

The Dominion Fisheries.

Nothing could well be plainer than that it is the fixed purpose of the authorities at Ottawa to protect the Dominion fishing rights against American aggression and bluster. It is equally clear that in doing this Canada will be backed up by the whole influence and, if necessary, the whole power of the Imperial Government. It will be seen by reference to the Mail Summary, which we publish elsewhere, that the Board of Admiralty has been instructed to send to Canadian waters a force sufficient for the purpose of enforcing Canadian rights, as well as generally to maintain order on the fishing grounds. This decided policy has been adopted some time ago. The Americans had begun to abuse the generosity and to misinterpret the forbearance of a good-natured neighbor, and they had already learned to claim as a right what had been conceded too long as a favor. The time had quite arrived for Canada to assert her rights in no equivocal terms, and she would appear to have done so. An Imperial fleet will soon take the bluster out of the Zaak Chandler class. Many were led to believe from the blatant intonations of certain frothy politicians that the enforcement of the Dominion fishery rights, as understood at Ottawa, would meet with resistance at Washington. Our readers are aware that a dispute as to the meaning and intent of the treaty has long existed between the Canadian authorities holding that the three-mile line which marks the boundaries of the shore fisheries was to be taken from headlands, and the United States authorities claiming that the three miles must be measured from the shore-line, taking into account the sinuities. The difference between these interpretations is very great. According to the latter view the Americans would come in for much shore fishing, especially in the case of large bays. Notwithstanding this diversity of view, however, and notwithstanding the bluster in support of the American view with which a section of their press has recently abounded, it is found that the United States authorities have bowed gracefully to the enforcement of the Canadian interpretation. It appears from American papers that Secretary Boutwell has, in compliance with the request of the Secretary of State, advised Collectors of Customs that the authorities of the Dominion of Canada have annulled the system of granting fishing licenses to foreign vessels; that hereafter all foreign fishermen will be prevented from fishing in the waters of the Dominion; and that eight British vessels have been put in service for the protection of inland fisheries with power to enforce a compliance with the laws. Collectors are, therefore, directed to notify masters of fishing vessels, that parties violating the Canadian law will put themselves beyond the protection of the authority of the United States. These are important instructions. They prove that the United States Government has a nuclear appreciation of its legal obligations. They will make it difficult for the Dominion fishing grounds to be felt by Americans, there would no longer appear to be ground for apprehending any international difficulties from it.

Representation According to Population. Our respected contemporary of the Toronto Globe takes exception to the Manitoba Bill on the ground that it gives a representation in the Federal Councils out of proportion to the population of the new Province, the original Province comprising the Dominion being the measure of such proportion. The population of Manitoba, it is asserted, will be at first only 17,000. Yet it is proposed to give it four members in the House of Commons and two in the Senate. Ontario has only one member of the Commons for every 24,000 of her estimated population; so that Manitoba is to have nearly six times the representation of Ontario in the House of Commons, in proportion to its population. In the Senate the disproportion is still greater in favour of Manitoba. Now, we will gladly concede, at the outset, that no newspaper in all the wide Dominion has a better right to be heard upon this subject than the Toronto Globe. In a fifteen years war for the recognition of population as the true basis of Parliamentary representation, the Globe was the leader, and the recognized champion in the Press, while its doughty proprietor was the leader and champion on the floor of the House. In theory the principle is undoubtedly correct; and its application to the Dominion is, as a rule, doubtless

desirable. But as all rules have their exceptions, we may be permitted to suggest whether it might not be found desirable to recognize some exceptions in this. In the older and more thickly settled Provinces the rule will apply with every degree of fairness and equality; but it is questionable whether, when the Dominion extends its borders westward so as to include new and sparsely populated territories, it would be either wise or just that there should be an arbitrary application of the rule insisted upon. Indeed we know that in some instances it would be a very great injustice to do so. In the new Provinces, as they come westward, other elements besides that of population will, we venture to think, have to be recognized for a while, at least, as constituting a basis for representation, such, for instance, as territory, resources and revenue. But we do not see very clearly why the Globe overlooks the Indian population of Manitoba for purposes of representation. It is quite true that the Indians do not usually come within the pale of the franchise. But they produce revenue and they need governing scarcely less than the whites. In the case of British Columbia we would have a very decided objection to the application of the rigid and exclusive rule which the Globe would apply to the new Province of Manitoba. Our Indian population is estimated as high as sixty-five thousand. It probably yields not much less than one moiety of the entire revenue. To exclude that large and important element, and at the same time, bind us down to representation according to population, in the same proportions, as Ontario and Quebec, would be most unjust, and would not be submitted to by our people.

Illness of the Canadian Premier.

A few days ago the telegraph made the laconic announcement that Sir John A. Macdonald was lying at the point of death. The announcement excited but little interest, as it was believed that it was one of those electric eccentricities but too common in our telegraphy. It will be seen, however, that the statement, although it had some basis in fact, was not altogether groundless. On the 6th of May that distinguished gentleman was taken alarmingly ill, when about to start from his office, in Parliament Buildings, to attend the House. Dr. Bown, who is a member of the House, was called in to attend Dr. Grant, and Dr. Campbell, of Montreal, was sent for. Respecting the condition in which he found the patient, on the first day, Dr. Bown said, in the House on the 7th: "I found him at his office lying upon a couch quite pulseless and in a state of collapse from the previous hard work which he had done and the wear and tear upon his system. The case became somewhat alarming because we could not use the ordinary stimulants we would have administered to other patients. Happily, however, the remedy used by Dr. Grant so far succeeded as to restore circulation. Sir John A. Macdonald suffered, excreting tortures from what we supposed was the passing of a bilious calculus. Our concern for the accidently identified him, a representative of the matter of regard to see a man, and down by sickness, and placed with the death's grasp; but it is matter of special regret to us that Sir John should have been rendered incapable of attending to business at the very moment when it was hoped British Columbia would receive his best attention. It is gratifying to know that all danger was considered past and the patient in a fair way of recovery. But it is to be feared that his recovery will not be sufficiently speedy to enable him to take the active part in our affairs we could wish, and to take of it."

Falsifying the Record by the Legislature of Newfoundland has given rise to considerable animadversion, possibly more than the circumstances would seem to justify. The circumstances are briefly as follows: The House met soon after the General Election. Two anti-Confederates petitioned against the return of two Confederates. The hearing was set down in the House for Feb. 24; but on that day there were not present more than twenty members, as required by the Controverted Election Act, several of the newly appointed heads of departments being absent from the House, the House adjourned for a week without appointing a Committee to try the petition. The adjournment was immediately after the adjournment of the House, and under the Election Act the House could not meet until the following day. The Clerk of the House was directed by the Speaker and the Premier to summon the members assembled on the following day and to amend the journals so that it should seem as if the House had adjourned only for a day. The House met the following day and approved of the amendment, and from that time the House met day to day for a month until the departmental elections were over, the Confederates absenting themselves the whole time so that no Committee could be struck. When at length the Government members had been elected, the Anti-Confederates applied to the Supreme Court for a rule nisi to prevent the Committee from proceeding, on the ground that they were illegally appointed. The rule was granted, and the decision was to be given in May.

AGRICULTURAL.—A meeting of the managers of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held yesterday at the office of E. Burnaby, Esq. where a prize list for this year's exhibition was finally agreed upon and will be published immediately. The list will be found very complete, offering additional attractions.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The brig Byzantium, Capt Colburn, arrived from Honolulu yesterday, being 19 days out, with a cargo consigned to Mr J Robertson Stewart. Trade was good and shipping above common. Brink times were anticipated on the arrival of the Flying Squadron. The Legislature was announced His Majesty the King opening the session in person. One noteworthy feature of the Legislative Assembly may be mentioned. Among the 28 members who are elected as representatives of the people, there is not one who was born outside of the Islands, all are Hawaiians. The weather had been quite cool, the thermometer at sunrise ranging from 65 to 68 degrees, and barely rising 10 degrees during the day.

WHALING.—Three gentlemen possessing the three cardinal requisites—experience, energy and capital—arrived here yesterday on the brig Byzantium for the purpose of embarking in the whale fishing business in these waters. They have brought with them an outfit in implements and appliances, and the intention is to commence active operations on Barclay Sound. It has often been matter of surprise that any excellent whaling grounds did not attract men of capital and experience before, for we have long felt assured that such alone were needed to demonstrate the immediate value of our whaling fisheries. We wish the enterprise every success.

NAVAL.—H M S Ringdove, Comdr Brooks, 59 days from Gallia, arrived here yesterday morning. The Ringdove is a double-screw steamer 666 tons, and 160 horse-power. She will remain on this station for some time, where she will undergo repairs. Comdr Brooks called upon His Excellency the Governor yesterday, at Government House. The following is a list of the officers of the Ringdove: Commander Brooks, Lieut Jas D Heane, Sub-Lieut R J V Pritchard and John A Jones, Assistant Surgeon Alfred Brand, Assistant Paymaster Wm R Westley, Chief Engineer Wm F Rowe, 2d Engineer J Foster, Acting Engineer William Savage, Supernumary Lieut—Jas S Brand, Gunner—Jas Barry.

STRESS OF MIND.—A very strong opposition was offered to the Canadian Government, upon the amended Customs Tariff, and the leaders of the Opposition thought, or professed to think, that the Ministry might be defeated on that measure. Upon a division, however, the Ministry were found with a majority of 28, a very respectable majority for the Canadian Government in the course of the debate which preceded the division, the Hon Mr Macdougall said he did not wish to see the Ministry displaced, as he saw an combination of parties around him which could advantageously assume the government of the country.

WELL-PLACED.—It would appear from the tone of the Sound Press that the excursionists who came over from the neighboring Territory to witness the celebration of the Queen's Birthday were very much pleased with the celebration generally, and were especially impressed with the formidable aspect of our war ships. We are very glad to think that our neighbors enjoyed themselves, and hope to see them over in still greater numbers next twenty-fourth. The general conduct of the excursionists while here has been spoken of in terms of praise.

POLICE COURT.—The only case of any interest in the Police Court yesterday was that of John Brown alias Boudie, who was brought before the Court on a charge of damaging a house belonging to W. P. Hayward. To the charge the prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 or work in the penitentiary for two months. Of the fine, if paid, \$20 will go as damages to the complainant. A second charge was brought against the prisoner—that of being a deserter from H. M. Navy. On this charge he was remanded in order that evidence might be procured.

ANOTHER STEAMER.—The proposition to place the steamer Olympia upon the route between here and San Francisco is well understood, under consideration. The Olympia, both as regards speed and comfort, is much superior to any of the steamers, commonly sent here from San Francisco, and should her owners decide to put her on the route it is to be hoped they will meet with that encouragement which they have a right to expect, both from the Government and the commercial community. In fact, there can be little doubt that the Olympia would be a great favorite, both with the commercial and travelling community.

TOO BAD.—That flood in Oregon ought to be expressed. The telegraph poles were swept away at a moment when everyone here was upon the tip of anxiety with respect to the Fenian invasion, and to-day we are without news. The break reminds us of the Fenian invasion, and to-day we are without news. The break reminds us of the Fenian invasion, and to-day we are without news.

GOLD STRAW QUARTZ LINGERS.—Ol Lane and Mr Kirk of San Francisco, visited Gold Stream yesterday, in company with Mr. Full, and spent the day in examining the quartz lodes there. Immense masses of which good-looking specimens were brought in for assay. Should the tests prove favorable, it will be interesting to know how the gold-bearing capital from California for the opening of the lodes.

TAX REVENUE.—Some of our Canadian contemporaries were complaining about the item of \$200,000 put down in the supplementary estimates for Fenian raids; but we imagine it will be found that the sum, instead of being excessive, will be found wholly inadequate to meet the expenses incurred in repelling the Fenians.

DISTINGUISHED ENEMY.—The New Nation, published at Fort Garry, is now edited by His Excellency Thomas Spencer, the man who, some three years ago, established himself as Governor of Assiniboia, and tried a man for treason against his so-called Government.

GOING TO FRASER RIVER.—H M S Boxer sails for Fraser River to-day, touching at San Juan Island. The Boxer goes to the Fraser River for the purpose of selecting a suitable position in which the Zealons may lie for the purpose of clearing her bottom of baracles.

FOR NANAIMO.—Yesterday morning the steamer Emma, Capt Etterbank, sailed for Nanaimo and way ports. She carried the mails and a full cargo of freight, together with a number of passengers. Capt Spalding and Lieut Ramsbottom, R. N., were amongst the passengers.

DEATH OF A SON OF COURT VON BERT.—The Honolulu Advertiser of the 3d April announces the sudden death of a son of Count Von Bont, the Prime Minister of Austria, who was attached to the frigate Donau. The remains were interred at Kalaokahu.

GOING NORTH.—The U S Revenue Cutter Reliance, now at Fort Townsend, has completed her outfit, and will sail immediately for a six months' cruise to Behring Sea.

FOR ALASKA.—It is stated by our Seattle contemporary that the steamship Constitution will leave for Alaska on the 1st July, and thereafter on the 1st of every month, instead of the 20th, as heretofore.

RETURNED.—The Hon Mr Garfield has returned from Washington, and has been addressing his constituents upon the prominent public questions of the day.

Domination Mail Summary.

Our Canadian files are to the 10th May. Sir John A. Macdonald had been alarmingly ill. On the 6th when about to start from his office to the House he was seized with spasms. He lay several days at his office too ill to be removed to his residence. In a bulletin issued on the 9th it was stated the Premier had passed the crisis and suffered only from depression. In the House, on the 7th, at the request of Sir George E. Cartier, Dr. Brown gave a very circumstantial account of the nature of the attack and the condition of the patient, which for some time had been of a very alarming character. He had been completely exhausted by overwork, and the intense pain caused as was supposed by the passage of a bilious calculus. It was hoped that in three days he would be sufficiently recovered to admit of his removal to his residence, but a month would probably elapse before he would be able to attend to public business. The following was the latest news from Red River: On 23d at Bishop Tebo's request, Lieut floated the Union Jack over Fort Garry. O'Donoghue and Harris objected and a general row was the result, which ended in a general assault on the Fenian emblem floating side by side with the Union Jack over the fort. Red is the most loyal man in the Settlement, and has his hand planted on the Queen's every night. His people did not relish the Union Jack, however, and when first hoisted it was torn down and trampled in the mud. The new Dominion Tariff appears to have elicited much opposition in the House of Commons. The Bill establishing the Province of Manitoba also evoked much angry discussion. It was strongly opposed by Mr Mackenzie, leader of the Opposition, who advocated the establishment in the first instance of a sort of provisional Government over a more extended area.

HOPE.—The Dominion Government has presented as a gift to the Province of Quebec the Spencer Wood domain, together with all the buildings thereon. It will be devoted as a residence for the Great Governor. His Excellency the Governor General communicated to the House of Commons, on the 6th, the following dispatch which had been received from the Colonial Office: "Sir,—With reference to the previous correspondence with respect to the protection of the Canadian fisheries, I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Admiralty have been requested to send to the Canadian waters a force sufficient to protect Canadian fishermen and to maintain order. The Hon John Young was to have been entertained at a dinner in Montreal on the 23d. The invitation was signed by the establishment of Messrs Masseis, Notre Dame street, was robbed of \$8000 worth of goods. The steamer Beaver was sunk in St Ann's Canal, and the mail steamer Pipee of Wales was running up the St Anne's rapids, a fast hitherto supposed to be impassable. The Archbishop of Quebec returned to his Diocese on the 9th and was awarded a great reception. A procession was formed, headed by the Mayor. His Grace entered the Cathedral, which was brilliantly lighted up, and densely crowded, and solemn Te Deum was sung, after which His Grace administered the Pontifical Benediction. During the evening the ecclesiastical and many of the private buildings were illuminated.

THE KING OF SWEDEN has just given his sanction to several legislative acts of the Diet. The most important is that which refers to the extension of political rights to Christian Dissenters and Jews.

Fare Reduced!! BARNARD'S EXPRESS LINE STAGES.

TIME TABLE FROM YALE TO SOMA. Creek is reduced to \$45.00. From YALE to BARKERVILLE (or as far as Stages run) 60.00. Through to Code Creek in 4 days. Quesnelle 4 1/2. Barkerville 6 1/2. Extra Stages laid on when required. Passengers by Regular Stage must leave Victoria by FRIDAY'S EXPRESS, my 22. F. J. BARNARD.

To the Trade. WE HAVE THIS DAY MATERIALLY REDUCED THE PRICE OF BASS' ALE, No. 3 and India Pale. H. NATHAN, JR., & CO., April 12, 1870. Wharf street.

FOR Peace River Gold Mines NOTICE. ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION on the Fraser river, the steamers VICTORIA and ENTERPRISE will commence their trips in connection with BARNARD'S EXPRESS and Mail Line of Stages.

THE STRAMER VICTORIA Will run from Soda Creek to the Canon at Cottonwood, connecting with the ENTERPRISE. Which will be placed on the route from the Canon to Fort George. Victoria, B. C., Feb 10, 1870. Feb 22 2m

FOR SALE AT THE REGISTRY OFFICE. CLINTON MILLS, 200 Tons Extra Flour. 40 PACK MULES WITH APARAGOS. JEROME HARPER. Clinton, B. C., Jan 25th, 1870.

F. D. DALLY. Dealer in Photographs and in the best quality of photographic art, and warranted to give satisfaction. Country with a Choice Collection of New Photographic Views. Mountain Scenery and other highly interesting Subjects. CARTES DE VISITE, GROUPS, AND Views taken with the greatest care and in the best style of photography art, and warranted to give satisfaction. The Gallery is situated on Fort street, VICTORIA, B. C. my 13th

BLANKETS. 5000 Pairs. 2 1-2 Pt. BLANKETS, TO ARRIVE. For Sale by HENRY NATHAN, JR., & CO., my 14th Wharf Street, Victoria.

MARBLE WORKS. GEO. ROBERTSON, Sculptor and Modeler, Italian & American Marble, MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, GRAVEL PIERCES, TABLE TOPS, CENTER TOPS, PLUMBERS' SLABS, ALL KINDS OF Plain and Ornamental Work. ALL KINDS OF TABLES FOR MONUMENTAL WORK. Photographs inserted in Monuments. Repairing done in Marble, Portland, Terra Cotta, Alabaster, &c. &c. and done with Neatness and Dispatch. RUSTS OF THE LIVING OR DEAD. Taken from Sarcophagi and laid in Corner of Yates and Commercial Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.

FOR SALE. That old established, commodious and popular SALOON and Billiard room AT YALE, Opposite the Steamboat Landing and next door to Barnard's Express Office. ALSO. A LOT and FURNISHED HOUSE, with Garden and good water, FOR SALE. JAMES W. BARNES, my 14th a Bazaar over head on street.

REcurring to what we submitted to designate as the 'Gders' just issued for the gov Common Schools, we propose out one or two additional and more practical objections. very well help being struck similarity existing between of the Inspector General to School Teachers of this colony of the taskmasters set over bondmen by Pharaoh, King It will be recollected that wh brews complained of the their treatment, that mercil commanded the taskmast 'Ye shall no more give the to make brick, as heretofore go and gather straw for And the tale of bricks will make heretofore ye shall lay ye shall not diminish arg Let there more work be le men, that they may labor th let them not regard vain w striking counterpart to the thus meted out to the Child rael, we find the Governme colony, instead of ameliorat fairly very hard lot of t School Teachers, 'laying upon them,' and leaving the straw for themselves. Unt regulations the school-hou ened out by half an hour, a tion to that, the Teachers are called upon to put in and ex two during four days every religious instruction is beto the pupils. Here we have additional hours' work a we two extra days, imposed up ers. And yet they must 'g for themselves.' It is know Government refuses to give \$480 this year to wards Com Education in this District, a Act provides for twice that given. This \$480, let it be has to be divided between Teachers; and when it is during the past fourteen years these Teachers have r their services, over and above able pittance from the Gov only fifty dollars apiece, the see that the comparison we stated is no great exaggerat a condition of things unde Government is entitled to orficial duties? 'Begg be choosers.' The colon is not in a position to Common School Teachers w actions. The School Act amended. It was doubtles that an efficient Inspector should be appointed. With Educational ship—a wretched and miserably appointed wit sea without a commander. B the only defect which called Did not the most felt and defect of the system consist it did not make effective pr the financial support of Edu Teachers were starting; so closed because ample ar means for providing the a venue for Educational purp exist. But we do not find effort being made, or the fa ern manifested for the am the truly wretched condit upon whom must chiefly success of the best school the contrary, we find an ad mand made upon their alrea ted labors, and a 'General to lord it over empty stoma ing to smaller details, the vae too near each other, and the cation comes too late in the the towns, at any rate, the s tion should be in July, a month, when but few childr tend school. In rural Distr vacations may, perhaps, be p account of harassing opera garding the Text Books, we query, that more than one included in the list have nev introduced into this colony of the others are in altogeth ed supply to permit of that programme being carried in appears to us that the Inspe rator would have acted wisely ing the books now in use, an with the Teachers as to the ble books, and also as to were presentable. It is q how far the Government wo fled in ordering a sudden ad change in the text-books wh used in the Common Scho by inflicting considerable ex penses, and involving me confusion and embarrassment pupils. A few general rema have done: It is simply a pect the Educational instit country to flourish unless t of good, efficient, zealous T be secured; and it is idle to command the services of suc

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