

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1868.

House met at 7 o'clock, p. m. Seventeen members present.

Hon DeCosmos moved that the following address be sent to the Queen:

Most Gracious Sovereign:— We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council of British Columbia, in Session convened, would most respectfully represent:

I. That in an Act passed in the thirtieth year of Your Majesty's reign, entitled 'The British North America Act, 1867,' provision is made for the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada.

II. That the 146th Section of the said Act declares that British Columbia may be admitted into the Dominion of Canada, provided that addresses to Your Majesty, containing the terms and conditions of such admission, shall be passed by the Houses of Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of British Columbia.

III. That Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of British Columbia, most earnestly desire that such admission may take place without delay, on the terms and conditions hereinafter enumerated.

IV. That, being fully convinced that such admission would, in a marked degree, strengthen British power and influence, and establish more firmly British institutions in Your Majesty's Possessions in the North Pacific, and generally throughout all British North America, and faithfully representing as we do the general and expressed wishes of the inhabitants of this Colony, we earnestly desire that such admission may take place without delay, on the terms and conditions hereinafter enumerated.

V. Therefore we, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council of British Columbia, humbly pray that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to admit, without delay, the Colony of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada, in accordance with the provisions of 'The British North America Act, 1867,' and on the terms and conditions following:—

1. The limits of British Columbia, and after admission, to be the same as at present.

2. The Dominion of Canada, to become liable for the Public Debt of British Columbia, and make the same a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the said debt not to exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000).

3. British Columbia to be liable for such portion of her Funded and Floating Debts as may exceed the said \$1,500,000.

4. The Dominion of Canada to pay annually out of her Consolidated Revenue Fund, in semi-annual advances, to British Columbia for the support of her local Government and Legislature, the sum of \$110,000, and also an Annual Grant to aid of the local Government of British Columbia, equal to Eighty Cents per head of the population of British Columbia, the minimum number of said population, including Indians, not to be estimated at less than 40,000 at any time, and the increase of population after admission to be the increase of population other than Indians, and the said increase of population to be determined by census or otherwise, as may from time to time be expedient.

5. All Crown Lands, Mines, Minerals and Royalties situate in British Columbia at the time of admission, and all sums of money then due or payable, or that may afterward arise from such Crown Lands, Mines, Minerals and Royalties to belong to British Columbia and be under the exclusive control of its Government and Legislature.

6. All Stocks, Cash, Bankers' Balances, and Securities for money belonging to British Columbia, at the time of admission, to be the property of British Columbia.

7. All Public Works and Property of British Columbia, at the time of admission, to belong to the Colony of British Columbia.

8. The Dominion of Canada to construct, within two years after admission of British Columbia, a good Overland Wagon Road, extending from Lake Superior, Ontario, to the head of navigation on Lower Fraser River, British Columbia.

9. The Imperial Government to guarantee a Loan to construct the said Overland Road, if deemed expedient.

10. British Columbia to be represented in the Senate by not less than two Members, and in the Commons by not less than three Members, at any time.

11. At the first election of Representatives to the Commons and until otherwise provided by the Parliament of Canada, the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia to proclaim what shall be the qualifications and disqualifications of Representatives and Electors, the boundaries of Electoral Districts, and the laws governing such Elections.

12. At the time of admission the Revenue Laws of the Dominion of Canada to extend and apply to British Columbia, and thereupon the Revenue Laws of British Columbia thereby affected to be null and void, and all Duties and Excises derived in and from British Columbia under the Revenue Laws of the Dominion of Canada to belong to Canada.

13. The exclusive powers of Provincial Legislatures enumerated in the Ninety-second Section of 'The British North America Act, 1867,' and all other provisions of the said Act that extend and apply generally to the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and that may be applicable to British Columbia, except as otherwise in this Address provided, to extend and apply to British Columbia at and from the time of admission.

14. Except as otherwise provided, all Laws in force in British Columbia at the time of admission, and all Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and all Officers, Judicial, Administrative and Ministerial, existing therein at the time of admission to continue in British Columbia as if such admission had not taken place; subject nevertheless to be repealed, abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada or by the Legislature of British Columbia, according to the authority of the said Parliament or of the said Legislature, under 'The British North America Act, 1867.'

15. Until the Parliament of Canada provides otherwise, all Officers of British Columbia, at and from the time of admission, having duties to discharge in relation to matters other than those coming within the Classes of Subjects assigned by 'The British North America Act, 1867,' to the Provinces, to be Officers of Canada.

16. And generally all such unenumerated provisions, acts and things as may be necessary to the due and proper execution of the terms and conditions hereinbefore enumerated and to the granting of the Prayer of this Address.

17. And as in duty bound we will ever pray.

The hon mover then proceeded at some length to explain the various conditions, and their relative advantages upon which Confederation should be accepted.

He was followed by hon Wood, who proposed the following resolution:

That this Council, while confirming their vote of last session in favor of the general principle of the necessity of the Union of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada, to accomplish the consolidation of British interests and institutions in North America, are still without sufficient information and experience of the proper working of Confederation in the North American Provinces to admit of their defining the terms on which such a Union would be advantageous to the local interests of British Columbia.

In moving the above resolution Mr Wood made a good speech. He was followed by several hon members, amongst whom hon Walkem and Robson spoke well, after which the mover of the original address (hon DeCosmos) followed with a long speech, in which he strongly animadverted upon the conduct of the Council for voting last year for Confederation and now turning round and advocating delay. He desired to withdraw his motion for the address, but the President ruled that the amendment should be taken first, which was accordingly done, and the amendment was carried by 12 to 4, Robson, Walkem, Stamp and DeCosmos voting in the negative.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SATURDAY, April 25th.

House met at 1 p. m. Eighteen members present.

Hon Helmcken presented a petition from the citizens of Victoria against the Ordinance for a Patent Slip.

Hon Helmcken introduced a bill for the encouragement of the study of anatomy.

Bill read a first time, second reading fixed for Monday.

Hon Pemberton, seconded by hon DeCosmos, entered a protest as follows:

1. That for several years past the expenditure of the Colony has been continued at a rate out of all proportion with its resources and small number of fixed white population.

2. That the Secretary of State for the Colonies laid down a rule (in Dispatch No. 23, dated April 30th, 1866), that the expenditure of the year must be reduced to such an amount as may be covered by a revenue calculated on the actual average receipts of the past two years, the wisdom of which rule was highly appreciated by the inhabitants of this Colony.

3. That the actual revenue of 1866 was \$497,000 and the actual average revenue of the two past years 475,250.

Notwithstanding which the estimated revenue on which the Government now proposes to base the expenditure of 1868 is 576,000.

Being in excess of the rule so laid down 119,866.

4. That no Public Work of consequence is contemplated in the proposed Estimates for 1868, the sum named for such purpose, being barely sufficient to keep existing works in repair.

5. Therefore that it is to amalgamation of offices and a reduction of the Civil List that a saving must be looked for.

6. That such reductions and amalgamations must necessarily be the work of the Executive Government, and not of the Legislative Council, after its printed Estimates are submitted to the latter in detail. [The protest was signed by several popular members.]

The Council then went into Committee of Supply, when the following items were passed:

Police and Jails, New Westminster and Victoria.

Hon Helmcken moved that the present jailors were insufficient at Victoria, and recommended that an addition be recommended to the Governor.—Carried.

Hon Smith moved that \$400 be added to the salary of the Magistrate for Kootenay.—Carried.

Hon Wood moved an appropriation of \$1,000 for a Law Library for the Supreme Court.—Lost.

Hon Robson moved that appropriation for the Hospital be increased to \$10,000.—Carried.

Hon Robson moved that the sum set down for educational purposes be increased to \$10,000. Deferred till Monday, when hon Wood will move an appropriation of \$20,000.—Carried.

Items for mails deferred.

Hon Stamp moved that \$1,000 be granted for the trail from Clinton to Lytton, also \$3,000 for a trail from Douglas street road by False Creek to Burrard Inlet, both of which were carried.

Hon Walkem moved that sufficient be granted to form a trail from William Creek to Mosquito Creek.—Carried.

A long discussion followed on Assay Office, when hon Helmcken moved that the officers of the establishment be employed in some other department to fill up their time.—Carried.

All the items passed but mails and education, which were deferred.

Supreme Courts Bill would be resumed at 8 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

SATURDAY, April 25th, 1868.

House met at 8 p. m. Fifteen members present.

The whole evening was occupied in Committee on the Supreme Courts Bill. Five clauses of the old bill were passed and a portion of the new one with amendments, the views of the popular members being met in every respect. The bill provides for one Chief Justice and one Puisne Judge for the whole Colony.

The Committee rose reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The Council adjourned till 1 p. m. on Monday.

New Westminster, April 24.—Eighteen members present.

Hon Helmcken gave notice of an ordinance for increased duties on fruit.

On orders of the day hon DeCosmos deferred the consideration of Confederation address till this evening.

The bill respecting drainage produced a long debate; second reading carried; committed for to-morrow.

The Fre Inquest Ordinance was read a second time, committal for Monday.

Cherry Creek Silver Mining Co's petition.—After several amendments, a resolution recommending it to the favorable consideration of the Governor was agreed on.

Hon Pemberton's enquiry concerning the Crown Lands was altered to an address to the Governor.

Hon Pemberton's enquiry about Assay Office will be answered when the question comes up in the estimates.

Hudson Bay Titles Bill was read a second time.

Hon Robson's Fence bill was read a second time; committal for Monday.

Patent Slip Bill deferred till to-morrow. House adjourned till eight this evening, when the debate is likely to be both important and protracted.

Europe.

LONDON, April 21.—The counsel for General Nagle deny that he sailed for America. He has not been released on terms granted to other prisoners.

PARIS, April 21.—The *Moniteur* says Garibaldi is at Caprea.

DUBLIN, April 21.—The Prince of Wales to-day unveiled Foley's Statue of Edmond Burke, with imposing ceremonies in presence of a vast multitude.

WARSAW, April 21.—Officially announced that foreign consulates for this city will be permanently continued by their respective governments. It had been reported they would be abandoned.

LONDON, April 21.—The trial of the Clerkenwell prisoners is continued. Mullaney who turned Queen's evidence gave important testimony as to the meetings of the conspirators; he swore positively as to the guilt of the prisoners.

An alarming report has just been received at the newspaper offices. It is said that two men supposed to be Fenians were arrested at a late hour in the night, near the door of Buckingham Palace. They were carrying a hamper which was found to contain a gallon of liquid phosphorus or Greek fire. They made a desperate resistance and were secured with difficulty.

In the House of Commons last night the bill requiring all executions to be private was considered.

Gilpin offered an amendment abolishing capital punishment, which was lost. After a lengthy debate the original bill was agreed to by the Committee of the Whole.

FLORENCE, April 22.—Prince Humbert was married to-day to Princess Marguerite of Savoy. The ceremony occurred at the Chapel Royal of Turin. Victor Emmanuel, the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Napoleon, and many notables were present.

LONDON, April 22.—Sir Morton Peto and Lawrence Oliphant, have resigned their seats in parliament.

Barry and Keefe the two supposed Fenian incendiaries of Buckingham Palace, have been arrested and held for examination.

Johnson, the Orange Secretary, has been released from confinement at Belfast.

The trial of the Fenians accused of causing the Clerkenwell explosion has been continued. Several witnesses for the prosecution have been examined. Their testimony is very strong against the prisoners.

BERLIN, April 22.—Bismark has with drawn from the North German Parliament the Federalist Bill introduced by the Government on account of the amendments to the bill by the opposition.

LONDON, April 23.—John Bright presided over an immense audience of anti-Toryists. He made an eloquent speech last night on the Irish Church question. Resolutions favoring the disendowment of all religious sects in Ireland were adopted.

MADRID, April 23.—Navarez, Prime Minister of Spain, died this morning.

DUBLIN, April 23.—The Prince and Princess of Wales attended a great ball given in their honor. The exhibition palace building was magnificently decorated. The floor and galleries were crowded with the most brilliant audience ever seen in this city.

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Municipal election to-day excited great interest, and called out largest vote ever polled, except at Presidential election. Contest was for Alderman, Judge and Clerk of Recorders Court.

The Democratic candidate for Judge of Recorder's Court was elected by a small majority. Common Council stands 21 Republican to 11 Democrats.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Manager Boutwell proposes to deliver his entire speech to-morrow before the Court of Impeachment. It contains thirty three thousand words.

Ingersoll offered a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into expediency securing of by the general Government, control all telegraph lines within the United States, adopted.

JACKSON, Miss, April 21.—Convention adopted franchise article which disfranchises all those who participated in rebellion except persons who voted for the convention.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Anthony Trollope arrived by the Scotia.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Manager Boutwell finished his argument and President's counsel took the floor.

West Indies.

HAVANA, April 22.—A *Herald* special says the Spanish steam frigate Francisco de Azis, with Captain General Loruendi aboard, accompanied by telegraphic inspectors, engineers and superintendents of public works, arrived at Santiago de Cuba. Their object is to select stations here for the cable to the other Antilles.

South America.

PARIS, April 21.—The *Moniteur* has later advices from South America, no attack had been made on Ascension, and now was likely to be made. The allies were on defensive.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The Peace Commissioners have returned from Chiriqui without effecting anything with the rebels. The Isthmus is declared in a state of war.

Canada.

OTTAWA, April 23.—Jean Baptiste testifies that he saw the shot fired which killed McGee. Has seen Whelan in jail and identifies him as the man. Baptiste is an ignorant Frenchman, but he tells a straightforward story. At time of the murder he concealed himself in a doorway, fearing that Whelan might discover and shoot him.

Japan.

Late despatches from Japan represent that country as in a state of anarchy. A boat's crew of a French corvette had been cruelly butchered by the natives. They had also compelled all foreign agents except English to haul down their flags.

The Abyssinian Expedition.

Official despatches from General Napier, April 1st say, his advance was within thirty miles of Magdalla in the rear, and close at hand, the army would concentrate on the left bank of the river. News had been received from British captives who are all alive. The troops were in good health and in good spirits.

The *Herald's* Abyssinian special, dated 2nd April, says the army has made further advances and next day would move on Bahlo river. The Abyssinian chief Waggerat has broken faith with the British and refused transit through his territory. Gen Napier would punish him on his return from Magdalla.

California.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, April 21.—A horrible Indian massacre took place on Friday or Saturday last at Red Rock ranch above 50 miles from this city. The Indians took the party by surprise, the whites not suspecting they were hostile and killed Mr. W. H. Pierson, his wife, daughter and a young lady of 18 years. John Sutherland and another man, a boy 12 or 14 years of age made his escape but was hotly pursued by the red devils for nine miles.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Arrived April 22nd—Bark Jenny Pitts, from Seabeck; bark Gold Hunter, from Port Madison. Cleared April 22nd—Bark Emma Augusta, Port Townsend.

Sailed, steamer Montana, Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Arrived, brig Crimea, Port Ludlow.

Cleared, bark Oak Hill, Port Townsend; Coquimbo, Port Madison; Archibald, Port Discovery; bark Emma Augusta, Port Madison.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Cleared, bark Rival, Victoria. Sailed, 24th, bark W A Banks, Utsalady; steamship John L Stephens will sail for Portland to-morrow. Cleared, 25th, British ship Moneta, Burrard Inlet; bark Constitution, Nansimo; bark Rival, Victoria. Arrived, 24th, steamship Colorado.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, April 27.—The steamship Active, from Victoria, arrived here on Saturday.

Facts to be Remembered by every British Columbian.

ERRORS COLONIST.—We have no surplus produce except wood and weeds; for the one there is very little demand, the other destroy our crops. Our farmers have no experience, they attempt too much and forget that a crop of weeds is worth nothing. Ten acres well manured irrigated and wed, will produce more wheat or barley in five years than fifty acres managed on the present system of a large quantity and "let it rip." One for all, I say to our farmers make haste slowly, and you will save 40 per cent of the labour you expend. Do as much as you can well; what is ill done is not done at all.

Road making is very expensive. A road through the wilderness, not the way to any garden, like the road from Yale to Clinton, may be "a triumph of art" utterly useless. In this particular instance it is worse; the new road removed the traffic from the old route by Lillooet, and the consequence is "the garden of British Columbia" is a desert. Let our roads in future connect the valleys and keep as far as possible from the sides of the mountains.

One half the flour, bacon and beans consumed in this country are imported from San Francisco. Is not that a shame? And we have fields fit to produce these articles for a population fifty times as large! These facts cannot be contradicted; they deserve to be circulated to induce men of capital, skill and produce to come here and do what our farmers have left undone. To supply the home market with home produce is our first duty.

One would suppose we have a surplus of some sort desirable. The Canadian Government are ready to manage our affairs, and we are so sick of things as they are that we long for a change of any kind. Again I say "make haste slowly." It would be an advantage to England to get rid of us; it would be no advantage to get rid of England. In truth, we want a cheap and wise local Government, and we want a land tax that would confine our ideas of farming to moderate limits. At present there is not in the world a country where a good farmer could make more profit than in this. It will be time enough to tell us of the advantages of rail roads and outlets for our commerce, when we shall have a surplus produce of any kind fit for exportation. If we lose our local Government this country will become the insignificant end of a Canadian farm already too large.

There is another fact to which I would direct particular attention. The mines of Cariboo are at present the life and soul of the country, the miners make the only home market we have; they are not provident, the miner as a general rule is generous and careless; these men have not yet learned the art of union for self-defence against the designing trader. Last year a few smart men in the middle country conceived the idea of buying up all the home grown wheat and of waiting for a chance. The danger was apparent to one man; self-interest opened his eyes, he is an importer of cattle and in Cariboo he finds his best market for beef; he went into the wheat market, and succeeded in getting about half the crop, the danger disappeared. Where was it? In the want that might have been created in the mines, if an early winter had barred the roads and lingered with us late in the spring. The gentleman that made this effort to save his beef market, the miners and British Columbia is a Mr. Harper a native of the Confederated States of America. He really deserves a mark of public approbation. Long letters full of words and nothing more are very dull. No one reads them. If you consider, this contains an idea or two worth notice, you will place it before your readers and I shall supply a few other facts clearly to the point. We aim at the public good.

G. A. K., The Valley by Pavilion Mountain, April 15th, 1868.