WEEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

Weekly British Calonist AND CHRONICLE. Tuesday, January 28, 1868

In the course of a long half-andhalf article on the subject of Reciprocity, the British Columbian of Saturday last attempts to prove that a treaty which would be beneficial to Canada might prove rainous to British Columbia, by admitting free of duty into this Colony certain articles of American production which would compete with and deprive of a local market the products of our own soil. The argument build vessels from American lumber of our cotemporary is based upon the letter of 'A Farmer," who first predicts that ' Reciprocity would be the death-blow to our agricultural progress, and in the same sentence admits that it would be advantageons to the lumbering and colliery interests of the Colony, How the agricultural interests would be destroyed if the number of coal mines and imber mills were increased, is not explained by the "Farmer.' who, we think, in the assertion he makes, furnishes a very strong arguments against himself. of If. av "Farmer' says (and we entertain no doubt of it) our coal and lumber interests would be advantaged by Reciprocity, would not a corresponding benefit be reaped by the farmer ? . If in place of having one coal mine in successful operation we had a dozen ; in place of four or five lumber-mills we had twenty, would there be no increas. ed prosperity for the agriculturist ? Why, instead of the few hundred colliers and millmen who now consume to ignorance ; and yet we are surprised the products of the soil, there would that the paper claiming to be, par be as many thousand employed, who would require all the agricultural produce that fitty farmers like the writer as to confine the exports of Canada in the Columbian would be likely to grow for years to come; and as one interest of the Colony could not be advanced without every interest deriving some benefit from the advancement, we could not expend the capital necessary to open the Comox and Harewood coal mines, for instance, nor attract ships from all parts of the world to active away our spars and articles of our own upon a like tooting; lumber, without giving an impetus to the mercantile as well as the agricultural interests of the Colony. Again, Reciprocity would bring our great fisheries under the eye of capitalists, because a market would be found for them in the country from which their product is now excluded by a heavy tariff. Our tar and turpentine, hides, tallow, furs, skins, wool, together with many other articles which we do now or would produce were there the certainty of a market held out, would attract money for investment, and the mumber of consumers would necessarily increase in a corresponding ratio as the sources of production were multiplied. We do not blame " Farmer " for giving expression to his ill founded fear. He has fallen into the not uncommon fault of forgetting that enhanced inducement and facilities for production would increase the consumption. No such excuse, however, can be urged on behalf of the editor of the Columbian As the conductor of the Government organ, he ought to be well up in everything pertaining to so important a question as that of Reciprocity and instead of endorsing the letter of "Farmer" he should have been prepared to show him the untenable ground on which he stood, and the fallacious character of his reasoning. Instead of being so prepared, bewever, we find the representative of the Government in the Fourth Estate blundering himself egregiously with regard to the resources of Canada and the articles which she would be entitled to export to the United States

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The above paragraph is entirely incorrect. It contains not a sentence that is not a blunder. In the first place Canada has both lumber and coal 'demanding admittance into the United States' markels,' and the Eastern States do not ' possess extensive pineries and coal-bods." On the contrary, Canadian timber was specially excempted from duty by the Treaty, and the principal reason of the decay in American shipbuilding since the abrogation of the Treaty, is owing entirely to the fact that the millowners are protected and shipbuilders canuot as cheaply or as well as they can be built from Canadian lumber. Even with the daty, all the hackmatac knees used in the States come from New Brunswick ; and it was the decay of shipbuilding that first drew the attention of American statesmen to the pernicions results entailed by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty and convinced them of their error. The statement with regard to the ex. tensive coal-beds in the Eastern, States is equally absurd While the Treaty was in force the New England States were entirely supplied with bitumenous coal from the numerous mines of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ; and we think we are correct in stating that there is not a single bed of coal now being worked any where through the Eastern States, their supply being brought entirely from the Middle States of Pennsylvania and Ohio. We are disposed to attribute the blunder of the Columbian entirely excellence, the organ of the Government in this Colony, should be so far ' at sea entirely to fish! Reciprocity with the United States would benefit this Colony, but not more, in proportion, than it would benefit the States bordering on the Pacific. The bargain would be a give-and-take-one. If we were to admit certain articles of American produce free, it would be because that nation admitted similar and (referring again to 'Farmer's' argument about being driven out of the market by foreign produce) if the American agriculturist could send his products away up here and undersel our producer who has a matket at his very door, what in the world would there be to prevent pur agriculturiat him and bis plan to visco a vera shipping cargoes of produce from here and underseling the foreigner in his market ? We are in favor of a Reciprocity Treaty so soon as it can be introduce the "Sphynx, or Floating Head," effected upon equitable terms ; and we the Second sight Mystery and Ventriloquism, aro mainly in favor of confederating this Colony with the flast because we believe it will be only through the wide-open door of the Confederacy that we shall ever enjoy the blessings of Reciprocal Trade Story

NOVEL FEATURE OF ENTERTAINMENT FROM THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE-In our advertising columns we notice the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute have offered a prize of Twenty Dollars for the best literary production 'on the beauties of the scenery as surveyed from Beacon Hill,' one-half of the amount to be awarded for the best Poem, the other moiety for the best description in Prose; and that the door is thrown wide open to all classes for competition, not only our own community, but those of every other in the Colony; especially Her Majesty's Navy stationed among us, and particularly he ladies are invited to send in their contrintions. Doubtless the gentler ser will largely avail themselves of this opportunity of woping the Muse. This perhaps is not he propitious season of the year for our Beacch Hill to excite the gushings of sweet poesy, or fervid expressions in prose, for nature just now in her winter garb looks cold and cheerless ; but peradyenture those, who enter the lists and contend for the laurels will et their imagination place the scenery as surveyed from Beacon Hill, when the icy chains of winter have been thrown off and as it appears taker the first awak ning touch of spring,' when 'summer first unfolds her robes,' or when autumn has ' gilded the forest with its varied tinte;' at either of these seasons nature in the vicinity of Beacon Hill revels in beauty. "Cold must the heart be and void of emotion,' which would not feel joyous and exhilerated by the contemplation of such diversified and extended loveliness Who is there amongst us that has not experienced it, expressed it, and left happiness iphaled as the eye wandered over its waried charms. The thousand pretty thoughts, pleasing fancies and fantasies excited, bitherto latent, are now invited to come forth from their biding place. With the view of securing the ability of our friends now sojourning among us from the mines, it has been proposed that the Prizes be awarded within a few days after the 1st of March. On the night of award the various productions will be read, but the name only of the successful candidate made known. On the same evening a Prize of \$5 for the best original conundrum will be disposed off. We congratulate the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute on this movement and heartily wish it suc-CE88. A GENTLEMAN residing near this office,

about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, was awakened by the sound of footsteps on shed or kitchen attached to his dwelling, and an instant afterwards heard a body fall heavily upon the roof of the shed and roll thence to the ground, Groaning as of some person in great pain ensued and continued for a long time ; after which the person was beard to stagger off. In the morning the tracks of a man's bools and the marks where he had evidently slipped or rolled off were plainly seen on the sool of the shed. The person was evidently bent on robbing the house, but Jack Frost interposed and upset MARTIN THE WIZARD -This talented performer will give an entertainment at the theatre on Saturday evening, when he will together with a number of new feats. Mr Martin, in view of the fact that during his late engagement many were prevented from attending in consequence of the high price of admission, has reduced the rates to 50 and 25"containitair 681 rol blad eit sa FLOODING THE LCE -Should the frost con tione a force-pump will be taken to Harris' pend and the ice flooded with two or three inches of water, and it this water, freeze over-night there will be a smooth surface for the skaters to-day. This plan is adopted on the skating rinks in Canada. As soon as the last skater has left the rink at night, about two inches of water is let in, and inthe morning the ice is as smooth as glass.

Notes and Observations on "The County Court Ordinance, 1867."

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST :- By section 2 of the "County Court Ordinance. 1867." so much of the following enactments of the Imperial Parliament of the

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by adopted and enacted as the law of this Colony, subject to the provisions of the said Ordinance. And by section 14 of the same Ordinance, the Judge or Judges of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia may, subject to the same being confirmed by the Governor, make tules, &c., for the procedure and practice of the County Courts. But in the meantime, and until the making and confirmation of any such rules, &c., the practice in such courts and the fees to be taken therein, shall in all things, as nearly as may, be conformed to the practice, fees and other matters as established in and regulating County Courts in England, in A. D. 1858. 10710

The statutes 9 and 10 Victoria, chapter 95, consists of 143 sections. The statute 18 and 14 Victoria, chapter 61, which extends the jurisdiction of the County Court to £50, consists of 25, sections ; and by section 2 it is enacted that 9 and 10 Victoria, chapter 95, and 12 and 13 Victoria, chapter 101 (the latter of which consists of 19 sections, some of which sections repeal or vary sections 37, 55 and 8 of 9 and 10 Victoria, and is not referred to in the Ordinance), should be read and construed as one Act. And this Act varies certain of the provisions in the 9 and 10 Victoria, and repeals the sections relating to landlord and tenant. Statute 14 and 15 Victoria, chapter 52, consists of 12 sections. The statute 15 and 16 Victoria, chapter 54, consists of 19 sections, and repeals section 13 and part of section 14 of 13 and 14 Victoria : and also part of section.91 of 9 and 10 Victoria. The statute 19 and 20 Victoria, chapter 108, repeals numerous sections in the Acts of 9 and 10 Victoria, 12 and 13 Victoria, 13 and 14 Victoria. and 15 and 16 Victoria, which sections are set out in the schedule thereto.

To arrive at the law on any particular subject it is necessary not only to refer to each of these Imperial Statutes, but also to the rules and orders made by the English Judges under the anthority of such statutes and then to the ordinance, to in the marriage service, and that, and ascertain whether and in what manner, the English law is a the Ordinance itself. In England is thought necessary that the barristers of T years stautho ters or attorney in certain small debts courts, then previ-

ously in existence. And by 19 Victoria, such Judges are to receive sal-aries of \$1,200 per annum; and the qualification for the Deputy Judge was

trate, a retired officer, before whom the case was tried. This amount was only the small sum of \$1,500, about \$50 more than is required for an appeal from the Supreme Court of British Columbia to Her Majesty's Privy Council. Now, in regard to the salary of the County Court Judges. As the Ordinance does not refer to the amount of salary the County Court Judges of British Columbia are to receive, it is clear that to assert that they are entitled to a salary of £1,200 per annum, under the authority of 19 and 20 Victoria, is not repugnant to the Ordin-

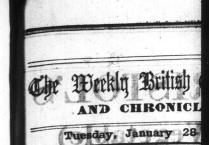
The qualification of the clerk or registrar of the County Court is that he must be an attorney. At first the registrars were paid by fees; but since 19 and 20 Victoria they are paid by salaries, which vary according to the number of plaints issued. By section 12 of the Ordinance. the duty of the Clerk of the Court shall be performed by the County Court Judge himself or by some one appointed by him, Now as the English Act requires that the Clerk or Registrar should be an attor-ney, is it the power of the Judge to ap-point any one his clerk unless such person be an attorney ? Towhaor edd to essido It is believed that the instructions of the

Colonial Office are, that an ordinance when passed should be complete in itself, without reference to English Statues. But whether erino, the above, facts show that we should have a complete County Cout. Ordi-nance of our own, on reference to which; and to the rules (if any) made thereunder only, any non-professional person may see the course he has to pursue to obtain his rights in the County Courts of this Colony. Such an ordinance would be not only of great value to the public, but to the Stipendary Magistrates themselves, the majority of whom are not even, we understand, in possession of the very Imperial Statutes. apon which they are almost every day called o adjudicate. And lastly in order, if possible, to have this piece of blundering legislation rectified, would call the attention of the public to the absurdity of the application this Colony of these five long and to istricate Imperial Statutes being left enlirely to the discretion of our non-professional judges. One would almost imagine that it was a trap left open for the express purpose of entailing an endless amount of litigation upon the people of this Colony, and to that apon the people of this Couch, the adapted, end the Ordinance could not be better adapted, LEX.

A Cool Husband.

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There is one sensible married man in this country. He is a soldier, and was re-reported to have been killed, but was only a prisoner. He returned home to find that his wife had turned over a new leaf nan occupied his seat in the chi Did he go to work slanghteri e false wife and new husband? Not be false wife and new husband? Not neb. He walked in and still -- Well, neb. He walked in and still -- Well, aid gal, how is things I's 'Putty good Bill,' said the double married woman, no taken aback greatly. Which do you orefer, the old or the new love?" esitated for an instant, and then said : don't like to hart your feellugs, but



The genius who presides

lows of the Government org Westminster, and supplies for that delectable machin read one of Dr. Adonis' let New York Herald, is seized of inflation which threaten tion to the instrument. In guage, the "honorable editor" but not meant) is angr Adonis sent a good deal o a little wheat concerning th to the Herald, and, in ord the most of the imaginative dent's impression, the "ho tor" nearly fills one side of bian with a fierce diatribe people of Vancouver Island charges with disloyalty. slander confined to the Cold tation would scarcely be here, where the character of that promulgates it is so w but as the article was dou cially inspired, and is intend " capital" for New Westr giving the Colonial Office to understand that the safe Majesty's representative w perilled among such a nest as Victoria is charged with we deem it necessary to no fute the slander, but to she first "traitor," was the man although he did not pen t complain of ; that he adv sale of a portion of this Co Americans and the subver Majesty's authority therein object of so surrounding an in the remainder of the C render its continuance as a of Great Britaio a matter difficulty in time of pea utter impossibility in the It is not denied that a fe both on the mainland and have joined with the "h tor" in advising the annes Colony to the United Ste colonists in the (now) I fore Upion did the when we look back and c the wanton insults that offered to Vancouver Isl slanders that have been them by paid tools like th -the unconstitutional which they were divested liberty-the blame that falsely cast upon them o only persons dissatisfied w of Government with wh afflicted-and, lastly, the difference with which the petitions of the people treated-we confess we surprised that some should of annexation to the U believing, as they natural the neglect and indiffer Home Government, that little whether the Colony business on its own joined the American Un only surprised that, unde stances, the number of a should have been so few. of this Colony are loy their Queen, their count and to themselves. H been true and loyal me and wrongs they have en have driven them to the extreme measures on mo occasion. To complain which Union entailed is a disloyalty. The fact th have been borne patien constitutional means add cure redress. is the brightest evidence of British Columbians to th and traditions of the mo Having said this much the foully maligned Island, we pass on to statement of the Colum gard to ourselves. W with having favored an spring, and declared t of ten men were in fay ation to the United Sta tinctly and positively charge to be unqualified ately false. We challe

daty free He says ad ista alid had "Canada has fish. Her fisheries, like our own, are immense, and she would doubt-less wish to sell the produce of them at the nearest mayket. But she has neither lumber nor coal demanding admittance into the bad also treated the Court with contempt by United States market; for, although she has both coal and wood enough to spare, yet the The examination of Mr, Wallace under Eastern States possess extensive pineries and coal beds of the r own. It will thus be seen that of the three commodities for which British Columbia would seek to enjoy an open market in the States through the med-ium of a reciprocity treaty Canada has only ONE. It would therefore, oppear to be almost certain that a treaty adapted to Canuda would be utterly unsuited to British

Columbia. Were we to admit all that Canada could and would admit with advaptage to hereelf we should "nly be cutting the throat of some of those interests important in themselves, and to which present is confidently anticipated that communicapretection is life."

Thursday, Jan 23 Bankruptey Court.

PARTE Jan 20 -The Patric in an elit naisenil no January 22nd, 1868 In Re Chas. W. Wallace, in pursuance of an order to file amended accounts and surrender bimself for examination.

Mr. Wallace appeared for bimself in person. Mr. Copland appeared on behalf of the official Assignee, and Mr. Grees on behalf of the Vancouver Coal Co. Mr. Wallace stated that owing to the engagement of Mr. Ring and other Barristers he had not been able to secure legal counsel, and asked, the Court for an adjournment, which was not granted. Mr. Wallace then stated that he had passed through an examination at the Court at New Westminster, and had received a certificate of discharge. His Lordship told him that the Court bere, had nothing to do with that, and that the present proceedings were under the jarisdiction of the Court o Vancouver Island ; and he would inquire if the amended accounts had been handed in to the Court. Mr. Wallace replied that all his

oath was then gone into at some length, and the case adjourned for a further hearing. Re Paris Carter-Application for a cer tificate was refused. Re Willis Bond. One week's further time was granted to the above bankrupt to pay

into Court the composition agreed upon will his creditors.

THE WIRES continued down yesterday. The trouble is south of Portland, where storms of wind have prostrated the line. It tion will be resumed to-day.

Dusing the late severe weather vegetables suffered severely from the attacks of Jack Frost. Potatoes are now selling at 2 cents.

HANDS WANTED-Captain Nagle wants a number f able and ordinary seamen to ship for New York city. sours, can te tob

THE fuveral of the late E. B. Earles will take place from his late residence, Fisguard street, this day, at 2 p.m.

ICE-OLATED-The	situation	of	the (Govern
ment at New Westm	inster.	od	in t	men

The Isabel towed the ship Nightingale into Esquimalt harbor on Tuesday night.

No Police Court was held yesterday, there A colored l'avisiter Mr. Beeno on Mered

THE Enterprise, will start for Barrard Inlet at 7 o'clock this morning.

HAIRDRESSER-'Air's very dry, sir ?" CUSTOMER (who-knows what's coming' Tike it dry I' HAIRDRESSER (after awhile, again ad vancing to the attack), 'Ead's very scurly, sir !! CUSTOMER (still cautiously retiring)-Ya-as, I prefer it scarfy I' [Assailant] gives in defeated.]-Punch.

that the person should be a barrister of 3 years standing, or admitted as an attor-smiable. I won't cut up rasty if you qualification is that such person should be a barrister of 7 years standing. Although in England it was thought necessary to limit the appointment of Judges of the County Court to men of legal experience, and a person cannot be appointed as a deputy Judge unless he be of 7 years standing at the bar, yet by the third section of the Ordinance which was declared law on the 17th of Sept-ember last, the Governor is empowered to appoint any Stipendiary Magistrate or Justice of the Peace to be a County Court Judge.

. If the gentlemen bolding the office of Stipendary Magistrate in this Colony were as in England selected from the members of the bar, it would be well to give them the appointment-although they might not be of the required number of years standing-but as it is well known that for most part the Stipendiary Magistrates were before their appointment as such private gentlemen, or half pay or retired officers, we shall have to witness the absurdity of persons who have not had an opportunity of acquiring any knowledge of the law adjudicating in civil Cot. F. McGasar, of San Brattam

It is perfectly true that if the litigants are not satisfied with the decision of the Judge, they are at liberty to appeal to the Supreme Court of Civil Justice ; but is it right that this should be used as an argument in favor of the appointment of men not conversant with the law to the position of Jadges ? As the costs of the appeal must be borne by the litigan's, and it must be perfectly chance work whether the decision of such judges are right or wreng, and as, moreover, even this right of appeal can be effectually taken away by the County Judges themselves should they feel disinclined to have their decisions questioned by a higher authority, as by the last clause of section 8 of the Ordinance, the amount of security for the debt and costs of the appeal is left entirely at the discretion of the judge, and in one instance, which a short time ago come to my knowledge, where the plaintiff wished to appeal, their right was effect-

should go back on me.'d' I'm glad you're so thoughtful. Bill ; and I. acknowledge that I do like my present husband best; but if anything should happen to him, I. know nobody else I would spener join fortanes with again as you.' That's the way to talk. I'll now bid you good bys, hoping that no accident will happen to the other fellow, and that he will live long to enjoy to our delightful losociety. Good day." And the careless husband travelled off, with his knapsack on his back whistling, in cheery clear tone, 'The girl I left behind me,'

Toans .- An old lady of the writer's acquaintance possessed as pets a number of toads, which she kept in some rockwork in her garden, and had tamed by degrees in the following mannor :--- She would catch and imprison the toad she intended making a pet of under a flower-pot, and then liberally supply it with d ferent kinds of lood. such as toads delight in, particularly bread crumbs, which, in the absence of the old lady, the prisoner greedily devoured. It would soon, however, lose its habitual shyness, and upon lifting up the flower-pot the load would first eat in her presence. and then secondly, from her haud the food she offered. As soon as this stage in the training process was reached the old lady would turn out the captive into the society of other loads among the rock work. Twice a day during the warmer months of the year, did she approach the abode of her pets, when they would come forth from their hiding places, and engerly devoar whatever she threw to them. They quickly learned to distinguish her foorsteps on the gravel walk from all other persons and came fearlessly ont of their holes to greet her. One result of the lady's creatment was that these reptiles did not become torpid for some weeks after all their kindred had disappeared from view .- People's Magazine.

Every one who has travelled in the West of Scoula d must have been struck with the steamboat accommodation provided on the river Clyde, and with the excessively low lares which are charged ; forty miles for 6d. ually barred by the excessive and unreasis not uncommon, and when the competition onable amount of security demanded (for is great the fare for that distance has been as the costs only) by the Stipendiary Magis- low as 4d.