Confederation Accomplished!

&Fig done. The great transaction's done. The Legislature has unanimously sceepted the Terms of Union and passed an address to the Queen praying that British Columbia may be admitted into the Dominion of Canada, in British North America Act 1867. It. ment to pass's similar address, and for the Queen to issue an Order in Council, and the whole thing will, he complete —the keystens, will, have been placed in the great British American Empire. There is every reason to believe that the 1st of July next. Dominion Day, has been selected for the final ceremony. Our Legislature, syeaterday, presented a atrange study. Just think of it. A Legislature created, we might say, for the express purpose of deciding the great question of Confederation, giving a unanimous vote in silence, save only what was said by the mover and seconder. Where was the No Terminus.
No Centederation cry to Where wenter for Victoria District, with his thousand and one objections? There he say, mute as an wyster. Not a word had the to confun Headide not ideas to obe ject, and compliment he would not. We could have wished that, upon a measure of des Protein mountains of the protein a two proteins and proteins and proteins and proteins are a second and a second an

we manufact the to treat id due to be the manner of it. We congraturate the Governor, the Delegates and the country upon the result.

have been preferable to a silence which

was scarcely becoming. However, the

Finances and Steam The ceremony of passing the Estimates for 1871 was virtually concluded on Tuesday. The ceremony derived special interest from the eironmetance of its being performed for the first time by a Legislature in which the elective elemand prepunderates. His here there were only nine elected, or "selected," members in a Council of twenty-three. Now there are nine elected members in d'Council of fifteen d'Et newas to shave been presumed that in a Legislature with nine elected members to six sape pointed members the custody of the public parametrings would ritually pass from the officials to the people.

That such has not been the case may be in a large degree attributed to the pecularity of the personnel of the elected section of the House Almost the only earnest effort of the loudest mouthed "Retrencher" in the Council to effect directed towards increasing the public burthen by raising the salary of a country magistrate from \$2,400 to \$3,000. The only reason assigned for this extraaccordance with Buglish lair play that one should be paid less than another. But why did this "Retrencheries baves recourse into in the pullevel ing up process 2 . Did it not occur to him was to give me exery vassis ance and every that equalization might have been attained by leveling down, and that he could, at the same time have been consistent with his professions? But anything like consistency is not to be expected from the man who opposed the only large and casine measure of retrenchment last session, and who did his little best to defeat Responsible Government during the present session. Buy derhaps the much extraordibery effort in connection with the Estimates for an address to Het Mejesty expressing a was that put forth by the member for Nanaima Comox District, assisted of Terms offered. They were earled on to pass Was that put forth by the member for Nensimo Comox District, assisted of course, by the member for Victoria District; having for its object the with drawal of the Sir James Douglas from the East Coast service. The pretence serve the purposes of the settlements better is too sound to be seriously reacted. Imagine the Comox settlers travelling 150 miles over a louely Fold to find a market in Victoria.

Treat old a first class road exist between Victoria and Comox, communication would be cheaper and everyway preferable. Had the member for Nanaimo-Comox really desired to serve the constituency in whose name he occupies a seas at the Council-board he would have put forth do carnot and intelligent effort to have the present scale of charges on the steamer reduced onemore distant settlement increased Douglas may not possess all the convenience for passengers that could be wished; but the is an excellent ancedy and safe steamer, making regular trips in weather trips in and trips in the sir position to state that both the sir James Douglas and her most entering and applicate commender are great foresites all

obliging commander are great favorites all

guet towards the Sir James Douglas.' It is all the more to be regretted that the changes lready suggested were not made in view of the fact that both the boat and the service are about to be transferred to the general government. Had the scale of charges been reduced one-half and the weekly trips extended to Comox, these conditions would have been secured to the country under Confederation; for it is perfectly certain that the Dominion Government would not "think putting the East Coast off with any less efficient service than it finds in existence at the time of Union, neither have we a right to expect that it will at once double that pervice. It is extremely to be regretted, therefore, that the favorable opportunity, the only opportunity that can obser to us, has been neglected. Had the matter been placed before the government with that clearness and force which it deserves there when the members for the two Districts most, directly interested talked about the settlers baving 's big disgust on towards the Sir Jas Douglas, and contented themselves with advocating the impracticable scheme, of having the service performed by the same steamer that is supposed to make bi-wackly tripe between this city and New Westminster, what can the settlers along the East Coast expect?

## Legislative Council.

WEDNESDAY, Jan 18th, 1871. Council met at 1 p m. Present - The Attorney-General, hon Collector of Customs bon Dr Carrall, bon Dr Helmcken, Mr Nelson, Mr Natean, Mr Skinner, Mr Bues. ton, Mr Cornwall. Minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed.

Mr DcCosmos presented two petitions from the farmers of District No 2 praying that the farming interests may be taken into consideration and protected. Also, one from mer-

chants of Victoria, on the same subject.

Mr Nathan gave notice that he would move on Tuesday next to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act passed on the 2d April 1870, levying 50 cents per gallen on liquors. ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Hon Chief Commissioner, in rising to move the Orders of the Day, said it devolved upon him, as one of the Delegates appointed by the Gavernor to negotiate terms of union with Canala, to now lay before the Council for consideration and adoption the Terms agreed to by the Government of the Dominion of Canada It was quite unnecessary for him to regite the history of Confederation previous to the last perly before the Council, he would state the position in which it was left and take it up from that point. His co-Delegates had already had opportunities of placing their state-ments before the country. For bimself, he ments serore the country. For insert, occasion to publicly express his appreciation of the cordial reception with which the delegation met From first to last the kindest waterme was extended to them by all classes and parties, and they were treated with a distinction by these in anthority most gratifying to them and complimentary to the country they representknowledge the compliment on behalf of Bris ish Columbia. The reception they met with at the hands of the Dominion Cabinet was most friendly, and throughout the negotiations there was nothing like a haggling, niggardly spirit evinced towards this colony, but a willingness to discuss the proposals in a most liberal spirit and to offer the colony terms not only attractive but such as would prove of manent material advantage and secure the lasting loyalty of the people of British Colum bia to the Dominion ; and he felt it his duty to say that whatever measure of success may be thought to have attended their mission must be attributed not to any merit on the part of the Delegates themselves, but to the part of the Delegates themselves, but to the cordial determination of the Dominion Government to give frankly and unbesitatingly not call the part of the Columbia was entitled to, but the utmost fortuitous advantages they could case insently grant, or we could reasonable ask for sonably ask for. The desire of the Canadian Governmen

advantage which they could carry through Parliament. It was the province of the delegates to record the yery best terms they could for the colony, and each one of the delegation did give an assurance to the Dominion Government that those terms were theroughly acceptable and satisfactory to the delegates and would be so considered by this country. These terms are now offered for the anceptance or rejection of this Council. He would invite hen members to them as a whole, but when they were subenen to a mendenent; that is if an amend ment however slight were carried; it would involve the re-sommencement of neotiations de sovo with the Canadigo Government. In a dispatch received by His Excellency the Governor from Sir Jose A Macdonald it was laid down that if any amendment be offered to the Terms that the Capadisa Government considered isself at liberty to amend them to suit themselves. He congratulated the House and the constihere to-day to support and sustain the Terms
which he had the honer to lay before the
House. It was to the interest of the courtry generally that we should freely and
willingly accept these Terms, and he auticipated a unanimeus vote in favor of the
resolution he had offered. He had looked
in vain for any reasonable ground of objection to the Terms and could find none.
They differed in some respects from those
in review and comment upon their relative
advantages. The financial scheme differed
solution to the advantage of this
cordiny. The population of British Columbia was last year, set at the nominal anount of 120,000 persons, the reason for which
was stated then to this House.

This

We stand abov at the colony, and as I turn
from a retropped of He dull, level expanse
of past years of depression to glance over
the misty sea of inturity, I carten already
the misty sea of inturity. I carten already
the misty sea of inturity. I carten already
the misty sea of inturit Caents of his hon co-delegates that they were here to-day to support and sustain the Terms ceding fortunes of this colony, and as I turn

fixed at 60,000 as the basis of the financial portion of the Terms. This, counting location of the Terms. This, counting location of the true population of the true population of the colony. The Domicion Government agree to pay to British columbia and further portions of the public lands of British Columbia in any other way than under right of pre-emption, requiring actual residence of the pre-emptor of the land claimed by him. In consideration of the land to be so conveyed to be presented and the pre-emptor of the land to be so conveyed in aid of the construction of the said-ralway, the Bomicion Government agree to pay to British columbia shall not sell or alienate any further portions of the public lands of British Columbia in any other way than under right of pre-emption, requiring actual residence of the pre-emption of the land claimed by him. In consideration of the land to be so conveyed to be public lands of British Columbia in any other way than under right of pre-emption, requiring actual residence of the pre-emption of the land claimed by him. In consideration of the land to be so conveyed to be pre-emption and claimed by him. In consideration of the land to be so conveyed to be pre-emption and claimed by him. tion of the colony. The Domicion Government will take of our revenue \$363.500,

The Terms were not too eaving to be disposed of by the Local ternal prosperity. The Terms were not too Government \$170 450. From the Dominion much for British Columbia, and in they were we receive 80 cts per bead on 60.000 inhabi- to be framed anew he thought the colony auts, [48.000] an angust subsidy of \$35 000, would be justified in asking for a little more. nterest on difference of debt at 5 per cent. \$29 908, and railroad land annual allowance \$100,000, making a total of \$212.908. The railway subsidy was in return for a belt el and 20 miles ou each eide of the line of toad. To the total sabsidy add \$170,450, ment would have greater influence than if revenue left to British Columbia and we had they came from nearer home. The Council a grand total of \$383 358. Out of this latter were bound to accept these forms. When sum British Columbia had only to provide \$236 073 for Local Government. This was Sound and the other, he trusted, at Esqui based upon the Estimates of this year. We malt, be looked for a large measure of proshad therefore a balance of \$147 285 at the perity; but Confederation would not bring disposal of the Local Government, all the prosperity until the public works had been services being provided for which are estimated for the current year. According to people of this colony as upon the people of the scheme of last year the balance in favor any province of the Union to assist in making the scheme of last year the balance in favor any province of the Union to assist in making continue as existing at the time of the Union until of the Local Government was \$151,050; the whole Confederacy prosperous, it is to saw time understood that the dovernment of the same time understood that the dovernment of the unit of the same time understood that the dovernment of the unit of the but during the present fiscal year the regentlemen warmly complimented the mem-venue has decreased and the financial basis bers of the Canadian Government, especialvenue has decreased and the financial basis started with the population at 60:000 instead of at 120:000. The Delegates had more trouble with the Graving Dock item cken beli-ved that utimately. Union with than with all the other clauses put together. The Canadian Government put it down as views that any person had yet formed of the unconstitutional, but the delegation suc- result. ceeded in inducing them to treat it as a Dominional, not a Provincial matter, and they greed to guarantee for ten years-the time when the railway will be completed-five per ent per annum on \$100.000 as the cost of ouilding the dock. He (the hon Chief Commissioner) thought at the time and still hinks that the guarantee was sufficient to nduce capitalists to undertake the work. If it should turn out that he was mistaken in his calculation, it would be competent for a Representative House to supplement the guarantee from the local funds. With respect

te salaries, no allowance for travelling, Private Secretary, &c., was made for the Governor. The Canadian Government only guaranteed the Governor's salary. The rest of the salaries and allowance were the same as those passed last year. The Dominion Government agreed o provide an efficient mail service between this port and San Francisco, and between Olympia and this port. In the railway clause the Colony does not get any coach road, but they get a speedier completion of the railroad than was suggested last year, and are offered \$100.000 per annum for ever for a certain belt of land along the railroad to be held in trust by the Canadian Government. We should only be entitled to three members in the Senate and six in the House of Commons, which was less than that of last year. The Constitutional clause adopted by the Canadian Government provided for responsible government, and it was to be offered the first practicable moment after Confederation. The hon Atterney-General was no now preparing a bill to that effect. The supplimentary suggestion of Tariff offered by the Council last year was arged by the Delegates quite as strenuously as any other clause, Clause ? provided for the adoption of the Canadian Tariff or to retain our own for the period of ten rears, and it was open to sny hou member luring the present or any subsequent session luring the next ten years to offer a resolution asking for a change. He was not clear whether or not a resolution passed by this Council would enable us to go into Confederation with he Canadian Tariff. If he were called upon o give an opinion he would say give as the ouncil to delay anyaction upon the point until

enable the Council to Irama an Address to Her Majesty praying for Union upon these Terms. The Government would lay hefore the Council the form of an Address, which would be open to amendment, and the Delegates were present to explain the exact meaning of every clause as they understood it at the time of making the Terms. It was promised by His Excellency last year that the Terms would be submitted to a more representative body than then existed. That promise had been fulfilled. The Terms were now before this Council, and he trusted bey would all deal with them in a proper spirit and with the object of serving the best end. Having, on the part of the Goverament, presented the Perms, the hon Chief Commissioner, for himself, would say that having had an opportunity of visiting Canada last year, every information he had received from athers about Canada and the Canadian Government had been confirmed by his own observation. He had never doubted the loyalty of Capadians, and while the Dalegates were in Canada an opportudians to show how intense was that loyalty, and also to afford the English Government an opportunity of showing that Great Bris mitted to the House after having passed through Committee the vote in their favor Colonies. The hoa gentleman reviewed a might be rescinded to The Terms quere not portion of his remarks last year and said that from one end of Canada to the other from prople of all classes and parties-he heard but one expression. That the rail way must be built to complete the Confedera-

a short period had grapsed to gravie them to test the relative advantages of the two tariffs. The con gon eman impressed upon the

minds of the Council that amendment of the

great object in going into committee was to

tion and assure the prosperity of Canada.

The bon gentleman concluded his remarks with the following eloquent peroration : 'Our great dramatist has told us, in words which bave passed into a proverb, that

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, That, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." We stand now at the very verge of the re-

would be justified in asking for a little more, the works, at the rate of five per centum per annum, on such sum, not exceeding £100,000 sterling, as may be the boped no man in the colony expected to required for the construction of a first class Graving becomes a parasite on the body-politic of Dock at Esquimalt. become a parasite on the body politic of Canada but that all intended to work together for the common good. He believed that our delegates in the Canadian Parliawe saw one railway terminating on Page commenced. It depended as much upon the Canada would justify the most extravagant

The motion to go into committee was then passed unanimously and the Council resolve ed itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr Pemberton in the Chair. The committee took up the consideration

of the Address and Terms, which are as fol-

To THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY: Most Gracious Sovereign :

We. Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the members of the Legislative Council of British Columbia in Council assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of repre-

senting:
That, during the last Session of the late Legislative Council, the subject of the admission of the Colony of British Columbia into the Union or Do-minion of Canada was taken into consideration, and a resolution on the subject was agreed to, embodying the terms upon which it was proposed bodying the terms upon which it that this Colony should enter the Union, that this Colony should enter the Session, delegates

That, after the close of the Session, delegates were sent by the Government of this Colony to Canada, to confer with the Government of the Dominion with respect to the admission of British Columbia into the Union upon the terms propos-

That, after considerable discussion by the delegates with the Members of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, the Terms and Conditions hereinafter specified were adopted by a Committee of the Privy Council of Canada, and were by them reported to the Governor General for his approval. That such Terms were communicated to the Government of this Colony by the Governor-General of Canada, in a dispatch dated July 7th, 1870, and are as follows:

1. Canada shall be liable for the debts and liabilities 1. Canada shall be hader or the time of Union.
2. British Columbia existing at the time of Union.
2. British Columbia not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces now constituting the Dominion shall be entitled to receive, by half-yearly payments in advance from the General Government, interest minior share of the General Government, interest ments in advance from the General Government, interest at the rate of five per cents per annum on the difference terment the actual amount of its indeptedness at the date of the Union, and the indeptedness per head of the population of Nova Scotta and New Bernments (\$27-77). date of the Union, and the indebtedness per bead of the population of Nova Scotta and New Branswick (\$27-77), the population of British Columbia being taken at 60,000.

3 The following sums shall be paid by Canada to British Columbia, for the support of its Government and Lezislature, to wit, an annual subsidy of \$35,000, and an annual grant equal to 80 cents per head of the said pool ulation of 60,000, both, half-yearly in advance, such grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, as may be shewn by each subsequent decennal crusus, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such grant shall there after remain, it being understood that the first census be taken in the year 1881.

4 The Dominion will provide an efficient mail service, i runightly, by steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco, and twice a week between Victoria and Olympia; the Vessels to be adapted for the conveyance of freight and passengers.

5. Canada will assume and deiray the charges for the following Services:—

Terms virtually meant rejection, and that one

following Services:

A. Salary of the Lieutenant Governor.

B. Salaries and Allowances of the Judges of the Supreme Courts and the County or District Courts.

The charges in respect to the Department of Cus-

tome.

D. The Postal and Telegraphic Services,
E. Protection and encouragement of Fisheries,
F. Provision for the Militia.
G. Lighthouses, Buoys and Beacons, Shipwreeked
Crews, Quarantine and Marine Hospitals, including a Marine Hospital at Victoria,
H. Geological Survey.

H. Geological Survey,
I. The Penitentiary,
And such further charges as may be incident te and
connected with the services which by the British
North America Act of 1867 apper ain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed

oral Government, and as are of may be agreed to the other Provinces.

5. Suitable Pensions such as shall be appreved of by Her Majesty's Government shall be provided by the Government of the Dominion for those of Her Majesty's Servants in the colony whose position and emoluments of rived therefrom would be affected by political changes on the admission of British Columbia in the Dominion of Canada

pada 7. It is agreed that the existing Customs Tariff and T. It is agreed that the existing Customs I alm and Excise Duties shall continue in force in British Columbia until the Kailway from the Pacific Coast and the system of Railways in Canada are connected, unless the Legular ture of British Columbis should sconer decide to accept the Tariff and Excise Laws of Canada. When Customs and Excise Duties are, at the time of the Union of British Columbia with Canada leviable on any Goods, Wares, or Merchandises in British Columbia, or in the other Provinces of the Dominion, those Goods, Wares, or Merchandises may, from and after the Union, be imported into British Columbia from tase Provinces how composing the Dominion, or from either of those Provinces into British Columbia, on proof of payment of the Customs or Excise Duties leviable thereon in the Province of Exportation, and on the payment of such further amount (if any) of Customs or Excise Duties as are leviable thereon in the Province of importation. This arrangement to fixe on of force or effect after the assimilation of the Tariff and Excise Duties of British Columbia with those of the Dominion.

8. British Columbia shall be entitled to be represented in the Senate by Three Members, and by 'ix Members in the House of Commons The representation to be increased under the provisions of the 'British North America Act, 1867,'

9. The influence of the Dominion Government will be used to secure the continued maintenance of the Naval Station at Esquimalt.

10. The provisions of the "British North America Act, 1867, shall (except those parts thereof which are in the terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be especially applicable to and only affect one and not the whole of the Provinces now comprising the Dominion, and excipt so far as the same may be varied by this Minute) be applicable to British Columbia, in the stem provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Celony of British Columbia had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

11. The Government of the Dominion undertake to secise Duties shall continue in force in British Columbi-itil the Railway from the Pacific Coast and the system

James Douglas and her most efficient and out of 120,000 persons, the reason for which obliging commander are great favorites all one to this House. This name are great favorites all one to the comminion for the firmly believed. The period of that the people of Comex have a big distribution of the construction of the said railway, the Government and was retrogression with the colony had passed by,

num, in half-yearly payments in advance.

12. The Dominian Government shall guarantee the Interestion ten years from the date of the completion of

required for the construction of a first class Graving Dock at Esquimalt.

13. The charge of the Indians, and the trusteeship and management of the Lunds reserved for their use and benefit shall be as sumed by the Dominion Government, and a policy as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the Brit'sh Columbia Government shall be continued by the Dominion Government after the Union.

15. To carry out such policy, tracts of land of such extent as it has hitherto been the practice of the British Columbia. Government to appropriate for that purpose, shall room time to time be conveyed by the Local Government to the Dominion Government in trust for the use and the Dominion Government are such tracts of Land to be so granted, the mattershall be referred for the decision of the Sectlary of State for the Colonies.

14. The Constitution of the Executive Authority and of the Legislature of British North America Act, 1837."

25. Continue as existing at the time of the Union until the same time understood that the Government of the Dominion will readily consent to the introduction of Responsible Government when desired by the inhabithe Dominion will regard to the desired by the inhabitants of British Columbia, and it being likewise understood that it is the intention of the Governor of British Columbia, under the authority of the Secretary of tate to among the avisting Constitution of for the coolies, to amend the existing Constitution of the Legislature by providing that a majority of its mem

the Legislature by providing that a majority of its members shall be elective.

The Union shall take effect according to the foregoing terms and conditions on such day as Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her Most. Henourable Pray Council may appoint (on addresses from the Legislature of the Colony of British Columbia, and of the Houses of Parliament of Canada, in the terms of the 'British Coumbia may in its addresses specify the Electoral Listricts for which the first election of Members to serve in the House of Commons shall take place.

That such Terms have proved generally acceptable to the people of this Colony;

table to the people of this Colony;

That this Council is therefore willing to enter into Union with the Dominion of Canada upon such Terms, and humbly submit that under the circumstances it is expedient that the admission of this Colony into such Union, as aforesaid, should be effected at us early a date as may be found practicable under the provisions of the 146th section of the British North America Act, 1867.

1867. We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, under the provisions of the 146th Section of the British North America Act, 1867,' to admit British Columbia into the Union or Dominion of Canada on the basis of the Terms and Conditions offered to this Colony, by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, hereinde ore set forth; and, inasmuch as by the said Terms British Columbia is empowered in its address to specify the Electoral Districts for which the first Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons shall take place, we humbly pray that such Electoral

Districts may be declared under the Order in Council to be as follows:—

[Schedule not farnished the Council.—Rep.] Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were passed

At clause 7 Mr Nathan said that he was prepared to support the immediate acceptance of the Canadian Tariff, and would, therefore, move that consideration of this clausa be deferred.

Hon Chief Commissioner said it was not escessary at this time to move the adoption of the Conadian Tariff-it could be done at Mr Nathan accepted the view of the hon wiet Commissioner, and clause 7 was then

At clause 10 Mr Bunster moved that the word Nansimo be added instead of Erquimalt, as Nanaimo was the place at which a dry dock should be built.

Mr Nathan exp-essed an intention of moving an address to the Governor asking for an extended guarantee tor the dock. MrBunster pressed his amendment, (laugh-

er) Hon gentlemen might laugh, but if they only knew the advantages Nanaimo had they wouldn't laugh. (renewed merriment) The clause was passed-Mr Banster dis-

senting. The remaining clauses were then passed unanimously and amid much applause. With respect to the apportionment of the electoral districts the hon Chief Commissioner said it was proposed to give the Island three members in the House of Commons, and the Mainland three members. One plan was that Cariboo and Lillonet should constitute one district, Yale and Kootenay one, and New Westminster and the Coast district one-each district to send one member. For Vancouver Island be thought three electoral districts should be established. Enlarging Victoria City to include Esquimalt and a district running about 3 miles north of Victoria and west till we come to Sooke -this District to be allowed two members. The rest of the Island to constitute one distriot, to be called Vancovver Dstrict, and bave one member. Another plan was to give Victoria City and Esquimalt a member, Nanaimo, Comox and Cowichan a mem-

Council to consider and might be debated to-Nr Nelsoa thought the Mainland, which was short one member, should be fully represented and the debate was accordingly postponed till

ber; and the rest of the colony another.

These ideas were only thrown out for the

Friday. The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

DRY DOCK.

Mr Nathan gave notice-under a suspensioo of the rules - that a respectful address be forwarded to the government of Canada asking that the guarantee for a dry dock be extended to a period of 25 years if found necessary to n ure the immediate construction of the dock Council then adjourned till Friday at 1 o's clock P.M.

THE NORTH PACIFIC KAILBOAD .- This read will run from the new town of Kalama; nearly opposite St Helens on the Columbia river, to Monticello, thence through Chebalis Valley passing five miles to the east of Olympia, three miles east of Steilacoom, and two miles east of Seattle. The Seattle folk, however, say that two miles east of their town wil dump the terminus, cars and all isto Lake Washington, and that as a submerged terminus is in no wise desirable, the road must terminate at their town. The Olympiane bave engaged to build a branch road to connect with the main line.

TELEGRAPHED .- The intelligence that the egislative Council has accepted the Terms of Confederation and passed an address to the Queen has been telegraphed to Ottawa.

Six incess of snow fell on Matsqui Prairie

The Weekly British Galar WednesdayJanua y 25th 1873

The War in Europe.

Truly 'man proposes but God poses.' What, according to Napo reckoning, was to have been menths' march to Berlin and the grandisement of France, has prov be a six months' war and the com humiliation of France. How muc ther this bloody contest is to be mitted to go Heaven only knows. would imagine it is too terrible t long. The bombardment of Pari probably constitute one of the de pages in the world's history. a million of soldiers encircling the Nearly twice that number of men, and children within its walls. A broken stream of shell being nto the doomed city. An unitners succession of conflagarations. less women and children torn limb limb, every tick of the clock. long is this to last ? A Versailles patch says the besieging army has cient ammunition to keep up the s of fire and death for eighteen day the 12th-that is to the 30th ins which time it is reckoned that wifl certainly have capitulated. all this terrible carnage, we are the Parisians think not of surr The men fight with a dogged dete ation. The women are as brave men. Alas poor Paris! Such ple deserved a different fate. A their doom cannot be doubtful. now is the standard of the int army being raised to one million. true that an occasional French tory is announced; but these a few in number and so incoasic in results, when compared wit steadily rolling tide of Prussian cesses, that they scarcely leave print upon the face of the war. enough that, while Paris is being verted into a battlefield, the grea of the Line is flying in scattered ments before the victorious soldi Prince Frederick Charles, after days' fighting, the most eventful we are told, fought since the com ment of the struggle, London dis tell us that a treaty between Prussia, and the French Emp talked of upon a basis which give France back her Na and also a slice of Belgium as French Flanders to console the loss of Alsace and Lorrain for the absorption of these and embourg by Prussia In the condition of matters it would be to attach much importance to ri negotiations ; yet it must be co that the treaty between those upon such a basis would place nation in a very awkward Whether the extraordinary which we are told are made to place the entire British in a seaworthy condition are attr to the existence of such negotiations possible to form an intelligent opinions sent. But the actual dismember Belgium by the very Powers pledged tain her neutrality and inder would appear to be an act flagrant a nature to be seriously ent That there is an intention of reste French Empire has been for some parent, but we are not prepared to will be upon a basis which could scal to precipitate another and even mor European war. We are rather dis hope that some basis may be agre which will embrace all the Great Po constitute a substantial guarantee present war will be the last, at least as the great Christian nations are o

Puget Sound Mail Servi

Mr. Nathan gave notice yesterd intention to move that a sufficient placed on the Estimates to secui cient bi-weeklo mail service bet city and Puget Sound. It is only time since we endeavored to imp the Government the importance desideratum; and we took occasio out the fact that the additional reve port charges alone, resulting fro weekly service, would amount to more than one half of what there for believing that service could for. It will readily be suggested flection of the reader that the po must form a very small part of tages of such a service. There between the seaboard and Caribe the open season at any rate, bi-we monication; for if the mail service give us that, Barnard's Express will. It would, indeed, be stra colony should be deprived of bi-w communication solely on account hundred dollars the service bet and Puget Sound would cost. Be part of the advantages of mor communication with Puget So country is about to experience measure of expansion; and just tion to the intimacy of our relati likely to participate in the ad