## Che 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!" The object of the memorial is not only to "delay" but to defeat Confederation, and to prevent the perpetuation of British institutions on the Pacific. The document has had its origin with the men who still cling to the wild, delusive hope that England will eventually relinquish her hold on this Colony and hand it over to the tender care of Uncle Samuel. It is unnecessary for us to say that Annexation is impossible. The very organ of the Annex ationists on Sunday last, declared that all its hopes for relief from that quara ter had fled. We do not fear that the petition will receive many signatures; but we do fear lest the few who have already affixed their signatures may not be aware that they have cast their influ ence in favor of retaining Mr Seymour in office for the balance of his term and continuing our expensive and illiberal system of Government for an indefinite period. Such a result we believe to be farthest from the thoughts of any of cur people; and why a small but dangerous clique among us should so persistently close their eyes to their own interests is a mystery to us. They are continually railing against the local Government, declaring it to be inefficient and dishonest; grumbling when tax day comes around because they have no voice as to the manner in which their money is to be spent ; -yet what do we find these few discontents doing? Why, opposing the establishment of the very state of things for which they have prayed. We are glad to know that the number of signers will be very small. They will make a great noise, but there is generally little substance where there is much wind. We trust, however, tha our readers will look well to the character and antecedents of the men who ask them to sign, and put the question to themselves, whether the opponents of the scheme are not influenced in their opposition by feelings of malice and personal hatred against the movers in the scheme, instead of being actuated by the high and lofty emotion of patriotiem ?nd majernite

Wednesday, Feb 5.

HER Majesty's Theatre, London, has come to an unexpected and disastrons end in the destruction of the theatre and the buildings clustered around it, on the evening of the Olth Dec. Only four persons were in the theatre at the time the fire broke out, and they saved themselves with difficulty. What would have been the late of an audience of 2,500 ? The house was built about 1790, and was from lop to bottom like a tinder-box. Escape would have been utterly impossible, for in twenty minutes from the outburst of the flames the whole interior was a rosring furnace. Of course the library, wardrobe, instruments. &c. all perished. The organ cost \$4000. The scenery was magnificent. Miss Kellogg was to have sung four nights more, one of which was to have been for her benefit. All the club houses clustered around this great opera house were well scorched, and cinders fell along Pall Mall as from the crater of a wolcano. The shop that will be most missed was the paint shop next to the theatre, kept by the successor of Boydell. A large stock of engravings and some fine pictures were burnt, but some of the most valuable were saved by being at the engravers, and the steel plates were secure in a safe. Poor Mr Mapleson loses \$60,000, but the theatre will no doubt be rebuilt. Meantime he loses the coming season, and a bost of singers, musicians, etc., lose their engagements.

THE BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANS .- AD immense house responded last evening to the appeal on behalf of the orphans. The Theatre was crowded from pit to ceiling with the wouth, the beauty and the fashion of Victoria. A more forcible mark of popular appreciation of the noble efforts of the Sisters of St Ann in behalf of suffering humanity could not have been given. The performance passed off. generally, well; but there were a few blunders committed which detracted from the entire success of the pieces. We shall have a few words to offer to-morrow upon the merits

MARRIAGE OF SIGNORINA BELLINI,-The following in reference to the talented young (the Oriflamme) has lain at Astoria upwards prima donna who visited Victoria recently in company with the Blanchi Troupe :-There is considerable excitement in operatic circles, caused by the approaching marriage of Signorina Eugenia Bellini, well known to our opera goers by her charming rendition of lyric beroines. Signor Marrotti, who has acquired a fortune in the mines, is disposed to expend a part of it in matrimonial sweets. We were permitted a private view of the bride's trosseau, and unhesitatingly pronounce it en regale. The bridal dress is of heavy moire antique silk of dark green shade, trimmed with white satin folds and point lace. The head dress will be composed of orange blossoms, from which will depend a white veil of cobweb texture. The marriage ceremony will be performed this evening at the Bellveue House, where Signorina Bellini is at present residing, After the marriage, a sumptuous repast will be spread for the invited guests."

THE brigantine Levi Stevens, Captain Stevens, arrived yesterday morning from the paper to-day. Blame attaches to the San Francisco, in 12 days. She brought a elements, which have entered into a conspirgeneral cargo of 200 tons, consigned to acy to prostrate the telegraph lines. Millard & Beedy. The Stevens in a first class oak vessel, built in East Boston, Maine, in 1867, and made her first voyage to San Francisco. She registers 526 tons and her carrying capacity is 400,000 feet of lumber. or 1000 tons dead weight. Her model is perfect and she seems one of the finest vessels of her class that has ever entered our harbor: After discharging her cargo, the Stevens will proceed to Burrard Inlet, to take a cargo of lumber from Capt Stamp's mill to Australia, and on her return will take a cargo of coal from Newcastle to San

THE South American war has finally ended in the defeat of the Paraguayans Lonez, after three years' bloody strife, is at last compelled to yield, and grant besides all the points for which the allies have contended, viz; the free navigation of the Paraguay, the cession of the Gran Chaco. and the banishment from South America of Lepez himself. He stipulates to retire from the country for two years. Hence peace and prosperity may now be looked for, and as the free navigation of all Brazilian waters is offered to the world, and her ports lopened to the flags of all nations, the trade with the vast, rich, populous and fertile regious which they irrigate, will open up a field for enterprise such as has rarely invited the industry and competition of man.

FROM THE MAINLAND .- A dispatch to this says: A thaw set in on Saturday, and the appearance of a continuance of mild weather, The Cariboo Express passed Hope at noon on

GRAND CONCERT-PRICES TO SUIT THE MILLION. This evening there will be oncert, in which Miss Yeoman, Mr George Edwards, Mr Charles Braham, Mr H. Gunther, Mr Digby Palmer, Herr Reigle, Mr J Roberts and Mr F. Bushell will participate. The programme is a novel and entertaining one, and as the prices have been fixed at the patriotic price of 50 and 25 cents we anticipate's fine bouse bivorg vitnesspes

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," letterwriting will damage their cause.

A MAN named Brown, on Monday night, aised a row in a squaw shanty, and when emonstrated with by officer Cadlip, turned finally secured and conducted before the magistrate, by whom he was fined \$10.

MISSIONARY MEETING .- The Annual Mis sionary Meeting of the Wesleyan Society will be held this evening in the church. Speeches will be made by several gentlemen, clerical and lay, touching the subject of Weslevan Missions and the importance of Mission work

THE fire in the Bellingham Bay Coal present difficulties, and shall not favor its Mine has gained headway. It is now in the apper gang-way, and the company are working night and day in order to save as much as possible from conflagration. Fears are mtertained that the present works will ave to be abandoned.

CARED FOR .- Wm. Black was lodged in jail yesterday for safe keeping, being consid-ered by the Stipendiary Magistrate not under man being 45; this makes the man three ail yesterday for safe keeping, being considofficient care and control. He will be te- times as old ; and they still live notil she i tained until a certificate from a medical adviser justifies his being set at liberty.

COLUMBIA RIVER is still closed to navi-San Francisco Dramatic Chronicle has the gators by ice. One of the ocean steamers 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 PAPER mail 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 sta-

THE Isabel, having towed the ship Dublin to Nanaimo, returned to port yesterday

KECOVERING .- 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 sailors belonging to the USR

Townsend on Thursday night last, and was It is not our fault if there is no news in

O Lincoln walked off the wharf at Port

SEATING .- The ice at Harris' Pond again in first-rate order, and better than it has been for some time past. Enjoy it while you

## 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. I consider such an expression as gratuitous impertinence and quite uncalled for. For my part I think the observations of the mover of the amendment, dashed as they were with sallies of humor, were a great relief to the longwinded and dreary oration of the opener of the 'question,' and that good service was rendered by the opposition, carrying as it naturally would and does with it more consideration of this important question. Sniktaw says the 'bar-room politician should stand aside and make way for men-calm, thinking earnest men.' Just so-here would have been an excellent opportunity for 'Sniktaw' to have distinguished himself. Surely no one will say that such a party did come forward on the last occasion to support Confederation. The feeling of many ng was that Mr DeCosmos

against time, and was bent

the patience of the bouse,

tionist would have full speech, when the whole might have been river is now entirely clear of ice opposite the compressed into fifteen minutes? When he town and for some distance up-river. The came to the most important part of the subthermometer to-day is 39° and there is every ject, as to advantages likely to result to us from Confederation, Mr DeCosmos observed Lshall be yery brief;' and very brief indeed Thursday last, and is tooked for here at noon he was. The main advantages represented on Thursday. The river opposite Yale is as likely to result from this project were: that the Imperial Government stands blocked with ice. No news from the upper cheaper government, less taxation, and the pledged to the consolidation of establishment of a wagon road communication. Upon the advantages likely to result to this country from that I think very reasongiven at the Theatre a your and instrumental able doubts may be entertained. Sanguine Confederates suppose Canada is going to admit us into Government upon such easy terms that the effect of our present indebtedness will scarcely be felt. This remains to be seen. Quite time enough for us to be jubilant upon this matter and anxious for Confederation when we know more about it. submit the new Dominion of Canada, in financial matters, have at present their hand 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 formidproportions, carrying with it increased federal taxation, showing that cheap government, for us was a delusion. With regard to the advantages of the wagon road to be constructed, proceeding from the purchase of the intervening territories and the settlement of a population there, I submit that when these things on that official and battered his phisiognomy. have been done, and when the new Dominion Brown, who hails from Whidby Island, was of Canada has extended herself hitherward so as to be within bail of us, then it might be advisable to talk about Confederation and its advantages. 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? I look upon this Confederation scheme as a very clamsy contrivance for helping us out of our

> ANTI-SNIKTAW. A PUZZLER .—Suppose a man and a gir were to get married-the man 35 years old and the girl 5 years; this makes the man seven times as old as the girl; they live together until the girl is 10 years old—this makes him 40 years old, and four times as old as the 30 years old; this makes the man 60, only twice as old, and so on. Now, how long would, they have to make the girl as old as the man?

mmediate adoption without having more

ample time for full consideration of it.

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. In fulfillment of that promise I commence the publication of a and establish more firmly in their opinion those who favor it.

Maritime Provinces framed the Quebec scheme of Confederation, all British North America was included; no portion was excepted from the Atlantic to the Pacific. and from the American boundary to the Artic Ocean. The Imperial Government endorsed their scheme of consolidation. and the Imperial Parliament passed an Act making provision for the immediate and Novà Scotia under one Government. Dominion to subsequently admit into the Confederacy, Newfoundland, Prince been successfully established, based on A. Act provisions of the British North Thus the

series of letters to-day, trusting that I may be able to supply reasons that may possibly modify the opinions of those who doubt the advisability of Confederation,

When the delegates of Canada and the

consolidation of Canada, New Brunswick. designated the Dominion of Canada, with authority in the Constitution of the Edward's Island, British Columbia, the Nort west Territory and Rupert's Land. The Dominion has since been proclaimed; its executive officers inaugurated; and its first Parliament convened. A strong and vigorous government has the confidence and support of an over whelming mayority of the people. One of the first and most prominent acts of the Dominion Government has been to ask the Imperial Government to transfer the Northwest Territory and Rupert's Land to Canada. Nothing remained to be done to effect that end, at last advices. but the formality of issuing an Order in Council by Her Majesty, making a formal

ossessions in North America into one

As we are included in these posses

sions, and destined to become an integral

portion of the Dominion, it is our duty

as well as our interest to inquire into

allowed to share with us the government

of this country of If 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 Colum-

bia, admit British Columbia into the

Dominion "on such terms and condi-

tions" as are in the addresses expressed

and as the Queen thinks fit to approve.

subject to the provision of that Act:" and

the provisions of any Order in Council in

that behalf should have effect as if they

had been enacted by the Parliament of the

United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Ireland." This section it will be ob-

served provides that "the terms and con-

ditions" of admission shall be expressed

in the addresses to the Queen; and as

our Legislative Council will have to pass

an address the counterpart of the ad-

dresses from the Senate and Commons of

Canada before admission, let us inquire

what may be the nature of the " terms

The terms and conditions may be

1. Those enumerated in the British

The first would include the exclusive

powers of the Parliament of the Domin-

ion; and, also, the exclusive powers of

the Legislature of British Columbia after

The exclusive powers possessed by the

a change, from a mild ser incissimbs

Dominion Parliament are as follows:

North America Act: w sabranag radicaw

2. Those that must be negotiated.

and conditions ?"!! In strow 2008 to steem

classed under two heads:

Dominion. and when sellition !

1. The Public Debt and property. 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. 33

5. Postal service. The Census and Statistics. 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. See coast and Inland Fisheries.

13. Ferries between a province and a forign 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 Meesures. 18. Bills of exchange and promissory

19. Interest.

20. Legal Tenders, 21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
22. Patents of Invention and Discovery.

23. Copyrights. 24. Indians, and lands reserved for In-

25. Naturalization and Aliens.

26. Marriage and divorce. 27. The Criminal Law, including procedure criminal matters, but not the constitution

of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction. 28. The establishment, maintenance an management of Penitentiaries.

29. Lines of steam or other ships, rails ways, telegraphs, canals, and other works connecting a province with any other province, or ex'ending beyond a province. 30. Lines of Steamships between a pro-

vince 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. 33. Power to set aside any laws of a Pro-

vincial Legislature in case the same may infringe on the exising rights and privileges of Catholics and Protestants to have separate or Dissentient 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.

The above are the principal powers of the and legal transfer of that vast territory to Dominion, and which, in case we should be the Dominion, in accordance with the admitted into the Confederacy, we would

minion demonstrates that the Canadian point and pay the salaries of our Government is determined to carry out and of the Judges of the Superior, Die the original plan for the consolidation of and County Courts. all British North America; and the Under the Federal system of the United States there are United States' Courts and certainty that Her Majesty will promptly make the transfer proves incontestably

State Courts, entirely distinct from each other, as much so as if the United States were a foreign country to each and au of the States. But the framers of the Constitution of the Dominion have rejected the American indicial system in confederating the provinces, and have followed British precedents. Consequently the Superior and County Court Judges throughout the Dominion will hear and determine all cases within their respecthe conditions on which Canada will be tive jurisdictions, whether they arise under laws enacted by the Parliament of Canada or by a local Legislature: A. DECOSMOS

The Dominion Parliament Expenses.

EDITOR COLONIST :- If the disputative libeler 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 ?" And he would also learn that the pay to each member of the Commons is fixed at per day, for a session not exceeding 30 days if exceeding that time, \$600 for the entire session. Don't be deceived, Mr Young, in basing your expectations upon \$3 000 beyoud expenses, should you be elected as a member for Ottawa; the Canadians are not such fools.

HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT.-A fair taial is all that we asked to prove the sterling and superior merits of this Ointment, and to demonstrate how nuch more successful it is in curing old ulcers, inveterate sores, and disfiguring 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 follows, which will steadily advance to a thorough and permanent cure. This treatment, so much at variance with the old-fashioned views of cauterizing, blistering, leeching, &c., has by common consent been p nounced to the greatest lessing to persons thus afflicted.

The bust of Lincoln, made by Mr. Ames at a cost of \$2,500 for the State House at Boston, is anything but satisfactory to the Boston papers, which state that it might represent any backwoodsman as well as Mr. Lincoln. VOL. 9.

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HIGGINS, LON

TERM Per Annum, in advance.
For Six Months.......
For Three Months.......
Per Week......

PAYABLE INVARIABLY

AGENT

Hudson & McCarty. During the past th have opened our colun pondence on both side federation question. 1 have devoted a great

that would otherwise h ployed in the production matter of a different, a our readers, no doubt. teresting character. has been to have fully and fairly discuss the friends of the schen nity of stating the be their opinion would flor and to allow its oppone

chance of refuting the vanced in its favor. U the Confederationist been ably handled.

the Opposition ment advance ned

ter-who usually be s in a masterly man a the force of his lett over the Act of and drawing from his b ference unfavorable to this Colony after it she admitted to the British oan family. The victo eidedly with the Conf If we entertained any d to the advisability of joi

federacy, we have no

letters appeared. We our only hope for polit ation lies in Confedera Eastern provinces upon " able terms." Should the oline to grant us these. ioin the union at all if in prevent it. Should Can take us upon reasonablt te Confederation slide" however hopeless the prove-to Downing Street and efficient Government workingmen. Some gent cate 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 quacks with positive inju stitution, must die rather th the treatment of regular p It is quite true that the cl all been for the worse. the opponents of Confede pose? To apply directly

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Government in terms of

abuse for extravagance ar

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