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THE BRITISH COLONIST.
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TERMS:—See page 2.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
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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 will make the people desire change. Opponents of Confederation counsel longer waiting. They tell us 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 Macawberian 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 working under Downing Street rule—like the fatidical old making bricks without straw. Are they so wedded to the loaves and fishes 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 Provinces 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 Provinces, 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 repaid 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 rate of discount, viz. on the first million 5 per cent; on the second million 5 per cent; on the third million 5 per cent. There appears to be a great deal of truth in the suggestion about the scheme which suggests success. It will be remembered that Sir F. 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 efforts several millions had been exported. But the evil has assumed proportions beyond the ability of individual effort to grapple effectually with it; and hence it has been taken in hand by the Government. We are greatly mistaken if we think that Sir Francis does not speedily disappear now that Sir Francis has addressed himself to its abatement.

Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, March 10.
The Council met at 11 o'clock. Present: The Colonial Secretary, presiding, and Messrs Grease, Trutch, Dewdney, Holbrook, Barnard, Alston, Drake, DeCosmos, Robson, Humphreys, Carrall, Holmches, Rishby, Hamley, O'Reilly, Wood, King.
REPORTS OF OFFICERS OF THE COLONY.
Mr Holbrook gave notice of motion that tenders be advertised for the removal of the biers River 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' Earning Ordinance of 1867, which disallowed 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' Earning Act.
The Attorney General.—The Earning Ordinance has never been assented to.

SUPPLY.

The Supply and Supplemental Supply Bills were passed.
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.

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 infraction 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 monies 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 monies properly belonged there.
Mr DeCosmos said the motion was a very proper one, but he thought an Ordinance necessary.
Mr Wood thought the monies 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.
Mr Drake, in reply, said no legislative enactment was necessary—simply an order from His Excellency.

CONFEDERATION.

The hon Chief Commissioner regretted that he was incapacitated yesterday by illness from replying to the arguments advanced by certain hon members, 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 Committee, 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 regarded as about settled. Our territory, in point of fact, as expressed by Earl Granville, was confederation 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 authorities, 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 freely to the people for final adoption and confirmation. What is Confederation in the abstract? It is the union of the British territory in North America, under 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 public mouth of us. 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 we would be our own manufacturers, and our exports 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. (Hear the Chief Commissioner) supported Confederation because it supported the flag that he served. Loyally, he contended, was not extinct in the breasts of the people. You might call it sentiment or what you please, but what is life devoid of sentiment? (Applause.) 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 said to which it was hard to prove anything. But if he (the Chief Commissioner) did not believe it would do good, he would not stand there and advocate it blindly and socially. He could not prove the advantages of Confederation without mentioning 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 guarantee, what would be our position? The Chief Commissioner then touched upon the question of tariff and trade 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 seeking for a change of some kind, and the policy had been to lay the blame on the Government. What cry had it, in effect, said, in reply to the complainants, "The policy, take it or leave it, Confederation is your only chance. 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 and considerable applause.

Mr Drake said that as the scheme was finally to come before the people for ratification, he did not intend to offer it a factious opposition. Earl Grant had said he had his doubts, and he thought it was better to have the question put to the people. He thought the hon gentleman warmly belittled the system of Government for the safety and security which it afforded to the colony. He drew a parallel between the French Revolution and our present situation, which ended in a few Victoria years, which ended in a few Victoria years, and he thought it was better to have the question put to the people. He thought the hon gentleman warmly belittled the system of Government for the safety and security which it afforded to the colony. He drew a parallel between the French Revolution and our present situation, which ended in a few Victoria years, which ended in a few Victoria years, and he thought it was better to have the question put to the people. 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By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Washington Territory.

SEATTLE, March 8.—The Port Orchard 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 British Pacific Railroad. He believes the best point to commence is at the mouth of the Neepigon river, at Saphron. All the money required for the work can be had in London. Letters from Ottawa report a stirring debate in Parliament, in which Sir Algal spoke in favor of a change of government, independence or annexation. Hapington opposed annexation, but favored confederation as a good step towards independence.

Europe.

PARIS, Feb 23.—There was a stormy scene in the Corps Legislatif to-day. Olivier announced that the liberal course he had marked out, proceeded to an amendment requiring the placing in the field and supporting official candidates for the Chambers. This met with great opposition from the deputies of the Right, who bore into loud cries of disapproval and caused a scene of confusion which lasted many minutes. Olivier nevertheless persisted in speaking. He declared the Government would not separate itself from what had been well done during the past eighteen years, but could not act contrary to its own antecedents, and would not present the spectacle of men arriving at power and disavowing their principles in these acts. Olivier was continually interrupted while making this explanation, and it was only when he ceased speaking that order was restored. The Right immediately moved an order of the day, upholding the system of official candidates. A stormy discussion ensued. Olivier asked that the order of the day be not made a vote of want of confidence. The Deputies of the Left declared that they must support the Minister, not because they were pledged to the electoral freedom, but for another reason. The order of the day was voted by the Right and was adopted by a vote of 187 against 56. 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 Proslie is about to marry Miss Lily Forbes of New York. The French Atlantic Cable Company, at its last meeting declared a dividend of 12 per cent for five months from the opening of the line for business till January 15th, the date of the agreement with the Anglo-American.

A dispatch from Vienna says the Austrian Government, if the co-operation of Napoleon can be first secured, proposes to convoke the Catholic Powers in order to oppose the Papal pretensions.

London, Feb 23.—The condition of Bright's health creates deep anxiety. The election at Watford and Nottingham are attended with scenes of violent excitement. At both places disturbances occurred and many persons were roughly treated.

The weekly report of the Bank of England shows an increase of £130,000 in position. The House of Lords discussed for a short time the bill for the regulation of boats of labor.

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

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

The commercial treaty between Great Britain and Austria has been ratified by both countries. A contract for a new line of steamers from Sydney to San Francisco has been signed. The steamers will touch at Honolulu both ways.

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

VIENNA, Feb 23.—The birthday of Washington was splendidly celebrated in this city last evening. A banquet was given by Mr. Jay, the American Minister. A great many celebrities were present, including Baron Von Beust, Prime Minister of Austria. Jay toasted the European voice; Von Beust replied in the English language. He said the close and undisturbed relations between the United States and Austria were subjects of congratulation. Union and freedom was the motto of both countries. Union alone promoted progress, and freedom alone gave peace. In conclusion he gave as a toast, the memory of George Washington, the champion of freedom and peace.

London, March 1.—In the House of Commons Gladstone promised an early introduction of a practical measure for equating in Ireland, and Scotland. He also informed the House that a reciprocity treaty with America would soon come before it and he offered opportunity for a thorough discussion of commercial treaties.

Children brought before the House the magnitude of expenditures of the navy, which amounts to £2,250,000. He proceeded to explain, and justify these estimates, laying stress on the delay incurred for building iron clads. When all the vessels now in process of construction were completed, the iron clad fleet would consist of two broadside ships of the largest size, six second class ships, three third, eight fourth, and two fifth. Of these ships there would be two first class, five second and two third, besides a number of small iron vessels. This fleet would place England on an equal footing with the highest naval power in the world. He proposed in order to keep it at the standard to add yearly 20,000 tons to the navy. He

then proposed and explained a scheme for the retirement of the best officers. He said in making the change in the personnel of the navy, the Government would promote efficiency and general interest in the service, and he believed these objects could be obtained. After further discussion, the House voted the supplies asked for. Cardwell's bill, making reforms in the war office, was considered and passed.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that never in the memory of man has more violence cold been experienced than that to which the people are at this moment exposed in Russia, Poland and all the north countries. A number of deaths from congelation are reported by the Russian journals, among them several sentries who were frozen at their posts.

PARIS, March 2.—The Magistrate who was struck by Prince Murat, and whom he intended to prosecute before the High Court of Justice, has withdrawn the complaint. The French Government has warned its representative at Rome to use great caution in his efforts to protect the institution of the Catholic State.

Government advices are received that the French had won a victory over the natives on the west coast of Africa, in February last. The French force was five hundred men; the enemy two thousand.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons to-day the bill providing that railroad companies place foot warmers in all carriages was killed by an amendment requiring them to supply hot brandy, rum and overcoats. J. Roberts, or, the ex-billiard champion, challenges the world at billiards—the match to take place within two months for a stake of £200 to £500.

BRASIL, March 2.—The Reigstad, after a long debate, rejected the proposition of the radicals to pay members for attendance.

Eastern States. CHICAGO, Feb 25.—W. F. Story, editor-in-chief and one of the proprietors of the Chicago Times, was horsewhipped last evening by Lydia Thompson and Paulina Markam, of the Lydia Thompson Troupe, performing at Crosby's Opera House for some weeks past. The affair occurred in front of Story's residence on Wabash Avenue, where his assistants were waiting for him when he came home to dinner. Henderson, the manager of the troupe, was with the belligerent ladies. The cause of the attack was a recent severe criticism in the Times coupled with gross personal attacks on Misses Thompson and Markam. They and Henderson were arrested and taken to the Armory. They were admitted to bail to answer the charge of disordered conduct. It is reported that Story has since requested that the charge be changed to assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do great bodily injury, claiming that Henderson drew a pistol on him.

NEW YORK, Feb 25.—Nearly thirty prominent firms in this city are accused of selling smuggled oils, causing a large loss to the revenue of the Government. Ten investigations are progressing. Seventy-three arrests have been made.

An Englishman, an assistant of Calcutta, the famous London hangman, has made application to the Tombs to be permitted to hang Reynolds, the murderer of Townsend. In the Senate Spencer offered a resolution instructing the naval and military committees to report upon the expediency of abolishing the naval academy at Annapolis and the military academy at West Point, and the substitution of offices for instruction in navigation, war and military tactics, or the inauguration of some other system calculated to relieve the Government of a large expense and enable all who desired to obtain an education for the army or navy at their own expense. The resolution was agreed to.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—A party of 25 men surrounded the Sheriff's house at Harpersburg last Sunday night, and carrying the Sheriff and his family to refuge, entered the house, and killed Col. Oba Jones and his eldest son. The youngest son escaped by leaping from a window.

LOUISVILLE, Feb 28.—A liver mine of unparalleled richness has been discovered in Grayson county, Kentucky. The ore found contains a larger percentage of silver than any hitherto discovered. The mines are almost inexhaustible and will be developed in the spring.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Patrick J. Mohan, editor of the Irish paper, was shot on Broadway this evening by James Keenan. Both are members of the O'Neil branch of the Fenian Brotherhood and were in attendance at the Fenian meeting. Gen O'Neil was also at the meeting which was very stormy, the Senate and Keenan having come to open rupture. Keenan was an adherent of O'Neil's and was disrupted to-night by the Senate from the position of secretary to the organization mainly, it is said, through the efforts of Mohan who is chief of the opposition to O'Neil. The meeting broke up with feelings of bitter hostility between the two parties. Mohan was a number of friends had gone about a block when Keenan stepped up beside him and shot him in the neck. The wound was said to be very dangerous. Keenan was arrested.

GEN. MOHAN'S DEATH.—The Irish Minister, General Napoleon Arrago, who originated the rebellion in the interior department, was voluntarily surrendered to the authorities with 70 men. He promised to come to Havana and confer with the Captain General with regard to the best means of ending the insurrection without further bloodshed.

A letter from Santiago de Cuba gives an account of the trial and execution of the Cuban Junta in that city. Eighteen well known patriots were arrested, condemned and executed with scarcely a form of trial. They were not allowed the assistance of counsel or the privilege of submitting witnesses. Among them were two Americans.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This medicine has resisted every test when time, practice, and tested interests could impose upon it, and its length stands triumphant as the most reliable remedy for those derangements of the system to which the change of seasons. When the air grows cooler and the functions of the skin are relaxed, an occasional dose of Holloway's Pills will call on the liver and kidneys for greater activity, and restore the system for discharging its duties. As a cathartic, aperient, and tonic, these Pills have no equal. In every aged and delicate person, who happens to become deranged in mind, and lose of health, in old men will be a precious boon, restoring both to ease and strength.

The Seed Store,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA. JAY & BALES

Have for Sale Wholesale and Retail an entire NEW STOCK of Island Raised Agricultural, Vegetable and Flower Seeds,

GUARANTEED OF THE BEST QUALITY AND TRUE TO NAME. ALSO, Fruit Trees and Bushes, Evergreens

And every description of NURSERY STOCK.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these pills purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood, and removing the cause of disease and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach. This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. Its pre-eminence as a remedy for bilious and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's Pills are so permanent and so certain, that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation procured, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head. This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, will lead to some of the most dangerous and distressing diseases. It never fails to give tone to the stomach, regulate the secretions, and purify the fluids. It is a powerful diaphoretic, and other indications of its efficacy are usually accompanied by a feeling of general well-being, and a sense of increased vitality.

The Female's Best Friend. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex, such as irregularities of the menstrual system, painful or aged, married or single, this mild but powerful remedy is recommended with friendly earnestness. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are so liable.

Scrophulous and Skin Diseases. For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the Pills set up the system, they also purify the blood, and cleanse the pores of the skin, and thus remove the cause of the disease. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, and the system is renovated, and the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation procured, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

No medicine will cure colds of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. It is a powerful expectorant, and cleanses the lungs, and thus removes the cause of the disease. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, and the system is renovated, and the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation procured, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Indigestion, Biliousness, &c. These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling, but if not attended to, they will lead to some of the most dangerous and distressing diseases. It never fails to give tone to the stomach, regulate the secretions, and purify the fluids. It is a powerful diaphoretic, and other indications of its efficacy are usually accompanied by a feeling of general well-being, and a sense of increased vitality.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known for the following diseases:—

- Acid Stomach, Biliousness, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Fevers of all kinds, Gout, Gravel, Hemorrhoids, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Nephritis, Rheumatism, Scrophulous Affections, Skin Diseases, Stomachic Disorders, Venereal Affections, &c.

MORE THAN 600,000 Persons have testified to the efficacy of Dr. Joseph Walker's CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.



Dr. Joseph Walker's California Vinegar Bitters. This medicine has resisted every test when time, practice, and tested interests could impose upon it, and its length stands triumphant as the most reliable remedy for those derangements of the system to which the change of seasons. When the air grows cooler and the functions of the skin are relaxed, an occasional dose of Holloway's Pills will call on the liver and kidneys for greater activity, and restore the system for discharging its duties. As a cathartic, aperient, and tonic, these Pills have no equal. In every aged and delicate person, who happens to become deranged in mind, and lose of health, in old men will be a precious boon, restoring both to ease and strength.

R. H. McDonald & Co. IMPORTING WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Corner Pine and Sanson Streets, San Francisco, California.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment

ARE NOW READY WITH NEW SEEDS,

PRINCIPALLY THEIR OWN GROWTH. For the Farm and Garden.

The Superior Excellence of their SEEDS is fully Established. Every requisite for the Farm and Garden at the Store.

OCCIDENTAL BUILDINGS, 102 3rd & 4th FORT STREET, VICTORIA.

NEW GOODS EX "PRINCE OF WALES."

HENRY NATHAN, JR. & CO., Have in Store and offer for Sale

The following NEW GOODS!

- BLANKETS: 2-1-2 point, Fine; 2-1-2 do Black; 2-1-2 do White.
- SHAWLS: Real French Baroque, Long and Square; Saxony, Tasmania, Trimmed, Queensland, &c.
- Ticking: Blue Cottons; Horriekes' Long Cloth; American Drilling; Grey Calicoes; White Saxony Flannel; Tartan Plaids.
- Wines: White, Red, & Black; Lutes; Bik and cold Coburgs; Delaine; Alpaca; Poplins; French Merino; Plaids; Ginghams; Chintzes; Prints; Muslins; Embd. French Merino Dresses; Fancy Wool Skirtings; Skirts, Balmain, Mohair, Winesy, Rep; White, &c.
- Linings: Jackets, Black Cloth, Plaid, &c.; Velvet; Irish Linen; Hair Nets; Ribbons; Trimmings; Pearl and other Buttons; Patent Linen Thread; Spool Cotton; Table Oil Cloth; Oiled Silk; Tablecovers; Hickory, &c.
- Pants: Pilot, Tweed, Doe, Black; Robed, Molekin, &c.; Vests, Black Cloth, Pilot, &c.; Boy's Suits; Bathing Suits; Bathing Shirts, Black & White; Flannel Shirts; Hickory Serge de France; Hats: Bik & Col Belt and Plush; Cambric Handkerchiefs; Umbrellas; Black Silk Handkerchiefs; White Shirts; Washdowns; Hosiery; &c.

IN BOND & DUTY PAID.

- Jamaica Rum 36 O P; Hennessy Brandy; Holland Gin; Red and Green Case; Hunt's Port 4 Diamond; Sherry Duff Gordon; Old Tom; Black Fall Ale; Whisky; Orange Bitters, &c.

GROCERIES

Henry Nathan, Jr. & Co. WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

FOR SALE S. MAW & SON'S CLINTON MILLS, 200 Tons Extra Flour, 40 PACK MULES

WITH APPLIANCES. THOMAS BARNES, Clinton, B. C., Jan 23rd, 1870.

BLANKETS, SHAWLS, &c. B. BARNES, Bond or Look, done Low, in the BARBER COLONIST Job Printing Office, Victoria.

Advertisement for Groceries and other goods, including a list of items like flour, sugar, and various household goods. The text is partially obscured and difficult to read in many places.

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 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 a selfishness that she wants us for her own aggrandizement. A little reflection might 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 for 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 corn 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 unpropitious to the Federal Treasury. An opportunity now presents itself for testing the sincerity of that profession.

NANAIMO ITEMS.

The ship Atalanta is taking a cargo of coal for San Francisco. The Quattro is still driving ahead, employing about 40 hands, and are expected to arrive 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 Pannock 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. Pannock purposes giving another on Saturday night and leaves by the Emma on Sunday for the Mainland. Mr. Thomas W. G. Holm was on Tuesday the 8th inst. married to Miss Margaret McGregor by the Rev. Mr. Aiken 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, at the completion of which the coal producing facilities will be vastly improved. The Venerable Archbishop Reede went up in the Sir James Douglas to exchange duties with the Rev. H. B. O. on, who came down yesterday to assume the duties at Cowichan.

NARROW DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Yesterday morning at 3 1/2 o'clock Mr. Farrell, special police officer on the city front, while passing Straahan's liquor store on Wharf street, detected a smell of burning wood. He gained the rear of the premises through Commercial street, where he discovered a wooden partition between the sitting-room and hallway to be on fire. He barred in the back door and with the assistance of others who were attracted by his cries, succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The alarm was sounded by the fire-bells, and as the terrace gate was then at its height, a feeling of dread lest a great conflagration was at hand pervaded the community. Part of the partition and flooring were consumed—damage about \$25. The fire is believed to have originated from a wax tapers or cigars smoldering carelessly upon the floor by the guest through the evening. The premises were not visited, Mr. Straahan's policy of insurance having expired on the 1st inst. Mr. Farrell deserves not only praise but substantial reward for his vigilance.

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 farmer 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.

REWARD FOR THE MURDER OF MISS HAYNES.

Miss Haynes, a young lady of superior attainments and who has had experience as a teacher in the East. She was yesterday discharged from custody, the ex-vice failing to put in an appearance to receive him. The Magistrate, in pronouncing his discharge, said he did not wish to add to his punishment by any reprisals; he rather pitied him—but he must say that he could not have the peace disturbed by such a brew. He acknowledged the good character of the man, and he appeared under a similar charge. He would have been discharged rigorously in accordance with the law.

TRAVELING ROYAL.

We are sorry that our lengthy Legislative report should have extended notice of the beautiful gipsy drama of Powers of the Forces. Let the acting of Mr. Bay, Miss Manderville, Mr. Mellivill, Mr. Barry and Mr. Vardon, the delightful songs of Miss Manderville, and the charming scenery prepared expressly for the drama. Had the weather proved favorable, there would have been a good house; as it was, there was an improvement in the attendance. This evening the drama will be repeated.

MANICHO.

At the annual meeting of the District Grand Lodge, K. P. held on Thursday, the following officers for the ensuing year were installed by the Right Worshipful District Grand Master, R. Barnaby, Esq. H. H. Brock, D. G. M.; H. Nathan, Jr., S. G. W.; A. W. Black, J. G. W.; Rev. Frank Gribble, D. G. Chaplain; Godfrey Brown, D. G. Treasurer; George Parker, D. G. R. C. Thorne, D. G. Secretary; Chas. A. Alport, S. G. D.; Bill Harrison, J. G. D.; R. Lewis, G. S. P. Works; J. J. Bagazoni, D. G. D. C.; R. Alexander, D. G. S. B.; Wm. R. Leigh, Jr., D. G. Organist; Theo. Southey, D. G. Purveyor; W. H. Tate, D. G. Tyler.

CITY TAXES.

The Municipal Council met yesterday and repealed the clause in the Municipal by-law of 1866 exempting church and school property from taxation.

STRAGGLERS.

John Stapleton and Richard Byrns were brought before the Police Court on a charge of being stragglers from H. M. Navy. The Magistrate ordered that they be sent on board their ships.

RECEIVED BY THE HON. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

For the City handed in his resignation and that it was not accepted by the Governor.

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.

TO YOUNG MEN.

The Rev. Mr. Johns, Rector of St. John's, will deliver a sermon on Sunday evening addressed to young men.

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 advisable 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? With all deference, here is my idea: A Board of Examiners might be appointed for each division of the colony, whose duty it should be to test the qualifications of teachers, present and future, by oral and written examinations in the way usual in other countries, and grant certificates according to merit. Of course, such a Board should be composed of men able for such work, or it were worse than useless.

MAINLAND AND ISLAND.

New Westminster, March 16, 1870. 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 a hissing, but that he did not think a woman woman capable of it. If they had forgotten to blush, however, the Prince manifested that he had not, for he turned very red and appeared greatly annoyed 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 thoroughness of their duties. Diapers were torn, hair was disarranged and some of the ladies came out of the struggle in a 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.

Uncle Sam's Courtship and What Came of it.

Uncle Sam's Courtship and What Came of it. Fair maiden I commend your lonely present state, And calculate the odds of separation link with mine you tie. You're tired Confederation, and find that it won't do, Now justify your attachment, it's the very thing for you. Some call me Brother Jonathan, some call me Uncle Sam, I care not, for I know that I'm a smart young fellow. My growth has been most rapid, that's what makes me look and feel, I'm in my prime, and I'm in my prime. But what of that? I'm fit to mate with Empress or with Queen. With Empress or with Queen, I say, but such I never had. My bride must have no children, nor crown upon her head! For a maid fair and free, that is the bride for me, And Canada, dear Canada, I know none wish but thee. My wealth is very great, for maid, great is my destiny, But if you'll only be my bride, I'll share my all with thee. United we alone shall rule from Greenland to Cape Horn, And our first proud Kings shall kneel to all their glory on thy shores. You've long been kept in leading strings by that old British fool, but I'll break those strings, and I'll show you Who, with a rod of iron, all her children still doth rule! But I guess her days are numbered, they're very very sick, With my new military and give the tying flag a kick. I grant she once was beautiful, but that was long ago! I grant she once was pure and chaste, but now she's not so so. Since I cast off her fetters she has gone from bad to worse, And now she ain't worth an old song, she's scarcely worth a curse. The flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze, Shall soon be swept from every land, swept also from the seas! The British oak that sheltered has a great part of the world, Shall soon be forced to prostrate before and to the earth be hurled. The maiden eyed him fearfully, in scorn her lips she curled, And pointing to the grand old flag that o'er her was unfurled, Said, 'With that dear flag around me, I'd sooner wed the grave. Then wed thee, thou proud boaster, wert thou bravest of the boys.' 'I listen without anger, to your honning and, you know I long have looked on you as something of a wag. But when you speak contemptuously of her to whom you are betrothed, your greatness and your glory, too, then, sir, I bid you beware. To me our mother still is dear, on her I look with pride, As her daughter I've more honour than I could have as her bride. She'd not be prime, she's stately, who may with her compare? And, as her eldest daughter, I'll all her glory share.' 'Even were she what you paint her, decrepit, old and poor, I'd marry her, I'd marry her, or turn her to the door! And did she stand, as you assert, with one foot in the grave, I'd kiss her feet, to be her nurse, purchase I might her shroud.' 'The British Oak still shelters me from every wind that blows, And under its spreading branches I'll still find sweet repose. But should it fall, as fall it may, and no more shelter me, Then, sir, I'd shelter seek and find under the Maple Tree.' 'She spoke, and from his presence with stately step she went, He sought in haste, and after her, a matter of course, Then shook his fist and shouted, 'By the Stars and Stripes, I'll see that she shall yet be mine by some means or by fair.'

Scene in the Corps Legislatif.

That they manage these matters better in France is a proposition scarcely true of great legislative debating. The following specimen of the proceedings in the Chamber on the occasion of M. Henri Rochefort's speech on the subject of the proposed annexation of French style little flattery to the 'grand nation'. In the course of the debate, M. Ollivier said: 'M. Rochefort is right not to believe that the prosecution is due to the desire to get rid of a disagreeable Deputy. If he will permit me to express my opinions, it is in no way disagreeable to the Government to see him upon these benches and to listen to his speeches.' [Laughter.] M. Rochefort replied: 'It is not the speeches I make here that the Government does not like; it is those I make elsewhere. The Keeper of the Seal has had the habit of addressing himself to me personally. I forbid him that formally; I do not know him. [Ironical exclamations and murmurs on all great many benches.] He should address himself to the Chamber.' M. Ollivier in the course of an extended speech declared on behalf of the Government that he did not admit that a representative of the people can assume the right whenever he pleases, of making an appeal to arms, and bringing a whole population into the street. We will not have impunity for those who provoke those 'journées' precisely because we are determined to repress them. It is not without emotion that I utter this word of repression—a word full of grief and anguish. To repress is to shed blood, and we ask God, as a sole favor, to purchase to us to quit power without having shed one drop of blood. [Applause.] M. Gambetta: 'But that you require but a gleam of good sense. [Oh, oh, and loud protestations.]' M. Ollivier: 'What you need is the Minister of the Interior.' M. Rochefort: 'What you need is M. Gambetta, a gleam of patriotism and a gleam of conscience.' Another excited passage in the subsequent debate growing out of the Rochefort affair is thus reported: 'The Minister of Justice having entered the Chamber, M. Gambetta, addressing him, said, 'You have no right to enter into my conscience—you less than anybody else, since your conscience is so elastic.' M. Ollivier replied that he could treat with contempt those direct attacks which were being made

every day.

every day. He maintained the words he had used to M. Gambetta. 'If your conscience were not disturbed by passion, you would not speak as you have spoken.' The contest was carried on from this point and intense excitement. 'You were a Republican formerly,' said M. Gambetta to M. Ollivier. 'I'm so still,' replied the Minister, 'and I have never had any other desire than to lead France to liberty without revolution.' 'Your chastisement of others has commenced with your fortune,' continued M. Gambetta. 'My fortune,' exclaimed M. Ollivier, 'is the exercise of power, a burden which it is far from easy to bear.' Then ensued the following passage of rhetorical arms: M. Gambetta: 'Your constituents have proclaimed your conduct as disgraceful.' M. Ollivier: 'Fidelity to my country is the sole cause of my taking office.' M. Gambetta: 'Through adulation of the Court, and through the favor of fortune, are the very men who make politics a stepping-stone to fortune. I have never had but one aim—liberty.' M. Gambetta: 'You used to be a Republican, but now you're a monarchist.' M. Ollivier: 'Ever since 1837 my constant object has been to preserve the country from the terrors of a new revolution.' M. Jules Ferry: 'You are deceiving us then.' [Tumult.] M. Emile Ollivier: 'Ever since 1837 I have kept in view the words of Cavaignac protesting against mental reservations: 'Liberty is the dearest object of my life and though I have been a Republican I support the Empire because it gives us liberty.' Then I declare that I was opposed to revolution, which could only bring with it rational disaster. I implored the government to give liberty to France; and the Emperor having complied with the demand, I have devoted myself to the task of accomplishing the triumph of Liberal ideas.' M. Gambetta (in the midst of great uproar): 'You have listened to falsehood, now listen to the voice of truth.' The President: 'I call M. Gambetta to order.' M. Gambetta: 'You had better call M. Ollivier to honor.' The President loudly demanded silence and insisted upon a termination of the dispute, but it was several minutes before the uproar subsided. Mr. Charles Foy, of Omence, Emigration Agent to the North of Ireland, was the recipient of a banquet from the brethren of a Masonic Lodge in his native town of Coatagh, on the 20th inst. In reply to a toast Mr. Foy remarked: 'Though a good deal of cosmopolitan I still love my native land, but I love Irishmen better than Irish soil. I would prefer seeing the Irish laborer sailing his meat dinner daily in Canada than butter-milk and potatoes in his native land. I would prefer seeing the small farmers of Ireland with well-stocked cellars of beef and pork in Canada to meeting them in fairs with their fattened pig on the halter and repining with their few pounds of American bacon.' The eminent French Senator, M. Rober, in a recent debate in the French Senate, spoke as follows: 'I declare upon my soul and conscience, and after long study my belief that free trade is the law of the future and the condition of high civilization. You that hear me will eventually arrive at that conviction, however may be your present state of conscience. The inquiries you are about to institute will show that on commercial liberty depends that precious benefit, the peace of the world; and consequently the main chance of those cosmopolitan relations which produce the riches of nations.' Emigration from Liverpool to the United States in 1869 was as follows: The total number of emigrants which sailed therefrom during the year to this country was 294, with 8,060 cabin and 130,352 steerage passengers of whom 57,320 were English, 7,221 Scotch, 28,050 Irish and 43,773 foreigners, making a total of 189,382. In Canada the number of ships which left during the year was 50, with 1,435 cabin and 22,526 steerage passengers, of whom 11,035 were English, 12 Scotch, 350 Irish, and 12,864 foreigners—total 24,251. To Victoria there sailed four ships, 1,788 cabin and 1,105 steerage passengers, of whom 945 were English, 125 Scotch, 479 Irish, and 47 foreigners—total 1,296 passengers. The grand total is 163,939 passengers. Last year's exodus exceeded that of any year since 1852 when 219,099 emigrants left the Mersey, and 185,000 when 174,157 departed.

Taxi Sars.

They have a boy in Scioto county, Ohio, aged 15 years, who stands six feet one inch high, measuring round the shoulders three feet eleven inches; forty-one inches around the chest; forty-two inches around the hips; weighing 185 pounds, and wears No 10 boots. He recently enhanced his village name by testing his strength with any boys of the same age in America. This challenge was promptly answered by Benjamin F. Kiplinger, of Rock county, Indiana, 15 years of age, six feet eight inches in height, measuring around the shoulders fifty-seven inches, forty-six inches around the chest; weighing 235 pounds, wears No 12 boots, and says he is willing to try his strength at the scales or in any other way the said Oxford can agree upon, for a wager of \$1000 on each side, time and place to be agreed upon hereafter.

The Telegraphic Controversy.

The proposition to take over or subsidize the telegraphic system of the Mainland has given rise to a controversy but too well calculated to arouse those sectional feelings which we had vainly hoped belonged to the dead past. It was found necessary to grant a subsidy of \$4500 to the Telegraph Company, in order to enable them to maintain the line between this city and Portland. The Company made a frank statement of their affairs in as far as they related to this colony. From this statement it appeared that the telegraph on the Mainland was costing something like \$5000 over receipts, and the offer was made to the Government to accept the entire Mainland system, including plant and material, on the sole condition of maintenance; and at the same time to give free use of the line to Victoria for all messages transmitted over the Mainland wires. A second proposition was made by which the Company expressed its willingness to maintain the line, provided the Government would make a grant of \$6400 for the present year. It is proper to mention that the expenditure of \$1400 would be necessary in order to place the line in a good and efficient condition, in the first instance; so that precisely \$5000 would be left as a subsidy for the working of the line. It was felt by many that it was the duty of Government to accept one or other of these propositions. In support of this view many weighty arguments were urged. It was thought unfair to the people residing and doing business on the Mainland to make them pay their full share of the subsidy given to the line between this city and Portland, and at the same time deprive them of the telegraphic system they had become accustomed to during the past five years. It was considered unwise to take such a retrograde step as the abandonment of that system would import a time when the colony appeared to be on the verge of returning prosperity, rendering such means of communication not only necessary but, in all probability, self-sustaining if not really profitable as a commercial undertaking. Especially was it thought unwise to permit a property which could not be replaced for less than \$150,000 to go to utter ruin and waste at the very moment the colony was about to undergo a political change which would make the telegraphic system a Federal work and a Federal charge; so soon as the great work of constructing the overland railway may, even the wagon road, should be commenced, the telegraph would not only be rendered necessary but a high degree of it. In addition to these reasons it was urged, and with much force of truth, that the telegraphic system of the Mainland was potent in preventing crime and punishing criminals, and that it was the means of affording protection to creatures while in transit. In fact, it was wholly assisted by the Attorney General that, as a means of strengthening the hands of the authorities to prevent crime and bringing criminals to justice, it was worth more than any subsidy required for its maintenance. In view of these facts it was not surprising that there should have been found in the Legislative Council a large majority willing to make provision for the maintenance of the telegraph on the Mainland; and there is no reason to doubt that the Executive will listen to the majority of the Legislative Council and to the petitions pouring in from the Mainland. In this connection it may be permitted us to allude to the opposition to the maintenance of the telegraphic system of the colony offered by a local party. There is a certain section of the Press; it might be said, but be designated the lay-and of the Fourth Estate generally found an opposition to Telegraphy. Without the enterprise or ability to give its readers the benefit of telegraphy it would play the old game of the dog in the manger. This mischievous output of the local party which would wish to see the colony deprived of its telegraphic system may, therefore, be considered as harmless as the honest transparent, while its insubstantial bonhomie to place certain members of the Legislature in a false position in connection with this question may well be treated with that caution which their dear's. The item of \$6000 set down in the Estimates for the purpose of assisting immigrants from England and for the purpose of aiding them after their arrival here, as has been falsely asserted, would appear to present the ready means of making provision for taking over the mainland telegraph; and we are greatly disposed to think that, if the Government would adopt a most liberal tariff of charges, so as to place the telegraph within the reach of the masses as a medium of communication it would be found that the receipts would be increased, instead of diminished.

Legislative Council.

MONDAY, March 7, 1870. GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE GOVERNOR. In Committee of Supply on the bill to indemnify the Government for excessive expenditure. Mr DeCosmos asked for particulars respecting the charge of \$2060 77 for funeral expenses of the late Governor, and asked by what authority it was charged to the colony. He believed it was an improper charge and one which ought to be defrayed from the private estate of the late Governor. The Colonial Secretary said it was the custom for colonies to bury their deceased Governors, and referred to the case of the burial of Sir Dominick Daly. Mr DeCosmos said this being a Crown Colony such an expense, if not private, should be defrayed from the Crown revenue. He then asked for details to show how such an expense, which seemed to him extravagant, had occurred. The Colonial Secretary said he had not been requested by the Council to produce a detailed account with vouchers and was not therefore prepared to satisfy the curiosity of the hon gentleman. Mr DeCosmos then moved that the item \$2060 77 be struck out. Motion was lost. Yeas—DeCosmos, Humphreys, Drake. Mr Drake then moved that His Excellency the Governor be requested to appropriate the sum of \$2060 77 from the Crown revenue to pay the expenses of the late Governor's funeral. The motion was declared out of order. COMPENSATION TO OFFICERS, \$6110. Mr DeCosmos asked for particulars of this charge. The Colonial Secretary said \$2910 was paid to Capt Cooper as a retiring allowance, and to Mr Young, late Colonial Secretary, a retiring allowance of \$1260, and for his passage to England \$1940. Mr DeCosmos moved that the \$1940 be struck out. Motion lost. Yeas—DeCosmos, Drake, Humphreys, Ring. LAND REGISTRY ORDINANCE. Hon Attorney General Crose proposed the second reading of the Land Registry Ordinance, 1870, and explained the principle of the measure. After commenting on the great importance of the subject he paid a warm tribute to the admirable and thorough manner in which the Registrar General of British Columbia, the hon Arthur T. Babbie, had superintended the working of the Registration Act of the Mainland from the first commencement, in 1861, to the present day—a period of ten years. The way in which his books had been kept were a credit to any office. Equally creditable to that gentleman was the frank and hearty manner in which he placed himself at the disposal of the Government when that assimilation of laws which followed the union of the two Colonies rendered it necessary to merge the different systems for the registration of land which had previously obtained into the more perfect system, which had so long and so successfully ruled in Vancouver Island, and which he continued and extended in the new Land Registry Bill. The Vancouver Island system was based upon the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners appointed by the Imperial Parliament to enquire into the best mode of registering titles, and is still more fully carried out in the new ordinance. The Attorney General then proceeded to contrast the Mainland registration with that of the Island. The British Columbia Act provided merely for the literal transcript of deeds, line for line, blot for blot, and making an unregistered instrument void, as against subsequent purchaser or incumbrancer. It accepted and registered every instrument valid or invalid, it stereotyped a bad title for all time. It multiplied books, documents, and deeds, and necessitated a search to the root of the title on every transfer—an evil constantly increasing. The Vancouver Island Registry Act also provides for the literal copying of deeds, but as an auxiliary simply to registration of title and makes the copies good evidence in case of loss of the originals, but only records prima facie, good titles after examination of the bills deeds, thereby avoiding the perpetuation of errors which in time would become incurable. When once registered, the title is affected only by such charges and incumbrances as appear on the register, and it is so arranged that a single reference to a single page will point out the present state of any title, thereby saving endless references. After registration for 5 years the title becomes indefeasible against the whole world, (the Crown only excepted), subject to registered charge and to leases of not more than 3 years. The hon Attorney General then proceeded to explain the points in which the new Registry Act varied from the existing Vancouver Registry still further in the direction of the report and suggestions of the Royal Commissioners on Registration. These points were, that—1. It gives authority to all Stipendiary Magistrates to receive acknowledgments and make use of the existing Magisterial machinery for the purpose of enabling persons at a distance to register without coming to Victoria. This gives the Act a range all over the colony. The Magistrate receives applications and transmits documents to the head office which, when stamped, are delivered by them to the applicant on the spot. 2. It saves married women the trouble and expense of acknowledging their conveyances before the Supreme Court. 3. It allows subsequent dealings with land once registered must also be registered. 4. It defines the interest of the owners of absolute fees and charges. 5. Formerly separate Register Books were kept for registration of charges against, unregistered lands; now all charges are registered in the same book. 6. It allows transcripts of deeds, as on the Mainland, but only as auxiliary to the registration of title and for the purpose of meeting the contingency of loss of deeds. (7th.) Trusts are not declared but the estate of beneficial owners are protected by the entry of the words "survivorship," which keeps up the full number of trustees as a check on the other. 8th. A short form of transfer is added applicable to

Singular History.

Richard Pemberton, a man of means, first conceived the idea that coal was to be found on the spot. He commenced operations, and soon engaged his fortune, without finding coal. His friends endeavored to dissuade him from pursuing the enterprise, confident he had made a mistake. He would not listen to them; he felt certain the coal was there. His relatives were wealthy, and inspiring them with his enthusiasm, they at first lent him all the money he asked for. Still he did not succeed. They began to be distrustful; being a man of strong will and much persuasive power he induced them to make advances until they were literally bankrupt. Again his friends importuned him to desist. He would not listen to them, seeming to be more confident as they grew more despondent. He swore he would dig down to hell before he would stop; that if he did not find coal he would find diamonds. He was declared crazy, but he still continued to raise money. He would never admit the possibility of a failure, but hope so long deferred, evidently wore upon him. He grew thin and haggard, taciturn, and morose, and, being naturally of a high temper, his nearest friends were afraid to speak to him. The mine, about which they believed he had become a monomaniac. At last one day when he was in Newcastle, coal was reached. A messenger went post-haste from Sunderland to inform him of the joyful news. Pemberton met the messenger on the bridge over the Tyne, and heard the tidings as he was riding moodily along, on horseback. Pemberton's mind was so excited that when the fact was announced, he reeled from his seat and fell to the ground as if he was shot. He was picked up insensible. He never spoke afterwards, and in twenty-four hours he was a corpse. The glad news had killed him. But all his expectations of the mine were realized after death. To-day his son receives a very large income from the company of capitalists who are working the mine. San Domingo. New York, March 1.—The World's Port Prince correspondence says Admiral Porter, commanding U.S. North Atlantic Squadron, entered that harbor February 9th with the flag ship Severn and Iron clad Diator. Upon landing he had an interview with the Haytian authorities and announced that the United States had formed an alliance with President Bac, of San Domingo. He had been sent to say that any aid given Cabral would be considered an act of hostility towards the United States, and would provoke hostilities in return. New York, March 2.—Advice are received from San Domingo that the Dominican Republic has formally declared for annexation to the United States. The vote being taken by the government shows an overwhelming majority in its favor. Around the World. One of the leading eastern railroads is making arrangements to issue through tickets by rail and steamer around the world, and is believed that the whole thing can be completed by the first of next month. The tickets will be good and valid, giving travellers an opportunity to visit and make excursions in Japan, China, the Holy Land, or wherever tourists may be disposed to leave the main line of travel. The arrangements are now complete, and prices fixed from New York as far east as Alexandria in Egypt and west to Yokohama and Shanghai. An agent is now on his way to arrange with the English steamship lines between China and the head of the Red Sea and the way to Alexandria. As soon as this is done, it will be announced in New York by telegraph, and the tickets will be ready for delivery. A table of distances, with time between important points, etc., is to be printed upon them, and a synopsis of all information that will be essential to the traveler. The whole trip can be made inside of ninety days, and the entire cost will be about seven hundred and fifty dollars in gold. The scheme is important in its magnitude and probable results upon the commerce and civilization of the world, but it is now certain that a few weeks at most will see it realized. The cost of an entire trip around the world will be from \$1000 to twelve hundred dollars. Barnard's Express. LINE STAGES. ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION. The stages on this line will be placed on the road and leave as follows: Yale for Soda Creek On Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays. Carrying the Majesty's Mail, Barnard's Express and Passenger, connecting at Soda Creek with the Steamer Victoria. For Quoselle and Oostwood fann, which in turn connects with the Steamer Enterprise. These to Fort George, making the trip from Yale to Fort George in six Days. Through Fare including First Class Passage on Steamer Victoria to Fort George, \$36 00. Stages will leave Quoselle every Friday Evening for Victoria, B.C. Feb 18th 1870. For Victoria, B.C. Feb 18th 1870. PEACE RIVER MINES. ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION. 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NOTICE.

ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION on the Fraser river, the steamships VICTORIA and ENTERPRISE. Will commence their trips in connection with Barnard's Express and Mail Line of Stages. THE STEAMER VICTORIA Will run from Soda Creek to the Canon at Oostwood, on Wednesdays and Fridays, connecting with the ENTERPRISE. Which will be placed on the route from the Canon to Fort George. THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA. MARAVILLA COCOA. SOLE PROPRIETORS, TAYLOR BROTHERS, LONDON. THE COCOA (OR CACAO) OF MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA LINNEU. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is the largest producer. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, secured the preference of homopaths and cocoa-enthusiasts generally, but many who had hitherto found any preparation of Cocoa inferior to the Maravilla Cocoa at their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c. AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to obtain a reputation for their prepared Cocoa, but we doubt whether any through success had been achieved until Messrs Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which surpasses every other Cocoa in the market. Its solubility, delicate aroma and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa from all others. For homopaths and for those who desire the most agreeable and valuable beverage. Sold in packets only by all grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homopathic Cocoa, and SOLE AGENTS, Steam Mills—Brix Lane, London. ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. LEICESTER MEETING, 1868. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purpose. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Spring Plough for General Purpose. The First Prize for the Best Spring Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Harrow for Heavy Work. 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. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Winnowing Machine. The First Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler. J. & F. Howard thus received TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL. Carrying on almost every Farm for which they compete and thus they reap the most severe and prolonged praise ever known. FRAUD. On the 25th June 1868, MESSRS LAH, a Firm, was prosecuted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, for counterfeiting the name of J. & F. HOWARD. TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. And on the 20th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES. Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSS & BLACKWELL'S, SHAH BACHHO was sentenced, by the same Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OMEGAS STORNS, under Cross & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be rigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE manufacturers of Messrs Cross & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island. JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for ANY COLOR. Anyone can use them. SEE THAT YOU GET JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.

For Peace River Gold Mines.

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BARNARD'S BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS. Will extend its operations to the newly discovered mines in the Omineca country. Regular messengers will be placed on the route, who will visit the various mining camps and undertake transactions in every department of the Express business. Their letters forwarded to Parties wishing to have their letters forwarded to Barnard's Office in British Columbia and of Wells, Fargo & Co., in California. F. J. BARNARD. FOR SALE CHEAP. A CALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON LIFE BOAT, 17 feet in length, in good condition. 24 feet long, 5 1/2 feet beam and 1 foot deep. A 20' LIFE BOAT, by McHardy, 18' x 5' 1/2'. Apply to THE VANCOUVER COAL CO., Nanaimo.

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 advice so to reconstitute the Legislative Council as to allow a majority of its members to be formally returned for the Districts.' With that proposal which has characterized his administration, His Excellency has Her Majesty's State-craftsmen at work on the constitution. What sort of a constitution will it be? The terms offered by the Governor are so generous that the people are left very much in the lurch. A majority Legislative Council may mean preponderance of numbers, or mean such an overwhelming influence as would be able to write and tagen of Executive influence, may, perhaps, be better able to give an opinion about the character of a new constitution by considering the light of what it is not to be. His Excellency tells the colonists that, in his opinion, the form called Responsible Government is not to be found at present suited to the colony. It is perfectly clear, that, whatever amount of representation in the two branches of the Legislature under the new constitution are not to have that control over their own local affairs which can alone be enjoyed under a constitution. Those in power responsible to the people. Now we respectfully submit, in the place, that the people of British Columbia have no faith in Imperial State-craftsmen, and in the place, no constitution will be adopted to the people that does not give real control. Mere countenance of the Legislative Council will not do the case. So long as the vital principle of responsibility is absent every attempt to paint the system in popular colors will only prove a delusion and a snare. In truth the more attractive it is to appear the greater will be the disappointment. The old musty doctrine of the right of kings has been long exploded. All power must be from the people. Power to govern a colony should not come from a Minister in Downing street; it should come from a Cabinet sitting in the colony. It is not matter of surprise that an attempt should be made at this time to put the people of British Columbia off with anything short of self-government, in so far as their own local affairs are concerned? The case of Red River however surrounded with the most unresponsible, is not without lessons, and should not be without. But if there was a due consideration for the liberties of the inhabitants of a colony in organizing a Government how much more in the case of British Columbia. Red River presents a population which is not invidious to presume is less for self-government than the population in this colony. They are the most part people who have lived under free institutions—their lives been accustomed to be governed by the local agents of the Home Bay Company. Yet in the terms given to Mr McDougall the following passages: 'That your council the Governor will see that not only the Hudson Company but the other class residents are fully and fairly treated.' 'That your council will have power to establish municipal government at once, and in such a manner as they may think most beneficial to the colony.' 'That the present municipal government to be considered as provisional and temporary; and the Government of Canada will be prepared to submit a measure to grant a liberal constitution as soon as you as Governor and council have had the opportunity of reporting fully on the wants and demands of the Territory.' Here at least a desire and intention to give the people of the Red River some share in their local affairs from the beginning. We find these people rejecting the proposed provisional constitution being sufficiently liberal. British Columbia entitled to more, is it not? We know, asked to accept less. Governor, justified in calculating the acquiescence of this people to 'wise to try so dangerous an experiment. The American Eagle is nearer to the people of British Columbia, likely to know their political demands than were the 'Peggers'. Why provoke such an issue? Why mar and outrage the great scheme of self-government by seeking to place British Columbia in a position which will lower political status and lead to a worse political status than that of the present? The New Constitution.

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 paint the system in popular guise 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? The case of Red River, however surrounded with the ludicrous and unreasonable, is not without its lessons, and should not be without its moral. But if there was a want of due consideration for the rights and liberties of the inhabitants of that country in organizing a Government, how much more in the case of British Columbia. Red River possesses at present a population which it is not invidious to presume is less fitted for self-government than the population in this colony. They are for the most part people who have never lived under free institutions—having all their lives been accustomed to be governed by the local agents of the Hudson Bay Company. Yet in the instructions given to Mr McDougall we find the following passages: 'That in forming your council the Governor General will see that not only the Hudson Bay Company but the other classes of the residents are fully and fairly represented.' 'That your council will have the power to establish municipal self-government at once, and in such a manner as they may think most beneficial for the colony.' 'That the present government is to be considered as merely provisional and temporary; and that the Government of Canada will be prepared to submit a measure to Parliament granting a liberal constitution so soon as you as Governor and your council have had the opportunity of reporting fully on the wants and requirements of the Territory.' Here we see at least a desire and intention to give the people of the Red River Settlement the right to a voice in the management of their local affairs from the first; yet we find these people rejecting the proposed provisional constitution as not being sufficiently liberal. British Columbia, entitled to more, is, for aught we know, asked to accept less. Is the Governor justified in calculating upon the acquiescence of this people? Is it wise to try so dangerous an experiment? The American Eagle is nearer to Victoria than Fort Garry! Are the people of British Columbia any less likely to know their political rights and demand them than were the 'Winnipeggers'? Why provoke such a dangerous issue? Why mar and render distant the great scheme of Confederation by seeking to plant British Columbia in a position which will give it a lower political status and less political

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 9th, 1870. Council met at 1:35 o'clock. Present—Hon Colonial Secretary, the Chair, and Messrs Oressa, DeCosmos, Humphreys, Holmebeck, Wood, Drake, Bernard, Hamley, Pemberton, Robson, Carrall, Ebbey, Dewdney, O'Reilly, Alston, Sanders, Ball, Trutch, Ring, and Paivilleux. 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 Humphreys, 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 he (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 Oressa 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 he did not guarantee the truthfulness of the allegations, but the petitioner was one of his constituents, and he thought the case, as represented, a hard one and one that called for investigation by the council, nor did he find anything contained in it that was disrespectful. Mr Bernard 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; he replied, but the President said the petition had already been received and that it must be laid on the table. Mr Humphreys—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. Mr Drake—That the Municipal Tax List of the City of Victoria be deposited in the Registrar General's office. SUPPLY. The Supply Bill was read a second time and committed, Mr Sanders in the Chair. The Supplemental Supply Bill was read a second time and committed, Mr Sanders in the Chair. The bill was reported complete. Mr Drake moved for returns showing the total cost of the establishment and maintenance of the assay office and mint at New Westminster and Cariboo from the commencement down to the present time. Carried. THE MEDICAL BILL. The Medical Bill was read a third time and passed. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. The Attorney Gen. moved that the council resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking into consideration the Terms of Confederation proposed by His Excellency the Governor. The question was a momentous one and he hoped the honorable members would band their minds in the task and lay aside personal prejudices and exert all their patriotism and energy to bring the matter to a successful and propitious issue. The hon gentleman invoked the blessing of Him who holds the world in the hollow of His hand upon the deliberations of the council. The council, in 1867, had passed a resolution requesting His Excellency the Governor to take such steps as would bring about a speedy confederation of this colony with the Dominion east of the mountains. Honorable members then in this council expressed the desirability of Confederation at some future time—the principle was adopted by all. Individuals members pressed upon Governor Seymour the advisability of telegraphing the result to the home authorities, which was done. On the 24th of April, 1868, the specific terms on which Confederation should take place were moved, and the council, while standing by the resolution of the pre-

vious session, resolved that they were still without information as to the working of Confederation in the Eastern Provinces. In 1869 a resolution was passed urging Her Majesty not to take any steps 'at present' towards confederating the colony. The great principle of Confederation has been affirmed by the council always, and he would, therefore, move that the council go into a Committee of the Whole on the Terms proposed. By a consolidation of British interests in North America, we should form one homogeneous people stretching from sea to sea. The hon Attorney General said that the position of himself and his honorable colleagues of the government on this question had been misunderstood at Ottawa and London. It was true there were certain drawbacks to union with Canada, such as want of overland communication; but these would all be arranged in the Terms, which would go to the Dominion Government, and the people, as a last resort, would be called on to ratify them. All our interests—political, geographical and social—pointed to a change of some kind. We were sandwiched between two great masses of American territory on the north and south, and the only direction in which we can extend is to the east. If we remained as we are we should be a poor, weak dependency on a country 15,000 miles distant. Our resources of coal, timber, furs, gold, silver, and fisheries—every advantage that the lavish hand of Nature could bestow upon us as a land, yet we were not prosperous. Why was this? It was not our form of government. (Yes, yes, no, no.) It was because we were too near the United States and because we were isolated from our people. The time had arrived when this isolation must end. Confederation will take of our public debt, extend our credit, develop our manifold resources, give us a balance in the exchequer for public works, it will give us a railroad across the continent attract population which is always tending in a continuous wave towards the far west, it will extend our trade and commerce and our position with Canada would not be unlike that of Scotland with England or the county of Kent with the rest of the kingdom. Events gravitate in the direction of Confederation. Our own inclination and Imperial policy all point in the same direction and we should sooner bring on an era of prosperity by making an effort, under God's blessing, to bring this momentous matter to a successful issue. Mr Trutch seconded. Mr Holmebeck read passages from the speech of His Excellency with reference to Confederation and said that he hoped much British interests might be served by our entering into Confederation the interests of the colony must be consulted first. Imperial interests could well afford to wait. Anyone could say that Confederation would do us good; but the truth of the assertion needs to be proved and the people would eventually have to settle the matter. This question was brought into the council at the suggestion of Earl Granville. It was a Government measure and all knew what that meant. These terms were laid before the council and if the council passed them they would go to Canada and then we would have to wait and see what terms the Canadians will accept as upon. The responsibility ultimately rested with the people and it was for the people to say whether they would have Confederation or not. The time was most inopportune for bringing down such a scheme as this. The recent gold discoveries would bring a large population to this colony and the little dependency that now existed would be swept away and we should enter upon an era of prosperity not inferior to that which existed a few years ago. If properly comes people will not be so ready to accept union with Canada. He had no doubt that the debt of Canada was greater now than when the last census was taken, and we should wait until the next census was taken before we could estimate the difference between the debts reckoned per head. The Red River difficulties might prove most formidable, and a great deal so far as the colony was concerned—being upon the settlement of the intermediate territory. Confederation was an experiment: if we were to wait a little we should know better the working of this new piece of machinery. It would be a mistake to ally ourselves with a people 3000 miles away with no telegraphic system, no communication by roads—in fact we were more distant from Canada to-day than we were from England—we knew so little of Canada that a copy of the Canadian Tariff was almost impossible to be obtained. [No, no, there are plenty.] Hon President—There will be plenty tomorrow—I have ordered 50 to be printed. Dr Holmebeck—I am glad to hear it. This is a rich colony—one of the richest of colonies in everything that goes to make a people prosperous and happy—the waters team with fish and the whales do sport everywhere. [Hear.] The hon Attorney General asked 'why don't the colony get on?' He would answer—It was because the government had not paid enough attention to the acquisition of population; and because of our proximity to the U.S. When we looked at the energy, the enterprise there, and the inducements held out to immigrants, how could we wonder that people preferred that country to ours. We do not enjoy the same degree of prosperity as the United States, and Heaven knows that the same character brought into proximity with a smaller body will voice the smaller body—[Cries of 'No'—Voice—How about Switzerland? He would go further. The United States would eventually absorb Canada, just as Canada appears to be about to absorb us. [No, no.] We had suffered for want of an agricultural population; when we got people here we did not keep them, and the abolition of free trade drove many away. He held in his hand the customs returns for last year and it would be found that half a million of dollars went out of the colony every year to buy agricultural products. Another half-million dollars' worth was produced in the colony and we threw away that one million dollars if we adopted the Canadian tariff. That tariff would take away one of the inducements we have for attracting population to this colony. We were told that great public works would be undertaken, but the supplies required would come from the United States and these works would actually do more good to the United States than to us. We want markets for our coal and our lumber—we want our local industries fostered—and all these can be attained by a judicious arrangement of our own tariff. The next thing we have been striving for is an agricultural population. If our farmers were subjected to the Canadian tariff they would be raised, joy and loss would be inflicted upon the present population of the colony. He laid down this proposition: 'That anything that

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 ploughing. 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, and 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 Bernard—That protects Canadian mills.] Unions will not increase our trade, an atom, and after Union everything will centre in Canada and all the dutiable 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 notes on agricultural products. The latter result must be patent to all. Canada may tax to any extent she pleases 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 gentlemen 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—to 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-namoo 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 Humphreys 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 Holmebeck 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 wharves 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 Holmebeck 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 should 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 terms 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 as a condition. Dr Holmebeck rose to explain. The hon gentleman who had just spoken had misunderstood him. He [Dr Holmebeck] 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.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

London, March 12.—The fact is encouraging that, within the last 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 cable 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.

In a meeting of the Press Association, it is understood that the action is required of public opinion in consequence of the continued management of the telegraphic services by the post authorities.

In the House of Lords, this evening the Marquis of Argyll moved the publication of the correspondence on the subject of the withdrawal of troops from New Zealand. A short debate followed.

Mr. Gladstone opened the debate by stating that measures for the protection of life and property in Ireland would follow the land bill. He then moved a second reading.

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Shipping Intelligence

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
ARRIVALS.
March 10.—S.S. Eliza Anderson, from Toronto, Ont., with passengers and cargo.

DEPARTURES.
March 11.—S.S. Eliza Anderson, for Toronto, Ont., with passengers and cargo.

ARRIVALS.
March 12.—S.S. Eliza Anderson, from Toronto, Ont., with passengers and cargo.

DEPARTURES.
March 13.—S.S. Eliza Anderson, for Toronto, Ont., with passengers and cargo.

ARRIVALS.
March 14.—S.S. Eliza Anderson, from Toronto, Ont., with passengers and cargo.

DEPARTURES.
March 15.—S.S. Eliza Anderson, for Toronto, Ont., with passengers and cargo.

ARRIVALS.
March 16.—S.S. Eliza Anderson, from Toronto, Ont., with passengers and cargo.

DEPARTURES.
March 17.—S.S. Eliza Anderson, for Toronto, Ont., with passengers and cargo.

ARRIVALS.
March 18.—S.S. Eliza Anderson, from Toronto, Ont., with passengers and cargo.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne is a powerful medicine for the relief of all the various affections of the stomach and bowels, such as indigestion, flatulence, and constipation.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor

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