

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1870. NO. 9.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS:
One Year (in advance) \$12 00
Six Months do 7 00
Three Months do 4 00
One Week do 0 25

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AGENTS:
S. D. Lord, Vancouver, B.C.
C. G. & T. G. Vancouver, B.C.
Barnard's Express, Victoria, B.C.

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The Irish Land Bill.
It is something like a year since Mr. Gladstone introduced the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill. It will be recalled how that measure agitated and shook the nation to its very centre—made its very institutions fairly crack with extreme tension. Undeterred by difficulties and untroubled by threats, Mr. Gladstone pursued the even tenor of his way; the bill passed the Lower House with a majority which induced the Lords to regard discretion as the better part of valor; and now we find that all parties have settled down in graceful compliance with its conditions and present a striking contrast with the condition predicted by the successors of the Apostles. But Irish reform did not end with that measure. Indeed, no attempt was made to conceal the fact that it was but the first step towards doing justice to Ireland. The nation was given plenty to do. The ecclesiastical reform was to be speedily followed by agrarian reform—that the act which placed religious seats upon the broad basis of equality and 'voluntarism' must be followed by one which would place tenants on a more just and equitable footing with their landlords, and improve the relations of both to the State. On Tuesday last Mr. Gladstone asked leave to introduce the Irish Land Bill, and its second reading was set down for the 7th proximo. Of the provisions of the new bill we know nothing beyond what one is able to gather from an electric glimpse in Ireland we know that the relations at present existing between landlord and tenant are extremely intensely unsatisfactory—so much so that the latter class have recently taken to the game so forcibly described by an apostate ecclesiastic as going out quietly and 'tumbling' their land orders. Those who have been able to spare the time necessary to wade through the huge mass of information furnished by the Times' Commissioner will be aware of the fact that is a majority of instances the tenant is literally at the mercy of the landlord, that there is no security for anything—improvements, possession, the family roof-tree, all hang upon the caprice or caprice of men who in but two many instances would appear to be both cupidacious and capricious. Hence it is that, in extreme desperation and demoralization the tenant has adopted the terrible expedient which, in turn, leaves the landlord at his mercy. The bill now before Parliament aims at curing this deplorable and truly alarming condition. It is scarcely to be expected that the bill will go the length of recognizing the natural right of every man to the use of what land may be necessary for the sustenance of himself and his immediately depending upon him, and then inferentially deny the assumed right of wealth to a monopoly of land. With our common progenitor was turned out into the wide world he was told that 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread; till thou return unto the ground; and although this was to be the penalty for the sin committed by Adam, in having harkened unto the voice of his wife, rather than to the command of God, yet we may, without violence to the text, discover in it an implied incipient title to a home-stead and a grave. The penalty thus inflicted by the Creator would appear to have been greatly aggravated by the merciless greed of land monopolists—an evil and a wrong the existence of which is not wholly confined to the Emerald Isle. Turning to the measure outlined in the new bill supplied by the telegraph, its chief object would appear to be

Legislative Council.

MONDAY, Feb 22, 1870.

Present—Hon President and Hon Messrs Creeve, Trutch, O'Reilly, Hamley, Hall, Saunders, Bushy, Alston, Pemberton, Carrall, Robson, DeCosmos, Holbrook, Humphreys, Barnard, Drake, Dewdney, Ring, Helmcken.

Upon the minutes being read, Mr DeCosmos said the Clerk had omitted to record the action of the Council on his motion for the consideration of Confederation. Considerable discussion arose, the Attorney General contending that his notice that the question should be taken up on the 1st of March superceded that of Mr DeCosmos. The President replied that the report in the Colonist newspaper contained the fact as it occurred and moved an amendment to the

minutes to read: 'That the Executive Council, on Monday, Feb 22, 1870, considered the motion of Mr DeCosmos for the consideration of Confederation, and resolved to take up the question on the 1st of March next.' The President read a communication from the Executive Council acknowledging the resolution of the Council.

AGRICULTURE.

It has been said that all subsidiary existence is in an endless series of circles. In human existence this appears to be more clearly demonstrated. We find the individual, the family, the community, the colony, the nation, the family of nations, comprising all the dwellers upon the face of the earth. The individual, it will be observed, has a place in each of these circles, with duties and functions peculiar and proper to each. To wrap himself up in the first would be to derange and violate the laws of human wellbeing. Suppose all were to act upon the principle of 'looking out for number one,' as it is called, and disregard all the claims of others, what would become of the domestic circle, what would become of the civil or community interests? If every individual looked only to the interest of a nation, locking only to its own aggrandisement, what would become of national interests? And if every nation constituting the great human family acted upon the same principle, what would become of the comity of nations and the brotherhood of man? Introduce this narrow, selfish principle into every human relationship, make it the rule in every sphere of life and this not uncivil world of ours would be transformed into a very pandemonium. The opposite principle, which teaches us to live not for ourselves, is the main-spring of human wellbeing—the key-stone of national existence—the strong cord which binds individually into a national bundle. It is quite true that the principle is not equally strong in all these circles of human existence. Self-preservation is said to be the first law of our nature. The domestic tie is justly stronger than the civic; the civic is stronger than the colonial; the colonial is stronger than the national; the national is stronger than the international. Yet in all the principle is the same. The forbearing usefulness which gives the home-circle its charm is just the same principle which, when carried into the wider sphere, makes the patriot and the philanthropist. These exalted thoughts may not unfrequently present duty. In approaching the subject of Confederation it is well to remember that we are something more than colonists. In arranging the basis of union it is fitting that we should bring to the work a feeling of patriotism and national sentiment. As colonists, undoubtedly our first duty is to regard the question from a British Columbia standpoint. But that is not our only duty. Did we stop there we should prove our unwiliness to form a part of the great nation to which we are justly proud to belong; and much more would we prove ourselves unworthy to be pioneer builders in the creation of a second great empire. At the very moment we are calling upon Canada to view the subject of admission from a high national standpoint, let us take heed that we ourselves do not altogether forget the higher view of the wider relationship. There is observable in certain quarters a disposition to pool their every-thing like patriotism and national sentiment in this matter. There is in this as in most affairs of life a 'golden mean' at which it is well to aim.

INDUSTRIAL.

The Pick and Plow is the title of a new paper just started in Montana.

The only Councilor now absent is Mr. Walker.

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Barnard's Express

LINE STAGES.

ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION, the stages of this line will be placed on the road and leave

Yale for Soda Creek

On Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, Carrying for Majesty's Mail, Barnard's Express and Passengers, connecting at Soda Creek with the

Steamer Victoria

For Queenville and Cottonwood Canal, which is run

Steamer Enterprise

Thence to Fort George (making the trip from Yale to

Through Fare including First Class

PEACE RIVER MINES.

ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION

WILL send his operations to the newly discovered

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The Executive Conditions.

The conditions upon which the Executive proposes that this colony shall become a Province of the Dominion of Canada are now before the public; and, although exception may doubtless be taken in some instances, yet we are disposed to regard them in the main as highly creditable to the Government and generally acceptable to the people.

far as they relate to overland communication, the conditions meet, in the main, command themselves to every reasonable mind, and convince the most skeptical and suspicious that there has been no 'plotting to sell the Colony to those dreadful Canadians.'

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

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN; BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

This wonderful Ointment acts the magic in relieving the most distressing cases of Rheumatism, Gout and Rheumatism. It is a most valuable medicine for the relief of the most distressing cases of Rheumatism, Gout and Rheumatism.

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON, ARE NOW READY WITH NEW SEEDS, PRINCIPALLY THEIR OWN GROWTH. For the Farm and Garden. The Superior Excellence of their SEEDS is fully Established.

NEW GOODS EX "PRINCE OF WALES."

HENRY NATHAN, JR. & CO., Have in Store and offer for Sale The following NEW GOODS!

- BLANKETS. SHAWLS. Real French, Baroque, Long and Square. Saxony, Tasmania, Trimmed, Queensland, &c. Scarfs. Velvet Vestings. Hosiery. Navy Caps, Canvas. Meerschaum and Briarroot Pipes. Cigar Tubes. English Straw Paper. Cotton Seine Twine. Hemp & Sturgeon do. Ship Twine. Seaming do. Barbours' Shoe Thread No. 10. Fish Lines. Wax Vases. Wax Candles. Hair Vinegar. Pickles. Currants. Raisins. French Preserves. Churns, 3-4 and 7-8. Grain Sacks. Sheet Lead. Shot and Ball. Yellow Metal & Nails. Sulphur. Liverpool Salt. Fine Lot Gun Glassware, containing a variety of Decanters, Wines, Hooks, Tumblers, &c.

IN BOND & DUTY PAID. JAMES BUN 36 O P HENNESSY BRANDY HOLLANDS GIN

Henry Nathan, Jr. & Co. THE BEST REMEDY FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES. APOTHECARY'S WARE. 11 & 12 ALDERSGATE ST LONDON, E. C.

Thursday Feb 17

STEAR MARTIN. A number of ladies and gentlemen of this city have tendered a concert of sacred music for the benefit of the Mechanics' Literary Institute.

Dr. Joseph Walker's VINEGAR BITTERS. Manufactured from the native herbs and roots of California.

R. H. McDONALD & CO. IMPORTERS OF ALL THE BEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

THE MAIL. A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all latest news from the Times, and is thus rendered available, in a cheap form, for perusal abroad.

By Electric Telegraph

Europe. LONDON, Feb 15.—The Times morning reviewing the debate evening in Parliament, rejoices the Government has adopted the so often advocated in the column that paper, viz, the withdrawal of troops from Canada. The Times writes that Canada is an English liability to be invaded in case of war, peace is so assured that it is fool provide now for its rupture. The weather is again fair the cold. The House of Lords transacted business of importance and adjourned to enable their lordships to see the Commons where the new Land Bill was to be introduced. In the Commons the galleries crowded. Notices were given to relieve the bishops from attendance in Parliament; to reduce the rate paper and letter postage. Decisions made on the part of the Government that any negotiations had been entered upon for a renewal of the commercial treaty with France. Gladstone asked leave to bring in a bill for reformation, after which he introduced the Irish Church Bill. Other measures to meet the demands in Ireland promised. He reviewed the land question in length, comparing the Irish land with that of England and Scotland, and counted the grievances of the Irish tenantry and alluded to the failure of half a century of legislation to afford relief; he enumerated the features of the bill, which provides for the security of tenure, increases the facilities of transfer, purchase of land for loans to the tenant, and to landlords to enable to retain the land. The new law is to be administered by a court of arbitration. Ulster customs are to be recognized in improvement, giving the value to the tenant who are to be subject to execution for payment of rent. Claims against tenants barred. Notices to quit are to give the tenant a year's time from the end of the current year and the county fees are to be divided between landlords and tenants. The bill will be second time on the 7th of March. MADRID, Feb 16.—Gen Prim yesterday assured the Cortes that the visit of the Duke de Montpensier was a political matter. The Cortes' Declaration created a wild excitement in the city, by charging that in the election their candidates in many districts were defeated through Government interference. The accusation was denounced as a falsehood. A stormy scene followed, a violent debate the sitting was adjourned. PARIS, Feb 16.—Seven journals of the city have been officially warned this evening a great crowd of people assembled at the corner of St. Martin's street. It was dispersed by the police out disorder; still another procession commenced against the Marché Violating the press laws. The bank generally reduced their rate of interest. Government powers sustain the Government in the demand upon Switzerland for the surrender of the felon Keyserling. Father Hyacinthe has remained since his return to France. It is a reliable authority that he will be recalled from his home as a Carmelite and permitted to continue in holy orders an ordinary priest. LONDON, Feb 16.—The weather du past week was cold. Throughout the new telegraphic system is hardly pleased. There is complaint of a great number of dispatches must be first through a pneumatic tube ball from the post office before they get wires. The service, however, is becoming better and better. Reviewing the debate in the Commons last evening on the Irish Land Bill, Bright, ed great enthusiasm with the proceeding. He said the real enemy of Great Britain may be dated from last night new bill is inevitable in all its parts. The Standard (Conservative) enquires into the alleged cruel treatment of the House of Commons held a brief session to-day. The proceedings were unimportant. ORZGOB. POSTWICH Feb 17.—The Ajax sailed for San Francisco for Portland yesterday a.m. The California sailed at 4 p.m. with a full cargo. A large cargo freight was refused, the steamer being California. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 17.—The next steamer for Victoria will leave on March.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

LONDON, Feb 15.—The Times this morning reviewing the debate last evening in Parliament, rejoices that the Government has adopted the idea so often advocated in the columns of that paper, viz. the withdrawal of the troops from Canada. The Times admits that Canada is an English colony liable to be invaded in case of war; yet peace is so assured that it is foolish to provide now for its rupture.

The weather is again fair though cold.

The House of Lords transacted no business of importance and adjourned early to enable their lordships to attend the Commons where the new Irish Land Bill was to be introduced.

In the Commons the galleries were crowded. Notices were given of bills to relieve the bishops from attendance in Parliament; to reduce the rates of paper and letter postage. Denial was made on the part of the Government that any negotiations had been entered upon for a renewal of the commercial treaty with France. Gladstone then asked leave to bring in a bill for land reformation, after which he introduced the Irish Church Bill. Other measures to meet the demands in Ireland were promised.

He reviewed the land question in Ireland at length, comparing the Irish land tenure with that of England and Scotland, and recounted the grievances of the Irish tenantry, and alluded to the failures of half a century of legislation to afford relief; he then enumerated the features of the bill, it provides for the security of tenure and increase the facilities of transfer and purchase of land for loans to the tenant desiring to buy, and to landlords to enable them to retain the land. The new law is to be administered by a court of arbitration. The Ulster customs are to be recognized in the improvement, giving the value to the tenants who are to be subject to execution for non-payment of rent. Claims against tenants are barred. Notices to quit are to give the tenant a year's time from the end of the current year, and the county fees are to be divided between landlords and tenants. The bill will be read a second time on the 7th of March.

MADRID, Feb 15.—Gen Prim yesterday officially assured the Cortes that the recent visit of the Duke of Montpelier was not on political matters. The Carlist Deputies created a wild excitement in the Cortes yesterday, by charging that in the recent election their candidates in many districts were defeated through Government interference. The accusation was denounced as a falsehood. A stormy scene followed. After a violent debate the sitting was adjourned.

PARIS, Feb 15.—Seven journals of this city have been officially warned this week. Last evening a great crowd of people assembled at the corner of St Martin's, Belleville. It was dispersed by the police without disorder; still another prosecution is being commenced against the *Marseillaise* for violating the press laws. The banks have generally reduced their rate of interest. The Government power against the Russian Government in the demand upon Switzerland for the surrender of the felon Keychhoff.

Father Hyacinthe has remained silent since his return to France. It is asserted on reliable authority that he will be relieved by the Pope from his vows as a Carmelite monk and permitted to continue in holy orders as an ordinary priest.

LONDON, Feb 16.—The weather during the past week was cold. Throughout England the new telegraphic system is hardly completed. There is complaint of delay. A great number of dispatches must be forced first through a pneumatic tube half a mile from the post office before they get on the wires. The service, however, is gradually becoming better and better.

Reviewing the debate in the House of Commons last evening on the introduction of the Irish Land Bill, Bright expressed great satisfaction with the proceedings. He said the real union of Great Britain and Ireland may be dated from last night. The new bill is favorable in all its parts. The Standard (Conservative) urges inquiry into the alleged cruel treatment of Fenian prisoners. The House of Commons held a brief session today. The proceedings were unimportant.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, Feb 17.—The Ajax sailed from San Francisco for Portland yesterday at 11 a.m. The California sailed at 4 p.m. today with a full cargo. A large quantity of freight was refused, the steamer being full.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 17.—The next direct steamer for Victoria will leave sometime in March.

History of the Peace River Mines.

The time has now arrived, in our opinion, when a succinct and reliable history of these mines should be given for the information of the colony at large. We have, hitherto, refrained from speaking definitely upon the subject, fearing to make statements which might not be substantiated afterwards, and thus excite hopes which would fade away upon investigation. Our readers will at once see the propriety of this course. Another wild excitement gotten up on unreliable statements, and unproductive of satisfactory results, such as we have experienced heretofore, at the present time, would be most disastrous to the best interests of the colony, while the press would be justly held responsible for the mischief. Gathering wisdom from the past, we have carefully endeavored to avoid both evils. There has now, however, been collected such an amount of information upon these mines, that we consider we should be equally remiss in our duty did we not present it in a form likely to be of greater use to the public generally. We have therefore prepared a statement from the local press and reports of responsible parties, extending from 1861, when the mines were first discovered, to 1869, when they were more thoroughly examined, and while we are satisfied of its substantial correctness, we leave others to form their own opinions and their own conclusions.

As already intimated, these mines were discovered originally as far back as 1861. In that year Edward Carey and W. C. East, two miners from Queen river, it is stated in the British Columbian Directory for 1863, descended Peace river for two hundred miles in a canoe, during the month of June, which is at the period of high water. They returned as soon as the water fell and prospected the entire journey back. Gold was discovered in paying quantities on all the bars, with the exception of those situated within the past in the Rocky Mountains. Owing to the want of provisions they had to return to Mt. Leod's Lake, bringing with them the sum of \$1000.—This was obtained by working a day or two on those bars which presented the least difficulties, on their way back. The highest day's work was \$65 to the hand. Messrs Carey and East wintered that year at Queen's mouth; but before the winter set in they took the precaution to return to McLeod's Lake and store at the Hudson Bay post a sufficient quantity of provisions for last five men for the ensuing season. In the month of June, which they considered much too late, they reached Peace river again, in company with three others, named Peter Fox, Joseph O. Lee, and Ezra Evans. They did fifty days' work, spending the rest of the season prospecting, and returned in the month of October with \$1200 each. They found nearly a single bar that did not pay \$10 to \$15 a day to the hand for a fair day's work. After working fifty days on the main bar they ascended the Findlay Branch from its junction with the former stream and found a better prospect than ever. During the latter part of 1862 five more men made their appearance on Peace river. Four were in one company and did about twelve days' working, taking out nearly \$1000. The remaining prospector arrived just in time to return in season of winter quarters, and consequently did not make much by his expedition. The gold found was somewhat a variety than that on the Fraser, and it was known as a really surface gold.

Up to 1862 this was all that was known of a territory which is now likely to exert an immense influence upon the future destiny of the colony. From the *Cariboo Sentinel* of Dec 4th, 1869, we find that in the month of January, 1863, Peter Bell, Sam Goldsmith, and three others left Victoria for Peace River to prospect for gold. On their way they endured considerable hardships and privations, but in the main object of their expedition were eminently successful, and by the result of their labors established the reports of 1862. Peter Goldsmith now personally the editor of the *Sentinel* last year obtained the report we now quote from. It says, when they came to Peace River they commenced prospecting and found fine gold, as in Fraser river; wherever they looked for it. On the bars they could get half an ounce a day to the hand. But that was not the rate of pay to satisfy anyone six years ago, at so great a distance as they were from the sources of supply, and they proceeded along the river—prospectors they were—and still finding gold in about the same quantities as before—until they came to Findlay's branch of Peace River. The distance between the junction of the two rivers and the mouth of the latter is about fifty miles. At the place where the rivers meet there are numerous flats and islands, and the water for a distance of three miles is almost devoid of motion. They did not prospect here, but leaving Peace River and striking into Findlay's branch by the left, they went a distance of about three miles and here the current of the river was found to be rapid. At the point where this change of current commenced they landed and camped on a gravelly bank of the river.

Next day they commenced prospecting. After striking from five to six feet of loose sand they struck a streak or stratum of black sand overlying gravel. From this gravel and black sand they washed out from \$40 to \$60 per day to the hand. The black sand and gravel were found as described throughout the whole extent of their diggings and they commenced work about two weeks using a rocker. By this time their stock of food, obtained at the trading post at McLeod lake, had decreased so much that it became necessary to return for more. Instead, however, of returning to McLeod lake, they determined to go up the Findlay river to Fort St John, which they considered might be only about an equal distance from where they were as the trading post at the lake. It was believed by the party that some gold would be found further up the river, and while on their way to the fort they could prospect for better diggings, and in the event of finding such they would not return so far back again as the Hudson Bay where they thought they could be regularly supplied with provisions. Accordingly they set out from McLeod lake, and as they went up the river and prospecting they found gold, and as

they anticipated, they found gold in some places coarse enough to be saved without the use of quicksilver. It was really gold, like that found in the benches of the Fraser. Prospecting detained them until provisions became so short that they were compelled to make for the fort as rapidly as possible, and after going upstream through the Rocky Mountains about 30 or 50 miles they left the boat and arrived at the fort, completely out of provisions and very much exhausted. Such is a brief history of a reliable nature we have been able to obtain relating to the early expedition which led to the conclusion that Peace River territory was rich in gold, and that the deposits of the precious metal were also extensive. We have all deep interest in the developments of the ensuing summer, to which the public mind naturally turns with feverish anxiety, but we think it will be found, on a careful and reasonable balancing of the further facts developed by the expedition fitted out last summer, that the hope of great discoveries being made are by no means ill-founded.

It may appear strange to many, taking into consideration the nature of the early reports, that a territory of such promise should be neglected for so long a period, if these reports were really credited. But many reasons can be assigned for this delay, of more force, too, than the reasons given for neglecting other colonial enterprises of promise, which with a little well-directed energy would long since have been successful. The statement of Goldsmith and party no doubt had much to do with it, for, on returning, when their provisions were exhausted, they were reduced to great privations; having at times to eat sore ground and to make tea from wild mint found in the neighborhood of lakes. It must be remembered that in those early days it was no trifling task to pack provisions and tools, sufficient to meet the emergencies of the case, so far and through a country where not the first article of any description could be obtained, with the expense of the outfit also was not within the means of any man who might desire to explore it more thoroughly. But principally, it must be remembered, that Cariboo had burst into glory, where so many lacked employment at enormous wages and where all had a chance of securing a fish claim. It was only natural that Peace River should be forgotten, or at least overlooked for a time, although several men in the meantime, viz. in 1866 and 1867, who traded through those regions for furs on their own account, continued to revive the tales about rich diggings existing. Two men named Davis and Johns, for traders, brought in some gold during these years, having found the Indians with whom their trapping expeditions brought them into communication possessing more or less.

Somewhere about 1864 a Cariboo miner named Michael Foy went over to Omineca, and has passed five years in those regions, but having left his party in 1865, his precise whereabouts at present is not known. His friends say he has accumulated a large amount of money. About one year ago this man remitted \$3,500 in gold to his daughter residing on the Mainland. Foy's party returned, bringing with them between \$4,000 and \$5,000 in gold. Again in 1868 a party of four men, Humphreys, Gaylord, Evans and Davis, commonly known as twelve-foot Davis, struck Arctoc creek, which will be mentioned hereafter, and returned the same year. Humphreys remained at Queen's mouth that winter working for a stake to return to Omineca—representing constantly to all parties that beyond all doubt the mines in that section were well worthy the attention of the public, and he worked incessantly to induce men at Queen's mouth to fit out a prospecting party for a two years' expedition. Michael Byrnes and Vital La Force, two men who had been employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company in exploring for the telegraph route, were fortunately wintering in the vicinity and used their influence in the same direction, being satisfied that extensive gold fields existed in that section. Hence it will be seen that really, after all, there was no lengthened period between 1861 and 1869 without our reports of the existence and richness of the diggings in question.

We now arrive at the period, 1869, when a thorough investigation of the matter was resolved upon. From the condition of Cariboo and Kootenay, although still yielding largely, it occurred to several public spirited gentlemen of the Interior and this city, that if the prosperity of the colony must be immediately revived a new gold field must be discovered. Hence an expedition to Peace River, composed of reliable men and otherwise well qualified for the work, was suggested, and the necessary steps taken to procure at once a suitable outfit. From the Government and private individuals the respectable sum of \$2200 was collected for that purpose and the outfit of men fitted upon Michael Byrnes, Wm. Humphreys, Vital La Force, Hawkins, Grant and Kelly. This expedition, which will be spoken of as the Government party, is designated as from the Omineca party that followed at the same time left Queen's mouth at the beginning of last May and in October news was received through different channels, that they had made an important discovery.

There can be no doubt, nor do we pretend to disguise the fact, that our estimate of the importance of their discoveries to the C. I. Co. depends upon the motive of their first report on returning to those that fitted out the expedition. If they acted wrongly and dishonestly, if they betrayed the confidence of the public from the most base selfishness, it is only right they should be exposed. We propose simply to judge, them by their own actions and let subsequent events, so far as they have occurred, decide the question. It is well known that such of this party as returned—La Force and Kelly remained behind to make arrangements for the ensuing season—gave a verbal statement merely to their employers, so unsatisfactory in its nature and so utterly at variance with the reports previously received at Queen's mouth through different channels of the result of their labors, that it aroused public indignation. They then gave a written report as follows:—

QUEEN'S MOUTH, Oct 24th, 1869. Messrs G. B. Wright, P. O. Dunley and Hon. E. Dowdley—GENTLEMEN:—We send you the following report of the Peace River prospecting party. The party of six men left Queen's mouth on the 3d of last May and arrived at

Bulkeley House on the 6th June, and left there for the head waters of Findlay's Branch on the 9th of that month—course nearly N. E. for 50 miles and on a very difficult route. There is much brush and many fallen trees, with some troublesome swamps. We began prospecting on the 21st June and were fortunate enough to find some gold in a small creek on that date. We worked three months and a half with two strings of sluices and took out 35 ounces to each man in that time. The diggings are shallow. We have worked 800 feet of ground. I send you a sample of the gold taken out. We have prospected each way from where we have located for about twenty miles without finding any other paying prospect. There is a narrow range of blue and yellow talcos slate with innumerable small veins of quartz intersecting it—general course N. W. and S. E. This range is cut off at the south fork of Findlay's Branch by a mountainous range of granite. We intend taking out supplies on the snow. We shall then be better able to prospect next season and ascertain with certainty whether the new district will pay or not. A rush of miners to that section, until the extent and value of it is better known, can only prove disastrous and result in serious injury to the colony. It is better, perhaps, not to publish this report in the public press until something more may be known of the country.

We have found a few pieces of native silver and some indications of copper. Please accept our sincere thanks for your kind assistance to the expedition.

Your obedient servant, MICHAEL W. BYRNES.

For the P. E. P. Party. This report was no more satisfactory than the first state, and if anything rather increased public criticism, because they had made different statements to their personal friends, and were proved to be in possession of large sums of gold, Humphreys having about the same time deposited on his own account 70 ounces in the assay office at Barkerville. Taking these facts as they stand, the *Cariboo Sentinel* of 27th Oct. speaks of them in the following severe terms:—"The Peace River Expedition"—It is generally reported that the exploring party who have lately returned to Queen's mouth have purposely concealed the true facts relating to their experience of the country, they were sent to explore and prospect, and that they have struck much better mines and brought down more gold than they are desirous of acknowledging. By the express which left on Monday Fred Black and John McLane left for Queen's mouth to join the expeditionists who intend to return immediately to the Peace River country. It is said that Black received a letter urging him to leave all his interests here and join the returning party. Another invitation of like urgent character, it is said, was forwarded to Duncan McArthur at Keithley creek, who thereupon left for Queen's mouth. All this and much more leading to the inference that the expeditionists have underrated the facts for selfish purposes of their own, is the common topic of conversation here. We know that application was made to the Gold Commissioner here to allow the party to pre-empt claims of more than the legal size, and was very properly refused. Government money and money obtained by public subscription sent out the explorers, and in giving their friends the preference to the benefits of their discovery, where no preference should be given, but a fair field and no favor, the rights have acted unfairly. They have no right whatever to monopolize for themselves and friends the benefits of their discoveries. The Government and the people who gave the funds for their equipment are entitled to a full and fair report of everything they have done during their absence. The step in which immediately attached itself to the statements of the Government party on their return to Queen's mouth sprang chiefly from their actions, and but for the severe criticism of the press and the pressure of public opinion it is not likely that the details which gradually leaked out would have been known at all from them this season. Immediately after their return, independent of the money deposited by Humphreys at Barkerville, who all through was not only extremely reticent, but denied even to his friends that there was anything worth returning for, they were known to be purchasing provisions, tools, etc. on a large scale and otherwise preparing to make a speedy return. It was naturally asked how could these men, who a few months previously had no money amongst them, be able to do all these things if they had not brought back a large sum from the mines? During this discussion a letter was received at Queen's mouth from Mr. O'Gden, H. B. Co's agent at Stuart's Lake, stating that he also had received from them on their way down \$2500 in gold dust for provisions, and if they could afford the same time have purchased tools from him; the presumption is they would not have returned in the end of the present year. Nonplussed by this evidence against them they hastened their departure, but not before one of the party while under the influence, admitted that the gross amount taken out in 35 days' work by the Government party—independent of the Omineca party of three—amounted to about \$8,000, an amount which with the sum paid to McO'Gden, the sum deposited by Humphreys and different other sums paid to parties in Victoria and elsewhere, were accounted for by outsiders.

It was now determined upon by certain miners in Omineca to dispatch another party to Peace River to ascertain the real truth in the shortest possible time; and two of the known men, Dennis Kane and R. Sylvester, were selected. That these men faithfully performed the arduous duty required of them is shown by the following extract from the *Cariboo Sentinel* of 11th December, 1869, by which it will be seen they overtook the ex-government party who had already started back to the mines, by the time they reached Fort St James:—

THE PEACE RIVER PARTY.—Information as to the progress of the Peace River party reached Queen's mouth a few days ago. All the news had arrived at Stuart's Lake on the 27th November. Kane and Sylvester, who were first at Fort St James, and had left before the other parties, who went up the river a boat, arrived there. It is said that the ex-government party were very much put out at this, and two of them on learning that they had been passed, immediately set out in a canoe to overtake the quicker travelers, and arrive at the new diggings at the same time as their competitors. The ex-government party had expressed great dissatisfaction at one of its numbers, who, while at Queen's mouth, had been too communicative—that is to say, he had told more of the facts about the new diggings than had been desired and agreed upon by the rest. All reserve now appears to be dispensed with, and the party generally acknowledged, while at Fort St James, that the diggings were far richer than they had reported them to be. So far all have been very fortunate as regards weather. There was no ice in Stuart's lake, and if Lake Taltah were also open they would meet with no difficulty in reaching the diggings. Judging from the weather here, where we are probably 2000 feet higher than at any point on the way, except the pass between Lake Taltah and the new mines, we should think that all the parties would easily reach their destination.

Shortly previous to reaching the mines Kane and Sylvester, not knowing the route, in turn were overtaken by the quick travelers of the ex-government party, who adopted all sorts of dodges to hinder and leave them behind. Finally they compromised the matter on condition that the ex-government party should be allowed first to select their ground, and Kane should afterwards stake off for himself and party. Under this arrangement they traveled together to Miner's creek and thence Kane and his associate had full opportunity of seeing and hearing every thing that had been done by the first expedition. Sylvester was then left in charge of the ground now known as the Adair claim, and Kane returned to Barkerville and made the following report which we extract from the *Cariboo Sentinel* of 13th Dec. on account of its supplying this information, as to the results of the new discovery:—"The Peace River party returned to Barkerville per express from Queen's mouth on Thursday, having just arrived from the new mines. The country in which the mines are situated is known as the Omineca country. Mr. Kane and Sylvester on the 20th October, together with Mr. R. Sylvester, for the new diggings. They took with them seven boats laden with provisions and started on the 21st, leaving Queen's mouth at 11 o'clock and arrived at Stuart's Lake on November 11th. The trail was very good all the way to Fort Fraser on Fraser Lake, a distance of about 180 miles from Queen's mouth. From Fort Fraser to Stuart's Lake, or Fort St James, a distance of about 40 miles, the trail is obstructed in many places by burned timber and a guide is necessary. The only guide this party had was a Hudson Bay horse, which knew the road and led them safely to their destination. At Nicholson River, before arriving at Fraser Lake, they were detained a half day in crossing. Mr. P. S. O'Gden kindly furnished them with a canoe and two men, and the animals got over by swimming. From Queen's mouth to Fraser Lake they found an abundance of grass on the trail, and for the distance in mountainous country, they thought it the best that they had ever passed over. Kane and Sylvester proceeded in a boat up Stuart's Lake, taking with them an load of provisions. After passing up Stuart's lake about 37 miles they came to Troutley river about 27 miles from Stuart's Lake. The trail was very good all the way to Troutley lake, the distance is about 22 1/2 miles, still water all the way. On reaching Troutley lake they proceeded to a point on the northeast side of the lake, a distance of 60 miles to the place known as the Landing, which is the end of boat navigation. The whole distance by boat from Stuart's Lake to Fort St James without a portage to the Landing is about 180 miles, and was made in six days. After leaving the Landing they commenced their great difficulty, it requiring five days to travel a distance of fifty miles to Vital creek. On arriving at the creek they found Vital La Force, after whom the creek is named, and Pat Kelly, who had been mining and prospecting until obliged to cease from extreme cold weather. On Vital's creek Mr. Kane saw that work had been done in spots for four or five hundred feet, but no strikes had been got down. On the 29th Nov. Hawkins and Grant, of the discovery party, arrived on the creek and immediately a local ground, leaving the ground claimed by Chapman and company. Kane and Sylvester located ground above. The first work on the creek is about 12 1/2 miles from the mouth. The diggings, where worked late from two to four feet deep, growing deeper further up the stream. The creek is about the same in appearance along a distance of one to two miles above where it had been worked, and then it divides into two branches and becomes deeper, over 10 feet deep in places. On the 30th Nov. Mr. Kane saw that work had been done in spots for four or five hundred feet, but no strikes had been got down. On the 29th Nov. Hawkins and Grant, of the discovery party, arrived on the creek and immediately a local ground, leaving the ground claimed by Chapman and company. Kane and Sylvester located ground above. The first work on the creek is about 12 1/2 miles from the mouth. The diggings, where worked late from two to four feet deep, growing deeper further up the stream. 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Wednesday February 23, 1870.

The New Government.

In his opening Message, the Governor forebodes the constitution of the new Government, and plainly tells the people that further he does not consider it wise to go. Let us examine for a little the measure of self-government proposed to be bestowed upon this colony. His Excellency tells us that he has already reconstructed the Executive Council by the addition of two unofficial members, from whose advice he has received valuable assistance; and he indicates his intention to go further in that direction and on the same principle. The colonists will not have failed to recognize the alacrity with which His Excellency availed himself of the Queen's permission to introduce a popular element into the Executive Council, and they will readily believe that the element so introduced has rendered valuable assistance. Indeed, in this His Excellency's assurance was scarcely needed, as the Government programme now before the public is prima facie evidence that the new element has not been without its influence. To go further in the same direction and on the same principle will be to strengthen and still more popularize his government, and the people will not be slow to appreciate this further step in the right direction. The public are left in doubt as to what proportion of the Executive Council it is intended shall be responsible to the people, whether the popular element shall be equal to—we will not say the unpopular—the official element, or whether it shall be less or more. It cannot be denied that an Executive so constituted will possess an element of responsibility to the people; and just as far as this is the case will the change be valuable. But the public should not be misled by this complexion of apparent responsibility thus about to be imparted to that body. The essence of true Responsible Government is not necessarily involved in this change. Even if the people were allowed a majority in the Executive Council—a condition we scarcely venture to hope for—it will be seen that the heads of departments, the bona fide members of the Government, will still be irresponsible, and the Government, as such, can have no claim to be called responsible in the true and more important sense. The Government would still be competent to administer the affairs of the Colony contrary to the well-understood wishes of the people. Let us turn to the Legislative Council. I shall ask His Excellency, for authority so to reconstitute the Legislative Council as to allow the majority of its members to be formally returned for electoral districts. Here, again, we have a step in the right direction, giving increased power to the people in the lower branch; but here, too, one detects, behind a show of liberality the possible absence of any real power. A majority may mean a bare preponderance of numbers. But let us assume for the present purpose that the House is composed of ten officials and twelve elective members, and that four of the latter shall have seats in the Executive. With the influence it might be presumed to exert in both branches would not the Government—we mean that portion of it which would be still responsible to the people—be able to have pretty much its own way? In the absence of committees the holders of state patronage exert a sort of mesmeric influence; and with both branches constituted as we have, for the sake of argument, assumed they will be very little "log-rolling" might be necessary in order to secure a couple of noses in favor of the Government. It will also be observed how much must depend upon the head of the Executive administration under such a mongrel system. A Governor disposed to take the most liberal view of matters, and to administer according to the—we can hardly say well understood—wishes of the people could give very much the appearance and effect of a responsible government; but on the other hand, if a liberal and despotic Governor of an illiberal and despotic turn could work the machinery as to render it even less endurable than the present system. Altogether too much is made to depend upon the mere counting of noses in a good Government. With a man like Governor Mcgregor the colonists might be led almost to forget that they were still without responsibility to the government. But this must be remembered that such men are scarce, and although under Confederation our Governors will be men of Colonial experience, trained to the working of a most liberal system, yet that circumstance does not afford a sufficient guarantee that we might not get even from Ottawa a man disposed to work the proposed system in such a manner as would make the people painfully conscious of the absence of any real power in the management of their own

local affairs. It is proposed that this colony shall enter the Dominion under a Constitution granting institutions presenting the appearance of liberality, and it is intimated that the affairs of the Province will be better administered under such a system until a greater fitness for self-government shall have been attained, which may mean that we are to be deprived of those powers of self-government enjoyed by the other Provinces of the Dominion for years to come. Under this arrangement it cannot be concealed that British Columbia will occupy a false and disadvantageous position, as compared with the other Provinces. In handing over the larger questions to be dealt with at Ottawa, we are also asked to hand over to the authorities at Ottawa the control of our own local affairs through their appointments. Thus the most distant Province will be governed from Ottawa, while those near to the Federal capital will be allowed to manage their own local affairs. This is obviously unjust. Our very remoteness gives us an additional claim to be allowed to manage our local affairs in the freest and fullest sense, because that remoteness renders the Federal Government less fit to properly understand and satisfactorily manage local matters. But let us do the Governor full justice. While frankly telling the people that he does not think it would be wise to give them more liberty, His Excellency reminds them that it will, of course, after union, be open to the local Legislature, with the consent of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, to adopt what modifications it shall choose of the existing constitution. Now this looks fair, and one is almost disposed to run away with the idea that the colonists have here the remedy in their own hands, and that if they want responsible government they have only to say so. Not so, however. Do not you see that a Government so constituted is likely to be very conservative? Men holding positions of power and emolument are not likely to favor a change calculated to curtail their power and imperil their emoluments. The whole influence of the Government might, therefore, be presumed to be employed against any modification of its own powers; and the change which may at first appear so easy of attainment might, in all probability, result in a protracted struggle. But why all this unaccountable dread about investing a shrewd and highly educated community with the powers of self-government? The power to manage their own affairs is a natural right of which no man or class of men is entitled to deprive the people. The Government is for the people, not the people for the Government. Why, then, deny the people the right to a real control in the management of their own local affairs? Why should not they hold their own purse-strings? There is something absurd, suspicious about this dread of intrusting the people with power.

History of the New Peace River Mines.

As Mr Kane is the only person from whom authentic information could be obtained of the truth or falsehood of the statements of the ex-government party and of the work they really did at the mines, we give a few additional particulars gathered from him. In the first place we would recall to mind that Brynes, in his report to the committee, stated that he and his party had worked out 800 feet of ground to obtain the money value of Kane, in his report, says he and his party had only done in spots for 400 or 500 feet. Next, that the Government and Chapman parties had varied making a company of nine men, itself a wrong act in men who were fitted out at the public expense for a public object; that they divided their force, a portion remaining on Vital's creek, prospecting, the remainder going over a divide to Arctic creek, which Humphrey discovered in 1868. Ultimately, on comparing notes, they found Vital's to amount the richer that they considered to work the whole force there and it was from this stream that the \$8000 were taken out by the Government party of six, the other three being reported also to have over \$30000 amount them. In addition to this, La Force and Kilg, who were left in charge of the ground while the rest of their party were below, had taken out 60 or 70 tons more in the meantime. It must be remembered, especially in calculating the amount per man for the day's work, that no small portion of the men were constantly employed in packing provisions on their back from Lake Talla to the mines, a distance of 50 miles over a trail which Kane in his report says is as the worst in the whole route—a fact which is obviously and favorably struck in reference to the actual day's pay to the men. Before, however, we enter into the subsidiary details—useful, chiefly to men who determine upon going to Omineca—we must not omit mentioning a novel but highly important feature in the discoveries made by the Government party last summer, for there is no doubt eventually it will attract immense capital to that section of the country. Our readers will recollect that Michael Brynes, who acted as captain of the expedition, in his report to the committee, spoke of having found some pieces of native silver in the case boxes. But in this respect, as in those of the gold discoveries made by his party, he withheld the actual truth. Mr. John Adair, at present in Victoria, has just returned us to state that Kane and Brynes were well satisfied that gentlemen largely con-

Table with columns: Estimate for 1869, Actual for 1869, Estimate for 1870, Actual for 1870. Rows include Customs, Excise, Land Revenue, etc.

Interesting Letter from San Francisco.

Editor BRITISH COLONIST:—Our San Francisco newspapers are still harping about the annexation scheme of the immortal forty, and also on the great rebellion which they assert is still raging in the Red River country, although I have yet to hear of a life being lost, or a man wounded. The fact is the press of the U.S. are doing all they can to prevent the confederation of British America. The Canadian Pacific Railroad seems to make them sick at heart. There are now, according to the public newspapers, some seven thousand men out of employment in and around San Francisco, and nearly as many more in the country towns. Business was never so dull in the history of this State as it is at this time. Murder, suicide and insanity are awfully common. We have been growing too fast, and are now suffering the consequences. Whether they are as good as reported or not it is not unlikely that you will have a rush from this State. Already the Bulletin newspaper men are scheming how to get the trade of the new mines. They all get that Victoria merchants are not sharp enough to grasp the trade, that the Americans will get a considerable portion of it before your people begin to look around; but that remains to be seen. Now I would advise every farmer and gardener to cultivate every acre he possibly can, and raise as much produce of every kind as possible, as there is bound to be a rush this spring, and the more produce raised at home the less you will have to import, thereby saving a large amount of money to the colony to be in future used in building factories and railroads and developing the mines—building up the country—in which every true colonist is interested. I think they will now put their shoulders to the wheel and help the colony along. Now is the time that, in a noble hero's words, "England expects every man to do his duty." British America must be united and the people must work together if they wish prosperity.

THE CARIBBOO PORK MARKET.

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THE CARIBBOO PORK MARKET.

On account of DULL TIMES, Mr. Heywood has concluded to lower the prices of his celebrated Pork Sausage and other things in proportion. From this date he will sell his CELEBRATED SAUSAGE, 11-3 lbs for 25 cents, 3 do 60 cents, 6 do \$1.00. Philico Pork Pies, 15 cents per pound. Kibbles 25 cents per dozen. Blood and Liver Sausages, 15 cents per pound. Spare Ribs of Pork, One Bit each. J. HEYWOOD, 101 York Street, Victoria. Importer of all kinds of Furniture, Upholstery & Bedding. Corner Government & Broughton Streets, VICTORIA, B.C. A. CASAMAYOU & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Groceries & Provisions, HAVANA CIGARS, French Preserves, Tobacco, Boots, &c. ALWAYS HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT in Bond or Duty Paid. Imperial Insurance COMPANY, Capital, \$1,000,000. INSURES BUILDINGS, WAREHOUSES, MERCHANTS, SHIPS, &c., against Loss or Damage by Fire. Pacific Insurance COMPANY, Capital and Cash Assets, \$1,639,928. INSURES CARGOES, TREASURES, COMMISSIONS, and all MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION Risks. Traveler's Insurance COMPANY, Cash Assets over \$1,000,000. INSURES AGAINST DEATH OR DEMEMBERMENT by Accident, in sums of \$500 to \$10,000 and \$5 to \$50 weekly indemnity at an Annual Cost of \$5 to \$25 per \$1000, according to hazard. CITY OF GLASGOW Life Assurance COMPANY, Capital & Accumulated Funds - \$5,950,000. Offers Perfect Security, Low Rates of Premiums, Liberal Profits and Great Freedom of Travel, Policies Indisputable. GRELLEY & FITZGERALD, Importers and Wholesale Dealers of ENGLISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN LIQUORS, Champagnes, Cognacs, Claret and Whiskies. AGENTS FOR Napoleon's Cabinet and Bouche Champagne, Hostetter's Bitters, Boker's Bitters, Sarsaparilla, California Wines and Bitters, Banquet Cider. A LARGE STOCK OF Bonded Wines, Brandies, Ale and Porter. T. W. RIEBER, Tailor and Dyer. W. B. Townsend, Prime Sausages from Island Fed Pork. PHILICO PORK PIES, GAME IN SEASON, Choice Home-cured Bacon and Hams.

The Estimates of Revenue and expenditure for the current fiscal year were submitted to the Legislative Council, by the Hon Mr. Hankin, siding Member, in a lucid and a praiseworthy speech, on Friday. Regarded as a whole, one finds little for congratulation. Indeed it is desirable to avoid a feeling of disappointment. Comparing them with the previous years one is almost inclined to think that the 'Queen's Printers' have saved fresh setting, simply ing dates. The whole thing is typed, as is the clause in the which informs the people that the mates have been prepared with strict regard to economy. In as the Civil List is concerned, neither reduction nor amalgamation. The Government presents itself more in all its wonted plumed and, with stereotyped and unassured assurance, asks for 'Supplies'. The Estimates have been framed with the aid of the Executive Council. What the popular members of that body did, with befitting amendment in the Executive figures in past times, evoked their opposition in another Council? Passing the last civil army, and looking items of appropriation for public works, one experiences a sense of discovering an improved condition. Instead of vague lump sums to be spent in any way or not at the caprice of the Executive, specific sums for specific objects will interest our readers more, as head of 'Roads, Streets, and Buildings'—Yale and Clinton road \$1000; Clinton and Cameron road \$15,000; Douglas and Clinton \$1000; Hope-Kootenay trail, Burrard Inlet road, \$3000; Westminster road, \$300; Lillooet trail \$1500; Cariboo District \$2000; Equimal Road, \$350; District road, \$1500; Victoria cobon road, \$1000; Saanich, Cowichan, \$1300; Nanaimo, \$600; Comox, \$300. In addition these the Road Tax collected on Vancouver Island (amounting to \$100,000) which has been collected. These sums, doubtless small, some of them lousy so; yet there is at least a little in the specificities with which are set forth. But what of the Pass route? Are we still to be from our Southern gold fields what about 'The Sisters'?—a adamantine marine monsters threaten destruction to life and property. Is the entire trade of the interior imperiled another season for the matter of some four or five miles? The Legislative Council be called upon to apply an and expenditure, we do not wholeheartedly. The revenue of last year has been estimated upon a position of increase, but rather than of last year's decrease. Estimated expenditure is \$24,000,000, the estimated revenue by \$24,000,000, the principle has been adopted, soon. With the almost certain of a considerable increase of revenue, consequently, of surplus hope for a handsome surplus of the year. It has been estimated that the Estimates, much disappointment, in so expense of conducting the Government. The people were to expect a considerable measure of trenchment at the hands of Governor. They were induced to believe that a man possessed of vigor and practical ability would be able to conduct the public with fewer heads and fewer tails, that no inconsiderable sum would be diverted from the swollen of expenses into the hitherto channels of reproductive expenditure. Once again, however, has been disappointed. To be just to the Executive we must look for an explanation of a great political change. It is impossible that His Excellency should have been so grossly deceived. The Confederation of the colonies may be a desirable thing so long as it is not daily affected by the large Nor can it be denied that reason in this view, although led to expect a different result, would be very unsatisfactory ourselves a year hence with Confederation or retrenchment people might believe the Government was being employed to retrenchment. While giving strict the 'Inlet credit' for

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The Weekly British Colonist. Wednesday February 23, 1870. The Speech. The speech with which the Legislative Council was opened yesterday will be found elsewhere. Regarding it as a whole, the verdict of public opinion will undoubtedly be highly favorable. It is an empty compliment to characterize it as a manly, honest, outspoken and statesmanlike document, singularly free from the vague and unmeaning language of diplomacy of which such documents are too frequently made up. The colonists generally had their expectations respecting the Governor's abilities raised considerably above a reasonable standard, and a personal of the speech and the conditions of union with which it was accompanied will certainly not produce a feeling of disappointment. According to particulars, one realizes the existence of a good for the least two years of disaffection. We shall scarcely be expected in the present article to review in order all the paragraphs which make up this interesting and able State paper, nor would such a course appear to be necessary where so word of ours could possibly increase that luminosity by which it is pervaded. There are, however, a few points to which we may cursorily allude. The necessities of the maintenance of telegraphic communication with the outside world may be regarded, especially by those residing on the Mainland, if the internal telegraphic system is to be abandoned; and, without intending the slightest disrespect to the Executive, we venture to think that arrangements could be entered into with the company which would obviate the necessity of so large an immediate expenditure, as has been named. The deficit of last year is somewhat startling and demonstrates that Mr. Muir's came into too soon. The proposition to make provision for funding the public debt may be considered to lose some of its interest in view of the apparent imminence of Confederation. The new one is an excellent one; and it is difficult to understand why it has been so long delayed. It was doubtless agreeable to the public to learn that the great Judiciary grievance has at length disappeared; but we are disposed to think the opinion that it is necessary to mark the working of the system under the Ordinance of last session before making further advances. In regard to the question of expense, it should not be forgotten that, under Confederation, the Federal Government alone is concerned; and the Canadian Government will readily understand how necessary it is that a Province so remote should be provided with a Court of Appeal. It would appear to be the opinion of His Excellency that the colony can get on without such a Court until after admission. Our own opinion is that the appointment of a second Puisne Judge and the establishment of a proper Court of Appeal should precede Confederation. Coming to the question of union with Canada, the speech is very emphatic, and is equally frank; and it is just here that we find words which we could wish had never been uttered. With His Excellency's views and conclusions respecting the fitness of British Columbia for self-government we must respectfully but very emphatically differ. In the few columns with which he has come in contact the Governor cannot have failed to discover an amount of intelligence and fitness for the management of their own affairs, not common in new communities; and with the larger questions transferred to Ottawa, as in a poor recognition of the superior intelligence to be adjudged unfit for self-government. While according to His Excellency the fullest credit for being accorded, in this as in all else, by an honest desire to promote the best interests of the colony, we give him fair warning that the time is past when intelligent Anglo-Saxon communities in North America can be told, with any degree of safety, that they are not the best judges of their own local affairs. The announcement of a postal convention with the Government of the United States, giving this colony a more regular and cheap international mail service, will be received with universal satisfaction. The question naturally arises, "Why was not this done long ago?" One cannot well resist the conclusion that the Governor has arrived at this tardy view of the necessity of Confederation; and it is doubtless correct to include the Customs Tariff amongst these subjects so affected by the largest political changes. The colonists will join with His Excellency in regretting the onward circumstance which prevented his presence at the opening of the first session under his administration; nor will they fail to glean from the speech fresh evidence of the Governor's ability which has devoted himself to a faithful discharge of those onerous and important duties which appertain to his office.

Opening of the Legislative Council. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH. PROPOSED TERMS OF CONFEDERATION. Long before the hour fixed for the opening of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon, people began to gather in the vicinity of Government Buildings, and at 12 o'clock, when the doors were thrown open, the gallery and foyers were speedily filled by a large and expectant concourse. Many ladies greeted the scene by their presence. The following members of the Council took their seats at 2 o'clock: His Excellency, Hamley, Busby, Pemberton, Ring, Wood, Humphrey, Curran, Helmcken, Drake, Robinson, Alton, Sanders, Ball, O'Reilly, Trutch. Shortly after two o'clock the Hon. Colonial Secretary, President of the Council, entered and proceeded to the President's desk, and in substance that, owing to the unfortunate accident that had happened to the Governor, His Excellency was unable to meet the Council in person; His Excellency had, therefore, commissioned him (the President of the Council) to read the Speech of His Excellency, representing District No. 2, and Hon. Mr. Barard, representing Yaita District, were here introduced, took the customary oath and were admitted as members. The President then proceeded, in a clear and distinct voice, to read the following: THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH. Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: An untoward accident has deprived me of the pleasure which I had anticipated from meeting you in person on the first occasion of your assembling since I entered upon the administration of this Government. I desire the opportunity to assure you of my keenness of the important trust which devolves upon me under the form of Confederation now prevailing in the Colony, and my earnest desire to discharge it with diligence and fidelity to the community. I cannot devote to others the authority and the duties which are confided to me. Complicated questions, conflicting interests and divergent political opinions all demand consideration, and pressure upon them, in many respects the most delicate parts of the Government including the principal mining districts. The observation of an impartial stranger, viewing scenes and objects new to him, is often of greater value than the careless notice of persons to whom they are more familiar. The impression which I received of the conditions and prospects of the Colony was more favorable than I had been led to anticipate. To me the indications of certain progress and growth of prosperity seemed manifest. I saw with pleasure the application of science to the development of the gold mines of Cariboo. With equal satisfaction I witnessed the extending agriculture, and ascertained the success of stock raising within our own borders. Exportation of coal and lumber is increasing, while the information which I gathered went to show that the spirit of excitement and speculation which is only too apt to be prevalent in gold-producing countries has gradually subsided, leaving in its place a healthier tone of feeling and sounder basis for commercial transactions. Since my visit to the Mainland recent discoveries of fresh gold fields have been reported, which, if they prove to be important, will tend to increase our spirit into enterprises of all kinds and will doubtless stimulate the trade and production. I have confidence in the future of British Columbia, if only her affairs are conducted with discretion; and at the base of all superstructure must lie the financial arrangements. I shall lay before you at once the Estimates which have been prepared for the current year. The details will be explained by the officers of the Government to whose departments the several heads of appropriation relate. They contain few besides the usual provisions. The most important addition is a proposed subsidy of \$4500, four thousand five hundred dollars, to the Western Union Telegraph Company to assist in the maintenance of telegraphic communication with Portland and through Portland with the rest of the world. It was represented to me, on evidence which I had no reason to doubt, that without this aid the communication would cease, and I have thought that under all the circumstances it may be with propriety afforded. At the same time, the application was made on this matter, the Telegraph Company offered to transfer to the Government their property in the line between St. James and Queen's Mouth as it is, and provided that the Government would undertake to repair, maintain and work it. I cannot determine to be made as to the probable cost to the Colony of such an undertaking, and found that it would amount to \$8000 for this year in excess of any receipts which can be expected. I have not thought myself justified in carrying this matter in view of our financial position unless special provision can be made for it. I have, therefore, placed it in the Estimates, but will lay papers relating to the matter before you. I have, however, included an appropriation of \$5000 for the promotion of Immigration, to provide for a continuation of the experiment which has been made to assist the introduction of Family Immigration, and in the hope that we may be able to organize the commencement of some practical arrangement to aid the Immigration of Agricultural settlers, as is done in England on the subject of Emigration, and with endeavor to use the means of diffusing a knowledge of our resources. The usual Votes which you will be asked

to grant are computed with strict regard to economy. They comprise augmented expenditures for Roads; but it has been found impossible to include provision for some matters to which I would gladly supplement Estimates, so far as it is practicable to do so, and not to exceed the provisions authorized by you, unless forced by the great emergency. The year closed with a balance against the public of the Bank of British Columbia, amounting to \$27,000. I shall cause you to be furnished with schedules of the assets and liabilities of the colony on the 31st of December last, which show a floating debt of large amount, for the repayment of which no fitting provision has been made. Until satisfactory arrangements are adjusted in respect of these liabilities it behooves me to be circumspect in sanctioning fresh disbursements. I will submit to you a Bill to give authority for the consolidation of this debt by the issue of fresh Debentures at six per cent, and to provide for its liquidation by a sinking fund. I am aware that the complications arising from the existence of different Supreme Courts in the two Sections of our United Colony have been the cause of much trouble and discussion. You will, therefore, be glad to know that the difficulty in the way of more convenient arrangements has been removed by the promotion of the Chief Justice of Vancouver Island to another appointment. By the operation of the Ordinance passed by you during the last Session to regulate the Supreme Courts, to which the Queen's assent has been given, a single jurisdiction is now established for the whole Colony which will be administered by the Chief Justice of British Columbia, with the assistance of a Puisne Judge. I know that strong representations have been made as to the importance of providing a local Court of Appeal by the appointment of a third Judge; but I think it may be well first to note the working of the present alterations in the judicial arrangements before deciding to incur the increased expense which would be necessary for that purpose. In fact, this, as well as many other questions, is to some extent dependent upon the greater one of the expediency of Union with the Dominion of Canada, which it is my duty to bring before you. The community is already acquainted with the details which I have recently received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State on this subject, and the careful consideration of it cannot longer be deferred with courtesy to Her Majesty's Government or advantage to the Colony. For my part I am convinced that certain terms which I believe it would not be difficult to arrange, this Colony may derive substantial benefit from such an union. But the only manner in which it can be ascertained whether Canada will agree to such arrangements as will suit us, is to propose such as we would be ready to accept. With the assistance of my Council I have prepared a scheme which I shall cause to be laid before you. Representations framed upon that basis will enable me to communicate with the Government of Canada and ascertain whether they will be willing to accede to our propositions. While the views of Her Majesty's Government have been clearly and forcibly expressed upon this question, I am sure there is no desire to urge the union except in accordance with its general acceptance by British subjects in the Colony. I do not therefore propose that any terms agreed upon by the Government of Canada should be finally accepted until ratified by the general verdict of the community, so far as that can be ascertained through another Council of which the non-official members shall have been selected. The form of the local Constitution must be to some extent modified in Confederation with the other Provinces, and even in an application of the principle of Representative Government to the composition of the Honorable House would be expedient. It is already, by Her Majesty's permission, recommended to the Executive Council by the addition of two non-official members representing popular districts, from whose advice I receive valuable assistance. I shall go further in the same direction and on the same principle. I shall ask for authority to re-constitute the Legislative Council so as to allow the majority of its members to be formally returned for electoral Districts. And to a Council so reconstituted I should look for a final decision upon any terms to which the Government of Canada may express a readiness to agree. Further than this I frankly admit that I do not think it would be wise to go. I have had experience of several forms of Colonial Government, and I have no hesitation in stating my opinion that the form, commonly called Responsible Government, would be found to present itself to a community so young and so constituted as this. It is not known to any of the neighboring States or Territories. Experience has shown that the system is expensive in its results, and its operation is not successful except in more advanced communities, with a population of more homogeneous character than ours. But it will of course, if introduced, be open to the local Legislature, with the sanction of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, to adopt what modification it shall choose of the existing Constitution; I have declared my opinion to you with candor, I think that you will appreciate my motive. I wish to aid only in what I believe will conduce to the welfare and prosperity of the colony. I am glad to communicate to you that I have been acquainted by Lord Granville with the readiness of the Government of the United States to enter into a postal convention with British Columbia which will be much more convenient to both parties concerned than the existing arrangements. It is proposed that the single rate of International postage on letters exchanged in either direction shall be one cent, paid in advance, and that each office shall retain all postage collected. This understanding will be most beneficial to the present postal regulations; and I have proposed that it shall come into operation as the beginning of the next quarter of the year.

Nearly all the Ordinances presented to by my predecessor during last Session have received Her Majesty's sanction. The Bill to incorporate the Members of St. Andrew's Church has, however, been disallowed, with the concurrence of the Committee of the Church of Scotland, to whom the measure was referred by the Secretary of State. And I have not yet received Her Majesty's decision upon the School Ordinance. I shall lay before you a Disputa with its enclosure, from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the Drawback Ordinance of 1869. Pending your consideration of the information afforded by the Board of Trade and Commissioners of Customs, as to this Bill is withheld. The operation of the Savings Bank Ordinance appears up to this time to be satisfactory. Some amendments may hereafter be required to facilitate the working of the Law, but so little time has yet been afforded for observing its effect that it seems unnecessary as yet to modify its provisions. To many subjects of public interest are more or less affected by the larger question of expediency of Union with the Dominion that some can scarcely be dealt with advantageously until consideration has been afforded to that proposed measure. Among these is the propriety of altering the Tariff. My predecessor referred this question to the consideration of a Commission appointed for the purpose. The members have not agreed in opinion as to the course to be pursued. Under such circumstances I think that it would be desirable to make any changes at present. It has been found from experience in other places of commercial importance that frequent alterations of the Tariff are injurious to Trade. Certain Bills will however be submitted to you, chiefly having for their object the consolidation and assimilation of the Laws now in force in the two Sections of the Colony relating to Land and the Registration of Titles. You have before you gentlemen most important subjects for your deliberation, and I will not detain you longer from the discharge of your duties. I fervently hope that the blessing of the Almighty Ruler of events may attend our labors, and direct our efforts for the good of the people of this community and crown them with results promoting peace, justice and prosperity. GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 15th February, 1870. There was a slight manifestation of applause when the details which spoke of Confederation, an enlarged popular representation and political arrangements were reached. His Excellency's views with regard to Responsible Government were received with silence, and there was marked sensation when the financial deficit was announced. When the reading of the speech was over there was considerable applause. On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the enclosure providing terms for Confederation was read. The Government scheme of Confederation is briefly as follows:—Canada is to assume the colonial debt; the population of British Columbia is rated at 120,000, and as the debt of British Columbia is less than that of the other provinces, British Columbia is to be allowed interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable half yearly in advance, on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness and the indebtedness per head of the population of the other provinces. For the support of the local Government the Dominion is to grant yearly the sum of \$35,000 and 80 cents per head for each inhabitant—our population being rated, as before stated, at 120,000—and the rate of 80 cents per head to be continued until the population reaches 400,000, at which rate the subsidy will remain fixed. The surveys for a line of railroad to be commenced at once; a wagon road to be completed within 3 years after Confederation; and not less than \$1,000,000 to be spent in any one year in its construction. The Canadian Government is to guarantee five per cent interest on a loan of \$100,000 for the construction of a graving dock at Esquimaux. To provide fortnightly steam communication with San Francisco; regular communication with Nadeimo and the Interior. To build and maintain a Marine Hospital and Lunatic Asylum at Victoria, and a penitentiary in any part of the colony it may think advisable; pay the salaries of the Governor and Civil List; defray the expenses of the Judicial, Postal and Customs Departments; to establish the Force of a volunteer force in the colony; the same protection and immunities enjoyed by the Provinces are to be extended to British Columbia; this colony will be allowed 8 members in the House of Commons and 4 in the Senate, and the present members of the Government to be permitted by Canada. Mr. O'Reilly moved that the Governor's Speech and enclosure be printed, carried. Mr. Trutch moved that a select committee be appointed to draft a reply to His Excellency's Speech. Carried. The President appointed Messrs. Trutch, Hamley, Cay, all, Drake and O'Reilly. Mr. De Cosmos gave notice that on Thursday next he should move that a select committee of five be appointed to inquire without delay into the state of efficiency of the Department of Lands and Works, and to make suggestions as to its more efficient and economical working, and that a resolution be sent to the Governor to allow the officers, books, papers and maps of the Lands and Works Department to be examined by the committee. Mr. De Cosmos—That at the next sitting of the Council he should move for papers and information as to the appointment of Messrs. Carrill and Helmcken to the Executive Council. Mr. De Cosmos—That at the next meeting he would ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary whether the Government intended to make provision for payment of the salaries of public school teachers as provided for in the grant of 1869. Mr. De Cosmos—That at the next meeting he would move for revision of the Road Tax in the various Road Districts. Mr. De Cosmos—That at the next meeting he would move that a day be named for going into Committee on the terms of Confederation with Canada. On motion of Mr. Robson the Council then adjourned till 1 o'clock on Friday.

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The Weekly British Colonist. Wednesday February 23, 1870. The Omissions. Having made a cursory disposal of the conditions submitted by Executive as the basis of the proposed union with Canada, let us consider a little what we conceive to be omissions, to the supplying of which it is hoped the Legislative Council give attention. Proceeding to with these in the order of their importance, we must be permitted to place the subject of Responsible Government in the foreground. Possessing that elasticity of principle which enables some would-be tit of the people to advocate one thing day and the opposite the next belief in the fitness of this colony judicious exercise of the rights of government remains undisturbed man who believes that the authorities at Ottawa, or rather, the people of Canada, for it really comes to can manage our local affairs than we can do ourselves has a right to hold such an opinion; but imagine there are few persons in colony who will concur in so palpable an absurdity. The right to vote the expenditure of revenues to they contribute is one enjoyed by free-born Britons, and which can be forfeited by high crime or misconduct. Was it a crime for British subjects to cross an ocean and a continent to establish and consolidate the tutelage and authority of their own on the shores of the Pacific? Colonists have already spent a whole decade in seeking a restoration of rights bought by the blood of forefathers, wrested from the grasp of England by plebeian steel; it would, indeed, be strange if the statutory changes about to take were unaccompanied by this sought political emancipation. Colonists will look to the Legislative Council to have included in the of union such a provision as will British Columbia to a constitution upon the great principle of responsibility to the people—a guarantee that the affairs of the colony shall administered according to the understood wishes of the taxpayers. The colonists ask not as a concession. They demand it as a right. When it is remembered that the population of this colony bears a proportion to that of the white world naturally expect to find a schedule of terms some allusion important subject of an Indian. We are aware that Canada has Indian policy; and we are also that it is one which has proved recently successful. It may be that, as a matter of course, the policy of Canada would extend British Columbia as the result of yet in dealing with conditions of it may be well to assume nothing can be easily and properly expressed words. The question Indian policy is surely one of such importance to entitle it to specification; and it should be distinctly understood that the Dominion Government be prepared to at once organize an efficient Indian department, with necessary agencies in British Columbia, which might also to have been provided for. The importance of survey in this colony cannot be overestimated. At present, surveys for mineral deposits very much regulated at "blind man's bluff," and local survey would in a great remove the handicap from the In a country so large and, in part, so difficult to penetrate, an edge of the general formations of incalculable value to the province. Has been stated in a previous the Dominion possesses a very geological staff, and has set fund of \$100,000 for the purpose of surveying extending over years. It would not appear able to expect that the turn of Columbia should follow close heels of Confederation; and, that there may be no misunderstand about the matter, it may be to mention it. The policy of opening a free port here in one year which we are free to admit some of opinion exists; and it is consideration of this difference in this we propose to seek the Provincial authorities to the question in accordance with well understood wishes of the after union, rather than to seek the attainment of a free port by the Government, as a condition of operation. A little reflection will the wisdom of this course; for union the people should, upon reflection, find it to be greatly to the interest of the colony to possess port, it would be very convenient have the power to establish it. I said that such matters might well

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Having made a cursory disposition of the conditions submitted by the Executive as the basis of the proposed union with Canada, let us consider for a little what we conceive to be the omissions, to the supplying of which it is hoped the Legislative Council will give attention. Proceeding to deal with these in the order of their relative importance, we must be permitted to place the subject of Responsible Government in the foreground. Without possessing that elasticity of principle which enables some would-be tribunes of the people to advocate one thing one day and the opposite the next, our belief in the fitness of this colony for a judicious exercise of the rights of self-government remains undisturbed. The man who believes that the authorities at Ottawa, or rather, the people of Canada, for it really comes to that, can manage our local affairs better than we can ourselves has a perfect right to hold such an opinion; but we imagine there are few persons in this colony who will concur in so palpable an absurdity. The right to a voice in the expenditure of revenues to which they contribute is one enjoyed by all free-born Britons, and which can only be forfeited by high crime or misdemeanor. Was it a crime for British subjects to establish and consolidate the institutions and authority of their country on the shores of the Pacific? The colonists have already spent a whole decade in seeking a restoration of those rights bought by the blood of their forefathers, wrested from the aristocracy of England by plebeian steel; and it would, indeed, be strange if the constitutional changes about to take place were unaccompanied by this long-sought political emancipation. The colonists will look to the Legislative Council to have included in the terms of union such a provision as will entitle British Columbia to a constitution based upon the great principle of responsibility to the people—a guarantee that the affairs of the colony shall be administered according to the well-understood wishes of the taxpayers. This the colonists ask not as a favor or concession. They demand it as a right. When it is remembered that the Indian population of this colony bears so large a proportion to that of the whites, one would naturally expect to find in the schedule of terms some allusion to the important subject of an Indian policy. We are aware that Canada has her Indian policy; and we are also aware that it is one which has proved eminently successful. It may be assumed that, as a matter of course, the Indian policy of Canada would extend over British Columbia as the result of union; yet in dealing with conditions of union, it may be well to assume nothing that can be easily and properly expressed in explicit words. The question of an Indian policy is surely one of sufficient importance to entitle it to specific mention, and it should be distinctly understood that the Dominion Government will be prepared to give organized and efficient Indian departments with all its necessary agencies, in British Columbia. The subject of a geological survey is one which ought also to have been provided for. The importance of such a survey in this colony cannot easily be overestimated. At present searching for mineral deposits very much resembles play at blind man's buff, and a geological survey would, in a great measure remove the handicap from the eyes. In a country so large and, in great part, so difficult to penetrate, a knowledge of the general formations would be of incalculable value to the prospector. As has been stated in a previous article, the Dominion possesses a very efficient geological staff, and has set apart a fund of \$100,000 for the purpose of carrying on surveys extending over five years. It would not appear unreasonable to expect that the terms of British Columbia should follow close upon the heels of Confederation; and in order that there may be no misunderstanding about the matter, it may be well to mention it. The policy of establishing a free port here is one regarding which we are free to admit some difference of opinion exists; and it is in consideration of this difference of opinion that we propose to seek power for the Provincial authorities to deal with the question. In accordance with the well-understood wishes of the people, after union, rather than to see the establishment of a free port by the Dominion Government, as a condition of Confederation. A little reflection must show the wisdom of this course. If after union the people should, upon mature reflection, find it to be greatly to the interest of the colony to possess a free port, it would be very convenient to have the power to establish it. It may be said that such matters might well be left

upon for the Dominion Government to deal with as the exigencies present themselves, and that if at any time it can be shown to the satisfaction of the larger Government that the establishment of a free port on the Pacific would promote local wellbeing without infringing general interests, it would be conceded. For our part, we regard the commercial position and interests of this colony as being so exceptional, and the establishment of a free port as being so essential to any large measure of immediate prosperity that we conceive the inclusion of such a provision in the terms asked for from Canada to be not only justifiable but highly proper. There is only one other omission to which we will call attention at present, and that is provision for negotiating, on the credit of the Dominion, a loan for the construction of efficient water-works for this city. We may be told that this is a subject of too purely a local and municipal character to enter into the list of conditions. Although in a great measure local, yet we think for the question colonial, say national breadth and importance. The early introduction of an ample supply of good, wholesome water is essential to the very existence of Victoria. The whole colony is sorely interested in the prosperity of its chief maritime and commercial city. The Dominion is concerned in the advancement and commercial prosperity of its chief outlet on the Pacific. The matter is undeniably local; but yet it possesses sufficient general interest to justify us in asking the Dominion to lend us a moral of its credit for such a purpose. Indeed all objections of this sort must vanish before the fact that the Dominion Government was found willing to undertake precisely similar duties with respect to a less important colony. The public will certainly expect the Legislative Council to supply this omission—one involving such trading considerations to the Dominion, but fraught with importance to us.

Friday Feb 18. Arrival of the Enterprise.—News from the Mainland.

The steamer Enterprise, Capt Swanson, returned from New Westminster at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing 19 passengers amongst whom were—Christ Justice Begbie, Honrs Dewdney and Holbrook, and Messrs Nelson, Robertson and Franklin. From Mr Dewdney (who came through in 6 days from Soda Creek) we learn that the Hudson Bay Co's express from Peace River had not reached Soda Creek when he left, but was hourly expected. G. B. Wright was having a new keel placed on his boat with a view to sending her through the canon in the spring. Boatmen were offering to freight goods from Quesnelmouth to the Landing at Lake Tasia for 7 1/2 cents per pound. Much interest is manifested in the upper country towards the Omicema mines. There had been no communication with Cariboo for several days, and as heavy snow had fallen, the road was believed to be blocked. Mr Dewdney found excellent stiching as far south as Cornwall's the river below Yale is free of ice and sailing good. Two men named Ned Allen and Kay had a fight on Grave Creek. Allen was shot through the hat and Kay was badly out with an ax. Allen was committed to await trial. One of the Pearson brothers was found lying senseless on the road above the Junction a few days ago. He had left home some hours before on a mule. He was picked up and promptly attended to, but remained insensible for six days and at last accounts lay in a critical condition. The injury is a heavy bruise behind one of his ears—but he can give no account of how he was injured. The German ferryman at Lytton, named Spitzer, has been drowned by falling from his boat.

SIR ARTHUR AND LADY KENNEDY.—We have been favored with a copy of the West Africa Liberator, of the 11th December last, which contains a long account of the reception of Sir Arthur Kennedy, Lady Kennedy and Miss Kennedy upon their return from England. Sir Arthur is Governor-in-Chief of the West Africa colonies, and his administration would seem to have given very general satisfaction to the people. If we are to judge from the enthusiastic description of his reception and the tone of the numerous signed addresses, Lady Kennedy was also the recipient of an address expressing the popular satisfaction at her return. The many friends of Governor Kennedy and his family in this colony will be glad to learn that they occupy so high a place in popular regard.

The Pall Mall Gazette having expressed some very natural suspicions that the British Columbian petition was the production of American politicians, Mr Vincent Colyer declares it was signed by citizens of Victoria without any outside influence whatever. To this the Toronto Globe rejoins: "Very likely, but that there was plenty of American influence at work there is no doubt." British Columbia's own press adventures, of the Colyer stamp for petty petitions to foreign rulers, but, really, the thing is no worth controversy. Vincent Colyer is a great assistance to the W. S. B. Co. in their efforts to other people—only, like all boxes, they worry you less if you don't attempt to show them your own opinions.

The Active arrived down on Tuesday, bringing a large quantity of vegetable seeds for Peace River. It is the intention of the purchaser to sow the seed in some eligible spot on or near the Findlay Branch of Peace River and raise vegetables for the incoming miners. Vegetables and wheat may be grown essentially in Omicema, as was demonstrated by the H. B. Co's employees years ago.

SEBASTIAN PAOLO RIVER.—On Wednesday Mr J. O. Beady purchased of Jay & Bales a large quantity of vegetable seeds for Peace River. It is the intention of the purchaser to sow the seed in some eligible spot on or near the Findlay Branch of Peace River and raise vegetables for the incoming miners. Vegetables and wheat may be grown essentially in Omicema, as was demonstrated by the H. B. Co's employees years ago.

MARRIAGE.—A Kennedy, Esq., son of His Excellency Sir Arthur Kennedy, C. B., Governor-in-Chief of the West Africa settlements, to Miss Bruce, the lovely and accomplished daughter of Mr Justice Bruce of Jamaica, and the heir and representative of the late Right Honorable Lord Justice Knight Bruce.

ANOTHER DISAPPOINTMENT.—Our special dispatch from San Francisco last night states that the next direct steamer will sail sometime in March. The colony, then, must either run a boat of its own, grease the Hollandia wheels more liberally, or await Confederation and its accompanying blessings to secure a better service. But what about the Spring immigration?

HOW SOUND COPPER CO.—A general meeting of the above company was held yesterday. It was decided to have a survey of the mine. The accounts were submitted and the Directors' report, which were severally received and adopted. The election of new Directors formerly in office. A suggestion was made to send a quantity of the ore to England, which is likely to be acted upon. [GUARDIAN, 16th.]

RELEASED.—Patrick Fowler, late of the Goldstream House, was yesterday released by order of the Chief Justice, upon furnishing his own recognizance to appear for trial at the next Assizes. Fowler is accused of knowing more than he will tell of the murder of Baker at Langford Lake.

BRITISH SUBJECTS will decide the fate of Confederation in this colony. At the next election for the Legislative Council foreigners will not be allowed to vote.

PROPOSED TERMS OF CONFEDERATION.

AS AGREED UPON BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the Colony of British Columbia should be Confederated with Canada, on the following terms and conditions—that is to say:

- 1. Canada shall be liable for the Debts and Liabilities of British Columbia existing at the time of Union.
2. The population of British Columbia shall for the purpose of financial arrangements be estimated at 120,000. British Columbia not having incurred debts equal to those of other Provinces now constituting the Dominion, shall be entitled to receive, by half-yearly payments in advance from the General Government, interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness at the date of Union and the proportion of the Public Debt of Canada for 120,000 of the population of Canada at the time of Union.

3. The following sums shall be annually paid by Canada to British Columbia for the support of the Local Government and Legislature, to-wit:—

An Annual Grant of \$35,000, and a further sum equal to 80 cents a head per annum of the population, both payable half-yearly in advance, the population of British Columbia being estimated as aforesaid at 120,000. Such grant equal to 80 cents a head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, when such may be ascertained, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain.

4. The Dominion shall guarantee interest on the debt of 5 per centum on such sum, not exceeding \$100,000, as may be required for the construction of a first class Graving Dock at Esquimalt.

5. In addition to the other provisions of this Resolution, Canada shall assume and defray the charges of the following Services:—

- a. Salary and Allowances of the Lieutenant-Governor.
b. Salaries and Allowances of the Judges and Officers of the Supreme Court and of the County Courts.
c. The charges in respect of the Department of Customs.
d. The Postal Department.

e. Lighthouses, Buys, Beacons and Lightships, and such further charges as may be required to be connected with the Services which by the British North America Act, 1867, appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

6. Suitable Pensions such as shall be approved of by Her Majesty's Government, shall be provided by the Government of the Dominion for those of Her Majesty's Servants in the Colony, whose position and emoluments derived therefrom would be affected by political changes on the admission of this Colony into the Dominion of Canada.

7. The Dominion Government shall supply the means and regular fortnightly Steam Communication between Victoria and San Francisco by Steamers adapted and fitted for the conveyance of passengers and cargo.

8. Inasmuch as no real Union can subsist between this Colony and Canada without the speedy establishment of communication across the Rocky Mountains by Coach Road and railway, the Dominion shall within three years from the date of Union, construct and open for traffic such Coach Road from some point on the line of the Main Trunk Road of this Colony to Fort Garry, of similar character to the said Main Trunk Road, and shall further engage to use all means in her power to complete such Railway communication at the earliest practicable date, so that surveys to determine the proper line for such Railway shall be at once commenced; and that a sum of not less than One Million

Dollars shall be expended in every year, from and after three years from the date of Union, in actually constructing the initial sections of such Railway from the Seaboard of British Columbia, to connect with the Railway system of Canada.

9. The Dominion shall erect and maintain at Victoria a Marine Hospital and a Lunatic Asylum, either attached to the Hospital or separate, as may be considered most convenient.

10. The Dominion shall also erect and maintain a Penitentiary, or other principal Prison, at such place in the Colony as she may consider most suitable for that purpose.

11. Whatever encouragement, advantages, and protection are afforded by the Dominion Government to the Fisheries of any of its Provinces, shall be extended in similar proportion to British Columbia, according to its requirements for the time being.

12. British Columbia shall participate, in fair proportion, in any measures which may be adopted and funds which may be appropriated by the Dominion for the encouragement of Immigration.

13. British Columbia shall be entitled to be represented in the Senate by Four Members, and by Eight Members in the House of Commons, until the Year 1875, and thereafter after the Representation in the Senate and the House of Commons shall be increased, subject to the provisions of 'The British North America Act, 1867.'

14. The Union shall take effect on such day as Her Majesty, by Order in Council (on an Address to that effect, in terms of the 14th Section of 'The British North America Act, 1867') may direct; and British Columbia may, in such Address, specify the Districts, Counties or Divisions, if any, for which any of the Four Senators to whom the Colony shall be entitled shall be named—the Electoral Districts for which and the time within which the first Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons shall take place.

15. The Constitution of the Executive authority and of the Legislature of British Columbia shall, subject to the provisions of 'The British North America Act, 1867,' continue as existing at the time of Union, until altered under the authority of the said Act.

16. The provisions in 'The British North America Act, 1867' shall (except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to and only affect one and not the whole of the Provinces now comprising the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this Resolution) be applicable to British Columbia in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of British Columbia had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

With reference to Defences—

a. That it shall be an understanding with the Dominion that their influence will be used to the fullest extent to procure the continued maintenance of the Naval Station at Esquimalt.

b. Encouragement to be given to develop the efficiency and organization of the Volunteer Force in British Columbia.

Table with 2 columns: WHAT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVIDE FOR, and amounts. Includes items like Legislative Council, Colonial Secretary, Land and Works, etc.

Table with 2 columns: REVENUE THE DOMINION WILL TAKE, and amounts. Includes items like Customs, Postage, Excise Duties, etc.

Local Revenue left over \$151,000 00.
SUBSIDIES BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT: \$200,000 00.

Table with 2 columns: EXPENSES OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT, and amounts. Includes items like Salaries, Police, etc.

Holloway's Pills.—This medicine has received every honor upon it, and has stood forth triumphant as the most reliable remedy for those complaints of the air grows cooler and the functions of the skin are arrested. As a cathartic, it is not only safe, but healthful, and its use is a preventive of disease.

Holloway's Pills.—This medicine has become the favorite Colonic vegetable, and is to be found on every breakfast table from Victoria to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

Eastern States.

New York, Feb 4.—Prince Arthur was at the Pharmacological rehearsal at the Academy yesterday afternoon. His box was neatly draped with the English and American colors. The Prince, William Cohen Bryant and daughter occupied the same box. The audience were mainly ladies, but the distinguished visitor was cheered and the orchestra broke away from the regular programme and played 'God Save the Queen.' Extensive preparations are being made at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the reception of the British war steamer 'Mansel'.

Washington, Feb 4.—In the House, Slocum, on the question of privilege, called the attention of the House to an advertisement in the New York Times, of February 24, offering to secure an appointment as caretaker at West Point, and requesting parties to address Congressman, B. No. 147, Trigg office. Slocum thought it one of the cringes of the day, that to hold office should be deemed dishonest. A resolution was offered reciting the publication of such an advertisement, and authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether any member of the House had ever sold, or offered to sell, his office to secure an appointment to the Military or Naval Academy. Several members spoke in favor of the resolution, saying that they had repeatedly heard charges of this kind made against members. The resolution was adopted.

Texas, Feb 4.—The most intense excitement prevails in Clark county, in consequence of the discovery of gold about twenty miles from this city, by a lately returned Californian and miner of eighteen years' experience. He has been prospecting the ravines for some days past, and in every handful of earth found gold in paying quantities. People in that section are wild with the gold mania, and are leaving other business to search for the precious metal.

London, Feb 5.—It is reported that the Cabinet has settled upon a land bill for Ireland. The new bill proposes to give security of tenure by confirming and securing the same rights to tenants as are held under the best customs of the province of Ulster. It refers the disputes concerning improvements of land by the tenant and the amount of rent to a tribunal with power of summary jurisdiction. The Times has an editorial on American legislators and legislation, with comments on the composition of the House of Representatives, the natural consequence of popular elections. The Senate is better, however, the Times thinks, because the members are otherwise chosen.

Extraordinary scenes are occurring at the telegraph offices throughout England. The dissatisfaction is universal. Complaints of delay and errors have been greatly multiplied since the new arrangement went into effect. In this city particularly crowds of people surround the offices, and there is the utmost confusion.

The movement for the abolition of university tests has been renewed vigorously. A large meeting was held at Plymouth last evening and resolutions looking to that end were unanimously adopted. Meetings are to be held elsewhere.

The Pall Mall Gazette protests against the contemplated interruption of the Anglo-Chinese trade in opium. 'Row' Feb 5.—The Civilia Catholic has a remarkable article. After referring to the menaces against the Ecumenical Council, establishing decrees contrary to the modern idea, it says the bishops will depose the governments that make laws at variance with the decrees of the Council. To exact obedience to such laws would be a tyrannical. If the governments separate Church from State they must expect terrible revolutions to overthrow them. France alone has been true to the Concordat, and the Council will beat this in mind.

Madrid, Feb 5.—It is reported that the Duke of Montpensier's candidature for the throne of Spain will be altogether abandoned. Prince George, Catholic, 37 years of age, son of the King of Saxony, is now talked of in some quarters, while others propose Prince Charles of Prussia.

Paris, Feb 5.—Report from Corps Legislatif.—Kautzsch, one of the Liberal deputies, demanded to know why Rouvolet was not arrested, before going to a political meeting where five thousand persons were assembled. It was not necessary that this meeting should have been thus disturbed and the people who were participating, exposed to violence. The act of government was a provocation to the disturbances which took place. A member of the Ministry explained that the authorities had refrained from arresting Rouvolet at the Chamber to avoid the scandal to which his arrest at such a place would give rise. The friends of Rouvolet were prepared to make the demonstration which they had made, and upon which the Ministry would rest responsible for what had taken place. The country would judge between them and the ringleader. He said there need be no unnecessary objections for the people, as the government was animated by the best sentiment towards them.

The Minister of the Interior followed with the assertion that the friends of Rouvolet had determined upon a demonstration had Rouvolet been arrested at the Chambers. M. Olivier praised the conduct of the police in dealing with a disorder. They had acted with firmness, violence and humanity.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Eastern States.

New York Feb 16.—The question of sectarian schools excites much attention in the Legislature. Much opposition is shown to the taxation of the people for their support.

A petition for the repeal of the law authorizing the support of such institutions is receiving signatures.

New York Feb 17.—A man named Sheridan this evening shot and instantly killed his wife who had left him some time ago, and who had been living with another man.

At a meeting of the Cuban League tonight, Gen. McMahon presided and Gen. Frank Blair was present. The League have prepared a petition to representatives in Congress, claiming oblige rights for Cuba.

Burr, employed by the protective company of the English Erie bond-holders has arrived in Brooklyn.

The Master Mechanic and Master Builders at a meeting to-day expressed their determination to arrest the course of such midnight assassins as the murderer of Voorhies.

Several revenue officers while seizing a still in Brooklyn were attacked by roughs. The police dispersed the assaulters.

The funeral of Wesley Harper occurs tomorrow at Sand Street Methodist Church. Harper during his illness selected as pall bearers at the funeral four of the oldest employees of Harper Bros.

Chicago, Feb 18.—The Assessor at Salt Lake reports that Brigham Young refuses to make returns of church revenue. The Assessor has therefore assessed the church at \$60,000 and the fines at \$2,000,000. Sherman says he will furnish all the force necessary to collect the tax.

Baltimore, Feb 19.—W Harper sues the Northern Central Co. for \$25,000 for injury received in crossing the railroad in his carriage. His wife will commence similar proceedings.

London, Feb 19.—The Postmaster-General again alluded to the irregularity of the telegraph service and regretted that his hope of improvement had not been realized, and stated that recent storms interfered with the working of the wires while, at the same time, the lines were over-loaded with dispatches by rival news companies. Government was unable to forward all the news reports offered and some compromise was indispensable.

Mr Foster asked leave to bring in a bill providing for elementary education in England and Wales. He pronounced the present system deplorable and gave a sketch of the bill. Grants are to be made under certain conditions to be ascertained by inspection; education is to be entirely free and general. A debate followed, in which a number of members participated. Mr Foster made a speech in support of the bill. Fawcett wanted attendance at schools made compulsory. Sir J. Pakington argued against the bill. Foster met his objections and promised that the House should have time for deliberation. The bill was read for the first time and the house adjourned.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £114,000 during the week.

The Great Eastern had yesterday passed out 120 miles of the Bombay and Red Sea cable. A Fehian demonstration was announced to take place yesterday, but it was repressed by the authorities.

The Pall Mall Gazette reviews the history of the Freedmen's Bureau in the United States. After recognizing the immense good it has done it deplores its approaching end.

The merchants of Glasgow last evening held a meeting and denounced the present management of the telegraph system.

London, Feb 19.—In the House of Lords a committee was appointed, Lord Cairns, chairman, to examine the returns as to the condition of agricultural laborers and the tenure of land in Ireland. Lord Salisbury regards this move as likely to lead to a great waste of time in the early part of the session. In the House, Mansell, under Colonial Secretary, stated the circumstances of the transfer of the domain of the Hudson Bay Company to Canada. He said the Red River difficulties will be speedily settled, though how soon would be premature to say.

Canada. Nova Scotia Feb 16.—The ship Rival was lost off the coast of Lunenburg, she was bound for Boston with coal. The bark Maine from Newport, was destroyed by fire at Rotterdam.

Washington, Feb 16.—The President sent to the Senate to-day a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, relative to the claims of the Central branch of the N P R R for withdrawal of lands along the Republic fork of the Kansas river.

The complement of men for the navy allowed by law 8,500, having been reached, the Navy Department has directed that the only tonnage be. The effect of the order will be to detain the frigate Colorado, which has been ordered to relieve the Delaware in the Asiatic squadron, and to keep men attached to the latter ship over their time.

New York, Feb 16.—Private letters from prominent banking houses in London say the scheme for the Pacific Railroad through British territory is favorably received, and there is little doubt that the necessary capital will be forthcoming.

St. Paul, Feb 12.—The Winnipeg News of Jan 28th is received. It says the Red River convention met at Winnipeg on the 22d. A list of three days' session is decided to draw up a list of rights demanded by the people and submit it to the Canadian Government through Donald Smith, the Canadian commissioner as the basis of their becoming part of the Dominion of Canada.

St. John, N. B. Feb 15.—John Monroe was hanged to-day for the murder of Catherine Vall, his mistress, and their child in September last. He left a written confession.

Ottawa, Feb 12.—A proclamation places American silver at 20 per cent discount. Gen Windham, commander of forces, is dead.

Mexico. City of Mexico Feb 9.—The Haynes, Feb 16.—Gen Escobedo is largely reinforced against the insurgents of San Luis Potosi. In a telegram to President Escobedo declares the situation reassuring, but he had made no attack. The merchants are fleeing from San Luis to escape the continued exactions and

robberies. Gen Ney in command of the fort troops has occupied Zacatecas. The revolution in Puebla continues. Yucatan protests against the revolution. It is reported that French emissaries have secretly fomented insurrections at San Luis and elsewhere. Farlow declares that he will take no part in any movement against the port and refuses to allow any of the disloyal parties to use his name.

Er-Gen Knutzel has been found guilty of treason and will probably be shot.

The southern portion of Jalisco has proclaimed against Jarez and under arms, many pronouncements have been made in Michoachany other leaders of different parties.

The general condition of the country is deplorable.

VINNYA Feb 15.—The Free Press confirms the report that the protest of Austria and other Catholic powers against the Papal syllabus has been submitted to Rome.

MADRID Feb 15.—Duke Montpensier has arrived here and is in communication with Gen Prim. He has had long interviews with both Prim and Admiral Topete, which circumstances caused much comment during the session of the Cortes yesterday.

The Government urges a revision of the treaty with England on the slave trade; slavery now began to touch national consciences. The light of search which that treaty gave to England was leading to most interference.

Siviera replied that by a treaty England paid two millions for the right of search; so it was a fair bargain, but the Government would invite England to revise the treaty as Spain would not be content to allow the importation of negroes.

The Duke de Montpensier leaves Madrid to-day. During his visit here he decided to remain in the city, but his presence in the city became known. It is reported he will proceed to London.

Zurich, Feb 15.—Prussia has made a temporary demand of the Swiss Government for the surrender of certain persons who took refuge in this country some time ago, as there is no treaty between Prussia and Switzerland for extradition, the government will deliver them upon the matter.

Paris, Feb 15.—The persons arrested during the recent disorders have nearly all had their preliminary examinations. Thus far one hundred and four have been held to appear before the courts. The Emperor and Prince Imperial visited the Bois de Boulogne to-day. The Prince is considered recovered from his illness. The Empress is quite ill and could not accompany the party.

The speech of the King of Prussia at the opening of the Federal Parliament was not well received here. Nearly all the journals considered it menacing. La Liberté says the family of King Louis of Bavaria met today to consider the question of recommending his withdrawal from the throne. La Liberté thinks the matter will become one of national importance to Germany.

In the Corps Legislatif of to-day, M. Hivonni, Deputy of the Left, asserted that his party in the Chamber really represented a majority only of the country. This called for an indignant denial from Olivier, who declared that the present ministry are the truest ever elected. The majority of the people support it. The Government expect considerable opposition, but it would not sacrifice its policy. The majority is not intangible, but the minority have no right to speak in the name of the nation. Jules Favre declared that the ministry had insulted the party of the left. Olivier concluded the discussion by stating that the Government would persist in a liberal course, but would resist dangerous agitation whether in words or press.

Advices from Constantinople represent that the Armenians by a large majority have decided not to recognize the authority of their Patriarch for the reason that he is too feeble to resist the encroachments of the Pope on the rights of Eastern Catholics. The Turkish Government supports the Armenians and is as yet undecided as to which between them and Rome.

Lisbon, Feb 15.—Rio Janeiro Journals contain accounts of an engagement at Rio Verde. The Brazilians under Col Taylor expelled and carried the Paraguayan intrenchments without loss. Lopez was near the scene of action. Some of his officers have gone over to the Brazilians.

London, Feb 15.—In the House of Lords Earl Carnarvon moved for copies of correspondence with Canada and other colonies relative to the recall of troops. He desired that the colonial question should have careful consideration. He favored a confederation of which Albion would be the centre; he commented on Canada for her consistent conservatism and deprecated the theory that the colonies should be allied but independent communities.

Lord Monk explained his reasons for asking for more troops when he was Governor General of Canada. The battle of Shadow had been fought, and as the war in China was ended, the Home Government could spare the men. The Fenians, who were supposed to be armed with breechloaders, had just made a raid into Canada, the colonists were in a panic and clamored for protection. Under these circumstances he was led to call for reinforcements from England. He then discussed the subject of the relations of the colonies to the mother country and admitted generally the wisdom of self-protection.

Earl Derby congratulated Earl Granville that the colonies were not to be purely defenceless, and their relations with the home government were harmonious.

Lord Lytton asked that some consideration be given to the policy of colonial dependence.

In the House of Commons, O'Connell, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, denied the truth of the report that the United States had offered to re-open negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims. He added that a renewal of negotiations would be conducted at Washington instead of London.

HAYANA, Feb 16.—Seward and party have sailed for Baltimore.

Washington, Feb 16.—In the House the bill to punish polygamy in Utah was considered. During a debate on the President's Secretary Kelsey denounced him, his wife, and family as traitors during the war.

The Com on Ways and Means have reduced

the Internal Revenue thirty millions; the Income Tax to be reduced. The funding plan will be abandoned for this year, it being found impossible to fund the national debt at a lower rate of interest. It is probable the Neutrality policy of the Government will be sustained by Congress. Chicago and St. Louis will be made ports of entry.

The Spanish Government has paid in legal tender notes interest on claims of American citizens. The Attorney General of the United States has decided that the payment is legal.

California. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 17.—At 12:12, p.m., to-day quite a perceptible shock of an earthquake was felt here. According to computation it lasted seven seconds and was from the southeast. No material damage was done, but everybody was pretty well frightened. Telegrams from several parts of the State show that it had a wide circumference.

The next steamer for Yokohama and Hong Kong will be the Japan, to sail the 1st March.

Flour—Superfine \$4 50 @ 4 75. Extra \$5 25 @ 5 50.

Wheat—Fair middling at \$1 45. Choice \$1 65.

Barley—Quiet at \$1 15 @ 1 25.

Oats—In light request, at \$1 25 @ 1 50 per 100 lbs.

Liverpool wheat—The market is steady at 9s @ 9 1/2 d.

Shipping Intelligence. PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ARRIVED. Feb 15—Sir Eliza Anderson, from San Francisco, Alaska, West Coast.

Feb 15—Lady Franklin, from San Juan, Alaska, West Coast.

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FOR SALE. CLINTON MILLS. 200 Tons Extra Flour.

40 PACK MULES WITH APARAJOS.

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

J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purposes.

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land.

The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land.

The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough.

The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power.

The First Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus.

The First Prize for the Best Steam Harrow.

The First Prize for the Best Steam Windlass.

The First Prize for their Patent Safety Boiler.

TEN FIRST PRIZES: ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL.

DE J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE.

Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorozyne.

Only Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867. Juror, 1862.

PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES.

T. MORSON & SON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

PANORAMIC EMULSION, and PANORAMIC WHEAT FLOUR.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

WHEELS BALSAM OF ANISEED.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

TO FARMERS: THE HIGHEST CASE, PRICK PAID.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything been so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints.

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VOL. II.

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