

mending the Mexican duable and indispensable article , hes, or Galls on Horses. Our men s, Bruises, Sares, Rasumatism, kos, o magic." J. W. HEWIT, erican, Wells, Fargo's and Harden's Express.

y daughter's ankle, occasioned by vasentirely cured in one week, after ng your celebrated Mustang Lini. ED. SERLY.

ED. SERIF. ertainly is. All genuine is wrapped ligs, bearing the signature of G.W. , and the private U. S. stamp of over the top. maie to counterfeit it with a cheap

naie to counterfet it with a sharp bok closely ! ats and Stores, at 25 and 50 cts. and

## FLEA POWDER.

hat Lyon's genuine Magnetic Powder y everything in the shape of fleas, hes, &c.; that it is perfect poison to at entirely harmless to the human animals. aches, etc., are in every house. This ral death. It should be in every

, Superintendent of the New York

OPRISTORS SAY : "We have used MAGNETIC POWDER sec's and vermin, with entire satis-

& STETSON, Astor House, & STETSON, Astor House, ZEND, American Hotel. TREADWELL, SL. Nicholas Hotel, D & CO., Metropolitan Hotel." s character might be added to any is used it advertises itseif. he signature of E. LYON, and the pri-BARNES & CO. Anything else of this or counterfeit. Any druggist will if you insist you will have no other. ts and general scorekeepers in every op on the Pacidic Coast. ie7 1y laf



RAKES.

nted with the kind of Implements countries. Their Implements are wROUGHT and MALLABLE HON, and nted so as to take to pieces and pack pass to save freight, but are so o leave no difficulty in putting them

TD PACKING CHARGED COST PRICE all particulars, sent post free on ap-

Cheapside, three doors from St obtained of the publisher.

the Tur ...... Tou \_\_\_\_\_ following searly every engagement lately, gramme will be submitted : as their illiberality has alienated the

the richness of their yield the famous

Steele and Cunningham claims in 1861.

number of claims are being successfully

worked this winter than paid expenses

product of 1868 will be immense.

1. Opening Address. 2. Pieno piece—Digby Palmer. 3. Duet—' Flow Gently.' earts of the Cretans, it will be found too expensive to ram loyalty down their 4. Reading-Mr Clarke. 5. "Twas with a Lowly Fisherman'-Mr throats at the point of the bayonet. White. From Cariboo the most encouraging in-6. Recitation-Lines addressed to the party on the track of Dr Leichard-W. K. telligence reaches us. Many companies

are at work and the claims are rivaling in Bull. 7. Song-' Take a bumper and try.' It is also worthy of note that a higher 9. Duett-'All 's well.' 10. Recitation- Night amongst the Spirits'-W. K. Bull. 11. Song-'The Englishman.' 12. Volunteer song. during the whole of 1862. The gold National Anthem.

THE OBJECT-Mr Brady, a respectable resident of Lillooet, a short time ago, received

Monday, Feb 10 DENIES THE SOFT IMPEACHMENT .- The a copy of a memorial to the Governor asking honorable (?) editor of the Columbian denies for the removal of Mr Trutch. Accompany. that he is the author of the "Argus" letters, ing the memorial was a letter stating that and says that they are too clever for bis the object of the petition was to " retain the mental capacity to produce. This is very Assay Office at New Westminster by sacristrange. The same low, illbred, vulgar ficing Mr Trutch !" That's the little game,

Sunday Varieties' vein which the honorable is it ? (?) gentleman so much affects in the lead-WILL the News kindly inform its readers the "Argus" letters from end to end. Can which "ation" it favors-Confederation, Aning articles of the Columbian, runs through it be possible that in the hamlet of New negation or Ruination ? The editor possesse Westminster two persons can be found so lost the gift of throwing an in penetrable weil over to shame and abandoned by grace as to con- bis views by advancing one set of ideas at tribute such choice specimens of blackguard- the commencement of an article and ad 70ism as semi-weekly appear in the Colum- cating another at its close. His readers bian? Impossible! One community is too naturally want to know where he stands.

GERMANIA SING VEREIN. - At the half small to harbor a brace of such reptiles "Argus" and the Columbian editor are yearly meeting of this prosperous society, identical. Won't the Chief Commissioner of the following officers were elected ; J L Lands and Works place a small pecuniary Jungerman, President; Louis Vigelius, Viceconsideration in the follow's way and secure President; H F Heisterman, Secretary; W Lobse, (re-elected) Treasurer; A Hartnagel, himself from similar attacks in the future ? Bibliothecar. On the 21st inst, a soiree

THE SIR JAMES DOUGLAS arrived from will be given at Sing Verein Hall. Nanaimo on Friday evening at 10 o'clock.

She had a very rough passage, the wind In the west of France a very simple blowing a gale from the northeast. The ice preventative for distemper in dogs has had broken up in Nanaimo harbor, but Capt long been used, and was thence some Olark thinks the last cold snap will close years back introduced into Englandit up again. A concert was held at Nanaimo to vaccinate the animal, when about three weeks or a month old, in the lobe of on Thursday evening last for the benefit of the schools and about \$150 realised the ear. The same plan is also found of from the proceeds thereof. The ship Liver- service when the malady has just been taken, and has not as yet arrived at any pool is taking in a cargo of coal for San intensity. Francisco.

THE Governor has not yet intimated the FRED PAYNE bas removed his Chear day on which he will call the Council to-Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johns a street, just above the Miner's Saloon. gether. He has "made no sign "

rum, \$7 ; sherry wine, \$6 ; old tom, ale and porter, per dozen \$18@\$12; clothing, boote and shoes in very large supply and as very low prices; cordwood, good and dry, \$6(@\$7 per cord, delivered ; good water, free for the finding-which, by the way, was rather diffi-

cult during the extreme cold weather. The sanitory condition of the population is first rate. Were it not for frost bites and broken limbs, our comfortable hospital and its efficient doctor would be comparatively unemployed. In amusements we have had during th

polidays a couple of pleasing performances one a concert, the other an amateur theatrical-both of which were decided successes In C. Brew, Esq, we have a most suitable Judge for this district ; impartial in his de-cisions and dignified in his deportment.

While disposed to accord every man the detice he deserves, he is disposed to assist the trader in collecting his outstanding ac-

counts-a quality highly desirable in a judge, for many are the dollars that have been lost to the trader because of the lukewarmness of

The publication of the Italian Green Our slaff of constables is extravagantly Book makes up for the paucity of diplolarge. Far better appropriate the money matic papers on the Roman question in cumspect. But Bismarck having sent that is foolishly spent on those useless specials the French Yellow Book. Twenty seven full instructions to the Prussian Envoy at in paying the school teachers in and about despatches deal with the formation of the Victoria a portion of their salaries long past Antilles Legion, which was unquestion.

due. The prospects for a good incoming season the Convention of September by France. The Bedrock Drain, that retarded work to The first is dated as far back as June 2, much on William Orach decide work to The Bedrock Drain, that retarded work to the nist is dated as far back as such 2, much on William Oreck during the pair and the last September 7, 1867. The year, is now well advanced, and the claim documents relating to the Roman question holders are determined to be well prepared amount to 66, and come down from for the spring freshet. It all goes well, Wil-liam Creek, with its mining operations of liam Creek, with its mining operations ar-tending from Marysville to a mile above Richfield, will give em loyment to more this incoming season than at any former date. Then we have the Morquito District where specially sent from Paris to reorganize we know of at least 25 good claims, besides the Antibes Legion, as did also the Marwe know of at least 25 good claims, besides a good many new claims, which have pros-pected very satisfactorily, on outlying creeks and gulches. In fact, the past season has done more in developing the country that all the rest put together, and as a reasonable result we confidently look for a golden has vest this summer. A 62zz. Letter No. 2, from "Victoria," the service at the time they be the french service at the time they result in the Moniteur disavowing what be a mode up of the Moniteur disavowing what be a mode up of the Litelian Minister dated

EDITOR COLONIST :- It is but a short time the Sth of the same month, communicat-EDITOR COLONIST:---It is but a short time the 8th of the same month, communicat-since lree trade was superceded, and a tariff introduced for the purpose of encouraging the initiation and progress of domestic manufac-tures, and agricultural pursuits. If the peo-ple of the Colony enter into the Confederacy all this will be changed and British Columbia becom s a field for the fattening of Canadian becom sa field for the fattening of Canadian M. Dumont, M de Moustier said, "I do nets, mantles, perfumes, coiffures, hew not disavow him; but I deny that we shades of color, and newly invented dishes." manufacturers and American agricultural have anything to do with him." The

uris and Garibald gets away from Caprera, M. Ratazzi determines to strike a blow. The plot thickens. r the Pacific portion or sates, and it is more than the Amar. probable that if a number came from Canada Signor Nigra reports an agitated meeting again, they would be attracted as heretofore by and absorbed into neighboring American of the Council of Ministers at St Cloud Some members lifted their voice elo-States. Canadians may be accustomed to small prices for dairy and agricultural proquently in favor of Italy. But ardent ductions in their own countries, but they will speeches were delivered, against her, and not be satisfied with simular prices in this the majority was against her. The Italcountry where labor is more valuable, or at ian Plenipotentiary besought his Governall events fetches a bigher price and where ment to weigh well the consequences of the soil is not so preductive. It may be said the step they thought of taking. In rethat such things can be altered in Parlia-ment. The House of Commons of Canada turn Ratazzi besought France not to consists of 180 members. In case of Con-federation two members may be sent from British Columbia, but what influence can two place the king in an untenable situation and throw him into the arms of the Revolution. Simultaneously troops are sent members have against one hundred and eighty 1 Indeed in this lies one great evilacross the frontier. Frosinone demands to be annexed to Italy. But by this time the king is thoroughly intimidated. this Colony would have no influence over its own affairs, that is as far as its General The Toulon squadron is on the eve of Government is concerned. But this can be sailing, and the Patrie publishes its cele. VICTORIA. brated declaration of war. Notes (not

published,) are despatched to London. Berlin and St. Petersburg. England offers her good offices to prevent the entry of the Italian troops being considered in Paris as a casus belli. Prussia expresses sympathy, but warns her ally to be cir-

> Florence, as to the course he is to take should the Roman question take a European character, declines to answer directly the question addressed him by Signor Nigra. Russia is equally sympathetic. but does not clearly see what practical use she can be to a power in whose integrity she is not interested It is clear that the time has not come for Pruss a to effect a diversion on the Rhine. Strike our flag, therefore, is the decision of Victor Em-manuel. Ratazzi retires ; Menabrea comes in ; the French return to Rome, the Chassepot episode takes place, a conference is proposed by Nigra, Italy withdraws from the bold position she has taken up, and is complimented by the Tuileries ; Menebres thanks Napoleon for his courteous assurances of friend hip, hopes for a speedy settlement of all diffi culties; and M. Rouher makes his famous speech in which he declares that Italy shall not seize on Rome.

cumspect. But Bismarck baving sent

THE new bon-bon which the Paris confectioners intend introducing for the "jour, de Fan," will be styled the " Chassepot." which since the late contest at Mentawa, bids fair to give the name to every novelty of Parisian origin, inclu ling bon-

spoken of herealter. Revelations of the Italian Green Book -The Roman Question.

### WEEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.



2

A pretty sensation is spoiled by the telegraph. The New York papers announced on the 31st that the American Government had decided to go to cheering affair; and the man who had no Colony into Confederation. The writer well war with Great Britain because the latter power had refused to pay the Alabama claims. The announcement must have thrown the whole country into a great state of excitement. The Fenians, recognising in "England's difficulty Ireland's opportunity," were public care, is at all times a grand sight ; meetings for amusement.' The ostenno doubt cock-a-hoop for war ; while but, at this particular period of our history it sible object of the petition is to ask the inflathe solid business men of the nation, and the bondholders, knowing well that war with Great Britain would increase the national debt and tax. ation to such an extent as to render their securities valueless and paralyse trade, must have trembled with fear at the possible result. The excitement appears to have lasted from Friday last till Monday, when an authoritative contradiction was found necessary to allay the alarm existing. War be. tween Great Britain and the United States would prove a national calamity to both. We can imagine no more serious blow to civilization than would be dealt by a conflict between the two | that in getting after an amateur the theatrical ers of the memorial no doubt mean well ; but great Anglo-Saxon powers.

A sensation rumor comes over the wires all the way from Paris on Tuesday last. One of the French papers she's a woman. Just so-and it's ungenerous to abuse the public because they are has discovered in the presence of the liberal. Now we stand between the two American fleet under Farragut at Nawith obligations to both, and those obligaples an intention on the part of that tions must be discharged. In general, thereofficer to sustain Garibaldi in a new fore, while we think amateurs ought to be attempt on Rome. The American supported, and no ungenerous thing said of Admiral is said to " hold intimate relathem, we do think at the same time tions with the Italian Liberals;" that when a whole city respond to their call -" promises of support have been sent | it is an insult to that city if some of them ere tog lazz, or too careless to be up in their to Caprera and the Admiral

pot. Broth

awaits the reply of Garibaldi" pitching in. Poor Victor Emr) Wretched Louis Napoleon ! tunate Pope ! You stand, inco slippery ground. You are c? not for tor to wear the laurel

THE ORPHANS' BENEFIT .- Another of THE ANNEXATION PETITION .- We were those occasions, when the good people of our favored yesterday with a peep at this precious town assemble in multitudes to do justice to document. It is in the hand-writing of themselves, has taken place; and, as an in- Charles Bedford Young, whose name (constance of the vigorous life remaining still in sider its weighty influence) heads the list, the people, is for many reasons worthy a The memorial is addressed to the Governor.

more extended notice than we gave on and like most emanations from the same brain Wednesday morning. From whatever starts out with a misstatement by asserting standpoint it may be viewed, it was a soul- that an effort is being made to 'precipitate' the pleasure therein must be a cynic who sees in knows that the object of the late meeting others the absence of those good and gener- was to prevent unconditional union by stating ous principles of which he himself alone is that the people will not consent to join the destitute. To behold the rich and poor, the Confederacy except on their own terms, high and low, of any country, pressing for- This falsehood is followed up by a libel ward at the call of charity to protect and on the Wictoria public, the mejority o educate the Orphan left by misfortune to the whom, it asserts, only fattend public is more than ordinarily so, and, therefore, ence of His Excellency in delaying Confedermore than ordinarily creditable. In looking ation until the petitioners have an opportun- charter of provincial rights granted and over the brilliant house of Tuesday night, ity of knowing how it works. In other words, guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament. we thought we saw the confirmation of a Mr Seymour is to be allowed to finish his great moral and a great political truth. The term of office and the public debt and taxacalm, joyous satisfaction resting on every tion meanwhile are to be doubled. That is just face, and the determination shown by all to what every signer prays for. The number be pleased, assured us that " mercy is twice of names attached to the paper up to last blessed-blessing him who gives, and him evening, after a vigorous canvass of the town, who receives ;" and that those who seek to was forty ! Nearly one-half the signrelieve the misfortunes of the individual are ers are men who have sponted Annexation just the people to overcome the misfortunes of on every street corper for months, and have the country. So much for the occasion and done more to damage the country and drive its object. While we do justice to them we people out of it than all other causes combinmust not forget the Amateurs, whose actions ed. The drift of the memorial is to ' delay' at all times are so free from selfishness. Will Confederation, in the hope that something those good fellows allow us to have a little may ere long turn up to destroy British inkindly chat together ? We know very well stitutions on the Pacific. A few of the signcritic will find himself much in the same por they have been deceived by the misrepresensition as in getting after a pretty actress tations of the Annexationists, and should without ability who goes on the stage for a make baste and get out of the bad company living : it's upgenerous to abuse her, because | into which they have been unwittingly drawn. FOR VALPARAISO .- The British bark Mercara will sail to-day for Valparaiso with lum-

ber. She has a full cargo and a few passengers.

MARTIN, THE WIZARD .- This renowned magician sails this morning for the Sound. We commend him cordially to our neighbors No Police Court was held yesterday, there

being no cases. Confederation.-No. 2.

man for us to point out

Dominion itself is only a territory of Great Britian, but possessing more extensive powers than a Territorial Government of the United States. A province is a sub-territory, whose exclusive privileges are gnaranteed by the Supreme Government, the Parliament of the United

Kingdom. A Municipality is a territory of a province, and the provincial legislature may at any time annul its charter. But a province is not a Municipality of the Dominion, but is a Municipality of greater powers than are conceded to orfore, we were to become a province of the Dominion, we would be a territory of Great Britain, with our The exclusive powers of the local legislature of this colony as enumerated in the British North American Act. in case we were to join' the Dominion, would be as follows :

1. The amendment of the Constitution of the province from time to time, except as regards the office of Lieutenant Governor. 2. Direct taxation within the province to raise revenue for provincial purposes. 3. Borrowing money on the sole credit o

the province. 4. The establishment and tenure of provincial offices and the appointment and payment of provincial officers.

5. The management and sale of the public lands belonging to the province, and the timber and wood thereon.

6. Establishment, maintenance aud management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the province. 7. The establishment, maintenance and

management of hospitals, asylums, charities. and eleemosynary institutions in and for the province, other than marine hospitals.

8. Municipal institutions in the province. 9. Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses to raise revenue for provincial, local, or municipal purposes. 10 Local works other than those reserved

to Dominion Parliament (see Letter I, sections numbered 29, 30 and 31.) 11. The incorporation of companies for

provincial objects. 12. Solemnization of marriage in the province. 13. Property and civil rights in the pro-

vince. 14. The administration of justice in the

forests, from fines, fees and forfeitures, and direct taxation. Besides there would be a fix. ed and a per capita subsidy paid out of the general revenue of the Dominion to our Gov. ernment. With respect to revenue and expenditure I shall speak more fully in a futare letter.

The range of our local legislation would be confined principally to establishing the civil rights of our citizens, limiting and fixing the power and duties of our officers, framing the constitution of our Civil Courts and the procedure therein, passing land, mining and Great Biltain possessing and exercising educational laws, regulating and establishing public institutions of a benevolent or reformdinary civic governments. In case, there- atory character, and providing for the constructing and keeping in repair of roads and public works, and for revenue to meet our expenditure.

In my first letter, Mr Editor, I brought uns der notice the exclusive powers of the Domiaional Parliament, and in this letter I have enumerated the exclusive powers that would be possessed by our local legislature, in case we became a member of the Dominion of Canada. These respective end sive powers include the first class of "terms and conditions" that would have to be incorporated into the addreses to be passed by the Senate and Commons of Canada and our Legislative Council before Her Majesty could make an Order in Council for our admission into the Dominion.



wickshire, England.

On Monday, at Warwick assizes, before Mr Justice Keating, John Davis, maltster, formerly residing at Stratfordupon-Avon, was charged with having feloniously wounded one Jane Ward, with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. The evidence adduced by the prosecution discovered an extraordinary instance of superstition and belief in witchcraft. It appeared that the prisoner, with his family, up to the time of his arrest, had had resided in Sheep street, Stratfordupon Avon, and they had labored under an impression that the prosecutrix, who occupied an adjoining house, had bewitched them. In spite of the efforts of friends to the contrary, they persisted in the delusion, and frequently narrated, with singular circumstantiality, visits, main which had been paid them in the night time by spirits Some of Size they ated entered the dw the chimaey, a

## The Weekly Bri AND CHRO Tuesday, Februa

We have thought it

to direct the attention at home and abroad condition of the Co Taking an extended our mineral wealth. judging correctly the Impetus which will be to all other branches merce, trade and age glad to receive chee mail from Cariboo, the intense severity o son we have so far ex fidence is wealth, be labor. The moment convinced that Califor those innumerable and cal difficulties which almost paralysed her good country, they in courage, redoubled th down all croakers, an and extending labor, istence a thousand ele tive wealth which mained dormant bec too insignificant to to is this observable in and quartz resources. tant to us just now to We take the figures : Pacific Coast Director of our people possess, see for themselves t our statement. In 18 crisis of that country passed, and confider fully restored. In 18 in a nation's life, 4.055.690 acres under 185,033 horses ; 983, 000 cattle; 212,100 of the three latter sl year being \$6,000,00 acres under cultivatio

and with his gallant tars will roh

Jonathan's greatest sailor is after ve

up the forces that stand between him The Hon Dick Dowlas, Lord Duberly's son. and Rome like so much brown paper. is a more difficult character to play, because and steam with his flag-ship into the while he essays the swell and rake we cannot very centre of the Vatican. Seriously, make the same allowance for the snob that it is astonishing what trash comes through that Atlantic cable sometimes. Franklin, Marsh and Griffin were over the We do not doubt that the imaginative average in theirs. The make-up of Mr French writer, knowing nothing of Courteny as Kenrick was far more to blame American politics and the peculiarly than his acting. The gems of the evening delicate position in which the Governa were Mr Brown's Dr Pangloss ; Mr Calling ment of that country stands towards ham's Zekiel Homespun, and the male Miss its Catholic population, which holds Brady's Lady Duberly ; the last being, with the balance of power and is so strong out doubt, the best thing of the night. The that neither party dare do or say anyonly fault of Mr. Brown was that he could not be heard sufficiently, otherwise bis dress thing to offend them, places implicit and acting were excellent. There was no confidence in the rumor, and that he fault to be found with Zekiel Homespun; will find many staunch believers of the his indignation, his affection, his joy, his grief, same way of thinking with himself; were all true and natural and did him much but there is about as much prospect of credit. Mrs Fowlis, ever fresh, charming and Admiral Farragut interfering in the pretty, Miss Yeoman, albeit a little too heavy Roman quarrel, or in any way taking and lifeless, and the dear piquant Helen. sides in a quarrel with which America Fawcett, must not be forgotten, and are not has not the remotest connection, as forgotten. Mr. Farwell makes a better Cabthere is of America declaring war man than a Stedfast; while Mr Tenniel's handsome figure and dress suited him well. against Great Britain on the score of for the ardent lover. One word more and we the Alabama claims.aid ind. have done. There are amongst the Victoria

## Thursday, Feb 6.

GOOD TEMPLARS INSTALLATION-At a 18gular meeting of Victoria Lodge No 1 of I O G T held at their Lodge Room on Tuesday evening last, the following officers were duly installed to serve for the ensuing term, by the Lodge Deputy, Mr T Carrington;-George Norris, W C T; Mrs McCullach, W V T: Geo Robinson, W S: John Vaughan, they have both. W T; John T Norris, W F S; John Titcombe, W M; Ernest Robinson, W I G; Capt Mc-Colloch, WOG; WG Jamieson, WAS; Mrs. Shakespeare, W. D. M; Miss Keir, W R H S; Mrs Bothwick, W L H S; W Earl, men fight for a small sum, just to take satis-W.C; David McFadden, P.W C.T. faction out of each other.

The soaking rain of yesterday must have had a salutary effect upon the ice in the Fraser and Columbia rivers, and a very short of 25 M sawed timber, 24 doors and wintime can now elapse 'ere both streams will other materials. Amour smar still 80.

NEW SEEDS - Messre. Mitchell & Johnson have opened a Seed Depot on Yates street. one door below the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., where may be obtained new seeds, both imported and native, in great variety and in any quantity. Parties about to lay out gardens should examine M. & J's stuck.

would be reserved to a ture in case we became a member of the we do in his father's case. Mr. Keast, there- our local Legislature would as a matter it fore, was up to the average, while Messrs of course be the same as those of Ontario, this colony to have full and complete control Quebec, New Branswick, and Nova Scotia. These powers were not granted or reserved to the Provincial Legislatures by the Dominional Government, but were granted to the provinces by the Imperial Parliament. The Imperial Parliament can, at any time, withdraw any or all of those powers; or the Legislature of province might, if deemed expedient, re linquish any or all of its exclusive prerogatives. But the Dominional Parliament could not, even if it wished to do so. withdraw a single provision of the exclusive powers of a provincial legislature named in the British North American Act. trader in c Confederation in Canada differs from

Federation in the United States. With respect to Canada, the Imperial Parliament acting entirely independent of the Dominional or provincial legislature may change Amateurs five members who have the spirit the Constitution of the Dominion or of a and talent of actors, who would distinguish province: or a provincial legislature may, themselves on any boards, and these members. with the consent of the Governor General in our opinion, are Messrs Brown, Callingham of Canada, change its Constitution, the Clarke, Franklin and Griffin ; but all of them. giving their unrequited labors for the amuse-Dominional Executive possessing no voice ment and good of the community, at least in the matter except the exercise of the deserve the respect and thanks of the com- veto power in a provincial law- a simple munify, and none better than ourselves know affirmative or negative. In the United States, when a State is once admitted THE MILL for \$2000 has fizzled. Eden into the Union it is sovereign and indeforfeited \$25 which had been deposited at the pendent so far as State rights are con-Grotto. An effort is being made to have the cerned. The sovereign power in a State is held by its citizens, and they may alter. amend, or modify the State Constitution For SITKA-The sloop Thornton cleared in any way deemed expedient, without for Sitka yesterday with a cargo of lumber the let or hindrance of the President and and material for house-building, consisting his Cabinet, or of Congress, provided the Constitution is essentially republican. The be open for navigation, if they are not already dows, 15 M shingles and a lot of sash and relation which a province bears to the Dominion is more like the relation of a THE Del Norte, from this port on Saturday | territory of the United States to the

will be due at San Francisco this morning. United States ; but not exactly. If the Dominion were a sovereign power a pro-THE Enterprise will sail for the mainland vince might hold a similar relation to it this morning, and will make an attempt to. that a territory does to the General Govreach New Westminsterob 14 Juomal A ernment of the United States ; but the equisoturors and American agriculture have anything to do with him." The

disavow bim ; but I deay that we

and dissentient schools. 18. To make laws respecting immigration ture in case we became a member of the and agriculture.; but not repugnant to the Confederacy. The exclusive powers of laws of the Dominion on the same subjects. The above exclusive powers would enable over all its officers. With the exception of the Licatenant Governor and judges of the Superior, District and County Courts, the number, tenure and salaries of all our officers would be fixed by our legislature. There would be no appointments to provincial offices made in Downing Street, nor in Outaway and imposed on the colony for us to provide for whether we liked them or not. If the legislature wished to remove any of its officers, it would not be met by an executive message, as it is now, stating that the Governor will have to apply to Downing Street for instructions before he can assent to their removal. A majority vote of the legislature, or the determination of the Executive Council having the confidence of that majority, would make and unmake the public servants of the colony. We would have control over our government, holding all our officers accountable to the representatives of the people for their conduct. We would have representative institutions. We would have responsible government. We would have local self-government. Whoever aspired to the office of the head of a department-such as Provincial Secretary Treasurer, Surveyor General or Attorney-General-would have to consult the wishes of the people-wou'd have to be elected by the people. Appointments to such offices with out being confirmed by the people would not

be tolerated. Irresponsible government would be ended. We would have popular government and popular men to administer the Government. Not as it is now, unpopular government and unpopular men to administer it. The powers reserved to the colony and enumerated above would give as government by the people, and according to the well une derstood wishes of the people:

The principal heads of our expenditure, ander Confederation, would include provision for the provincial Courts (other than the salaries of the judges) the salaries of officials, the support of , hospitals, asylums and jails (but not penitentiaries) the construction and repair of roads (other than military roads) and public works and also education. Our revenue would be derived from trading a d saloou licenses, from the management and sale of our public lands, from our miges and Shaving Shop to the apposite side of Johns a

susted i'ven above the Miner's Salette

to totrange up with existing sights oblig d to rechied upon bolies or Protestants as to separate declared that a man at down the chimney, on one being headless, and takin body cast her violently upon the ground, then tossed her up into the air, and performed similar feats with the sofa. statement created so great a stir in the town that the police were called in to investigate the matter, and although they pointed to the accumulated dust around the feet of the sofa in proof that no such thing could have happened, the prisoner and his family declared their firm belief that witches had been there, and the only way to break the spell was to draw blood from the body of the prosecutrix, who was suspected of having bewitched them. A day or two afterwards the prisoner rushed into the house occupied by Jane Ward, the complainant, and inflicted a frightful gash in her cheek, He inflicted a wound, half an inch in width and two and a half inches deep. When he saw the blood flowing down her face, he exclaimed, "There, you old witch, I can do anything with you now." At the station he said, in answer to the charge, "Serve her right; she can do no more for me now. I have drawn first blood." He was found guilty, and evidence was adduced showing him to be a respectable, industrious, and a sober man. The learned Judge said it was most deplorable to see such a man found guilty of the commission of so serious an offence. Had it not been for the excellent character he had received, he would certainly have been sentenced to penal servitude. As it was, he would receive a sentence of 18 calen-

## A BEAUTIFUL AND ACCOMPLISHED to the ator COUNTESS.

dar months, with hard labor.

Of the Island of Cuba, in a letter to a friend in New York City, says : "In buying the FLORIDA WATER for me, be sure to get the Murray & Lanmam's. I have tried various others, but found them much inferior in every way."

03 It is true that unprincipled men have counterfeited this great perfume. Therefore buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Sore Eyes and Running Ears are the sure indications of scrofulous blood and humors. The poison must be neutralized and purged out of the system, if you hope to be cured. No time is to be lost. Take Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills; they will not disappoint you. Rely upon them. Use them freely, as directed, and in a few weeks every vestige of the disease will 674 ob which he will call the Change ch gedier .- He has ' made no sizu "

ills, ne cost \$5,9

out of rock taken al

eraging \$15 a ton, re

a year. This is, wi

statement of progres

perhaps, in the wor

ally true, and illustre

we mean in saying t

wealth because it

Now, turning to o

and the example set

ple, passing as we

through the bitter of

nia, we do not this

to predicate a proj

perity amongst our

our crisis is passed

the future of the

throughout all class

without material

still in a limited degr

what we have previou

restoration to prospe

mines, notwithstandi

backs, have more th

pectations last year,

torritory of a valuabl

been opened; quartz

gold and silver equ

California and Was

proved to exist; cop

legitimate as any in

been found for the

best of all, it has be

we can produce all th

we require. The first

towards a restoratio

credit and prosperi

we become self-sustai

saries of life, and

taken. Last year, w

Fraser alone produce

of wheat, equal to

flour, which is equal

tion of Cariboo and

Tous flour is cheape

tiful in the upper count

previous winter. This

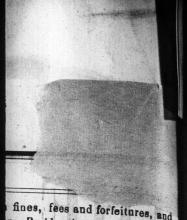
to labor in a variety o

though it may be grad

to prove the auriferon

intermediate country I

ton and Quesnellemou



n. Besides there would be a fixcapita subsidy paid out of the ue of the Dominion to our Gov. With respect to revenue and shall speak more fully in a fu-

of our local legislation would be cipally to establishing the civil itizens, limiting and fixing the aties of our officers, framing the four Civil Courts and the pro-, passing land, mining and we, regulating and establishing tions of a benevolent or reformer, and providing for the con. keeping in repair ol roads and and for revenue to meet our

letter, Mr Editor, I brought uns exclusive powers of the Dominent, and in this letter I have e exclusive powers that would by our local legislature, in case nember of the Dominion of e respective excl sive power t class of "terms and condiold have to be incorporated in to o be passed by the Senate and Canada and our Legislative re Her Majesty could make an cil tor our admission into the

### A. DECOSMOS.

# ary Superstition in War-ckshire, Englaud.

, at Warwick assizes, beice Keating, John Davis. nerly residing at Stratford. was charged with having ounded one Jane Ward, with her grievous bodily harm. adduced by the prosecution extraordinary instance of nd belief in witchcraft. It at the prisoner, with his the time of his arrest, had n Sheep street, Stratford-and they had labored under that the prosecutrix, who adjoining house, had be-In spite of the efforts of contrary, they persisted in and frequently narrated, circumstantiality, visits, en paid them in the night rits Some of Oise Day I the dw

# Che Weekly British Golonist AND CHRONICLE.

## Tuesday, February 11 1868.

acres under cultivation, which

We have thought it our duty, of late, to direct the attention of our readers at home and abroad to the improved condition of the Colony in general. Taking an extended development of brightening on all sides, it is a fooligh our mineral wealth, as the means of spirit to predict a continuance of the judging correctly the character of the storm, however rainous that storm may impetus which will be given thereby have been. We would not create fallato all other branches of industry, com- cions hopes, for that would insult our merce, trade and agriculture, we are misfortunes and mock our sufferings. But glad to receive cheering news each we sincerely see numberless reasons to be mail from Cariboo, notwithstanding hopeful, and therefore desire to excite the the intense severity of the winter sea. son we have so far experienced. Con- turn from the material to the political fidence is wealth, because it vitalizes labor. The moment peop'e became convinced that California-in spite of in all that better days and better things those innumerable and terrible physi- are in store for the people who have been cal difficulties which at one time almost paralysed her people-was a foolish and impracticable scheme of Angood country, they immediately took nexation has exploded to give place to courage, redoubled their energy, put down all croakers, and, by improving and progress suggests, and which, when and extending labor, brought into existence a thousand elements of producof power and a continued chain of commutive wealth which hitherto had renication to and through her possessions mained dormant because apparently too insignificant to touch. E-pecially is this observable in her agricultural and quartz resources, and it is important to us just now to read the result. We take the figures from 'Langley's Pacific Coast Directory,' which many of our people possess, so that they can see for themselves the correctness of our statement. In 1860 we know the crisis of that country was only really hour, but they cannot avert, they cannot passed, and confidence in its future fully restored. In 1865, a short period delay, the time when British Columbia in a nation's life, we find she had 4,055,690 acres under fence, which fed 185,033 horses; 983,886 sheep; 500,-

commerce of the whole world, 000 cattle; 212,100 hogs; (the value of the three latter slaughtered in that year being \$6,000,000 ;), and 1,504,680

rich but hitherto idle acres between Lillooet and the Upper Shuswap. The hour before daylight, it is said, is always the darkest : and in our experience with mankind, when the mind and heart have been crushed by sudden or continued misfortune, we have always found it most difficult to exterminate the last recollection of that misfortune. Yet when the horizon is

same feeling in others. Again, if we world in which we live, we find the same hope and same confidence so patient and loyal in their wrongs. The another that the God of man's liberty accomplished, destroys irresponsible Government forever, and by a centralization

will bring England into the very centre of the world, which, while it will give new life, vigor, and power to the one, will be equally advantageous to the other. The centre of that communication, the most important of all, we possess, and with this and the capacity and capability of our country understood by all people, official mismanagement, opposition, and wrong may do what they please for a little short

will vindicate herself and become one of of the most important possessions of our parent land, and the great highway of the Tuesday, Feb 4

Supreme Court.

WEEKLY COLONIST AND OHRONICLE. THE IRISH WHISKEY TRADE-The London tom dollar' and wants many things. He has thinking, earnest men, possessed of a wisdom Telegraph says :- "The celebrated firm of to buy some article of which the retail price and genius to enable them to grapple with Dunville & Co., Belfast-the largest bolders is 8 cents per lb; he wants a bit's worth, and control the destiny of nations; a menta I of whiskey in the world-are about to ex- tenders one quarter piece, and receives in capacity as far exceeding the bar-room polis tend their Bonded Watebouses to more than change a ten-cent piece or bit-thus paying tician as the sun at noon-day exceeds in brile double the size of their present very extens 15 cents for 8 cents' worth. This is not the sive premises, in order to mature more exten- fault of the tradesmen-it is the currency, sively for their English, American and Colonial trade. The London Times says of the same establishment :-" The Bonded Warehouses recently erected by Messre Dannville & Co., Belfast, will contain about feelings must be look upon an outlay of money Two Millions Seventy-Nine Thousand Gal- for highly respectable Government officials lons of Whiskey." and wat an warvad .

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE-The third popular entertainment will take place on Monday next. February 10th, at the rooms of the Institute. The programme, a full and interesting one, will be submitted a few dava hence. Several gentlemen who have not hitherto appeared, have kindly consented to take part in the solos, duetts, glees, &c. The addresses, readings, recitations, &c., will be rendered by popular members of the Institute.

NEW SIDEWALK .- The government has at last had a new sidewalk laid in front of the Postoffice and Custombouse. This is both sensible and humane, the state of the old walk being dangerons alike to life and limb. Speaking of sidewalks, why is not the town messenger instructed to report all defective sidewalks to the Corporation ? He passes numerous holes daily and it surely should be his business, if anybody's, to see that they are stonned up.

GONE HOME-Among the passengers fo England by the steamer Del Norte was Mi Etheridge of the Hudson Bay Company Mr Etheridge has passed much time in the Colony, and having traveled over a considrable portion of the mainland and made himself intimately acquainted with its respeak a good word for us in London.

A CHANGE .- After thirty two days nost delightful weather, the wind shifted vesterday to the southeast and the state of the tmosphere last night betokened a general thaw and break-up. The change is welcome. Clear, frosty days are all very well suffeit of even that description of weather,

The poor man with the family cannot get good and fair wages owing to competition for food and life, and so gets hit on both sides of the head at once. With what benevolent who do nothing, and extract their large salaries from the very intestines of a mans lite. J. T. B., A man with a family.

# Confederation -- The Late Meeting.

EDITOR COLONIET .- Confederation will before long be an accomplished fact. That consummation is inevitable, and I think for this Colony highly desirable. There is an old book which says: "Prove all things, and

hold fast that which is good;' that injunction is full of wisdom: it says, that every man should think for himself, and not allow another man to think for him, and it is because I think for myself that I have arrived at the above conclusion, and not because Confederation is supported, and urged upon this community by Mr DeCosmos. I have differred in opinion upon many occasions with to this Colony, and particularly to this community; but that fact or that opinion is no reason why I should oppose a measure which sources and capabilities, is well qualified to the event of Confederation expect to obtain derstood that the majority of those of time arrives it is the business of this cum- speculators. By seven o'clock 500 men

liancy the most radiant star that glitters. And however unworthy the occasion Mr Bull's oration proved to be, it was elequence itself compared to the torrent of petty spite and personal abuse indulged in by Mr Young. When age and experience come before us, unaccompanied by wisdom, it only excites our commisseration ; but when that age and experience is not only without wisdom, but is accompanied by all the maligenity inherent in a malevolent nature, it excites not only our commisseration, but it merits our contempt. Had Mr Bull or Mr Young given us one single argument against Confederation, except the fact that Mr De-Cosmos supports it, they should both have escaped the censure of

## SNIKTAW.

### The Dickens Ticket Sale--Line Formed proito before Davbreak.

The sale of tickets for the second course of Charles Dicken's Readings. says the New York Tribune of Decem ber 12th, commenced at Steinway Hall yesterday merning. The throng, however, commenced to gather at 101 o'clock on Tuesday evening, two individuals ensconcing themselves beneath the portico of the Hall immediately after the conclusion of Tuesday's Readthat gentleman. I thought long ago, and I ing. Before midnight these were join. think still, that some of the measures which ed by seven others, and at the cheerhave become law principally through his ful hour of one o'clock yesterday instrumentality have proved deeply injurious morning 150 ticket purchasers were enjoying, not the 'midnight and moen" light and music' which Emerson writes of, but midnight and moonlight and cigars. Two o'clock brought some ad-I believe to be good, merely because Mr De- ditions, of a not altogether unconvivial Cosmos happens to be of the same opinion. character. By 8 o'clock the line ex-Mr DeCosmos and others may or may not in tended east to Irving Place. It is unsome official position; if so, when the proper who formed it were in the pay of munity to reject Mr DeCosmos, and send a and boys were in line -- more than suffibetter man if they can find one, and if they cient to purchase the entire number of better man if they can find one, and if they can't find a better man why should he not be sent to Ottawa? Some one must represent street to Irving Place, thence to Fif-Victoria in the Dominicn Parliament, and street to Irving Flace, thousand Avetor a time; but there is such a thing as a the people have the right of selection. There nue, the inevitable police being presare few residents in this community except ent, in the picturesqueness of brass the venerable Monitor, who would totally and blue. The order of sale for first day of itself good, merely be- was that the front row be first disposed of, then the second, until the grand floor was sold; the first and second balconies following in order. Yesterday, to defeat the specu-lators, Mr Dolby ordered the sale to begin with the seats in the rear of the hall. Per-id, haps it is this arrangement that has brought ansing the totel selers the charge of sen-ing seats promiscuously in the body of the hall, and favoring these whom they recog-nised—speculators—for the most part. Be this as it may, however, at nine o'clock the doors mere none and then followed the near sold; the first and second balconies following en and then followed the usu find ourselves unable to stand upright, a load that is slowly but surely crushing us to the in one or two instances places in the line earth, and before another twelve months have sold for \$24, and 'turns' sold at all prices tone as Clerk of the Police Court. The Confederation Allowance, EDITOR COLONIST:-Figures, they say, EDITOR COLONIST :---Figures, they say, prevent that result. So long as we retain many tickets and natured them in the spa-won't lie, but those who use them, I fear, our present system of Government it is folly often do. Mr C B Young having at last discovered a copy of the "British North and the revenue required by Governmen Sey-ber of seate unoccupied, and when the lece and patriotism of the statesmen of Canada, you desire as an alleviation would be the him a loaf of bread if he requests it. Yet or honesty, or simplicity or truthfulness. such was the philosophy taught by the Stick to them—they are half your life. I such was the philosophy taught by the think if you were to go from man to man, in leaders of the minority at the meeting of all the ordinary channels of life, you would Wednesday evening. One word about that meeting-a meeting called for the purpose of hour when they made their secret complaints, devising some means of enabling this colony who did not labor under the impression that to become an integral part of the Dominion though they should be resigned to their cone dition, it was a condition of misfortune that of Canada ; in fact to lend our assistance at they were obliged to exert themselves. the birth of a nation; a nation that within a very few years will fly her own flag, and long before fifty years her navy will nnfurl or a better time." Ah, yest that better that flag on every sea. If ever the occasion time is the foch a paradise of laziness. He is obliged to work now ; but he looks forward earnest inquiry it was the meeting of Wed, to the time when he will not be under the nesday evening; and when one goes there at the invitation of the Mayor, conscious of were not born to work, and who are useless being entitled, upon such an occasion, to and worse than useless in society and lavery properly, his profit upon the original have nothing set before us but a wine of the ments that, instead of having their good forduty and the A merchant's profit on the duty, finest vintage, it is inexpressibly annoying to But Ftell you, what you call good fortune and thus the poor man has to pay not only be compelled to partake of a banquet of table has been their ruin, and the necessity of lathe duty on the goods he requires but two beer, enriched as it was with table beer wit, boring has been your salvation. It has been profits besides a sort of compound interest each as the mover of the amendment upon that which has made you what you have been,

t a man ar inney, on one ess, and takin violently upon the ground. ner up into the air, and perreated so great a stir in the e police were called in to inmatter, and although they he accumulated dust around ne sofa in proof that no such ave happened, the prisoner y declared their firm belief had been there, and the only the spell was to draw blood dy of the prosecutrix, who d of having bewitched them. vo afterwards the prisoner the house occupied by Jane omplainant, and inflicted a h in her cheek. He inflicted fan inch in width and two wing down her face, he exhere, you old witch, I can do you now." At the station nswer to the charge, "Serve e can do no more for me drawn first blood." He was and evidence was adduced to be a respectable, indussober man. The learned was most deplorable to see ound guilty of the commisious an offence. Had it not excellent character he had would certainly have been penal servitude. As it was, eive a sentence of 18 calenwith hard labor.

## FUL AND ACCOMPLISHED COUNTESS.

f Cuba, in a letter to a friend in says: "In buying the FLORIDA be sure to get the Murray & Lantried various others, but found rior in every way." rue that unprincipled men have

this great perfume. Therefore always ask for the Florida Water he sole proprietors, Lanman & 548. brk.

res and Running Ears

lications of scrofulous blood and poison must be neutralized and ie system, if you hope to be cured. lost. Take Bristol's Sarsaparilla will not disappoint you. Rely e them freely, as directed, and in every vestige of the disease will ling live od doidw so gethen. Ro bus ' muss on sig

Cement Mills, | Crown ; ills, the machinery of land, appeared for the Offic, ministrator, ne cost \$5,900,000, and which, and Mr Ring, instructed by Mr Pearkes, for placed under mild restraint for a few hours the American Consul. out of rock taken altogether only av-Mr Ring read two affidavits in support of eraging \$15 a ton, realise \$11,250,000 his client's application, and Mr Walkem read a year. This is, withcut question, a five affidavits and produced several exhibits statement of progress without parallel, in support of the claim of the Crown, and perhaps, in the world; yet it is liter- objected to any change being made in the ally true, and illustrates exactly what letters of administration already issued, as no we mean in saying that confidence is sufficient proof had been adduced by the wealth because it vitalizes labor. other side to warrant the Court in altering Now, turning to our own condition the solemn act of administration already ex ercised. and the example set us by other peo-

His Lordship stated that as by the comity ple, passing as we are, step by step, of nations the decision in regard to the through the bitter ordeal of Califordomicile by the Court here would affect the nia, we do not think it extravagant decision of the Courts in America, he would to predicate a proportionate pros- like an investigation of the letters and papers perity amongst ourselves, now that of the deceased now in the custody of the our crisis is passed and confidence in Official Administrator to be made, and would the future of the Colony restored therefore grant a further adjournment of the throughout a'l classes. Nor are we application to enable Mr Walkem, on the without material evidence though part of the Grown, to furnish the Court with still in a limited degree compared with might afford. what we have previously stated, of our

The further hearing was therefore fixed for restoration to prosperity. The placer Tuesday, 11th February.

mines, notwithstanding many draw-BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANS .- We again di backs, have more than realized ex- rect attention to the performance to be given pectations last year, while much now by the Victoria Dramatic Club to-night for torritory of a valuable character bas the benefit of the Orphace under the care of been opened; quartz veins containing the Sisters of St. Ann. The secular duties gold and silver equal to those of of the Sisters of St. Ann consist in the edu-California and Washoe, have been cation of young ladles, visiting the sick and proved to exist; copper, in a form as taking care of orphan girls. The latter are legitimate as any in the world, has supported by the money received from boardbeen found for the first time; and, are able to pay. There are at the present best of all, it has been demonstrated time 32 orphans, from about the age of four we can produce all the flour and meat to twelve years, maintained and educated by we require. The first and last step the Sisters, and only for two of them is any towards a restoration of confidence, support received from outside sources, and credit and prosperity is taken when even that support is very uncertain. In conwe become self sustaining in the neces. sequence of so many families leaving the saries of life, and that step we have number of bharders and paying day scholars taken. Last year, we find, the Upper has materially decreased, and the pub-lic may easily conceive that it is with Fraser alone produced about 1000 tons great difficulty that the Sisters are able to of wheat, equal to 10,000 barrels of maintain the little orphans who have been flour, which is equal to the consump- thrown upon their care. We are pleased to tion of Cariboo and adjacent districts. learn that the Amateurs, in deference to the Tous flour is cheaper and more plen-tiful in the upper country than during any will be opened at seven, and the performance previous winter. This will give impetus will commence at half past seven, precisely to labor in a variety of ways, and surely, A tew good sears remain untaken, and may be secured at the bix-office from 12 to 3 though it may be gradually, enable min rs to day. Dos teos oft entertables bloose to prove the auriferous richness of the Pown Acain - The wires went down yes intermediate country lying between Lyi- terday and we are without an expected news ton and Quesnellemouth, and fill up the report in consequence.

under an hallucipation of the mit

MR. FOWLER has succeeded Mr. Theakstone as Clerk of the Police Court.

the following answer :----

10.000, be entitled to? \$2.967." ENQUIRER.

## Tariff and Currency.

EDITOR COLONIST, - A wail from a poor man with a family will, I am sure, be heard by you and published. TARIFF, I believe, means a duty or charge upon goods entering into a port. Thus A, a merchant, or commission agent, receives goods, and before clearing from the Custom House has to pay duty. The retail merchant wishes to purchase these goods. A, the merchant, baying paid the duty in hard cash, adds the amount to the invoice of his goods, and so obtains of course his fair profit from the retail merchant. The poor man with a large family necessarily perfectly distressing w during () of the stand as the interest that occasion favored us with. Upon such of God's mercy to you. And instead of he, and work, is 'down on his bot, stand aside and make way for men-calm, H. W. Beecher.

beneath a load of taxation under which we

American Act" in the Canadian Year Book, but not having brains enough to understand it, treats the readers of the Sunday News to for a secondator had 100 tickets bet not having brains enough to understand it, treats the readers of the Sunday News to for a secondator had 100 tickets bought of a lecture, seats can be her to become a nation, as our admission as a may judge from the fact that at a quarter-"macerated" financial statement, in which member of that Confederation is necessary past eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, specuhe puts the following question and furnishes for our political salvation. Whether our lators were selling tickets at fifty cents immediate acceptance upon the terms apiece.

"Now if New Brunswick, with 302,950 we propose would pay Canada is not LABOR AND LUCK .- The mere fact that inhabitants, is allowed \$50,000 per annum, the question, though I think it pays a very you are obliged to labor is not a misfortune. The would British Columbia, with poor compliment to the judgment, sagacity results is not a misfortune. The thing that If Mr Young's mode of estimating the men who are founding a nation, men who greatest corse to you. Do not be ashamed amount of subsidy that would be allowed aim to shape that nation's destiny, to suppose of that place where God has shut you up; British Columbia under Confederation for for a moment that they would stand and God has put your tasks upon you, and rethe expenses of its legislation be correct, I biggle like some petty pedlar over a few essential manliness of your nature. It is to would ask him to explain, by the same rule, thousand dollars. We are supposed to know consist in the active use of those forces which why the Province of Quebec, with four what we want; let us ask for admission upon God has endowed you with, wherever his times the population of New Brunswick, is the terms we desire ; if these terms are re- providence has put you. And if he has withonly allowed \$70,000 for the same purposes? fased let us at least know the grounds of re-beld from you some of those enjoyments which he has granted to others, be assured I think Mr Young had better confine his fusal. It is poor philosophy when a man if you are faithful that in some way they objection to the scheme" to "general terms," wants bread, to sit down, fold his hands and will be made up to yeu. Do not be ashamuntil he has had more time to "analyze," un-less his object is to confirm the verity of the asking, to sit down and starve because his or for the less his object is to confirm the verity of the asking, to sit down and starve because his lose, whether it be money, or place, or what prefatory sentence in his letter in the News. friend across the way may possibly refuse not-you do not lose manhood, or courage,

imperatively required the most grave and

### WEEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

## The Weekly British Calonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 11, 1868

The provisions of the new Municipal By-Law which came into force on the 1st instant appear generally to give satisfaction. The taxes levied under it are all within the bounds of reason; but in the case of Trades Licenses, the expression used is so ambiguous as to render it difficult to distinguish where the retailer ends and the wholesaler begins. The By-Law defines the term "wholesale trader" (after enumerating certain professions or callings) to mean "all persons who sell articles in bulk or unbroken packages." Is the grocer who sells a box of candles, starch or tea "in bulk" comprised in this category ? and will he be called on to pay \$5 or \$20? We believe the Corporation intend that all traders who sell "in bulk" as an exception instead as a rule shall pay only \$5, and that the higher rate shall apply only to those who sell principally or alto. gether " in bulk." But the By-Law does not explain itself and there is a feeling of uncertainty in consequence. The tax on horses kept "for private use" is also indefinite. Does it mean an animal kept for the recreation or pleasure of the owner-a carriage or a saddle-horse? or does it mean a drayhorse as well? The tax of \$2.50 per annum on dogs we highly commend No person owning a good dog ought to object to paying a small sum for the privilege of keeping him; and the dog that is not worth paying \$2.50 for must be a great nuisance that it would be doing the owner and the public a paratus of Col. H M Foote, of Boston, for service to knock on the head. The burning petroleum for steam engines, has tax of 1 of one per cent. on real estate been imported into this city, and has been is not out of the way, since from most tried, with complete success, at the city improvements effected through city Mission street, where " taxation an imment the sait results whose machine to real prope amount of rev \$7,000. It str the sources fro to draw this There ought afforded the Cu

Saturday, Feb 8. Bankruptcy Court. [Before His Lordship Chief Justice Needham.]

Re C W Wallace-Bankrupt surrendered. Mr Ring for bankrupt, Mr Copland for official assignee: No amended accounts having been filed, a fortnight's further time allowed to file same. a as bag all boa Re Willis Bond-Surrendered for second examination. Adjourned for artangement quantity of clothing. sine die. · highly respectable Governme

How TO TEST THE COLD .- A gentleman who passed down the wagon road from Cariboo during the late severe weather relates an ingenious device, invented by a wayside innkeeper, for testing the cold. The traveller, on reaching the inn to put up for the night. remarked that the weather was very severe. Yes.' said Boniface, ' very severe ; the thermometer got down to 78° below zero at 10 o'clock this morning.' 'Seventy-eight degrees!' echoed the astonished guest, 'That is cold.' 'Yes, sir, seventy-eight degrees ; and I haven't the least doubt it would have

gone to a hundred if the mercury hadn't froze.' ' How did you apply the test ?' asked the interested traveller. 'Sir, I'll tell you. I've got two thermometers. I hung one of them outside last night, and when I got up in the morning the mercury was down to 39

degrees and frozen stiff and solid. I saw from that if it hadn't froze it would have gone still lower; so I got the other thermometer and hung it up alongside the first, and in an hour the mercury in it was down to 39 degrees and frozen stiff, too. Adding the two thirty-nines together makes 78 degrees of have'nt a doubt it would have fallen to 22 and made up the hundred. The coldest weather on record, is it not, sir 2' The guest assented and said he would send half-a-dozen thermometers from Victoria for the especial use of his host.

PETROLEUM FOR STEAM ENGINES .- The ap-

city, has been appointed under the English Register District Grand Master of the Masonic Lodges in this Colony. The commission is issued by the Earl of Zetland, who is Grand Master of England, and Earl de Grey and Ripon, Deputy Grand Master.

ROBBERY .- A house across Rock Bay accupied by a Mr Murphy, was entered by robbers on Wedeesday, and robbed of a

For BURRARD INLET .-- The steamer Isabel, having in tow the brig Levi Stevens. sailed for Barrard Inlet, where the brig will load with lumber for Sydney, Australia.

GIVEN UP .- The three deserters that were in custody were yesterday given up and sent on board the bark Mercara, upon the application of Capt Connop.

Our special dispatch appounces the arrival of the Del Norte at San Francisco yesterday morning.

THE work of putting the cable into the ship Nightingale, at Esquimalt, commenced yesterday morning.

## Confederation.-No. 3.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST,-In letters umbers one and two, I presented the chief terms and conditions' in the British North America Act that would have to be included in the addresses to the Crown to secure our admission, those ' terms and conditions' being the exclusive powers of the Parliaments of the Dominion and British Columbia respectively. It is my intention to direct attention in this letter to the 'terms and conditions' requiring special negotiations, because they are not included in the B. N. A. cold, and if I had had a third thermometer I Act, and arise from the peculiar circumstances of this country. In addition to the 'terms and conditions'

already enumerated, the following terms of admission, in my opinion, should be agreed to by Canada and British Columbia, viz : 1. Canada to become liable for our Funded

and Floating Debt, estimated at \$1,500,000, with the annual Sinking Fund and interest thereon.

2. Canada to pay annually by semi-annu-al advances out of her Consolidated Revenue Fund to British Columbia for the support of the local Government and Legislabre. a Fixed Subsidy of \$110 000 per anthe Per it Unheidy of \$1.25

MASONIC .- Robert Burnaby, Esq., of this an express provision to the contrary, impose her own system of taxation on this country. The Customs tariff of Canada is her princinearly 13 per cent. on all importe, and her list of free goods is larger than ours-onethird of her total imports. Our tariff averaged, in 1867, 17 per cent on our imports. Consequently, if our tariff would produce a revenue of \$325,000 in 1868, the Canadian tariff, if imposed here, would only yield \$250,000. That would make an additional deficit of \$75,000, making the total deficit as feliows :

Total deficit under Tariff of British Columbia......\$139,401 Additional deficit if Canadian Tariff were im-Totad

Total deficit \$214 401 From this statement, it is apparent that advertising by its friends and admirers. Canada, if she consented to our admission on the above terms, would expend annually in this country \$214,401 more than the revenue derived from it.

\$1,300,000; the Customs (other than the \$95,000 less than the above estimate of \$325, 000. If the returns of Revenue in 1868 were not to exceed those of 1867 the above deficit under our tariff would be increased to \$234 .-401.

The annual deficit of Canada in and for British Columbia would therefore be as follows: 1. Total deficit under our Tariff, estimating

In other words, with respect to last item, the total revenue derived by Canada in and from British Columbia, if the imports of 1868 or the future did not exceed those of 1867, that the articles of agreement should state would be \$201,060. The expenditore assum. ed being \$490.401, would make the annual deficit \$289,401.

Hereafter I shall take occasion to consider the inducements that may be held out to Canada for repayment of either of the above deficits, in case she consents to take the responsibility of sharing with us the Government of this country. Before concluding this letter, I will make

passing allusion to two heads of expenditure enumerated above-Penitentiary and Overland Road.

One of the exclusive powers of the Domin-Manpat de the shirt first state and A A REAL PROPERTY AND

be endued with the enthusiasm of their countrymen and attempt to aid them in their desire is at least creditable to their patriotismpal source of revenue. Her tariff averages nay, that they should persuade themselves or even believe that the Dominion could benefit materially British Columbia, may be attributed to the same enthusiasm ; but, however natural it may be for Canada to desire to benefit the Dominion by the acquisition of British Columbia, it is equally natural that British Columbia should wish to benefit herself, and to see whether she cannot do this better by herself than in conjunction with the Dominion. To see, in fact, whether she cannot carry on her own business better alone than by being a small partner with but little influence in a new and untried firm, known, indeed, chiefly by the extensive system of

I had written thus far when my eye fell upon the third letter of the hon. Amor De-Cosmos and the terms of Confederation (or rather some such terms) he proposes. At first But that is not all. The above first estimate of our minion should expend in this Colony upwards Customs, under present tariff, for 1868. It is, of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars more bowever, very questionable whether it will yield \$325,000 in 1868. In 1867 the imports tatives from British Columbia to vote away of merchandise into this Colony were about moneys to which they do not contribute. Why should the Dominion do so ? I preamount for double duties at New Westmin-ster in the early part of 1867), \$230,000, or order to hold it and prevent it falling into other hands. It appears, however, probable that Mr DeCosmos has made a small mistake as to the amount of revenue of British Columbia, and probably a mistake as to the amount of taxation that would be imposed by the Dominion. According to the North American Act, Section 102. all revenues over which the Government had control previous to Confederation become after Confederation the property of the Dominion Government. Now, the revenue of British Columbia, adopting this view of the case, is not \$350,000, as stated by Mr DeCosmos but about \$500 000 and the additional sum is derived from trading licences, mining licenses, road tolls, and so forth. Here then we have the Dominion receiving \$150,000 more than stated. It may of course be said what revenues the Dominion should appropriate. Of course the agreement must, otherwise British Columbia will assuredly not agree. Mr DeCosmos also bases his calculation almost solely upon the tariff ;but is the tariff the only mode of raising money in the Dominion ? I fancy I have seen somewhere in print that a Stamp Act was to be enacted and some other internal and direct taxes. If such be the case the revenue of the Dominion from British Columbia would be even still greater than \$500,000, and might perhaps be even more than she would receive from the Domicion. It would be well, at all to learn what the taxes of the Domine he, because until they be mat bo more or

and encounters a storm wreck ; and the legisla some evils half subdues th which appeared in these day morning over the junior city member of Council. we regard as o exhaustive and telling of uniting the Colony wi that has yet appeared on writer shows in a clear ner the "terms" upon the consummation of the down plainly the basis up vote to consign the destin into the keeping of the ment. These terms ar assumption of our debt ; ance of \$130,000 to de of our local Government the salaries of the Lieut Judges, and such officer ional Government as are collection of the revenue Dominion ; the construct oad within two years ; n the Senate and Hou and a responsible local Go writer proceeds to point deficit that will exist ] expended each year by within the borders of thi amount the General Gov rive from the revenue He thinks the annual lo ion will be somewhere be and \$289,100, an estin consider at all unreasona the benefits that would expenditure of so larg every year, it would h

The Weekly Britin

AND CHRON

Tuesday, February

It is better to meet dan

for it. The sailor who

and foresees a hurricane

### ings or articles, burthen which

more heavily-

### A few days

Washington City rece. inent citizen of Steilacoom, Washington Territory, stated that a bill had been introduced into the American Congress to provide for the construction of a railway from the town of Vancouver, on the Columbia river, to Steilacoom, on Paget Sound. The distance is about one hundred miles : and Congress donates to the company twenty sections of public land lying on each side of the road for every mile of rail laid. The construction of this road would, it is believed, make Paget Sound what Nature intended it. should be-the entrepot for the whole of Washington Territory and Oregon. The dangerous navigation of the Columbia river would be avoided by vessels sailing direct to Paget Sound, and passengers and freight discharged at either Steilacoom or Seattle would be whirled over the road to Columbia river in three hours' time, and as Vancouver is distant only six miles from Portland, two railroad bridges and a short rail would connect the latter place with the former and make Portland the true terminus of the road. The cars that left Steilacoom in the morning with freight from abroad would return the same afternoon laden with the products of the country for shipment. The serious damage to trade and commerce resulting from the closing of Columbia river by ice during the present winter must act as an incentive to the Oregonians to contribute towards the speedy construction of the proposed line. The waters of Puget Sound are never frozen; and we misconceive the character and enterprise of the people. of Oregon and the adjoining territory if we are mistaken when we say they will avail themselves of this splendid opportubity of placing them-

selves in direct and certain communi-

cation with the finest sheet of water

tor commercial purposes in the world.

Le the boiler, mable vapor, burning with great brilliancy the Dominion, the executive and legislative and heat, but without smoke. With the authority of Canada shall extend and apply twelve burners lighted, and the steam- to British Columbia so far as they are express guage at seventy pounds' pressure, steam was made too rapidly; and five burners, and a pressure of forty pounds, are and conditions we should, in my opinion, act found ample for driving all the foundry machinery. The advantages of this investion in the saving of space, and weight, and manual labor, suggest themselves to all; and the inventor asserts that the cost of this fuel is smaller by fifty per cent. than that of coal or wood.—San Francisco News

Letter.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY MEETING .- This meeting was held on Wednesday evening, Mr D Spencer, of Government street, in the chair. Speeches were delivered by Messrs Shakespeare, Mackay and James, and Revs White and Browning. From the report read, we gathered that last year the Wesleyan Society raised \$750,000 for missionary purposes alone. It is asserted that the ad-herents of Methodism in countries where the English language is spoken, are more numerous than any other sect ; and that with the aid of colleges and schools, as well as by its ministery, Methodiam is steadily progressing, both in numbers and influence. As all in asks is a fair field and no favor, we heartily wish it God speed.

A DAMSEL IN TROUBLE .- Five Indian men were before the police court yesterday on a charge of assaulting Kitty, an Indian girl, the chief damage of which she seemed to complain, was the tearing of her clothes, which really presented a tattered appearance. Two of the offenders were slightly fined, two were dismissed, and one was remanded for a day for further investigation.

AN ADDITIONAL INDUCEMENT .- As an inducement for people to crowd to the theatre to witness the performance of the "Flying Scud," a San Francisco paper announces in staring capitals that there will be "a race horse on the stage, and a jockey-dance of twelve young ladies in jackets, tight-fitting knee-breeches and top-bools !" The piece

ought to "draw" after that announcement. THE Enterprise, with a few passengers and small freight, sailed for New Westminster yesterday. It is hoped she will be enabled to reach that place. [A telegram received by us last evening announces her safe arrival there. The Cariboo Express has also reached ity sake and to distribute taxation equally New Westminster.]

uritish with anoia, in relation om the sum is as a highly inflam- faithful performance of the six previous conditions, to consent that, on her admission to

sed or implied in the ' British North America

If Canada would agree to the above terms

wisely to lose no time in joining the Dominion.

On the other hand, if Canada declines to agree

of 1867 would be nearly as follows :

Sinking Fund and Interest on Public Debt ....

Add to above the following :

total abaut the same.

arbormaster

dian Tribes.

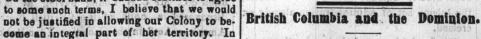
ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF CANADA IN AND FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1868.

\*\*\*\*\*

provincial rights granted ...... yus the Imperial Parliament,' t should read as follows :

ritory . great Britans,

'In case, therefore, we were to become province of the Dominion, we should be a Ferritory of a Territory of Great Britain, with our charter of Provincial rights granted and guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament. A. DEC.

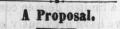


order to determine the matter either for or against Confederation there should be no de-The subject of Confederation having of late been brought prominently into notice, with lay in opening and concluding negotiations. the intention of inducing the people of this If Canada were to agree to the above spe-Colony to come under the Dominion of Cancial conditions the annual Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion, in British Colada, renders it desirable that they should be ambia, based on the revenue and estimates exhorted not to be cerried away or guided by romantic ideas or sentimentalism on the one hand, or on the other hand allow their troub-...\$150,000 ... 17,500 ... 8,000 les and misfortunes to drive them into ills they know not of. Romance or sentiment will neither fill the pocket nor feed the little 1,800 ones.

If any one will take the trouble to examine the map he will readily see why Canada should have been anxious to unite with her 1,000 Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. She re-\$300,401 quired at least an outlet to the ocean, open at all seasons of the year and through domestic territory. That she should have offered great inducements to Nova Scotia and New Branswick; or that they sho ld have been desirous of joining Canada, will not occasion any surprise. Such an Union would put an end to much jealousy and ill feeling, prevent the cut-throat commercial system then pre-Total Expenditure of Canada in British Columbia. \$490,401 vailing, and join together people who had many interests in common and whose proz-There are other items of Expenditure, such as Militia, Soldiers' Barracks, larger sum for imity rendered it desirable that they should Indian Department, &c., &c., not included live in peace and amity. The erection of a in the above; so that if a reduction were railway uniting these provinces, and by thimade in the above total expenditure the unmeans retaining the commerce of the country enumerated expenditure would make the within their own borders, added very much to the advantages of union. It may, at all Next, let us look at the estimated Revenue events, be concluded that those provinces NNUAL REVENUE OF CANADA IN AND FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA joined themselves together because they be-lieved it to be to their material interests to do so. It would be well if the people of this 10,000 15,000 colony would ask themselves what interest they have at present in common with Carada, a country at least fifteen hundred miles dis-Assuming that \$351,000 would be the tant, and, indeed, why they should seek to total amount of revenue derived by Canada ioin the Dominion at all just now ? from British Columbia in 1868, in case we That the statesmen of the Pominion should.

were admitted this year into the Union, and in the excitement of a new birth, believe the Dominion of Canada should extend from ocean to ocean, and that they should desire to obbe \$139,401. This deficit Canada would tain the intervening territory is but natural. have, for the present, to provide from other That they should see in such an extension sources than from British Columbia. great benefits to themselves, or that they should undervalue the cost and overvalue their resources is not at all to be wondered over the Dominion, would, unless we made at. That the Canadians in this colony should

tain aut less. If L ... mited, the General Governmen. wave more work to do and will perhaps require more men to do it; but I suppose that is of "no consequence"; neither is our share of the Governor General's salary or of the expenses of the General Government of any consequence, either. Won't it be nice to get \$125,000 per annum out of the Dominion ! It will be as well to take care not to pay too. much for the whistle. Nevertheless, Mr DeCosmos deserves well for having made known his views-lor if the people are to join the Confederacy, let them do it with their eyes open and not "go it blind." suppose the reople must trust to the honor of the Dominional Government for the fulfilment of the agreement, whatever that may be, Would it not be as well to have a clause stating that if the Dominion failed in her part of the agreement, that British Columbia should be allowed to secede. I guess there would be no cheating then. VICTORIA.



EDITOR COLONIST-No doubt the entire people of the Colony are unanimous in desiring the speedy reduction of the expenses of the Government, and the full restitution of our political rights. But there appears a little difference of opinion as to the best mode of accomplishing our desires-differences so slight that I think a committee consisting of six or seven persons selected from both sides would in the course of a few hours agree on a resolution which would be unanimously accepted by the people, and instead of appealing to the Governor with two appeals of a somewhat contradictory character, we should go with one only; plainly indicating the conditions by which Confederation would be acceptable to us, and deprecating any agreement of a binding character between the two Governments, until having been first submitted to and approved by the people, But as the matter now stands it requires nothing more than for the Governor to be backed with an address from his subserveant Council, to open and conclude a binding arrangement with the Domininal Government, without any reference to the people con-A BRITON. cerped. February 6th, 1868.

PURGE OUT THE MORBID HUMORS of the blood, by a dose or two of AYER's PILLS, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies. internetiste construction

even the color of an oppo are still weightier argui in favor of Confederatio cial stand-point. Recip tle doors of California, ( ington Territory to our lime, tar, turpentine. which are found in inexha and in superior qua throughout our land. I to local trade by a trea would be great. The the farmers of this Is from a Treaty of Recipro the condition of the fai Trade as an example of would be under Re

well upon this subject

shadows." The cases With Free Trade our wide open to the produce but the foreigner took p to close and double-bar the produce of this Isla procity secured, the sam goods that ruled here allowed to enter Americ similar footing; and if, an arrangement the driven out of his own would be his own. system of Government upon goods entering England or any of her p federation would secur Canadian manufactures minion makes every des that can be manufacture States, vessels loaded at or Quebec for this port cargoes on our wharves teen per cent., that w paid were the goods brou or American ports. Suc commercial advantages from Confederation. Th tages are so clearly laid capitulation of the "tern Mr. DeCosmos that they tition here. One word as

through want of work. Is "down on his boy, stand saids and make way for mes-calm

that the expenditure of Canada in this colony

was \$490.401, the deficit in revenue would

the and Questerllemouth, and fill aprilan reasts in consequences.

But the Canadian Government, for uniform Chargeney :-- A more main with a family

### WEEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

## The Weekly British Calonist AND CHRONICLE. Tuesday, February 11 18682

of the scheme. In a letter signed "Victoria" which appears to day the author, indulges in a growl at the whole scheme upon general principles ; but he fails to advance a single tenable reason why we should not be admitted

It is better to meet danger than to wait at once to the enjoyment of all the blesfor it. The sailor who is on a lee shore sings and privileges that the Dominion, and foresees a hurricane stands out to sea it is believed, is willing to extend to and encounters a storm to avoid a ship- us. We regret this failure for the for them is 30 per cent less than that as- Cariboo wreck ; and the legislator who meets sake of the opposition. To indulge in signed them at this time last year, and their some evils half subdues them. The letter sarcasm, as " Victoria" does, is not to which appeared in these columns yester- reason or argue a point with an anday morning over the signature of the tagonist; and to ask for delay at a innior city member of the Legislative time like the present, when "terms" Council, we regard as one of the most of so favorable a character as those exhaustive and telling addresses in favor mentioned yesterday are proposed, is of uniting the Colony with the Dominion simply to obstruct the progress of a that has yet appeared on the subject. The great and good work. We do not say writer shows in a clear and forcible man- that Canada will grant all those terms. ner the "terms" upon which he urges We do not know that she will grant the consummation of the Union. He lays any of them. But the entire Colony, down plainly the basis upon which he will including "Victoria," must be aware vote to consign the destinies of the Colony that to continue as we are for any into the keeping of the Federal Govern- lengthened period is impossible. We ment. These terms are, shortly : the must have a thorough and radical assumption of our debt ; an annual allow- change of some kind 'ere long, or even ance of \$130,000 to defray the expenses " Victoria" must shoulder his "kit" of our local Government ; the payment of and seek a home elsewhere. With the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governor, this inevitable fact staring us in the Judges, and such officers of the Domin- face, we ask the gentlemen who have ional Government as are required in the come forward to request a "delay," collection of the revenue absorbed by the whether there can be any danger in Dominion ; the construction of a wagon accepting such conditions as are prooad within two years; representatives posed by Mr DeCosmos? Some abn the Senate and House of Commons, surdly say, " Canada will never grant and a responsible local Government. The such conditions ?" But, is there any writer proceeds to point out the annual harm in asking for them ? Could any deficit that will exist between the sum advantage be taken of our position if expended each year by the Dominion we hedge ourselves about with such within the borders of this Colony and the conditions as these and decline to treat amount the General Government will de- for the transfer upon any other basis? in treasure for the banks, Barnard's Express rive from the revenue turned over to it. We could but fail; and failure under the second but fail and failure under the second but fail and failure under the basis in the Fraser when to provide for the second but fail and prop-He thinks the annual loss to the Domin- any circumstances is no disgrace.

ion will be somewhere between \$214,000

and \$289,100, an estimate we do not

bus violitiol Friday, Feb 7.

antes sag

PROPOSED SPREAD OF THE DOMINION TO consider at all unreasonable. Apart from the benefits that would accrue from the THE PACIFIC .- The New York correspondexpenditure of so large a sum among us ent of the San Francisco Bulletin, writing on every year, it would be well to bear in P ber 5th over "John Bull in Canada the Constant of the part of the the the state of the state of the

DISTRESS IN NEW YORK .- The New York but not as permanent votes, the Expenditure | support of avylums for the sick, the poor, the World of December 10th says :-- " Of the would be as follows : 28,000 artisans employed in the jewelry busi, ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA UNDER CONFEDER-

ness, 40 per cent are out of employ; carpen-ters' wages have been reduced from \$3 50 to Prov. Secretary's Department..... \$2 50 a day, and only one-half of the jour-neymen can find employment; of hatters, there are 400 who can get wath but on the day of the second secon there are 400 who can get work but one day in six; of the 20,000 tailors in the city. one--Victoria and New Westminster ..... quarter are unemployed, the quantity of work Police Yale. llinton """ Nanaumo " """" Larity (not enough)..... Education (not enough).... wages have been reduced by 331/2 per cent ; the iron workers say that their business has Rent ...... not been in twenty years so dull as now it is : at least 1,000 shipwrights are out of employ, Total Expenditure ..... and from one end of the East river to the From the above statements, the Total Pro other but five vessels are building, of which vincial Revenue and Expenditure would be two are steamships, two are ferry-boats, and as follows :

one is a sailing vessel ; and, to close this sad Total Provincial Revenue ..... Iotal Provincial Expenditure annually for ordin-ary support of Government and Legislature .. 121,970 list, it is estimated that 3,000 servant girls are seeking places but find none. Such facts as these do not need comment. Attribute This Surplus over current expenditure for them to whatever cause one may, the state- the ordinary and regular support of the local ment remains that thousands of men and Government, with exception of the proposed women in the metropolis who depend for a Subsidies, is based on the Government Estiwomen in the metropolis who depend for living upon daily labor can find no employ-1867. It is not unlikely, however, that the ment ; they are willing, nay, anxious to work, estimate for liquor and trading licenses is too but there is no work for them to do. How high and considerably above the actual rethey are to survive the winter they dread to ceipts, and that some other sources of revethey are to survive the winter they dread to nue enumerated will fall short of the Esti-forecast: Want stares them in the face. Relief is too far removed to be within sight. Source that the receipts will be at least Yet they must live, and it is not improbable \$30,000 less than the Estimates. On that that many of them may be objects of charity assumption, the Total Surplus Revenue over ere the spring returns. Probably few of our the ordinary and regular expenditure for the support of the local Government would be citizens are aware of the state of affairs thus reduced to \$118,530. presented; but unless a change for the better takes place (of which there is no immederation it would be practicable or possible, however desirable, to reduce the above estiiate prospect) New York will see as much distress as it did in the winter of 1857-8. distress as it did in the winter of 1857-8, when processions of men, women and chil-ciable extent. We have a very large country dren were no uncommon thing.

and a very small population. Our population LATER FROM THE MAINLAND. — The We have two lines of settlements rouning steamer Enterprise, from New West- north and south : one stretching one hundred minster at 3 o'clock yesterday, arrived at 91% and fifty miles on this Island-Victoria to o'clock last evening, bringing about \$100,000 Comox ; the other five hundred miles long-Victoria to Cariboo. There is a third line-Victoria to Kootenay, five hundred miles, the Enterprise started down, and it is feared the river will be again closed. Flour on William Creak magnine at 22025 and matter to retrench. But a widely distributed William Creek was selling at 23@25cts; population require a more sumerous staff cf. bacon, 50@62½ ets; beans, 26@30 ets; Sugar, 40@50 ets; candles, \$13@\$16 per box. Freight 4½ to 6 cents per pound. The same number of Government officers that crist. torder a mould be ample to answer the Contraction of the

ght 4½ to 6 cents per pound. The d by the Bed-Rock ked. The Bed-rock The yield of The yield of 100,000 people. Under Confederation, to creek, are The yield of 100,000 people. Under Confederation, to control the current expanditure. Confedera-tion would supply us at least with a check-with two picks with two picks a saleguard-against extravagant expendi-rich strike on ture. At present there is no local check, weather had except a diministrag revenue. Uoder our present irresponsible Government-without Confederation-I have no reason to induce

r had 100,000 me to believe that the current es

Total Surplus.....

insane, and the orphan. Let cur present Government be ever so well disposed, it could not provide for Interest and Sinking \$ 2,600 Fund, and an economical current expendi-10,000 ture without comparatively, oppressive taxature without comparatively, oppressive taxation. Add roads, schools and asylums, and taxation will be piled on taxation to provide-6.310 the supplies-and that with a stationary pop. ulation. With such a Surplus Fund, there would be means to expend in roads, schools and asylums. Besides, even the licenses are already too high. The Court fees are 9,450 12,600 reputedly too large But where is the hope of reduction without Confederation ? Where is the hope of any Government coming to-2,000 9,500 our assistance but the Dominion ? With Confederation on the terms that I have suggested, instead of the whole revenue being swallowed up by interest and, sinking fund, \$121,970 and by officials, either necessary or unnecessary, the country would, as may be seen from the statistics that I have put forward, have large sums expended annually by the local and Dominional Government in Public \$270.500 Works and Institutions. deb bitw add to A: DECOSMOS.

The Petition Against Confederation.

EDITOR COLONIST :-- It is amusing, as an outsider, to listen to the different views and opinions of what is called the sensible men. of this colony. Now, when I call myself and outsider I do not do justice to my status; inasmuch as I am a true-born Briton and nomistake. At the same time I do not wish to make the name of Briton too prominent as a cry for everything great, glorious and free. Yet I must say that my predilections are and always have been in favor of British institutions. To come to the point, or as It is questionable whether under Confed Americans say, to toe the mark, what is it that is heard reported all over town ? Nothing more nor less than a petition against: Confederation, got up by no less a personage. as I understand, than C B Young, the great gun of annexation, who so persistently, in the columns of the Sunday News, excited and insulted every loyal Englishman in this city; but what surprises me most is that that arch demagogue should enlist many loyal Englishmen under his tattered banner. to stave off the cause of Confederation, in order that when the pear is ripe it may fallinto the lap of the United States. Poor. Johnny Raws ! you have been caught in the. trap prepared for you, and wriggle as you. may, no pity can be extended to you. You have listened to the voice of the harlequin and must pay the penalty. I pity the dolts of Englishmen who have signed the petition. Yet I must not be to severe, as I make these remarks more in pity than arger, because I have seen several names to that petition which have been duped there through, I am sure, false representations. ENGLISHMAN.

Starvation in the South.

ninion by the acquisition of , it is equally natural that should wish to benefit herwhether she cannot do this than in conjunction with the see, in fact, whether she cansmall partner with but little w and untried firm, known, y the extensive system of friends and admirers. thus far when my eye fell tter of the hon. Amor De-terms of Confederation (or terms) he proposes. At first ty captivating that the Do-xpend in this Colony upwards d Thousand Dollars more from it and allow represent ish Columbia to vote away h they do not contribute. Dominion do so ? I prew a valuable territory and in and prevent it falling into appears, however, probable mos has made a small mis-nount of revenue of British robably a mistake as to the on that would be imposed by According to the North Section 102. all revenues Sovernment had control preeration become after Conproperty of the Dominion ow, the revenue of British ting this view of the case, is as stated by Mr DeCosmos 00 and the additional sum rading licences, mining liand so forth. Here then minion receiving \$150,000 It may of course be said of agreement should state e Dominion should approprithe agreement must, otherlumbia will assuredly not osmos also bases his calculy upon the tariff ;but is the ode of raising money in the ncy I have seen somewhere amp Act was to be enacted internal and direct taxes. se the revenue of the Doish Columbia would be even \$500,000, and might perore than she would receiv on. It would be well, at all at the taxes of the Domine

he enthusiasm of their coun-

pt to aid them in their de-

ditable to their patriotism\_

ould persuade themselves or

the Dominion could benefit

Columbia, may be attribu-

enthusiasm ; but, however

for Canada to desire to

e, because until they be must bo me

and will perhaps require it; but I suppose that is eneral's salary or of the exeneral Government of acy num out of the Dominion to take care not to pay too whistle. Nevertheless, Mr ves well for having made vs-lor if the people are to racy, let them do it with and not "go it blind." e must trust to the honor of overnment for the fulfilment ont, whatever that may be. well to have a clause he Dominion failed in her ment, that British Columbia ed to secede. I guess there ating then. VICTORIA.

## Proposal.

NIST-No doubt the entire ony are unanimous in desirreduction of the expenses of and the full restitution of bts. But there appears a opinion as to the best mode our desires-differences so nk a committee consisting of ons selected from both sides urse of a few hours agree on ich would be upanimously people, and instead of apoverpor with two appeals of ontradictory chasacter, we one only; plainly indicating which Confederation would o us, and deprecating any binding character between ments, until having been first d approved by the people. tter now stands it requires than for the Governor to be address from his subserveant and conclude a binding arthe Domininal Government, lerence to the people con-A BRITON. 1868

E MORBID HUMORS of the or two of AYER's PILLS, and clearer heads as well as Alemanno hich and

them to ponder and the sorth west Territe and the Doming ion of Canada, and to grant to the Parliawell upon this subject before giving it ment of Canada authority to legislate for the even the color of an opposition. But there juture welfare of those two countries. This are still weightier arguments to be urged is probably one of the results of the annexa in favor of Confederation from a commer- tion of the Russian territory to the United cial stand-point. Reciprocity would open States. John Bull seldom allows any one to the doors of California, Oregon and Wash- get the advance of him in the march of ington Territory to our lumber, coal, fish, commercial facilities, and when such a thing, lime, tar, turpentine, wool, etc., all of happens, as it sometimes does happen, he is which are found in inexhaustable quantities not slow in following up the 'intruder.' The threatened ascendancy of the Yankees in the and in superior quality everywhere Pacific sea, is a bugbear to him, and it may throughout our land. The impetus given yet end, unless Uncle Sam keeps his eyes to local trade by a treaty of the kind open, in the absorption of the Sandwich Iswould be great. The few who fear that lands as a portion of the British dominions. the farmers of this Island would suffer Those Islands already form, I believe, virfrom a Treaty of Reciprocity, and who cite tually at least, a diocese of the Church of the condition of the farmers under Free England, and yet the first light of the Gospel Trade as an example of what their state that broke upon the benighted islanders would be under Reciprocity, "fight streamed from the labors of American missionaries. The time was when those conshadows." The cases are not parallel. venient islands might have been easily With Free Trade our door was thrown brought under the American flag, but it was wide open to the produce of the foreigner ; allowed to slip along, while France first, and but the foreigner took precious good care theni England, stepped in and supplanted our

to close and double-bar his door against political influence with the Government. the produce of this Island. With Reci- Now, we are hesitating whether or not to procity secured, the same description of conclude a reciprocity treaty with it."

goods that ruled here duty free must be THE SAILORS' HOME .- We are glad to allowed to enter American ports upon a know that this institution will be opened at similar footing ; and if, under so equitable Esquimalt in about ten days from date. an arrangement the Island farmer is The members subscribe 50 cents upon the driven out of his own market, the fault entryl of their names as members, and 121, cents per month afterwards. We shall enwould be his own. Under our present deavor to give a full description of this system of Government a tariff is collected praiseworthy institution in a few days.

upon goods entering this Colony from THE Belfast (Me.) Journal says that four England or any of her possessions. Conor five shipyards there that a few years ago federation would secure us free trade in turned out their half dozen ships yearly are Canadian manufactures ; and as the Doidle-not a solitary keel lies along their idle minion makes every description of goods ways. The shipwrights lounge along the that can be manufactured in the Northern streets, or seek work in the British provinces. States, vessels loaded at Halifax, St. Johns A blight has fallen upon this industry, and or Quebec for this port could land their the whole coast of Maine is desolate:

cargoes on our wharves and save the thir-A Suppen CHANGE .- The change in the teen per cent., that would have to be weather vesterday was sudden and unexpectedi At 5% e'clock a torrent of rain from paid were the goods brought from English or American ports. Such are a few of the the southeast fell ; within three hours therecommercial advantages to be obtained after the wind had veered round to the from Confederation. The political advan- northeast and a sharp frost and blinding snowstorm succeeded. In all our experience tages are so clearly laid down in the reof the country, we have never known so capitulation of the "terms" proposed by rapid a change, from a mild spring-like at-Mr. DeCosmos that they require no repemosphere to weather of Siberian coldness. tition here. One word as to the opponents i awolloj sa era tata silva i unida

Beedy another will be reduced \$25,000. Were retrench-Both and bir. Ross chain, A. a. chwick; was killed by the ded that they could not be united in their

falling of a set of timbers. The number of action so as to propose a greater reduction population bas been taken, and is as below on our total expenditure than \$50,000. approximate; Whites, 1,100; colored and Local interests and influences would prevent it. If they were united, the Government Chinese 600, total for the district, 1,700. THE DEL NORTE.-A despatch to Mr revenue is a check on Government; but 1

Welcker, from San Francisco, states that question whether that will not be removed Welcker, from San Francisco, states that the steamship Del Norte will sail for Vic-tariff or renewing the real estate tax. toris on the 13th inst-next Thursday, briog- Under such circumstances, what resource is ing passengers, mails and freight.

NEARLY AN ACCIDENT .- A portion of the join the Confederation, we would not err, at plaster fell from the ceiling of the Court House yesterday, upon the head of the usber, government would be \$122,000 as above. who, fortunately, had a very stiff felt hat on. or otherwise he would have been badly hurt. in the above estimates of expenditure for The hat was cut through in several places.

THE FERRY .- The ferry-house was driven farmers'. The estimated Surplus of \$118,000 would consequently provide a Road Fund shore, and the ferry steps smashed by the equal to the necessities of our present popuhigh wind yesterday.

THE Brig Byzantium dragged her anchor, and went on the beach at Trahey's materially aid in the settlement of the yesterday.



the current expenditure of Government-EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST :- In my third that there is scarcely a dollar for imletter. I briefly enumerated the chief special proving our roads, let alone constructing conditions necessary in order to insure admis new ones. I ask, then, what is the prospect sion to the Dominion on fair and equitable of having a Road Fund without Confederaterms, and also presented an abstract of the tion ?

probable Revenue, Expenditure and Deficit of the Dominion in and for British Columbia. In this letter I shall confine myself mainly to School Fund. We have now a school the probable Revenue, Expenditure and Sur- system, school-houses, schoolmasters, and plus of this Colony. After admission, our scholars, but we have no School Funds. local or Provincial revenue would be derived Our schoolmasters have not been paid for a from the subsidies paid by the Dominion, and year or more, and what is the prospect of from the exclusive powers of taxation and their being paid? It would not be a matter revenue reserved to the Provinces. The of surprise-judging from the way that Gov-probable Revenue may be assumed to be as ernment has failed to meet its votes in aid of

	Education-inat its scheme of retreachment
ANNUAL REVENUE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA UNDER CONFEDERATION.	will include an attempt to practically abolish
1. Fixed Subsidy	Eren Raharl anatom and loams the Edua
2. Per Capita Subsidy	our Free School system, and leave the Edu-
8. Road Tells aboliabed	cation of the rising generation to be provided
4. Land Revenue	for he neverts and querdians at private
5. Miners' Certificates	for by parents and guardians at private
6. Mining Receipts in general 18,000	for by parents and guardians at private schools. Next to food, clothing, and lodging
7. Licences, Liquor and Trading 60.000	for the rising generation is education. Give
Fines, Forfeitures and Court Fees. 14 000	TOT THE FIELD PERSON IS CONCALLED THE
There of Office	the farmer land and roads, and he will re-
	anira education for his children. If our

sources of revenue presented above are the are not likely to remain or settle in our same as now exist, and the respective sums country; but will elect for themselves homes were the amounts estimated as the probable in the neighboring States, where the photo revenue of 1867. It will be observed that door stands invitingly open to seceive their it is proposed to abolish entirely the oppres-sive Road Tolls. The Government estimate tance. With Confederation, there is a prosfor Road Tolls in 1867 was \$80,000. The pect of a permanent School Fund. Without estimate was probably considerably above Confederation, is our Government likely to the receipts. maintain Free Schools ?

Let us now take a glance at the probable But it is not only Road and School Expenditure of the Colony under Confeder-ation. The Estimates of 1867, being taken soon getting them under the present admin-as the basis, merely for review of the subject, istration, but we require funds for the Franciscot

The Savannah papers publish a touching appeal, signed by Rev. S. Landram and Isaac Brunner in behalf of some of the old residents of Beaufort, S. C., now in utter destitution. Those gentlemen

The undersigned, having visited Beaufort, S. C., recently, have been arged to make a public statement of the condition. of a portion of its people. Some of the old families of the town, after five years of refugeeism, have returned, but not tothere but Confederation ? and if we are to find their former homes, or even a shelter for their heads. Their houses, their planleast, in assuming that our regular current tations, their cattle, their boats, their fur. niture, everything in the hands of others; removed or destroyed.

It will be observed that there is nothing Only those who stand upon the ground and mingle with the people can realize Roads and Bridges. We have a large country. We will require long roads. We require them new, as an assistance to our what universal and complete confiscation means. They must buy back their own houses or rent others. They are excluded from all employment. They are unpro-vided with clothing suitable for the winlation. It would assist in opening new roads, ter, but what distresses them more, they are without food. These Southern famicountry. As we are situated now, we are lies are composed chiefly of old persons, so involved-so embarrassed by the Interest and Sinking fund on the Public Debt, and young ladies and little children. Their young men, the few who have survived the war, can go abroad, but where can these go? They have not means tocome to Savannah to seek employment. Could they find it if they did come ?

Those to whom we have reference were once families of wealth. Their homes were almost boundless in hospitality. They are educated, refined, Christian people. How keen their - sensibilities-how acute their anguish f

They must have aid or die of want Absolutely they have not means to give a decent burial to their dead.

Pressed and tried, as are most of our people, our condition is far better than theirs. Our homes, lands, stock and furniture have not been confiscated. We state explicitly, that we have never seen worthier objects of sympathy and aid than a part of the old citizens of Beaufort.

A' MAN at Holmfirth, England, lost his life by indulging in the foolish amusement of catching copper coin in his mouth While so engaged a penny stuck in his throat, and notwithstanding that medical aid was summoned, the coin could not be extracted. Eventually it was forced down the man's throat, and caused his death.

Ir you wish the very best CABINET PRO-TOGRAPHS, you must call on BRADLEY &-

1. 10

### WEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

## Che Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Tuesday, February 11 1868

We wish to caution our readers against signing a document which we understand is in surreptitious circulas tion here, and which has thus far received a few signatures. The document is in the form of a memorial to the Governor, and asks his Excellency to " delay Confederation !" The object of the memorial is not only to "delay" bat to defeat Confederation, and te prevent the perpetuation of British institutions on the Pacific. The document has had its origin with the men who still cling to the wild, delusive hope that England will eventually relinguish her hold on this Colony and hand it over to the tender care of Uncle Samuel. It is unnecessary for us to say that Annexation is impossible. The very organ of the Annex ationists.on Sunday last, declared that all its hopes for relief from that quara ter had fled. We do not fear that the petition will receive many signatures; but we do fear lest the few who have already affixed their signatures may not be aware that they have cast their influ ence in favor of retaining Mr Sevmour in office for the balance of his term and continuing our expensive and illiberal system of Government for an indefinite period. Such a result we believe to be farthest from the thoughts of any of cur people ; and why a small but dangerous clique among us should so persistently close their eyes to their own interests is a mystery to us. They are continually railing against the local Government, declaring it to be inefficient and dishonest; grumbling when taxday comes around because they have no voice as to the manner in which their money is to be spent ;-yet what do we find these few discontents doing? Why, opposing the establishment of the very state of things for which they have prayed. We are glad to know that the number of signers will be very small. They will make a great noise, but there is generally little substance where there is much wind. We trust, however, tha our readers will look well to the character and antecedents of the men who ask them to sign, and put the question to themselves, whether the opponents of the scheme are not. influenced in their opposition by feelings of malice and personal hatred against the movers in the scheme, instead of being actuated by the high and lofty emotion of patriotiem ?.... Wednesday, Feb 5. HER Majesty's Theatre, London, has come to an unexpected and disastrons end in the destruction of the theatre and the buildings clustered around it. on the evening of the Ol th Dec. Only four persons were in the theatre at the time the fire broke out, and they saved themselves with difficulty. What would have been the late of an audience of 2,500 ? The house was built about 1790, and was from top to bottom like a tinder-box. Escape would have been utterly impossible, for in twenty minutes from the outburst of the flames the whole interior was a toaring farnace. Of course the library, wardrobe, instruments, &c. all perished. The organ cost \$4000. The scenery was magnificent." Miss Kellogg was to have sung four nights more, one of which was to have been for her benefit. All the club houses clustered around this great opera house were well scorched, and cinders fell along Pall Mall as from the crater of a wolcano. The shop that will be most missed was the paint shop next to the theatre, kept by the successor of Boydell. A large stock of engravings and some fine pictures were burnt, but some of the most valuable were saved by being at the engravers, and the steel plates were secure in a safe. Poor Mr. Mapleson loses \$60,000, but the theatre will no doubt be rebuilt. Meantime he loses the coming season, and a bost of singers, musicians, etc., lose their engagements.

MARRIAGE OF SIGNORINA BELLINI .- The prima donna who visited Victoria recently in company with the Bianchi Troppe :--There is considerable excitement in operatic circles, caused by the approaching marriage of Signorina Eugenia Bellini, well known to our opera goers by her charming rendition of lyric beroines. Signor Mar-

rotti, who has acquired a fortune in the mines, is disposed to expend a part of it in matrimonial sweets. We were permitted a private view of the bride's trosseau, and unhesitatingly pronounce it en regale. The bridal dress is of heavy moire antique silk of dark green shade, trimmed with white satin folds and point lace. The head dress will be composed of orange blossoms, from which will depend a white weil of cobweb texture. The marriage ceremony will be performed this evening at the Bellveue House, where Signorina Bellini is at present residing, After the marriage, a sumptaous repast will be spread for the invited guests."

THE brigantine Levi Stevens, Captain

Millard & Beedy. The Stevens in a first class oak vessel, built in East Boston, Maine, in 1867, and made her first voyage to San Francisco. She registers 526 tons and her carrying capacity is 400,000 feet of lumber. or 1000 tons dead weight. Her model is

perfect and she seems one of the finest vessels of her class that has ever entered our harbor: After discharging her cargo, the Stevens will proceed to Barrard Inlet, to take a cargo of lumber from Capt Stamp's mill to Australia, and on her return will take a cargo of coal from Newcassle to San Francisco.

THE South American war has finally ended in the defeat of the Parsguayans Lopez, after three years' bloody strife, is at last compelled to yield, and grant besides all the points for which the allies have contended, viz; the free navigation of the Paraguay, the cession of the Gran Chaco. and the banishment from South America of Lepez himself. He stipulates to retire from the country for two years. Hence peace and prospetity may now be looked for, and as the free navigation of all Brazilian waters is offered to the world, and her ports lopened to the flags of all nations, the trade with the vast, rich; populous and fertile regious which they irrigate, will open up a field for enterprise such as has rarely invited the industry and competition of man. the patience of the bouse, FROM THE MAINLAND .- A dispatch to this tionist would have full

COLUMBIA RIVER is still closed to pavi-San Francisco Dramatic Chronicle has the gators by ice. One of the ocean steamers following in reference to the talented young (the Oriflamme) has lain at Astoria upwards of a month, unable to ascend to Portland. FROM THE SOUND -The steamer Eliza Anderson, with passengers, live stock and produce from Puget Sound, reached her wharf at an early hour yesterday morning.

> NO PAPER mail is now brought overland to Paget Sound from Oregon. Tons of papers, that cannot be forwarded on account of the bad state of the roads, lie at the stations.

THE Isabel, having towed the ship Dublin to Nanaimo, returned to port yesterday morning. KECOVERING .-- U. S. Collector of Custom Wilson, who has lain very ill at Port Townsend for some time, is rallying and, it is

now hoped, will recover. ONE of the sailors belonging to the USR O Lincola walked off the whatf at Port Townsend on Thursday night last, and was drowned.

IT IS NOT our fault if there is no news in Stevens, arrived yesterday morning from the paper to-day. Blame attaches to the San Francisco, in 12 days. She brought a elements, which have entered into a conspirgeneral cargo of 200 tons, consigned to acy to prostrate the telegraph lines.

> SEATING .- The ice at Harris' Pond again in first-rate order, and better than it has been for some time past. Enjoy it while you Probably faw of vam

## Confederation.

EDITOR COLONIST .- Your correspondent Sniktaw' in yesterday morning's issue seems very indignant against the mover of the amendment at the last Confederation meeting, and calls him a pot-house politician. I consider such an expression as gratuitous impertinence and quite uncalled for. For my part I think the observations of the mover of the amendment, dashed as they were with sallies of humor, were a great relief to the longwinded and dreary oration. of the opener of the 'question,' and that good service was rendered by the opposition, carrying as it naturally would and does with it more consideration of this important question. Sniktaw says the 'bar-room politician should stand aside and make way for men-calm, thinking, earnest men.' Just so-here would have been an excellent opportunity for 'Sniktaw' to have distinguished himself. Surely no one will say that such a party did come forward on the last occasion to support Confederation. The feeling of many ng was that Mr DeCosmos against time, and was bent.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST :--- A few days ago 1 promised to publish some letters with the design of placing more prominently before the public some of what I deem ought to be regarded as the principal conditions and advantages of Confederation. 1n fulfillment of that promise I commence the publication of a series of letters to-day, trusting that I may be able to supply reasons that may possibly modify the opinions of those who doubt the advisability of Confederation, and establish more firmly in their opinion those who favor it.

Confederation .-- No. 1.

When the delegates of Canada and the Maritime Provinces framed the Quebec scheme of Confederation, all British North America was included; no portion was excepted from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the American boundary to the Artic Ocean. The Imperial Government endorsed their scheme of consolidation. and the Imperial Parliament passed an Act making provision for the immediate consolidation of Carada, New Brunswick. and Novà Scotia under one Government. designated the Dominion of Canada, with authority in the Constitution of the Dominion to subsequently admit into the Confederacy, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, British Columbia, the Nort west Territory and Rupert's Land. The Dominion has since been proclaimed; its executive officers inaugurated; and its first Parliament convened. A strong and vigorous government has been successfully established, based on A. Act. the confidence and support of an over whelming mayority of the people. One of the first and most prominent acts of the Dominion Government has been to ask the Imperial Government to transfer the Northwest Territory and Rupert's Land to Canada. Nothing remained to be done to effect that end, at last advices. but the formality of issuing an Order in Council by Her Majesty, making a formal the Dominion, in accordance with the admitted into the Confederacy, we would provisions of the British North

Thus the

The Regulation of Trade and Commerce, system of taxation Credit.88 5. Postal service.

aries and allowances of Civil and other officers of the Government of Canada.

1. The Public Debt and property. 2. The Regulation of The line

11. Quarantine and the establishment of

14. Currency and coinage.

16. Savings Banks. 17. Weights and Meesures.

18. Bills of exchange and promissory

19. Interest. 20. Legal Tenders,

Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
Patents of Invention and Discovery.

23. Copyrights. 24. Indians, and lands reserved for Indians.

25. Naturalization and Aliens.

26. Marriage and divorce. 27. The Criminal Law, including procedure criminal matters, but not the constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction. 28. The establishment, maintenance an management of Penitentiaries. 29. Lines of steam or other ships, rails ways, telegraphs, canals, and other works

connecting a province with any other province, or ex'ending beyond a province. 30. Lines of Steamships between a pro-

vince and any British or foreign country. 31. Such works, situate wholly within a province, but declared before or after their execution to be of general advantage or for the benefit of two or more Provinces.

32. The alteration of the constitution of the Dominion so far as provided for in the B. N.

33. Power to set aside any laws of a Provincial Legislature in case the same may infringe on the exising rights and privileges of Catholics and Protestants to have separate or Dissentient schools.

34. Power to legislate respecting Immigration and Agriculture : but provincial laws respecting the same to be valid only when not repuguant to the laws of the Dominion: 35. Power to create a Court of Appeal for Canada, and also to establish other Courts if necessary, for the better execution of the laws enacted by the D. minion.

The above are the principal powers of the and legal transfer of that vast territory to Dominion, and which, in case we should be

ter-who usually us s in a masterly man a the force of his lett over the Act of and drawing from his b ference unfavorable to this Colony after it she

3. The raising of money by any mode or 4. The borrowing of money on the Public The Census and Statistics. Militia, Military and Naval service. and Defence. 8. The fixing of and providing for the Sal-9. Beacons, bouys, lighthouses. 10. Navigation and shipping. Marine Hospitals. 12. Ses coast and Inland Fisheries. 13. Ferries between a province and a forign country or between two provinces. 15. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the issue of paper money.

OFFICE-Colenist Building, Gov 8, D. Levi. Holder & Han Sam'l Harris. rkson & Co mard's Ex

Hudson & McCarty. F. Algar During the past th have opened our colun

mon hevi

**VOL. 9.** 

MARIE.

Per Annum, in advance. For Six Months..... Per Three Months......... Per Week.......

WEEKLY BRITIS

HIGGINS, LON

PUBLISHED EVERY

PAYABLE INVARIABLY

AGENT

TERM

pondence on both side federation question. 1 have devoted a great that would otherwise h ployed in the production matter of a different, a our readers, no doubt. teresting character. has been to have fully and fairly discuss the friends of the schen nity of stating the be their opinion would flow and to allow its oppone chance of refating the

vanced in its favor. U

the Confederationist

been ahly handled.

the Opposition

ned

173

mment advane

THE BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANS .- AD. im mense house responded last evening to the appeal on behalf of the orphane. The Theatre was crowded from pit to ceiling with the youth, the beauty and the fashion of Victoria. A more forcible mark of popular appreciation of the poble efforts of the Sisters of St App in behalf of suffering humanity could not have been given. The performance passed off. generally, well; but there were a few blunders committed which detracted from the entire success of the pieces. We shall have a few words to offer to-morrow upon the merits Praneiscon of the acting.

dated New West says: A thaw set in on Saturday, and the appearance of a continuance of mild weather. The Cariboo Express passed Hope at noon on country, sist-stillars). 10

GRAND CONCERT-PRICES TO SUIT THE MILLION,-This evening there will be oncert, in which Miss Yeoman, Mr George Edwards, Mr Charles Braham, Mr H. Gunther, Mr Digby Palmer, Herr Reigle, Mr J Boberts and Mr F. Bushell will participate. The programme is a novel and entertaining one, and as the prices have been fixed at the patriotic price of 50 and 25 cents we antici-

sequently providespod onl a star BOTH SIDES .- In accordance with our usual custom of giving both sides a hearing. we admit a letter to our columns this moraing in opposition to the Confederation scheme. If the opponents of the measure have no more cogent reasons to urge than those advanced by " Anti-Sniktaw," letterwriting will damage their cause. A MAN named Brown, on Monday night.

aised a row in a squaw shanty, and when emonstrated with by officer Cadlip, turned finally secured and conducted before the magistrate, by whom he was fined \$10.

MISSIONARY MEETING .- The Annual Mis sionary Meeting of the Wesleyan Society will be held this evening in the church. Speeches will be made by several gentlemen, clericar and lay, touching the subject of Wesleyan Missions and the importance of Mission work generally.

THE fire in the Bellingham Bay Coal Mine has gained headway. It is now in the apper gaog-way, and the company are working night and day in order to save as much as possible from conflagration. Fears are mtertained that the present works will ave to be abandoned.

CARED FOR .--- Wm. Black was lodged in ail yesterday for safe keeping, being considafficient sare and control. He will be te- times as old ; and they still live notil she i tained until a certificate from a medical adviser justifies his being set a: liberty. istia

speech, when the whole might have been river is now entirely clear of ice opposite the compressed into fifteen minutes? When he town and for some distance up-river. The came to the most important part of the subthermometer to-day is 39° and there is every ject, as to advantages likely to result to us from Confederation, Mr DeCosmos observed I shall be very brief;' and very brief indeed Thursday last, and is looked for here at noon he was. The main advantages represented on Thursday. The river opposite Yale is as likely to result from this project were : that the Imperial Government stands blocked with ice. No news from the upper cheaper government, less taxation, and the pledged to the consolidation of establishment of a wagon road communica-

tion. Upon the advantages likely to result to this country from that I think very reasongiven at the Theatre a yocal and instrumental able double may be entertained. Sanguine Confederates suppose Canada is going to admit us into Government upon such easy terms that the effect of our present indebtedness will scarcely be felt. This remains to be seen. Quite time enough for us to be jubilant upon this matter and anxious for Confederation when we know more about it. submit the new Dominion of Canada, in financial matters, have at present their hand quite fall, and have no idle money to spare The new nation have plenty of indebtedness to start with, and should any untoward circumstances arise it might soon assume formidproportions, carrying with it increased federal taxation, showing that cheap government, for us was a delusion. With regard to the advantages of the wagon road to be constructed, proceeding from the purchase of the intervening territories and the settlement of a population there, I submit that when these things on that official and battered his phisiognomy. have been done, and when the new Dominion Brown, who hails from Whidby Island, was of Canada has extended hercelf hitherward so as to be within hail of us, then it might be advisable to talk about Confederation and its advantages. Wby, I would ask, what good would the communication with Canada proper be to us from this long overland route. our Legislative Council will have to pass when in so short a time improved and better facilities will be opened out by railway dresses from the Senate and Commons of through our American neighbors? I look

Canada before admission, let us inquire upon this Confederation scheme as a very clamsy contrivance for helping us out of our what may be the nature of the " terms present difficulties, and shall not favor its and conditions ? !!! hi frow 2008 to steer mmediate adoption without having more The terms and conditions may be ample time for full consideration of it. classed under two heads: ANTI-SNIKTAW.

1. Those enumerated in the British

A PUZZLER .- Suppose a man and a gir North America Act; " cabroner rodicow were to get married-the man 35 years old and the girl 5 years ; this makes the man seven 2. Those that must be negotiated. times as old as the girl ; they live together until the girl is 10 years old -this makes him The first would include the exclusive powers of the Parliament of the Domin-40 years old, and four times as old as the jail yesterday for safe keeping, being consid-ered by the Stipendiary Magistrate not under man being 45; this makes the man three ion ; and, also, the exclusive powers of the Legislature of British Columbia after a change, from a mild ser. noissimbs The exclusive powers possessed by the

30 years old; this makes the man 60, only twice as old; and so on. Now, how long would they have to make the girl as old as the man

minion demonstrates that the Canadian point and pay the salaries of our Government is determined to carry out and of the Judges of the Superior, Di. the original plan for the consolidation of and County Courts.

all British North America; and the Under the Federal system of the United States there are United States' Courts and certainty that Her Majesty will promptly State Courts, entirely distinct from each make the transfer proves incontestably other, as much so as if the United States were a foreign country to each and all of the States. But the framers of the Constitution ossessions in North America into one of the Dominion have rejected the American Dominion. and what has settlias i indicial system in confederating the provin-As we are included in these posses ces, and have followed British precedents.

sions, and destined to become an integral Consequently the Superior and County Court Judges throughout the Dominion will bear portion of the Dominion, it is our duty and determine all cases within their respecas well as our interest to inquire into the conditions on which Canada will be tive jurisdictions, whether they arise under laws enacted by the Parliament of Canada or allowed to share with us the government by a local Legislature: of this country, of If we refer to the A. DRCOSMOS

British North American Act, we find in The Dominion Parliament Expenses the 9th section that Her Majesty may on receiving addresses from the Senate and

Dominion Parliament are as follows :

Commons of Canada, and an address from libeler of Canadian patriotism and Canadian politics (Mr Chas B Young) would ounte the the Legislative Council of British Columdoings of the Canadian Parliament from a bia, admit British Columbia into the reliable source, rather than from the San Dominion "on such terms and condi-Francisco Bulletin, any school boy who tions" as are in the addresses expressed knows the distance from Victoria to Ottawa and as the Queen thinks fit to approve. "by the nearest mail route," can answer his subject to the provision of that Act:" and astute question :- "What would be the the provisions of any Order in Council in amount of the mileage paid to the member or members (?) from British Columbia ?" that behalf should have effect as if they And he would also learn that the pay to had been enacted by the Parliament of the each member of the Commons is fixed at United Kingdom of Great Britain and per day, for a session not exceeding 30 days Ireland." This section it will be ob" if exceeding that time, \$600 for the entire session. Don't be deceived, Mr Young, in served provides that "the terms and conbasing your expectations upon \$3 000 beyond expenses, should you be elected as a ditions" of admission shall be expressed member for Ottawa; the Canadians are not in the addresses to the Queen; and as

such lools.

HOLLOWAT'S OINTMENT .- A fair taial is all an address the counterpart of the adthat we asked to prove the sterling and superior merits of this Ointment, and to demonstrate how nuch more successful it is in curing old ulcers, inveterate sores, and disfiguring eruptions than any other application. When properly used it lessens the inflammation, which invades parts adjacent to the wound or ulcer, whereby much local pain is immediately assuaged, and, in the course of an hour or two, satisfactory results invariably follows, which will steadily advance to a thorough and permanent cure. This treatment, so much at variance with the old-fashioned views of cauterizing, blistering, leeching, &c., has by common consent been p nounced to the greatest lessing to persons thus afflicted.

EDITOR COLONIST :--- If the disputative

The bust of Lincoln, made by Mr. Amesat a cost of \$2,500 for the State House at Boston, is anything but satisfactory to the Boston papers, which state that it might represent any backwoodsman as well as Mr. Lincoln.

admitted to the British .. oan family. The vict aidedly with the Coni If we entertained any d to the advisability of joi federacy, we have not letters appeared. We our only hope for polit ation lies in Confedera Eastern provinces upon " able terms." Should the · clipe to grant us these. ioin the union at all if in prevent it. Should Can take us upon reasonablt te Confederation "slide" however hopeless the prove-to Downing Stree and efficient Government workingmen. Some gent cate another "change." cause, they say, every had, has placed us in a w than we were before. line of reasoning a pa tried certain medicines a quacks with positive inja stitution, must die rather th the treatment of regular p It is quite true that the cl all been for the worse. the opponents of Confede pose? To apply directly dora's box whence all the afflict us flowed for a fresh the same character ! The back to Downing Street. thrice failed them, to a more favors of the "same exhausting every other is only a few days ago the tlemen were denouncing Government in terms of abuse for extravagance an (and even a worse fault t but now we find them, aft saying all in their power ! orisie, denonacing, those placed taith in their pro believed their denunciation