

Sarsaparilla

dy, in which we have labored at effectual alternative that can be combined with other substances...

SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT-HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS...

will be found a great remedy taken in the spring, to exorcise which fester in the blood at year. By the timely application...

Sooner or later something of the great machinery of life throes, and deserves much, the republishing these ends. But the grossly deceived by preparatory...

PREPARED BY AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Perry Pectoral

with a reputation for the cure of cough and Lung Complaints...

Cathartic Pills

THE CURE OF Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Acidity, Constipation, Headache, Rheumatism and Skin Diseases...

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ORE & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Hardware...

SINE

SINE WIFE, SINE LOZENGES, SINE GLOBULES...

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ON & SON

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Hardware...

ERS CAREFULLY

Trade Mark. Orders to be sent to the Proprietors...

O Sentinel

ABOVE MAY BE SEEN the season at the Book...

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, May 14, 1867.

Trade Outrages.

The telegraph announces a series of trade outrages in the important western city of Chicago, State of Illinois. Rioting and bloodshed have taken place; establishments where labor was employed have been leveled to the ground by the incendiary's torch...

Trade.

Business is undeniably dull; but confidence is being gradually restored. Goods are sold for cash, or, if on short credit, only to tried men whose paper will be met at maturity.

Tuesday, May 14th.

THE BLACAS GEMS.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer recently learning that the Blacas collection of gems was offered for sale in Paris, took the responsibility of purchasing them for £48,000 for the British Museum...

THE CHINESE COLLIERIES.—Considerable excitement, we hear, exists at Nanaimo in consequence of the introduction of Chinese laborers. The colliers threaten with violence the first Chinaman who forgets his Celestial origin...

POLITICS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Political feeling runs very high in Washington Territory. Clark and Flanders, the democratic and republican candidates for Congress, are speaking daily at every town along the Sound with varied success.

THE ASSAULT ON A WIFE.—Wm. J. Scully was again brought before Mr Penaberton yesterday upon a charge of having ill-used his wife. Witnesses were examined, and the fact of habitual ill-treatment having been established, the prisoner was ordered to furnish security for his good behavior for six months—himself, in \$500, and two sureties in \$250 each—in default to suffer three months' imprisonment.

THE ENTERPRISE sailed for New Westminster yesterday morning with 80 passengers and an average amount of freight. Among the passengers were Hon Geo. A. Walkem, W. E. Stronach, Mr Hamley, Mr A. R. Robertson and Frank Tarbell.

THE SHIP ARAUCA, Captain Dodd, came to anchor in Royal Roads yesterday morning at an early hour. She was 135 days on the passage from Aden, in the Red Sea, to Victoria, and experienced head winds and rough weather throughout.

THE SHIP SOUTHERN CHIEF, 1282 tons burden, entered the harbor of Port Townsend on the 4th instant, direct from Acapulco, where she left a cargo of coal brought from New York.

DRAIN.—Superintendent Truena had the chaingang at work yesterday laying a substantial drain at the corner of Fort and Government streets.

COAL AT THE BIN.—The quantity of coal now at the bin is a little under 8000 tons. The daily output at the Pit averages 130 tons.—Nanaimo Gazette.

A man of fifty-eight, in Napoleon, Ark., said he would drink a gallon of liquor in a day or die. He did both.

FALSE.—The alarm of fire last evening, after a long pull up Fort street by the firemen, was ascertained to be false.

THE STEAMER ALEXANDRA bound north passed Nanaimo harbor on Friday afternoon.

There are in the human voice nine perfect tones, but 17,592,168,044,415 sounds.

The Late Cricket Match.

FLEET CRICKET CLUB, REQUIMALT, May 6th, 1867. MESSRS EDITORS.—It is with deep regret that we notice that the friendly feeling with which the cricket season commenced has been so soon disturbed by an animus which we sorely feel justified in ascribing to our noble adversaries on Saturday.

It is a pity that the very one-sided article which appeared in your impression of the 6th inst, had not been penned by a spectator better versed in the day's proceedings and arrangements.

We will not trespass further on your valuable space than to refute a few salient points in your correspondent's article of the 6th inst.

The great point of discontent appears to have originated in the time of drawing stumps.

Although the proposed time (6:30 p.m.) came from the Captain of the Fleet Eleven, it was not agreed to by the Victorians.

We dislike going to extremes, yet we feel obliged to state that more than an hour's valuable time was lost by our opponents not being on the ground at the agreed time, 10 a.m.

We also notice that the umpires have been treated with scant courtesy, and unenviable duties.

The Victorians won and wore their laurels so well on a former occasion, that we can scarcely believe but that they would lose them with equal dignity and good humour.

By inserting this you will do an act of justice, and greatly oblige, THE MEMBERS OF THE FLEET CRICKET CLUB.

"The Kingdom of Canada."

PROPOSED PROTEST OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE. The joint standing Committee on Federal Relations in the Maine Senate, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces, having considered the subject thereof, ask leave to report.

Any question affecting the political relations of any portion of the continent of North America is of interest to the people of the United States, more especially to the people of those States which, from a frontier position have a necessary connection with those dominions, and are influenced and affected by their proximity.

The colonial empire of Great Britain dated back to the charter of April 10, 1606, by which the people of the British nation were authorized to establish colonial governments in North and South Virginia, under a claim of title to the territory bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, between the thirty-fourth and forty-fifth degrees of north latitude.

The original grant by King James, under the guidance of such leading minds as Sir Ferdinando George, Sir John Popham, Chief Justice of England, Sir John Popham, Chief Justice of England, the Earl of Southampton and Lord Bacon, contemplated the establishment of plantations, communities or colonies in America, having the right of self-government in their local administration, subject only to the superior power of the imperial or home government.

Increasing jealousy of the growing spirit of independence among the colonists led to a curtailment, by slow and almost imperceptible degrees, of the privileges clearly set forth in the original grant of April 18, 1606, under which the colonies were first established.

The amended charters, though claiming to be an enlargement of the powers of the colonial governments, were, in point of fact, more restrictive than the original grant.

The early seizure of New Orleans by the forces of the republic was the first blow to this magnificent scheme of European aggrandisement and the freeing of the Mississippi from traitor's fetters placed the dismemberment of the American Union—to the

surprise of the civilized world—beyond the reach of all Europe in arms. While Napoleon has been forced to an ignominious surrender of all his plans in Mexico and the feeble Maximilian driven into exile, the successors of Lord Palmerston who, while sharing his hatred of republican institutions, lack his audacity, are forcing upon the British North American provinces a new form of Government, without a single movement in its favor among the people of British North America.

Under this beneficent system the colonial dependencies of Great Britain have dotted the surface of the earth in every hemisphere with free governments, the depositories of the rights of the people. With the exception of the Dutch, whose form of colonial government was similar to that of England, none other of the seven powers of Europe, who embarked together in plans of colonization, have left any great results as the fruit of their labors.

The revolt of the thirteen colonies and the recognition of their government by that of England, re-established the principles of self-government, scattered over different portions of the civilized world, now owe allegiance to Great Britain—embracing more than eight millions square miles of territory, and about two hundred millions of people, in the form of British colonies and dependencies.

"The Colonial Empire of Great Britain, therefore," as has been justly remarked, "the wonder of this age, had its root in the charter of April 10, 1606, and its development in the New England charter of 1620. The idea of a strong central government having extended dominions in distant lands, divided into separate provinces, communities and States, enjoying just and equal laws suited to the local action under the rule of Cromwell, seems well suited to confer the blessings of free governments upon all people capable of the exercise of political rights.

The fundamental principle on which such governments rests is that declared by the Declaration of Independence, that all just governments are founded upon the consent of the governed, and every colonial government of the British empire has devolved upon the people the duty and intrusted to them the right of popular elections.

The admitted doctrine of the British empire at this day is that whenever any colony shall have reached sufficient age and strength to be capable of self-government their independence is to be yielded them in the same manner as the child is emancipated from the father's rule on reaching the period of majority.

Probably no new form of government can be devised, so generous in its administration and so free from just irritation as that under which the North American provinces are this day held by Great Britain. Without being burdened to maintain the national power—completely protected and defended in all their external relations—they are allowed to collect revenues by impost, without discrimination in favor of the imperial government; or being taxed a dollar to maintain the imperial exchequer, they are allowed to tax themselves at pleasure and to apply all their revenues derived from imposts and from the sale of their land and mines to the development of their local resources; the improvement of their means of communication by locks, canals and railways; the encouragement of schools and other institutions of learning, charity and industry.

The example of our more immediate neighbor, New Brunswick, is a sufficient illustration of this truth, where the population during the last decade, from 1851 to 1861, increased at the rate of twenty six per cent, while that of Maine, with similar characteristics in soil, climate and physical resources, increased only "at the rate of eight per cent from 1850 to 1860.

The province of New Brunswick, with less than half the population of Maine, has been able to construct its leading line of railway from the city of St John to the Gulf of St Lawrence, as a government work, without embarrassment to its treasury, and to contribute \$10,000 per mile as a gift to other leading lines now in process of construction.

Nova Scotia, with greater physical resources than New Brunswick, from the extent of her exhaustless and invaluable coal mines, is constructing a magnificent system of railways, connecting all the chief business points with the metropolitan city, Halifax.

These illustrations are sufficient to show the entire want of motive, in the people of these provinces for the change, in their political system—such as the proposed confederation. They need only the markets of the United States to become rich, prosperous and powerful. The market of Canada is no more valuable to them than that of Vancouver, or the West India Islands.

In the midst of our political troubles, while the British provinces are enjoying the benefits of the late Reciprocity Treaty, a plan—originating in the cupidity of that enemy of republican institutions, Lord Palmerston, and his chosen ally, the Emperor of France—was set on foot to extirpate free institutions from the American soil and supplant them with monarchical Governments.

Assuming that the American Union, was broken up and the North and South permanently separated, Napoleon boldly played his part, placing Maximilian on the throne of Mexico, to become the ally of the Southern confederacy, while a new Power was to be created in North America—by the confederation of the British North American provinces, placed under the kindly rule of seignior of the House of Hanover, to form the nucleus of a new order of Government for the Northern States.

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