

The Weekly British Colonist Wednesday January 18th 1871.

Self-Reliance.

In the course of the debate, in Committee of Supply, on Friday, some of the Government members took occasion to animadvert with considerable severity upon an undue disposition on the part of the people of British Columbia to lean upon the Government in cases where they ought to help themselves. It was said that nothing could be done without Government. Hospitals, schools, roads, trails, explorations, all must be undertaken, either in whole or in part, by the Government. In short, the Government must do everything, and the people nothing. And this condition, it was asserted, argued all for the successful working of Responsible Government. It formed a striking contrast with the character of people of the neighboring States most unfavorable to us. Self-reliance was a prerequisite to self-government. Ergo: the people of British Columbia, not being self-reliant, were not fitted for self-government. We are compelled to admit that these remarks are, to a certain extent justified. The people of British Columbia are too prone to lean upon the Government and, perhaps, too ready to appeal for Government help on every occasion. There can be no doubt of that. But, let us not confound cause and effect. We invite the members of the Government to look beyond this characteristic which is the mere effect, and enquire into the cause. Self-reliance and serfdom do not go hand in hand. They do not grow in the same soil. The people of British Columbia are just what the political institutions of the country have made them in this respect. Denied all share in the management of the affairs of the country, they have very naturally fallen into the habit of expecting the Government to do everything, except pay the taxes! The people of British Columbia are not naturally wanting in the quality of self-reliance. Quite the contrary, indeed. But the vicious system of Government is calculated to inervate and unman the most enterprising and self-reliant; and it has doubtless, to a greater or less extent, sapped the foundation of the self-reliance of our people. The remarks indulged in, on Friday, were, therefore, to some extent true. But we must be permitted to say that they did not come with a very good grace from the 'ministerial benches.' To present this condition as an argument against the introduction of self-Responsible Government is indicative of a superficial mind. Surely the most ready way to make the people self-reliant, and, therefore, fit for self-government, is to remove the cause which has produced the opposite condition. To continue the cause is to perpetuate the effect. Give the people self-government, and they will soon learn self-reliance; but continue to do as they are doing, and they will continue to lean upon the Government. Those who spring such an argument against the introduction of Responsible Government have studied the science of political economy to little purpose. Indeed it affords a most powerful argument in favor of conferring self-Responsible Government upon the people at the earliest possible moment. The longer they are deprived of it the more unfit for it will the people become. They will never be fit for it till they get it.

Drawing Comfort from Empty Cisterns.

Our up-river contemporary has been lately remarkable for opposition to every great measure of Reform until it became inevitable, and then for the extraordinary agility with which he 'flipped' over to the other side of the fence, accepting the situation with as many smirks and smiles as if the whole had been the result of his own arduous efforts. Confédération found in him, not a powerful, a pertinacious and unscrupulous opponent. According to his creed, that great scheme was evil and only evil, and should it ever be carried out, we should be humiliated, ruin, curse the colony, and that Confédération is certain and imminent beyond any possibility of doubt, this prophet on the banks of the Fraser is as loud in its praise as was ever the most ardent friend of the cause. Referring to that part of the Governor's opening Speech wherein the great advantages of Confédération are pointed out, our contemporary remarks: 'His Excellency is most happy in his allusions to the great question which really involves the welfare of the whole country—Confédération.' In another part of the same article he felicitates himself upon the disposition made of Responsible Government and the Canadian Tariff in His Excellency's Speech. 'There can be no doubt,' he thinks 'that the Governor is fully alive to the pernicious effects of the Canadian Tariff, and applied to the Colony in its present immature state, and without saying so much, (he implies, that the consideration of this question will not be pressed upon the Legislature at present; i.e., that it is shelved for the

time.' We must confess that our contemporary has a genius for extracting comfort from state papers, for we have been unable to discover anything whatever in the Governor's Speech to warrant these remarks. Nor is it a secret that the Governor himself holds very clear and decided opinions in favor of once accepting the Canadian Tariff upon entering Confédération. So far from being 'shelved,' the question will most assuredly come up during the present session, and it is equally certain that there will be an overwhelming vote in favor of the Canadian Tariff. Our contemporary appears to be possessed by a morbid antipathy to the Canadian Tariff—in fact to everything Canadian. We would advise him to try the experiment of breakfasting upon oatmeal, and we might even go so far as to suggest a trial of the Canadian whisky—in the strictest moderation; you know—the 'milk of the Canadian cow' which proved so palatable to a certain doubting Doctor last summer. In regard to the question of Responsible Government—the particular horror of our up-river contemporary, the plot of political demagogues and office-seekers in order to plunder the Treasury and ruin the country,—there is a scarcely less unjustifiable attempt to extract comfort from the Governor's opening speech. A few days will show, however, that both of these questions will be settled in the interest of the people; and then we shall expect to find our contemporary just as enthusiastic an admirer of the Canadian Tariff and of Responsible Government as he is now of the great scheme of Confédération, which at no distant period provoked such bitter opposition.

RETURNING CONFIDENCE.—Scarcely a day passes without presenting fresh evidence of returning confidence in British Columbia and, it may be added, in its political and commercial capital. It was only the other day that Mr. W. J. Jeffrey, one of the most enterprising and successful merchants of Cariboo, bought the business as long carried on by Mr. Lewis, the pioneer settler on Yates street, with the intention of carrying it on upon a greatly enlarged basis. Mr. Jeffrey has faith in the colony, he has faith in the great commercial future of Victoria, and he has confidence in the recovery of Yates street as one of its busiest commercial thoroughfares. There can be no doubt that he possesses all the means and the business ability to contribute very materially towards the recovery of the street, and, therefore, affords us peculiar satisfaction to welcome Mr. Jeffrey to the commercial circle of the metropolis, and to commend him to the public. We have no doubt that he will attain as great a measure of success and popularity here as marked his career in Cariboo.

A FACT NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.—It is a fact not generally known that scores of young apple and cherry trees that were planted only a few years ago in this country, and which, by their astonishing productivity seemed to promise many years of abundant yield, are slowly but surely dying. The fatality is not confined to one, or two, or three orchards. All are more or less affected by it; and the cause is, as yet, a profound mystery. In many cases trees have been grafted anew in the hope of saving them; but the stocks were gone beyond recovery. All attempts have failed. Plum and pear trees, on the other hand, grow well and yield largely. Even in orchards where cherries and apples are dying, plums and pears present no artificial signs of decay. The cause of the fatality is unknown. Cannot some of our gardeners or nurserymen explain the reason and furnish a remedy?

MEASURES.—The paltry sum of \$500 is down in the Estimates for carrying the mails between Victoria and New Westminster. The service is performed by the Hudson Bay Company's steamer Enterprise. For seven or eight months in the year the mails are carried twice a week, and for the remaining four or five months, once a week. The average rate of compensation, therefore, is \$7 per trip. This sum seems a paltry one, when compared with the value and efficiency of the service performed, and we wonder it has not struck the Executive before now that it would be better to strike it out altogether, and trust to the good nature of the Company to carry the mails for nothing. Either give the Company a fair compensation or give them nothing.

CRICKET.—A meeting of gentlemen favorable to the formation of a Cricket Club for active operations during the coming summer will be held at the office of Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Aikman, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. There is likely to be several very lively contests during the approaching spring and summer with the Zulu and Elvans who are skillful players and will strive hard to deserve the laurels now worn by local cricketers.

EX-MAYOR HARRIS.—A photograph of Mr. Harris, first Mayor of Victoria, as he appeared eight years ago, has been colored by Mr. John Banks, and drew much attention to Fawcett & Co's window yesterday. The City Council ought to secure life-size photographs of all the Mayors with the ultimate view of transferring them to canvas and forming the nucleus of a gallery when the revenue at the disposal of the Corporation shall become greater.

THE STEAMER SIR JAMES DOUGLAS, Capt. Clarke, arrived from Nanaimo and Comox yesterday at 3:30 p.m. with eight passengers and a quantity of live stock. Among the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Spalding and Mrs. Beddall. The bark Alacanta had completed her loading and sailed probably last night. The weather was quite wintery. There were 16 inches of snow at Comox. At Nanaimo the snow was three or four inches deep.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society will be held at the Colonial Hotel at 2 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of receiving the reports of the Treasurer and Secretary and transacting any business that may be brought forward in the interests of the Society.

Lane & Kuriz Mining Company.

Every reader in the colony knows by this time what the above company is and what it proposes to accomplish both for itself and for the country; so that we are spared the necessity of making any preliminary remarks. There lies before us a draft of a Bill which will be introduced into the Legislative Council this week, the short title of which is 'The Lane and Kuriz Cariboo Mining Company's Ordinance, 1871.' The object and provisions of the Bill may be briefly summarized thus:—To empower the Governor to remit, in whole or in part, any customs duties, port charges, road tolls and bridge tolls leviable in respect of any quartz mills, steam sawmills, or mining machinery of whatever nature or description, already imported, or that may hereafter be imported by the said company, for the purpose of being used by them in mining and not for sale. So much has already appeared in these columns respecting this company, the splendid machinery it is introducing into the colony has embarked upon, and the widespread influence for good which may reasonably be expected to flow from its operations, that we will, as a matter of course, be expected to support the Bill, which we most heartily do. Indeed, it is impossible to conceive that it will meet with any opposition. In view of the magnitude of the undertaking, benefits which must flow from it, either directly or indirectly, it is not for good, that a small thing to ask the remission of the above recited impost; and we do not apprehend that there could possibly be the slightest hesitation, either on the part of the Executive or of the Legislature, in meeting the company in so very modest and reasonable a request.

NEW DRAIN.—The dangerous hole in Douglas street, near Pandora, will be filled up and a box-drain built to prevent further caving. The corporation men commenced yesterday to make the drain.

EXTENDING.—The Dawson & Douglass Whaling Company will make arrangements for extending their operations next season. A 200-ton vessel will be procured among other things.

GENEROUS.—We learn that the men working at the quarry on Newcastle Island have contributed the handsome sum of ninety-one dollars and a half towards the relief of the destitute families of miners in Nanaimo.

IT is estimated that America, when her productive powers are fully developed, will be able to feed four times as many persons as there are now on the face of the earth.

A DEAD WHALE has come ashore at Holmes' Point, near Comox. It is supposed to have been killed by the Dawson & Douglass whalers.

MORE OIL.—The steamer Grappler, with oil from Howe Sound, arrived last night. The oil will be shipped by the Lady Lampton to London.

THE California carried away \$4000 in gold, shipped by Wells, Fargo & Co.

NO NEWS.—The line remained down yesterday.

THE Hudson Bay Company's bark Prince of Wales will be due at this port next month.

A CLEAN SHEET at the Police Court yesterday.

In consequence of the late severe weather a backward Spring is anticipated at Cariboo.

Mr. Gladstone and the Pope.

Mr Gladstone has written the following letter to Mr Deane, member for Queen's County:— Downing-street, Nov 30. Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., in relation to a memorial from the inhabitants of Strathgalloway, in which you state that they express their desire that Her Majesty's Government may see fit to use 'such diplomatic intervention as may secure to the Pope the continuance of such temporal Sovereignty as will protect him in a discharge of his temporal duties, together with an adequate income.' The memorial itself is couched in larger and less definite language, but I do not doubt that I am to recognize you as the best expositor of the feelings it is intended to express.

I reply I have to state that Her Majesty's Government have not, during the various changes which have marked the reign of the present Pope, interfered, nor do they now propose to interfere, with the Civil Government of the city of Rome or the surrounding country. But Her Majesty's Government consider all that relates to the adequate support of the dignity of the Pope, and to his personal freedom and independence in the discharge of his spiritual functions, to be legitimate for their notice. Indeed, without waiting for the occurrence of any actual necessity, they have during the uncertainties of the last few months taken upon themselves to make provision which would have tended to afford any necessary protection to the person of the Sovereign Pontiff.

The subjects to which I have adverted will continue to have their careful attention, although they have had great satisfaction in observing that the Italian Government has declared in the most explicit manner its desire and intention to respect and guarantee the Pope's freedom and independence, and to take care that adequate provision shall be forthcoming for the due support of his dignity. I have, &c. W. E. GLADSTONE. E. Deane, Esq., M. P. NEW PROVINCIAL PHILOSOPHY.—Ask no man her age. Never joke with a policeman. Do not play at chess with a widow. Never contradict a man who stutters. Be civil to rich uncles and aunts. Your eldest hat next of course for an evening party. Always sit next the carver if you can't at dinner. Keep your own secrets. Tell no human being you dye your whiskers. Wind up your conduct like your watch, once every day, minutely examining whether you are fast or slow. Make friends with the steward on board a steamer, for there is no knowing how soon you may be in his power.

Only Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867. Juron, 1862. PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES

T. MOSON & SON, 35, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, including the following specialties: PEPSEIN, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and powerful remedy for weak digestion.

CHLORODYNE (Morson's), the universally approved Anodyne. CHLORAL HYDRATE—New Sedative. CREOSOTE—(Caution)—from Wood Tar, of which T. M. & Son are the only British manufacturers.

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce. DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of 'Worcestershire Sauce' to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. Manufactured by GROSSE & BLACKWELL, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

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POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISED

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH. HER MAJESTY'S GUNBOAT 'NETLEY', WICK, N.E. COAST OF SCOTLAND, September 7th, 1868.

Having had a most distressing cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, was recommended by His Lordship the Earl of Cathness to try your invaluable BALSAM OF ANISED, and I can assure you with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in recommending it to the million Most respectfully yours, W. LINZELL, H.M.C.B. NETLEY.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISED, For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this old established remedy will be found invaluable.

IMPORTANT CAUTION—Observe that the Words 'THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Bridge, London,' are engraved on the Government stamp affixed over the top of each bottle, without which none can be genuine.

DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne is undoubtedly the Chlorodyne, being the inventor who deliberately untrue which he registered the name under the Patent Law. The discoverer of Chlorodyne, that they prescribe it largely and mean no other than Dr. Browne's—See Times, July 12, 1864.

Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION. This INVARIABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshes sleep, relieves pain, calms the nervous system, regulates the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium.

Extract from Medical Times, Jan. 16, 1869.—Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of the most eminent practitioners. Of course it is not thus so singularly popular did it not supply want and fill a place.

NOTICE. MORSON'S Harmless and Effectual Remedies. Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

WEAK CHILDREN.—In all cases where the elements for the formation of bones are deficient MORSON'S WHEAT PHOSPHATES have never been known to fail.

CHLORODYNE—MORSON'S celebrated Anodyne is now being supplied to this country. It is the most valuable medicine in the world.

THOMAS MORSON & SON, Medalists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions, 37, 38, 124 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

FRAUD. On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the name of GROSSE & BLACKWELL.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. On the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES.

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CAUTION—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, under the name of GROSSE & BLACKWELL, will be prosecuted to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted before taking delivery thereof.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to GROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

VERSAILLES, Jan 5.—Gen Manteuffel reports that an attack was made on Monday, which was repulsed with loss on our side. The enemy's loss heavy, including 200 prisoners. After peace has been restored France will be occupied for some time, and the prisoners will be sent to Metz, which is regarded as a German fortress.

The batteries on the south of Paris were interrupted by the heavy bombardment of the city. The French reserves from Orleans, Metz and Nancy, with most favorable results, entered the trenches on the 4th and 5th. The batteries of Metz and Nancy, with most favorable results, entered the trenches on the 4th and 5th.

The Duke of Wecklenburg occupies the position of the French reserves from Orleans, Metz and Nancy, with most favorable results, entered the trenches on the 4th and 5th.

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By Electric Telegraph, SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

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VERSAILLES, Jan 5.—Gen Manteuffel reports that an attack was made by considerable masses of the enemy near Sappages on Monday, which was repulsed with small loss on our side. The enemy's loss was heavy, including 200 prisoners.

After peace has been restored France will be occupied for some time, and the French prisoners will be sent to Metz, which is regarded as a German fortress.

The batteries on the south of Paris, whose armament was intercepted by the French, have now got their guns in position and have bombarded forts Bissey, Vanvare and Montagne and the entrenchments at Ville, Jui and Point Jour, and the gunboats.

A heavy bombardment is continued on the north-west of Paris, partly from newly-erected batteries, with most favorable results.

BRUSSELS, Jan 6.—The batteries at Clamart and Ville d'Avery are throwing shot weighing 124 pounds and shells weighing 65 pounds. They have bombarded the forts Delesly, Vanvare and Montagne, and to-day the forts are replying with considerable effect, using 6- and 7-inch guns which throw shells weighing 150 pounds.

The German engineers, however, expect to silence these forts by the night of the 7th.

Gen Chanzy is advancing with two columns. The main body is at La Loupe and the other at Vendome.

The Duke of Mecklenburg occupies a line between Blois, Vendome and La Loupe. The French reserves from Orleans, Chateau Dan and Dreux, in all 77,000 men, are joining Chanzy, who has 150,000 soldiers in splendid condition.

The forces of Gen Faidherbe and Boreas are in excellent order.

Gen Manteuffel's losses in the battles of the 3rd and 4th were 3500.

Data from Paris to the 4th inst were received to-day. The damage from the bombardment had been slight, the French loss thus far being 20 killed and 300 wounded. The citizens and army were clamorous for offensive action.

VERSAILLES, Jan 6.—Fort D'Issy has been scaled.

LILLE, Jan 6.—The French headquarters are at Bordeaux.

The approximate losses at the battle of Bahame are 9000 Germans and 4000 French. The Germans evacuated Bahame yesterday.

It is said that 10,000 Frenchmen have arrived at Cherbourg to equip for active service.

LONDON, Jan 9.—Telegrams from Versailles to the Times to-day say the American Consul has been permitted to leave Paris, and has arrived there.

The Prussian guns could easily shell the city. Several houses in Paris had been set on fire. There has apparently been much firing to-day. The French redoubts at Notre Dame de la Mer were occupied by the Prussians and the fire turned against the French.

Large supplies have been captured from the French at Reche.

VERSAILLES, Jan 8.—The 2nd army corps have been reinforced and has resumed its offensive movement.

Borbaki is believed to be planning to raise the siege before attempting to invade Germany. Belfort will be his base of operations.

LONDON, Jan 8.—Borbaki is marching on Nancy and Belfort.

The French have entered Salour. The Germans are withdrawing from the northern departments.

French marines and infantry have repulsed a Prussian detachment near Baume.

Favre is still waiting to receive England's invitation to the Conference.

Unlans have appeared under the walls of Lille.

WASHINGTON, Jan 7.—The friends of the San Domingo scheme, it is reported to-day, have about given up the hope of being able to get the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to report back favorably either Band's or Morton's resolutions.

An effort will be made at the meeting of the committee on Monday, and should it fail an attempt will be made in open House to suspend the rules and pass Morton's resolution.

The effort will be sure to lead to a debate of two or three days' duration.

New York, Jan 9.—The oil works of Bernstein & Goldsmith at Green Point, caught fire this morning and is spreading rapidly. A great conflagration is now raging, and it is probable that the entire works will be destroyed.

The loss will be millions of dollars.

WASHINGTON, Jan 9.—In the House a number of bills were introduced and referred, among them, one by Williams, granting right of way for the railroad from the Central Pacific in Utah to Walla Walla, W. T.

North would be sure to take from the speaker's table, and amend the Senate joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission in relation to the annexation of San Domingo.

He remarked that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had, in the morning, by a majority vote, agreed to a joint resolution, and at 1:30 o'clock p.m. the motion to take the San Domingo resolution from the speakers table, was made, but not passing, it was rejected.

Yale, Jan 10.—No news of interest. But a small quantity of ice running in the river. Weather mild—thermometer 29°.

Quebec, Jan 10.—Nothing very special has occurred lately. Many miners and others are preparing to leave for Peace River in early Spring.

Cariboo Summary. Our files of the Sentinel are to the 31st ult. Considerations of space forbid more than the following extra-condensed summary:—

For the week ending 24th Ballarat (3 days work) 23 oz White Pine 42 oz, Brown 26 oz, Victoria 20 oz, Lightning 85 oz, Spruce 44 oz. For week ending 31st ult. During holidays mining nearly suspended, Victoria 64 oz, and from 1 1/2 set timbers 35 1/2 oz, Brown 34 oz, 30 oz, Spruce and Lightning improving, 64 oz for the week, and 37 1/2 oz for three days' work.

We are indebted to Mr G B Wright for the following, which, as far as the mining intelligence is concerned, is one week later:—

Weather at Cariboo is very mild, and snow not so heavy as usual. On Van Winkle hill it is about 4 feet deep. There is sleighing as far as Queanella. In Green Timber the thermometer stood at 18 degs below zero.

The Waverly Co on Grouse Creek still continue to get good pay. They expect in three weeks to be breaking, and save ground which will pay 12 oz to the set of timbers.

The lead holes out, the Lady of the Lake and Parulo Co's are sure to have it. It is expected to be the Heron lead.

On Lower Creek two of the claims are paying well. Victoria Co about 60 oz, and the Brown Co about 40 oz per week.

The latter is looking for a deep channel and will there, probably, find it rich.

Lightning Creek has now only two paying claims—the Spruce and Lightning Co's. The former paid 60 oz last week. The McCorrick have struck the James Co's lead between Van Winkle and Lightning Creek.

The Van Winkle Co is drowned out, but expect to conquer the water by constructing a larger wheel.

The Jenkins Co on Gulob paid 54 oz to one pick last week. They are rocking under ground.

The stage was unable to get to Yale. Between Chapman's Bar and Boston Bar several heavy snow slides had occurred, and just as the latter place the cribbing and road was washed away. The force of road men is insufficient to keep it in repair when a heavy rain occurs.

At Yale the river was full of floating ice, with every prospect of its closing up soon.

ROBINSON'S Celebrated Magic Soap. DIRECTIONS. For doing a Large Family washing in Two Hours of Five or Six Pieces.

1. Cut up fine a bar of the Soap, and put one-half of it into your boiler with sufficient water to cover your white clothes to be washed, and let the soap dissolve; then put your clothes in, stirring them, and let them just come to a boil, then pour out the water into a tub, and let them soak in your boiler, with sufficient clean water to cover them, occasionally to loosen the dirt. Such articles as collars, waists, or any other article very dirty, should be rubbed through the hands a little while soaking in your boiler, or in a tub, before being put into the water.

2. While your clothes are soaking put the half of soap into your boiler, with sufficient clean water to cover them, and let it heat. After your clothes have soaked bring them out and put into your boiler water, and let it boil from 5 to 10 minutes, then hang them out to dry. If the above directions are followed, we will guarantee your clothes clean and white.

3. For your colored and crocheted articles use the same water you soaked and boiled your white clothes with, only bring it up again, and pour it over your colored and woolen clothes, and wash the same as your white clothes, also rubbing them through your hands while soaking if very dirty. Then rinse in clean water warm as you can get, and your clothes will be as good as new.

4. For your hats, rub them with the soap, and wash them in clean water, and hang them out to dry. For your carpets, rub them with the soap, and wash them in clean water, and hang them out to dry.

Washing Territory. SROOME, Jan 10.—A man named Alfred Olney dropped dead here to-day, supposed from heart disease. He was an old resident and well-known in Victoria.

British Columbia. YALE, Jan 10.—No news of interest. But a small quantity of ice running in the river. Weather mild—thermometer 29°.

Quebec, Jan 10.—Nothing very special has occurred lately. Many miners and others are preparing to leave for Peace River in early Spring.

Friday, Jan 13 1871. IMPREPRESSIBLE WOMEN.—Quite a fuss has recently been raised in Scotland over the subject of the study of classical surgery and anatomy by prominent classes of male and female.

Not long ago seven female students attending the Edinburgh University, presented a memorial to the managers of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, claiming the right to attend the practice in the wards of that institution, along with the students of the opposite sex.

The English press is divided upon the subject of the prominent study of anatomy and the practice of classical surgery by male and female students. Of those opposed to the practice, perhaps the Saturday Review is the most merciless, and the awful severity of its animadversions upon the seven female students has brought down upon its head a scathing rebuke from some of its local contemporaries.

CARTER'S PRACTICAL GARDENER'S.—We have to thank Messrs. Jay & Bales for a copy of the above work. It is published in London, contains such full and simple instructions as will enable every man to be his own gardener, and presents in colors, twenty-six geometrical designs for flower-beds. The popularity of the work may be inferred from the fact of its having passed through four editions. Copies can be had at the stores of Messrs. Jay & Bales, Yates street.

FROM THE MANLAND.—The steamer Enterprise Capt Swanson, returned from New Westminster last evening, bringing a number of passengers and Bar-nard's Cariboo Express. Amongst the passengers were Miss Bowden, Mr Cornwall, M L C, Mr G B Wright, Mr E Brown, and Messrs McRoberts, Greley, Reed, Ward and Quagillotte. The weather was cold and snow falling at New Westminster when the steamer left yesterday morning.

COUNTY COURT.—An adjourned County Court was held before Judge Pemberton yesterday. There were only three cases on the docket—Geo Stelly vs Ah Chow—Judgment confessed for the plaintiff \$105. J Murray and the assignees of J Goodson vs Doshier—Post adjourned until the next County Court. Lakin vs Nicholson—This was an old check for \$101. The case was somewhat complicated and was decided in favor of the plaintiff. Judgment \$106 with costs.

LOWER FRASER ITEMS.—The ball in aid of the Royal Columbian Hospital came off at New Westminster on Friday night and was a success. Before the glow had left the embers of Scott's Pioneer Saloon, he was dealing out 'Confederate Cocktails' in another tenement two doors east of where the old saloon stood. Scott beats Phœnix. A large quantity of delta load, a short distance below New Westminster, is about to be embayed by diking.

THE PACIFIC sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for San Francisco. In addition to the passengers whose names were published yesterday she carried a long Chinaman in the steerage and a small freight of island products.

MORSE LOU.—The stmr Grappler sailed for Burrard Inlet yesterday morning. From there she will proceed to Howe Sound to bring down a cargo of whale oil to be shipped on the Lady Lampton for England. The Lampton ought to slide along at a lively rate on her homeward trip.

COLD.—A telegram from Queanemoult last evening states that the thermometer was 30 degrees below zero; that Queanemoult was frozen over and the Fraser full of float ice.

THE PATRON.—There are 1200 signatures attached to the petition for the opening of the road from Queanemoult to Omicamea and 400 more are expected.

MARRIAGE.—At New Westminster, yesterday morning, A Peelo, Esq, was united to Miss Pitts, of this city. A few friends only witnessed the ceremony.

CAPT HAYES of the propeller California is very ill, and Mr Gardner, the chief officer, will take the ship to Portland.

THE FLYING SQUADRON reached Plymouth on the 15th November, all well.

THE propeller California arrived from Nanaimo at 5 o'clock last evening.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. TRADE-MARK. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH. HER MAJESTY'S GUNBOAT "NETLEY". WICK, N.B. COAST OF SCOTLAND. September 7th, 1869.

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ST. CHARLES HOTEL. CORNER FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON. JOHN J. JACOBS - Proprietor.

HAVING LEASED THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL, which is built of brick iron-bound, with family and single rooms SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED with all the modern improvements for their comfort, with fine Venetian, Bath, Gas, etc.

A. CARD. HAVING LEARNED THAT CERTAIN interested parties are spreading the report that the St. George Hotel in Victoria, B. C. while under his management, will be a guarantee to the numerous friends and the public of his presence and ability to make his house justly celebrated and worthy of patronage.

MISS COLES. FASHIONABLE MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER. AT MR BOSWORTH'S STORE, Johnson street, near Government.

Cosmopolitan Hotel, SEATTLE, W. T. Leary & Wheeler - Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE corner of Commercial and Washington streets and in proximity to the Post Office, Bank, &c. Travellers can rely on good accommodations.

C. Strauss. Importer of Dry Goods and General Merchandise. WHARF STREET, Victoria.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. LEICESTER MEETING, 1868. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE AWARDED TO J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.

THE FIRST PRIZE for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purposes. THE FIRST PRIZE for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land.

THE FIRST PRIZE for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size. THE FIRST and ONLY PRIZE for the Best 5-tined Steam Cultivator.

TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL. Carrying off almost every Prize for which they were entered, and this tier trial the most severe and prolonged.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION. THE BOXER CARTRIDGE. For Snider Enfield, 477 Bore, and for the Henry and Martini-Henry Rifle of 440 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Office, and also of 500 bore for the Central-Fire Rifle.

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ELEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S IN ROAD, LONDON. Wholesale only.

DINNEFORD'S SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA. A remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. A remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections.

IT IS THE PHYSICIAN'S CURE FOR GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and all other complaints of the Bladder.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S. Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Letter from Amiens.

SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENT

AMIENS, Nov. 26.

os evenement du jour, is the question, and the sweet waters divide the excitement with...

Alxander wants Constantine his uncle covets Naboth's vine...

ENGLAND WILL FIGHT, must, Italy ought, and Spain...

THE ENGLISH FLORIMS, we arrived from Paris at Versailles...

appear to have lost the money to purchase necessaries...

OF BEEF IN IT, WE KNOW, ordinary is a study just now...

King of Prussia to allow mothers a children under two years to leave...

very sober in Paris just now, and the government have done wisely in allowing...

At Besancon, on the outskirts of Ploard, we met with a gentleman driven...

He has to cook for his household, and his servants have bolted...

They expect extra vice for helping, and they must have coffee, bread...

They are eating him out of house and home, and he is to guard during the night...

He is liable to somnambulism. A new order has been issued...

stantly except before court martial. I am wren, except like the ladies...

will have my say. Events indicate, that serious and great things are on the point...

place. He is surrounded and pointed to the place. He has bolted and is now...

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday January 18th 1871.

Political Emancipation.

Governor Musgrave told the Legislative Council plainly, in his opening speech, that if they were of opinion...

While admitting that the opinion of the Governor, which can surprise no one, has on its side some cogent reasons...

Under these circumstances, we are quite prepared to find the Council giving a unanimous vote in favor of immediate political emancipation.

Amongst other things, it is to be presumed that the Bill to be sent down will establish an electoral franchise, for the representation and impose a qualification upon members...

At Besancon, on the outskirts of Ploard, we met with a gentleman driven nearly dead by a bullet through the chest...

The Graving Dock.

Wednesday Jan 11th.

Mr Nathan's resolution for a bill in aid of the Graving Dock was lost by one vote!

We regret that the Executive should have conceived it necessary to cause a Government vote to be cast against the resolution.

Municipal Council.

Tuesday, Jan 10.

Present—His Worship the Mayor, Council, Russell, Gerow, McKay, Carey, McMillan and Heathorn.

From Willis Bond, asking permission to move a house. Permission granted.

From E. Mallandaine, in reply to a communication from the Clerk informing him of the action of the council in the matter of his collection of road and school taxes...

From J. Kriemler, calling attention to the dangerous state of the sidewalk of Store street.

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Legislative Council.

Tuesday, Jan 10.

Council met at 1:20 p.m.

Present—The Hon the Speaker, Hon Chief Commissioner, Hon Collector of Customs, Hon Attorney General, Hon Dr Helmecken, Hon Dr Carrall, Mr Nathan, Mr Nelson, Mr DeCosmos, Mr Skinner, Mr Buxster, Mr Alston, Mr Pemberton.

Mr DeCosmos gave notice that on Thursday the 12th inst. he should move that the petition for opening a road through Victoria District be considered.

Mr Nathan moved that His Excellency be pleased to send down a Bill giving a guarantee, additional to that given by the Dominion Government, of 5 per cent on £100,000 for a period of twenty years...

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land and Mainland. He knew no geographical distinctions, and looked upon the dry dock at Esquimaux as a national undertaking, not as a sectional one.

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lost—Ayer: Helmecken, Carrall, Nathan, DeCosmos, Buxster. Noes: Hon Chief Commissioner, Hon Attorney General, Hon Collector of Customs, Mr Pemberton, Mr Nelson, Mr Skinner.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Crown Grants of surveyed Lands in the Territory of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies...

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS IN OCCUPATION OF surveyed Lands in the Territory of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies...

PUBLIC NOTICE.

HAVING LEARNED THAT CERTAIN interested parties are spreading the report that the regularity to Cariboo as heretofore...

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, January 18th 1871

The New Home.

The conviction appears to be rapidly gaining ground on both sides of the Atlantic that the Dominion of Canada is to be the new home for the surplus millions of the parent empire. Doubtless the great Confederation scheme and the throwing open or, as it has been called the 'unblanketing' of the North-West, has had no little share in imparting breadth and substance to the conviction. One cannot but wonder that this new light should have been so long in dawning upon the home mind. It is matter of surprise that a nation pre-eminently for enlightened progress, for advanced political economy and philanthropy should so long have struggled with the great and terrible web of pauperism without discovering in colonization the only true and effective remedy. It is marvellous that she should have looked on with feckless inaction while a constant stream of her subjects has flowed into a foreign country not only to cease to be British subjects, but to become, to a very great extent, British haters. It occurs to the thoughtful mind that with a very little management and no great expenditure that stream might during these many years have been made to flow in British channels, might have made the solitary places glad, and caused the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose. And thus not only would the parent empire have averted the terrible curse of pauperism at home, but a new empire would have been raised up on this continent to call her blessed. It is, however, cause for congratulation that at length the English mind begins to realize the force of these ideas, and that the nation is gradually preparing for a great effort, girding up her loins for the discharge of an important but long-neglected duty. And she will have in Canada an able and active coadjutor in the grandest scheme of the age—of many ages. Many circumstances point to the Dominion of Canada as the true field for such operations. It is, of all the British possessions, the easiest of access. In point of fertility of soil, variety and abundance of resources, it is ahead of all. As a claim to be the cheapest, freest and best governed of all Her Britannic Majesty's possessions,—we had almost said, in the world!—it would have been done, not only as being valuable now, but because he believed that it would be by that Pass that the railroad would reach Fraser River. He should be happy at any time to show the member for Kootenay the estimates for opening a trail through the Pass and to convince him that the motion was unnecessary. In 1867 the party agreed to open a trail through the Pass, further survey was made and the Lands & Works Department possessed all the facts. Two parties were set out in 1868 to find a pass to the headwaters of Perry Creek, but returned unsuccessful. With respect to the trade of Kootenay he thought there were a few articles which the Americans would always supply to Kootenay. No doubt every member had some trail to propose for the district he represented, and this fact perhaps, accounted for the unjustifiable remarks of the hon member for Cariboo. He should first point out the sources from which the money to meet the expenditures would come. The estimates were before the Council, and if any additional expenditure be voted it must come from some other source than those laid down.

Friday, Jan 13 1871: STREAM COMMUNICATION.—The resolution introduced into the United States Congress asking for the establishment of steam communication between the head of Puget Sound and the Sandwich Islands may be accepted as evidence of the thorough earnestness with which our neighbors are grasping after the commerce and carrying trade of the Pacific. The railway is being run on to Puget Sound, and a line of ocean steamships will be in waiting to receive the first passengers carried over it. England and Canada had better learn a lesson.

Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, JAN 12, 1871.

Council met at 1:15 p.m. Present.—The hon Speaker, hon Chief Commissioner, hon Attorney General, hon Collector of Customs, hon Dr Carrall, hon Dr Helmcken, Mr Nelson, Mr Nathan, Mr Skinner, Mr Bunter, Mr Alston.

EAGLE PASS TRAIL.

Mr Skinner moved that His Excellency be asked to place on the estimates a sum for the survey of a trail from the Shuswap via the Eagle Pass to Wild Horse Creek. The hon mover said that the object of the motion was to enable British Columbia traders and farmers to compete with those from the American side for the growing Kootenay trade. By this trail they would be enabled to control all the trade of that market, as well as that lying on the upper Columbia, from which they were at present shut out. The present trail ran over a high mountain: it was almost inaccessible. The proposed road would be much shorter than the present one. The hon mover then proceeded at some length to point out the distances by the present and proposed trails and to picture the advantages that would result from the adoption of the latter. The present road wound through American Territory, and even the Government Gold Commissioner, in passing to and from Kootenay, was allowed to escape the payment of duties to the American officers as an act of courtesy. He trusted that every hon member would see the importance of preserving the Kootenay trade to British Columbia. The new road would be really of great advantage to the vast extent of country through which it was proposed to construct it and to the whole colony.

Mr DeCosmos seconded the resolution. He recognized the necessity of opening up the Kootenay Country, and securing the trade by means of this trail. The survey would not cost above \$1,000, and the result would be highly beneficial. Hon Dr Carrall rose to support the resolution of the hon member for Kootenay. This was the third year he had sat about the board when the Eagle Pass trail was discussed, and it looked like negligence on the part of the Government or the Lands and Works Department that it had not been already done. There was no reason why a sum should not be granted for the purpose; and he would go further and say that the Government ought to be asked to make the trail after the survey had been completed. He did not know anything of the route of his own personal knowledge [hon Chief Commissioner—Hear] but he believed its construction was necessary and ought to have been effected long ago.

Hon Chief Commissioner rose to reply to the remarks of the hon member for Cariboo, and in doing so complimented the hon member for Kootenay as the very sensible member before the Council, but he thought the hon member for Cariboo should have informed himself more fully with respect to the question before, ascertaining the Lands and Works Department. In 1865 and 1866 reports upon the Eagle Pass route were filed in the Lands and Works office, and he had over and over again advocated its opening. Had the opening depended upon him it would have been done, not only as being valuable now, but because he believed that it would be by that Pass that the railroad would reach Fraser River. He should be happy at any time to show the member for Kootenay the estimates for opening a trail through the Pass and to convince him that the motion was unnecessary. In 1867 the party agreed to open a trail through the Pass, further survey was made and the Lands & Works Department possessed all the facts. Two parties were set out in 1868 to find a pass to the headwaters of Perry Creek, but returned unsuccessful. With respect to the trade of Kootenay he thought there were a few articles which the Americans would always supply to Kootenay. No doubt every member had some trail to propose for the district he represented, and this fact perhaps, accounted for the unjustifiable remarks of the hon member for Cariboo. He should first point out the sources from which the money to meet the expenditures would come. The estimates were before the Council, and if any additional expenditure be voted it must come from some other source than those laid down.

Hon Dr Carrall would withdraw what he had said about the neglect of Government; but—Hon Chief Commissioner.—The hon gentlemen has spoken. Hon Dr Carrall.—But some one has been to blame, and—Hon Chief Commissioner.—Mr Speaker, I call the hon gentleman to order. The hon Chief Commissioner here retired. The Speaker.—The hon member for Cariboo must come to order.

Hon Dr Carrall.—The remarks of the hon Chief Commissioner with respect to the consideration which induced me to reflect upon the Lands and Works Department are unequal for and false. The Speaker read from the Rules of Order to show that when a member was called to order by the Chair he must take his seat.

Hon Dr Carrall disclaimed having any desire to transgress the Rules of the Council. The Speaker.—The explanation of the hon gentlemen is satisfactory. Mr Bunter said if the survey was already made he did not see the necessity for the motion. If it were one to build the trail he would give it his support. Mr Skinner asked if the survey was a working one? Hon Chief Commissioner said Mr Moberly and Mr Perry had passed over the trail, blazed it, marked it, measured the streams for bridges and had really furnished information of a valuable and practical character. Other parties had passed over it and the examination was eminently satisfactory.

Mr Skinner thanked the Hon Chief Commissioner and withdrew the motion as unnecessary. WAGON ROAD.—Mr Nelson moved a resolution for an address to His Excellency respecting the construction of a wagon road from Yale to New Westminster. He feared that he should be told that the funds could not be had for

this great and necessary work. Large sums of money had been expended in the construction of a road from the interior to Yale; but during the winter months for the want of a connecting link between Yale and the seaboard, it was practically useless. He wished the two absent members of the Council were present to detail their experience in reaching New Westminster at the present time. The road would pass through a very rich agricultural country, and tend to develop its resources. In '62 and '63 the people at Yale nearly starved—the river being frozen and no chance of getting supplies. The Chinese near Yale had to eat barley beaten up in a mortar. [Hon Dr Helmcken.—Very good food, too.] There were not then ten barrels of flour on the entire river. He hoped that the colony would show to the world that they would not be content with the expenditure of \$1,000,000 on a road that was practically useless in the winter time. He could not state the approximate cost of the proposed road, but he hoped for the vote of a sum to commence the road immediately.

Mr DeCosmos seconded. Hon Dr Helmcken suggested that His Excellency be requested in Committee of Supply to expend all the surplus money in making roads. [Hear, hear.] But he did not see the necessity for this road. Mr Nelson said the road would be along the natural line for the railway to Burrard Inlet. Hon Dr Helmcken did not believe the railroad would ever come that way. Mr Nelson hoped that the resolution would not be amended. Hon Dr Carrall said he had never passed so much on his knees as he did when coming down the Fraser during the winter time. [Laughter.] But as necessary as the road was he regretted that he must vote against it because there were more imperative demands upon the Exchequer than this—some of which could not be met.

Hon Chief Commissioner said he could not vote for this resolution. What was required between Yale and New Westminster was a trail along which cattle could be driven and mail carried, and over which passengers might travel in the winter time. The sleigh road built in connection with the telegraphic works cost a great deal of money, and a compensating return had not been had. The road had never been much used and had fallen into a state of dilapidation. \$16,000 were spent during his absence from the colony for the improvement of this road, but it had not been laid out on the places he intended to have repaired. \$2000 were now in the Estimates for the repair of this road, which he intended to lay out in repairing the road between Sumas and Hope, supplying bridges and otherwise fitting it for travel.

Mr Nelson said that the sleigh road never existed. It was a miserable trail from the first and was only sufficient to enable the telegraph constructors to walk along the line. It was difficultly impassable, and there was now a difficulty in getting from Sumas to New Westminster that there was in getting from Yale to Sumas; and the former was the section on which the money should be expended.

The motion was lost—6 to 4. RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.—Mr DeCosmos moved that that portion of the Speech of His Excellency the Governor relating to Responsible Government be taken into consideration in Committee of the Whole. He hoped the Government members would be prepared to carry out the expression of His Excellency in his Speech.

Mr Nathan seconded. Hon Chief Commissioner.—Would it not be better to take the resolution up in the open House, as all about the Board are in favor of Responsible Government? Mr DeCosmos.—I have no objection to such a course and I will read the resolution I propose to offer.

[The resolution was to the effect that Responsible Government should be granted simultaneously with Confederation.] Hon Collector of Customs.—Nothing is said in the Speech about the inauguration of Responsible Government simultaneously with Union. That is the only objection that I can see to the resolution.

Hon Dr Helmcken.—I have an amendment. I shall move it to save time and to have a Bill sent down by the Executive immediately. He did not think that Responsible Government would work well immediately after Union, but he should nevertheless move that: 'The Governor be respectfully requested to send down to this House, in accordance with the information contained in his inaugural Address, a Bill to enlarge the number of the popular members (excluding nominated members from the Council) so as to enable a new Legislative body and the form of administration known as Responsible Government to come into operation at the first meeting of the Legislature subsequent to the union of this colony with Canada.'

Mr DeCosmos.—That would kill Confederation. Hon Dr Helmcken.—Is it the difference between 'simultaneous' and 'subsequent'?

Mr DeCosmos.—That is the objection. Hon Dr Helmcken.—It is impossible that Responsible Government shall come in simultaneously with Confederation. Who is to agree to such a Bill? The only power that can alter the constitution of this Council is Her Majesty's Government, and we expect that, as soon as Confederation shall have taken place, the constitution will be altered and the House elected. This is all we can do. If the hon gentleman means to say that the day on which Confederation takes place we shall have Responsible Government, I say we cannot get it. It will suit everybody in the colony to get Responsible Government as soon as possible after union shall have taken place, but we cannot get it before or simultaneously with Confederation.

Hon Collector of Customs seconded the amendment. Hon Chief Commissioner would not cast a vote on this question, but his views had undergone a change since he last spoke on this subject. He believed to-day that 2-10ths of the people would poll a vote in favor of one managing our own affairs. The verdict fell all at the polls had been in favor of Responsible Government. It was the desire of the Government with which we

were shortly to unite that this form of Government should be adopted, and such being the case, it ought to be conferred. It would make the colony more popular with the people of the neighboring country and reach a constant cause of dissatisfaction which had existed in the colony for many years. No doubt Responsible Government would be desirable, but we had to pass through a probationary period first. The question now was, when Confederation arrives can we have Responsible Government simultaneously? When a thing is inevitable it had better come at once, and the sooner the country settles down upon the bedrock to legislate the better. [Hear.] He was not opposed to the simultaneous inauguration of Responsible Government, but could it be had? In order to obtain it we must have a purely representative House. Apart from the inexpediency of suddenly turning over the present system, we could not have a representative House until after Confederation and could not have Responsible Government until after a representative House had been chosen.

Hon Dr Carrall said that he still felt that to secure the successful working out of Responsible Government a large permanent population was necessary. Confederation by means of public works would bring with it an increased population and then would be the time for the inauguration of Responsible Government. There never had been any wish on the part of the Government to stand in the way of Responsible Government, and in voting for this amendment he felt that the ground was covered. We must first have a representative House before we can have Responsible Government. The resolution was therefore impracticable. Hon Dr Carrall had always been in favor of Responsible Government, but there was a large and very respectable portion of the people who had very grave doubts as to the successful working of the system. Such were not his views, and he would therefore vote for the inauguration of Responsible Government as soon as possible.

Mr Nelson moved that the debate be adjourned till Monday next. Lost—8 to 4. Mr DeCosmos, who seemed laboring under intense excitement, here rose and said he fairly, fully and frankly admitted that the representative members of the House had been entrapped. The amendment by the hon member for Victoria City was one he had a right to offer, but he was taking a course calculated to prejudice the great question drawn before the House. [No.] He would not allow the Government (Dr Helmcken—Not at all.) [Mr DeCosmos] had proposed a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of canvassing each other's opinions and arranging for a fair and honest settlement of the question; but the discussion was to be carried on in the House, where a member could speak but once, and where the untalented members had not an opportunity of expressing their views. If the hon mover of the amendment wished for harmony and to avoid a collision, he should consent to give all an opportunity for discussing the question in Committee of the Whole.

Dr Helmcken.—There will be ample opportunity for discussion when the bill comes down. This is merely a motion for a bill. Hon Attorney-General.—This amendment will not decide anything. It merely asks for the bill. The Speaker here read the amendment again. Mr DeCosmos asked the hon Dr Helmcken to withdraw it and allow the Council to go into committee.

Hon Dr Helmcken declined, because it would be a waste of time when all around the Board were agreed upon Responsible Government. Mr DeCosmos maintained that Responsible Government could be inaugurated in the colony simultaneously with Confederation. This Council would not sit longer than March 1st, and within that time the Bill we shall ask for will have become law; six weeks would enable all the voters to register, the elections could be held soon afterwards and by the 1st of June Responsible Government would be inaugurated and in full operation at the time of Confederation.

Hon Dr Helmcken.—It cannot be done. Hon Chief Commissioner.—It would be contrary to the instructions of the Governor. Mr DeCosmos contended that an Imperial statute allowed any colony possessing representative institutions to form a Responsible Government, and he considered that if the Executive had walked itself in with the 5000 or 10,000 miles between England and this colony it was measurable.

The Hon Chief Commissioner said the bill could not come into force until after Confederation. Representative Government would be given with Confederation only. Without Confederation there is no intention on the part of the Government of this Colony to support Responsible Government. Mr DeCosmos quoted from Imperial statutes to show that a House had power to change its own Constitution, notwithstanding the Governor's instructions to the contrary.

Hon Attorney General said that any Governor who acted contrary to Imperial instructions would be at once removed. No change can be made in our Constitution without an order from the Privy Council. Hon Colonial Secretary said it was in the instructions of the Governor that no change can be made in the Constitution without authority from Her Majesty's Government.

Mr DeCosmos.—The Government have a majority and of course will do as they please. Hon Chief Commissioner.—The hon member from Victoria District wants to do as he pleases, and is not willing to accept anything except what originates with himself. Mr Bunter moved the following amendment:

'That this House, after having given consideration to that portion of the speech of His Excellency the Governor respecting Responsible Government, is of the opinion that the people of British Columbia are desirous of inaugurating simultaneously with Confederation; and that His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to send down a bill providing for an increase in the number of representation in this Council, and the exclusion of nominated members; and to

make such other provision as may be deemed advisable in order to secure the successful working of Responsible Government and its inauguration simultaneously with the union of this colony with the Dominion of Canada. The amendment was seconded by Mr Nelson. Mr Bunter said—I claim it to be our duty to legislate for the future, not for the day. The whole country looks upon us to do our duty and obtain for them Responsible Government. Even if it should cost four times as much the people would be better satisfied. He wanted to see Responsible Government such as they have in the United States. [Laughter.] Hon Chief Commissioner.—They have not got Responsible Government in the United States. Mr Bunter.—They have. They have the management of their own affairs, and if that isn't Responsible Government I don't know what is. I think the question should not be pressed until the members from the upper country arrive. Hon Attorney General briefly spoke to the question. He had not been long in the colony, but from what he had seen and heard he was satisfied that the people desired Responsible Government and he would not stand in its way. He would say, however, that it was not possible to inaugurate Responsible Government sooner than was proposed by the Executive. We cannot go into Responsible Government with our present Executive Council. There is no power in this Council to reconstruct the constitution without Imperial consent. If we pass a Bill it will have to receive Her Majesty's consent. It was not possible to do what the member for Victoria District proposed to do before the first of July. This Council may alter its constitution with the consent of the Governor, and if Confederation were postponed it might be practicable, but we need not expect Her Majesty's consent. The whole matter hinged on the terms. The Canadian Government had promised to give Responsible Government to British Columbia if the people desired it. It was a matter that should be commenced and worked out after union by and under the Dominion Government. The first Governor after union should know the people who compose the legislative element from which he is to choose his Council. All must see that it is neither reasonable nor practicable to have Responsible Government sooner than is proposed by the Governor.

Hon Nelson admitted the reasonableness of the arguments of the hon Attorney General, but thought the question should be postponed in order that more consideration be given to the points urged. He would therefore move a postponement of the debate in order to give members time to form correct opinions. Lost—5 yeas to 7 nays.

Hon Chief Commissioner said he would vote against this amendment in order to assist the hon members to get Responsible Government. He had never felt so conscious that he was entirely right and the members led by the member for Victoria District so entirely wrong as in the present instance, and he would therefore oppose the amendment.

Mr DeCosmos attacked the position of hon Dr Helmcken. Hon Dr Helmcken said he was so conscious that the Government had done perfectly right that he would not reply to the arguments and accusations of the member for Victoria District. There was no need for discussion now. When the Bill came down there would be abundant opportunity to discuss it and amend it if necessary. He protested that he had taken no unfair advantage of any member and he was satisfied that the Government represented the views of the people of the colony better than did the member for Victoria District.

The amendment was put and lost. Yeas—Messrs Nathan, Nelson, DeCosmos, Bunter, Skinner, Noes—Hon Chief Commissioner, hon Helmcken, hon Carrall, hon Collector of Customs, hon Attorney General, Mr Alston, Mr Pemberton.

Dr Helmcken's amendment was then put and carried—7 to 5. Some discussion arose as to the propriety of offering another amendment and the Speaker ruled against it.

The question was then put from the Chair—Shall the resolution as amended pass? which was carried, only Messrs DeCosmos, Bunter and Skinner voting against it. Council then adjourned till Friday at 1 o'clock.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.—The member for Victoria District certainly succeeded in distinguishing himself in the Legislature, yesterday. Had the same thing occurred in almost any other community he would have been politically extinguished himself. Like a spoiled child, he actually tried to defeat Responsible Government altogether because the rest of the Council would not concur in his peculiar and, as we think, impracticable manner of seeking it. It may be charitably assumed that the member for Nanaimo was really ignorant of the consequences of defeating the Hon Dr Helmcken's resolution; but it is impossible to believe that Mr DeCosmos was not perfectly well aware of the fact that had a majority of the members voted with him the question of Responsible Government would have been effectually shelved beyond the reach of the Council for this year. It is just the old story—Rather see an important measure defeated than carried by another.

ISLAND POTATERS are in request at San Francisco, where they are pronounced among the finest in the world. Those who have eaten California 'spuds' can easily understand what a treat ours must be to San Francisco.

DR SEVENTH VIAL.—That singular man Dr Cumming has published a work on the 'Seventh Vial,' which is having a great run and is encountering severe criticism in the London press.

THE SUPPER served to the company at the Alhambra Hall on Wednesday evening was all that could be desired. It was presided by Mrs. K. J. McDonald.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, January 18th 1871

Responsible Government.

To the genuine political demand political grievance is essential. As his life,—the air he breathes, the he lives on. He can no more exist out it than 'Pat' can without an occasional fight. Without it he is fish out of water. There was something truly indubious about the con efforts of the member for Victoria trict to manufacture a grievance the time and manner in which it posed to introduce Responsible Government into this Colony. We in calm and dispassionate view of tion at issue. It will be remembered that, in his opening speech, the nor distinctly stated that if the should be deliberately of that the introduction of Responsible Government should not be longer ed he would, after the adoption proposed terms of Union with Council's) consideration a Bill to the number of popular representation excluding nominated members Council, so as to enable a new tive body and the form of administration known as Responsible Govern come into operation at the first of the Legislature subsequent to. In commenting upon these we ventured to say that without a position to play upon the word 'ultaneous' we believed the con tested by His Excellency would every reasonable expectation have seen no reason to change least degree modify the opinion expressed. It will doubtless be remembered that during the great d last session upon this question were two distinct propositions ward by the Government men the people's representatives re ly. The proposition of the Go was that the Colony should exist ing constitution on the Dominion, and that any change should be sought under the of the British North Ame 1867. The counter proposition ward by the representative s the Council was to the effect th and Responsible Government simultaneous. It will aid the following us to the conclusion we wish to arrive if we remind some of the grounds upon which proposition was based. It was that the Pacific Province would false status by legislating at a member of the Dominion with nominated House and with a ment whose members did not in that House and who would their positions subject to the people. It was urged th circumstance of surrendering questions of legislation to the Parliament increased the right eosity of the colonists to the management of their local af the chief argument urged a Government proposition. With a House so constituted erment members and such preentative members as t succeed in attracting a would, in all probability, ed to defeat any a change the constitution responsibility, and thus the tion of Responsible Govern be delayed for years. I y that the proposition now me Government meets these objection, and especially th most important one. It tha does not, in the technical of the simultaneous introduction sible Government, it pract that, and to a great extent demands made by the pop last session. It proposes ony shall, on entering the leave its six-by-nine consti and that one of the first e Lieutenant Governor will general election under the tion, and call together a composed of elected mem which to construct a Gove members shall be directly to the people. Thus all expectations of the country met on this question. Legislature will virtually mitted the day Confederation and the Executive Govern hold place until its Respon sator is ready to receive the hands. What more can desire? They do not de the Hon. the Chief spoke truly when he upon this question the represented the views of the District. What that mem for is both unreasonable an in the first place, there is to carry out his scheme.

