Saturday, November 27, 1869

Reciprocity and Rebellion.

The following paragraphs occur in our delayed telegraphic dispatches:

New York, Nov 15-The Canadian authorities have notified our Government that unless trade between the two countries be so arranged as to be somewhat reciprocal they will be unable to withstand the greasure from all parts of the dominion urging them to do away with the system, of fishing licenses, and compelling American fisher-men to remain outside the three mile limits of the shores of Canada; also, to establish duty on foreign coal so as to give the market of Western Canada to Nova Scotia coal instead of having it supplied as now from Pennsylvania and Ohio, and to place an export duty on pine timber and an import duty on American breadstuffs, a large market for which is now found in Canada under free

admission by the present Canadian tariff.

Letters from reliable parties represent a
formidable rebellion in the Red River
country against the Canadian Confederation. The French population will not allow Gov. McDougall, lately sent from Canada, to enter that settlement. His party was encomped two miles beyond the frontier, at Pembins, where they were met. Nov 2d, by a body of insurgents, mounted and armed, and escorted peremptorily over the line. The Governor is now encomped in Dakotah Teroritory, a waiting revents. Meantime the inventor barrants have crossized a previsional many enterly, awaiting events. Meantime the interrupt and demand a Territorial Government, after the American lastice, with a Legislature chosen by the people, and a homestead act. It is said that Governor McDougal will apply to the Canadian Government for troops, and to Washington for authority to pass them through the North-western States.

International Treaty the coast fisheries of the Dominion are secured to it within an area extending three miles from the shore line. Under the late reciprocity treaty these fishing grounds were enjoyed in common by both countries. After the abrogation of that treaty the Canadian Government met the Americans in the most liberal spirit, permitting them the continued use of the Canadian fishing grounds under a nominal license, a privilege enjoyed up to the present. This privilege the Dominion Government new proposes to withdraw unless mutually beneficial commercial relations are established. Even the Americans cannot find fault with Canada for doing this. The fact of the matter is; Canada has been far too liberal and yielding in this matter. The Americans have been enjoying all the advantages of these valuable fisheries in common with Canadians, while they have also enjoyed the door of a house on Yates street near the swamp. Witnesses were called who proved that the old man had been half demented great advantages offered by the extreme-ly liberal tariff of Canada, as against the almost probibitory tariff of the the almost prohibitory tariff of the United States; and all the time they have been enjoying these exceptional advantages they have maintained an algmost insolent bearing towards their easy-going good-natured neighbors, no doubt laughing in their sleeves at Ganadian simplicity. Mor can it be doubted that so long as the Americans were left in the undisturbed enjoyment of these advantages there would be no disposiadvantages there would be no disposi-tion on their part to enter into commercial treaty relations reciprocally bene-ficial. No no! They had too good a thing for that. They enjoyed the chief advantages which such a treaty would confer without being called upon to concede anything in return. They had practically free use of the Canadian fisheries and a free market in Canada. for their coal and agricultural productions, while by an exorbitant customs tariff they practically shut out Canadian productions. Why should the Americans relinquish advantages all their own for reciprocal ones? No one can be surprised, however, that the Canadian ans have resolved to put an end to such a glaringly onesided arrangement, by excluding American fishermen from their grounds and meeting the American tariff with a fair set-off, unless re-ciprocal advantages are conceded. There can be little doubt as to the result. The fishing question, alone is an irresistible pressure. Some may anticipate resistance on the part of the Americans. It must be remembered, however, that the British fleet, the whole power of the nation, in tact, is at the back of the Dominion, pledged to defend her in the peaceable, and indisturbed enjoyment of her fishing grounds. Even if the Americans were disposed to break through a treaty to which they toris Schoolhouse. Addresses will be made were a contracting party, they would by the candidates and their triends. Should a poll be demanded it will take place on the evitable consequences. Thousastionably evitable consequences. Unquestionably, therefore, a new reciprocity treaty between Carada and the States will be the immediate result. To us on the Pacific this subject is fraught with importance, affording, as is does, fresh assurance that we shall under Confedera- membered that this vessel was badly strained

cranberries, skins, and other productions. We cannot in the present artiscle enlarge upon the immense benefits such an arrangement must confer upon this colony. In the two articles of dian report—needs confirmation.

A REPORT was in circulation last evening to the effect that the ship Old Dominion. Mr. Lovell is engaged in compiling a Directory for the Dominion of Canada. The Halparaiso, has geen wrecked at Sooke. Indian cattle, and 4,919 Canadian sheep. Mr. Lovell is engaged in compiling a Directory for the Dominion of Canada. The Halparaiso, has geen wrecked at Sooke. Indian cattle, and 4,919 Canadian sheep. Mr. Lovell is engaged in compiling a Directory for the Dominion of Canada. The Halparaiso, has geen wrecked at Sooke. Indian cattle, and 4,919 Canadian sheep. Mr. Lovell is engaged in compiling a Directory for the Dominion of Canada. The Halparaiso, has geen wrecked at Sooke. Indian cattle, and 4,919 Canadian sheep. Zemi Werkly British Colonist. cranberries, skins, and other produc-tions. We cannot in the present arti-cle enlarge upon the immense benefits coal and lumber alone, it will give a stimulus to development which will completely revolutionize every other interest and infuse fresh life and vitality into every pursuit. To the second paragraph we cannot do more than make a passing allusion now. We are disposed to regard the sensational announce-

ment with conside able doubt. Although the character of the political institutions confered upon the colonists of the northwest are scarcely what they had a right to expect from the Canadian government,—rendered all the more night. distasteful from the circumstance of No two of the principal agents of the Huda son Bay Company having seats in Mr. McDougall's Cabinet—still we are not prepared to believe that the settlers have resorted to the extreme measures indicated in the dispatch we have published, more especially as such a high-handed course would neither accord with the character hitherto borne by the settlers nor with the general tone of recent political news from that territory ... Upon the whole, therefore, we prefer to await forther advices before believing that the colonists in the Red River settlement are in open revolt.

Even in Eggs San Francisco is feeling the failroad unfavorably. A late paper says: Duting the past few days 150 barrels of eggs latter chosen by the people, and a homestead act. It is said that Governor McDoogal will apply to the Canadian Government for troops, and is Washington for authority to pass them brough the North-western States. It is sufficiently important the latter sufficiently sensational to claim a few remarks at our hands. We have long been aware that the Dominion Government has in the fishery question a lever sufficiently powerful to bring the United States Government to terms, and that they would not fail to use it when the proper time arrived. Many of our readers will understand that by International Treaty the coast fisheries. During the past few days 150 barrels of volve only loss and embarrassment.

> THE WRECK OF THE COWPER .- The gunboat Boxer, Capt. Egerton, bas returned from the scene of the wrecked ship Cowper. The Boxer lay off all Tuesday, and as thorough an examination as was possible of the condition of the ship was made. It was ation, a poll being demanded for Mr Find-found that the tide ebbed and flowed in her lay. The election of Sir Francis is considthrough the broken planks, and that only ered assured. Earl Granville has been diswith the most favorable weather and by the employment of pontoons the ship will be saved from destruction. The Captain of the Cowper has commenced to send down the standing rigging and the ship will probably be stripped by the small craft that have gone to the rescue, are retard over miles to the

The Spicios. The Coroner yesterday summoned a jury and held an inquest upon the remains of Wm. Jacklyn, alias John Jackson, whose body was found hanging from for some months from the effects of strong drink. It was also shown that deceased was a native of Poughkeepsie, New York State, and aged 66 years. The jury rendered a verdict of surcide while laboring under temporary insanity, superioduced by the excess, ive use of ardent spirits.

BASTION STREET.-The name of this street would appear to be singularly appropriate at the present moment, a line of earth-work having been thrown up along the centre, extending from Government street to Langly street and rendering that part practically impassable, giving it very much the appearance, in fact, of being invested by the fillibusters' we are threatened with from Olympia. Seriously, however, it will never do to leave the street in question in its pre-sent condition, and we feel it our duty to call the attention of the enterprising con-tractors to the state in which the workmen have left its , siste T , a M , ad

FOR THE MUSGRAVE COPPER LEAD -The sloop Atalanta sailed yesterday morning for Knight's Canal, on the mainland, with men and tools to prospect the Musgrave Cooper Lead. Messre Maloney, Multoy and Rankin are the prospectors. We spoke of the ore from this lead some weeks since. It is of the variety known as the "peacock" and assays 70 per cent. Judges of copper say the lead is the best yet discovered in the Colony, ted ange

THE TELEGRAPH LINES .- We learn that the Western Union Telegraph Company have offered the section of their line that rupe through British Columbia to the Government of the Colony. Whether the offer is confined to the Mainland line or includes the branch line from Swinomish to Victoria, we are uninformed. In view of the near approach of Confederation, the offer will pro-

DISTRICT No. 2-The nomination of candidates to represent District No. 2 will take place on Monday next, at noon, at the Victhe Sheriff's notice. The district has been well canvased and the friends of both gentlemen are sanguine of success.

THE U.S. steamship Newbern reached San Francisco on the 14th iest. It will be retion enjoy a free market in the Unit- for her safety while making the passage be- at Boston, Mass, there were on exhibition 147 at Nanaimo and sailed for Sitks.

TELEGRAPHIC -The lines worked fitfully yesterday. A few private messages came through at intervals; but no news report was

THE Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company have in prees an elaborate and able report of their operations from the inception of the work down to the present time.

THE buoy from Sleeper Rock was displaced a few days ago, and has been picked up near the mouth of the harbor. The buoys

land to meet the Flying Squadron at this station in April next.

THE Enterprise, which called at Nanaimo to bring down a passenger, arrived at 11 last night new odw bet naibal ads ', YMMO !

grobe Canadian Mail Summary. Our Canadian files are to the 4th inst. The Legislature of the Province of Ontario was opened on the 3d inst. by Lient, Governor Howland. The opening speech commences by an expression of gratitude for an abundant harvest, activity in manufactures, extension of trade and commerce, and a largely increased demand for labor. It alludes to the increased emigration setting in to the Province, and the fact that those who have already settled in it are well sate isfied with their lot and condition. The Hon. Messis Morris and Dunkin bad been appointed to seats in the Dominion, Cabinet. and would be sworn in immediately. It was reported, on what was considered good auton, and leader of the opposition, was about to resign on account of ill health, and that the Hon George Brown was likely to take his place. The Globe contradicts the rumor, however. The nomination for North Renfrew came off at Pembroke on the 2d just when Sir Francis Hincks was proposed or the Ministerial side and Mr Findlay on the Opposition. The former secured the nominpatching the Newfoundlanders much the same as he has the people of this colony. His dispatch to the Governor of that Island ex-

othing will occur in Newfoundland to delay measure from which I confidently anticiate advantage, both to the Dominion of papada and to the Colony. A St. John N. B.) correspondent concludes that when the Secretary of State has gone so much out of his way to make known, in such emphatic De degre of Mer Majesty's Governmentathat Newtoundland should join the Dominion, all further opposition is useless, ballbe dispatche is regarded as very significant, coming, as it did, at the commencement of a general election. The antiefforts, bowever, and it was thought the con-test would be a close one. The election was to come off on the 13th inst. Mr. Glen, who, it is said expects to be Receiver-General in the event of the antis winning, is

out with an address to the electors of Ferry

land, in which Canada is represented as

and Newfoundland. His Lordship concludes

with these significant words :- I trust that

desiring union solely for her own selfish ends, and that once in her power the destruction of the Island will be assured. Looking through the address one cannot help being struck with similarity between the anti-Conederation bugbear stories invented on the island of Newtoundland and those invented on this island. There was a grand religious procession in Montreal on the 17th October, in which upwards of forty thousand persons joined. The occasion was the bringing to Canada the bones of the martyred Saint Zenou, which were a present from the Pope' to the Roman Oatholics of Canada. The relics were deposited, amid imposing cere-mony, in the church of Norte Dame. St. Andrews Church Scotch Montreal, was destroyed by fire. It was amongst the finest ecolesiastical structures on the continent The latest fashion in hats is the 'Carmelite,' in imitation of that worm by the distinguished Father Hyacinthe. It is a black felt hat with low crown, and turned up rim, and said to be very near. OF arrell, a Quebec lawyer, is suing the publisher of the Quebec-Chronicle for libel, claiming \$50,000 dama-ges. Not content with this, he has made a ges. Not content with this, he has made a second attempt to indict the same publisher. O'Farrell is the lawyer who took such an interest in Whelan, McGee's assassin. The Volunteer force won golden opinions on account of the alacrity with which they turned

and Brock streets, destroying twelve houses,

tion when recently called out. Adjutant General Colonel Rose has reported in the most flattering terms of the efficiency and soldierlike bearing of the Volunteers. The main building of Gooderham & Worts' distillery, Toronte, was destroyed by fire on the lane. Which lay behind the recently demolished inn of the Saracen's Head process of manufacture consumed. Streams on Snow Hill, where Mr. Squeers and of burning spirits were flowing in all direct. Nickleby started per coach for Yorkions, and a conflagration was at one time shire-has been pulled down within the feared. Loss \$200,000; no insurance. This last few days, and we suppose that the accident would throw 200 men out of emname of Cock-Lane' will pass away, the ployment, and 2000 head of cattle out of

Viaduct.

The mail steamer Constantine has coaled

## Universal Penny Railways.

A very boldieventor, Mr. G. W. Jones, of Essex street, Strand, occupies nearly a column and a half of the smallest type in the Times to describe a marvellous project which he styles 'Universal Penny Railways.' The principal feature of his scheme are that all the main lines running from London shall be trunk lines, and on each of them, at the most convenient positions, up near the mouth of the harbor. The buoys are all in a bad state and cannot be seen at night.

Not Down on the Chart.—It is said that the reef on which the ship Cowper struck is not down on the chart. If this statement be correct, no time will be lost in putting it there.

The Active—A telegram received at the American Consulate yesterday announces the safe arrival at San Francisco, on Saturday, of the steamship Active, from Victoria.

A Stormship is on the way out from Engliand to meet the Flying Squadron at this station in April next. and averaging about sixteen miles apart, a through a turnstile and deposit their pennies on passing: As this class is two-thirds of the whole number of passengers, conof the whole number of passengers, considerable cost now incurred in printing, issuing and collecting tickets will be saved. The railways will become the property of the nation, so that there will be no intricate cross accounts to be kept. There will be fast trains running at double the ordinary speed, and double the ordinary fare. There will be no excursion trains, the ordinary fare being so lew as to render them unnecessary. As it would not be possible to purchase the whole of the £500,000,000 worth of railways at once, Mr. Jones would have the government buy up the Irich lines, and also a few by the principal English lines, and also as those from London to Holyhead and Edinburgh. o'Mr. Jones is clearly a firm believer in his plans, for his adver-tisement in the Times, must have cost him some £25 di bas seem edi danordi bete

WOOLWICH DOCKYARD. -The Woolwich dekyard, he miles south-east of London which has been in operation as government works for lover 300 years, has been closed, and will either be sold or sleased to private shipbuilders. This dockyard at the lowest estimate is worth \$5,000,000, and if leased at 2½ per cent. on this valuation, would yield a rent of \$125,000. The town of Woolwich has a population of over 40,000 couls and area. souls, and owes its prosperity to the govern-ment establishments. In addition to the dockyard, which is one mile in length, separating the town from the Thames, it is the site of the largest arsenal in Great Bri ain, which covers more than 100 acres and contains 24,000 pieces of ordnance and a vast amount of warlike material Woodwich is preses the unqualified approbation of Her also the headquarters of the Royal Horse Majesty's Government of the proposed terms and Foot Artillery and Corps of Sappers of union between the Dominion of Canada and Miners, for the accommodation of which and Miners, for the accommodation of which extensive barracks have been built and parade grounds prepared. It is, also the seat of a government military academy for engineering and artillery. In consequence of the increasing shallowness of the Thames the Woolwich dock, and has been used for the construction of steamers and the lighter class of verses, and for the above reason the establishment is how closed. When in full and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels peration, the dockyards employed 20,000 workmen, and Tgreat apprehensions loft distress and inconvenience were entertained in case this large number of men should be discharged at once. However the force was gradually reduced, and when the works were finally closed, only two hundred men were at work. The removal has caused many dwelling houses in the stown to a become empty, and the business of the tradespeople has been seriously affected. The first ship built at Woolwich was the Henri Grace de Die named after Henry VIII. Subsequently in 1637, the Sovereign of the Seas, carrying 167 guos, the largest ship of war then known, was built at this yard, and in 1751 the Royal George, which foundered at her anchorage

THE GREAT FLOOD IN MAINE. - Incidents of the great flood contine to come in from various quarters. Many small towns and villages have been almost cut off from communication with the outer world in consequence of the loss of bridges, the breaking away of highways and the necessary suspension of travel. One of the saddest and most singular of the many sad desolations caused by the freshet occurred in Phillips, a hitherto flourishing and beautiful town in Maine. Not only were and beautiful town in Maine. Not only were scores of houses submerged, streets rendered impassable by black alluvium and driftwood, mills and bridges floated away; trees uprooted and broken to pieces, but the beautiful cemestery was completely ruined. The water swept with destructive force over it and every stone with destructive force over it and ever with destructive force over it and every stone and monnment was moved from its place. Some were washed into adjacent fields; the iron fences inclosing lots were twisted into shapeless forms; and, sadder still, many of the graves were washed open and the bodies resting there floated away. Some were found miles away—others have not been recovered. The body of one mai who died last Spring was found upon his own farm, at some distance from the cemetery. The whole village presents a scene of desolation and ruin—but this invasion of the resting-place of the dead out and got under arms and ready for so is most painful of all.

swill-food. Another fire broke out on the houses being absorbed into one of the following morning, on the corner of Queen chief approaches to the Holborn Valley

To the Electors of District No. 2.

GENTLEMEN:—At the urgent request of a numerous and influential body of Electors I have been induced to ask your suffrages for the seat rendered vacant by the death of your late greatly esteemed representative.

In the present critical position of affairs, I consider it absolutely necessary for the future welfare of our Colony that we should not rush into Confederation with Canada, which it is the evident desire of the Home Government to force upon us, and which a small section of be politicians here are auxious to carry out at once.

I do not consider that the interests of the Agricultura community are likely to be improved by Confederation unless a system of immigration to this Colony is made a condition. The longer Confederation is postponed the greater hope there is for us to obtain all the advantages which may be derived therefrom; and you will then have the opportunity of carefully considering your position before you finally commit yourselves to the irrevocable step; nor would I, under any circumstances, have Confederation without an Overland Railway, and regular Mail communication by ocean steamers.

Should you elect me all my energies shall be devoted to protect your interests.

There are several other topics which I shall be glad to touch upon, but I reserve them until I have the opportu-nity of meeting you personally. The question of Roads is, however, one I cannot overlook, as I consider that your welfare hinges on this subject, for without good and available means of communication it will be impossible for you to compete with our neighbors.

JAMES LOWE. VICTORIA, 1st November, 1869.

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PHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for in valids and children, supplying the elements for th

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Saturday, No

Semi Weekly

The Annexa In the Olympi Saturday is publi

Petition, which a were thoughtless President Grant. Tribune has evide regard to the magn movement. In 1 marks he says the received a long lie additions were be adds, 'Not less the tures, it is stated, fore the memorial ington.' If the n to Washington, t dred signatures it as we have excelle ing that at the tin ment was abandon considerably less It is interesting temporary, 'as in of feeling in the reason merits a ca we agree with or it is most satisf evidence as this affords that the is by no means tion. Our con however, conten fatory remarks; movement with promises to resui early day. We estation of giving on from the leading a We understand that the roling P lumbia, regarding heresy, will arre ers of the aunex cannot otherwise warn the rulers ag incarceration of a American citizen flame a fire long midst, and bring that country a for under the pretext oners, would real of British domini as we desire the end, we should n means employed mend the above t of the roling po exhort them to cordingly. But, not regret the mo it does, the most of the assertion t colony a very ger of annexation. A at least to any ex neighbors have and imitate, but They enjoy nothi if we possess the Should, bowever, ment attempt to ti the Northwest To without represent ease may be ve case we would no loyalty, or rather colonists.

THE SHIP COWPER Capt. Egerton, saile morning to the relie Cowper. Capt. Pe per, proposes to thro
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ANOTHER COLON believe Sir Franci Minister of the Do the first colonist to Mr. G. W. Des Voc received the appoint Magistrate in Deme by recent exchang been appointed Got of the Windward Is

THE FLYING SQU master in charge of malt, has notified th ply of coal and store Flying Squadron is in April next, and ors) must be preparately sary supplies. The remain here two, ar Trim your sails !

RAILROAD Accide the 14th inst. a Pacific Railroad co the town of Haywa San Francisco. T trains were totally into a creek, which The third car wa fourth car, killing gers and wounding killed was Judge B

LINE Up .- The time last night and a dispatches were rece