

**Confederation—The Necessity for Action.**

We believe that were a vigorous, determined demonstration in favor of adding this Colony to the New Dominion made by our people, that it would meet with success; and that before a twelvemonth had flown over our heads we should be in the full enjoyment of even greater political privileges than those surrendered at the time of Union. We apprehend no danger from speedy Confederation, provided we are admitted upon the same footing as other Colonies before us. We could in reason ask no greater privileges than they enjoy—we could in justice to ourselves accept no less. We are aware that there are a class of politicians who go from door to door holding up to public gaze the picture of desolation and misery that Unconditional Union has painted for us, and predicting that Confederation will bring quite as many ills in its train. This puerile stuff and nonsense is not even believed by those who vend it in allopathic doses. There is not the slightest analogy between the two schemes. Unconditional Union deprived us of certain privileges that under the Island Government were secured to us by Imperial Statute. Confederation (not unconditional, but upon the same basis and conditions that other Colonies have found it advantageous to accept) will not only restore the privileges we bartered for union, but will add to them. Our liberty will be even greater than before. We shall be enabled through a Responsible Ministry to govern ourselves—to make what disposition we deem proper of the money raised by taxation. There will be no expensive Civil List forced down our throats. There will be no "official element" in the Council to outvote and render nugatory the efforts of the people's representatives towards an economical and honest administration of public affairs. We shall possess a constitution precisely similar to that of England. If the Government oppose the people, the Government must go to the wall and make way for a popular Ministry. Do the people of this Colony desire to secure privileges such as these? or are they content with their present condition of political degradation and misery—a condition only equalled under the British flag by that of the blacks of Jamaica? The answer rests entirely with the Colonists. They can have Confederation if they want it. Liberty is within their grasp. They have but to stretch out their hands and it is theirs. They have but to endorse the unanimous resolution of the Legislative Council and they will be sure of being heard. But the time for expressing feelings and opinions on the subject is slipping rapidly away, and delays, we all know, are dangerous. One of the foremost men of the Dominion has written that he will support our immediate Confederation; but he wishes to learn the views of the people before taking action. We are satisfied that a large—very large—majority of the Colonists are in favor of uniting their destinies with those of their Eastern brethren. They are heartily tired of the expensive one-man form of Government, with which they are saddled. They are tired of seeing the public money foolishly and recklessly expended. They are tired of the rule of officials, the chief ambition of whose life appears to be to eat a certain number of good dinners and drink a certain number of baskets of Venve Cluquot at Colonial expense, and then go home and receive promotion for "distinguished services." This vile system of Government need not last. All the Colonists are called upon to do is to speak, and their voice will be heard and listened to at Ottawa, where soon will be assembled scores of statesmen who in their own Colonies combated for years with evils precisely similar to those of which we complain. Nothing but vigorous action saved them from utter ruin; nothing but vigorous action will save us. Shall we have it? The Parliament is largely Confederation in its complexion, scarcely a baker's dozen of Antis having secured seats in either branch. Newfoundland through its Legislature is preparing to follow the wise example of her sisters by entering the Union. Prince Edward's Island cannot long remain "out alone in the wet." Red River will be incorporated with the Confederacy before the 1st of February, and there is nothing to prevent British Columbia joining at the same time if her sons will but move immediately in the matter. Shall we have an expression of sentiment to telegraph to the East before the meeting of the Confederated Parliament, so that or addition to the Confederacy may be included in the Ministerial programme? or, shall we allow the few precious days that remain to pass unimproved, and by our inaction neglect the most excellent opportunity we may have for years of ridding ourselves of the Governmental incubus that now bears with such crushing weight upon the country?

**DEARBY MCGEE.**—At the close of the close of the poll in Montreal on the 5th September, Mr McGee, who had been returned to the House of Commons by a majority of 269 votes, spoke from a window of the St Lawrence Hall. He said in his address that he was elected as the representative of a great principle, and not on mere personal considerations. This election had shown that if the merchants of Montreal were roused they could secure the election of the man of their choice. Hitherto they had doubtless been apathetic and allowed any one to vote who would take the trouble. But there was the great principle of union, the determination to show that no lurking or open secessions would be allowed to exist or to proclaim itself as tolerated in this New Dominion, which had awakened them. It would go abroad to the City of Quebec, to the City of Toronto, to the City of Ottawa, and to the City of New York, that the people of the commercial Metropolis of Canada had put their foot on the crawling serpent, a brood of foreign growth which had hissed and shown its double tongue, and had transfixed it, like St Patrick with the sharp end of his crozier, so effectually that it could not lift its head again.

**NO CHANCES.**—The St. John's, New Brunswick, Freeman (anti-Confederation organ), speaking of the ridiculous rumors that were in circulation a short time back relative to the purchase of British Columbia by the United States, holds forth as follows: "They (the Americans) will not waste their time in negotiating for the purchase of British Columbia, which, although it is unable to pay for its own Government, Great Britain is too proud to sell to its great rival, even if it were not wanting to complete the great Confederacy which has just been established. The chances that General Prim will have an opportunity of disposing of Cuba, or that he will sell it if his insurrection prove successful, are quite as small. The United States will get no territory from Great Britain or from Spain but what they can take by force."

**IN SHROPSHIRE.**—A girl, aged 13, named Fanny Brown, was committed to the assizes on a charge of wilful murder, she having killed the baby she was employed to nurse, a child a year and a half old, by drowning it in a cistern. It is alleged that she assigned as a reason that the child had spoiled her dress when she was going to the Foresters' fête.

**THE MAYORALTY.**—Mayor Macdonald was served with a well-signed requisition yesterday to allow himself to be placed in nomination for re-election, and has consented to stand. Dr Trimble was also requested by many of his fellow-citizens to come forward for the same position, and has acquiesced. The contest will be a sharp one.

**ANOTHER PAPER HUNT.**—This interesting pastime is becoming quite a source of amusement to those fond of keeping up the old country games. A hunt will take place on Wednesday next, on Beacon Hill, at 2 p.m. It is gotten up by Victorians, and gentlemen from the Navy and others will participate.

**THE ROBERT COWAN.**—A telegram from Barrard Inlet to Messrs. Janion, Green & Rhodes, yesterday, announces that the new brig Robert Cowan had completed her cargo of lumber for Honolulu. The Isabel was despatched to tow her down.

**THE DRY DOCK.**—After examining Barrard Inlet, Admiral Hastings has decided in favor of Esquimaux as furnishing the best site for a Government Dry Dock. Engineers, workmen and apparatus are expected to arrive out early next spring.

**THE JOHN L. STEPHENS.**—For the information of intending passengers, we are desired by the agent to state that the steamer John L. Stephens, on her return from Sitka, is not intended to call here on her way to San Francisco.

**ON THE WAY.**—By last advices from England we learn that the ship Marmora was loading in London for this port, and was to have sailed in September. She comes consigned to Sprout & Co. of this city.

**THE ENTERPRISE LEFT NEW WESTMINSTER FOR VICTORIA** at 1 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but had not arrived up to the hour of our going to press.

**"WAKE-UP-JAKE."**—This celebrated race horse will be sold to-day, by J. P. Davies & Co., at their Cattle Sale Yard, Fort street.

**THE OCCIDENTAL BILLIARD HALL** has been leased by Mr Obadwick of the International Hotel.

**V. D. CLUB.**—A special meeting of this club is called for this evening at the Boom-ang.

**THE CALIFORNIA** will sail for San Francisco at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

**SNOW FELL AT QUESNELLE** yesterday. So says a telegram from Mr Kern, the operator there.

**H. M. S. SPARROWHAWK** is expected to arrive to-day from Fraser River.

**The Destruction of the Arkadi.**

**CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG 27.**  
Faud Pasha's mission to the Czar, the rumors of extensive Ministerial changes, and the actual communication by the Sultan to his Divan of his personal views and projects with respect to the material improvements of the Empire, as suggested by his recent tour in Western Europe—occupy the Constantinopolitan mind, Turkish or Greek, very little in comparison with an event which has created a sensation here only short of that which would be produced by the final extinction of the Cretan insurrection, so often officially announced, but now only beginning to look like a certainty. The Izeddin, one of the Sultan's yachts, which has for some time been employed in cruising in the Cretan waters, arrived here on Friday last with the news that the career of the famous blockade-runner, the Arkadi, had

at last been cut short. Though the Izeddin was decorated with flags in honour of the achievement, in which she herself took the principal part, the Greeks refused to believe in the catastrophe, and one of their local papers even denied the news published by the semi-official French papers, but had to issue a special edition in the evening retracting its contradiction. The following account of the Arkadi's destruction may be relied on as correct:—

"On Monday evening, August 19, the Izeddin was lying with her steam up under the lofty rocks of Aya-Roumeli, on the southern coast of Crete. There was no moon, and it was a dull, cloudy night. At a quarter-past 9 the officer of the watch and the men on the look-out heard the sound of paddlewheels, which ceased in a few moments. The Izeddin fired a couple of shot, and the unknown steamer, which had evidently been proceeding stealthily, then quickened her speed, and her situation was made known by the smoke from her funnels, which previously was not visible. The Izeddin, which was about four or five miles off, at once followed in her wake, and commenced by firing her two bow guns—Prussian breech-loaders—the Arkadi (as the stranger was concluded to be) replying with her stern gun. She overtook the Arkadi after a chase of two hours and a half. The Arkadi suddenly stopped, owing, it was afterwards found, to the derangement of the starboard paddlewheel, caused most likely by a shot from the Izeddin. The latter, shooting past, fired one of her stern chasers, which raked the Arkadi's deck, and then, turning swiftly back, with full steam on, struck the Arkadi on the starboard bow, which she ripped up. The two vessels remained in close quarters for eight or nine minutes, during which time both crews fought hand to hand over the bulwarks, the Greeks firing pistols and throwing tomahawks, and the Turkish marines keeping up a steady fire with their rifles. No attempt was made to board by either side. The Greeks, it is said, disappeared from the deck and went below, and the Turks were equally mindful of the maxim, that 'discretion is the better part of valor.' Eventually the commander of the Izeddin (Hassan Bey) ordered his vessel to be backed astern, with the intention of making a fresh rush at his opponent, which, however, took advantage of the opportunity to make for the shore, then only half or three quarters of a mile off, and she ran aground among the reefs, where it was impossible to follow her. About this time the Mahmoudie and Ertogrud frigates appeared in sight, about four or five miles off. When the Mahmoudie came up (about 2 o'clock in the morning) the Admiral, Ibrahim Pasha, directed several shells to be fired at the Arkadi, and also on shore, in order to disperse any insurgents who might have come down to assist the crew. Soon after flames were observed from the after part of the ship, and explosions were heard from time to time, on which account it was considered prudent to defer boarding her until daylight. As soon as day broke the boats of the Mahmoudie and Izeddin were lowered, with pumps, &c., and the Arkadi was boarded by the Admiral, Captain Hassan Bey, and a number of officers and men. She was quite deserted; but one wounded man was found on board, and he was removed to the Mahmoudie, where he received every attention. The bodies of two or three sailors were lying on deck, several limbs shot off in the fight were scattered about, and there was a good deal of blood on the flush deck. The aft part of the vessel was completely gutted by fire, but the fire had not reached the coal bunkers, and the engines were uninjured either by fire or water. There were only four guns on board. Two of the crew of the Izeddin were killed by the Arkadi's shot, and two by the bursting of one of her own guns, a splinter from which also slightly wounded Captain Hassan Bey in the face. A tomahawk was thrown at him from the Arkadi, but did not hit him. Eleven of the Izeddin's crew were wounded, and are now under treatment in the naval hospital. A shot passed through her funnel and her wheel, but did not do any serious damage. A shell also passed through the second engineer's cabin, and burst harmlessly on the other side of the vessel. The bulwarks of the ship were pierced in several places by shot. The French Admiral, who had left Aya-Roumeli at half-past 8 on Monday evening with a number of Cretan refugees, and who was making for Souda, seeing the chase, lay to for the night, and witnessed the whole affair. In the morning he sent his officers on board the Izeddin to obtain a detailed account. At 8 a.m. on Monday morning the Turkish Admiral despatched the Izeddin to Canea to report the destruction of the Arkadi to the Serdar Ekrem Omar Pasha, on learning the news, directed that a month's pay should be given to the officers and men of the Izeddin, and decorated several of the former with the Order of the Medjidie. His Highness then sent the ship on to Constantinople to communicate the intelligence to the Sultan. His Majesty testified his satisfaction by promoting the captain and several of the officers of the Izeddin, and by the grant of a sum of 2,500 liras for distribution among the officers and men. His Majesty's mother (the Sultana Valide) also presented the crew with a gratification of three liras each, and the officers with a month's pay."

The Mahmoudie and Ertogrud remained behind to take out the Arkadi's engines and fittings.

This was the Arkadi's twenty-fourth voyage to Crete. It is not known here how many men she lost, but, no doubt, most of those on board got away when the vessel ran aground. It was at first said that many refugees were on board, but this is a mistake, as she was on her way to and not from the island. The insurgents have lost in her a most valuable auxiliary, which kept them in constant supply of recruits, ammunition and provisions, and relieved them as well of the embarrassment of widows and orphans and distressed non-combatants.

**The Reciprocity Treaty with the Hawaiian Islands.**

The Hawaiian Gazette of September 4th contains the full text of the Reciprocity Treaty recently concluded between the Hawaiian and the United States Governments. The Legislative Assembly has approved the treaty by a nearly unanimous vote. It now only requires the ratification of the United States Senate to go into effect. We give the treaty below:—

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, equally animated by the desire to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations which have heretofore uniformly existed between them; and to consolidate their commercial intercourse, have resolved to enter into a Convention for commercial reciprocity.

For this purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Edward E. McCook, Minister Resident of the United States of America, at the Hawaiian Islands, and His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, has conferred like powers on the Honorable Charles Coffin Harris, Minister of Finance, Member of the Privy Council of State, and Member of the Cabinet of those Islands, and His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I. For, and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, in the next succeeding article of this Convention, and has an equivalent therefor, the United States of America hereby agree to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth or produce of the Hawaiian Islands, into all the ports of the United States, free of duty.

Schedule. Animals, arrow-root, coffee, cotton, manufactured; fruit and vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unprocessed; furs, hides, and skins, undressed; rice, Sandal, Koa and Kou woods, and other ornamental woods; seeds, plants, shrubs and trees; sugar, not above No. 12, Dutch standards, in color; syrups of sugar, and molasses; tallow.

Article II. For, and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by the United States of America, in the preceding Article of this Convention, and as an equivalent therefor, His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, hereby agrees to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth or produce of the United States of America, into all ports of the Hawaiian Islands, free of duty.

Schedule.—Agricultural implements; animals; beef, pork, bacon, and preserved meats; boots and shoes; bread and breadstuffs; brick, lime and cement; bullion; cordage and naval stores; copper and composition sheathing, nails and bolts; cotton manufactures, bleached and unbleached, colored, stained, painted or printed, not exceeding 160 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling; fish, dried and pickled, preserved or unprocessed; gold and silver coin; hardware; hides, furs, skins and felts, undressed; hoop iron and rivets; iron and steel; leather and tallow; lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; machinery; oats and hay; paper, stationery and books; petroleum and other oils for illuminating and lubricating purposes; plants, shrubs and trees; refined sugar; rice; staves and heading; woolen manufactures, other than ready-made clothing.

Article III. The evidence that articles proposed to be admitted into the ports of the United States of America, or the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, shall be a certificate to that effect, from the American or Hawaiian Consul or Consular Agent of the port from which such articles are exported; or in case there shall be no such Consul or Consular Agent resident at such port, then a certificate of like character from the Collector of the Port.

remain in force for seven years from the date at which it may go into operation; and further, until the expiration of 12 months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of seven years, or at any time thereafter.

Article V. The present Convention shall be duly ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Washington City, within 18 months from the date hereof or earlier, if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention, and have hereunto affixed their seals. Done in triplicate, in the English language, in the City of San Francisco, this twenty-first day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,  
CHARLES C. HARRIS.

**A Riot in a Church.**

The Prescott (C. W.) Telegraph tells the following: A most disgraceful scene occurred in the Catholic Church in this place on Sunday last, arising from the animosities engendered by the late election. Father Roche, the priest, who is well, if not favorably known, is a Shanly man, and on the Sabbath previous, in an electioneering speech of about an hour, which would have done him credit on a week day, and in a less sacred place, exhorted his congregation to support, by their votes, the Tory candidate. On that occasion, about half his congregation left in disgust, but were followed out of doors by vulgar, abusive epithets hurled after them by the enraged priest. This affair, on the eve of election, created excitement in the town, but was entirely eclipsed by the proceedings of last Sunday. Father Roche, although his party had won the election, could not be satisfied without pouring a broadside or two into the ranks of those who had dared to think for themselves and according to their convictions of duty. He accordingly commenced another political sermon, which shortly degenerated into gross personalities, which were the immediate cause of raising a row which would have disgraced any properly conducted liquor saloon. He singled out his victim for the sacrificial altar a respectable gentleman and member of the church, J. Gray, alluding to him in such a pointed manner that no one could fail to understand who was the person meant, and insulting him by a coarse reference to an unfortunate brother, once generally admired for his character and abilities, but now under treatment, in consequence of an injury sustained to his spine, in the Provincial Asylum. This cruel attack aroused Mr. Gray's indignation, and he advanced up the aisle in front of the priest and spoke nearly as follows: "Father Roche, I respect the sacred dignity of your priesthood; I respect the sacred house of God; but dare you attack my dear, dying brother. Attack me, if you will, but spare him." Enraged at this bold and unexpected movement, the priest called for a man to put Mr. Gray out, but no one responded, as nearly the whole congregation was in sympathy with Mr. G., and at heart endorsed his conduct. Their action was a proof of this. The priest then appealed to the soldiers present to put him out, but the soldiers did not obey orders. Mr. Gray then continued, substantially as follows: "Father Roche, I appeal to this congregation to say whether you have not scandalized them by your conduct and disgraced the ministry. And, if so, I ask them to mark their disapproval of your conduct by leaving the church." At this point indescribable confusion reigned. Women and children wept and screamed, while all rose to leave. Two men, seemingly with hostile intent, approached Mr. G., but an overpowering number of his friends and sympathizers rushed to the rescue. One of the congregation was struck by a supporter of the priest, but the assailant was soon pitched out of doors. Mr. Gray's mother was present and bathed in tears at the priest's remarks and the disgraceful riot which ensued. As the congregation was leaving, Father Roche exclaimed: "Oh, how I sympathize with that young man's mother's feelings. If I do not scourge him, God will."

**Card from Mr Franklin.**

Oct. 21, 1867.  
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—As my name has been of late frequently mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty, I deem it to be fairly due to those among my friends and the many voters who still unsolicited urge me again to aspire to that honorable position, distinctly to state, with every feeling of gratitude for the confidence they so kindly evinced towards me, that it is not my intention to enter the lists at the forthcoming Municipal election.  
I remain, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
LUMLEY FRANKLIN.

THINGS TO MAKE PEOPLE LAUGH.—An Irish barrister, when he first took up his abode in Liverpool, was troubled with never a brass farthing, and he 'onst upon a time' described his poverty as follows: "When I first came to Liverpool I was in perfect rags; the smallest hole in my shirt was the size I stuck my head through; and I had to have that, my only shirt, washed by the dozen, for it was in twelve pieces."

**Mr Alfred Waddington**

Among those who will tomorrow for the New Dominion is Mr Alfred Waddington, who, since his arrival in the Colony, has been with every scheme and having for its object the ad of the country and the well-inhabitants. Landing in Victoria in 1853, Mr Waddington when others doubted, gave proof of his faith in the progress of the place by investing in the importation of a cargo of merchandise, and by the first frame building, still to be seen standing on the northwest corner of the day and Waddington alley. Mr Waddington's career has been one of industry, enterprise and that would contribute to the progress of the country. Being in his belief that the destined to become one of the important appendages of Crown—through evil and when many who owed to everything they possessed to realize upon their investment, Mr Waddington remained firm throughout, and guided us through the late mercantile crisis, from the effect we are slowly recovering the last nine years the name Waddington has been associated every great and good project originated here. The present still counts him, notwithstanding his age and infirmities, most useful and active member. Gas Company owes its establishment mainly to his the Royal Hospital—where of the needy sons of every found a home and kind from his opening. The Victoria harbor and the the new bridges were due. Mr Waddington's exertion advocate of the Free School became the first Superior Education under the Island. As a member of the Assembly from one of the important constituencies, Mr Waddington will be remembered as a consistent leader of the generally successfully such of the Government as which he honestly differed, wholesome laws that since been adapted to the requirements of the united Colony were carried through the Mr Waddington. His latest blest conception was a reconstruction of a trans-yeans road through British years ago—before even the Canadian statesmen had fastained the scheme of confederation. North American Colonies strong central Government, the factor of the Butte Inlet was employed, at his own equipping and dispatching explorers who were charged duty of examining and reporting the practicability of connecting the coast ranges to Cariboo. After a able outlay of time and idea became a reality. The of one of the exploring parties attended with success. passed to the open country, and the Inlet was ascertained the best natural harbor on land between San Francisco North Pole. To demonstrate the practicability of this route, Mr Waddington undertook, by the expense of his own private means, to road through the valley of the River (a stream of considerable emptying into the head of the and the work was progressably towards its completion by Indians thrilled the country in April, 1864. With shedding the blood of the party, the savages destroyed movable property of the killed the animals and cabins and storehouses, loss of many thousand dollars, and do not enterprising projector and ruining him. Since that period Mr Waddington has idle. After combating the of a Government system posed to the fulfillment of enterprise—as it is to the project having for its advancement of the country dington has at last secured charter and important grant and the object of his visit is to form a joint stock company sufficient to complete link in the Overland W to the great gold fields