

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 11, 1868.

We wish to caution our readers against signing a document which we understand is in surreptitious circulation here, and which has thus far received a few signatures. The document is in the form of a memorial to the Governor, and asks his Excellency to "delay Confederation."

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5. Her Majesty's Theatre, London, has come to an unexpected and disastrous end in the destruction of the theatre and the buildings clustered around it, on the evening of the 11th Dec.

THE BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANS.—An immense house responded last evening to the appeal on behalf of the orphans. The Theatre was crowded from pit to ceiling with the youth, the beauty and the fashion of Victoria.

MARRIAGE OF SIGNORINA BELLINI.—The San Francisco Dramatic Chronicle has the following in reference to the talented young prima donna who visited Victoria recently in company with the Bianchi Troupe.

The brigantine Levi Stevens, Captain Stevens, arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco, in 12 days. She brought a general cargo of 200 tons, consigned to Millard & Beedy.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR has finally ended in the defeat of the Paraguayans. Lopez, after three years' bloody strife, is at last compelled to yield, and grant besides all the points for which the allies have contended.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—A dispatch to this office dated New Westminster, yesterday, says: A thaw set in on Saturday, and the river is now entirely clear of ice opposite the town and for some distance up-river.

GRAND CONCERT.—PRICES TO SUIT THE MILLION.—This evening there will be given at the Theatre a vocal and instrumental concert, in which Miss Yeoman, Mr George Edwards, Mr Charles Brabant, Mr H. Gunther, Mr Digby Palmer, Harry Reigle, Mr J Roberts and Mr F. Bushell will participate.

BOTH SIDES.—In accordance with our usual custom of giving both sides a hearing, we admit a letter to our columns this morning in opposition to the Confederation scheme. If the opponents of the measure have no more cogent reasons to urge than those advanced by "Anti-Sniktaw," letter-writing will damage their cause.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—The Annual Missionary Meeting of the Wesleyan Society will be held this evening in the church. Speeches will be made by several gentlemen, clerics and lay, touching the subject of Wesleyan Missions and the importance of Mission work generally.

THE FIRE IN THE BELLINGHAM BAY COAL MINE has gained headway. It is now in the upper gang-way, and the company are working night and day in order to save as much as possible from conflagration.

CARE FOR.—Wm. Black was lodged in jail yesterday for safe keeping, being considered by the Stipendiary Magistrate not under sufficient care and control.

COLUMBIA RIVER is still closed to navigators by ice. One of the ocean steamers (the Oriflamme) has lain at Astoria upwards of a month, unable to ascend to Portland.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson, with passengers, live stock and produce from Puget Sound, reached her wharf at an early hour yesterday morning.

NO FAREWELL is now brought overland to Puget Sound from Oregon. Tons of papers, that cannot be forwarded on account of the bad state of the roads, lie at the stations.

THE ISABEL, having towed the ship Dublin to Nanaimo, returned to port yesterday morning.

RECOVERING.—U. S. Collector of Custom Wilson, who has lain very ill at Port Townsend for some time, is rallying and, it is now hoped, will recover.

ONE OF THE SAULS BELONGING TO THE U S R C Lincoln walked off the wharf at Port Townsend on Thursday night last, and was drowned.

IT IS NOT OUR FAULT if there is no news in the paper to-day. Blame attaches to the elements, which have entered into a conspiracy to prostrate the telegraph lines.

SKATING.—The ice at Harris Pond is again in first-rate order, and better than it has been for some time past.

CONFEDERATION. EDITOR COLONIST.—Your correspondent 'Sniktaw' in yesterday morning's issue seems very indignant against the mover of the amendment at the last Confederation meeting, and calls him a pot-house politician.

THE FEELING OF MANY was that Mr DeCosmos, against time, and was bent on the patience of the house, would have fallen pressing himself, else why compressed into fifteen minutes?

THE NEW DOMINION OF CANADA, in financial matters, have at present their hands quite full, and have no idle money to spare. The new nation have plenty of indebtedness to start with, and should any untoward circumstances arise it might soon assume formidable proportions.

WHY I WOULD ASK, what good would the communication with Canada proper be to us from this long overland route, when in so short a time improved and better facilities will be opened out by railway through our American neighbors?

THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS MAY BE CLASSIFIED UNDER TWO HEADS: 1. Those enumerated in the British North America Act; 2. Those that must be negotiated.

THE FIRST WOULD INCLUDE THE EXCLUSIVE POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE DOMINION; and also the exclusive powers of the Legislature of British Columbia after admission.

Confederation—No. 1.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—A few days ago I promised to publish some letters with the design of placing more prominently before the public some of what I deem ought to be regarded as the principal conditions and advantages of Confederation.

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THE ABOVE ARE THE PRINCIPAL POWERS OF THE DOMINION, and which, in case we should be admitted into the Confederacy, we would point and pay the salaries of our and of the Judges of the Superior, District and County Courts.

UNDER THE FEDERAL SYSTEM OF THE United States, there are United States Courts and State Courts, entirely distinct from each other, as much so as if the United States were a foreign country to each and all of the States.

AS WE ARE INCLUDED IN THESE POSSESSIONS, and destined to become an integral portion of the Dominion, it is our duty as well as our interest to inquire into the conditions on which Canada will be allowed to share with us the government of this country.

WHEN WE REFER TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ACT, we find in the 9th section that Her Majesty may on receiving addresses from the Senate and Commons of Canada, and an address from the Legislative Council of British Columbia, admit British Columbia into the Dominion "on such terms and conditions" as are in the addresses expressed and as the Queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the provision of that Act.

THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS MAY BE CLASSIFIED UNDER TWO HEADS: 1. Those enumerated in the British North America Act; 2. Those that must be negotiated. The first would include the exclusive powers of the Parliament of the Dominion; and also the exclusive powers of the Legislature of British Columbia after admission.

- 1. The Public Debt and property. 2. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce. 3. The raising of money by any mode or system of taxation. 4. The borrowing of money on the Public Credit. 5. Postal service. 6. The Census and Statistics. 7. Militia, Military and Naval service, and Defence. 8. The fixing of and providing for the Salaries and allowances of Civil and other officers of the Government of Canada. 9. Beacons, bouys, lighthouses. 10. Navigation and shipping. 11. Quarantine and the establishment of Marine Hospitals. 12. Sea coast and Inland Fisheries. 13. Relations between a province and a foreign country or between two provinces. 14. Currency and coinage. 15. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the issue of paper money. 16. Savings Banks. 17. Weights and Measures. 18. Bills of exchange and promissory notes. 19. Interest. 20. Legal Tenders. 21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency. 22. Patents of Invention and Discovery. 23. Copyrights. 24. Indians, and lands reserved for Indians. 25. Naturalization and Aliens. 26. Marriage and divorce. 27. The Criminal Law, including procedure in criminal matters, but not the constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction. 28. The establishment, maintenance, and management of Penitentiaries. 29. Lines of steam or other ships, railways, telegraphs, canals, and other works connecting a province with any other province, or extending beyond a province. 30. Lines of Steamships between a province and any British or foreign country. 31. Such works, situate wholly within a province, but declared before or after their execution to be of general advantage or for the benefit of two or more Provinces. 32. The alteration of the constitution of the Dominion so far as provided for in the B. N. A. Act. 33. Power to set aside any laws of a Provincial Legislature in case the same may infringe on the existing rights and privileges of Catholics and Protestants to have separate or Dissident schools. 34. Power to legislate respecting Immigration and Agriculture; but provincial laws respecting the same to be valid only when not repugnant to the laws of the Dominion. 35. Power to create a Court of Appeal for Canada, and also to establish other Courts if necessary, for the better execution of the laws enacted by the Dominion.

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The Dominion Parliament Expenses.

EDITOR COLONIST.—If the disputative liberator of Canadian patriotism and Canadian politics (Mr Chas B Young) would quote the doings of the Canadian Parliament from a reliable source, rather than from the San Francisco Bulletin, any school boy who knows the distance from Victoria to Ottawa by the nearest mail route, can answer his astute question: "What would be the amount of the mileage paid to the member or members (from British Columbia)?"

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—A fair trial is all that we asked to prove the sterling and superior merits of this Ointment, and to demonstrate how much more successful it is in curing old ulcers, inveterate sores, and disgusting eruptions than any other application. When properly used it lessens the inflammation, which invades parts adjacent to the wound or ulcer, whereby much local pain is immediately assuaged, and, in the course of an hour or two, satisfactory results invariably follow, which will steadily advance to a thorough and permanent cure.

THE

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AGENT: During the past have opened our columns on both sides of the Confederation question. I have devoted a great that would otherwise have been employed in the production of a different, and our readers, no doubt, a interesting character. has been to have fully and fairly discussed the friends of the scheme of stating the better their opinion would flow and to allow its opponents of refuting the advanced in its favor. U of the Confederationist been able handled.

IF WE ENTERED ANY D to the advisability of jol federacy, we have no letters appeared. We our only hope for polit tion lies in Confedera Eastern provinces upon "able terms." Should the o fine to grant us these, join the union at all if it prevent it. Should Can take us upon reasonable Confederation "slide" however hopeless the prove—to Downing Street and efficient Government workingmen. Some gent case another "change." cause, they say, every had, has placed us in a w than we were before. line of reasoning a pa tried certain medicines a quacks with positive injat ituation, must die rather the treatment of regular p It is quite true that the all been for the worse, the opponents of Confede pose? To apply directly dora's box whence all the afflict us flowed for a frea the same character! The back to Downing Street, thirso failed them, to a more favorable of the "same" exhausting every other is only a few days ago thslemen were denouncing Government in terms of abuse for extravagance a (and even a worse fault t but now we find them, aft saying all in their power oris, denouncing those placed faith in their p believed their denunciat

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