress Eugenie to the Regency. It is anticipated that the Emperor might have to lead the army and be exposed to the perils of the field. To offset this foreboding there are official pledges of peace daily made and advices given to capitalists to act as if assured of peace, and the argument so frequently urged by the French Government, 'That the completing of the amendment is a guarantee of peace.'

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Table with columns for ship names and destinations. Includes: Sept 12—Slp Mist, McKenzie, San Juan; Slp Lady Franklin, Port Townsend; Sept 14—Slp Active, Floy, Astoria; Sept 15—Slp Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend; Sept 16—Slp George S Wright, Portland via Victoria; Sept 17—Slp Eliza Anderson, Finch, Victoria.

PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND, W. C.

Table with columns for ship names and destinations. Includes: Sept 8—Br ship John E Dimmock, Mitchell, from San Francisco; Sept 11—Slp Alert, Carlton, San Juan; Sept 12—Slp Mist, McKenzie, San Juan; Sept 13—Slp Active, Floy, Astoria; Sept 14—Slp Active, Floy, Astoria; Sept 15—Slp George S Wright, Portland via Victoria; Sept 16—Slp George S Wright, Portland via Victoria; Sept 17—Slp Eliza Anderson, Finch, Victoria.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Mrs Berry, Mrs McClure, Mrs Grant, Mrs McCallister, Miss Florence Myers, Messrs W W Miller, O'Real, Carter, Hoaly, Sanderson, Wilson.

IMPORTS.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—4 sbs opium, 28 lbs fruit, 30 bbls, 24 cello, 2 calves, 20 sheep, and one bag Eastern mail.

DEPARTS.

At Point Elia, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 16th inst, the wife of M. W. T. Drake, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this City, on the 14th inst, by the Rev. Mr Jamieson John Gilmore, Esq., to Miss Ellen Hawkins, both of Spring Vale, Esquimaux. Compliments of the bride and bridegroom accepted.

On the 14th inst, in this city, by the Rev. E Jamieson William Wilson of the firm of Messrs A & W Wilson, Fort Street, to Elizabeth Wos, of the city of Quebec, Dominion of Canada.

DEED.

In this City, Sept 16th, Richard Knight, infant son of Mr Samuel Knight, aged 5 months & 15 days.