

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, October 10, 1868.

The Colonial Finances.

It would be interesting, and somewhat curious, to trace the analogy between the feelings with which the Lords of the Treasury regard Governors of those colonies which have contracted loans in the English market, and the involuntary emotions which fill the breasts of the people who pay the taxes, and provide the money, to keep down the interest upon the loans, under circumstances which are in any way calculated to cause uneasiness, whether from public extravagance on the part of the governing body, or from lavish expenditure upon such things as are unnecessary for the public welfare of the Colony in question, or from unforeseen commercial calamities, with which the Governor has perhaps, proved himself unable to cope, or from any other cause whatever, which may have resulted in an empty exchequer; it is not improbable that if we could glance through some of the dispatches sent from the Colonial Office, to the Governor of British Columbia, within the last six months, we might find reference made more than once, to the oft repeated warnings of their Lordships as to the necessity of keeping the expenditure within the income of the year; and it is more than likely that the same documents would be found to contain more than one anxious inquiry concerning accounts, which were not rendered in due time. We can well understand that where the accounts of a Crown Colony, especially one that has a public debt, are either the reverse of satisfactory, or are not obtainable until long after due time, the Lords of the Treasury will view the position with great dissatisfaction. Those persons who invest their money in Colonial and Foreign Loans, are for the most part shrewd men of business, who are keen to observe symptoms of anything like recklessness on the part of their debtors, and they are by no means dilatory in obtaining the assistance of members of Parliament, who in their turn, are not averse to asking awkward questions, at inopportune seasons. There is a respite just now from all such questioning; but during the recess of Parliament, the different public offices have more leisure to attend to legitimate departmental work, than whilst the houses are sitting, especially during the last three months of the year, and from that time until the meeting of Parliament. Full well do Colonial Governments know the times and the seasons, they can form as close an estimate of the months in which curt and empty dispatches will be tolerated, as can the stock-raiser the time of year in which it will be unnecessary to provide his young stock with fodder. The governed class when from similar causes they are constrained to complain of the conduct of their Governor, are more apt to be loud in their expressions of dissatisfaction when their mockery of a parliament is in session; they have some chance at such a time of making their voices heard through their representatives; at other times they have no means of making their sentiments manifest, unless they air them at public meetings; and although the same primary causes produce a similar state of dissatisfaction in the minds of the people as we have suggested as pertaining to the Lords of the Treasury, how different are the reasons for the production of the effect; the people lament over money ill spent, and for which there are no works of public utility to show, and grumble at the payment of heavy taxes to support an expensive system of Government, which is utterly useless to them, hence their dissatisfaction with a Governor who is neither careful in expenditure nor energetic in the public service; the Lords of the Treasury lament, because, either from excessive energy in carrying on public works, or from some excessive expenditure, whether for the public good or otherwise, it does not matter, there is a de-

ficit, and this deficit may cause trouble and worry to my Lords. It is, however, a true, as well as a consolatory saying, that out of evil good may come. We have ventured more than once to hint that the Colonial Office could not be satisfied with the state of the finances of this Colony, nor with the accounts rendered, or which ought to have been rendered, respecting them; approximation will not do for the Colonial Office. It is not simply with the view of finding fault that we recur to this subject, we bring it to the notice of the people of this Colony that they themselves may suggest, and obtain a remedy for the evils existing under the present system of government. When the constitution of the Legislative Council is changed, and the people are really represented; they will themselves be an integral portion of the Government—a more favorable time than the present to press for popular representation is not likely to occur. Let the people in all parts of the Colony, when called upon to go through the farce of selecting members to represent them in the Council, express their views strongly upon this point at all events, and if the popular members are unanimous in pressing for the concession, we shall get it, and that speedily.

Report of the Sanitary Commission.

That in view of the existence and probable increase of the small-pox in the city and vicinity, the Sanitary Commission recommend: 1. That a daily report be requested from the medical practitioners of the city respecting the spread of the same, to enable the Commission to carry out Sanitary By-laws, and that the clerk be ordered to communicate with these gentlemen, 2. And that all houses in the city containing small-pox patients be designated by a flag or other device, that contact with such localities may be avoided, 3. And that all owners of houses now occupied or that have been occupied by Indians, be notified to have the said houses whitewashed and purified by some disinfecting agent, immediately, and that all bedding or clothing found on the premises be burned, 4. The Sanitary Commission would further recommend and impress upon the citizens the necessity of vaccination as a preventive.

M. W. GIBBS, THOS S. ALLATT, J. RUSSELL.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S CLAIM.

Private advices from Washington inform us that the evidence in this important suit has been all received, and Judge Day, counsel for the Company, has filed his argument. It is spoken of by our correspondent, as not meeting expectations so far as supporting the rights of the Company to recover. In one respect it is exceedingly strong in an attack on our esteemed fellow citizen, Hon. George Gibbs, who has excited the ire of the Briton, for his devoted zeal in exposing the barefacedness of the claim of the Company. As these papers are all printed, Mr Gibbs will doubtless review this argument—and we have no fear but that he will thoroughly defend himself, and make Day regret the day that he forgot his duty as counsel, to abuse and berate parties outside of the case. Hon. Calebushing, the United States counsel, was at the date of the letter "engaged on his closing argument." Doubtless the case has been submitted to the two referees—and we may look for a decision in the course of a few months. Should the referees fail to agree upon an award, the whole matter will then be submitted to Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis, formerly Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, as umpire, whose judgment shall be final.—Republican, Olympia.

Too Bad.—Yesterday, a shanty on Quadra street, was broken open by the authorities, and an Indian woman was found dead in a back room, and a man dying of the small-pox in the front room. The house was severely fastened, and these poor creatures left by their friends to die a miserable death. The man ravenously drank, nearly two quarts of water which was obtained for him. Cannot some of our people unite and collect means to defray the expenses of medicine and attendance in time? It is said, the Indians would at once report every case to the police, if only some means were provided for their being cared for.

Fire.—A correspondent of the Washington Standard writes from Whacom, W. T. of the ravages of forest fires in that section; mills, bridges, fences, timber, the building of the new mine, below Sebome, has been consumed in its course. The telegraph line had been destroyed for five miles to the southward and for a distance north of there.

Notable Death.—Count Walewski, the telegraph informs us, died in Paris on the 27th ult.

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday at Esquimalt, on the body of a dead Indian, named Joe, found on the same morning lying between two rocks near the town. From the evidence of Mr Howard it appeared, that he knew the Indian, and saw him the night previously near where the body was found. The Indian seemed to be drunk, and after staggering about, fell down—believed he could not have risen again. Another Indian testified that he and the deceased had been drinking rum together. Dr. David was also examined, and the jury returned a verdict "that the deceased died of small-pox accelerated by immoderate drinking."

Whaling.—The steamer Runna, Captain Roys, returned from Deep Bay yesterday, at noon, bringing down all the party. The expedition has been out thirty-one days, out of which time, there were only two and a half days, clear enough for whaling. Capt Roys reports three fish killed out of four shot, but owing to two lines parting, and two harpoons breaking, they were lost in the dense fog and smoke. The Captain is by no means discouraged, and still maintains there is excellent whaling in our waters, though so far unsuccessful. The Emma is 21 hours from Deep Bay.

Police Court.—You Chung, the Chinaman connected with fiddling the body of the Port Rupert Indian woman Kitty, upon whom an inquest was held a week ago, was discharged yesterday, nothing further having been discovered by the police to criminate him. Tom, an Esquimalt Indian, was charged with assault upon special constable Hunter, of Esquimalt; fined \$10 or fourteen days' imprisonment. The fine was paid, and half of it allowed to the complainant for damages sustained to his clothing. Miss Kitty, an Esquimalt native beauty, paid a fine of \$5 for getting drunk.

The steamer Sir James Douglas returned last evening from Comox, Nanaimo and other way ports. She brought one ton of onions, one ton of potatoes, 400 lbs of butter and several fat hogs, as freight. She reports the Del Norte as having left Nanaimo for Sitka on last Sunday, and the ship Shooting star loading for San Francisco, which will, it is expected, sail for that port on Monday or Tuesday next. There was quite a gale of wind at Nanaimo on Tuesday from the N. W. The Douglas had eight passengers. She also brought all the material from the whaling station at Deep Bay.

The Agricultural Society Show.—Owing to the number of entries of articles to be exhibited, the judges find they cannot get through their labors until one p. m., at which time the gates will be opened for the admission of the public. The judges are requested to be in attendance at 9:30 a. m. It has been suggested that the houses of business be closed at one o'clock, in order to give as much prominence to the exhibition as it deserves. The public will be pleased to learn that a band of music will be on the grounds during the day.

Shipping.—The steamer Isabel arrived from Burrard Inlet yesterday, and will return with the Robert Cowan as soon as the vessel ships the remainder of 25,000 bricks, which are to form a part of her cargo to the Sandwich Islands. The bark Margaret Brander, laden with lumber for the Society Isles, arrived in Royal Roads yesterday from Port Gamble.

Wagon.—It was reported yesterday that Mr O. Wren, butcher, of Johnson and Douglas streets, had been shot at Olympia, W. T. We learn from his family that he was shot at, by some unknown person while sitting in a hotel at Olympia, but was not touched.

The steamship Active, Capt Floyed, arrived at 6 o'clock yesterday morning from Nanaimo, with 200 tons of coal. She left for Portland in the afternoon taking twenty returning passengers in the cabin and twenty in the steerage. She took away also some wool and lime.

U. S. EXHIBITION CARAVAN.—Hon. Mr. Garfield, whose services have been secured to canvass California for Grant and Colfax, left Olympia ten days since, intending on his way, to address the people of Portland, Salem, Yreka, &c.

We are glad to find by a report published in another column, that the City Council have at last taken decided action in reference to the establishment of a public library. We call attention of all classes to the report published to-day.

THE STRAINERS & S. WRIGHT.—A telegram was received to town last night stating that this vessel would leave Portland for Victoria this morning, and proceed to the different ports on the Sound on Saturday.

FOR THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday morning. She took a few passengers and a large freight of merchandise for the interior.

JERRY JONES has been arrested in San Francisco, and is now en route for Olympia in custody of Sheriff Keelitt.

OREGON LEGISLATURE.—This body has organized and got ready to work. Combined with the Fair, it makes Salem lively.

Our Puget Sound Correspondence.

Post Townsend, W. T. Oct 5, 1868. EDITOR COLONIST:—The following vessels cleared from this port: On Sept. 30th the ship Helios, for San Francisco—still in the harbor, but standing out this afternoon, as the fog lifted, the first time for more than a week. The Olympic Range in sight this afternoon, which till now has been hidden a month.

Entered at this port: On Oct. 8th the Adelaide Cooper from San Francisco, 36 days out. October 5, bark Katusoff from Honolulu, left latter port on the 29th of August, befogged 17 days in the Straits. On same day, schooner Alaska arrived from Honolulu, short of provisions; she was bound to Portland with a cargo of sugar, fifty two days out; lay off the Columbia Bar in the fog some twenty days; afterwards entered the Straits; obtained supplies at Neab Bay; passed out of the Straits but subsequently drifted in and has been befogged in the same, some eighteen days.

The bark Glimpse arrived off Port Discovery harbor last Friday with the small pox on board. One passenger died on the passage and Captain Thompson died yesterday; today four of the seamen are reported down with the disease. The bark is to be towed round and put in quarantine at the head of Port Townsend Bay.

The Municipal authorities here, appointed a Board of Health, and the Collector of Customs acting in concert with the said authorities, has stationed the Revenue Cutter Joseph Lane, off Port Hudson, with instructions to bring to, all inward bound vessels, and to forbid their proceeding further, until examined by a Health Officer, in case sickness is reported on board. The Indian which was admitted to the United States Marine Hospital last week with the small pox from the steamer Active, being one of the crew, was removed to the Government barracks at the head of the Bay, as soon as it was known to be a case of small pox. He died this morning.

Anti-Confederation.

Editor Colonist.—Your leader of Monday 1st upon the subject of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Local Government under Confederation, shows only one side of an account, and therefore is calculated, of course not intentionally, to mislead or even deceive the public. According to your account, this Colony will receive as a bonus for joining the Confederacy \$142,000 per annum from the Dominion Government; leading one to suppose that that would be all profit to this country. But is such the fact? I perceive you have retained from the Revenue of this Colony for the use of the local Government, the sum of \$182,000—the remainder of the revenue goes to the Dominion Government. The estimated revenue for the year 1868 is \$376,000. The portion taken by the Colony is \$182,000 \$394,000

Therefore the Dominion Government will receive from this Colony \$394,000. But put it in another way perhaps free from any error. The Dominion Government will receive the Custom Duties \$350,000, Postage Fees \$15,000, or in all \$365,000, the lowest estimate. Now what will the Dominion Government do with that money? Pay interest and sinking fund of Loans (not temporary) \$120,000 Governor's salary (say) 20,000 Customs Officers 12,500 Supreme Court Judges 11,000 Penitentiary (3) 10,000 Mails 29,000

Now then the Dominion Government receives from the Colony \$365,000. Apart from the Colony as above \$203,100. Thus the Dominion would gain from this Colony \$161,900. If then the Dominion gains \$161,900 and gives the Colony in return a fixed subsidy of \$110,000 and head money \$32,000, surely she is not returning us our own money; and yet this is called a splendid thing for the country! A fine bargain! It is for Canada.

It will be seen that the Dominion Government has not been made liable for temporary loans, simply for the reason that most of those loans must have been paid already, and those remaining will undoubtedly be liquidated before the ensuing year expires. The truth is the temporary loans have taken the money, which otherwise would have been expended in public works.

I would also call to your mind, Mr Editor, that the loan of 1862 of \$50,000 will be paid in three years from this; and the expenditure of the Colony decreased thereby about

\$3800 per annum! (In three years then the Dominion Government would get rid of a burden of \$36,000) The Customs Revenue will be much larger also next year. The fact is the Colony at the present time is not in a condition to commence negotiations or propose terms to the Canadian Government. We do not in fact know our own condition; but undoubtedly it is much more favorable than is generally considered. Our state two or three years hence will be such, that no one will dare to propose such terms as those now advocated. It may be that those who now agitate so warmly the hurrying on of Confederation know this full well, and wish to get the people tied and bound to the Dominion before they find out their real financial condition—in fact are working for the interest of Canada and not for that of British Columbia. I hope, Sir, you will take my remarks in good part; if I am wrong I shall be glad to be corrected, for assuredly I have no wish to deceive an intelligent public.

SIRIUS.

Self Reliance to Diogenes. DEAR DIODES.—Yours is a growl indeed, but it is never well to hurry any man's cattle. The return which I promise you, is in course of preparation, "don't you be afraid," and with it will come a little more "bombs" and "self reliance," if by that you mean an honest expression of being convinced by facts, which I have been at the trouble collecting, but which you will have the trouble of picking to pieces, if you can. I want you to trim your wick and get a new plan to your lantern.

SELF RELIANCE.

A great French physician says: "More than half of the diseases of the world come from neglect to fortify the system against changes of climate, weather and food. The great secret of health is to keep the condition of the stomach and blood regular and uniform, so that changes from Heat to Cold, from Dry to Damp, etc., cannot upset the machinery of the body and breed disease."

PLANTATION BITTERS.

This splendid Tonic is now used by all classes of people for every symptom of a "Stomach out of order." The secret of it is this: Plantation Bitters are certain to cure the juices of the stomach, so that the machinery at work and enable it to resist and throw off the approaching danger. The tendency of the operations of Nature is always towards a cure; all she needs is a little assistance at the proper time. It is a more reasonable and sensible it is to help her along with a gentle, yet powerful tonic, than to disorganize and weaken her curative processes with poisonous drugs and fiery mixtures, which only stupify and plant the seeds of disease and death.

Important Certificates.

I have used the Plantation Bitters for a year, and they have cured me of all my ailments. I can testify to their efficacy. J. S. LAYTON, Rochester, N.Y. I have used the Plantation Bitters for a year, and they have cured me of all my ailments. I can testify to their efficacy. J. S. LAYTON, Rochester, N.Y.

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It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in short time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. No compound has ever been invented so efficacious and useful in curing...

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FOR HORSES.

It is an indispensable and valuable remedy in all cases of Scurvy, Spavin, Ring-Bone, Wind-Galls, Etc. It is sold by all Druggists and Dealers on the Pacific Coast.

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Revenue and Expenditure in and from British Confederation.

A few issues back summary of the Revenue and Expenditure of the local British Columbia proposed by the Yale Commission. Now intend to give the penditure, and Deficit and for British Columbia shall have completed. We shall turn our letter of "Sirius," in the meantime the lusion that we shall is that he is an ex-reasoner; for he takes the local government tion would have a Surplus instead of no Surplus present, and then he would have a Surplus sides. Thus by Confederation would be the nice little \$19 to divide between British Columbia—the fact that we have present with which to burn bridges on the Confederation, on "Sirius," would not be after all—would it?

The twelfth section proposed by the Yale Commission to extend the Canada to British Columbia from the date of Revenue Laws of Canada consequently apply Custom, Light Dues and Stamps. If that be the case, the Revenue of Canada in British Columbia after Confederation would be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Excise, Light Dues, Stamps, and Total.

The total Revenue of British Columbia according to the Revenue Laws of Canada would be \$367,250. But this is not correct. A reduction must be made for the Canadian tariff in Canada in 1867; the average of British Columbia in 1867 is 100 cent. So the Revenue of these two tariffs would be \$102,942.

It will be observed that the first taxation as a confederation, on the whole would be \$102,942 less than the consumer now pays. The average of British Columbia in 1867 is 100 cent. So the Revenue of these two tariffs would be \$102,942.

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