

# The Weekly British Columbia AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 30, 1868

## Lord Monck's Dispatch respecting the admission of British Columbia.

Through the committee appointed at the Confederation meeting last January, we are enabled to lay before our readers a report of the Privy Council of Canada respecting the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion, and Lord Monck's despatch transmitting the same to the Duke of Buckingham. Our readers will not fail to observe the earnestness with which the Canadian Cabinet have taken up the question of our admission. There is a marked contrast between their promptitude and that of our Government in the matter, which speaks well for the honesty of the Canadian Government. The resolution of the Legislative Council asking Governor Seymour to negotiate with Canada without delay was passed March 18th, 1867; yet from the appended report it would appear, his Excellency made no official communication to Canada on the subject, although it cannot be forgotten, that immediately after the resolution was passed, he expressed himself in favor of immediate admission. We confess we cannot but admire the promptitude of the Canadian Cabinet as it stands in contrast with the supineness of our own authorities. The memorial of the Victoria committee was written and despatched on 1st February last, and on March 7th, just five weeks afterwards, a despatch is transmitted to England in favor of Confederation with British Columbia.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 6th March, 1868.

The Committee have had under consideration a Memorandum dated 5th March, 1868, from the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, stating that certain Resolutions on the subject of Union with Canada, adopted at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Victoria, British Columbia, on the 29th of January last, transmitted through the Honorable S. L. Tilley to the Secretary of State for Canada, were on the third instant referred to a committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, and by the Council referred to him the Minister of Public Works for immediate report. That he has read and duly considered the purport of these resolutions, the circumstances under which they were passed and the action which ought to be taken by the Government of Canada thereupon.

That it appears from these Resolutions and the Memorial of the Committee appointed at the public meeting, which accompanies them, that the Legislative Council of British Columbia, on the 18th of March, 1867, unanimously adopted a Resolution requesting His Excellency Governor Seymour "to take measures without delay to secure the admission of British Columbia into the Canadian Confederation on fair and equitable terms."

That it appears further, that neither the people of British Columbia, nor the Government of Canada have been apprised of any measures that may have been taken by the Government of British Columbia, in pursuance of the Resolution of the Legislative Council.

That the Resolutions adopted at the public meeting of the 29th January, which was called and presided over by the Mayor of Victoria, the chief city of the Colony, and the statements of the memorial signed by the Mayor and by Members of the Legislature and others, leave little room to doubt that the people of that Colony are willing and anxious that it should be admitted to union with Canada, if the terms of admission can be agreed upon.

The Minister of Public Works calls attention to the 14th section of the British North America Act, which applies to the case of British Columbia in express terms. That it will be seen the Resolution of the Legislative Council was passed before the British North America Act came into force, and that it did not specify the terms of admission which the Council asked the Government to secure. That it is evident therefore, that further action is necessary by the Legislature of British Columbia, before admission can take place under the provisions of the Imperial Act.

That it is suggested in the Memorial of the Mayor and other citizens of Victoria, that the Legislature of the Colony, being largely composed of officials, is not so zealous for Confederation as the people, whose wishes and opinions it ought to represent.

The Minister submits, that considering the peculiar Constitution of the Legislature and Government of British Columbia, and that notwithstanding the Resolution of the Legislative Council in March of last year, and the Resolutions of public meetings and the expressions of opinion through the Press of the Colony before and since the act of Confederation, in favor of union with Canada, no official communication on the subject from British Columbia has reached this Government, he would recommend that Your Excellency communicate to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham a copy of the Memorial and Resolutions referred to, and request His Grace to instruct Governor Seymour to take such steps as may be deemed proper to move the Legislative Council of British Columbia to further action in terms of the Imperial Act. He further recommends, that His Grace be informed that the Government of Canada will be prepared to submit to Parliament a proposal for the admission of British Columbia into the Union, in the expectation that the Imperial Government will lose no time in transferring the intervening North-Western Territory to the jurisdiction of the Canadian Government.

The Committee concur in the above recommendations, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

W. H. LEE, C.P.O.  
To the Honorable the Secretary of State, Canada.

The Governor General to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.  
(Copy—No. 85.)

Government House,  
Ottawa, 7th March, 1868.

My Lord Duke, I have the honor to transmit, for Your Grace's information and favorable consideration, an approved minute of the Privy Council of Canada, on the subject of certain Resolutions adopted at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Victoria, British Columbia, with reference to the desire of that Colony to be incorporated with the Canadian Union.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) MONTGOMERY.  
His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, &c., &c.

The following correspondence confirmatory of yesterday's report of the loss of the above vessel has been handed us:

Bella Bella, 12th May, 1868.

We arrived here two hours ago, and are taking in wood; had a very rough passage across the Sound last night, and nothing but a good bawser saved the bark. The 'Wyandott' left here five hours before our arrival. At Port Rupert we heard of the loss of an American schooner at Nah Whitt, eleven bodies had floated ashore. I think it must have been the 'Louisa Downs,' Capt Sullivan, who left Port Townsend a month since with twelve Blackfoot miners for the Stikine River.

A RIGHT MOVEMENT.—De Wolf & Co., of Liverpool, have given free passage to about 350 Irish persons, of both sexes, for Rio Janeiro, where they will get land at a shilling per acre and have five years to pay for it. Brazil has over fifty foreign colonies, with about 70,000 colonists, chiefly Germans. If something of this sort were adopted in this Colony it would be the wisest of wise measures. It is not always a good policy to adhere to the government price for unoccupied lands. One good industrious settler, who makes a home in the interior by redeeming the wilderness, is worth more to the country and government than ten unredeemed quarter sections. That this Colony has great inducements for agricultural immigrants, is proved by the financial success of those who have so far pursued the avocation of farming. Throughout Spanish, Cowichan, Comox, the tributaries of the Fraser, from Cache Creek to Quenel-moth, the farmers as a general thing have been more successful than any other class, and present a strong inducement to others to imitate their enterprises.

A MISTAKE.—A resolution has been offered in Congress to enable foreigners to become President of the United States after fourteen years residence. This is carrying democratic liberalism too far. A man secretly disliking America and her republican institutions might thus become President, and in the case of foreign war ruin the country by betraying its secrets. Such a sacrifice of private honor is not too extravagant to anticipate since Arnold lived. If this resolution is carried, it will inevitably lead to other changes, until the present constitution is no longer recognizable. No one but a native born American should ever be President. After all, perhaps, it is nothing more than a bid for the immense Irish democratic vote at the next Presidential election.

The steamer Douglas, arrived from Nanaimo last evening. She reports the Active delayed on account of not being able to get her coal, owing to the pressure of business she cannot obtain her usual complement. The Active would leave Nanaimo about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and will sail for Portland not later than 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. The Douglas brought considerable freight, but owing to the pressure of business at Nanaimo, not so many extraneous items as anticipated came down. She reports severe gales along the coast.

Police Court.—George Felltham was before the Police Court for stealing \$70 and a box of cigars from Mr. Howard of Esquimalt. Remanded. Two Hyacinthians broke into the store of Mr. Phillips of Fort street, and were sentenced each \$20 or in default of payment two months imprisonment. These dark sons of the forest had commenced the Royal birthday, and getting drunk wanted some more liquor, so helped themselves to Mr. Phillips' champagne. That was the defense, and certainly it is cool and refreshing like the champagne stolen. They were arrested by night-watchman Winter.

Tax wires being down the last two days, between here and Portland, we are without our usual telegraphic dispatches.

St. George Hotel.—This building before alluded to is now complete in its fittings and appointments, and is ready for the reception of guests. A ladies' parlor has been added to the hotel. The proprietors hope for a fair share of the patronage of the public, and having been shown over the premises we can ourselves recommend it as deserving of support.

THE TRIP TO ESQUIMALT.—We are requested to say that the Enterprise will leave the Hudson Bay Company's wharf on Monday morning at half past ten punctually, in order that excursionists may have full time to inspect the flagship and be back before the commencement of the races. With a continuance of such weather this excursion cannot be otherwise than very enjoyable.

THE REGATTA.—It must be understood that the steam launch will make but one trip in the morning, unless the convenience of the committee require it. In the evening she will make two trips if necessary to suit the convenience of those who took tickets for the trip up. The first race will commence at one p.m. sharp.

We have the pleasure to announce the Sing Vario, in honor of the Queen's Birthday, will have one of their social evening parties on Monday night, at the Germania Hall, Yates street. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock.

ROYAL HOSPITAL.—There are at the present time in this institution eleven patients two or three of which are bad cases. The building is to be lime washed by hands from the gunboat. Forward, a wholesome action in more senses than one.

A ROMAN Catholic hierarchy is about to be established in Scotland. The Archbishop or Cardinal is to be Bishop Lynch, now residing at Carstairs; and Father Parkinson, an Oxford convert, will be Bishop of Glasgow.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The bark Gem of the Ocean arrived yesterday in the harbor from San Francisco, on her way to Burrard Inlet to load with lumber.

THE steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday morning. She took her usual amount of freight and a few passengers.

NAVAL.—(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

THE FLORA, 40, stationary ship, Capt. Arthur Whitburn, at Ascension. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given directions for a tablet to the memory of Samuel Toms, late boatswain's mate of the Flora, to be erected in Saint George's Church, Stonehouse, in consideration of his gallantry in saving life from drowning. On four occasions he risked his life to save shipmates from drowning, and on the last occasion his long and great exertions brought on an illness from which he died. The tablet will bear the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Samuel Toms, late boatswain's mate of H. M. S. Flora. This brave man on four occasions risked his life to save shipmates from drowning. Three times he was successful; on the last occasion his long and great exertions brought on an illness from which he died, on board H. M. S. Megara, on the 19th November, 1867, on the voyage home from Ascension. He wore the medal of the Royal Humane Society conferred upon him for his gallantry. He was a dutiful son, and the sole support of his aged mother. To the end that his courage and humanity may not be forgotten, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have caused this tablet to be erected. February, 1868."

TERRIBLE, 19, paddle-frigate, Captain J. E. Commersall, V.C.B., left Malta on the 8th inst. for England, having been detailed to the Coast of Asia Minor on transport service, and attached to the expedition of excavation which has been for some time laboring at Ephesus. (She has on board the monster Turkish gun, so famous in the history of Stamboul, which has been obtained for the English Government in exchange for two Armstrong pieces of cannon.) She also conveys some packages of antiquities exhumed at Ephesus, and to add to those before deposited in the secret wooden shed at the British Museum. She has, besides the above, some fine and valuable ancient armor from Rhodes. The last named acquisition will probably be seen by the public before the second, although both are to go to the British Museum.

WATERWRIGHT, iron hydraulic, armor-plated gun vessel, Commander Philip R. Sharpe, at Plymouth, went out of harbor on Monday to the anchorage in the Sound, where she awaits a favorable opportunity to go outside to test her machinery and speed. On Tuesday last, by the direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a silver watch with a suitable inscription was presented to John Otterdon, leading stoker of the Waterwright, by Captain Freedy, C.B., in the presence of the ship's company, to mark their lordships' sense of the example and encouragement displayed by him in remaining at his post when the sea was pouring down the stokehold during the recent passage of the Waterwright from Portsmouth to this port. Copy of inscription on watch:—"Presented by the Lords of the Admiralty to John Otterdon, H. M. S. Waterwright, for exemplary conduct, and showing a good example in a time of danger."

SOOTY, 21, screw-propeller, Captain John A. P. Price, A. Naval Court of Inquiry was

held on the 30th of November at Zanzibar, before Her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul at that port, Captain Price of the Scout, C.F. Galliver, and Captain Athey, of the British ship Retriever, concerning the loss of the schooner Orlew on the 17th of last April off Brava. The Court in its decision acquitted the master of all blame. At the close of the proceedings the Court marked its approbation of the high conduct mentioned by the master and crew—namely, that for seven months his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar treated the shipwrecked crew with every humanity and kindness. We understand Lord Stanley has sent out the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to his Highness, Seyid Majid for his conduct.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, 74, screw, Coast-guard ship, Captain J. J. Kennedy, C.B. A detailed account is given in the *Limerick Chronicle* of a torpedo found some weeks ago in the upper room of a house in that city, from which the reputed head centre Murphy, a noted Fenian, was arrested. This machine was taken to the Newcastle race-course in a cart, and taken to pieces, there with great caution by an engineer officer of the Frederick William by Mr. Hall, sub-sheriff of the city, an amateur pyrotechnist, and others. It has been found to be an American torpedo of excellent construction and could have been used to blow up a ship or building, or set fire to any edifice containing brick work. It is an apparatus of zinc, comprising a large cylinder or flask, conical-shaped, with ends about three feet long and twelve inches in diameter, to this is attached two smaller cylinders, about two inches in diameter, projecting at both ends a few inches beyond the large cylinder, to which they are attached by zinc or iron bands. At the base of each one of the larger cylinder is a ring, intended for a small chain or a piece of rope to hang from, for the purpose of mooring the machine in a river or harbor. The contents of the charged tubes were highly explosive, at the percussion or capped ends, where a detonating substance was placed, but at the other ends and beyond the centre the material was not explosive. A particle of the detonating substance when struck on an anvil exploded with great noise, and it was supposed that the smaller of the glass semicircular tubes contained nitro-glycerine, but it has not yet been subjected to examination.

## Overland Route from Canada to British Columbia.

(From the Canadian News.)

SIR.—In the report from the *Morning Star* on the paper which I read at the last meeting of the Geographical Society, and which was inserted in a recent issue, I notice two mistakes. First, the dimensions attributed to the Chilcooten Plain are those of the Saskatchewan territory; and secondly, when speaking of the distance from Bate Inlet to Collingwood, the words "Georgian Bay" have been inadvertently employed for "Bate Inlet." With the exception of these two mistakes, which those conversant with the geography of the country will have readily understood, but which might mislead outsiders, the report is a correct one—but incomplete, inasmuch as no mention is made of the the concluding remarks on the urgency of a direct communication between the Canadas and the Pacific through British territory, nor of the discussion which followed.

Now, in reference to this, I explained to an attentive and in a great measure unprepared audience, that a railway in progress from California to New York, accompanied by the most unheard of difficulties; that in the mountains of the Sierra Nevada, sloping roofs had been constructed to protect the line from avalanches (an entirely new idea in railway construction), and that the road will pass over what is commonly called the Great American Desert, a vast tract of country destitute of wood and water—dry, barren, and unfit for the habitation of man; and yet in spite of these drawbacks, and though San Francisco possesses no coal for steamboat purposes, it is progressing rapidly and in 1870 will be open for the commerce of the world. Passengers, mails, the precious metals, and the lighter and costlier kinds of goods will certainly pass over it, and, as I said, it is calculated to divert a great portion of the trade of China, Japan, and the East from the Old to the New World. Mail steamers liberally subsidised by the American Government are already carrying on a most important and increasing traffic between San Francisco and China, a fact of which we hear not one word in England; a subsidy has also been granted and came into operation in November for a small service to the Sandwich Islands; and in 1870, when all these combinations will have come into full blast, England will wake up, when it will be too late to recover it, to regret the loss of her trade with the East. In vain have I been attempting to warn my countrymen of this danger and in some measure to avert it; but what can one man do? In British Columbia the Colonial Government systematically opposed my plans because they were contrary to the interests of the present capital New Westminster, and here every one is too much absorbed in his own affairs, and consequently too ignorant of the question, to think about it, care about it, or even understand it.

The truth is, the interests of Canada and British Columbia, however identical with those of the mother country (a thing which England will find out one of these days), are generally overlooked or neglected in this country. But what would become of the dominion if deprived of a communication with the Pacific, so essential to her development, to her maritime prosperity, to her dignity, to her independence, to her very existence? And what if the communication be opened too late? Captain Richards said with truth at the meeting "that a communication between the colonies of Canada and British Columbia would be the salvation of both," and when we see the vastly greater engineering difficulties surmounted by the Americans in their San Francisco route, as compared with those from Canada to the Pacific, it would be a lasting disgrace if we did not hasten to rival them and avail ourselves of the facilities which nature has afforded us. British America is one in interest, and together with the mother country, must be one in purpose if the danger with which both are menaced is to be averted.

ALFRED WADDINGTON.  
London, March 17, 1868.

At the St. Patrick's dinner, last Tuesday, there were two or three matters which escaped the attention of the reporters—at least of the *Times*. The Prince of Wales had to propose the toast of "the Army and Navy, and the Volunteers," as it stood on the list, but, with excellent taste, he interpolated after "the Navy" the words "and I must add, the Militia," and thus corrected a mistake, of the framers of the toast-list, although his Royal Highness could not amend the omission so far as to call on some officer of the Militia to return thanks for the old constitutional force of the country. Why should not the Prince of Wales become a "Lord of Ireland?" asked one of the enthusiastic guests. It is an old title of honor, held not indeed by heirs-apparent, but by kings of England, ere they assumed the style of "Rex Hibernie." For many centuries the kings of England were only "Domini Hibernie." The Irish plea is that they have ever been loyal to their liege lords. Lord Longford's excellently terse, clear, and energetic speech, every word of which rang through the hall, eliciting, at its close, loud plaudits, was burked, although he made some capital hits and spoke with great confidence of the present and future of the Army. It was remarkable enough that his lordship, who has served in high positions in the British Army in two great wars—the Crimean and the Indian—and in campaigns of much interest, had a kind word to say for "the adventurous gentlemen" who act as special correspondents in war times, and alluded to the presence in the room of the correspondent whom he described, perhaps not quite correctly as far as the Press is concerned, though accurately as far as the British Army stands, as the founder of the "sect" which Mr. Kinglake has yet got to put his mark upon more distinctly. Again, all the point and fire of Mr. Corry's admirable little speech were quelled in the report. He made a capital coup apropos of St. Patrick's voyage, which was quite warranted off by the reporters. He said it was quite clear that St. Patrick had not made his way to the *statio bene fida carinis*, for if he had done so he would, no doubt, have saved the present Government a deal of trouble by including in his useful works the abolition of "Daunt's Rock." It is not, we hear, improbable that one of the new ironclads will be called the St. Patrick, and we dare say, if it be so, the mailed saint will do more than the great patron of the Green Isle to banish venomous creatures from our shores. Who is the *Pall Mall Gazette's* "nasty man?" He is very nasty—a petty, carping, canine Zola, who snarls at the smallest and yelps at the greatest with canine mouth through verdant teeth? Now there is a vicious snap at the comic singer and his dreary songs—anon, a bitter bite at the Prince of Wales—always a stringent bow-wow-wow at something or other from Oxford Christianity to Oxford boating. Even the very infinitely littlest of the gifts of the diners at Willis' Rooms, who would not eat their cakes, grapes, and oranges, in order that they might give them to the little boys and girls who marched past the Prince, does not escape a snap, because, perhaps, the truth might reach the Prince. The fine burst of bow-wow on behalf of the poor proprietor of Willis' Rooms, who was robbed of his oranges and almonds and raisins, suggests the idea that doggy was deprived of a reverential interest in the cakes, or was interested in the contract. *Army and Navy Gazette*.

ALFRED WADDINGTON.  
London, March 17, 1868.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The joys of Home-Flow often does it happen that happiness is driven from our hearts by illness. Holloway's remedies are constant companions; though in most cases their tenure is short when Holloway's remedies are used to dispossess them. These medicines can be confidently and heartily recommended to all invalids as the most easy, safe, and certain means of preserving all that is good and casting out all that is corrupt, externally and internally. They are universally applicable by both sexes in every disease. Holloway's medicines do not deteriorate by being kept, now are their properties changed by climate; they can be purchased everywhere, and the price at which they are sold is moderate.

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By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY-BRIT.

Europe.

London, May 22.—Dispute

state that the Pope has united with the Catholic Bishop of the raise 1000 volunteers for the authorizing them to make recruits as may be considered proper.

London, May 22.—The day the result of the movement of Scotch Reform in House night was incorrect. The correct report: Mr. Baxter Montrose, on Monday night amendment to the Scotch B the number of Scotch members of Commons be increased by one from some of the small enough. This amendment, which the Ministry on Monday carried on a division, was lost. The Premier subsequently part of the Ministry, a new of sons excused from payment of their property shall not vote. Further consideration then postponed.

London, May 18.—This considers the vote on the conclusion result in favor of and of folly on the part of reason was the only excuse. After all, if right, it the result is due to accident.

A respite of one week has Barnett, the Clerkenwell case sentence of death.

London, May 18.—Midnight of Commons the Scotch re under consideration.

Baxter, member for Mont add to the number of Scotch the House by taking fraud English boroughs.

Bourne, member for Kile that the vote of the House throws out.

Government opposed the division they were beaten in Disraeli, after the result election was announced, said must now consider their position.

Berlin, May 18.—In the treaty with Austria, Bismarck while Prussia is applying the pressure, she waits for the south German States shall see the Confederation of north, ponderance the exercise of the the free action of the Zollverein.

Canada.

The Fenians are preparing raid on the frontier, which between the 1st and 10th, indicate a more serious affair; various raid. The Canadian ordered arms and ammunition service to be served to the

Eastern States.

New York, May 21.—The pale all declare the ticket no day to be a strong one. The die that Grant's majority electoral, will exceed Lincoln Clellan.

Ottawa, May 21.—The N steam Convention nominated fleet unanimously, Colfax for on 5th ballot. The soldiers Convention met on the 19th. Delegates were present. Res for Grant and denounce Rep for voting against impeachment are the main features of Guarantee by Congress of all loyal men in the south forms of repudiation as a for national honor requirement of the public indebted good faith to our country and abroad; not only accord but spirit of the laws under v. tracted. The doctrine of Grant other European powers say man is no subject he is to be retained at every hazard.

States, as a relic of feudal times by the law of nations, our national honor and independence citizens are entitled in all their rights of citizen they were native born. No United States native or naturalized to arrest or imprison foreign power for acts done in this country, and if so, it is the duty of the Government to defend the interests of the nation.

Foreign immigration in the so much to the wealth and resources of this nation, the states that it should be fostered and just policy.

New York, May 22.—Great in radical circles that of impeachment will be ad they; conservatives agree the