



The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 11, 1868

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 war with Great Britain because the latter power had refused to pay the Alabama claims.

A sensation rumor comes over the wires all the way from Paris on Tuesday last. One of the French papers has discovered in the presence of the American fleet under Farragut at Naples an intention on the part of that officer to sustain Garibaldi in a new attempt on Rome.

Jonathan's greatest sailor is after you and with his gallant tars will roll up the forces that stand between him and Rome like so much brown paper, and steam with his flag-ship into the very centre of the Vatican.

Thursday, Feb. 6. GOOD TEMPLARS INSTALLATION.—At a regular 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:—

New Seeds.—Messrs. 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.

THE ORPHANS' BENEFIT.—Another of those occasions, when the good people of our town assemble in multitudes to do justice to themselves, has taken place; and, as an instance of the vigorous life remaining still in the people, is for many reasons worthy a more extended notice than we gave on Wednesday morning.

FOR VALPARAISO.—The British bark Margara will sail to-day for Valparaiso with lumber. She has a full cargo and a few passengers.

The Hon Dick Dowds, Lord Duberly's son, is a more difficult character to play, because while he essays the swell and rake we cannot make the same allowance for the snob that we do in his father's case.

THE MILL for \$2000 has finished. Edeu forfeited \$25 which had been deposited at the Grotto. An effort is being made to have the men fight for a small sum, just to take satisfaction out of each other.

THE DEL NORTE, from this port on Saturday, will be due at San Francisco this morning.

THE ANNEXATION PETITION.—We were favored yesterday with a peep at this precious document. It is in the hand-writing of Charles Bedford Young, whose name (consider its weighty influence) heads the list. The memorial is addressed to the Governor, and like most emanations from the same brain starts out with a misstatement by asserting that an effort is being made to 'precipitate' the Colony into Confederation.

MARTIN, THE WIZARD.—This renowned magician sails this morning for the Sound. We commend him cordially to our neighbors.

Confederation in Canada differs from Federation in the United States. With respect to Canada, the Imperial Parliament acting entirely independent of the Dominion or provincial legislature may change the Constitution of the Dominion or of a province; or a provincial legislature may, with the consent of the Governor General of Canada, change its Constitution, the Dominion Executive possessing no voice in the matter except the exercise of the veto power in a provincial law—a simple affirmative or negative.

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

On Monday, at Warwick assizes, before Mr Justice Keating, John Davis, maltster, formerly residing at Stratford-upon-Avon, was charged with having feloniously wounded one Jane Ward, with intent to do her grievous bodily harm.

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OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA, in a letter to a friend in New York City, says: "In buying the Florida Water from me, be sure to get the Murray & Lamm's. I have tried various others, but found them much inferior in every way."

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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 our mineral wealth, as the means of judging correctly the character of the impetus which will be given thereby to all other branches of industry, commerce, trade and agriculture, we are glad to receive cheering news each mail from Cariboo, notwithstanding the intense severity of the winter season we have so far experienced. Confidence is wealth, because it vitalizes labor. The moment people became convinced that California—in spite of those innumerable and terrible physical difficulties which at one time almost paralysed her people—was a good country, they immediately took courage, redoubled their energy, put down all croakers, and, by improving and extending labor, brought into existence a thousand elements of productive wealth which hitherto had remained dormant because apparently too insignificant to touch. Especially 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 passed, and confidence in its future fully restored. In 1865, a short period in a nation's life, we find she had 4,055,690 acres under fence, which fed 185,083 horses; 983,886 sheep; 500,000 cattle; 212,100 hogs; (the value of the three latter slaughtered in that year being \$6,000,000); and 1,504,680 acres under cultivation, which

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 brightening on all sides, it is a foolish spirit to predict a continuance of the storm, however ruinous that storm may have been. We would not create fallacious hopes, for that would insult our misfortunes and mock our sufferings. But we sincerely see numberless reasons to be hopeful, and therefore desire to excite the same feeling in others. Again, if we turn from the material to the political world in which we live, we find the same hope and same confidence in all that better days and better things are in store for the people who have been so patient and loyal in their wrongs. The foolish and impracticable scheme of Annexation has exploded to give place to another that the God of man's liberty and progress suggests, and which, when accomplished, destroys irresponsible Government forever, and by a centralization of power and a continued chain of communication to and through her possessions 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 hour, but they cannot avert, they cannot delay, the time when British Columbia will vindicate herself and become one of the most important possessions of our parent land, and the great highway of the commerce of the whole world.

Tuesday, Feb 4 Supreme Court.

THE IRISH WHISKY TRADE.—The London Telegraph says:—"The celebrated firm of Duvoille & Co., Belfast—the largest holders of whiskey in the world—are about to extend their Bonded Warehouses to more than double the size of their present very extensive premises, in order to mature more extensively for their English, American and Colonial trade. The London Times says of the same establishment:—"The Bonded Warehouses recently erected by Messrs. Duvoille & Co., Belfast, will contain about Two Millions Seventy-Nine Thousand Gallons of Whiskey."

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 days hence. Several gentlemen who have not hitherto appeared, have kindly consented to take part in the solos, duets, glee, &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 Customhouse. This is both sensible and humane, the state of the old walk being dangerous 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 numberless holes daily and it surely should be his business, if anybody's, to see that they are stopped up.

GOING HOME.—Among the passengers for England by the steamer Del Norte was Mr Etheridge of the Hudson Bay Company. Mr Etheridge has passed much time in the Colony, and having traveled over a considerable portion of the mainland and made himself intimately acquainted with its resources and capabilities, is well qualified to speak a good word for us in London.

A CHANGE.—After thirty-two days of most delightful weather, the wind shifted yesterday to the southeast and the state of the atmosphere last night betokened a general thaw and break-up. The change is welcome. Clear, frosty days are all very well for a time; but there is such a thing as a sufficient even that description of weather.

under an hallucination of the mind and was placed under mild restraint for a few hours and then handed over to his friends.

Mr. Fowles has succeeded Mr. Theakston as Clerk of the Police Court.

The Confederation Allowance.—EDITOR COLONIST.—Figures, they say, won't lie, but those who use them, I fear, often do. Mr. C. B. Young having at last discovered a copy of the "British North American Act" in the Canadian Year-Book, but not having brains enough to understand it, treats the readers of the Sunday News to a "macerated" financial statement, in which he puts the following question and furnishes the following answer:—"Now if New Brunswick, with 302,950 inhabitants, is allowed \$50,000 per annum, how much would British Columbia, with 10,000, be entitled to? \$2,987."

ENQUIRER.—If Mr. Young's mode of estimating the amount of subsidy that would be allowed British Columbia under Confederation for the expenses of its legislation be correct, I would ask him to explain, by the same rule, why the Province of Quebec, with four times the population of New Brunswick, is only allowed \$70,000 for the same purposes? I think Mr. Young had better confine his "objection to the scheme" to general terms, until he has had more time to "analyze," unless his object is to confirm the verity of the prefatory sentence in his letter in the News.

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, having 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 wants goods; the retail merchant exacts very properly his profit upon the original duty and the A merchant's profit on the duty, and thus the poor man has to pay not only the duty on the goods he requires but two profits besides—a sort of compound interest perfectly defensible.

CURRENCY.—A poor man with a family, through want of work, is down on his bot-

tom dollar, and wants many things. He has to buy some article of which the retail price is 8 cents per lb; he wants a bit's worth, tapers one quarter piece, and receives in change a ten-cent piece or bit—thus paying 15 cents for 8 cents' worth. This is not the fault of the tradesmen—it is the currency. The poor man with the family cannot get good and fair wages owing to competition for food and life, and so gets bit on both sides of the head at once. With what benevolent feelings must he look upon an outlay of money for highly respectable Government officials who do nothing, and extract their large salaries from the very intestines of a mans life. J. T. B. A man with a family.

Confederation—The Late Meeting.

EDITOR COLONIST.—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 differed in opinion upon many occasions with that gentleman. I thought long ago, and I think still, that some of the measures which have become law principally through his instrumentality have proved deeply injurious to this Colony, and particularly to this community; but that fact or that opinion is no reason why I should oppose a measure which I believe to be good, merely because Mr DeCosmos happens to be of the same opinion. Mr DeCosmos and others may or may not in the event of Confederation expect to obtain some official position; if so, when the proper time arrives it is the business of this community to reject Mr DeCosmos, and send a 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 Victoria in the Dominion Parliament, and the people have the right of selection. There are few residents in this community except the venerable Monitor, who would totally of itself good, merely be-

thinking, earnest men, possessed of a wisdom and genius to enable them to grapple with and control the destiny of nations; a mental capacity as far exceeding the bar-room politician as the sun at noon-day exceeds in brilliancy the most radiant star that glitters: And however unworthy the occasion Mr Bull's oration proved to be, it was excused 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 commiseration; but when that age and experience is not only without wisdom, but is accompanied by all the malignity inherent in a malevolent nature, it excites not only our commiseration, but it merits our contempt. Had Mr Bull or Mr Young given us one single argument against Confederation, except the fact that Mr DeCosmos supports it, they should both have escaped the censure of

SNIKTAW.

The Dickens Ticket Sale—Line Formed Before Daybreak.

The sale of tickets for the second course of Charles Dickens's Readings, says the New York Tribune of December 12th, commenced at Steinway Hall yesterday morning. The throng, however, commenced to gather at 10 1/2 o'clock on Tuesday evening, two individuals ensconcing themselves beneath the portico of the Hall immediately after the conclusion of Tuesday's Reading. Before midnight these were joined by seven others, and at the cheerful hour of one o'clock yesterday morning 150 ticket purchasers were enjoying, not the 'midnight and moonlight and music' which Emerson writes of, but midnight and moonlight and cigars. Two o'clock brought some additions, of a not altogether unconvivial character. By 3 o'clock the line extended east to Irving Place. It is understood that the majority of those who formed it were in the pay of speculators. By seven o'clock 600 men and boys were in line—more than sufficient to purchase the entire number of seats—and by 9 the queue extended from the box office along Fourteenth street to Irving Place; thence to Fifteenth street, and west to Fourth Avenue, the inevitable police being present in the picturesqueness of brass and blue. The order of sale for first day 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 speculators, Mr Dalby ordered the sale to begin with the seats in the rear of the hall. Perhaps it is this arrangement that has brought snoring spectators in the charge of snoring seats promiscuously in the body of the hall, and favoring those whom they recognized—speculators—for the most part. Be this as it may, however, at nine o'clock the doors were open, and then followed the usual onslaught by those who were not in the queue and the usual ejection by the police. In one of two instances places in the line sold for \$24, and \$22. Two women resolutely kept their places in the line, with that endurance for which the feminine nature is so distinguished. Speculators, either in spite, or because of Mr Dalby's precaution, bought many tickets and flouted them in the approved style during the morning. On Tuesday evening, however, the effect of the speculators' success was to leave a large number of seats unoccupied, and when the lecture began, one speculator had 100 tickets left. On the night of a lecture, seats can be bought cheaper than at any other, if we may judge from the fact that at a quarter-past eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, speculators were selling tickets at fifty cents apiece.

LABOR AND LOCK.—The more fact that you are obliged to labor is not a misfortune. The mere fact that your labor produces a slow result is not a misfortune. The thing that you desire as an alleviation would be the greatest curse to you. Do not be ashamed of that place where God has shut you up. God has put your tasks upon you, and remember, your enjoyment is to consist in the essential manliness of your nature. It is to consist in the active use of those forces which God has endowed you with, wherever his providence has put you. And if he has withheld from you some of those enjoyments which he has granted to others, be assured if you are faithful that in some way they will be made up to you. Do not be ashamed of hardness. Stand to it and fight out your battle. See to it, that, whatever you lose, whether it be money, or place, or what not—you do not lose manhood, or courage, or honesty, or simplicity or truthfulness. Stick to them—they are half your life. I think if you were to go from man to man, in all the ordinary channels of life, you would find very few men if you took them at that hour when they made their secret complaints, who did not labor under the impression that though they should be resigned to their condition, it was a condition of misfortune that they were obliged to exert themselves. The young man, beginning in life, says to himself: "I am obliged to rise early and sit up late, and labor incessantly; but I hope for a better time." Ah, yes! that better time is the fool's paradise of laziness. He is obliged to work now; but he looks forward to the time when he will not be under the necessity of working. He points to the favored sons, as he calls them, of rich men, who were not born to work, and who are useless and worse than useless in society, and laments that, instead of having their good fortune, he is doomed to a life of severe toil. But I tell you, what you call good fortune has been their ruin; and the necessity of laboring has been their salvation. It has been that which has made you what you have been, and what you are still. It has been a token of God's mercy to you. And instead of hemoaning your condition, thank God for it.—H. W. Beecher.

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of our local legislation would be especially to establishing the civil citizens, limiting and fixing the aties of our officers, framing the of our Civil Courts and the prin- ing, passing land, mining and ws, regulating and establishing ations of a benevolent or reform- er, and providing for the con- keeping in repair of roads and and for revenue to meet our

letter, Mr Editor, I brought un- exclusive powers of the Domi- nent, and in this letter I have the exclusive powers that would by our legal legislature, in case member of the Dominion of ee respective *suo jure* powers. st class of "terms and condi- could have to be incorporated into to be passed by the Senate and Canada and our Legislative re Her Majesty could make an cil for our admission into the

A. DeCOSMOS.

ary Superstition in War-

ckshire, England. y, at Warwick assizes, be- tice Keating, John Davis, merly residing at Stratford- was charged with having ounded one Jane Ward, with her grievous bodily harm. duced by the prosecution i extraordinary instance of and belief in witchcraft. It at the prisoner, with his the time of his arrest, had in Sheep street, Stratford- and they had labored under at that the prosecutrix, who adjoining house, had be- In spite of the efforts of and they persisted in and frequently narrated, and circumstantiality, visits, en paid them in the night rits. Some of see they the dw

scribed upon at a man at stoney, on one ess, and takin r violently upon the ground, er up into the air, and per- at feet with the sofa. The reated so great a stir in the ne police were called in to- matter, and although they he accumulated dust around he sofa in proof that no such he happened, the prisoner y declared their firm belief had been there, and the only s the spell was to draw blood dy of the prosecutrix, who id of having bewitched them. wo afterwards the prisoner he house occupied by Jane complainant, and inflicted a h in her cheek. He inflicted n an inch in width and two ches deep. When he saw wing down her face, he ex- here, you old witch, I can do h you now." At the station nswer to the charge, "Serve he can do no more for me drawn first blood." He was evidence was adduced to be a respectable, indust- sober man. The learned e was most deplorable to see ound guilty of the commis- sions an offence. Had it not excellent character he had would certainly have been penal servitude. As it was, ve a sentence of 18 calen- with hard labor.

FUL AND ACCOMPLISHED COUNTESS,

of Cuba, in a letter to a friend in says: "In buying the Florida, be sure to get the Murray & Lams tried various others, but found erior in every way."

ude that unprincipled men have this great perfume. Therefore always ask for the Florida Water the sole proprietors, Lanman & ark.

eyes and Running Ears

ications of scrofulous blood and poison must be neutralized and the system, if you hope to be cured, lost. Take Bristol's Sarsaparilla will not disappoint you. Rely on them freely, as directed, and in every stage of the disease will

Cement Mills, the machinery of the cost \$5,900,000, and which out of rock taken altogether only averaging \$15 a ton, realise \$11,250,000 a year. This is, with out question, a statement of progress without parallel, perhaps, in the world; yet it is literally true, and illustrates exactly what we mean in saying that confidence is wealth because it vitalizes labor. Now, turning to our own condition and the example set us by other people, passing as we are, step by step, through the bitter ordeal of California, we do not think it extravagant to predicate a proportionate prosperity amongst ourselves, now that our crisis is passed and confidence in the future of the Colony restored throughout all classes. Nor are we without material evidence though still in a limited degree compared with what we have previously stated, of our restoration to prosperity. The placer mines, notwithstanding many drawbacks, have more than realized expectations last year, while much new territory of a valuable character has been opened; quartz veins containing gold and silver equal to those of California and Washoe, have been proved to exist; copper, in a form as legitimate as any in the world, has been found for the first time; and, best of all, it has been demonstrated we can produce all the flour and meat we require. The first and last step towards a restoration of confidence, credit and prosperity is taken when we become self-sustaining in the necessities of life, and that step we have taken. Last year, we find, the Upper Fraser alone produced about 1000 tons of wheat, equal to 10,000 barrels of flour, which is equal to the consumption of Cariboo and adjacent districts. Tons flour is cheaper and more plentiful in the upper country than during any previous winter. This will give impetus to labor in a variety of ways, and surely, though it may be gradually, enable miners to prove the auriferous richness of the intermediate country lying between Lytton and Quesnelmouth, and fill up the

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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 trade" (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 altogether "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 dray-horse 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 service to knock on the head. The tax of 1/2 of one per cent. on real estate is not out of the way, since from most improvements effected through city taxation an immediate benefit results to real property. It amounts to a real amount of revenue of \$7,000. It strikes the sources from which to draw this money. There ought to be a more heavily-taxed or articles, burthen which

A few days Washington City recd. from the citizens 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 Puget 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 Puget 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 Puget 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 opportunity of placing themselves in direct and certain communication with the finest sheet of water for commercial purposes in the world.

Saturday, Feb 8. Bankruptcy Court.

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.

Re Willis Bond—Surrendered for second examination. Adjourned for arrangement sine die.

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 cold, and if I had had a third thermometer I haven't a doubt it would have fallen to 22 and made up the hundred. The coldest weather on record, is it not, sir?' 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 apparatus of Col. H M. Foote, of Boston, for burning petroleum for steam engines, has been imported into this city, and has been tried, with complete success, at Mission street, where the machinery of whose machine

performed as a highly inflammable vapor, burning with great brilliancy and heat, but without smoke. With the twelve burners lighted, and the steam-gauge at seventy pounds' pressure, steam was made too rapidly; and five burners; and a pressure of forty pounds, are found ample for driving all the foundry machinery. The advantages of this invention 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 adherents 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 ministry, Methodism is steadily progressing, both in numbers and influence. As all it asks is a fair field and no favor, we heartily wish it God speed.

A DANSEL 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 starting 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-boots!" The piece ought to "draw" after that announcement.

The Enterprise, with a few passengers and a 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 New Westminster.]

MASOIC.—Robert Burnsby, Esq., of this 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 occupied by a Mr Murphy, was entered by robbers on Wednesday, and robbed of a quantity of clothing.

FOR BARRARD 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.

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

Our special dispatch announces the arrival of the Dal Norte at San Francisco yesterday morning.

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

Confederation.—No. 3.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In letters numbers 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 Parliament 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. 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-annual advances out of her Consolidated Revenue Fund to British Columbia for the support of the local Government and Legislature, a Fixed Subsidy of \$110,000 per annum, and a Per Cent Subsidy of \$1.25

per cent on the total revenue of the Dominion.

3. Canada to contribute towards the cost of the Dominion Debt, in proportion to her population, and to pay the interest thereon.

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an express provision to the contrary, impose her own system of taxation on this country. The Customs tariff of Canada is her principal source of revenue. Her tariff averages nearly 13 per cent. on all imports, and her list of free goods is larger than ours—on third 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 follows:

Total deficit under Tariff of British Columbia.....\$130,401  
Additional deficit if Canadian Tariff were imposed..... 75,000  
Total deficit.....\$205,401

From this statement, it is apparent that 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.

But that is not all. The above first estimate of deficit is predicated on an estimate of our Customs, under present tariff, for 1868. It is, however, very questionable whether it will yield \$325,000 in 1868. In 1867 the imports of merchandise into this Colony were about \$1,300,000; the Customs (other than the amount for double duties at New Westminster in the early part of 1867), \$230,000, or \$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 Customs of 1868 at \$325,000.....\$130,401  
2. Total deficit under our Tariff, if the Imports of 1868 did not exceed those of 1867..... 234,401  
3. Total deficit if Canadian Tariff were imposed here, and assuming the Customs of 1868 would yield \$325,000 under our Tariff..... 214,401  
4. Total deficit under Canadian Tariff, if the Imports of 1868 did not exceed those of 1867..... 289,401

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, would be \$201,000. The expenditure assumed 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 a passing allusion to two heads of expenditure enumerated above—Penitentiary and Overland Road.

One of the exclusive powers of the Dominion of Great Britain, provincial rights granted to the Imperial Parliament, which would be guaranteed to us as follows:

It is, therefore, we were to become a province of the Dominion, we should be a Territory of a Territory of Great Britain, with our charter of Provincial rights granted and guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament.

A DaC.

British Columbia and the Dominion.

The subject of Confederation having of late been brought prominently into notice, with the intention of inducing the people of this Colony to come under the Dominion of Canada, renders it desirable that they should be exhorted not to be carried away or guided by romantic ideas or sentimentalism on the one hand, or on the other hand allow their troubles and misfortunes to drive them into ill they know not of. Romance or sentiment will neither fill the pocket nor feed the little 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 Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. She required 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 Brunswick; or that they should 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 prevailing, and join together people who had many interests in common and whose proximity rendered it desirable that they should live in peace and amity. The erection of a railway uniting these provinces, and by thence maintaining the commerce of the country within their own borders, added very much to the advantages of union. It may, at all events, be concluded that those provinces joined themselves together because they believed it to be to their material interests to do so. It would be well if the people of this Colony would ask themselves what interest they have at present in common with Canada, a country at least fifteen hundred miles distant, and indeed, why they should seek to join the Dominion at all just now?

That the statesmen of the Dominion should, in the excitement of a new birth, believe the Dominion of Canada should extend from ocean to ocean, and that they should desire to obtain the intervening territory is but a natural. That they should see in such an extension great benefits to themselves, or that they should undervalue the cost and overvalue their resources is not at all to be wondered at. That the Canadians in this Colony should

well upon this subject even the color of an opinion are still weightier arguments in favor of Confederation on a stand-point. Reciprocate the doors of California, Oregon Territory to our lime, tar, turpentine, which are found in inexhaustible quantities and in superior quantities throughout our land. Trade by a treaty would be great. The farmers of this Island from a Treaty of Reciprocity the condition of the far Trade as an example of would be under Reshadows." The cases With Free Trade our wide open to the producer but the foreigner took to close and double-bar the produce of this Island reciprocity secured, the goods that ruled here allowed to enter American 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 federation would secure Canadian manufactures minion makes every des that can be manufactured States, vessels loaded at Quebec for this port cargoes on our wharves a zeen per cent, that we paid were the goods bro or American ports. Such commercial advantages from Confederation. Th tages are so clearly laid epitulation of the "term Mr. DeCosmos that they sition here. One word as

It is better to meet disaster for it. The sailor who and foresees a hurricane and encounters a storm-wreck; and the legislator some evils half-subdues which appeared in these day morning over the a junior city member of Council, we regard as an exhaustive and telling of uniting the Colony which has yet appeared on writer shows in a clear n 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 an assumption of our debt; ance of \$130,000 to def of our local Government, the salaries of the Lieut Judges, and such officer ional Government as a collection of the revenue Dominion; the construct oad within two years; n the Senate and Hou and a responsible local G writer proceeds to point deficit that will exist h expended each year by within the borders of th amount the General Gov rive from the revenue. He thinks the annual lo will be somewhere be and \$289,100, an estim consider at all unreason the benefits that would expenditure of so larg every year, it would b

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VICTORIA.

A Proposal.

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 subaltern Council, to open and conclude a binding arrangement with the Dominional Government, without any reference to the people concerned.

A BRIFON.

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.

be endued with the enthusiasm of their countrymen and attempt to aid them in their desire is at least creditable to their patriotism;—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 advertising by its friends and admirers.

I had written thus far when my eye fell upon the third letter of the hon. Amor DeCosmos and the terms of Confederation (or rather some such terms) he proposes. At first sight it seems very captivating that the Dominion should expend in this Colony upwards of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars more than she receives from it and allow representatives from British Columbia to vote away moneys to which they do not contribute. Why should the Dominion do so? I presume to pay for a valuable territory and in 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 licenses, 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 that the articles of agreement should state 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 Dominion. It would be well, at all events, to learn what the taxes of the Dominion would be, because until they be known, we cannot be more certain

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Tuesday, February 11, 1868

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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 11 1868.

It is better to meet danger than to wait for it. The sailor who is on a lee shore and foresees a hurricane stands out to sea and encounters a storm to avoid a shipwreck; and the legislator who meets some evils half subdues them. The letter which appeared in these columns yesterday morning over the signature of the junior city member of the Legislative Council, we regard as one of the most exhaustive and telling addresses in favor of uniting the Colony with the Dominion that has yet appeared on the subject. The writer shows in a clear and forcible manner the "terms" upon which he urges the consummation of the Union. He lays down plainly the basis upon which he will vote to consign the destinies of the Colony into the keeping of the Federal Government. These terms are, shortly: the assumption of our debt; an annual allowance of \$130,000 to defray the expenses of our local Government; the payment of the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governor, Judges, and such officers of the Dominional Government as are required in the collection of the revenue absorbed by the Dominion; the construction of a wagon road within two years; representatives in the Senate and House of Commons, and a responsible local Government. The writer proceeds to point out the annual deficit that will exist between the sum expended each year by the Dominion within the borders of this Colony and the amount the General Government will derive from the revenue turned over to it. He thinks the annual loss to the Dominion will be somewhere between \$214,000 and \$289,100, an estimate we do not consider at all unreasonable. Apart from the benefits that would accrue from the expenditure of so large a sum among us every year, it would be well to bear in

well upon this subject before giving it even the color of an opposition. But there are still weightier arguments to be urged in favor of Confederation from a commercial standpoint. Reciprocity would open the doors of California, Oregon and Washington Territory to our lumber, coal, fish, lime, tar, turpentine, wool, etc., all of which are found in inexhaustible quantities and in superior quality everywhere throughout our land. The impetus given to local trade by a treaty of the kind would be great. The few who fear that the farmers of this Island would suffer from a Treaty of Reciprocity, and who cite the condition of the farmers under Free Trade as an example of what their state would be under Reciprocity, "fight shadows." The cases are not parallel. With Free Trade our door was thrown wide open to the produce of the foreigner; but the foreigner took precious good care to close and double-bar his door against the produce of this Island. With Reciprocity secured, the same description of goods that ruled here duty free must be allowed to enter American ports upon a similar footing; and if, under so equitable an arrangement the Island farmer is driven out of his own market, the fault would be his own. Under our present system of Government a tariff is collected upon goods entering this Colony from England or any of her possessions. Confederation would secure us free trade in Canadian manufactures; and as the Dominion makes every description of goods that can be manufactured in the Northern States, vessels loaded at Halifax, St. Johns or Quebec for this port could land their cargoes on our wharves and save the thirteen per cent, that would have to be paid were the goods brought from English or American ports. Such are a few of the commercial advantages to be obtained from Confederation. The political advantages are so clearly laid down in the recapitulation of the "terms" proposed by Mr. DeCosmos that they require no repetition here. One word as to the opponents

VICTORIA.

A Proposal.

No doubt the entire Colony are unanimous in desiring reduction of the expenses of the Government, and the full restitution of rights. But there appears a difference of opinion as to the best mode to attain our desires—differences which a committee consisting of members selected from both sides of the water have agreed upon which would be unanimously approved by the people, and instead of appointing a Governor with two appeals of contradictory character, we should only plainly indicate by which Confederation would be to us, and deprecating any binding character between the two Governments, until having been first approved by the people, after which the Governor to be appointed by the Dominional Government, and the people con-

A BRIFON.

1868.

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of the scheme. In a letter signed "Victoria" which appears today 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 at once to the enjoyment of all the blessings and privileges that the Dominion, it is believed, is willing to extend to us. We regret this failure for the sake of the opposition. To indulge in sarcasm, as "Victoria" does, is not to reason or argue a point with an antagonist; and to ask for delay at a time like the present, when "terms" of so favorable a character as those mentioned yesterday are proposed, is simply to obstruct the progress of a great and good work. We do not say that Canada will grant all those terms. We do not know that she will grant any of them. But the entire Colony, including "Victoria," must be aware that to continue as we are for any lengthened period is impossible. We must have a thorough and radical change of some kind ere long, or even "Victoria" must shoulder his "kit" and seek a home elsewhere. With this inevitable fact staring us in the face, we ask the gentlemen who have come forward to request a "delay," whether there can be any danger in accepting such conditions as are proposed by Mr DeCosmos? Some absurdly say, "Canada will never grant such conditions?" But, is there any harm in asking for them? Could any advantage be taken of our position if we hedge ourselves about with such conditions as these and decline to treat for the transfer upon any other basis? We could not fail; and failure under any circumstances is no disgrace.

PROPOSED SPREAD OF THE DOMINION TO THE PACIFIC.

The New York correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, writing on the 6th inst., says: "John Bull in Canada and the North West Territory, and the Dominion of Canada, and to grant to the Parliament of Canada authority to legislate for the future welfare of those two countries. This is probably one of the results of the annexation of the Russian territory to the United States. John Bull seldom allows any one to get the advance of him in the march of commercial facilities, and when such a thing happens, as it sometimes does happen, he is not slow in following up the 'intruder.' The threatened ascendancy of the Yankees in the Pacific sea, is a bugbear to him, and it may yet end, unless Uncle Sam keeps his eyes open, in the absorption of the Sandwich Islands as a portion of the British dominions. Those Islands already form, I believe, virtually at least, a diocese of the Church of England, and yet the first light of the Gospel that broke upon the benighted islanders streamed from the labors of American missionaries. The time was when those convenient islands might have been easily brought under the American flag, but it was allowed to slip along, while France first, and then England, stepped in and supplanted our political influence with the Government. Now, we are hesitating whether or not to conclude a reciprocity treaty with it."

THE SAILORS' HOME.

We are glad to know that this institution will be opened at Esquimalt in about ten days from date. The members subscribe 50 cents upon the entry of their names as members, and 12½ cents per month afterwards. We shall endeavor to give a full description of this praiseworthy institution in a few days.

THE BELFAST (ME.) JOURNAL.

The Belfast (Me.) Journal says that four or five shippers there that a few years ago turned out their half dozen ships yearly are idle—not a solitary keel lies along their idle ways. The shipwrights lounge along the streets, or seek work in the British provinces. A blight has fallen upon this industry, and the whole coast of Maine is desolate.

A SUDDEN CHANGE.

The change in the weather yesterday was sudden and unexpected. At 5½ o'clock a torrent of rain from the southeast fell; within three hours thereafter the wind had veered round to the northeast and a sharp frost and blinding snowstorm succeeded. In all our experience of the country, we have never known so rapid a change, from a mild spring-like atmosphere to weather of Siberian coldness.

DISASTERS IN NEW YORK.

The New York World of December 10th says:—"Of the 28,000 artisans employed in the jewelry business, 40 per cent are out of employ; carpenters' wages have been reduced from \$3 50 to \$2 50 a day, and only one-half of the journey men can find employment; of hatmakers, there are 400 who can get work but one day in six; of the 20,000 tailors in the city, one-quarter are unemployed, the quantity of work for them is 30 per cent less than that assigned them at this time last year, and their wages have been reduced by 33½ per cent; the iron-workers say that their business has not been in twenty years so dull as now it is; at least 1,000 shipwrights are out of employ, and from one end of the East river to the other but five vessels are building, of which two are steamships, two are ferry-boats, and one is a sailing vessel; and, to close this sad list, it is estimated that 3,000 servant girls are seeking places but find none. Such facts as these do not need comment. Attribute them to whatever cause one may, the statement remains that thousands of men and women in the metropolis who depend for a living upon daily labor can find no employment; they are willing, nay, anxious to work, but there is no work for them to do. How they are to survive the winter they dread to forecast. Want stares them in the face. Relief is too far removed to be within sight. Yet they must live, and it is not improbable that many of them may be objects of charity ere the spring returns. Probably few of our citizens are aware of the state of affairs thus presented; but unless a change for the better takes place of which there is no immediate prospect New York will see as much distress as it did in the winter of 1857-8, when processions of men, women and children were no uncommon thing."

LATER FROM THE MAINLAND.

The steamer Enterprise, from New Westminster at 3 o'clock yesterday, arrived at 9½ o'clock last evening, bringing about \$100,000 in treasure for the banks, Barnard's Express and a mail from Cariboo to the 23d ult. Joe was making 180 in the Fraser when the Enterprise started down, and it is feared the river will be again closed. Flour on William Creek was selling at 23@25cts; bacon, 50@62½cts; beans, 26@30cts; Sugar, 40@50cts; candles, \$18@16 per box. Freight ¼ to 6 cents per pound.

THE FERRY.

The ferry-house was driven ashore, and the ferry steps smashed by the high wind yesterday.

THE BRIG BYZANTIUM.

The Brig Byzantium dragged her anchor, and went on the beach at Trahey's yesterday.

CONFEDERATION—No. 4.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—In my third letter I briefly enumerated the chief special conditions necessary in order to insure admission to the Dominion on fair and equitable terms, and also presented an abstract of the probable Revenue, Expenditure and Deficit of the Dominion in and for British Columbia. In this letter I shall confine myself mainly to the probable Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus of this Colony. After admission, our local or Provincial revenue would be derived from the subsidies paid by the Dominion, and from the exclusive powers of taxation and revenue reserved to the Provinces. The probable Revenue may be assumed to be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description of revenue source and Amount. Includes Fixed Subsidy (\$10,000), Per Capita Subsidy (\$25,000), Road Tax (\$10,000), Land Revenue (\$17,500), Mines' Certificates (\$18,000), Mining Receipts (\$18,000), Licenses, Liquor and Trading (\$60,000), Fines, Forfeitures and Court Fees (\$14,000), Fees of Office (\$800).

Total Revenue \$70,300. With the exception of the Subsidies, the sources of revenue presented above are the same as now exist, and the respective sums were the amounts estimated as the probable revenue of 1867. It will be observed that it is proposed to abolish entirely the oppressive Road Tolls. The Government estimate for Road Tolls in 1867 was \$30,000. The estimate was probably considerably above the receipts.

Let us now take a glance at the probable Expenditure of the Colony under Confederation. The Estimates of 1867, being taken as the basis, merely for review of the subject, but not as permanent votes, the Expenditure would be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Department and Amount. Includes Governor's Department (\$2,600), Legislature (\$10,000), Prov. Secretary's Department (\$6,800), Treasurer's Department (\$7,500), Surveyor-General's Department (\$3,310), Attorney-General's Department (\$2,000), Auditor (\$2,000), Registrar's Department (\$2,600), Supreme Court and Administration of Justice (\$10,975), Sheriff (\$1,000), Police-Victoria and Gold Commissioner Office (\$4,450), Cariboo (\$9,000), Yale (\$5,000), Clinton (\$2,600), Nanaimo (\$2,000), Charity (not enough) (\$10,000), Education (not enough) (\$400), Rent (\$1,200), Transport (\$2,500), Repairs Public Buildings (\$2,500).

Total Expenditure \$121,970. From the above statements, the Total Provincial Revenue and Expenditure would be as follows: Total Provincial Revenue \$70,300, Total Provincial Expenditure annually for ordinary support of Government and Legislature \$121,970, Total Surplus \$51,670. This Surplus over current expenditures for the ordinary and regular support of the local Government, with exception of the proposed Subsidies, is based on the Government Estimates of Revenue from the above sources for 1867. It is not unlikely, however, that the estimate for liquor and trading licenses is too high and considerably above the actual receipts, and that some other sources of revenue enumerated will fall short of the Estimates. For our purpose it may be safely assumed that the receipts will be at least \$30,000 less than the Estimates. On that assumption, the Total Surplus Revenue over the ordinary and regular expenditure for the support of the local Government would be reduced to \$18,670. It is questionable whether under Confederation it would be practicable or possible, however desirable, to reduce the above estimates of local expenditure to any very appreciable extent. We have a very large country and a very small population. Our population is widely dispersed into small communities. We have two lines of settlements running north and south: one stretching one hundred and fifty miles on the Island—Victoria to Comox; the other five hundred miles long—Victoria to Cariboo. There is a third line—Victoria to Kootenay, five hundred miles, east and west. We would then as now have to provide for the security of life and property. Were the entire population concentrated in one place it would not be a difficult matter to retrench. But a widely distributed population requires a more numerous staff of magistrates, constables, gold commissioners, courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, &c. The same number of Government officers that exist to-day would be ample to answer the purposes of good government for a population of 100,000 people. Under Confederation, however, with a popular form of Government—representative and responsible institutions—the people would be able to shape and control the current expenditure. Confederation would supply us at least with a check—a safeguard—against extravagant expenditure. At present there is no local check, except a diminishing revenue. Under our present irresponsible Government—without Confederation—I have no reason to induce me to believe that the current expenditure will be reduced \$25,000. Were retrenchment left with the so-called popular members of the Legislative Council, I am persuaded that they could not be united in their action so as to propose a greater reduction on our total expenditure than \$50,000. Local interests and influences would prevent it. If they were united, the Government would vote them. A diminishing revenue is a check on Government; but I question whether that will not be removed by an increase of taxation—raising the tariff or renewing the real estate tax. Under such circumstances, what resource is there but Confederation? and if we are to join the Confederation, we would not err, at least, in assuming that our regular current expenditures for the support of the local Government would be \$122,000 as above.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA UNDER CONFEDERATION.

Table with 2 columns: Department and Amount. Includes Governor's Department (\$2,600), Legislature (\$10,000), Prov. Secretary's Department (\$6,800), Treasurer's Department (\$7,500), Surveyor-General's Department (\$3,310), Attorney-General's Department (\$2,000), Auditor (\$2,000), Registrar's Department (\$2,600), Supreme Court and Administration of Justice (\$10,975), Sheriff (\$1,000), Police-Victoria and Gold Commissioner Office (\$4,450), Cariboo (\$9,000), Yale (\$5,000), Clinton (\$2,600), Nanaimo (\$2,000), Charity (not enough) (\$10,000), Education (not enough) (\$400), Rent (\$1,200), Transport (\$2,500), Repairs Public Buildings (\$2,500).

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It will be observed that there is nothing in the above estimates of expenditure for Roads and Bridges. We have a large country. We will require long roads. We require them now, as an assistance to our farmers. The estimated Surplus of \$18,670 would consequently provide a Road Fund, equal to the necessities of our present population. It would assist in opening new roads, and repairing old ones. It would most materially aid in the settlement of the country. As we are situated now, we are so involved—so embarrassed by the Interest and Sinking Fund on the Public Debt, and the current expenditures of Government—that there is scarcely a dollar for improving our roads, let alone constructing new ones. I ask, then, what is the prospect of having a Road Fund without Confederation?

The Surplus would not only, with prudent management, provide a Road Fund, but a School Fund. We have now a school system, school-houses, schoolmasters, and scholars, but we have no School Funds. Our schoolmasters have not been paid for a year or more, and what is the prospect of their being paid? It would not be a matter of surprise—judging from the way that Government has failed to meet its obligations in aid of Education—that its scheme of retrenchment will include an attempt to practically abolish our Free School system, and leave the Education of the rising generation to be provided for by parents and guardians at private schools. Next to food, clothing, and lodging for the rising generation is education. Give the farmer land and roads, and he will require education for his children. If our people with families, in town and country cannot get education free and cheaply, they are not likely to remain or settle in our country; but will elect for themselves homes in the neighboring States, where the school door stands invitingly open to receive their children without paying a fee for admission. With Confederation, there is a prospect of a permanent School Fund. Without Confederation, is our Government likely to maintain Free Schools?

But it is not only Road and School Funds that we want, with little prospect of soon getting them under the present administration, but we require funds for the support of asylums for the sick, the poor, the insane, and the orphan. Let our present Government be ever so well disposed, it could not provide for Interest and Sinking Fund, and an economical current expenditure without comparatively oppressive taxation. Add roads, schools and asylums, and taxation will be piled on taxation to provide the supplies—and that with a stationary population. With such a Surplus Fund, there would be means to expend on roads, schools and asylums. Besides, even the licenses are already too high. The Court fees are reputedly too large. But where is the hope of reduction without Confederation? Where is the hope of any Government coming to 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, 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 Works and Institutions.

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 an outsider I do not do justice to my status, inasmuch as I am a true-born Briton and no mistake. 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 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 fall into the lap of the United States. Poor Johnny Rawls! 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 anger, 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.

The Savannah papers publish a touching appeal, signed by Rev. S. Landrum and Isaac Brunner in behalf of some of the old residents of Beaufort, S. C., now in utter destitution. Those gentlemen say: "The undersigned, having visited Beaufort, S. C., recently, have been urged 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 refugeism, have returned, but not to find their former homes, or even a shelter for their heads. Their houses, their plantations, their cattle, their boats, their furniture, everything in the hands of others; removed or destroyed. Only those who stand upon the ground and mingle with the people can realize what universal and complete confiscation means. They must buy back their own houses or rent others. They are excluded from all employment. They are unprovided with clothing suitable for the winter, but what distresses them more, they are without food. These Southern families are composed chiefly of old persons, 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 to come to Savannah to seek employment. Could they find it if they did come? Those to whom we have referred 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! 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.

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The 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 circulation 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" but to defeat Confederation, and to 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 relinquish 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 Annexationists, on Sunday last, declared that all its hopes for relief from that quarter 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 influence in favor of retaining Mr. Seymour 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 our 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 tax day 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, that 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 patriotism?

Wednesday, Feb 5. Her Majesty's Theatre, London, has come to an unexpected and disastrous end in the destruction of the theatre and the buildings clustered around it, on the evening of the 11th 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 fate of an audience of 2,500? The house was built about 1799, and was from top to bottom like a tinder-box. Escape would have been utterly impossible, for in twenty minutes from the outbreak of the flames the whole interior was a roaring furnace. 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 volcano. 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 host of singers, musicians, etc., lose their engagements.

THE BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANS.—An immense house responded last evening to the appeal on behalf of the orphans. 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 noble efforts of the Sisters of St Ann 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 of the acting.

MARRIAGE OF SIGNORINA BELLINI.—The San Francisco Dramatic Chronicle has the following in reference to the talented young prima donna who visited Victoria recently in company with the Bianchi Troupe:—"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 heroines. Signor Marrotti, 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 trousseau, 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 veil of cobweb texture. The marriage ceremony will be performed this evening at the Bellevue House, where Signorina Bellini is at present residing. After the marriage, a sumptuous repast will be spread for the invited guests."

The brigantine Levi Stevens, Captain Stevens, arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco, in 12 days. She brought a general cargo of 200 tons, consigned to Millard & Beedy. The Stevens is 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 Burrard 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 Newcastle to San Francisco.

The South American war has finally ended in the defeat of the Paraguayans. 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 Lopez himself. He stipulates to retire from the country for two years. Hence peace and prosperity may now be looked for, and as the free navigation of all Brazilian waters is offered to the world, and her ports opened to the flags of all nations, the trade with the vast, rich, populous and fertile regions which they irrigate, will open up a field for enterprise such as has rarely invited the industry and competition of man.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—A dispatch to this office dated New Westminster, yesterday, says: A thaw set in on Saturday, and the river is now entirely clear of ice opposite the town and for some distance up-river. The thermometer to-day is 39° and there is every appearance of a continuance of mild weather. The Cariboo Express passed Hope at noon on Thursday last, and is looked for here at noon on Thursday. The river opposite Yale is blocked with ice. No news from the upper country.

GRAND CONCERT.—PRICES TO SUIT THE MILLION.—This evening there will be given at the Theatre a vocal and instrumental concert, in which Miss Yeoman, Mr. George Edwards, Mr. Charles Abraham, Mr. H. Gunther, Mr. Digby Palmer, Harri Reigle, Mr. J. Roberts 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 anticipate a fine house.

BOTH SIDES.—In accordance with our usual custom of giving both sides a hearing, we admit a letter to our columns this morning 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," letter-writing will damage their cause.

A MAN NAMED BROWN, on Monday night, raised a row in a squaw shanty, and when remonstrated with by officer Cadlip, turned on that official and battered his physiognomy. Brown, who hails from Whidby Island, was finally secured and conducted before the magistrate, by whom he was fined \$10.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—The Annual Missionary Meeting of the Wesleyan Society will be held this evening in the church. Speeches will be made by several gentlemen, clerics 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 upper gang-way, and the company are working night and day in order to save as much as possible from conflagration. Fears are entertained that the present works will have to be abandoned.

COLUMBIA RIVER is still closed to navigators by ice. One of the ocean steamers (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 FARRA mail is now brought overland to Puget 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.

RECOVERING.—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 U. S. R. C. Lincoln walked off the wharf at Port Townsend on Thursday night last, and was drowned.

It is not our fault if there is no news in the paper to-day. Blame attaches to the elements, which have entered into a conspiracy to prostrate the telegraph lines.

SKATING.—The ice at Harris' Pond is again in first-rate order, and better than it has been for some time past. Enjoy it while you may.

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 long-winded 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 was that Mr DeCosmos, against time, and was bent on the patience of the house, would have fall pressing himself, else why speech, when the whole might have been compressed into fifteen minutes? When he came to the most important part of the subject, as to advantages likely to result to us from Confederation, Mr DeCosmos observed "I shall be very brief; and very brief indeed he was. The main advantages, represented as likely to result from this project were: cheaper government, less taxation, and the establishment of a wagon road communication. Upon the advantages likely to result to the country from that I think very reasonable doubt may be entertained. Saugwine 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. I submit the new Dominion of Canada, in financial matters, have at present their hands quite full, 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 formidable proportions, 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 have been done, and when the new Dominion of Canada has extended herself hitherward so as to be within half of us, then it might be advisable to talk about Confederation and its advantages. Why, I would ask, what good would the communication with Canada proper be to us from this long overland route, when in so short a time improved and better facilities will be opened out by railway through our American neighbors? I look upon this Confederation scheme as a very clumsy contrivance for helping us out of our present difficulties, and shall not favor its immediate adoption without having more ample time for full consideration of it.

ANTL-SNIKTAW. A Puzzle.—Suppose a man and a girl were to get married—the man 35 years old and the girl 5 years; this makes the man seven times as old as the girl; they live together until the girl is 10 years old—this makes him 40 years old, and four times as old as the girl; and they still live until she is 15, the man being 45; this makes the man three times as old; and they still live until she is 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?

Confederation—No. 1.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—A few days ago I 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. In 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.

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 Arctic Ocean. The Imperial Government endorsed their scheme of consolidation, and the Imperial Parliament passed an Act making provision for the immediate consolidation of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova 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 North 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 the confidence and support of an overwhelming majority 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 advised, but the formality of issuing an Order in Council by Her Majesty, making a formal and legal transfer of that vast territory to the Dominion, in accordance with the provisions of the British North

Thus the Dominion demonstrates that the Canadian Government is determined to carry out the original plan for the consolidation of all British North America; and the certainty that Her Majesty will promptly make the transfer proves incontestably that the Imperial Government stands pledged to the consolidation of all possessions in North America into one Dominion.

As we are included in these possessions, and destined to become an integral portion of the Dominion, it is our duty as well as our interest to inquire into the conditions on which Canada will be allowed to share with us the government of this country. If we refer to the British North American Act, we find in the 9th section that Her Majesty may on receiving addresses from the Senate and Commons of Canada, and an address from the Legislative Council of British Columbia, admit British Columbia into the Dominion "on such terms and conditions as are in the addresses expressed and as the Queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the provision of that Act;" and the provisions of any Order in Council in that behalf should have effect as if they had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." This section it will be observed provides that "the terms and conditions" of admission shall be expressed in the addresses to the Queen; and as our Legislative Council will have to pass an address the counterpart of the addresses from the Senate and Commons of Canada before admission, let us inquire what may be the nature of the "terms and conditions?"

The terms and conditions may be classed under two heads:

- 1. Those enumerated in the British North America Act;
2. Those that must be negotiated.
The first would include the exclusive powers of the Parliament of the Dominion; and also the exclusive powers of the Legislature of British Columbia after admission.
The exclusive powers possessed by the Dominion Parliament are as follows:

- 1. The Public Debt and property.
2. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce.
3. The raising of money by any mode or system of taxation.
4. The borrowing of money on the Public Credit.
5. Postal service.
6. The Census and Statistics.
7. Militia, Military and Naval service, and Defence.
8. The fixing of and providing for the Salaries and allowances of Civil and other officers of the Government of Canada.
9. Beacons, buoys, lighthouses.
10. Navigation and shipping.
11. Quarantine and the establishment of Marine Hospitals.
12. Sea coast and Inland Fisheries.
13. Relations between a province and a foreign country or between two provinces.
14. Currency and coinage.
15. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the issue of paper money.
16. Savings Banks.
17. Weights and Measures.
18. Bills of exchange and promissory notes.
19. Interest.
20. Legal Tenders.
21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
22. 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 in criminal matters, but not the constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.
28. The establishment, maintenance and management of Penitentiaries.
29. Lines of steam or other ships, railways, telegraphs, canals, and other works connecting a province with any other province, or extending beyond a province.
30. Lines of Steamships between a province 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. A. Act.
33. Power to set aside any laws of a Provincial Legislature in case the same may infringe on the existing rights and privileges of Catholics and Protestants to have separate or Dissident schools.
34. Power to legislate respecting Immigration and Agriculture; but provincial laws respecting the same to be valid only when not repugnant 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 Dominion.
The above are the principal powers of the Dominion, and which, in case we should be admitted into the Confederacy, we would

point and pay the salaries of our and of the Judges of the Superior, District and County Courts.

Under the Federal system of the United States, there are United States Courts and State Courts, entirely distinct from each 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 of the Dominion have rejected the American judicial system in confederating the provinces, and have followed British precedents. Consequently the Superior and County Court Judges throughout the Dominion will hear and determine all cases within their respective jurisdictions, whether they arise under laws enacted by the Parliament of Canada or by a local Legislature.

A. DeCOSMOS.

The Dominion Parliament Expenses.

EDITOR COLONIST.—If the dispassionate liberator of Canadian patriotism and Canadian politics (Mr Chas B Young) would quote the doings of the Canadian Parliament from a reliable source, rather than from the San Francisco Bulletin, any school boy who knows the distance from Victoria to Ottawa by the nearest mail route, can answer his astute question:—"What would be the amount of the mileage paid to the member or members (from British Columbia)?" And he would also learn that the pay to each member of the Commons is fixed at \$6 per day, for a session not exceeding 30 days if exceeding that time, \$600 for the entire session. Don't be deceived, Mr Young, in basing your expectations upon \$3,000 beyond expenses, should you be elected as a member for Ottawa; the Canadians are not such fools.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—A fair trial is all that we asked to prove the sterling and superior merits of this Ointment, and to demonstrate how much 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 follow, 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 pronounced to be the greatest blessing to persons thus afflicted.

The bust of Lincoln, made by Mr. Ames at 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.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST AND CHRONICLE. VOL. 9. HIGGINS, LONDON. OFFICE: Colonist Building, George Street, adjoining Bank of British.