

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, April 30, 1867.

the City of Quebec; of the City of Halifax, and of the City of Fredericton. LEGISLATIVE POWERS. 1.—Ontario. shall be a Legislature for Ontario of the Lieutenant Governor styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario composed of Eighty-two Members, to represent the Eighty-two electors set forth in the First Schedule.

(subject nevertheless to either the Legislative Assembly of Ontario or the Legislative Assembly of Quebec being sooner dissolved by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province), and no longer. 86. There shall be a Session of the Legislature of Ontario and of that of Quebec once at least in every Year, so that Twelve Months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Legislature in each Province in one Session and its first Sitting in the next Session. 87. The following Provisions of this Act respecting the House of Commons of Canada shall extend and apply to the Legislative Assemblies of Ontario and Quebec, that is to say,—the Provisions relating to the Election originally and on Vacancies, the Duties of the Speaker, the Absence of the Speaker, the Quorum, and the Mode of voting, as if those Provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in Terms to each such Legislative Assembly. 4.—Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 88. The Constitution of the Legislature of each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the Authority of this Act; and the House of Assembly of New Brunswick existing at the passing of this Act shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the Period for which it was elected. 5.—Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia. 89. Each of the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia shall cause to be issued for the First Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly thereof in such Form as by such Person as he thinks fit, and at such Time and on such Conditions as he may direct, and so that the First Election of Members of the Assembly for any Electoral District or any Subdivision thereof shall be held at the same Time and at the same Places as the Election for a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for that Electoral District. 6.—The Four Provinces. 90. The following Provisions of this Act respecting the Parliament of Canada,—namely,—the Provisions relating to Appropriation and Tax Bills, the Recommendation of Money Votes, the Assent to Bills, the Disallowance of Acts, and the Signification of Pleasure on Bills reserved,—shall extend and apply to the Legislatures of the several Provinces as if those Provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in Terms to the respective Provinces and the Legislatures thereof, with the substitution of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province for the Governor-General, and for a Secretary of State, of One Year for Two Years, and of the Province for Canada VI.—DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS. POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT. 91. It shall be lawful for the Queen by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate and House of Commons to make Laws for the Peace, Order, and good Government of Canada, in relation to all matters not coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces; and for greater Certainty, but not so as to restrict the Generality of the foregoing Terms of this Section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next herein after enumerated; that is to say:— 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, Buoys, Light Houses, and Sable Island. 10. Navigation and Shipping. 11. Quarantine and the Establishment and Maintenance of Marine Hospitals. 12. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries. 13. Ferries between a Province and any British or 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 Tender. 21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency. 22. Patents of Invention and Discovery. 23. Copy Rights. 24. Indians and Lands reserved for the Indians. 25. Naturalization and Aliens. 26. Marriage and Divorce. 27. The Criminal Law, except the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction but including the procedure in Criminal matters. 28. The establishment, maintenance and management of Penitentiaries. 29. Such Classes of Subjects as are expressly excepted in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces. And any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section shall not be deemed to come within the Class of Matters of a local or private nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces. FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday afternoon from New Westminster. Twenty passengers came down by her, amongst them being Capt Cooper of New Westminster, Mr W Leigh and wife of Yale, Messrs Gowdie and Pearson from Quesnelmouth and Cariboo respectively. DEFAULTERS.—The Government Gazette contains three pages and a half of closely printed names of defaulters under the Real Estate Act.

The Rumored Proposition to Cede this Colony to the United States.

We were not unprepared for the report that the United States wishes to buy Vancouver Island and British Columbia, and that an offer has been made by Mr Seward to accept this Colony as an offset to the Alabama claims. The proposition includes, as a matter of necessity, the entire Territory lying west of the Rocky Mountains, and the adjacent Islands, with the backbone of the great range for the division line. Since the cession of the Russian Possessions to our neighbors, the command that the Americans have obtained over the greater portion of this British Pacific Coast is almost overwhelming; and it must be apparent to even a careless observer that it only requires the cession of San Juan Island to the United States to render our possessions on the Pacific utterly indefensible and worthless in case of a rupture between the two countries. We are hemmed in on the north and south. The lines are being drawn tighter every year. In 1825, the blundering of British statesmen over the Northwest boundary gave a coast line of three hundred and fifty miles in length to the more wide-awake Russian, who only the other day used the concession granted forty-two years ago to pay us off for interfering in his little game in the Crimea. The loose, shambling manner in which the Treaty of 1846 with the Americans was drawn, has since afforded them an excuse for seizing on San Juan Island, where their guns command the two channels leading to the Seat of Government on the mainland. But it is not alone the encroachments of our neighbors that have created a wide-spread feeling of alarm and discontent here. It is the extraordinary indifference and apathy with which our demands are treated by the Home Government that have given just cause for complaint. No attempt is made to assist us in developing latent resources; no expedition is sent out at Government expense to explore the country and show what we have to offer the starving millions of the Old World. We are required to "foot the bill" of an expensive Civil List, and told not to expect a penny from our hard-hearted mother to aid us in the discharge of that obligation; we meet with no encouragement in any shape. There are men in Parliament who voted to unite us to the mainland, but who have not the faintest conception of where we are located. Heavy burthens are strapped to our back. If we succeed in carrying them—if the country "goes ahead" and becomes populous and rich—it will be said Great Britain did it, and we shall bear a great deal about the latest and brightest gem added to the British Crown. But if the Colony goes down, involving the colonists in common ruin, we shall be told that we are lazy and shiftless, and deserve no better fate. Why should this state of things continue, if the Home Government really entertains the strong affection towards the Colonies that some speakers in Parliament profess? Why should a line of policy be persevered in that is alienating the affections of colonists from Great Britain and causing them to cast their eyes across the imaginary line that divides them from their Anglo-Saxon brethren, and long for a "closer communion" with the children of a Government that does so much to foster and encourage the growth of every section of its vast domain? Sitka has not been three weeks in the possession of the Americans—the Stars and Stripes have not even been unfurled to the breeze on its shore—yet we hear already of an expedition being on its way out from Washington to thoroughly explore the country and report upon its capabilities and resources. Before the summer has passed away, we shall hear of a territorial Government being formed in the North, and a delegate will pass through our city to take his seat in Congress and lay before that body a statement of the wants of the new star that has just risen in the

American firmament. Is it to be wondered at that we find a great and growing feeling of discontent pervading the public mind when they contrast their own situation with that of the States and Territories about them? Is it any wonder that a transfer of the Colony to the United States under the arrangement proposed would be hailed with satisfaction by many of our people? We deeply regret that such is the state of popular feeling here today. But what are our people to do? Where are they to turn for relief? Their patience and means are exhausted, and their loyalty is put to a severe test when they reflect that while the rest of the world is moving forward they are going behind. They know from the experience of the past that no help need be looked for from home. Confederation would save us; but when may we expect its consummation? None would regret more deeply than ourselves the failure of British institutions on the Pacific; but if the day ever arrives when the British flag shall be supplanted on this Island by the Stars and Stripes, the responsibility will rest with the Home Government, not with the Colonists. The present negotiations, we believe, will amount to nothing. Great Britain will not sell her Colonies. She might exchange British Columbia for a generous slice of the State of Maine, which would give a fine seaboard to the new Confederation. But the Americans, on the other hand, will not part with Maine. So no bargain can be struck. Money cannot buy us at present, notwithstanding we are treated very indifferently, and every day told we are a burthen and a source of continual annoyance to our old mother.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Thursday, April 25.

Lower River Items.

(From the Examiner and Columbian.) OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.—Hon P. O'Reilly goes up river this morning to enter upon his duties as Magistrate of the Yale and Lytton District. Hon H. M. Ball will also start tomorrow for Cariboo for the same purpose. It is rumored that Hon C. Brew will succeed Mr Ball in the magistracy of Cariboo when the latter fills the office of Colonial Secretary in the absence of Hon A. N. Birch. Mr Ball about the end of June will return to the Capital to occupy the position of Acting Colonial Secretary, during the absence of Hon Mr Birch in England. Mr Chadwick left Lillooet on Friday, coming the Fraser river route. At Spinklam's Flat he encountered a heavy snow storm. The road between Lytton and Yale he found in tolerably good condition, and met a dozen or so of teams between these two points, upward bound with loads of freight. Mr Chadwick has one hundred acres under grain crops this season. He informs us that he has sown nearly 3000 lbs of excellent bacon, which he offers at 40 cents per lb delivered at Lillooet. The two grist mills (the Lillooet Company's and Mr Scott's) have made about 200,000 lbs of flour during the season, most of which now awaits purchasers at 8 cents per lb. It is said to be of a very superior quality. The farmers complain of the high tolls taken at these mills. They have to provide sackings and allow one-sixth for grinding. The only mining being carried on at present is on Bridge River, where two companies had commenced taking out rich pay. The dirt yields at the rate of 16 cents to the pan! There are ten men in each company, and the utmost confidence is felt in the operation. STATEMENT OF proceeds arising from a Soiree given in aid of the Orphans of St. Ann's Convent. Sale of tickets (260) ..... \$390 50 Sale of one bag of flour..... 75 00 Sale of bar..... 26 75 Donations..... 21 25 Donation from musicians..... 15 00 \$528 50 EXPENSES. Gas..... 6 75 Light..... 2 50 Musicians' stand..... 2 50 Printing—Colonist..... 14 00 Morning News..... 5 00 Gas fittings..... 8 00 Hall and decorating..... 11 75 Music..... 50 00—100 00 \$428 00 COMMITTEE—P. O'Dwyer, T. J. Burnes, P. N. McDonald, A. N. Nicolson, James Collins. CHOCOLATE.—Mr Piper has commenced the manufacture of chocolate in quantities sufficient to supply the local demand. H. M. S. SPARROWHAWK will go to Nanaimo to-day and thence to New Westminster. THE time for the payment of taxes for the present municipal year has been postponed until the 1st of May.

From Cariboo.

From Mr Edward Pearson of Williams Creek, who left that place on the 7th and arrived here on the 22nd instant, we have obtained the following items of news: The weather on the Creek was mild and the snow rapidly thawing. The consequence was that the water, for want of which little work had been done for some time, was rising, enabling work in many claims to be resumed. There is, however, nothing of interest to record. The Hood company, on Conklin's Gulch, had given out the job of drifting their tunnel, for \$739 per foot. The contractors, after running in 200 feet, struck very hard rock and threw up the contract, having lost \$500 by the operation. Another party undertook to carry it through at \$15 a foot, and the work was being vigorously pushed forward. The United Company, who struck it so rich a short time ago, are drifting a tunnel direct to the rich lead. Market prices had experienced a slight decline. Mr John Callbreth had brought in 4000 lbs. of the Adams mills flour, but there was little demand. There was considerable snow on the road to within 10 miles of Quesnelmouth, and, owing to the thaw, travelling was sloppy. Teams are still passing over the Quesnel river on the ice. Grain at that place was 15 cents, and tending upward. Freight from there to the Creek was from 7 1/2 to 10 cents.—Columbian.

Mr Wilson Brown, of this city, now in London, has addressed a letter to the editor of the Star, in which he declares his intention of disposing of his property in England and settling permanently on Vancouver Island. He says he is taking several farm servants out with him. He suggests a gradual emigration, such as the colony can absorb, to be fostered by Government and charitable aid. In the letter the following effective passage occurs:—"Wasted as I have been through bright sunshine from a clear bracing atmosphere, to arrive in England just now is depressing, but to see the poor creatures who are sinking with cold and hunger in London is horrifying, when so many lands would rejoice to receive them, and I have no hesitation in saying a great proportion of these miserable people, if they were to be judiciously selected for the different colonies, would not only cease to be a trouble at home, but realize a comfortable living, and be a source of wealth to the country of their settlement. Such may be said of Vancouver Island to a limited extent, especially if at this juncture and change of Government the colonial authorities would see the necessity of taxing the unoccupied and unimproved lands so as to do away with the iniquitous system of holders and speculators in real estate. One of the causes of the present depression in the colony is the misrepresentation of men of high repute, but who, I have no doubt, did so from a miscalculation as to the capacity of the colony to absorb emigration, which induced them to say "there was a living for all," forgetting the amount of passage money forbade the hewers of wood and drawers of water to undertake the voyage, but which was no obstacle to young men from the counter and counting-house, who, deceived by such reports, rushed out there to suffer more than I should like to recount."

THE CANADIAN GOLD MINES.—A letter from Madoc in the Montreal Witness, says The gentleman who put the blast in the Richardson mine in January, who has been a miner in California and Cariboo, says there is no doubt as to the extent of this mine; and one of the best proofs of this opinion is that, the company who have now purchased the quartz passage into the tap passing down through the crushing mill, and coming out at the bottom of the powder, ready for separating and gathering with quicksilver; the whole building, machinery, mills, and engine room, etc, costing from \$30,000 to \$500,000. I therefore leave your readers to judge of the anticipated result of the renewed Richardson Madoc gold mine. Other claims are being brought up with prospects equally favorable at fabulous prices, varying from \$5,000 to \$30,000, for from five to one hundred acres; the latter price having just been paid near this village. Companies are being formed in every direction in Canada West for mining and speculating operations, some of whom are about to prospect from thirty to seventy miles north—a region which is supposed by judges of mining operations, upon information collected by old hunters, to excel this locality for gold mining.

GUBERNATORIAL MOVEMENTS.—His Excellency the Governor and Mrs Seymour will probably arrive down from New Westminster to-day. The Enterprise brought His Excellency's horses down last evening. DISCHARGED.—The French Canadian charged a day or two since by Mr Timmerman with wilfully burning a barn, was yesterday discharged by the Police Magistrate.

A TOUGH'S STORY.—The Cincinnati Gazette tells the following sad story, the moral of which is evident: We once knew a man to struggle for years to color a particularly obstinate meerschaum pipe. He smoked incessantly. He tried all the different kinds of tobacco; put a "button" in it, boiled it in tobacco juice, but all to no avail. It wouldn't color. He grew morose and sour, shut himself up by himself and smoked, and smoked and smoked, muttering savagely between his teeth: "Color! I say. D—n ye. I'll c-o-l-o-r ye!" He gave up all business, and devoted himself wholly to smoking, determined, as he said, to color the pipe or die in the attempt. One day he failed to make his appearance at breakfast. His room was opened, and there he sat in his chair, dead the fatal meerschaum clutched tightly between his teeth. The meerschaum was as white as when it first emerged, Venus like, from the foam of the sea, but the man was turned to a rich dark brown: The meerschaum had colored him!

BOAT RACE.—A novel match has just been made here, between four boats—one boat rowed by Mr Bunster and one man from his brewery; a second by Mr Vogel and one man from his brewery; a third, by Mr A. Phillips and one man from his soda factory; and a fourth, by Mr Stuart and one man from his brewery. Steersmen to be selected haphazard; the boats to be two oared, and lots to be drawn for pick of boats. The first day of May has been selected for the race: stakes \$25 a side, to be deposited with Mr Becroft of the Gorge Retreat on the 28th of April. The distance rowed will be from the Hudson Bay Company's wharf to the Gorge. The agreement was signed yesterday in the presence of Mr Becroft of the Retreat.

FLOUR.—From Lillooet we learn that the flour manufactured there is giving general satisfaction in Cariboo. The grist mill at Soda Creek is also turning out an excellent article. It has been said that no flour would be required from the lower country this year, owing to the abundance of grain in the agricultural sections of the upper country. The arrival of the Onward, from Yale, on Monday, with information from Cariboo down, does not verify the statement. The amount of grain, though large, is not, it appears, proportioned to the consumption. The stocks of flour now in Cariboo are not large, and an advance in price is expected. The next mail, it is said, will probably bring information that the staple has advanced to 30 cents.—Examiner.

THE THEATRE.—There was a very full house at the theatre last evening, and Miss Arnot must have reaped a substantial benefit. The fair beneficiary never appeared to better advantage than as "Our Jenny." Mr Rush-ton, who made his farewell bow, was warmly applauded, and "did" his part excellently well. But Mr Callingham, as Giles Freek-face, was the "gem" of the evening—the "bright particular star" round which the lesser planets revolved. An efficient orchestra contributed greatly to the success of the entertainment. Owing to the lateness of the hour an extended notice is deferred until to-morrow.

I.O.O.F.—The forty-eighth anniversary of the introduction of the I.O.O.F. on the American continent, will be celebrated to-morrow, by an oration on "The Principles of Odd Fellowship," to be delivered by Bro. Rev. Thomas Somerville, Chaplain, at 3 p.m., at Odd Fellow's Hall. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend. At 7 p.m. the Brethren and their guests will meet at the St. George Hotel, View street, and partake of a dinner. Sojourning Brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend. Tickets can be obtained from members of the committee.

A BILLIONAIRE.—Millionaires have come to be common affairs, but a billionaire is not stumbled upon at every corner. George Peabody is merging toward that extremely respectable figure. The Washington Republican says he made a will in 1856, which demonstrated that he was then worth fifty million pounds sterling; and it estimates that the increase of his fortune by good management has made it amount to one hundred million sterling—five hundred million dollars.

THERE were rumors about town last evening to the effect that news had been received of a serious mutiny on board H. M. S. Sutlej (Admiral Denman's flag ship), at Valparaiso. We could not trace the report to a reliable source, and doubt its correctness.

THE TELEGRAPH LINE TO ESQUIMALT.—Mr O. W. Wallace has received from Government the exclusive right to construct and maintain a telegraph line between Victoria and Esquimalt for a limited number of years. The line will be built at the expense of Mr Wallace and not by him under contract.

THE U. S. Revenue Cutter Lincoln arrived from the Sound yesterday afternoon to await the arrival of the mail.

THE Fidelity will carry five hundred barrels of lime to Portland.

Ma Selim Franklin, of this city, is said to be on his way out from London.