

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires: **Cover title page is bound in as last page in book but filmed as first page on fiche.**

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below / Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10x	14x	18x	22x	26x	30x
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12x	16x	20x	24x	28x	32x

BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

P A P E R S

ON THE

UNION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

WITH THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

(*Sir Harry Verney.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 August 1869.*

390.

Under 4 oz.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

No. ~~20~~ 21

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 1 June 1869;—for,

P A P E R S

ON THE

U N I O N O F B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

WITH THE

D O M I N I O N O F C A N A D A.

Colonial Office, }
2 August 1869. }

W. MONSELL.

(*Sir Harry Verney.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 August 1869.

SCHEDULE.

DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR OF CANADA.

No. in Series.	Number and Date.	Subject.	Page.
1.	7 March 1868 (No. 35).	(Viscount Monck): Transmits approved Minute of the Privy Council of Canada on the subject of certain Resolutions adopted at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Victoria, British Columbia, with reference to the desire of that Colony to be incorporated with the Canada Union - - - - -	5

DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

		(Duke of Buckingham and Chandos):	
1.	13 April 1868 (No. 69).	Acknowledges Despatch, No. 35, enclosing Minute of Privy Council relating to the incorporation of British Columbia with the Canadian Union. States that whatever may be the advantages to be expected from the union of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada, the practical consideration of the question must await the time when the intervening territory, now under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company, shall have been incorporated with the Confederation - - -	9
2.	13 July 1868 (No. 135).	Transmits, with reference to previous correspondence, for the information of his Responsible Advisers, a Despatch from the Governor of British Columbia, forwarding a Resolution passed by the Legislative Council of that Colony relative to the incorporation of British Columbia with the Canadian Union - - -	9
3.	21 Sept. 1868 (No. 198).	Encloses Despatch from the Governor of British Columbia, forwarding a motion which was made in the Legislative Council of that Colony in favour of an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of confederation. Observes, however, that the motion was lost - - - - -	9
		(The Earl Granville):	
4.	1 Feb. 1869 (No. 22).	Transmits Despatch from Governor Seymour, enclosing a letter addressed to him by delegates from a convention held at Yale on the subject of the Confederation - - - - -	10
5.	8 May 1869 (No. 84).	Forwards a Despatch from the Governor of British Columbia, enclosing a Resolution of the Legislative Council of that Colony adverse to the immediate union - - - - -	10
6.	16 Aug. 1869 (No. 165).	Transmits copy of Despatch addressed to the Governor of British Columbia, making known to him the views of Her Majesty's Government relative to the incorporation of that Colony with the Dominion of Canada - - - - -	10

SCHEDULE—continued.

DESPATCHES FROM THE GOVERNOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. in Series.	Number and Date.	Subject.	Page.
1.	11 March 1867 (Telegram).	(Governor Seymour): Enquiries whether provision can be made in the Bill now before the Imperial Parliament, for admission of British Columbia into Canadian Confederacy - - - - -	11
2.	24 Sept. 1867. (No. 126).	With reference to telegram, encloses a Resolution passed by the Legislative Council in favour of negotiations being entered into for the union of British Columbia with the Eastern Provinces of North America - - - - -	11
3.	24 Sept. 1867 (Separate).	States his views regarding the feeling entertained in the Colony on the subject of the proposed union with the Dominion - - - - -	12
4.	14 May 1868 (No. 45).	Forwards Resolution passed by the Legislative Council on the subject of the union. Although desirous to see the project carried out, is aware of the difficulties which obstruct its progress. Encloses paragraphs of his speech on the subject in opening and closing the Legislative Council - - - - -	13
5.	28 July 1868 (No. 74.)	Encloses a motion made in the Legislative Council by Mr. De Cosmos in favour of an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of Confederation, which motion, however, was lost. States that there is a feeling with many persons that the hopes of the Colony's progress are to be found in a union with Canada; but that the difficulties appear to him almost insuperable, and the advantages remote - - - - -	14
6.	30 Nov. 1868 (No. 125).	Forwards letter from the principal leaders of a public meeting held at Yale. The questions being: (1.) Union with the Dominion; (2.) Representative Institutions and Responsible Government; (3.) Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure; and (4.) A reciprocal Commercial Treaty with the United States. The Governor expresses his opinion on these questions, and encloses his reply to that letter - - - - -	16
7.	4 March 1869 (No. 26).	Forwards a Resolution of the Legislative Council, urging Her Majesty's Government not to take any decisive steps towards the immediate consummation of a union with the Dominion of Canada - - - - -	28

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

No. in Series.	Number and Date.	Subject.	Page.
		(Duke of Buckingham and Chandos):	
1.	19 Nov. 1867 (No. 87).	Acknowledges Despatches, No. 126, and "Separate," of the 24th September. States that whatever might be the advantage from the union, that the consideration of that question must await the time when the intervening territory, now under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company, shall have been incorporated with the Confederation - - - - -	28
2.	11 July 1868 (No. 47).	Informs the Governor that his Despatch, No. 45, of the 14th May, enclosing a Resolution of the Legislative Council, on the subject of union, had been forwarded to the Governor of Canada for his information - - - - -	29
8.	19 Sept. 1868 (No. 75).	States that his Despatch, No. 74, of 28th July, enclosing a motion in the Legislative Council by Mr. De Cosmos, on the subject of Confederation, had been forwarded to Lord Monck -	29
		(The Earl Granville):	
4.	4 Feb. 1869 (No. 10).	Acknowledges Despatch, No. 125, of 30th November, enclosing letter from delegates of a Convention held at Yale, containing a Resolution and Address on the subject of the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada, the desirableness of establishing Representative Institutions, with Responsible Government, and the necessity for Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure - - - - -	29
5.	6 May 1869 (No. 30).	Acknowledges Despatch, No. 26, of the 4th March, enclosing a Resolution of the Legislative Council adverse to the immediate union, and informs the Government that a copy of it had been forwarded to Sir John Young - - - - -	29
6.	14 Aug. 1869 (No. 84).	States the views of Her Majesty's Government regarding the Incorporation of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada - - - - -	30

P A P E R S
 ON THE
 UNION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
 WITH THE
 DOMINION OF CANADA.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Despatch from the Governor of Canada.

DOMINION OF
 CANADA.

— No. 1.—

(No. 35.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General Viscount *Monck* to his Grace the Duke of *Buckingham and Chandos*.

No. 1.
 Governor General
 Viscount Monck
 to his Grace the
 Duke of
 Buckingham and
 Chandos.
 7 March 1868.

Government House, Ottawa, Canada,
 7 March 1868.

(Received, 23 March 1868.)

(Answered, No. 69, 13 April 1868, page 9.)

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your Grace's information and favourable consideration an approved Minute of the Privy Council of Canada on the subject of certain resolutions adopted at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Victoria, British Columbia, with reference to the desire of that Colony to be incorporated with the Canadian Union.

6 March 1868.

I have &c.

(signed) *Monck*.

Enclosure in No. 1.

COPY of a REPORT of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by his Excellency the Governor General on the 6th day of March 1868.

Enclosure in No. 1.

THE Committee have had under consideration a memorandum, dated 5th March 1868, from the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, stating that certain resolutions on the subject of union with Canada, adopted at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Victoria, British Columbia, on the 29th of January last, transmitted through the Hon. S. L. Tilley to the Secretary of State for Canada, were, on the the third instant, referred to a Committee of the Hon. the Privy Council, and by the Council referred to him, the Minister of Public Works, for immediate Report.

That he has read and duly considered the purport of these resolutions, the circumstances under which they were passed, and the action which ought to be taken by the Government of Canada thereupon.

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

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

DOMINION OF
CANADA.

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

The Minister of Public Works calls attention to the 146th section of "The British North America Act" which applies to the case of British Columbia in express terms. That it will be seen the resolution of the Legislative Council was passed before the British North America Act came into force, and that it did not specify the terms of admission which the Council asked the Government to secure. That it is evident, therefore, that further action is necessary by the Legislature of British Columbia before admission can take place under the provisions of the Imperial Act.

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

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

(Certified)

Wm. H. Lee, Clerk, P. C.

To His Excellency the Governor General and the Honourable the Queen's Privy Council of Canada.

The Memorial of the undersigned, a Committee appointed at a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Victoria, B.C., held on 29th January 1868,

Respectfully sheweth,

1. That on the 18th of March last, a resolution was unanimously passed by the Legislative Council of this Colony, asking his Excellency, Governor Seymour, to take measures without delay, to secure the admission of British Columbia into the Canadian Confederacy on fair and equitable terms.

2. That a public meeting was held at the same time in Victoria, expressing concurrence with the action of the Legislative Council.

3. That the people of Cariboo, the next most populous and influential portion of the Colony, held in December a highly enthusiastic meeting, and unanimously passed resolutions in favour of immediately joining the Dominion of Canada.

4. That the "Daily British Colonist," the leading newspaper of the Colony, has, and does, strenuously support confederation. The "Cariboo Sentinel," a paper of local influence, pursues a similar course. The "British Columbian," a semi-weekly, published at New Westminster, regarded as somewhat subject to Government influence, has expressed itself in favour of confederation, but not very earnestly. The "Columbian" has only a local influence. The "Examiner," a semi-weekly, published also at New Westminster, advocates confederation. The "Morning News," a weekly, published in Victoria, the only other paper in the Colony, is in favour of annexation to the United States, failing that, supports confederation. The only paper that circulates through the whole Colony is the "Colonist," and represents the general feeling of the country on confederation.

5. That public opinion throughout the Colony, so far as we can learn, is overwhelmingly in favour of confederation.

6. That there is a small party in favour of annexation to the United States, and if it were practicable or possible, their number would be largely increased.

7. There is a small party, other than annexationists, who are opposed to confederation.

8. Nearly all the office holders in the Colony are allied to the latter party.

9. The

9. The total number of those opposed to confederation on fair and equitable terms, is numerically small, but supported by the office holders, they may exert a good deal of resistance to the popular will.

10. That from information in a telegram from Ottawa, dated 22nd January 1868, we learn, that Governor Seymour has not made any propositions to the Dominion Government respecting our admission as was expected.

11. That the Legislative Council, the only Legislative body in the Colony, is made up of a majority consisting of heads of departments, gold commissioners, magistrates, and others, subject to Government influence, and cannot be relied upon to urge on confederation as it ought to be at the present juncture.

12. That the only popular institutions in the Colony are the city councils of Victoria and New Westminster.

13. That, therefore, the people of this Colony are really without the means of expressing and carrying out their wishes through the Legislature.

14. We, therefore, representing as we do the views of the people of this the most populous and influential section of the Colony, and acting in unison with the general and expressed wishes of the people throughout the Colony, would respectfully ask the Government of the Dominion to take immediate steps to bring this Colony into the Dominion, by telegraphing or communicating with Her Majesty's Government, to issue instructions, with as little delay as possible, to Governor Seymour, or otherwise to conclude negotiations as to the terms of our admission.

15. We feel that, without the help and support of the Government of the Dominion, the time will be remote when this Colony will be admitted into the Dominion, but with the aid which we solicit, we believe that there is no obstacle to prevent our admission by the 1st of July next.

16. We would further represent for the information of the Government of the Dominion, that the terms of admission which would be acceptable to the people of this Colony would be:—

1. Canada to become liable for the entire public debt of this Colony, estimated at \$1,500,000.

2. Canada to provide for federal officers and services.

3. To grant a sufficient fixed subsidy, and *per capita* subsidy, to insure the support of the local Government, in addition to the powers of taxation reserved to Provincial Governments in "British North America Act."

4. Representation in the Senate and Commons of Canada.

5. The construction of a trans-continental waggon-road, from Lake Superior to the head of navigation on the Lower Fraser, within two years after the time of admission. This is regarded as an essential condition.

6. Popular representative institutions, insuring responsible control over the Government.

17. Hereafter we hope to communicate further information. In the meantime we confidently trust the Government of the Dominion will cheerfully aid the people of this Colony in furthering their wishes for immediate admission into the confederation.

18. Enclosed we send you a copy of requisition to the Mayor to call a public meeting, and also resolutions passed at said meeting, held on the 29th January 1868.

We have, &c.

(signed) *James Trimble*, Mayor of the City of Victoria,
and Chairman of Committee.

A. De Cosmos, Member of Legislative Council.

J. H. Powell, M.D., Member for the City of
Victoria, of the late Legislative
Assembly of Vancouver Island.

R. Wallace, Merchant.

H. E. Seelye, one of the Editors of the
"British Colonist," and Secretary to
the Committee.

Victoria, B. C., 1 February 1868.

REQUISITION.

To his Worship the Mayor of Victoria,

We, the undersigned citizens of Victoria, would respectfully request your worship to call a public meeting in the theatre, on an early day, for the purpose of inquiring of his Excellency the Governor what progress has been made in the negotiations respecting the admission

DOMINION OF
CANADA.

admission of this Colony into the Dominion of Canada, and to consider the advisability of taking further steps to accomplish that object.

George J. Findlay.
Lowe Bros.
Lumley Franklin.
J. H. Turner & Co.

J. W. Powell.
Robert Wallace.
J. R. Stewart.

And 55 others.

REPLY.

Gentlemen,

Victoria, 27 Jan. 1868.

IN reply to your numerous signed requisition asking me to call a public meeting for the purpose named therein, I have great pleasure in acceding to your request, and, therefore, appoint Wednesday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock, for said meeting.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Trimble,*
Mayor of Victoria.

To Messrs. *Geo. J. Findlay.*
J. W. Powell.
Lowe Bros.
Robert Wallace.
Lumley Franklin.
J. R. Stewart.
J. H. Turner & Co., and others.

Mr. *De Cosmos* then offered the following Preamble and Resolution:—

WHEREAS we recognise in the successful consolidation of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, into one great Government, constituting a new Nationality, the hand of destiny pointing unerringly to the speedy consolidation of all British North America: And whereas the recent action of the Canadian Parliament in asking the Imperial Government to transfer the North-West territory to the Dominion, making British Columbia its western boundary, removes all obstacles of a territorial character to our admission into the Confederacy:

And whereas the Legislative Council at its last session unanimously passed an address to the Governor, asking him to apply to the Government of Canada to admit this Colony into the Dominion; and whereas information respecting such admission has not, as yet, been communicated to the public through the Legislative Councillors as was expected:

Resolved, That we deem it expedient that steps should be taken to conclude negotiations with the Government of Canada for the immediate admission of this Colony into the Dominion, on fair and equitable terms; and that an essential condition to such admission should be the construction by the Dominion Government, within two years, of a trans-continental waggon-road, connecting Lake Superior and the head of navigation on the Lower Fraser.

“When put to vote, the resolution in favour of confederation, with the Overland waggon-road as an essential condition, was successful amid the wildest enthusiasm. Only about 20 hands were raised in opposition. A resolution, appointing a committee to wait upon the Governor to ascertain what progress had been made in the matter, and to take steps to further negotiations for the union of this Colony with the Dominion, was unanimously adopted, and the meeting broke up with three cheers for the Mayor.”—*Colonist.*

Mr. *Seelye* offered the following Resolution, which was seconded and carried unanimously:—

Resolved, That a committee of six, including the Mayor, be appointed by the chair, to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and urge the adoption and carrying out of the views of this meeting, and that such committee be authorised to transact any other business that they may deem expedient to further the cause of confederation.

The Mayor appointed Messrs. *Lumley Franklin, A. De Cosmos, Dr. Powell, H. E. Seelye, Robert Wallace,* and *G. J. Findlay,* who, with his Worship added, completes the number called for in the resolutions.

Three cheers were given for the Mayor, and three for confederation, after which the vast assemblage separated, and thus ended the most enthusiastic meeting in favour of confederation ever held here.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

— No. 1. —

(No. 69.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of *Buckingham and Chandos* to Governor General Viscount *Monck*.

No. 1.
His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to Governor General Viscount Monck. 13 April 1868.
* Page 5.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 13 April 1868.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 35,* of the 7th March, enclosing for my favourable consideration an approved Minute of the Privy Council relating to the incorporation of British Columbia with the Canadian Union. I have given to that Minute that attention which its subject deserves, but I am of opinion that whatever may be the advantages to be expected hereafter from the union of the Colony of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada, and however willing Her Majesty's Government may be to promote that union, the practical consideration of the question must at all events await the time when the intervening territory now under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company shall have been incorporated with the confederation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Buckingham and Chandos*.

— No. 2. —

(No. 135.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of *Buckingham and Chandos* to Governor General Viscount *Monck*.

No. 2.
His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to Governor General Viscount Monck. 13 July 1868.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 13 July 1868.

WITH reference to your Despatch, No. 35,† of the 7th of March, and to my reply, No. 69,‡ of the 13th of April, relating to the incorporation of British Columbia with the Canadian Union, I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information and for that of your Responsible Advisers, a copy of a Despatch which I have received from the Governor of British Columbia, forwarding a copy of a resolution passed by the Legislative Council of the Colony, in its recent session, on the same subject.

† Page 5.
‡ Above, p. 9.

No. 45, 14 May 1868, page 12.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Buckingham and Chandos*.

— No. 3. —

(No. 198.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of *Buckingham and Chandos* to Governor-General Viscount *Monck*.

No. 3.
His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to Governor General Viscount Lord Monck. 21 Sept. 1868.
Above, page 9.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 21 September 1868.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you for your information, and for that of your Responsible Advisers, with reference to my Despatch, No. 135,§ of the 13th July, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of British Columbia, enclosing copy of a motion which was made in the Legislative Council of that Colony in favour of an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of confederation with the Dominion of Canada.

No. 74. 28 July, page 14.

You will observe that the motion was lost.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Buckingham and Chandos*.

DOMINION OF
CANADA.

— No. 4. —

(No. 22).

No. 4.
Earl Granville,
K.G., to Governor
General the Right
Hon. Sir J. Young,
Bart.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl *Granville*, K.G., to Governor General
the Right Honourable Sir *J. Young*, Bart.

Sir,

Downing-street, 1 February 1869.

‡ Feb. 1869.

* Page 9.

† Page 9.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you for your consideration, and with reference to my predecessor's Despatches to Lord Monck, of the 13th July* and 21st September† last, a copy of a Despatch from Governor Seymour, enclosing a letter addressed to him by delegates from a convention held at Yale, on the subject of the union or confederation of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Granville*.

No. 125. 30 Nov.
1868, page 16.

— No. 5. —

(No. 84.)

No. 5.
Earl Granville,
K.G., to Governor
General the Right
Hon. Sir J. Young,
Bart.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl *Granville*, K.G., to Governor General
the Right Honourable Sir *J. Young*, Bart.

Sir,

Downing-street, 8 May 1869.

8 May 1869.

‡ Page 9.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you for your information, and with reference to my predecessor's Despatch to Lord Monck, No. 135,‡ of the 13th July, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of British Columbia, enclosing a copy of a resolution by the Legislative Council of that Colony adverse to the immediate union of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Granville*.

No. 26. 4 March
1869, page 28.

— No. 6. —

(No. 165).

No. 6.
Earl Granville,
K.G., to Governor
General the Right
Hon. Sir J. Young,
Bart.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl *Granville*, K.G., to Governor General
the Right Honourable Sir *John Young*, Bart.

Sir,

Downing-street, 16 August 1869.

16 August 1869.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a Despatch I have addressed to the Governor of British Columbia, making known to him the views of Her Majesty's Government—the important question of the incorporation of that Colony with the Dominion of Canada.

I have so fully explained myself in that Despatch, that it is not necessary that I should do more than instruct you at once to lay a copy of it before your Advisers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Granville*.

No. 84. 14 Aug.
1869. Printed at
page 30.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH
COLUMBIA.

Despatches from the Governor of British Columbia.

— No. 1. —

COPY of TELEGRAM from Governor *Seymour* to Lord *Carnarvon*,
11 March 1867.

No. 1.
Governor Seymour
to Lord Carnarvon.
11 March 1867.

CAN provision be made in Bill now before Parliament for ultimate admission
of British Columbia into Canadian Confederacy?

— No. 2. —

(No. 126.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Seymour* to his Grace the Duke of
Buckingham and Chandos.

No. 2.
Governor Seymour
to his Grace the
Duke of Bucking-
ham and Chandos.
24 Sept. 1867.

Victoria, 24 September 1867.

(Received, 4 November 1867.)

(Answered, No. 87, 19 November 1867, page 28.)

My Lord Duke,

I TELEGRAPHED to your Grace's predecessor, on the 11th of March—

“Can provision be made in the Bill before Parliament for the ultimate ad-
mission of British Columbia to Canadian confederation?”

2. I have the honour to enclose copy of a resolution passed by the Legis-
lative Council in favour of negotiations being entered into for the union of this
Colony with the Eastern Provinces of North America.

Enclosure.

3. I have made some remarks on this subject in a separate Despatch of even
date.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Frederick Seymour*.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Monday, the 18th day of March 1867.

Enclosure in No. 2.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the Council went into committee of the whole to con-
sider the Hon. Mr. De Cosmos' motion in respect to taking steps to include British Columbia
in the British North American Confederation.

The presiding member left the chair.

The Hon. Mr. Brew in the chair of the committee.

The presiding member resumed the chair.

The committee rose, and the chairman handed in the following resolution, which, having
been put to the Council, was carried unanimously, and it was—

Resolved, That this Council is of opinion that at this juncture of affairs in British North
America, east of the Rocky Mountains, it is very desirable that his Excellency be respect-
fully requested to take such steps, without delay, as may be deemed by him best adapted
to insure the admission of British Columbia into the Confederation on fair and equitable
terms, this Council being confident that in advising this step they are expressing the views
of the colonists generally.

BRITISH
COLUMBIA.

— No. 3. —

(Separate.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Seymour* to his Grace the Duke of
Buckingham and Chandos.

Victoria, 24 September 1867.

(Received, 6 November 1867.)

(Answered No. 87, 19 November 1867, page 28.)

No. 3.
Governor *Seymour*
to his Grace the
Duke of *Bucking-*
ham and Chandos.
24 Sept. 1867.

* Page 11.

My Lord Duke,

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 126,* of this date, I have the honour to place in a separate despatch, with less reserve, a few remarks on the desire of the people of this Colony to join the Eastern Confederation.

2. A resolution was passed by the Legislative Council in favour of negotiations being entered into with a view to a union of all the British possessions in North America.

3. Though the motion passed through the Council without opposition, there was but little warmth felt in its favour. The question is obviously at present one of great difficulty. It is hard to know what benefits the Colony or the Eastern Confederacy would derive from a closer connection while the lands intervening between Canada and our frontier belong to a private company. The resolution was the expression of a despondent community longing for change. It was felt that no harm could be done by making public the desire for amalgamation with English communities so much nearer the mother country, and that possibly some assistance might be given either by England or Canada towards the making of a road across the continent.

4. When gold was discovered in British Columbia, and glowing accounts of the wealth of the country filled columns of the leading London journals, a considerable number of immigrants arrived from home, with expectations which even the vast national resources of the Colony could not satisfy. Most of those who sought their fortunes here were men unable to make their way in Europe, unequal to the labour which gold mining entails, without the business habits requisite for the trader or the capital necessary to the farmer. Many of them failed, and have thrown the blame of the failure upon other shoulders than their own. No immigrants from England now resort to this Colony. The only Englishmen who find their way hither filter to us through California, and, as adventurous Americans still visit us, the population is now becoming alien to a large extent.

5. It is thought by many of those who have made this their home that the only chance of its being prosperous while a dependency of a very distant country, which helps more by advice than by the substantial aid which a young and struggling community requires, is a union with the more developed and apparently more prosperous colonies on the Atlantic. My own impression is that the main chance of keeping British Columbia English in sentiment is to furnish from home some pecuniary aid, some military assistance, or help its communications with the Dominion of Canada. Even independent of the great distance from the mother country, natural features seem to indicate its connection with the eastern lands. The Cascade Mountains on the western side of our principal gold mines and finest agricultural districts are more rugged than the Rocky Mountains; and Dr. Rae, the celebrated explorer, informed me that there were greater difficulties already surmounted on the line of road between Yale and Lytton in this Colony than were to be found between Lytton and the Red River settlements. The extraordinary natural difficulty of the access from the Pacific to our best gold mines and agricultural districts seem to point to an eastern connection.

6. I feel that I must necessarily write very vaguely on this subject. It is for me merely to state the wish of the people of this Colony and my own for a fusion or an intimate connection with the Eastern Confederation. It rests with your Grace to see if that wish can be carried out. Merely to join the Confederation on the condition of sending delegates to Ottawa, and receiving a Governor from the Canadian Ministry, would not satisfy the popular desire.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Frederick Seymour*.

BRITISH
COLUMBIA.

— No. 4. —

(No. 45.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Seymour* to his Grace the Duke of
Buckingham and Chandos.No. 4.
Governor Seymour
to his Grace the
Duke of Bucking-
ham and Chandos.
14 May 1868.

New Westminster, 14 May 1868.

(Received 1 July 1868.)

(Answered, No. 47, 11 July 1868, page 29.)

My Lord Duke,

WITH reference to previous correspondence, I have the honour to forward copy of a resolution passed by the Legislative Council on the subject of union with the Dominion of Canada. Desiring, on the whole, to see the project carried out, I cannot be blind to the great difficulties which obstruct its progress.

I enclose copy of the paragraphs on the subject which appeared in the speech, with which I opened the Legislative Council, and in that with which I closed it.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Frederick Seymour*.

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

(No. 35.)

RESOLUTION of the Legislative Council of 30 April 1868.

Encl. 1, in No. 4.

Sir,

Council Chamber, 30 April 1868.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annexed resolution of the Legislative Council of the 24th instant.

Resolved, That this Council, while confirming the vote of last Session in favour of the general principles of the desirability of the union of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada to accomplish the consolidation of British interests and institutions in North America, are still without sufficient information and experience of the practical working of confederation in the North American Provinces to admit of their defining the terms on which such an union would be advantageous to the local interests of British Columbia.

I have, &c.

(signed) *William A. G. Young*,
Presiding Member.

His Excellency the Governor.

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

EXTRACT from Governor's Speech at Opening of Legislative Council.

Encl. 2, in No. 4.

DURING the last Session, your Honourable Council unanimously passed a resolution in favour of negotiations being entered into for the union of this Colony with the confederation which has been formed among the Eastern British Provinces on this continent. Although I could not be blind to difficulties which made me consider the resolution principally as the expression of a disheartened community, longing for change of any kind, yet the possibility alone of something arising out of it to promote an overland communication with Canada, was enough to induce me to support your resolution. I learn, in reply to my communications on the subject, that the consideration of it must, at all events, await the time when the intervening territory now under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company shall have been incorporated with the confederation."

EXTRACT from Governor's Speech at the Closing of the Legislative Council.

"I NOTICE that, while adhering to your vote of last year, in favour of confederation with Canada, you are of opinion that it is not necessary to take any further steps in the matter at present. I think your resolution a wise one. The question is by no means slumbering; but the difficulties of the project are seen clearer by those who have a wider range of vision than we can possess, and without whose material assistance our efforts would be but vain."

BRITISH
COLUMBIA.

— No. 5. —

(No. 74.)

No. 5.
Governor Seymour
to his Grace the
Duke of Bucking-
ham and Chandos.
28 July 1868.COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Seymour* to his Grace the Duke of
Buckingham and Chandos.

Victoria, 28 July 1868.

(Received 9 September 1868.)

(Answered, No. 75, 19 September 1868, page 29.)

My Lord Duke,

* Page 13.

Printed copy.

REFERRING to my Despatch, No. 45,* of the 14th May, I have the honour to forward to your Grace copy of a motion which was made in the Legislative Council by Mr. De Cosmos in favour of an Address to Her Majesty, on the subject of confederation with the Dominion of Canada. This motion, your Grace will see, was lost.

2. There is, however, a feeling with many persons in this Colony, that the best hopes of its progress are to be found in an intimate union with Canada. The difficulties, however, appear to me to be, in the present state of things, almost insuperable, and the advantages remote.

Confederation would, however, probably attract greater attention to this Colony than it now receives in England.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Frederick Seymour*.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Enclosure in No. 5. PURSUANT to a deferred Order of the day, the Honourable Mr. *De Cosmos* moved, the Honourable Mr. *Stamp* seconding, the following Address to Her Majesty, on the subject of Confederation with the Dominion of *Canada* :—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council of British Columbia, in Session convened, would most respectfully represent,—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. British Columbia to be liable for such portion of her funded and floating debts as may exceed the said 1,500,000 dollars.

4. The

4. The Dominion of Canada to pay annually out of her Consolidated Revenue Fund, in semi-annual advances, to British Columbia for the support of her local Government and Legislature, the sum of 110,000 dollars, and also an annual grant in aid of the local Government of British Columbia, equal to 80 cents per head of the population of British Columbia, the minimum number of said population, including Indians, not to be estimated at less than 40,000 at any time, and the increase of population after admission to be the increase of population other than Indians, and the said increase of population to be determined by census or otherwise, as may from time to time be expedient.

5. All Crown lands, mines, minerals, and royalties situate in British Columbia at the time of admission, and all sums of money then due or payable, or that may afterwards accrue for such Crown lands, mines, minerals, and royalties, to belong to British Columbia, and be under the exclusive control of its Government and Legislature.

6. All stocks, cash, bankers' balances, and securities for money belonging to British Columbia at the time of admission to be the property of British Columbia.

7. All public works and property of British Columbia at the time of admission to belong to the Colony of British Columbia.

8. The Dominion of Canada to construct, within three years after admission of British Columbia, a good overland waggon road extending from Lake Superior, Ontario, to the head of navigation on Lower Fraser River, British Columbia, and to commence the construction of the same through the Rocky Mountains within one year after admission.

9. The Imperial Government to guarantee a loan to construct the said overland road, if deemed expedient.

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

11. At the first election of representatives to the Commons, and until otherwise provided by the Parliament of Canada, the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia to proclaim what shall be the qualifications and disqualifications of representatives and electors, the boundaries of electoral districts, and the laws governing such elections.

12. At the time of admission, the revenue laws of the Dominion of Canada to extend and apply to British Columbia, and thereupon the revenue laws of British Columbia thereby affected to be null and void, and all duties and revenues derived in and from British Columbia under the revenue laws of the Dominion of Canada to belong to Canada.

13. The exclusive powers of provincial legislatures enumerated in the 92nd section of "The British North America Act, 1867," and all other provisions of the said Act that extend and apply generally to the provinces of the Dominion of Canada and that may be applicable to British Columbia, except as otherwise in this address provided, to extend and apply to British Columbia, at and from the time of admission.

14. Except as otherwise provided, all laws in force in British Columbia, at the time of admission, and all courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and all legal commissions, powers, and authorities, and all officers, judicial, administrative, and ministerial existing therein at the time of admission to continue in British Columbia as if such admission had not taken place; subject nevertheless to be repealed, abolished, or altered by the Parliament of Canada, or by the Legislature of British Columbia, according to the authority of the said Parliament or of the said Legislature, under "The British North America Act, 1867."

15. Until the Parliament of Canada provides otherwise, all officers of British Columbia, at and from the time of admission, having duties to discharge in relation to matters other than those coming within the classes of subjects assigned by "The British North America Act, 1867," to the provinces, to be officers of Canada.

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

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

The Hon. Mr. Wood moved, in amendment, the Hon. Mr. Ball seconding:

That this Council, while confirming the vote of last Session in favour of the general principle of the desirability of the union of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada, to accomplish the consolidation of British interests and institutions in North America, are still without sufficient information and experience of the practical working of confederation in the North American Provinces, to admit of their defining the terms on which such an union would be advantageous to the local interests of British Columbia.

Whereupon a debate arose, which having terminated,—

The Hon. Mr. De Cosmos moved that the Standing Orders be suspended, in order to enable him to withdraw his motion.

BRITISH
COLUMBIA.

The question of suspending the Standing Orders having been put and lost, the amendment was put.

The Council divided.

Ayes, 12.
Messrs. Trutch,
O'Reilly,
Cox,
Wood,
Pemberton,
Helmcken,
Smith,
Elwyn,
Ker,
Ball,
Spalding,
Crease,

Noes, 4.
Messrs. Stamp,
De Cosmos,
Robson,
Walkem.

The names having been taken down by the clerk, pursuant to request.

So the amendment was carried, and it was resolved accordingly.

— No. 6. —

(No. 125.)

No. 6.
Governor Seymour
to his Grace the
Duke of Bucking-
ham and Chandos.
30 Nov. 1868.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Seymour* to his Grace the Duke of
Buckingham and Chandos.

Victoria, 30 November 1868.

(Received 16 January 1869.)

(Answered (No. 10) 4 February 1869, page 29.)

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Grace a letter addressed to me by the principal leaders of a large and respectable public meeting, or, as these gentlemen prefer to style it, a Convention held at Yale. I add a copy of my reply.

2. The principal questions upon which the convention agreed appears to have been,—

1. Union or confederation with the Dominion of Canada.
2. Representative Institutions and Responsible Government in the Colony.
3. Retrenchment in the public expenditure, principally in the way of dismissing certain public officers, and reducing the salaries of others.
4. A reciprocal commercial treaty with the United States, whereby the raw productions of the Colony might be introduced into the neighbouring republic, duty free.

3. As regards the first point, I do not suppose that there is an Englishman who would not desire to see one unbroken Dominion under his flag extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. For all present facilities of intercourse we are as near to Japan as to Ottawa. But the matter does not rest with the so-called Convention at Yale, but has already occupied your Grace's attention, and that of the Government of Canada. I must say that this Colony appears to possess so little interest for the people of England, that perhaps any change which would call attention to its really wonderful resources would do good.

4. The second resolution is in favour of Representative Institutions and Responsible Government in the Colony. The Legislative constitution of the Colony is a subject which has occupied my attention much of late; but I have not been able to see a clear path before me. Local politics have their head-quarters in Victoria. If one ascends the Fraser but a few miles one finds less excitement and better tempers at New Westminster, and so it goes on in proceeding up country till, at Clinton, the whole thing is ignored. The miners of Cariboo and Kootenay are in the most profound state of indifference as regards what is passing at head-quarters. I should be glad if we had some mode of allowing the people of Victoria, through their representatives, to relieve themselves of their burden of complaints, and by simply stating what the "miserable misgovernment" (with which cry the streets echo) consists of, enable a respectful explanation to be furnished. I shall anxiously consider this subject, and it is not unlikely that it will be brought up at the next Session of the Legislature.

5. The

5. The Convention then urges retrenchment. We have an enormous amount to pay for interest on loans, nearly a third of our revenue. Were we free from debts, our finances would be in a most flourishing condition. I am not answerable for the debt. It was not incurred by me, yet it devolves upon me to pay, and I believe that the doing so is the principal cause of the outcry of "miserable misgovernment." Reductions in salaries, to the extent of upwards of 80,000 dollars, have been made during my tenure of office. I have never appointed anyone higher than a constable, and have no hope of doing so during my incumbency of office. I think my own salary a little high for the Colony to pay, but certainly not so for the holder of the very important and expensive position I fill to receive. Sir James Douglas, in October 1858 (when the revenue had not amounted to 22,900 *l.*) reported to the Secretary of State that he could not live under 5,000 *l.* a year.

6. As regards a treaty of commercial reciprocity, I agree entirely with the Convention. Our nearest markets for lumber now are Australia and France; and at this moment when San Francisco has been half ruined by an earthquake, and it is proposed to rebuild the shaken houses of timber instead of stone, the citizens will have to depend upon the mills of Washington territory for their supplies, instead of being able to make use of the magnificent timber of Burraw Inlet, a few miles from the boundary, but unfortunately for the mill-owners on English soil.

7. It is but right that I should state that the proceedings of the Yale meeting did not meet with universal approval. I enclose two notices, very respectably signed, protesting against the whole affair.

8. I may add that the more prominent advocates for confederation were defeated at the last elections in Victoria for Members to serve in the Legislative Council.

I have, &c.
signed) *Frederick Seymour.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 6.

MEMORIAL from Messrs. *R. Wallace & De Cosmos* and others to Governor *Seymour.* Encl. 1, in No. 6.

May it please your Excellency :

The Memorial of the undersigned respectfully showeth,—

THAT a Convention, consisting of 26 delegates from different sections of the Colony, was held at Yale, B. C., on 14th September 1868, "for the purpose of accelerating the admission of this Colony into the Dominion of Canada upon equitable and beneficial terms, and also to devise means to secure Representative Institutions with Responsible Government for this Colony, and to take such other steps as the Convention might deem proper to obtain redress of the numerous grievances under which the country now suffers."

That the said Convention was convened after due and ample public notice.

That the session of the said Convention occupied three days.

That the resolutions hereto annexed were passed at the said Convention.

That the undersigned were appointed by the said Convention to prepare and transmit to your Excellency an address in accordance with, and accompanied by, the said resolutions.

That therefore the undersigned, in the name and behalf of the said Convention, respectfully pray that your Excellency may be pleased to take into your favourable consideration the resolutions hereto annexed, and especially that your Excellency be pleased to take,—

1. Such measures as may determine, at the earliest possible period, whether this Colony can be admitted on such terms; and that if it cannot be admitted on such terms, to make public the reasons why such terms cannot be obtained, in order to quiet the public mind on the subject.

2. Such measures as may immediately establish Representative Institutions and Responsible Government in the Colony.

3. Such measures as may effect the most thorough retrenchment in the public service compatible with due and proper securities for the preservation of life and property.

4. Such measures as may induce Her Majesty's Government to open negotiations to obtain from the United States of America the privilege of allowing the raw productions of this Colony to be entered free of duty in the ports of the United States under the operation of a reciprocal commercial treaty.

BRITISH
COLUMBIA.

5. Such means as may initiate and perfect the other reforms enumerated in the resolutions of the Convention, hereto annexed.

(signed) *R. Wallace*, Chairman.
A. De Cosmos.
John T. Robson.
Hugh Nelson.
L. G. M' Millan.
J. G. Norris.

Victoria, British Columbia,
9 October 1868.

Governor *Seymour* to Messrs. *Wallace*, *De Cosmos*, and others.

Gentlemen,

Victoria, 14 November 1868.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter, forwarding certain resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Yale. It will now be so soon that I shall have to communicate with the Legislative Council on all, or nearly all, the topics adverted to in the resolutions passed, that you will forgive me for not doing more at present than stating that I shall forward the resolutions enclosed to the Secretary of State, with perfectly respectful comments.

The Local Government is by no means indifferent to the very important and difficult subjects to which the Yale resolutions refer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Frederick Seymour*.

MINUTES of a Preliminary Meeting of the Delegates, elected by the various Districts of *British Columbia*, convened at Yale, pursuant to the following call:

“YALE CONVENTION.

“THE Confederation League propose holding at Yale, on Monday, 14th September 1868, a Convention of Delegates, for the purpose of accelerating the admission of this Colony into the Dominion of Canada, upon equitable and beneficial terms; and also to devise means to secure Representative Institutions with Responsible Government for this Colony; and to take such other steps as the Convention may deem proper to obtain redress for the numerous grievances under which this country now suffers.

“The inhabitants of the respective districts of the Colony are invited to elect delegates without delay to represent their views in the above Convention.

“By order of the Executive Committee,
“*Robert Beaven*,
“Secretary.”

The following gentlemen were present:

Messrs. *Wallace*, *Robson*, *De Cosmos*, *Fisher*, *Barnard*, *Black*, *Evans*, *Norris*, *M' Millan*, *Thompson*, *Featherstone*, *Gibbs*, *Babbitt*, *Withrow*, *Armstrong*, *Miller*, *Smith*, *Holbrook*, *Rose*, *Nelson*, *Havelock*, *Fulton*, *M' Lardy*, *Brouse*, *King*.

Moved by Mr. *Barnard*, seconded by Mr. *Robson*: That Mr. *Wallace* take the chair *pro tem*.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. *Barnard*, seconded by Mr. *Nelson*: That Mr. *Charles Evans* be secretary *pro tem*.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. *De Cosmos*: That a committee on credentials, consisting of three, be appointed; which committee shall suggest what offices are necessary for the purposes of the Convention.—Seconded by Mr. *M' Millan*, and carried.

The chairman appointed as Committee on Credentials, Messrs. *Barnard*, *Thompson*, and *Babbitt*.

Moved by Mr. *De Cosmos*, seconded by Dr. *Black*: That an intermission till the call of the chairman be allowed for the Committee on Credentials to report.—Carried.

On the chairman resuming his seat, the Committee on Credentials presented the following report, and asked leave to sit again:

The Committee appointed to examine credentials report the following gentlemen qualified to sit in this Convention:

Messrs. *R. Wallace*; *Amor De Cosmos* (Victoria); *Brouse* (Lake La Hache); *Henry Holbrook*; *John Robson*; *A. W. S. Black*; *David Withrow* (New Westminster City); *Alex. Rose* (Yale District); *D. W. Miller* (New Westminster District); *R. Smith* (Lytton District); *Charles Evans*; *Adam M' Lardy*; *Henry Havelock* (Yale); *Jas. E. M' Millan*; *J. G. Norris* (Victoria); *M. W. Gibbs* (Salt Spring Island); *E. H. Babbitt*; *W. C. King* (Cariboo); *J. C. Armstrong* (Quesnel Mouth); *F. J. Barnard* (Williams Lake); *Thomas Fulton*

Fulton (Metchosin); H. Featherstone (Lillooet); J. B. Thompson; W. Fisher (Esquimalt); Hugh Nelson (Burrard Inlet); James Donnelley (Harrison River).

BRITISH
COLUMBIA.

The committee recommended the election of the following officers for this Convention, viz.:

A Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, two Secretaries, a Sergeant-at-arms, a Standing Committee on Business, to consist of five members.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(signed) *F. J. Barnard*, Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Robson, seconded by Mr. De Cosmos: That report of Committee on Credentials be received.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. De Cosmos: That the Committee on Business be seven instead of five.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Robson: That so much of the report as related to a vice-chairman be rejected.—Carried.

The report of the Committee on Business was then adopted as amended.

Moved by Mr. Barnard, seconded by Mr. Norris: That Mr. Wallace be chairman of the Convention.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Robson, seconded by Mr. Thompson: That Messrs. Havelock and Evans act as secretaries.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Barnard, seconded by M'Lardy: That Mr. Barlow be engaged to act as sergeant-at-arms.—Carried.

The chairman then declared the Convention open for the transaction of business.

The chairman appointed Messrs. Havelock, Babbitt, De Cosmos, Robson, Thompson, M'Millan, and the chairman, as Committee on Business.

Moved by Mr. Norris, seconded by M. Barnard: That the Convention adjourn till one p.m.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Convention met at one p.m.

Mr. Wallace in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Robson, De Cosmos, Fisher, Black, Evans, Norris, M'Millan, Thompson, Barnard, Featherstone, Gibbs, Babbitt, Withrow, Armstrong, Miller, Smith, Holbrook, Rose, Nelson, Havelock, Fulton, M'Lardy, King, Brouse.

The Committee on Business presented their report and asked leave to sit again.

Moved by Mr. Barnard, seconded by Mr. Norris: That the report of the Committee on Business be received.

Moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. De Cosmos, "That this convention resolve itself into committee of the whole, for consideration of the report of the Committee on Business."—Carried.

The chairman then appointed Dr. Brouse as chairman of committee, and left the chair.

On the chairman resuming the chair, Dr. Brouse reported the following 15 resolutions:

"Whereas this convention, composed of delegates representing different constituencies, has, at the general popular desire, and after due and ample public notice, been convened at Yale, British Columbia, this 14th September 1868, by the call of the Confederate League, and by the authority of the people of British Columbia in the respective districts declared, to give a full, unprejudiced, and united expression of their views and feelings respecting the desirability of the admission of this Colony into the Dominion of Canada, the necessity for the immediate establishment of Representative Institutions with Responsible Government, and generally as to the state, wants, and wishes of the country:

"And whereas this convention is duly impressed with the high, responsible, and patriotic duties that their fellow-countrymen have called on them to discharge, and cherishes the most ardent and devoted loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and attachment to British institutions:

"And whereas it is expedient to resolve and declare what, in its opinion, is right and proper in the premises. This Convention therefore, in virtue of the trust reposed in it, and with an honest and patriotic desire to promote the public welfare, after due deliberation, resolves and declares as follows:

"I. That all governments should exist by the free and just consent of the governed, and that the government that does not exist by the free and just consent of the governed is a despotism. That the Government of British Columbia does not exist by the free and just consent of the governed, and is, therefore, a despotism. That it is unsuited to the free British subjects of this Colony. That it deprives the people of their rightful share in the Government, as no Statute or Order in Council exists which guarantees to the people the right to participate in the Government of the Colony; but in the Legislative and Executive Departments all are nominated, or may be rejected, suspended, or removed by the Governor

of this Colony. That the ordinary consequences of such a form of government are manifest in this Colony in the disregard of public opinion, in the neglect of public interests, in the high taxation, in the annual deficits, in the annually-increased public debt, in expending large sums of public money in paying salaries disproportionate to the services rendered, and in maintaining an unnecessarily large number of officials, and in the tendency which the continuance of such political evils have to weaken the attachment of the people to the Crown and British connection. That to such an extent have the evils of misgovernment multiplied that profound, widespread, universal discontent prevails, and is expressed at the form of government, and at the manner in which the affairs of the Colony have been and are mis-managed; and that the people of British Columbia loudly demand a remedy.

" II. That the proper remedy for the present political condition of the Colony, and the one that commends itself as preferable to all others, being in harmony with Imperial policy and the legitimate aspirations and desires of the people of this Colony, is the immediate admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada, on terms equitable, expedient, and beneficial, simultaneously with the establishment of Representative Institutions and Responsible Government; and that, whether admission into the Dominion of Canada shall occur or not, Representative Institutions and Responsible Government should be inaugurated forthwith in British Columbia.

" III. That the terms of admission into the Dominion of Canada that would be equitable, expedient, and beneficial to the Colony, in the opinion of this Convention, are chiefly expressed in the following 15 sections :

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

" 2. The Dominion of Canada to become liable for the public debt of British Columbia, at the time of admission.

" 3. The Dominion of Canada to pay annually out of her Consolidated Revenue Fund, in semi-annual advances to British Columbia, for the support of her local Government and Legislature, the sum of 110,000 dollars, and also an annual grant in aid of the local Government of British Columbia, equal to 80 cents per head of the population of British Columbia, the minimum number of said population, including Indians, not to be estimated at less than 40,000 at any time, and the increase of population after admission, to be the increase of population other than Indians, and the said increase of population to be determined by census or otherwise, as may from time to time be expedient.

" 4. All Crown lands, mines, minerals, and royalties situate in British Columbia at the time of admission, and all sums of money then due or payable, or that may afterwards accrue, for such Crown lands, mines, minerals, and royalties to belong to British Columbia, and to be under the exclusive control of its Government and Legislature.

" 5. All stocks, cash, bankers' balances, and securities for money belonging to British Columbia, at the time of admission, to be the property of British Columbia.

" 6. All public works and property of British Columbia, at the time of admission, to belong to British Columbia, with the exception of such portions of the Grand Trunk road through British Columbia, or other roads then constructed, as may be used as a portion of the trans-continental road, which shall become the property of the Federal Government.

" 7. The Dominion of Canada to construct, within three years after the admission of British Columbia, a good overland waggon road, extending from Lake Superior, Ontario, to the head of navigation on the lower Fraser river, British Columbia, and to commence the construction of the same through the Rocky Mountains, within one year after admission.

" 8. The Imperial Government to guarantee a loan to construct the said overland road, if deemed expedient.

" 9. If, at any time after admission, the Legislature of British Columbia shall pass an address to the Governor General of Canada, declaring that it is expedient to establish a free port on the Pacific, in order to advance the interests of British commerce in the North Pacific, the Parliament of the Dominion to make provision for the establishment of the same.

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

" 11. At the first election of representatives to the Commons and until otherwise provided by the Parliament of Canada, the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia to proclaim what shall be the qualifications and disqualifications of representatives and electors, the boundaries of electoral districts and the laws governing such elections.

" 12. At the time of admission the revenue laws of the Dominion of Canada to extend and apply to British Columbia, and thereupon the revenue laws of British Columbia thereby affected to be null and void, and all duties and revenues derived in and from British Columbia under the revenue laws of the Dominion of Canada to belong to Canada.

" 13. The exclusive powers of provincial legislatures enumerated in the 92nd section of 'The British North America Act, 1867,' and all other provisions of the said Act that extend and apply generally to the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and that may be applicable to British Columbia, except as otherwise in these terms provided, to extend and apply to British Columbia, at and from the time of admission.

" 14. Except as otherwise provided, all laws in force to British Columbia at the time of admission,

admission, and all courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and all legal commissions, powers and authorities, and all officers, judicial, administrative, and ministerial, existing therein at the time of admission, to continue in British Columbia as if such admission had not taken place; subject, nevertheless, to be repealed, abolished, or altered by the Parliament of Canada or by the Legislature of British Columbia, according to the authority of the said Parliament or of the said Legislature, under 'The British North America Act, 1867,' and any subsequent Imperial Act.

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

The convention adjourned till 10 a.m., 15th September.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention met at 10 a.m. on the 15th.

Moved by Mr. Babbitt, seconded by Mr. Smith: That the reading of the minutes of yesterday be deferred.—Carried.

The secretary presented the Report of the Committee on Business, and asked leave to sit again.

Moved by Mr. De Cosmos and seconded by Mr. Robson: That report of Committee be received.—carried.

Moved by Mr. Barnard and seconded by Mr. Nelson: That the Convention go into committee of the whole to consider report of Business Committee.—Carried.

The chairman then appointed Dr. Brouse as chairman of the committee, and left the chair.

On the chairman resuming, Dr. Brouse reported the following resolutions:

"That this Convention further resolves and declares,—

"IV. That the people of British Columbia desire Representative Institutions with Responsible Government, and have the capacity to work those institutions successfully in the interest of the Colony; and that any representations that have been or that may be made to the contrary in England or elsewhere, would neither be in accordance with facts nor the views of the people of this Colony, the people being the best judges of their own affairs.

"V. That the establishment of Representative Institutions, without the simultaneous inauguration of Responsible Government, would be only a partial and very imperfect remedy for the evils produced by the present form of government; and that unless the Governor were required to govern in accordance with the advice and consent of an executive council holding seats in the Legislature, and commanding the confidence and support of a majority of the representatives of the people, there would never be that degree of harmony between the Executive and the representatives of the people that is essential to the successful working of the Government, and the rational contentment of the country.

"VI. That, whether admitted into the Dominion or not, the Legislature should consist of a Governor and one Chamber, called the Legislative Assembly: that the Members of the Assembly should be elected for a period of not more than four years: that the Sessions should be held annually: that members be paid their reasonable expenses for a period not exceeding 40 days in each Session. That the qualification for Members be as follows: Being a male British subject of full age, and possessing real or personal property, or both, of the value of 500 dollars. That the qualification of electors be as follows: 1. A male British subject or alien who has taken the oath of allegiance. 2. Residence in the Colony one year, and in the district in which the vote is cast, three months. 3. Possessed of real or personal property, or both, at the time of registration, to the value of 100 dollars. 4. Registered on the electoral roll of the district. That any male alien, who can read and write or speak the English language, and who has been five years in the Colony, and is possessed of real estate to the value of 100 dollars, and appears on the electoral roll, shall be entitled to vote.

"VII. That the Executive Council, as at present constituted, does not command public confidence nor represent the country in the Government, is irresponsible, or not accountable to the people for the administration of its respective departments, and under the present constitution of the Colony is but an echo of the Governor, and generally antagonistic to the well-being of the Colony, and that the substitution therefore of an executive council which holds office only while it commands the confidence and support of a majority of a representative legislature, would be hailed with delight by the country.

"VIII. That the nominative character and official elements of the Legislative Council render it unsuited to a Colony of free British subjects. That the Council may be composed of 23 members, or merely a quorum, as the Governor may decree. That the people have no right guaranteed to them by Statute or Order in Council by which they may send representatives to participate in the deliberations of the Council as they would have, were the Council a representative assembly, in the British sense of the term "representative," inasmuch as the election of a Member by the people does not insure him a seat in the Council. That the people have no constitutional power to pass good measures, nor to stop the passage of bad measures through the Council. That the Legislative Council violates a fundamental principle of the British constitution by imposing taxes on the people without representation.

representation. That it disregards public opinion, and neglects public interests. That it consents to the maintenance in office of more officials than the country can afford, or the public service requires. That it concurs with the Executive in an extravagant civil list, adding annually to the public debt. That the non-representative character of the Council, the non-existence of a representative assembly, combined with mal-administration, have (by the discontent produced), a tendency to alienate the affections of the people from the Crown. That the officials, the paid servants of the public, rule the people with irresponsible authority, and that it is their interest to resist reform to retain office. That the officials, who form a majority of the Council, vote as the Executive intimates whenever required, and that, consequently, the majority of the Council has no real independence, is a sham legislature, the Governor and Executive Council being virtually the Legislature of the Colony. That the Legislative Council does not represent the people of British Columbia, and, from its nominative and dependent character, can never gain popular confidence and support, and will always be productive of popular discontent. That the people have no confidence in the Council, and will never be satisfied with the constitution of the Legislature till a representative assembly is established.

" IX. That one of the reasons why union between Vancouver Island and British Columbia was sought was that a supreme court of appeal for the whole Colony could be economically created. That the Colonies were united two years ago, and yet no appellate court has been inaugurated. That, as a consequence of the continued separate existence of the Supreme Courts of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, confidence in those courts respectively has been materially impaired. That it is the prevailing opinion that such continued separation of the courts, and non-inauguration of a supreme court of appeal, has been due to more consideration for the personal interests of the judges than for the general interests of justice throughout the Colony.

" X. That by appointing stipendiary magistrates and gold commissioners to seats in the Legislative Council, they are withdrawn from their respective districts for long continuous periods, leaving such districts without any competent authority to aid in the protection of life and property, and thereby virtually declaring that such officers are not required.

" XI. That the salary, allowances, and perquisites of the Governor (exceeding the sum of 20,000 dollars) are unreasonably, and ought to be reduced to a figure proportionate to the ability of the Colony, and the services rendered. That, in addition to the above salary and perquisites, there is an annual interest of six per cent. on 45,000 dollars, making the approximate cost of residence in Victoria, 2,700 dollars. That the salary of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, Canada, with a population of 1,500,000 is only 8,000 dollars per annum; and that there is no good reason why the salary of the Governor of this Colony should exceed 10,000 dollars per annum, with a residence. That if the Governor's salary be reduced to that amount, and the allowances, perquisites, and extra assistance of 500 dollars be abolished, there would be an annual saving in the Governor's department of about 10,000 dollars.

" XII. That the salary of the Colonial Secretary, 3,880 dollars per year, is too high and ought to be reduced to a sum not exceeding 3,000 dollars per annum, thereby saving 880 dollars. That one clerk in the Colonial Secretary's department, at a salary of 1,800 dollars, is sufficient to meet the requirements of the public service. That an assistant printer, at 600 dollars per annum, is unnecessary. That the total saving by these reductions, without impairing the efficiency of the public service would be 3,540 dollars.

" XIII. That the office of Lands and Works is maintained at a great annual expense, amounting in 1868, for a Chief Commissioner and three clerks, to 8,490 dollars, and in former years to a far larger sum. That the greatest ignorance prevails in the department as to the lands in Vancouver Island and on the mainland, although a land office has been kept open in the former place 17 years, and in the latter for 10 years. That nothing is done by the department to assist in the sale and settlement of the public lands, except recording a few pre-emptions in Vancouver Island, and on the mainland the pre-emptions are recorded by the magistrates. That a few parcels of public lands are leased for the purposes of trade, agriculture, lumbering, and mining, and the rents collected for the same. That instalments on lands sold or pre-empted are collected. That a few maps are made or extended occasionally. That the above includes the total services performed by this department pertaining to land, and could all be transacted by one clerk. That the public works carried on by the department are confined to repairing roads, constructing some small bridges, cutting out or keeping open a trail, or repairing or enlarging a public building, and are either performed by contract or by temporary service. That the entire public works, including map-making, could be well attended to by one competent civil engineer. That two competent clerks or civil engineers to perform all the above services efficiently and satisfactorily, could be had for 1,500 dollars each, and thus a saving could be made in the permanent expenditure of the department, amounting to 5,490 dollars. That by connecting this department with that of the Colonial Secretary, one civil engineer would be sufficient to transact all the business. That, therefore, for purposes of economy, it is expedient to abolish the office of Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and to reduce the permanent staff of the department to not more than two civil engineers, under the supervision of the Colonial Secretary.

" XIV. That the duties of the Treasury can be performed, under efficient checks, by two clerks;

clerks; that, therefore, one clerk should be discharged, thereby saving 1,200 dollars per annum.

“ XV. That the auditor's department is too expensively conducted. That two competent clerks can efficiently audit the public accounts, at a salary not exceeding 1,800 dollars and 1,500 dollars respectively, thereby saving in this department 1,750 dollars.

“ XVI. That the office of Registrar General of Titles, at Victoria, is almost a sinecure. That the incumbent draws a salary of 2,440 dollars per year for a service that notoriously does not occupy him more than one hour a day, yet the Government refuses to reduce the salary; on the contrary, has raised it 485 dollars in 1868, and persists in keeping the office separate, instead of amalgamating it with some other, and thereby utilising the services of the incumbent. That reports are industriously published by the Government that the office is self-paying and ought, therefore, to be continued. But that is effected by imposing a high tariff of charges for registering documents, and thereby the office is made self-paying at the expense of those who register. That by affixing a salary to this office proportionate to the labour performed, the tariff of charges for registration could be reduced four-fifths; that the labour employed in the service is not worth more than 500 dollars per annum. That, by an alteration of local Statutes (if necessary at all), so that the office may be amalgamated with that of Registrar of the Supreme Court, Victoria, the whole time of the incumbent might be employed; and, at a salary of 1,800 dollars per annum, there would be saved in this department 700 dollars, and in the Supreme Court 1,500 dollars, making a total saving of 2,200 dollars per annum. That the office of Registrar of Titles might be amalgamated with one of two other offices, yet retain all its efficiency and secure economy in the expenditure. That the continuance of this officer, at the present salary, is a glaring public wrong.

“ XVII. That the office of stipendiary magistrate for New Westminster should be abolished, and that the duties should be discharged by the Registrar General of British Columbia, in addition to the duties of postmaster general.

“ XVIII. That the office of harbour master should be amalgamated with that of the Customs department; that a saving would thereby be effected of 1,800 dollars, without any public injury.

“ XIX. That the salary of the Attorney General should be 1,500 dollars with practice, and that he be allowed a clerk at 1,000 dollars per year.

“ XX. That reform in the office of sheriff is essentially necessary, as it is virtually a sinecure, without proper securities being filed by the sheriff, in case of errors or losses in civil suits. That a division of the shrievalty into two or more shrievalties, the incumbents giving bonds in a suitable amount for the faithful performance of their duty, is required both for efficiency and security of the public. That the paying out of public moneys as a bonus to the sheriff, under present circumstances, is a wasteful and wanton expenditure.

“ XXI. That the office of chief inspector of police is not required, and therefore ought to be abolished.”

Moved by Mr. DeCosmos, and seconded by Mr. M'Millan: That the Report be received.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. DeCosmos, and seconded by Mr. M'Millan: That the Report be adopted.—Carried.

[Adjourned till 11 a.m., 16th September 1868.]

Pursuant to adjournment, Convention met at 11 a.m., on the 16th September.

The Secretary then read the minutes of 14th inst.

Moved by Mr. DeCosmos, and seconded by Mr. Barnard: That the minutes of 14th inst, as read be adopted.—Carried.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the 15th inst.

Moved by Mr. Thompson, and seconded by Mr. McMillan: That the minutes of 15th inst., as read, be adopted.—Carried.

The Secretary then presented Report of Committee on Business, and asked leave to sit again.

Moved by Mr. DeCosmos, and seconded by Mr. Norris: That Report of Business Committee be received.—Carried.

The Convention then adjourned till two p.m.

Pursuant to adjournment, Convention met at two p.m.

Moved by Mr. Barnard, and seconded by Mr. Rose: That the Convention go into Committee of the whole, to consider the Report of the Committee on Business.

The Chairman then nominated Dr. Brouse as Chairman of Committee, and left the chair.

On the chairman resuming, Dr. Brouse reported the following resolutions:—

“ XXII. That there is no public necessity for keeping five extra constables in Cariboo, at an annual expense of 3,500 dollars per year. That in the Lillooet-Clinton district a stipendiary magistrate is not required, thereby saving 2,400 dollars per annum. That at Nanaimo, a stipendiary magistrate is not required, and the duty of deputy collector of customs there, with that of postmaster could be performed satisfactorily for 1,000 dollars, saving thereby 1,000 dollars. That in Lillooet Clinton, and Nanaimo, honorary magistrates can discharge the duties of justice of the peace. That the retrenchment that might be made by the Executive under these heads is equal to 10,300 dollars per year.

“ XXIII. That the Supreme Court judges should discharge the duties of county court judges, holding court periodically in the different districts of the Colony.

“ XXIV. That the vote of 3 000 dollars in the Estimates for expenses of judge and registrar on circuit, on the mainland of the Colony, is exorbitant, and calls for revision.

“ XXV. That, including the reductions suggested, and others which might advantageously be adopted, a saving of about 60,000 dollars in the annual expenditure for civil establishments may be made, without impairing in the least degree the public service, or endangering in the least the securities for the preservation of life and property, or the maintenance of order throughout the Colony.

“ XXVI. That the people of British Columbia are willing to bear patiently the heavy financial burden imposed upon the country for the construction of public works, amounting to nearly 150,000 dollars annually; but they denounce the extravagant expenditure by which a deficit was created in 1866, amounting to about 170,000 dollars; and, in 1867, 130,000 dollars. That these deficits were effected in violation of the rule laid down by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a Despatch dated 30th April 1866, viz.: that the expenditure of the year must be reduced to such an amount as may be covered by the actual average receipts of the past two years; that the Estimates of 1868 violate this rule.

“ XXVII. That the system of dividing and sub-dividing the public service into departments, and placing such duties respectively in the hands of a single person, may be the proper mode to transact public business in a rich and populous country; but to a Colony such as British Columbia, where the population is very small, the financial resources proportionately limited, and the business to be transacted under each head but trifling, such a system is wholly unsuited, entailing too high an expenditure without increasing efficiency. That it is mainly by attempting to carry out this system, and by keeping too large a staff of officials at salaries disproportionate to the circumstances of the Colony, that the public expenditure is annually unnecessarily increased. That it is therefore to amalgamation of offices, reduction of the civil list, and lowering of salaries, that the people look for a reduction in the current expenditure for the support of establishments.

“ XXVIII. That the total population of British Columbia, exclusive of Indians, does not exceed 10,000; and that the number of Indians does not exceed 30,000. That the Indians, living chiefly by hunting and fishing, are not individually on the average large consumers of dutiable or taxable commodities. That the highest estimate that could be placed on the Indians as consumers is, that three Indians consume as much as one white or civilised person, and that, consequently, the total Indian population is only equal to 10,000 white consumers. That a more correct estimate would in all probability be that five Indians are equal to one white person, thereby making the total Indian inhabitants, as consumers, equal to 6,000 whites. That (taking the highest estimate of the Indians as consumers) the total number of consumers of dutiable and taxable commodities is 20,000. That in 1867, the revenue, without loans, was 475,250 dollars, and the average tax per head of the consumers 23 dollars 75 cents. That the expenditure, as reported to the Council as less than the actual expenditure was, in 1867, 560,159 dollars, or 28 dollars to each consumer. That out of the expenditure of 560,159 dollars in 1867, only 52,000 dollars were expended in public works. That the estimated revenue of 1868 is 576,000 dollars, or nearly 29 dollars to each consumer. That the estimated expenditure of 1868 is 572,553 dollars, or 28 dollars 60 cents to each consumer. That the total amount appropriated for public works out of the 572,553 dollars is 55,300 dollars. That out of the latter sum there has been about 12,000 dollars expended in unnecessary additions to the Governor's residence and the Land Office, whilst necessary improvements to roads and bridges, to advance the interests of farmers and settlement generally, are deferred. That the return made to the Legislative Council in 1868, by his Excellency the Governor, comparing the customs' tariffs of England, United States, Canada, and other colonies and countries is fallacious, if intended to show that British Columbia is not taxed higher than other countries. That the fallacy is apparent when it is observed that the average annual tax per head in Canada is only 3 dollars 50 cents, whilst the average tax to each consumer in British Columbia, in 1867, was 23 dollars 75 cents, and that proposed in 1868, is 29 dollars to each consumer. That home productions, other than gold, in this Colony are not so advanced as in the countries enumerated in the return, and that, consequently, there is a larger average consumption here of dutiable commodities, and a correspondingly higher tax paid by each consumer. That, with tariff, internal revenue dues, road tolls, &c., taxation is high and oppressive. That, after paying the interest and sinking fund on the public debt, nearly all the revenue is consumed non-productively. That retrenchment is therefore demanded by the united voice of the people of British Columbia.

“ XXIX. That

“ XXIX. That it is the duty of the Executive to institute the most thorough retrenchment in the expenditure, and cause to be amended and repealed all statutes or ordinances that interfere with economy in the public service.

“ XXX. That miners and capitalists during the last 10 years have been subject to the greatest inconvenience and delays in securing copper and silver bearing quartz veins, under such a tenure and with such facilities as would offer reasonable security for the investment of capital; that the non-existence of a general law on the subject, and the obstacles interposed by the Government, have tended to prevent the investment of capital in the country, and retarded the development of its mineral resources. That the enactment of a law under which a limited extent of any copper or silver-bearing quartz veins, free from royalties, onerous laws, and taxations, may be taken up and held by any one or more persons, under reasonable conditions of working, is absolutely essential to the investment of capital in such enterprises.

“ XXXI. That religion, humanity, and public opinion demand that due and proper consideration be paid to the Indian population, with a view to their preservation, and the improvement of their moral, intellectual, and material condition. That beyond making reservations of land, Government has done nothing for them. That in many instances, the Indian reserves are large and valuable tracts of agricultural land. That such lands, though situated in districts where they would be cultivated by settlers, remain unimproved by the Indians, except the occasional cultivation of a small patch. That settlers are prohibited occupying them. That such reserves are consequently neither properly utilised by the Indians nor by settlers. That it is incumbent, therefore, on the Government to establish such regulations as would utilise the Indian reserves, and appropriate the proceeds to the benefit of the Indians.

“ XXXII. That the people of British Columbia, recognising the principle that it is the imperative duty of the State to provide for education, earnestly desire the immediate establishment of a national system of popular education, based upon broad non-sectarian principles, and that the non-existence of any recognised system of education applicable to the whole Colony, is discreditable to the Government.

“ XXXIII. That while it is apparent to any disinterested person that retrenchment in the public service could be made by which about 60,000 dollars of the annual expenditure could be saved without impairing the efficiency of the public service, yet the Government persists in imposing road tolls on merchandise passing between Yale and Cariboo that amount to 60,000 dollars per annum. That the continuance of the road tolls, and the resistance offered to retrenchment by the Executive, are grave acts of misgovernment.

“ XXXIV. That a reciprocal commercial treaty between the United States and England, by which the lumber, coal, fish, and other raw productions of British Columbia and the United States may be entered duty free for home consumption in the ports of the last-named countries respectively, would be a powerful stimulant to industry in this Colony. That it is, therefore, expedient to urge upon the attention of the local and Imperial Governments the desirability of taking immediate steps to secure such a commercial privilege, whilst the Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States is under consideration.

“ XXXV. That though there has always been a large staff of officials connected with the office of Lands and Works, and notwithstanding there are vast areas of good unoccupied agricultural and grazing lands in the Colony, the country but sparsely populated, the imports of agricultural produce and stock large, and the prices of agricultural productions highly remunerative, yet the Executive has never made any systematic and continuous effort to invite immigration, or induce people to engage in agriculture. That the apathy and indolence of the Government respecting the settlement of the public lands is therefore totally indefensible.

“ XXXVI. That free grants of at least 320 acres of land ought to be offered to actual settlers upon the public lands, and that the Executive should spare no effort in inviting immigration and facilitating the settlement of the country.

“ XXXVII. That the vote of the Legislative Council, refusing to pass an address to Her Majesty the Queen respecting the Confederation of this Colony with Canada, is not indorsed by the country; but is opposed to the well-understood wishes of the people of British Columbia.

“ The Convention further resolved :

“ 1. That an address be prepared and sent to Her Majesty the Queen, praying for the reforms enumerated in these resolutions.

“ 2. That an address to the Governor General of Canada be prepared and transmitted, urging confederation on the terms proposed.

“ 3. That an address be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by a copy of these resolutions, praying that the reforms therein contained may be initiated and perfected.

“ 4. That a petition to the Imperial Parliament be prepared and circulated for signature throughout

BRITISH
COLUMBIA.

throughout the Colony, and transmitted to some prominent Member of Parliament for presentation, accompanied by the resolutions of this Convention.

"5. That an Executive Committee be appointed, with full authority to call conventions, communicate with the Imperial, Canadian, and local Governments, to prepare and transmit the addresses and petitions above alluded to, and to take any measures they may deem expedient to secure the reforms enumerated in the resolutions of the Convention."

The following Committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the Convention:—Messrs. De Cosmos, McMillan, Wallace, and Norris, of Victoria; Havelock, of Yale; John Robson, of New Westminster; and F. J. Barnard.

Moved by Mr. Norris, and seconded by Mr. Robson: That the Report be received.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Norris, and seconded by Mr. Robson: That the Report of Business Committee be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Barnard, and seconded by Mr. Smith: That the following gentlemen be an Executive Committee in accordance with the 5th Resolution: Messrs. A. De Cosmos, R. Wallace, J. E. McMillan, J. G. Norris, John Robson, H. Havelock, and F. J. Barnard.

Moved by Mr. Norris, and seconded by Mr. Armstrong: That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the steamboat owners and stage proprietor, and that the secretary be instructed to communicate the same.—Carried.

Three cheers were then proposed and given for the Queen.

Three cheers were then proposed and given for the Dominion.

Moved by Mr. Robson, and seconded by Mr. Barnard: That this Convention adjourn.—Carried.

(signed) *Robert Wallace*, Chairman.
Charles Evans } Secretaries.
Henry Havelock }

EXTRACT from the "Daily British Colonist" of the 22nd of September 1868.

A CARD.

Whereas certain persons, styling themselves delegates, from Victoria, have gone to what is termed a Convention, to be held at Yale, B. C., purporting to represent the opinions of the citizens of Victoria: We, whose names are hereunder signed, declare that such persons have not in any way received any authority to represent our opinions or desires:

J. S. Helmcken.	Sam O. Beeman.	A. Couves.	Eli Harrison.
David Leneveu.	D. Work.	Forest J. Alexander.	Barthw. Dooling.
James Steel.	Donald Moutray.	E. A. Whittenham.	A. W. Patterson,
Stuart & Co.	Wm. Leigh.	Charles James Prevost.	Thos. Storey.
Thos. Lett Stablschmidt.	W. H. Franklyn.	William Denny.	Ninian Murray.
J. Robertson Stewart.	A. J. McDonnell.	William I. McDougal.	L. T. Fallett.
James Burns.	John O'Dwyer.	James Lannan.	F. Dultetrade.
Henry Rhodes.	James Isbister.	Jno. J. Austin.	G. Beckingham.
Godfrey Brown.	Geo. Hardisty.	Joseph Graham.	Joseph Wilson.
A. R. Green.	W. R. Cuthbert.	William Newbury.	Henry C. Courtney.
Matthew T. Johnston.	Wm. Spring.	Henry Soar.	Geo. Hemingway.
Geo. Leggatt.	John McTeigh.	Samuel Partridge.	A. W. Piper.
J. C. Nicholson.	N. C. Bailey.	W. G. Lawson.	Rob. E. Jackson.
Dickson, Campbell & Co., per J. C. Nichol- son.	W. H. Newton.	Wm. Geo. Jamieson.	T. H. Tye.
Rodk. Finlayson.	F. Widdowson.	Wm. Rippon.	H. F. Heisterman.
C. W. R. Thomson.	Wm. Spencer.	Joseph Dwyer.	L. Davies.
James Lowe.	R. B. Powell.	Charles Meloy.	W. H. McNeill.
J. P. Davies.	C. Hounslow.	Hugh Kennedy.	Henry Nathan, jun.
Chas. A. Baron.	John Spencer.	H. O. Tidmann.	Thomas Chadwick.
Jessie Cowper.	Thos. A. Williamson.	George Elvin.	Ld. Lowenburg.
George Walker.	A. Pecele.	George Balls.	E. Read.
Robt. L. Todd.	H. Gaston.	Leonard Stealy.	R. H. Adams.
Joseph Spratt.	Chas. agden.	Henry Short.	J. W. Waitt.
Charles S. Nicol.	Thomas Hunter.	Geo. Jaques.	Chas. L. Jones.
J. Lloyd Fisher.	Patk. McFarlane.	D. Dale.	A. Bunster.
John Russell.	A. Gilmore.	Geo. Edwards.	John T. Howard.
H. Forman.	John G. Taylor.	Chas. P. Pratt.	Graham Hankin.
Thos. Flewin.	W. G. Bowman.	William Farron.	Claverie Deans.
John Spence.	Matthew Reynolds.	James Liddle.	F. Reynolds.
Rout Harvey.	P. Everet.	William Thomson.	Fellows, Roscoe & Co.
J. D. Robinson.	Theodore Davie.	H. Richardson.	W. C. Robinson.
W. T. Livock.	Thos. Hodgers.	H. Luman.	Robert Bishop.
	Wm. Wilson.	Peter Walsh.	John C. Davie, M.R.C.S.
	John Stannard.	J. A. Phillips.	Thos. Wilson.

Wm. Geo. Cox.	William Owens.	Thomas Carter.	Cornelius O'Neil.
D. Babington Ring.	J. Heywood.	Robert Burnaby.	James Andrews.
Samuel Harris.	Barend Rob.	E. Pimbury.	Cornelius Daly.
C. A. Bayley.	J. Kriemler.	H. L. Jones.	M. W. T. Drake.
Richd. H. Alexander.	P. Swigert.	Edward Watson.	Tho. S. Allatt.
H. Mansel.	Walter Sims.	L. Kamey.	Alfred Fellows.
A. McLean.	R. P. Whear.	A. J. Langley.	E. H. Jackson.
John Stevens.	Stanhope Farwell.	John Moore.	James Feil.
Charles L. Leggett.	H. B. Guerra.	Lewis Lewis.	Chas. E. Redfern.
Ed. Dickinson.	B. P. Griffin.	John Gilmore.	Alex. E. B. Davie.
G. Norris.	Edward Mallandaine.	T. J. Burnes.	N. I. Neustadt.
Wm. Harrison.	C. Richardson.	John Wagner.	Jno. C. Davie, jr. M.D.
Chas. F. Barnard, M.D.	H. E. Levey.	Owen Melloy.	John Swanson.
C. Moss.	J. Newbery.	W. T. Armstrong.	Thomas Pamphlet.
Wm. Wilson, Fort-st.	John Gilmore.	G. O. Graith.	John Crowther.
John Vaughan.	Wm. Whiddom.	Chas. H. Tretmot.	E. C. Holden.
James Wilcox.	Jas. Bower.	Chas. Bribon.	George Robinson.
C. W. North.	E. F. Billington.	G. Baker.	Arch. Turner.

Whereas certain persons, styling themselves delegates from Victoria, have gone to what is termed a Convention, held at Yale, B. C., purporting to represent the opinions of the citizens of Victoria: We, whose names are here undersigned, being Foreign residents in the city of Victoria, do declare that such persons have not in any way received any authority to represent our opinions or desires:

W. T. Welcker.	J. P. Fiterc.	Peter McQuade.	Joe Pitrade.
Jules David.	F. Corbiniere.	J. A. McCrea.	Aron Oldenburg.
Emil Sutro.	F. Letlouis.	J. Morris.	W. J. Doane.
L. Wolff.	T. Mitchell.	L. Blum.	M. Fronum.
Thomas Wright.	Robert Lowenberg.	Louis Steimler.	H. W. Alexander.
S. L. Kelly.	Joseph Lovett.	M. H. Ahlenfeld.	Frank Sylvester.
John Bissell.	Thos. Geiger.	J. D. Johnson.	H. M. Cohen.
Chas. Allman.	John Becker.	J. Harnishfeger.	T. W. Fowlis.
D. Kaufman.	A. de Neuf.	Julius Seitz.	T. Eckstein.
Joseph Zay.	C. Lombard.	Wm. Kohl.	D. Evans.
Joseph Loewen.	H. Harris.	S. A. Spencer.	L. & J. Boscowitz.
Wm. Lohse.	John Weiler.	Gio Batta Garibaldi.	J. Rueff.
A. W. Lundbom.	David Shade.	J. E. Meyer.	Wm. P. Sawyard.
Louis Vigelius.	A. Rickman.	J. Stevens.	James Burns.
G. Promis.	A. F. Keyser.	O. Parsons.	Morris E. Dobrun, and
S. Anthony.	Henry Rudolph.	John Vogel.	others.
J. Grunbaum Bros.	Anten Vigelius.	George Pappenberger.	
J. Crossen.	F. Sehl.	John Wagner.	
Pierre Tissett.	A. Frankel.	Giacorno Bossi.	

EXTRACT from the "Daily Colonist" of the 23rd of September 1868.

A CARD.

Whereas certain persons, styling themselves delegates from Victoria, have gone to what is termed a Convention, to be held at Yale, B. C., purporting to represent the opinions of the citizens of Victoria: We, whose names are hereunder signed, declare that such persons have not in any way received any authority to represent our opinions or desires:

SUPPLEMENTAL.

W. K. Bull.	A. W. Barnett.	Philip Melmer.	John Goodacre.
Alex. Young.	P. McTiernan.	Donald McKenson.	Geo. Stevens.
J. R. Robertson.	Henry Glide.	William Reed.	John T. McQuorrie.
Wm. B. Townsend.	Richard Roberts.	Robt. Foster.	John Gesteineau, c.s.
Doughty.	Richard Pritchard.	George Richardson.	Jos. Yorke.
Thomas Gorrie.	John A. Billing.	J. S. Drummond.	T. R. Mitchell.
William Harrison.	Benj. S. Marshall.	W. Marsh.	Jos. W. Carey.
George Winter.	John Winger.	Joseph Hilliard.	Thos. J. Smith.
William Seally.	Chas. Pardoe.	John Mathison.	E. Wilson.
George Harrison.	Solomon Bros.	R. T. Lawrence.	J. Doughty.
John Ash, M.D.	T. H. King.	Wm. P. Douglass.	R. Caselton.
Dr. Turner.	James S. Smith.	R. S. Byrn.	Tom Lamont.
R. Andrews.	Thos. Ball.	William Ettershank.	Thos. Theobald.
W. H. Huxtable.	A. M. Huntley.	George Lomas.	S. M. Hughes.
Robt. Plummer, junr.	Thomas Cavin.	Peter J. Leech.	Thos. Wm. Mills.
G. Williams.	Sam. Bridgman.	A. W. Davey.	Jno. Speld.
Arthur F. Ludlow.	Saml. E. King.	B. Sloman.	Stephen Whitley.
John Boyd.	Wm. Emery.	David Stephen.	George Thompson.
A. Richard.	Thos. W. Eastman.	John Bagnall.	John Sandson.
Alex. Hay.	Thos. Conlan.	Jas. Johnston.	W. A. Franklin.

BRITISH
COLUMBIA.E. C. White.
Philip Smith.
W. W. Houseman.
G. Barrett.
B. W. Savage.
J. Ramsay.John Davis.
Robt. Jenkinson.
Thos. Sellers.
Richard Roberts.
Chas. Kent.
Richard Lewis.Harry Butt.
John Anderson.
A. Yeosten.
T. Wallace.
Wm. Bick.
McFenirty.Charles McClure.
William Peacock.
H. E. Newton.

— No. 7. —

No. 7.

(No. 26.)

Governor Seymour
to the Right Hon.
the Earl Granville,
K.G.

4 March 1869.

No. 45, of 14 May
1868, page 13.No. 74, of 28 July
1868, page 14.No. 125, of 30 Nov.
1868, page 16.Resolution.
17 February 1869.COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Seymour* to the Right Honourable
the Earl *Granville*, K.G.

Victoria, 4 March 1869.

(Received 24 April 1869.)

(Answered, No. 30, 6 May 1869, page 29.)

My Lord,

WITH reference to my Despatches noted in the margin respecting the possibility
of the union of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada, I have now the honour
to forward copy of a Resolution passed by the Legislative Council on 17th
February antagonistic to the immediate consummation of such a measure.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Frederick Seymour*.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Enclosure in No. 7.

RESOLUTION of Legislative Council, of 17 February 1869.

Resolved, "That this Council impressed with the conviction that, under existing circum-
stances, the confederation of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada would be undesirable,
even if practicable, urges Her Majesty's Government not to take any decisive steps towards
the present consummation of such union."(signed) *William A. G. Young*,
Presiding Member.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

— No. 1. —

(No. 87.)

No. 1.
His Grace the
Duke of Bucking-
ham and Chandos
to Governor
Seymour.

19 Nov. 1867

* Page 11.

† Page 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of *Buckingham and Chandos*
to Governor *Seymour*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 19 November 1867.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your two Despatches, No.
126,* and Separate, † of the 24th September, the first inclosing copy of a resolution
passed by the Legislative Council in favour of negotiations being entered into
for the union of British Columbia with the Eastern Provinces of North America;
the second containing your remarks upon the subject.Whatever might be the advantages which in course of time might result from
the union of British North America under one government, it appears to me that
the consideration of that question must at all events await the time when the
intervening territory now under the control of the Hudson Bay Company shall
have been incorporated with the Confederation.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Buckingham and Chandos*.

BRITISH
COLUMBIA.

— No. 2. —

(No. 47.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of *Buckingham and Chandos* to Governor *Seymour*.No. 2.
His Grace the
Duke of Bucking-
ham and Chandos
to Governor
Seymour.

11 July 1868.

• Page 13.

Sir,

Downing-street, 11 July 1868.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 45,* of the 14th of May, forwarding a copy of a resolution passed by the Legislative Council of British Columbia during its recent session, on the subject of union with the Dominion of Canada.

Copies of your Despatch and of its enclosures have been forwarded for the information of the Governor of Canada.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Buckingham and Chandos*.

— No. 3. —

(No. 75.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of *Buckingham and Chandos* to Governor *Seymour*.No. 3.
His Grace the
Duke of Bucking-
ham and Chandos
to Governor
Seymour.

19 Sept. 1868.

† Page 14.

Sir,

Downing-street, 19 September 1868.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 74,† of the 28th July, enclosing copy of a motion made in the Legislative Council of British Columbia by Mr. De Cosmos, in favour of an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of confederation with the Dominion of Canada.

A copy of your Despatch and of its enclosure has been forwarded to Lord Monck.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Buckingham and Chandos*.

— No. 4. —

(No. 10.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl *Granville*, K.G., to Governor *Seymour*.No. 4.
Earl Granville,
K.G., to Governor
Seymour.

4 Feb. 1869.

† Page 16.

Sir,

Downing-street, 4 February 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 125,‡ of the 30th November, enclosing a letter addressed to you by certain delegates from a convention held at Yale, inclosing copies of Resolution and an Address on the subject of the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada, the desirability of immediately establishing Representative Institutions, with Responsible Government, in the Colony, and the necessity for retrenchment in the public expenditure.

Your Despatch also incloses what appear to be certain advertisements signed by persons in Victoria, who declare that those delegates have not in any way received authority to represent their opinions or desires.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Granville*.

— No. 5. —

(No. 30.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl *Granville*, K.G., to Governor *Seymour*.No. 5.
Earl Granville,
K.G., to Governor
Seymour.

6 May 1869.

§ Page 28.

Sir,

Downing-street, 6 May 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch (No. 26)§ of the 4th March, enclosing copy of a Resolution passed by the Legislative Council of

BRITISH
COLUMBIA

of British Columbia adverse to the immediate union of the Colony with the Dominion of Canada.

A copy of that Resolution has been forwarded to Sir John Young.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Granville.*

— No. 6. —

(No. 84)

No. 6.

Earl Granville,
K.G., to Governor
Musgrave.
14 August 1869.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl *Granville*, K.G., to Governor *Musgrave*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 14 August 1869.

In my Despatch of the 17th June, in which I communicated to you your appointment to the government of British Columbia, I informed you that I should probably have occasion to address you on the question, then in agitation, of the incorporation of that Colony with the Dominion of Canada.

You are aware that Her Majesty's Government have hitherto declined to entertain this question, mainly because it could not arise practically till the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company was annexed to the Dominion, but also, perhaps, in the expectation that the public opinion of British Columbia might have opportunity to form and declare itself.

I have now to inform you that the terms on which Rupert's Land and the North West Territory are to be united to Canada, have been agreed to by the parties concerned, and that the Queen will probably be advised before long to issue an Order in Council which will incorporate, in the Dominion of Canada, the whole of the British Possessions on the North American Continent, except the then contiguous Colony of British Columbia.

The question, therefore, presents itself whether this single Colony should be excluded from the great body politic which is thus forming itself. On this question the Colony itself does not appear to be unanimous. But as far as I can judge from the Despatches which have reached me, I should conjecture that the prevailing opinion was in favour of union. I have no hesitation in stating that such is also the opinion of Her Majesty's Government.

They believe that a Legislature selected from an extended area, and representing a diversity of interests, is likely to deal more comprehensively with large questions, more impartially with small questions, and more conclusively with both, than is possible when controversies are carried on and decided upon in the comparatively narrow circle in which they arise—questions of purely local interest will be more carefully and dispassionately considered when disengaged from the larger politics of the country, and at the same time will be more sagaciously considered by persons who have had this larger political education. Finally, they anticipate that the interest of every Province of British North America will be more advanced by enabling the wealth, credit, and intelligence of the whole to be brought to bear on every part, than by encouraging each in the contracted policy of taking care of itself, possibly at the expense of its neighbour. Most especially is this true in the case of internal transit. It is evident that the establishment of a British line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is far more feasible by the operations of a single Government responsible for the progress of both shores of the Continent, than by a bargain negotiated between separate—perhaps in some respects rival—Governments and Legislatures. The San Francisco of British North America would, under these circumstances, hold a greater commercial and political position than would be attainable by the capital of the isolated Colony of British Columbia. Her Majesty's Government are aware that the distance between Ottawa and Victoria presents a real difficulty in the way of immediate union. But that very difficulty will not be without its advantage if it renders easy communication indispensable, and forces onwards the operations which are to complete it. In any case it is an understood inconvenience, and a diminishing one, and it appears far better to accept it as a temporary drawback on the advantages of union, than to wait for those obstacles, often more intractable, which are sure to spring up after a neglected opportunity.

The constitutional connexion of Her Majesty's Government with the Colony of British Columbia is, as yet, closer than with any other part of North America;
and

and they are bound, on an occasion like the present, to give, for the consideration of the community and the guidance of Her Majesty's servants, a more unreserved expression of their wishes and judgment than might be elsewhere fitting.

You will, therefore, give publicity to this Despatch, a copy of which I have communicated to the Governor General of Canada; and you will hold yourself authorised, either in communication with Sir John Young, or otherwise, to take such steps as you properly and constitutionally can for promoting the favourable consideration of this question.

It will not escape you, that in acquainting you with the general views of the Government, I have avoided all matters of detail, on which the wishes of the people and the Legislature will of course be declared in due time. I think it necessary, however, to observe that the constitution of British Columbia will oblige the Governor to enter personally upon many questions—as the condition of Indian tribes and the future position of Government servants, with which, in the case of a negotiation between two Responsible Governments, he would not be bound to concern himself.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Granville.*

