he enthusiasm of their counpt to aid them in their deditable to their patriotismould persuade themselves or the Dominion could benefit Columbia, may be attribuenthusiasm; but, however for Canada to desire to ninion by the acquisition of , it is equally natural that should wish to benefit herwhether she cannot do this than in conjunction with the see, in fact, whether she can-er own business better alone small partner with but little w and untried firm, known, y the extensive system of friends and admirers.

thus far when my eye fell tter of the hon. Amor De-terms of Confederation (or terms he proposes. At first ry captivating that the Do-xpend in this Colony upwards d Thousand Dollars more from it and allow represent ish Columbia to vote away h they do not contribute. Dominion do so? I prese a valuable territory and in and prevent it falling into appears, however, probable mos has made a small missiount of revenue of British robably a mistake as to the on that would be imposed by According to the North Section 102. all revenues Sovernment had control preeration become after Conproperty of the Dominion w, the revenue of British

ting this view of the case, is as stated by Mr DeCosmos 000 and the additional sum rading licences, mining liand so forth. Here then minion receiving \$150,000 It may of course be said of agreement should state e Dominion should approprithe agreement must, otherlumbia will assuredly not osmos also bases his calculy upon the tariff; but is the ode of raising money in the ncy I have seen somewhere amp Act was to be enacted internal and direct taxes.

se the revenue of the Dos ish Columbia would be even

\$500,000, and might perore than she would receiv on. It would be well, at all at the taxes of the Domine e, because until they be mugt bo me

and will perhaps require it; but I suppose that is eneral's salary or of the exeneral Government of act num out of the Dominion to take care not to pay too whistle. Nevertheless, Mr ves well for having made vs—for if the people are to eracy, let them do it with and not "go it blind." must trust to the honor of overnment for the fulfilment ont, whatever that may be. well to have a clause he Dominion failed in her ment, that British Columbia ed to secede. I guess there

VICTORIA.

## Proposal.

NIST-No doubt the entire ony are unanimous in desirreduction of the expenses of and the full restitution of bts. But there appears a opinion as to the best mode our desires-differences so nk a committee consisting of ons selected from both sides urse of a few hours agree on ich would be unanimously people, and instead of apovernor with two appeals of ontradictory character, we one only; plainly indicating which Confederation would o us, and deprecating any binding character between ments, until having been first d approved by the people. tter now stands it requires than for the Governor to be address from his subserveant and conclude a binding arthe Domininal Government, ference to the people con-A BRITON.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 11 18682

It is better to meet danger than to wait at once to the enjoyment of all the blesfor it. The sailor who is on a lee shore sings and privileges that the Dominion, and foresees a hurricane stands out to sea it is believed, is willing to extend to some evils half subdues them. The letter sarcasm, as "Victoria" does, is not to which appeared in these columns yester- reason or argue a point with an anday morning over the signature of the tagonist; and to ask for delay at a innior city member of the Legislative time like the present, when "terms" Council, we regard as one of the most of so favorable a character as those exhaustive and telling addresses in favor mentioned yesterday are proposed, is of uniting the Colony with the Dominion simply to obstruct the progress of a that has yet appeared on the subject. The great and good work. We do not say writer shows in a clear and forcible man- that Canada will grant all those terms. ner the "terms" upon which he urges We do not know that she will grant the consummation of the Union. He lays any of them. But the entire Colony, down plainly the basis upon which he will including "Victoria," must be aware vote to consign the destinies of the Colony that to continue as we are for any into the keeping of the Federal Govern- lengthened period is impossible. We ment. These terms are, shortly: the must have a thorough and radical assumption of our debt; an annual allow- change of some kind 'ere long, or even ance of \$130,000 to defray the expenses "Victoria" must shoulder his "kit" of our local Government; the payment of and seek a home elsewhere. With the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governor, this inevitable fact staring us in the Judges, and such officers of the Domin- face, we ask the gentlemen who have ional Government as are required in the come forward to request a "delay," collection of the revenue absorbed by the whether there can be any danger in Dominion; the construction of a wagon accepting such conditions as are prooad within two years; representatives posed by Mr DeCosmos? Some abn the Senate and House of Commons, surdly say, " Canada will never grant and a responsible local Government. The such conditions?" But, is there any writer proceeds to point out the annual harm in asking for them? Could any deficit that will exist between the sum advantage be taken of our position if expended each year by the Dominion we hedge ourselves about with such within the borders of this Colony and the conditions as these and decline to treat amount the General Government will de- for the transfer upon any other basis? in treasure for the banks, Barnard's Express rive from the revenue turned over to it. We could but fail; and failure under

The thinks the appeal loss to the Domin-He thinks the annual loss to the Domin- any circumstances is no disgrace. ion will be somewhere between \$214,000 and \$289.100, an estimate we do not consider at all unreasonable. Apart from the benefits that would accrue from the THE PACIFIC. The New York correspondexpenditure of so large a sum among us ent of the San Francisco Bulletin, writing on every year, it would be well to bear in P bereth over "Tobn Bull in Canada

England or any of her possessions. Con-

federation would secure us free trade in

Canadian manufactures: and as the Do-

cargoes on our wharves and save the thir-

teen per cent. that would have to be

tages are so clearly laid down in the re-

capitulation of the "terms" proposed by

Mr. DeCosmos that they require no repe-

tition here. One word as to the opponents

of the scheme. In a letter signed "Victoria" which appears to day the author, indulges in a growl at the whole scheme upon general principles; but he fails to advance a single tenable reason why we should not be admitted

bas violatol Friday, Feb 7.

PROPOSED SPREAD OF THE DOMINION TO

World of December 10th says: -" Of the would be as follows: 28,000 artisans employed in the jewelry busi- ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA UNDER CONFEDERness, 40 per cent are out of employ; carpen-ters' wages have been reduced from \$3 50 to Prov. Secretary's Department..... \$2 50 a day, and only one-half of the journey men can find employment; of hatters, there are 400 who can get work but an area. quarter are unemployed, the quantity of work Police and encounters a storm to avoid a ship-us. We regret this failure for the for them is 30 per cent less than that as-Cariboo wreck; and the legislator who meets sake of the opposition. To indulge in signed them at this time last year, and their wages have been reduced by 331/2 per cent; the iron workers say that their business has not been in twenty years so dull as now it is: at least 1,000 shipwrights are out of employ, and from one end of the East river to the other but five vessels are building, of which two are steamships, two are ferry-boats, and as follows: one is a sailing vessel; and, to close this sad Total Provincial Revenue list, it is estimated that 3,000 servant girls are seeking places but find none. Such facts as these do not need comment. Attribute citizens are aware of the state of affairs thus reduced to \$118,530. presented; but unless a change for the better takes place (of which there is no immediate prospect) New York will see as much distress as it did in the winter of 1857-8.

dren were no uncommon thing.

Chinese 600, total for the district, 1,700.

ing passengers, mails and freight.

plaster fell from the ceiling of the Court expenditure for the support of the local House yesterday, upon the head of the usber, government would be \$122,000 as above. who, fortunately, had a very stiff felt hat on. The hat was cut through in several places.

shore, and the ferry steps smashed by the high wind yesterday.

yesterday.

## Confederation -- No. 4.

conditions necessary in order to insure admis new ones. I ask, then, what is the prospect sion to the Dominion on fair and equitable of having a Road Fund without Confederaterms, and also presented an abstract of the probable Revenue, Expenditure and Deficit of the Dominion in and for British Columbia. In this letter I shall confine myself mainly to the probable Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus of this Colony. After admission, our ocal or Provincial rrvenue would be derived from the subsidies paid by the Dominion, and from the exclusive powers of taxation and

	probable Revenue may be assumed to be follows:
	ANNUAL REVENUE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA UNDER COMFEDERA
3	1. Fixed Subsidy\$11
ŝ	2. Per Capita Subsidy 2
ġ	3. Road Tells abolished
ì	4 Land Revenue
1	4. Land Revenue
3	6. Mining Receipts in general
1	De Mining receipts in general accompany accommend
i	7. Licences, Liquor and Trading 60
ì	8. Fines, Forfeitures and Court Fees 1
j	7. Fees of Office

Total Revenue ... for Road Tolls in 1867 was 80,000. The pect of a permanent School Fund. Without estimate was probably considerably above Confederation, is our Government likely to the receipts.

-Victoria and New Westminster .....

Total Expenditure ..... From the above statements, the Total Pro vincial Revenue and Expenditure would be

Total Provincial Expenditure annually for ordinary support of Government and Legislature.. 121,970

This Surplus over current expenditure for them to whatever cause one may, the state- the ordinary and regular support of the local ment remains that thousands of men and Government, with exception of the proposed women in the metropolis who depend for a Subsidies, is based on the Government Estiliving upon daily labor can find no employ1867. It is not unlikely, however, that the ment : they are willing, nay, anxious to work, estimate for liquor and trading licenses is too but there is no work for them to do. How high and considerably above the actual rethey are to survive the winter they dread to ceipts, and that some other sources of reveforecast: Want stares them in the face.
Relief is too far removed to be within sight.

Relief is too far removed to be within sight. Yet they must live, and it is not improbable \$30,000 less than the Estimates. On that that many of them may be objects of charity assumption, the Total Surplus Revenue over ere the spring returns. Probably few of our the ordinary and regular expenditure for the support of the local Government would be

It is questionable whether under Confed eration it would be practicable or possible, however desirable, to reduce the above estiwhen processions of men, women and chil-dren were no processions of men, women and chil-dren were no processions thing. LATER FROM THE MAINLAND. — The widely dispersed into small communities.

We have two lines of settlements running ateamer Enterprise, from New West- north and south : one stretching one hundred minster at 3 o'clock yesterday, arrived at 916 and fifty miles on this Island-Viotoria to o'clock last evening, bringing about \$100,000 | Comox; the other five hundred miles long—Victoria to Cariboo. There is a third line— Victoria to Kootenay, five hundred miles the Enterprise started down, and it is feared the river will be again closed. Flour on matter to retrench. But a widely distributed William Creek was selling at 23@25cts; population require a more sumerous staff cf bacon, 50@62½ cts; beans, 26@30 ets; magistrates, constables, gold commissioners, Sugar, 40@50 cts; candles, \$13@\$16 per box. Freight 4½ to 6 cents per pound. to 6 cents per pound.

The Bed-Rock

Red. The Bed-rock

The yield of losquito Gulch

as 292 ounces with two picks

The same number of Government officers that exist to-day would be ample to answer the purposes of good government for a population of 100,000 people. Under Confederation, however, with a popular form of Government — representative and responsible institutions— the people would be able to shape and control the current expenditure. Confederation would supply us at least with a check— a safeguard—against extravagent expenditure. with two picks a saleguard—against extravagant expendi-rich strike on ture. At present there is no local check, weather had except a diminishing revenue. Under our present irresponsible Government—without Confederation—I have no reason to induce Beedy another will be reduced \$25,000. Were retrench-In the Forest bers of the Legislative Council, I am persuaded that they could not be united in their falling of a set of timbers. The number of action so as to propose a greater reduction population has been taken, and is as below on our total expenditure than \$50,000. approximate; Whites, 1,100; colored and Local interests and influences would prevent it. If they were united, the Government The Del Norte.—A despatch to Mr revenue is a check on Government; but I Welcker, from San Francisco, states that question whether that will not be removed Welcker, from San Francisco, states that by an increase of taxation—raising the the steamship Del Norte will sail for Victoriff or renewing the real estate tax. toris on the 13th inst-next Thursday, bring- Under such circumstances, what resource is there but Confederation? and if we are to NEARLY AN ACCIDENT.—A portion of the join the Confederation, we would not err, at least, in assuming that our regular current

It will be observed that there is nothing or otherwise he would have been badly hurt. In the above estimates of expenditure for Roads and Bridges. We have a large country. We will require long roads. require them now, as an assistance to our THE FERRY.—The ferry-house was driven farmers'. The estimated Surplus of \$118,000 would consequently provide a Road Fund equal to the necessities of our present population. It would assist in opening new roads, THE Brig Byzantium dragged her and repairing old ones. It would most anchor, and went on the beach at Trahey's materially aid in the settlement of the country. As we are situated now, we are so involved—so embarrassed by the Interest and Sinking fund on the Public Debt, and the current expenditure of Government-EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:-In my third that there is scarcely a dollar for imletter I briefly enumerated the chief special proving our roads, let alone constructing

The Surplus would not only, with prudent management, provide a Road Fund, but a School Fund. We have now a school system, school-houses, schoolmasters, and scholars, but we have no School Funds. Our schoolmasters have not been paid for a year or more, and what is the prospect of their being paid? It would not be a matter revenue reserved to the Provinces. The of surprise—judging from the way that Gov-probable Revenue may be assumed to be as ernment has failed to meet its votes in aid of Education-that its scheme of retrenchment non. will include an attempt to practically abolish our Free School system, and leave the Education of the rising generation to be provided for by parents and guardians at private s, occupancy of the rising generation is education. Give 4,000 the farmer land and roads, and he will require education for bis children. If our people with families, in town and country With the exception of the Subsidies, the cannot get education free and cheaply, they sources of revenue presented above are the are not likely to remain or settle in our same as now exist, and the respective sums country; but will elect for themselves homes were the amounts estimated as the probable in the neighboring States, where the choose revenue of 1867. It will be observed that door stands invitingly open to receive their it is proposed to abolish entirely the oppressive Road Tolls. The Government estimate tance. With Confederation, there is a pros-

maintain Free Schools? Let us now take a glance at the probable But it is not only Road and School

DISTRESS IN NEW YORK.—The New York but not as permanent votes, the Expenditure | support of asylums for the sick, the poor, the insade, and the orphan. Let our present Government be ever so well disposed, it could not provide for Interest and Sinking Fund, and an economical current expenditure without comparatively, oppressive taxation. Add roads, schools and asylums, and taxation will be piled on taxation to providethe supplies-and that with a stationary pop. ulation. With such a Surplus Fund, there would be means to expend in roads, schools and asylums. Besides, even the licenses are already too high. The Court fees are reputedly too large But where is the hope of reduction without Confederation? Where is the hope of any Government coming toour assistance but the Dominion? With Confederation on the terms that I have suggested, instead of the whole revenue being swallowed up by interest and sinking fund, and by officials, either necessary or unnecessary, the country would, as may be seen from the statistics that I have put forward, have large sums expended annually by the local and Dominional Government in Public-Works and Institutions. leb bliw ads o A. DECOSMOS.

## The Petition Against Confederation.

EDITOR COLONIST :- It is amusing, as an outsider, to listen to the different views and opinions of what is called the sensible menof this colony. Now, when I call myself and outsider I do not do justice to my status, inasmuch as I am a true-born Briton and nomistake. At the same time I do not wish to make the name of Briton too prominent as a cry for everything great, glorious and free. Yet I must say that my predilections are and always have been in favor of British institutions. To come to the point, or as Americans say, to toe the mark, what is it that is heard reported all over town? Nothing more nor less than a petition against: Confederation, got up by no less a personage, as I understand, than C B Young, the greatgun of annexation, who so persistently, in the columns of the Sunday News, excited and insulted every loyal Englishman in this city; but what surprises me most is that that arch demagogue should enlist many loyal Englishmen under his tattered banner. to stave off the cause of Confederation, in order that when the pear is ripe it may fall into the lap of the United States. Poor. Johnny Raws! you have been caught in the. trap prepared for you, and wriggle as you may, no pity can be extended to you. You have listened to the voice of the harlequin and must pay the penalty. I pity the dolts of Englishmen who have signed the petition. Yet I must not be to severe, as I make these remarks more in pity than arger, because I have seen several names to that petition which have been duped there through, I am sure, false representations. ENGLISHMAN.

## Starvation in the South.

The Savannah papers publish a touching appeal, signed by Rev. S. Landram and Isaac Brunner in behalf of some of the old residents of Beaufort, S. C., now in utter destitution. Those gentlemen

The undersigned, having visited Beaufort, S. C., recently, have been arged to make a public statement of the condition. of a portion of its people. Some of the old families of the town, after five years of refugeeism, have returned, but not tofind their former homes, or even a shelter for their heads. Their houses, their plantations, their cattle, their boats, their fur. niture, everything in the hands of others; removed or destroyed.

Only those who stand upon the ground and mingle with the people can realize what universal and complete confiscation means. They must buy back their own houses or rent others. They are excluded from all employment. They are unpro-vided with clothing suitable for the winter, but what distresses them more, they are without food. These Southern families are composed chiefly of old persons young ladies and little children. Their young men, the few who have survived the war, can go abroad, but where can these go? They have not means tocome to Savannah to seek employment. Could they find it if they did come?

Those to whom we have reference were once families of wealth. Their homes were almost boundless in hospitality. They are educated, refined, Christian people. How keen their sensibilities how acute their anguish !

They must have aid or die of want Absolutely they have not means to give a decent burial to their dead.

Pressed and tried, as are most of our people, our condition is far better than theirs. Our homes, lands, stock and furniture have not been confiscated. We state explicitly, that we have never seen worthier objects of sympathy and aid than a part of the old citizens of Beau-

A MAN at Holmfirth, England, lost his life by indulging in the foolish amusement of catching copper coin in his mouth While so engaged a penny stuck in his throat, and notwithstanding that medical aid was summoned, the coin could not be extracted. Eventually it was forced down the man's throat, and caused his death.

Ir you wish the very best CABINET PRO-TOGRAPHS, you must call on BRADLEY & Expenditure of the Colony under Confeder- Funds that we want with little prospect of ation. The Estimates of 1867 being taken soon getting them under the present adminas the basis, merely for review of the subject, intration, but we require funds for the Francisco.

them to ponder and the sort Territe see the Domes ion of Canada, and to grant to the Parliawell upon this subject before giving it ment of Canada authority to legislate for the even the color of an opposition. But there future welfare of those two countries. This are still weightier arguments to be urged is probably one of the results of the annexa in favor of Confederation from a commer- tion of the Russian territory to the United cial stand-point. Reciprocity would open States. John Bull seldom allows any one to the doors of California, Oregon and Wash, get the advance of him in the march of ington Territory to our lumber, coal, fish, commercial facilities, and when such a thing, lime, tar, turpentine, wool, etc., all of happens, as it sometimes does happen, he is which are found in inexhaustable quantities not slow in following up the 'intruder.' The threatened ascendancy of the Yankees in the and in superior quality everywhere Pacific sea, is a bugbear to him, and it may throughout our land. The impetus given yet end, unless Uncle Sam keeps his eyes to local trade by a treaty of the kind open, in the absorption of the Sandwich Iswould be great. The few who fear that lands as a portion of the British dominions. the farmers of this Island would suffer Those Islands already form, I believe, virfrom a Treaty of Reciprocity, and who cite tually at least, a diocese of the Church of the condition of the farmers under Free England, and yet the first light of the Gospel Frade as an example of what their state that broke upon the benighted islanders would be under Reciprocity, "fight streamed from the labors of American missionaries. The time was when those conshadows." The cases are not parallel. venient islands might have been easily With Free Trade our door was thrown brought under the American flag, but it was wide open to the produce of the foreigner; allowed to slip along, while France first, and but the foreigner took precious good care then England, stepped in and supplanted our to close and double-bar his door against political influence with the Government. the produce of this Island. With Reci- Now, we are hesitating whether or not to procity secured, the same description of conclude a reciprocity treaty with it." goods that ruled here duty free must be THE SAILORS' HOME.-We are glad to allowed to enter American ports upon a know that this institution will be opened at

similar footing; and if, under so equitable Esquimalt in about ten days from date. an arrangement the Island farmer is The members subscribe 50 cents upon the driven out of his own market, the fault entryl of their names as members, and 1232 cents per month afterwards. We shall enwould be his own. Under our present deavor to give a full description of this system of Government a tariff is collected praiseworthy institution in a few days. upon goods entering this Colony from

THE Belfast (Me.) Journal says that four or five shipyards there that a few years ago turned out their half dozen ships yearly are idle-not a solitary keel lies along their idle minion makes every description of goods ways. The shipwrights lounge along the that can be manufactured in the Northern streets, or seek work in the British provinces. States, vessels loaded at Halifax, St. Johns A blight has fallen upon this industry, and or Quebec for this port could land their the whole coast of Maine is desolate:

A Suppen Change .- The change in the weather vesterday was sudden and unexpecpaid were the goods brought from English ted. At 5% e'clock a torrent of rain from or American ports. Such are a few of the the southeast fell; within three hours therecommercial advantages to be obtained after the wind had veered round to the from Confederation. The political advan-northeast and a sharp frost and blinding snowstorm succeeded. In all our experience of the country, we have never known so rapid a change, from a mild spring-like atmosphere to weather of Siberian coldness.

E MORBID HUMORS of the or two of AYER's PILLS, and clearer heads as well as