

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. II. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1870. NO. 12.

THE BRITISH COLONIST.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS
at No. 101, WATERLOO STREET, VICTORIA.
TERMS:—See page 2.

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The No-Nothing Policy.

How not to do is a problem scarcely solved than how to do. It has never received special attention at the hands of our Government, and the policy of doing at the right time has formed one of its chief characteristics. The attitude of the new administration upon the subject of immigration does indeed present a strange paradox. At a time when thousands would come from California and Oregon, did there exist any reasonable means of communication, the Executive declines to do anything towards improving the communication, while at the same time it proposes to enter an Emigrant market at the other side of the world with the means of importing twenty-five souls! Population is at our very door, impatiently knocking for admittance; but instead of opening the door and letting it in it is proposed to go to the uttermost ends of the earth for that which we are in our folly beating back. The Executive may imagine that twenty-five men imported direct from England are of more value than as many hundreds from nearer markets; but most persons will prefer to think differently. Far be it from us to depreciate the value of an immigration direct from the Old Country. Nothing could be more desirable. In nothing have we blamed past administrations more than in the neglect of promoting immigration. But the question we have to deal with just now is whether the five thousand dollars set down in the Estimates for Immigration could not be employed to greater advantage than in bringing a handful of people from England, at a moment when the Colony is on the verge of changes which will bring population as fast as it is desirable that it should come. The burden of our complaint is not that the trifling sum of five thousand dollars is about to be expended in a doubtful way, but that no effort is being made to enable the Colony to profit by the desire of thousands of persons in adjacent territories to penetrate the interior and develop our latent wealth. Another opportunity is being missed. The tide in the affairs of the Colony is once more reaching its flood, and the Executive sits with folded arms exhibiting the accustomed do-nothing air. What utter folly! We may as well have the people desire change. Opponents of Confederation counsel longer waiting. They say that there is a good time coming, and that the Colony will sail on to fortune all alone in its glory. We have tried this Macaworian doctrine long enough. Heaven helps those who help themselves. There can be no self-help without self-government. We shall have no self-government so long as we remain alone. Shall we have it with Confederation? It remains for the people to supply the answer. They have for ten years been under Downing Street rule—like the fatigues of old making bricks without straw. Are they so wedded to the locks and fishpots of Egypt that they desire to serve ten years more under Pharaoh of Ottawa?

The Silver Nuisance.

Another attempt is about to be made to get rid of what is called in the Upper Province of the Dominion 'The Silver Nuisance.' The present Customs Tariff of the Dominion imposes a duty of 20 per cent. on American silver coin, which, however, has failed to keep back the flow of silver coin from the United States into the Province, which is the inevitable result of a depreciated currency such as the Greenback system being adopted in any country. Sir Francis Hincks, in a circular to the Banks, proposes that after a certain day, to be fixed, American silver shall be a legal tender in amounts not exceeding ten dollars, at rates considerably below the intrinsic value of the coin, viz. 40, 20, 8 and 4 cents respectively. In order to supply the void which will thus be caused by the removal of American silver, it has been determined that a new Canadian silver coinage shall be struck at the Royal Mint, and application has already been made for the coinage of 50 and 25 cent pieces to the extent of \$1,000,000. Sir Francis recommends the temporary issue of fractional Dominion notes, redeemable in gold, and to be recalled by the silver coin when it shall be received from England. He proposes also, in order to facilitate the exportation of American silver coin thus provided for, that the Government itself will receive three millions at the following rates of discount, viz. on the first million 5 per cent.; on the second million 5 per cent.; on the third million 6 per cent. There appears to be a good deal of truthfulness about the scheme which suggests success. It will be remembered that Sir Francis Hincks has been engaged for nearly two years in an endeavor to beat back the tide of silver

flowing in from the United States, but only with partial success. Under his watch several millions had been exported. But the evil has assumed proportions beyond the ability of individual effort to grapple effectively with it; and hence it has been taken in hand by the Government. We are greatly mistaken if the 'Silver Nuisance' does not speedily disappear now that Sir Francis has addressed himself to its abatement.

Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.
The Council met at 1 1/2 o'clock. Present: The Colonial Secretary, presiding, and Messrs. Grease, Trutch, Dewdney, Holbrook, Barnard, Alison, Drake, DeCosmos, Robson, Humphreys, Carrall, Heintz, Bishby, Hamley, O'Reilly, Wood, King, and 3 others.
Mr. Holbrook gave notice of motion that tenders be advertised for the removal of the bitters Rocks in Fraser River.
Also, To assimilate the value of the forin so that it pass for the same on the Island as on the Mainland.
Mr. Dewdney.—At the next meeting of the Council to ask the Governor to lay before this House a copy of the instructions from the Secretary of State referred to in Governor Seymour's circular to Heads of Departments of Vancouver Island, dated 20th March, 1866, whereby His Excellency was permitted to state that the reduction under union would not fall exclusively on the Island officials. Also, that His Excellency the Governor may be pleased to inform this House whether the Officers' Easing Ordinance of 1867, which dispensed the offices of Vancouver Island, was assented to by the late Governor and also the date when such assent was given and also all correspondence connected with the Officers' Easing Act.
The Attorney General.—The Easing Ordinance has never been assented to.

MUNICIPAL.

Mr. Drake moved for an address to His Excellency requesting that all fines, forfeitures and penalties inflicted by any Magistrate or Justice for the infringement of any by-law of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Victoria, be paid into the treasury of the City. The hon. mover said that the moneys thus collected were now paid into the general revenues.
The Attorney General thought that as the Police who enforced the rules were paid from the general revenue that the moneys properly belonged there.
Mr. DeCosmos said the motion was a very proper one, but he thought an Ordinance necessary.
Mr. Wood thought the moneys properly belonged to the city; but he would like to see a legislative enactment which would also alter the mode of assessing real estate by the Municipality.

REAL ESTATE TAX LIST.

Mr. Drake brought forward the motion for the deposit of the several real estate tax lists in the office of the Registrar General of titles for inspection.
The hon. mover said that the lists were at present in the hands of three different departments and that the greatest difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the amount of taxes due on property.
Mr. Robson seconded. The resolution was passed.

CONFEDERATION.

The hon. Chief Commissioner regretted that he was incapacitated yesterday by illness from replying to the arguments advanced by the hon. member, and commended his remarks by tracing the introduction of Confederation into the Council from 1867 down to the present time. The question was now placed before the Council in its final practical form. In voting for the resolutions of 1867 he wished to put on record his opinion that when the proper time arrived, this colony should join the Dominion on fair and equitable terms. In 1867 a resolution was brought forward by hon. Dr. Davis on the subject of Confederation to a select Council, and the opinion of the Council was then expressed that at that time confederation was impracticable now. The circumstances had entirely changed. The Hudson Bay Company's northwest territory the looked upon as practically part of the Dominion and the troubles there regarded as about settled. Our territory, in point of fact, as expressed by Earl Granville, was constitutionally with that of the Dominion of Canada. This colony required a change—a complete change. The present depression had been attributed to bad government; but there were other causes which had brought it about. Chiefly, he thought, with the Attorney General, the difficulty lay in our isolated position. If we delayed Confederation now we should starve the steel while the grass is growing. The resolutions proposed by the Government are based upon prospective prosperity of the colony rather than upon its present condition. If we were to wait five years we should see a better condition for Confederation than now. The wishes of the Imperial Government were clearly expressed in Earl Granville's dispatch and the present Governor of the colony is peculiarly adapted, by experience and ability, to bring the great work to a successful termination. He could add nothing to the dispatch which would associate more clearly the advantages that accrue from Confederation. The position of the government members had been either misunderstood or misrepresented. They had been accused of obstructing the passage of this measure. This was not correct. They had always perfectly safe in the hands of that Imperial authority, but he thought events justified him in saying that they had been right in

not participating in the measure, and that they had been throughout the true friends of the colony. With regard to the scheme now before the Council, although it was a Government measure, it was left finally to the people for final adoption and confirmation.

What is Confederation to the average? It is the admission of British territory into the British Empire for the support of every British heart in this country. For so our honor, boasts it was a refutation of the doctrine of Annexation so ripe in the Republic's mouth. As a member of the Government and as an individual member of the Council he could not abstain from expressing a high opinion of the American—especially their love of country, so worthy of being copied here, (hear hear). So far as the social and domestic affairs of that country were concerned, he admired them; but he did not admire their political system. In respect to the Annexation question gotten up here and signed by some by way of a joke—as he was told—it had been reported as representing the feelings of a large portion of the people of this colony. But it only comprised 42 names, nearly all of whom were those of foreign residents and nearly all of whom were actuated by prejudice based upon an entire lack of information as to Canada and its institutions. As the question of Annexation had been discussed in the papers, especially as it was broached yesterday in this Council, he could not forbear stating his opinion as to the situation we should occupy under Annexation. We should have no representative at Congress—merely a delegate with no vote, and all our officials would come from Washington. Our farmers would be brought into direct competition with the producers of Washington Territory and Oregon, and the wool growers of the Pacific Northwest would be out of the question, and he should not have ventured to speak of it now had the subject not been introduced by the senior member for Victoria city. He (the Chief Commissioner) supported Confederation because it supported the flag that he served. Loyally, he contended, was not extinct in the breast of the people. You might call it sentiment or what you please, but what is life devoid of sentiment? One hon. member favored Confederation because we should get rid of the present officials. He thought the wish would be gratified; but he did not think that Confederation meant immediate responsible government. [Yes! yes!] It might come soon, but he did not think it would be wise to encounter these terms with a condition of that character. If Confederation meant a lowering of the political status of the colony, he would not support it if it brought a dozen railroads. We should have a large representation at Ottawa, who would look after our interests and set that our wants were attended to. He agreed with the member for New Westminster that this colony would have every advantage at Ottawa. He believed, indeed, that it would be a favored Province of the Dominion. The hon. senior member for Victoria city had said it was easy to assert that Confederation would do good, but he wished proof. There were some who made it their business to prove anything, but he (the Chief Commissioner) did not believe it would do good. He would not stand there and advocate blindly and socially. He could not prove the advantages of Confederation without misstating the terms which he thought had better be put to the committee, where the advantages would be distinctly proved. Some of the opposition to Confederation arose from prejudice against Canada; but he was prepared to believe that the Canadians were no better and no worse than other people. He spurned the argument that Canada would take advantage of the colony. What would be the use of uniting us to Canada if the colony did not prosper? An Imperial guarantee had been demanded. Why, if Canada repudiated her part of the government, what would be the result? The Chief Commissioner then touched upon the question of tariff and free ports, and said we might rely upon Canada to do as much to advance the prosperity of this colony as we could do ourselves. He did not see why a different tariff might not be framed for this colony, and if there was no obstacle in its way depend upon it it would be done. If hon. members did not want Confederation, what did they want? For years the colony had been suffering for a change of some kind, and the policy had been to lay the blame on the government. What result? In effect, said he in reply to the complainant, 'the colony, take in to the Confederation as you are. Well, if we don't take Confederation, the hon. member will not be willing to remain as they are. It appeared to him that they wanted this community of 6000 people to set up a little Kingdom or republic of their own. [Laughter.] The hon. gentleman recapitulated the principal points of his argument, and said down said considerable applause.

Mr. Drake rose to second the amendment of the hon. Chief Commissioner for Victoria city, that the hon. member should be postponed for six months. He said he objected, first, to the principles of Confederation as contained in the Organic Act of the British North American Provinces and as applied to the Province. Secondly, as applied to British Columbia. Thirdly, as to the mode in which the consent of this colony was attempted to be obtained. The idea of forming part of a Confederation stretching from sea to sea was a taking one of the term was good. He understood Confederation to mean a union of States enjoying equal rights and self-government. Lord Granville's dispatch nowhere spoke of Confederation, but of union and incorporation. Confederation for British Columbia meant absorption. The elements of self-government were preserved to the Dominion by the Organic Act, not left to the Province; it was to the overwhelming influence of Canada

in Parliament that he objected—for Canada would be able to sway the destinies of the Dominion. Statehood is nothing more than very good common sense, and occasionally the statement of his own country, he was afraid, had gone wrong.

Errors of statesmanship had been committed in the past, and he could not say that the British Colonies, as expressed by Lord and Viscount New Zealand. He had not a statesmanship that was based so completely upon that of self-interest as Canada. No doubt England stood alarmed at the responsibility and taxes which attached to the government of so vast a Colonial Empire as she possessed, and, no doubt, it was from a feeling of that character that Confederation was now pressed upon the country. It was absurd to put 5 members of the House of Commons and 4 members of the Senate of British Columbia against the preponderating number of the representatives from other Provinces and expect that they could effect any good. Time and space prevented us from being able to avail ourselves of the services of our best men at Ottawa, and we should either have to get Canadian gentlemen to represent us or accept the services of men who would make politics a profession. This colony should have had a free choice in this matter. If we are not fit for representative government, we should have originated this question; if we are fit for representative government, give it to us. Once admitted into the Confederacy there will be no retreat. We may reap the advantages, our children will reap the disadvantages. Without free self-government the country will never be satisfied. It is not in the nature of things that an Englishman could ever submit to be dictated to by a tyrant, be he ever so agreeable or amiable. This present movement placed British interests in this territory in great danger. His own present interests he thought would be benefited, but the interests of those who were near and dear to him would be injured. He said this in the face of the fact that it would prove unpopular both with govern and people. He was opposed to the political extinction of this colony, opposed to placing this colony at the mercy of a Canadian majority at Ottawa. And for what? For a money consideration in which the link of the dollar was heard above the clank of the letter.

Mr. Humphreys moved that the debate be now adjourned. Mr. DeCosmos seconded. Mr. DeCosmos congratulated the Council upon the noble work in which it was engaged—in nation-making. For his part, he had been engaged in that work ever since he had been in the colony. [Registrar General.—You haven't made a nation yet.] No, Rome was not made in a day. He had seen three colonies united on this coast—St. John's, British Columbia and Vancouver Island. In the making of two he had taken part, and he had looked forward from his earliest childhood to the grand consolidation of the British Empire from the Atlantic to the Pacific. His political course in this colony had been unlike others—it had been that of beating the bush whilst others caught the bird. His allegiance had been to principle—that principle was to see the people contented and prosperous. We were here today to lay the corner stone of a great nation—not by violence, not by wrong—but by the exercise of that common sense which the hon. gentleman who had preceded him called statesmanship. He would first allude to the remarks of the hon. Attorney General, the hon. Chief Commissioner and the right hon. member for Victoria. Up to this time Confederation had been a matter of agitation, next into negotiation, and finally, he hoped into successful operation. He had agitated to bring about negotiations with the Canadian Government and learn what terms they would be willing to grant. The time for agitation had now passed and we advanced to the period of negotiation. When he had heard the Attorney General's remarks yesterday that he was always a confederate—a confederate, the proverb that flashed through his mind was that of the adroit woman. He respected an honest opponent but when an opponent tried to make capital out of other man's labors he could not respect him. The hon. Attorney General had done so. The people of the colony had made the question of Confederation—they were ahead of their rulers. The hon. Chief Commissioner had taken credit for wisdom in opposing Confederation before, when the fact was that one of the Executive Councilors said at that time—'Do you think we are such fools as to go for Confederation unless we are provided for?' The right hon. senior member and his colleague for Victoria had been elected to oppose Confederation and they proved impotent to stop it. As soon as the Northwest Territory question was settled, on came a dispatch from the Imperial Government, and we were discussing the question to-day. He should be glad if the Council would deal with these terms in the interest of British Columbia. He stood here as a British Columbian, and he hoped the question would be dealt with as a money-producing one—it is money that makes the mare go. A few years ago he was denounced by a paper called the Colonist with a shameful abandonment of Confederation. He wrote a letter saying that he was only in favor of Confederation on good terms. The hon. Attorney General asked, 'Why are we not prosperous?' There were many reasons why we were not prosperous. The first evil arose under the administration of Sir James Douglas, and they have been continued until the present time. There were other minor causes; but that the government had not done its duty was the main reason for a want of prosperity. In the Island House of Assembly he had declared that British colonists were subordinate Englishmen. His object was to create a nationality—a sovereign, independent nationality, being equal rights with the people of Great Britain. From the hon. member for Victoria he had expected a more vigorous opposition. He thought he was standing before the famous Casca (Marsel) who had gone out to beat back the Saracen-Canadians, St. Paul (St. Helmer) who became of St. Paul; St. Paul was converted and he hoped the hon. member would be converted too. The hon. senior member for Victoria, a member of the Executive Council, was found here, opposing a government measure. What a happy family that Executive Council must be—like Sir Barnard, no doubt. The hon. gentleman threatened to raise the question of Annexation at the next election. [Dr. Brimston.—I said the people would raise it.] The hon. gentleman

professes to feel for the farmer; but with Annexation the farmers' markets would be flooded with produce from abroad, and the farmers themselves would put it down. The hon. gentleman next attacked at great length the position of the hon. senior member for Victoria on the Estimates and Confederation, and quoted from the Colonist of February 20th to show that the hon. gentleman had hoped the Council would support the government in procuring the terms, while he himself, only yesterday, opposed them. If we could make a good bargain with Canada, let us make it. Washington Territory was settled long before this colony was settled, and he asked where was the great progress that country had made under American rule. The doing away of the free port was the salvation of Victoria and the dawning of prosperity which he represented upon the numbers it had before union. If the terms of Confederation between British Columbia and Canada did not protect the interests of the farmers—the only productive interest of the colony—his vote would be cast against Confederation—first, last and all the time.

The true policy of this colony to extend its commerce is to add to its volume internally; allow these terms as brought down from the Government to pass and we reduce Victoria in a few years to the condition of a smugling village. So long as there are nationalities so long will protection be necessary. There is a great revolution at our doors. The whole tendency of events in the country south of us is to equalize the value of labor, money and real estate and products with their value in the East. Throw open our ports to agricultural products and we reduce our agriculturists to the condition they are being reduced to in the country south of us. If Confederation would bring Victoria into easy communication with the interior, assist the colony in peopling her lands and in opening up its agricultural and other resources, he would welcome it. He gave it as his opinion that under the Organic Act we could have one tariff here and another at British Columbia on the main and if the Act didn't allow it, why alter it. The Canadian Government had full power to alter it. There were exceptions in England to the rule and exceptions in Canada, which he instanced, and he wanted to see the farmers protected in the terms. No government—the American—assent can last unless it is based on popular government. The idea that our members at Ottawa would be arranged as absurd. There were only four States in the United States that had more than twelve representatives in Congress, and who ever heard of the smaller States being crushed by the larger ones? Did any one ever hear of Scotland being injured? The hon. member next attacked the position of the junior member for Victoria at some length, and said the people of British Columbia were in favor of union, provided it was obtained on good terms. By Confederation there would be a gain to the country of \$350,000, and \$350,000 is nothing, so is Confederation to isolation. He wanted to know what was to be the qualification of members or voters, whether our local laws would go home for approval or be passed over the Governor's veto by a two-third vote. Whether we shall elect our Governors as in the United States or have them appointed for us. Whether we were to come under the usury laws of Canada or not. The hon. gentleman concluded his remarks at 15 minutes to 6 o'clock.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

THE ASSAULT UPON AN EX-WIFE.—Patrick O'Dwyer was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday upon a charge of assaulting Catherine O'Dwyer his ex-wife. Mr. Bishop appeared for the defender. Mr. Bishop.—Are you really the wife of O'Dwyer?
Complainant.—No, sir.
Mr. Bishop.—Then it is not true what you have just sworn?
The Magistrate interrupted. He did not want any scandal in his Court.
Witness (weeping).—He is my husband, and I got a divorce from him in Washington Territory. I wish to be left alone by Mr. O'Dwyer, that's all.
Mr. Bishop said that he had a cross charge to make against the prisoner.
The Magistrate said he could not entertain the charge at present. The parties had a young family growing up and the Court did not want their prospects blasted by having any scandal affecting them blazoned forth. He would remain the prisoner for one day.

THREATS TO SHOOT.

A man named George Beaman walked into the store of Mr. R. McTeirnan yesterday morning and requested the favor of a few moments' conversation. The favor granted, he accused McTeirnan of having spoken ill of Mrs. O'Dwyer, whose domestic troubles formed the subject of a paragraph in to-day's paper. McTeirnan denied the accusation and Beaman, who kept his right hand concealed in the pocket of his coat, threatened to shoot him. McTeirnan grasped the hand which he really held concealed in the pocket; McTeirnan then thrust the fellow out-of-doors, when he again threatened to shoot him like a dog. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Beaman.

THE SILVER NUISANCE.

The steamer Sir James Douglas, which had 33 passengers and 125 tons of freight, the U.S. mail steamer Constantine arrived at Nanaimo yesterday morning with the remains of Miss O'Dwyer, who was shot at Sitka on the 26th day by Wm. Bird, a discharged soldier of the U.S. Army. The Douglas brought the body to Victoria, from whence it will be sent to Washington for interment. The Constantine stopped at Nanaimo to coast before proceeding to Port Townsend.

NEW WASHINGTON IRONS.

The house of Mr. T. E. Lander was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening last at 6 1/2 o'clock, while the family were out walking. Very little was saved of the furniture. The property was insured to the Royal for \$2,500. A small additional water-tight safe by the bank for the fire Department. The safe was torn open for non-payment of taxes will take place on the 17th March.

FROM ALASKA.

We have from the Alaska Times of late date, Lieut. Gov. of the U.S. Army, stationed at Sitka, was shot and instantly killed by a discharged soldier named Bird, who fired at Lieut. Col. Davidson, against whom he had a grudge.

Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Washington Territory.
SHRETTLE, March 8.—The Port Orck lumbering mills were burned to the ground this morning—loss about thirty thousand dollars; supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Canada.
OTTAWA, Feb 25.—Waddington has arrived from England to press upon the attention of the Government the construction of a Pacific Railroad. He believes the best point to commence is at the mouth of the Negeon river, at Saphron. All the money required for the work can be had in London. Letters from Ottawa report a strenuous debate in Parliament, in which Sir A. spoke in favor of a change of government independence or annexation. Having opposed annexation, but favored Confederation as a good step towards independence.

Europe.

PARIS, Feb 25.—There was a stormy day in the Corps Legislatif to-day. Ollivier announced that the Government, in a danger with the liberal course it had adopted, proceeded to abandon wholly the system of placing in the field and supporting of candidates for the Chambers. This, with great opposition from the deputies, was approved and caused a scene of confusion, lasted many minutes. Ollivier was then, in a heated and excited manner, declared that the Government would not separate from what had been well done during the last eighteen years, but could not set its face against its own antecedents, and would present the spectacle of men arriving power and disavowing their principle there. Ollivier was continually interrupted while making this explanation, and was only when he ceased speaking, the order was restored. The Right immediately moved an order of the day, upholding the system of official candidates. A discussion ensued. Ollivier asked that order of the day be not made a vote of confidence. The Deputies of the Right declared that they must support the Ministry because they were pledged to the territorial freedom, but for another reason, order of the day was moved by the Right was adopted by a vote of 187 against 180. Much agitation has been produced by this result, which is considered equivalent to a declaration of want of confidence in the Ministry.

THE DUKE OF PROSIE.

The Duke of Proslie is about to visit Miss Lily Forbes of New York. The French Atlantic Cable Company has just meeting declared a dividend of ten per cent for five months from the opening of the line for business till January 1st, the date of the agreement with the Americans.

DISPATCH FROM VIENNA.

A dispatch from Vienna says the Austrian Government, in the co-operation of Napoleon, has first secured, proposes to convert Catholic Powers in order to oppose the Protestant.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

The condition of Ireland is such as to excite health creates deep anxiety. The election at Waterford and Northampton are attended with scenes of violence. At both places disturbances occurred and many persons were wounded.

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The weekly report of the Bank of England shows an increase of £120,000 in the amount of the circulation. The House of Lords discussed for a second time the bill for the regulation of banks.

THE COMMONS.

In the Commons, a bill for the abolition of compulsory pilotage, introduced on the first day of the session, was passed on the second reading, and was referred to a select committee.

THE SUBJECT OF REFORM IN THE WAR OFFICE.

The subject of reform in the War Office was discussed with some bitterness. Gladstone's lead reform bill is not received in Ireland, and its unpopularity increasing.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA.

Both countries have been ratified. A contract for a new line of steamers from Sidney to San Francisco has been signed. The steamers will touch at Honolulu.

ST. PETERSBURG DISPATCH.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says a Birmingham died in that city this morning of congestion of the lungs, after four days' illness.

VIENNA, FEB 25.

The birthday of Victoria was splendidly celebrated in this city to-day. A banquet was given by the nobles, the American Minister, a great number of celebrities were present, including the Venetian, Prime Minister of Austria. He replied in the English language. He closed and notified relations between the United States and Austria were such of congratulation. Union and freedom were the motto of both countries. The session promoted progress and freedom gave peace. In conclusion he gave a toast. The memory of George Washington the champion of freedom and peace.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

In the House of Commons, the treaty between Austria and Prussia was discussed. It was explained and clearly these estimates, and the delay incurred for building of ships. When all the vessels now in the class fleet would consist of two British ships of the largest size, six second class ships, eight fourth and two fifth class ships there would be two first class vessels and two third. Besides a number of small iron vessels. This fleet would be equal to any other in the world. It is proposed to keep its strength to the extent of adding yearly 20,000 tons to the navy.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday March 16 1870.

Going into Committee

The Legislative Council goes into Committee of the Whole to-morrow, upon the Confederation Resolutions. Now that the three or four members who appear to have conceived it to be a sort of penal duty to offer opposition to the measure in its initial stages have gracefully abd, we think, wisely given in their adhesion, or, as it is more commonly expressed now-a-days, accepted the situation, it is fondly hoped that all will unite in Committee for the purpose of making the conditions as beneficial and favorable to this colony as may be compatible with acceptability to Canada. It would be as unwise to propose terms so high as to preclude the possibility of their acceptance at Ottawa as to propose terms unjustly low. After all the harsh things hurled at Canada by men whose prejudices live upon their ignorance of the country they affect to despise, all sections of the House appear to have, in a remarkable degree, been brought to realize that negotiations will be carried on with a Government entitled both to respect and confidence. The three days' debate has not been without its good fruit. While it has enabled most of those who have hitherto been conscientiously opposed to Confederation an opportunity of seeing the error of their ways, it has, at the same time, afforded a different class of opponents an opportunity to relieve themselves of their venom, and thus establish a better understanding and a more healthy feeling amongst parties. It has, in fact, cleared the way for dealing with the practical part of the subject in a more rational and effective manner than might otherwise have been the case. Now that the talking has been done, and done creditably and to good purpose, the real work has been reached and the circumstances would appear to be most propitious. The assurance given by Dr. Cartal during the debate, that there was no desire on the part of the Executive to arrogate the sole right of proposing conditions—that any amendments or additions which might be proposed in Committee would receive every consideration at the hands of the Government, was received with applause; and however excellent the Executive terms may be as far as they go, we are still disposed to regard them as in some degree incomplete. In dealing with a Government, like that at Ottawa, where the interests of both parties are so thoroughly identical it were better that some slight omissions should be made rather than that the basis of union should be trammelled with unreasonable and impracticable conditions which might delay the work for even another year. It should not be forgotten that Canada can afford to wait much better than we can. The delay of a year or two would be a gain. To us it would be a loss. There appears to be a feeling in certain quarters that the willingness, the desire of Canada to receive British Columbia now is attributable to sheer selfishness—that she wants us for her own aggrandizement. A little reflection must show the absurdity of such a proposition. That British Columbia is essential to the completion and success of the great scheme of Empire is unquestionable. But that in order to secure British Columbia to all Canada must secure it now, few persons would be willing to assent. The desire for immediate acquisition must be accounted for chiefly upon the grounds of Imperial policy and a willingness to place this colony in the way of immediate welling. Those who are seeking Canada of a desire to admit British Columbia now from selfish and sinister motives are it to be feared, guilty of measuring other people's ears in their own bushel. At any rate, we venture to assert that such persons are not, as a rule, the most patriotic in the community. It has long been known that the Dominion Government has expressed its willingness to admit this colony on terms financially acceptable to the Federal Treasury. An opportunity now presents itself for testing the sincerity of that profession.

NEW ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA.—A project is under consideration in England to re-establish the steam mail route between England and Australia, via America, only by a new route. The route proposed is from Milford Haven in Wales, to Portland, Maine, thence by rail to San Francisco and thence by steamship to New Zealand and Australia. The time that will be consumed in travelling this great distance of about 13,000 miles, is estimated at forty days, an average speed by land and water of 325 miles per day.

TRUST PROTECTION.—There is much force in what Mr. Alison said on Friday about the question of Protection. The best protection the farmers can have is good roads and easy access to the markets. The farmers on this island and the lower part of the Mainland feel the need of protection against American produce chiefly because, owing to defective communication, the farm produce of the adjacent Territory can be moved to our markets more cheaply than our own.

THE WINTER.—Winter lingering in the lap of Spring. The mercury fell to 12° below freezing on Friday night. The wind raged furiously all night, and Jack Frost worked liquids up high. The fall of snow yesterday was light and furious, and a change of wind from Northwest to Northeast did not mend matters. Up to a late hour last night the cold was intense, and there was a fair prospect of skating and sleighing.

BERNARD INLET SCHOOL.—Miss Haynes has been placed in charge of the public school at Moody & Coy's Mills, Burrard Inlet. Twenty-five scholars are on the roll. Miss Haynes is a young lady of superior attainments and has had experience as a teacher in the East.

THE HEAVY GALE.—The heavy gale of yesterday deained the steamship California in part and the steamship Active at sea.

NANAIMO ITEMS.—The ship Atlanta is discharging ballast preparatory to taking a cargo of coal for San Francisco. The Quattro is still driving ahead, employing about 40 hands, and are expecting a ship for stone shortly. Nanaimo people generally, are in favor of Free Port, and much against being incorporated. Complaints are being made by the community of the small amounts put down in the Estimates for roads in the district. Mr. George Pannorff gave a reading from Nicholas Nickleby on Wednesday night. The attendance was not as large as was expected, but the audience were greatly pleased with the entertainment. Mr. Pannorff purposes giving another on Saturday night and leaves by the Emma on Sunday for the Mainland. Mr. Thomas W. Gilholm was on Tuesday the 8th inst. married to Miss Margaret McGregor by the Rev. Mr. Aitken at the residence of the bride's mother. The Shooting Star is daily expected, to reduce the coal pile, which now contains upwards of 14,000 tons. The work of placing a large and powerful engine at the mouth of the slope is progressing favorably. The bed for the machinery and the boiler seats are being rapidly erected, and the completion of which the coal producing facilities will be vastly improved. The Venueable Archdeacon Reece went up in the Sir James Douglas to exchange duties with the Rev. H. B. O'Connell, who came down yesterday to assume the duties at Cowichan.

THE COURT OF REVISION WILL MEET ON Tuesday, 16th inst. at 11 o'clock a. m. instead of Thursday, as mentioned in yesterday's issue.

THE APPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Editor British Colonist.—It is pleasing to witness the careful and increased attention given by the Executive and the Legislature to the hitherto neglected subject of education. There is, however, one very important point in connection with the practical working of our present system which requires serious consideration, and which I do not see pointed by anyone, namely, the mode of appointing teachers. Although I am pretty well posted on this matter, as you know, I must, for obvious reasons, write in the most general terms. The Executive, the taxpayers, and the parents of children are all equally interested in having some reasonable guarantee that the teachers paid for, and entrusted with this work, are properly qualified, or at least the best we can get for the miserable pittance we dole out. What guarantee have we now? None whatever! When a teacher is once appointed, no matter how, people will bear a good deal before they begin an agitation for his or her removal, and thereby bring upon themselves an amount of undeserved obloquy which is not often productive of any good result in any direction. It is no avorable task to act the reformer, particularly in a small community. Suffice it for the present to say that a remedy (or prevention if a milder phrase is safer) is needed. The question is, what shall it be?

PRINCE ARTHUR AND A MOB OF NEW YORK LADIES.—On Prince Arthur's visit to Stewart's great dry goods store on Thursday, it was reported that the royal youth had set foot in the building made a grand race for him, surrounding him on all sides and starting at him with a hissing and snoring, as if they had forgotten the womanly character of it. If they had forgotten the lady, however, the Prince insisted that he had not, for he turned very red and appeared greatly displeased by this extraordinary conduct on the part of the mob he supposed to be ladies, according to the strict interpretation of the term. Stewart, a policeman and several clerks were necessary to clear the way through this crowd so that the royal visitor could pass on his tour of inspection. He was followed by the crowd, however, and when he went up the elevator there was another grand onslaught of the graceful females, the clerks only succeeding in representing the thorough with a deal of difficulty. Diapers were torn, hair was disarranged and some of the ladies came out of the struggle in a sad state of dilapidation. It was a melancholy sight—some most disgraceful to our women; those of them, indeed, who are supposed to be of the most intelligent class, and who consequently should know better.

THE HEAVY GALE.—The heavy gale of yesterday deained the steamship California in part and the steamship Active at sea.

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The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday March 16, 1870.

The New Constitution.

In opening the Legislative Council, less than a month ago, His Excellency the Governor intimated that he would increase the popular element in the Executive Council, and ask for authority to reconstitute the Legislative Council as to allow a majority of its members to be formally returned for electoral Districts.

With that promptitude which has characterized his administration, His Excellency has His Majesty's State-craftsmen at work on the new constitution. What sort of a constitution will it be? The terms employed by the Governor are so general that the people are left very much in doubt as to the subject.

A majority in the Legislative Council may mean a bare preponderance of numbers, or it may mean such an overwhelming majority as would be able to withstand the contagion of Executive influence. But we may, perhaps, be better able to form an opinion about the character of the new constitution by considering it in the light of what it is not to be.

His Excellency tells the colonists plainly that, in his opinion, the form commonly called Responsible Government would not be found at present suited to the colony. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that, whatever amount of representation in the two branches the people may enjoy under the new constitution, they are not to have that control over their own local affairs which can alone be enjoyed under a constitution making those in power responsible to the people.

Now we respectfully submit, in the first place, that the people of British Columbia have no faith in Imperial constitutionalism; and, in the second place, no consultation will be acceptable to the people that does not give them real control. Mere count of noses in the Legislative Council will not meet the case.

So long as the vital principle of responsibility is absent every effort to point the system in popular gear will only prove a delusion and a snare. In truth the more attractive it is made to appear the greater will be the danger. The old misty doctrine of the Divine right of kings has long since exploded. All power must be derived from the people.

Power to govern this colony should not come from a Colonial Minister in Downing-street, nor should it come from a Cabinet sitting at Ottawa. Is it not matter of surprise that an attempt should be made at this day to put the people of British Columbia off with anything short of self-government, in so far as their own local affairs are concerned?

power than the sister Provinces? Is the cardinal doctrine of our national creed, that the people know best how to manage their own local affairs, less true on the Pacific than on the Atlantic? Or does distance only serve to increase the ability of the inhabitants of the Atlantic Provinces to manage the local as well as the general affairs of British Columbia?

Legislative Council.

Wednesday, March 16, 1870.

Council met at 1:35 o'clock. Present—Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Attorney-General, Mr. DeCosmos, Mr. Wood, Mr. Drake, Mr. Hamphreys, Mr. Robson, Mr. Carrall, Mr. Eddy, Mr. Dewdney, Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Alston, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Ball, Mr. Trutch, Mr. Ring.

Mr. DeCosmos said he was reported in the Colonist as saying 'this being a Crown Colony such an expense, if not private, should be defrayed from the Crown Revenue.' He had never uttered such words, either in intent or form.

Dr. Carrall presented a petition from Peter Eddy, a Cariboo miner, who complained that to satisfy a debt of \$152, \$10,000 or \$12,000 worth of property was sold by the Sheriff, P. O'Reilly. The petition also complained of partiality on the part of the Judge. The hon. introducer moved that the petition be referred to a committee of legal gentlemen, members of the council.

On motion of Mr. Hamphreys, the petition was read. Mr. Dewdney said it was necessary that the hon. introducer of the petition should certify to the correctness of the petition. One of the allegations (Mr. Dewdney) knew to be false and the petition was disrespected.

Dr. Carrall knew nothing of the facts of the case and was not prepared to endorse them, but he contended that the petition was not disrespectful, and he believed that the council was fully competent to deal with it.

Mr. O'Reilly said the council had no power to right the matter. Mr. Robson hoped that no narrow interpretation of the rule of order would be allowed and that the petition would be entertained.

Mr. O'Reilly, as one of the parties referred to in the petition, said he courted the fullest investigation. Mr. Wood hoped that the petition would not be received without an endorsement of the truth of the allegations.

Dr. Carrall said that he did not guarantee the truthfulness of the allegations, but the petition was one of his constituents, and he thought the case, as represented, a hard one and one that called for investigation by this council, nor did he find anything contained in it that was disrespectful.

Mr. Hamphreys said the case was indeed a hard one; there was a rightful sacrifice of property at the sale. It was cited as a standing complaint against the Sheriff of the colony and it was entitled to the fullest investigation, if for no other object than to have it set at rest.

The President said that the petition had been already received and read by order of the Council, but an objection was made to having it laid on the table, and where it was to lay he did not know.

Mr. DeCosmos said the House had received the petition. Some of the Government members had said they had not heard the motion to receive it, but the President said the petition had already been received and that it must be laid on the table.

Mr. Hamphreys—That simultaneously with admission into the Dominion, Responsible Institutions and Responsible Government be inaugurated in this colony. Mr. Drake—That all fines and fees levied or collected by any magistrate for violation of Municipal Ordinances of the City of Victoria be paid into the treasury of the said city.

deprived the government of his colony of the power of protecting the local industries of the country, and of regulating and fostering trade and commerce, cannot be otherwise than dangerous and probably injurious to the country; that Confederation will take away our independence, as it will not only deprive our local industries of the encouragement now enjoyed, but will inflict other burdens upon them and will not free trade and commerce from the shackles now binding it and will not increase the markets for our products; and, further, will deprive the government of this colony now and for all time of the power of regulating and fostering these, upon which the population of the country depends; it cannot be otherwise than injurious and inimical to the present inhabitants of the colony. There could be no permanent or lasting union with Canada, unless Confederation be made to serve the interests of this colony. The people of this colony had very little love for Canada—no one cared for the sentiment about erecting a new Empire, or about a people speaking the same language and all that sort of thing.

When the money ceased to be expended in the colony, the people would come to consider whether they were as well off under Confederation as they might be under another government. There was not the slightest need of joining Canada; but the hon. Attorney-General said we must join because we should be relieved of our debt. Now, our debt, in proportion to our population was very little more than that of Canada. When he said this he meant that the Indians of this colony were very large consumers and were entitled to be included in the population. At the end of 1871 this colony would be better off by \$50,000 less expense than it is now. He did not think that Canada could defend this colony, and he had no doubt that in a very short time she would be called on to pay the troops, then the Navy, and lastly, he told to take care of herself. Confederation, he believed, would ruin the brewers, the farmers, and our fisheries. Under the Canadian tariff grain of all kinds was admitted duty free, and if the farmers of this colony were again brought into competition with foreign farmers, they must succumb. [Mr. DeCosmos—Lower country farmers.] Yes. Under free trade the farmers of this colony did not flourish, now they are prospering. The Canadian tariff would do away with the great inducements for settlement, and we could not recede quickly. A brewer in Canada must take out a brewer and a maltster's license, and a duty of one cent per pound is levied on all malt and grain. The amount of grain consumed by brewers in this colony was 1,125,000 lbs. If that the brewers would have to pay upwards of \$12,000 malt tax, to say nothing of the licenses. It would require 500 acres of ground to raise the grain consumed by the brewers in this colony, so that the farmers as well as the brewers would suffer injury. According to the Canadian law, 20 lbs could be caught at the mouth of any river while on their way to spawn. Again, whales must not be taken by firearms or bows. All the whales taken in these waters are taken after Confederation without interruption. There was an excise duty, too, on logs. [Mr. Barrow—That protects Canadian mills.] Unions will not increase our trade, an union, and after Union everything will centre in Canada and all the dutiful provinces will be but tributaries or ledgers for her. We were told that the tariff and organic law of Canada must govern us. The Canadian tariff proposes a lower duty on spirits and none on agricultural products. The latter result must be patent to all. Canada may tax to any extent the pleasures and take our money for the purpose of supplying us with intellect, while she leaves us to find the money for our support. The very means by which the roads of other colonies are built are to be taken from us. The bright picture drawn by the hon. Attorney-General was a bubble—very pretty to look at but very easily burst. The hon. gentleman sent down amid applause.

Mr. Drake rose to move an amendment to the Attorney-General's resolution. That this question be postponed for six months. At the present time he did not believe that Confederation would benefit this colony at all. The time had not arrived for it. There was a struggle by every one in the colony for a change of some kind, and this measure was before the House as the result of that feeling. He had no hope of the amendment being carried—not the slightest, but he regretted that the disadvantages of union had not been discussed as well as the advantages. He was glad that the matter was to be referred to another council—a council returned by the people. His opposition to a union was firmly rooted and he had heard nothing of present changes that opposition. The idea of forming part of a large, wide-stretching country was desiring, but the change was one from King Log to King Stork. All our rights would be taken away and we should be transferred from the rule of the statesmen of Downing street to the politicians of Ottawa. [Mr. DeCosmos—No.] The power would be taken away from us of raising money by taxation except for provincial purposes and any conditions we may ask are subject to the provisions of this Act. The power left to us is the same as that vested in a municipality or vestry. Canada would have the power of raising money on the security of our vast and rich territory, while we should get very little from Ottawa in return. He would rather remain as we are subject to a change in the system of government. We were distant 4000 miles from Halifax and 2000 miles of it was an inhospitable wilderness, while many who made the trip through the Red River country describe it as mostly a desert and unfit for settlement. Canada wants population and capital—just what we want. Upwards of three-fourths of the emigrants who came into Canada last year crossed over into the United States, and upwards of 80,000 native Canadians had followed them. A railroad he considered not likely to be built speedily. The farmers and manufacturers of this colony could not compete with those of the United States, until it had advanced in population and wealth there would be a balance of trade in favor of the United States and he could not see how Confederation would benefit us. Besides, what guarantee have we that any agreement, Canada might make would be carried out. When a treaty or agreement was made by a larger power with a smaller one, that treaty or agreement was broken when an emergency

arose. Once in the hands of Canada we were there forever and he would consent to no treaty or agreement that was not guaranteed by the Imperial Government. We all should look to our own personal interests. We have nothing to do with Imperial interests or requirements—simply with our own.

Mr. Ring seconded the amendment of the hon. member for Victoria city. He wanted to have an extended suffrage given so that the people would have an opportunity of expressing their opinion, yes or no, whether they wished for Confederation. The official capacity of the council did not express the voice of the people—they merely expressed the voice of the government. The hon. member protested against the statement that the people wished for Confederation—the people of New-namco did not wish for it—they thought it undesirable at present. Why did not the government give the people an enlarged representation to test this question fairly? The resolutions referred to by the hon. Attorney-General were not based upon the opinions of the people and the hon. gentleman called on the government to submit the question to a popular test.

Mr. Hamphreys at 4 o'clock moved that the Council do now adjourn, but subsequently withdrew the motion. Mr. Robson said he had intended reserving any remarks he might offer until the terms submitted by government were under debate in Committee. Words spoken by the hon. Dr. Helmecken could not, however, be permitted to pass unnoticed. That hon. gentleman complained that the measure came down from the Executive, instead of coming before the House as an open question; but the wonderful latitude taken by that gentleman in opposing the measure presented a strange paradox. He felt at some loss to understand how a member of the government and of the Cabinet could oppose a government measure in the House. But he [Mr. Robson] had been more than astonished at the allusion to Annexation. When such words fell from a Cabinet Minister the House would naturally desire to be informed whether the government really intended submitting to the people a choice between union with Canada and another union. He had hoped the debate would be carried through without the necessity of making use of the word Annexation; but as the subject had been dragged in by a member of the government, he might be pardoned for comparing the respective advantages as offered by the two courses which the House had been told would be open to the people. Very great objection had been made to Confederation on the ground that everything would be centralized at Ottawa, and this colony as a Province of the Dominion left unshared for. Would not the same objection lie against Annexation? But we saw in the case of American States and Territories on the Pacific that this fatal result did not follow. In joining Canada we became an integral part of it—and for the central government to neglect or injure this colony would be as foolish and unnatural as it would be for a man to injure or neglect a member of his own body. If one member, even the most humble, suffered, all the members would suffer with it. Community of interest was the guarantee for fair play to every section. The Dominion was made up of provinces and the prosperity of the whole must necessarily depend upon the prosperity of the various parts. It had been suggested whether Canada could or would fulfil her pledges. He was surprised to see an hon. gentleman of so much experience advance such an idea. The government of the Dominion was composed of gentlemen, several of whom had a life-long experience in working out liberal institutions, and most of whom possessed, in a high degree, those qualities which go to make up the Statesman. They had since grasping the grand idea of Confederation, proved themselves fit to govern an Empire. The scheme was imperial as much as it was Canadian, and in any pledges that might be given to this colony we might consider that both governments were included. Exception had been taken to the Dominion factory law, because they would permit our whales to blow and our salmon to spawn with impunity, but when he heard such objections as these he was forced to suspect the sincerity of the objector. The subject was the most important one ever debated on the British Pacific. Beside it all other questions paled, and it became hon. members to deal honestly with the issue. Objection had been made to the Dominion Tariff. And here really lay the only objections worthy of serious consideration. But when Dr. Helmecken asserted that that tariff averaged scarcely less than our own, and that it would destroy the agricultural and industrial interests in this colony, he was wholly astray. The Canadian tariff averaged fully a third less than our own, and although in its present form it would be illadapted to some interests we would wish to protect, it could be remembered that Confederation would bring us either Reciprocity or a revised Tariff which would meet American productions with a protective duty. He was gratified to find that we now have a Government taking up the great question of Confederation; and it would afford him great pleasure to support the Terms which had been submitted. These Terms were highly creditable to the Executive and good as far as they went; but he hoped to see other added in committee. There was one condition without which he could not feel the government the people would never be satisfied, and that was a constitution conferring on this colony as full powers of self-government as those enjoyed in the other Provinces. Without that British Columbia would virtually hand over the control of its local affairs to the authorities at Ottawa. Canada wished us to have self-government, and we must have it. To accept anything less would be to wrong ourselves and our children; and to introduce into union an element of discord and discontent. Whatever other conditions might be decided upon, that of self-government must be insisted on.

Dr. Helmecken rose to explain. The hon. gentleman who had just spoken had misunderstood him. He [Dr. Helmecken] did not say that there were only two roads open to this colony—Confederation or Annexation—but he said if these terms were rejected by Canada and men terms submitted, that then it was likely the next question the colony would have to consider was that of Annexation.

Mr. Robson—If the hon. gentleman had expressed himself in that way I should not have taken the slightest exception to his remarks. Council here adjourned, till Thursday at 1 o'clock, P.M.

From New Westminster—The extra price arrived from New Westminster last evening at 6:30 with 26 passengers. She brought on passengers or mail from the upper country.

power than the sister Provinces? Is the cardinal doctrine of our national creed, that the people know best how to manage their own local affairs, less true on the Pacific than on the Atlantic? Or does distance only serve to increase the ability of the inhabitants of the Atlantic Provinces to manage the local as well as the general affairs of British Columbia?

Legislative Council.

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Gold Mines. Opening of the Fraser river, the winter. Enterprise. In connection with the... and Mail Lines. Victoria. The Canon at Cottonwood... with the... Priests. Brothers. Success. Second Prize. Medal. Imprisonment. Judson's. Simple Dyes for... Judson's. Simple Dyes for...

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

London, March 12.—The fact is encouraging that the sailing vessels that left two weeks before the City of Boston are just arriving. The manager of the line thinks the steamer can be broken down after sailing and she would be obliged to depend on sails with which she was not very well supplied.

The French officials have as yet produced no evidence of the existence of a plot against the State and life of the Emperor, and the report is now considered a forgery by the Parisians.

The House of Commons, the attendance was unexpectedly large though it was known that the Irish Land Bill was the special order. This topic seems to lose its interest. Gladstone opened the debate by stating that measures for the protection of life and property in Ireland would follow the land bill.

DELATED DISPATCHES.—The London Standard says that the dispatches from the Dominion of Wales are so meagre that the Government will have to be satisfied with the information they receive from the local authorities.

Yonkers Territory.—The Standard says that the Yonkers Territory is a very fertile one and that the people are very industrious. The territory is bounded by the Hudson River to the west and the Dutchess County to the east.

Albion Foundry.—The Albion Foundry, which was established in 1850, is now one of the largest and most successful manufacturing concerns in the Dominion. It produces a wide variety of iron and steel castings.

THE VICTORIA Steam Sash Door and Moulding Factory.—This factory, which was established in 1860, is now one of the largest and most successful manufacturing concerns in the Dominion. It produces a wide variety of steam sash doors and mouldings.

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Shipping Intelligence

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. Arrivals: March 10—Steamer 'Albatross' from San Francisco; March 11—Steamer 'Albatross' from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES: March 12—Steamer 'Albatross' to San Francisco; March 13—Steamer 'Albatross' to San Francisco.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a powerful medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, and other ailments of the throat.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor is a powerful medicine for the cure of baldness and other ailments of the hair.

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