The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, November 7, 1868

The Vote this Day.

The real earnest reformers of this country have work before them this day which they must not neglect, they must recollect that every vote recorded for the liberal candidates is a protest against the present system of Government, whilst those who vote for Messrs Helmcken and Drake are lending their aid, whether they desire to do so or not, to maintain the present extravagant, despotic, useless system intact. Doubtless many have been led away by the varied arguments used by the supporters of the Government cause; different issues have been raised by the anti-progress party to catch each different class of undecided votes, to none but those actually within the reach of Government pay and influence, has the true issue been shown—with them the veil has been withdrawn; and they are unhesitatingly told that if they have any regard for the safety of the country, meaning thereby their own pockets, for the maintenance of a well-paid staff of officials, and for the continuance of their own good salaries and light work, then they must vote for the candidates who have come forward together for the sole purpose of keeping Mr DeCosmos out. We have no doubt that many of the Government clerks, if left to the free exercise of their own discretion, would vote for the liberal candidates, few clerks who have any interest in the work they are doing or who have any ambition to rise in the service to which they belong, can be content to work on year after year without the slightest particle of interest being displayed by the chiefs of their respective departments in the work that is being done. If there were no change in the heads of the different offices of state in England, when a change of Ministry occurred, we should not find any emulation in the different branches of the public service, if the Chancellors of the Exchequer for instance held office permanently, there would not be the same opportunity as now exists, for new men to come to the front, and there would not be the same inducement for men like Mr Childers, to sift out items of extravagance in the public expenditure, and to hold them up for the consideration of the electors. Mr Childers has held office under the last two Liberal administrations, he is now in opposition, and is said to aspire to a high financial office in the event of Mr Gladstone becoming Premier. If we had true Representative Government in this Colony, we should doubtless have gentlemen who are now filling subordinate offices under Government, aspiring to something higher, naturally they would have some interest in pointing out abuses, if they were also ready to suggest remedies—and were likely to raise themselves by doing so. Those amongst them who were ambitious, would no doubt seek seats in the Legislative Assembly, and thus we should from time to time find trained recruits ready and able to fill some of the chief places which might become vacant on a Ministry going out. It then would be for the interest of the ablest men who are now filling subordinate offices under the Government, to vote for those who are the most likely to bring about a change in the system by which some of the highest offices under the Government will be thrown open to competition, and will become prizes for the best efforts in statesmanship, but unfortunately under existing circumstances few of the officials have the pluck to show their independence. However, the people of the Colony, the bone and sinew of the country, the men who are not ashamed to come up to the poll in their working dress, will clearly demonstrate that they are tired of the present system, and by recording their votes for the Liberal candidates, will show their determination to use every effort to break down the present oligarchy, and to obtain freedom of election, and Representative Government.

TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1868.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.—The meeting at the theatre last evening, called on behalf of Messrs DeCosmos and Powell, was characteristic of the former political meetings: it was large and orderly, considering the intense excitement shown in the election of to-day. The same ground and arguments were much used as has been heard and written of during the last two weeks, much of which will be read in to day's report of the hustings. The following gentlemen addressed the audience: Messrs Powell and DeCosmos, the candidates; Gowen, Gibbs, and Hebbard. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and the meeting separated.

THE FIREMENS' FUNERAL.—The procession yesterday which followed the remains of M. Magee was very creditable to the memory of the deceased. A volunteer band and the Tiger Co., in uniform, with the body placed on a hose cart, headed the procession, followed by most of the remaining firemen of the city in citizens dress, and under Chief Engineer Kriemler and Ex-Chief Kelly; seven vehicles containing friends and relatives of the deceased, closed up the rear. The services took place at St. Andrew's Catholic Church.

LARGE FIRE.—At half-past two this morning a very destructive fire broke out in the Hotel de France, and in half an hour nearly all the buildings [frame] between the Masonic Hall [brick] and J H Turner & Co's were burned down, and much of the contents destroyed by fire and water. There were a few narrow escapes. The buildings were partially insured. At this hour we can merely mention the bare report of the fire.

POLICE COURT.—A Stickeen Indian woman named Jennie, was before the Court yesterday for striking a Sitka woman on the head with a pitcher during a dispute about a shawl. She was fined $10, or in default of payment 14 days' imprisonment.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, in our yesterday's paper, was announced to leave for Nanaimo at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. She will leave at her usual hour, 7 a. m.

DEPARTURE.—The Robert Cowan leaves this morning for the Sandwich Isles. Her cargo consists of 135,000 feet of lumber, 25,000 bricks, 7 tons iron, 3 tons dry goods and 200 boxes soap, &c.

THE STEAMERS.—Portland, Nov. 2nd—The steamers Active and G S Wright sail this evening for Victoria. The steamer Oriflamme arrived at 1 p. m., and is advertised to sail on Tuesday.

WE are now prepared to forward Letters overland *via* Portland and Boise in 18 days from Victoria to New York.—WELLS, FARGO & Co.

THE PRINCE VICTOR.—It was reported yesterday that this vessel had arrived from England.

PIPER'S GROUP.—The raffle for group No. 2, at the Boomerang last night was won by Mr Guerra.

The Nomination Yesterday.

The nomination of members for election to represent Victoria City and Esquimalt town in the next Legislative Council was held yesterday, commencing at noon, in front of the police barracks. There was more interest perhaps manifested than on any similar occasion transpiring in the Colony; a very large number of persons were present. After some hesitation in nominating a candidate, Mr A J Langley mounted the stand, and in a very few words proposed Dr Helmcken, who the people knew well was in favor of retrenchment, &c. (the noise and interruption was such that many of the remarks of the speakers were inaudible. Rep)

Mr Jenkinson, who stated he was a working man and the representative of the working men, seconded the nomination. The Doctor always shewed himself the friend of progress; was in favor of retrenchment, a cheap government: representative institutions: [cries of No, he never said so.] Then he must and he shall—I heard him say so. In regard to the newspaper report Dr Helmcken did not imply any insult to the working classes. (A voice, that man was a Confederationist three weeks ago.) Yes, I signed a league paper, but I became disappointed with their actions.

Mr Chas Gowen proposed Mr A De Cosmos as a fit and proper person—who if elected would go in for and favor retrenchment; he did more for responsible government and representative institutions than any other man. The speaker referred to the action of the Executive in regard to the new franchise which he stated was done to catch the American and other votes, and he (Mr G) called on—freemen of the United States—will you cast your votes in favor of a one man Government?' I ask the citizens of the United States to come forward and assist to put down a despotic government, or if not, to keep away from the polls altogether.

Mr J E McMillan got up to second the nomination of Mr DeCosmos, and in trying to obtain order and a hearing for the several speakers brought on a little tempest—there were charges and countercharges on Annexation, Confederation, botheration and one thing or another. The speaker labored to refute the statement that Confederation was the issue except with the party that Dr Helmcken represented. (A speaker here said, in the midst of the confusion and noise which was going on—if the speaker be not heard the other speakers will not get a hearing—Cries of time, time, and the Sheriff tried to enforce order, and limited the extent of the remarks of the respective speakers to ten minutes.) The speaker, Mr McMillan, went on to account for the change of opinion of the Hudson Bay Co on Confederation—that the N W Territory matter had to do it, when they found the Canadian Government were not willing to accept the terms, then it was they opposed Confederation; the day will come when the strongest supporters of it will be the Hudson Bay Co. Talk of British liberty and a one man Government! The country from which I came, Canada, labored under disabilities—they fought for their rights and they got them and we'll do the same here. (Hear, hear) Unconditional Union and Confederation are made a bugbear of. (Yes you are the bug and DeCosmos is the bear. Laughter and applause.) I always looked on the Union as a mistake, but it came out better than expected. The speaker urged the support of the 'liberal' candidates. [Cheers and hisses]

Mr W Farron took his position to rebut some charges made against him by last speaker, at the same time in reply to the Sheriff who raised an objection, he stated he had a candidate to propose—Mr Willis Bond. [Cheers.]

Dr Dickson proposed Dr Powell; the proposer said the candidates, at the theatre and in their addresses, &c, made known their views to the public and there was really nothing to add. It was the question of *Selection* that stuck in their throats and the speaker gave an illustration in connection—the story of Sinbad the Sailor and Rodrick Dhu, &c. The principles of the Candidates the people were to judge from—they are all good men and true.

Mr C T Millard seconded. At the same time that he was an Englishman by birth, he was in favor of and belonged to the side of the 'liberal ticket.'

Mr W J McDonald proposed Mr Drake. Mr D was untried in politics, but he was sure he would carry out what he stated in his address, and his speeches. He, Mr. Drake, would do the best for the country at large.

Mr Barnaby seconded the nomination of Mr Drake, who he stated was long known to all of the community as an able and upright citizen; if untried it was well to put in to the political cart a fresh and spirited high-stepper, and it would be found to the interests of the people to send to grass the old and worn out political hack, Mr DeCosmos, till Confederation came to comfort him.

The respective Candidates next came forward to address the electors, and as already considerable has been written and said about the views of each on the several questions of the day, we deem it unnecessary to make a repetition here. Dr Helmcken did not wish to occupy much time in addressing those before him—to be concise—he went in for a separate and independent colony; the Colony was getting out of its difficulties and in a short time would be prosperous once more—next, he went in for retrenchment—next for representative institutions, which he always had done and would advocate—next he would favor a law for miners and for the encouragement of prospecting by land and sea—also for the settlement of the agricultural lands of the Colony; the next subject was Confederation, and it was about the only point in which he differed with his late colleague. Dr Helmcken reiterated his reason for strongly advocating at one time Confederation, and his reasons for opposing it at the present time; the Hudson Bay Co had nothing whatever to do with the matter—I stand perfectly independent—continued the speaker; I take it as necessary that the person who goes to the council should know the opinion of the people he professes to represent. So far as the Hudson Bay Co and the North-west Territory question is concerned we have nothing to do with it—it is between the Canadian Government and the Hudson Bay Co, and Her Majesty's Government are the umpires, our action cannot affect the subject in any shape or way. From New Westminster to Cariboo the question in the papers is Confederation—the only exception is here—it is all very well to say the question is dropped, why was it not dropped a year ago? If we remain a little longer we can see how it will work elsewhere—at the present time I am opposed to it—I cannot speak for eternity! The Yale Convention was the next subject alluded to. The speaker contined by saying that if elected he would do his duty as before, and if not elected, he would bear no animosity to anyone; thanking the audience for the attention paid as he hoped would be shown to the other speakers he was proceeding to leave the platform, when he was encountered by the orator on such occasions—Mr Willis Bond—Will you answer me one question? Confederation you say is the issue, if so, why did you not tell the people the good it would do as well as the evil? The Doctor—Let the people who advocate it tell you the good. As regards unoccupied and unimproved lands (in reply to a call) you make too much of it—there is less of it than you think. [A voice, it is not so] Three cheers for the doctor were given when

Mr DeCosmos took the platform. He pitched in to the selection force and promised to deal more fully in his remarks at the theatre this evening. [last evening] If returned I'll go in for representative institutions, which the speaker said the Colony never possessed; continued the speaker—if returned I shall contend for a full and absolute control in the affairs of the country; I shall go in for a Responsible Executive; I supported retrenchment in the Council and I had no one to second me—the Doctor and the other members of the Council were too much under the influence of good dinners and card parties. As to backing down on Confederation the speaker repudiated it, and gave his explanation of the course pursued at the Yale Convention, which he held was legitimate. It was when he found that nothing could be done at present with Confederating the Colony with Canada that the matter was dropped. [At this juncture there was high talk about 'lunatics,' 'asses,' &c., which it was feared would create much angry feeling.] Mr DeCosmos said his principles would bear investigation; if they did not, he did not wish to be returned—he would support a non-sectarian school system—he was in favor of taxing unimproved and unoccupied lands—look for instance, said Mr DeCosmos—from the Indian Reserve to Parson's Bridge! My policy, if elected, would be, not to shape a policy to the injury of any of our interests—a discriminating tariff that would foster every interest to the injury of none; he totally denied the accusation with trying to sell the Colony at 80 cents a-head. [We understood the speaker to explain that in regard to the latter there would be a revenue of something like $24 per head per annum.] Mr Bishop wished to know that in the event of Mr DeCosmos being defeated, whether Mr Green had not the intention to hand over the district, and if Mr DeCosmos had not supplied funds for the purpose. Mr DeCosmos—No, but I had a paper put into my hands to the effect that the object of postponing the election for the districts was to give Dr Helmcken a chance. [Laughter and cries of bogus.] The speaker finished his remarks and hoped to have something additional to say at the theatre.

Dr Powell next addressed the audience. He said he would have an opportunity in the evening to talk more freely, and he wished to give Mr Drake an opportunity before the funeral, (late M Magee's), as it would be his last. Dr Powell stated he never was pinned to the coat-tail of either Dr Helmcken or Mr DeCosmos when in the Legislature, and if elected again he would act as independently as he had done. He regarded the question of Confederation just as imminent as Annexation to the United States; if in the Council the question of Confederation came up, he would return to his constituents for their ratification of it before voting. You already know my views on Responsible Government, Representative Institutions, Reciprocity, &c, said the speaker.

Mr Drake was the next to make his address. He said at former meetings he expressed his views on the various topics; Mr DeCosmos' explanation was confusion worse confounded, in regard to Confederation. As to the lands, Mr Drake would throw them open to all; he would support the extension of the mining and exploring interests; would give everyone an interest in the place. Mr Drake concluded by reading a 'jump jim crow' poem some of which were distributed around only altering the 'Jim Crow' into DeCosmo (s,) at the end of each verse. In answer to questions put to him, he said he would oppose pensioning officials, and would favor the taxing of bachelors. [Hear, hear, and laughter.]

A show of hands was asked for and the Sheriff declared it to be in favor of Helmcken and Drake. We must say it appeared to be pretty evenly divided amongst the four candidates—probably a little in favor of Helmcken and DeCosmos. Mr C T Millard demanded a poll for DeCosmos and Powell. Three cheers and a vote of thanks were given for the Sheriff, and the assemblage dispersed.

Editorial Correspondence, No. 19.

OTTAWA, Aug. 25, 1868.

It is rumored to-day that a telegram received by the Ministry from the Colonial Office announces that the bill passed by Parliament to reduce the salary of the Governor General from $50,000 to $32,000, has not received the Imperial sanction, (confirmed and already reported in our columns) and that Lord Monck will remain in the Province until his successor shall have been appointed, which may not occur for a twelvemonth yet. This announcement cannot in any way interfere with the progress of the Dominion nor retard the negotiations for the transfer of the Hudson Bay Company's Territory and British Columbia. I have good authority for stating that Her Majesty's Government desires to retain Lord Monck in his present position until the great work of consolidating the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific shall have been accomplished, so that his Lordship may retire from office with the well-earned honors of having recommended and assisted in the consummation of the grand scheme of Confederation, which will not be completed until our own and the intervening territory are included. The question of salary is a subject for future negotiation between the Imperial and Dominion Government; and no reduction may be allowed in the salary of the present incumbent in consideration of his past distinguished services.

In a previous letter I stated that the only obstacle to the immediate extension of the Dominion westward, was the claims of the Hudson Bay Company to the Northwest Territory, which required to be extinguished before the Imperial Government will sanction their incorporation with Canada; and in order to get around this difficulty and clear the way for the negotiations, the very last act that passed the Imperial Parliament prior to its dissolution was one empowering the Canadian Government to negotiate and close with the Hudson Bay Company for the immediate extinction of their claims; in case of the disagreement of the contracting parties, the act constitutes the Imperial Government the arbitrator. This arrangement has been accepted by both the Canadian Government and the Hudson Bay Company, and the former only await the termination of the elections in England to send home a delegation to meet the magnates of Fenchurch street (this month) The elections will be over in Oct. The delegation will probably leave here in November, and commence operations December; and so deeply are the sympathies of the Canadian people enlisted in our behalf, so anxious are they to restore to us our constitutional privileges that no sacrifice on their part that will ensure our speedy deliverance will be deemed too great, and any unnecessary delay in the negotiations, would render the Canadian Government so unpopular as to compel its retirement. But there is no hesitancy on the part of Sir John A Macdonald and his Ministry in this matter; they are as wide awake as the most patriotic British Columbian to the importance of including the whole of British North America in one grand Confederation. *It is the policy of the party now in power, and the necessary delay which has already occurred in arranging preliminaries has been seized upon by the Reform party and urged as a reason why there should be a change of Ministry.* With then the two great parties of the Dominion committed to our interests, the Imperial Government affording every facility for the transfer, and the Hudson Bay Company anxious to sell out its claims, how is a failure possible? As for our Local Government, it will be swept away like chaff, should it offer an opposition. 'A breath can make it as a breath hath made!' And no interference with the Imperial policy would be tolerated for a moment from Gov. Seymour or his officials. It is said the Hud- Bay Company ask $5,000,000 for their interest. They will probably accept $3,000,000. But suppose they be paid the larger sum—the country with 60,000,000 acres of arable land, to say nothing of its fossil and mineral wealth, would be a splendid speculation for the Dominional Government. It could give away one-half of the land to induce immigration, and sell the other half for $30,000,000, at $1 per acre.

At the Post-office yesterday, where I went to mail a letter, the clerk informed me that the charge to British Columbia was 10 cents per half ounce, *and that to every other Colony it was 6 cents.* Surely this is the result of neglect on the part of our officials. The Home Government cannot know that we are taxed more for postal privileges than other colonists. Would it not be well if the Governor were to bring this subject to the notice of the Duke of Buckingham in his next despatch, in place of explaining how stage horses are driven in British Columbia—the position of 'leaders' and wheelers, and the hairbreadth 'scape—if he 'scaped at all.—His Excellency *would* have made had a *brake broke*, a wheel run off, or a belly-band snapped asunder, while the coach was whirling down the steep grades of the wagon-road. But perhaps his Grace is a patron of *romantic* literature and loves to encourage the development of 'lively imaginations' in Colonial Governors

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT!

CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE manufactures of Messrs Crosse & Blackwell, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island. my19 1aw

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