



The Weekly British Columbia AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, September 26, 1868

The Mining Laws.

Those who are engaged in mining operations in the Colony, are naturally somewhat desirous of knowing what is intended to be done for them by the Legislature during its next sitting. The government have avowed their intention of bringing in a measure to regulate the mining laws, which shall be somewhat more liberal and comprehensive in its operations than the present ordinance. It is most desirable that the mining interest of the Colony should be treated with liberality; the greatest encouragement should be given to adventurers desirous of taking up land for mining purposes, so always, that they are not allowed to hold mining claims for the purpose of speculation, without bringing them into practical operation within a reasonable time. To the practical miner all licence may be safely extended, and to mining companies which are organized in good faith for working claims, the same rule applies; a check may safely be put upon the operations of speculative companies, originated by stock jobbers for the purpose of trafficking in shares, such companies do not in any way assist real mining enterprise, nor do they tend at all to develop the mineral resources of the Colony; but on the contrary they have rather an opposite tendency, and keep back the real energy and activity which, with fair assistance and encouragement, would make our coal and copper known all over the world. In preparing a bill for the improvement of our mining laws, it is to be hoped that the Executive will consult with the practical miners of the Colony, and learn from them something of the requirements of the mining interest. Those who are really interested in the mining laws, are only capable of giving the government some useful hints upon this subject, and it would be a great misfortune that useful and practical legislation upon this subject should be delayed for another year, for want of communication between the government and the miners; nothing can be easier than for the Executive to forward to those representing the principal mining interests of the Colony, a draft of the bill which they propose to introduce, the miners would then have an opportunity of suggesting such amendments as they desired, which could thus be discussed at leisure; whereas, if the miners have no opportunity of seeing and judging of the contents of the government measure, until it is before the Legislative Council, they will then be compelled to introduce their amendments without time for due consideration and discussion, or if the bill should be such an one as could not be amended to their satisfaction, they will, at that late hour, have no opportunity of framing a bill of their own, and the result would be hasty legislation, which would give satisfaction to none. We are led to believe, however, that the miners have made application in the proper quarter for a sight of the bill in preparation; if this be the case, there can be no doubt that their wishes and suggestions so far as they accord with the proper principles of legislation, will meet with due attention, and effect being given to such of their suggestions as are entitled to weight, the result will be apparent in the introduction of a measure, more calculated to give general satisfaction than could be possible, were the bill brought in without previous consultation or consideration.

Saturday, Sept 19

Two days yesterday, considering the dullness of the season, and the indifferent weather, we are experiencing, of Mr. McQueen's at Juniors, Rhodes & Co's, passed off with much spirit, most of our spectators were present to take a bargain if possible. The goods offered, though the balances of different assortments, embraced some choice articles, while others, of course, were necessarily inferior. Upon the whole, the prices realized exceeded the expectation of both importer and auctioneer, of all things of editorial kind, and had not some of our correspondents...

THE WRECK OF THE SUWANEE.—The Nanaimo Packet, Stevens Master, returned on Thursday from the Suwanee wreck. From the "Old Curiosity Shop," that Dickson, Campbell & Co's. wharf presented yesterday morning, after a partial landing of the goods, the speculation may be considered a good one. Butter, pork, beef, vinegar, rope, copper pipes and copper tubes, are only a portion of the articles of value recovered and brought down. It is the opinion of men, who are good judges in such matters, that from \$3000 to \$5000 at least, will be cleared by the operation. The Suwanee lay in the same condition as last reported, when the Nanaimo Packet left; and it is said, that much valuable machinery could still be saved. Everything in the shape of dry goods, preserves and light edibles, &c., have been secured by the Indians.

GOLDSTREAM.—Mr. Charles Ash, of Goldstream, had a valuable double-barrel rifle and some clothing stolen from his house on Wednesday morning, by Indians, several of whom have been around since their expatriation from Victoria. Only one little effect of the small-pox, Neighbors would do Mr. Ash a favor, if by chance, they could give him such information as would lead to the conviction of the person or persons who stole the missing articles. Game is plentiful in the Goldstream district. The fire in that section of country are nearly extinguished.

BIG BIRD.—The largest conger eel ever seen was lately caught near Wexford, Ireland. This enormous creature was over fourteen feet long and its circumference exceeded four feet. The mane on his back resembled strong horse hair, and stood four inches high. When caught in the net his struggles are stated to have been tremendous.

AN ENGLISH PAPER publishes a curious list of the largest capitalists known to exist in the world. The first is an American manufacturer who has an income of ten millions; the second a Russian boyard; and the third an Englishman possessing immense territories in the East Indies. The Rothschilds only occupy number eleven on the list.

NEW STORE.—A new clothing store has been opened and added this week, on Government street, by Messrs Adams and Beaven, to that of the pioneer hat store, corner of Government and Tronco streets, as will be seen by advertisement.

FROM RECENT EXPERIMENTS made in France it is proved that hares can be reared with success as domestic animals, like cats and dogs. Crosses between the rabbit and hare produce among themselves, with almost the same fecundity as the female rabbit.

THE NEXT DIRECTOR STEAMER.—A telegram has been received from San Francisco, stating that the Del Norte would leave for this port direct on yesterday. She will afterwards go to Port Townsend and as far north as Fort Wrangel, but not to Sitka.

BUGLARY.—Early yesterday morning some person made an attempt to enter the grocery store of Mr. Gosnell, on the corner of Douglas and Cormorant streets, by breaking the shutters. Nothing was stolen, as the noise awoke the family, and the thief decamped.

PROFESSOR OF THE "DEMOCRATS."—Mr. Shakespeare has succeeded in photographing the group in Piper's candy shop. He has orders on hand which will eclipse even those of the original group.

THE TALKATIVE.—The British Columbia line is still down, and we are unable to give the remainder of the proceedings of the Yale Convention in to-day's issue.

SIMULACRA.—At the late contents in the shooting of the Volunteer force at Wimbledon, it is said, that is every case, men with grey eyes made the best hits.

THE WINTER.—The cold, low, thick foggy weather so unusual at this time of the year continues, and exerts a most pernicious effect upon all branches of business.

REMOVED.—The American garrison at San Juan Island is to be removed to Fort Wrangel, by the Del Norte, has been reported.

Another From the Author of Free Trade.—I have been endeavoring to learn the author of the letter published in your issue of Tuesday last, I do not feel disposed to satisfy it first, because my name would perhaps rather detract from than add to its interest; second, because it is unnecessary to do so; third, because my desire is that the citizens of Victoria, I may say, my fellow citizens, should think for themselves, and not be carried away or captivated by the tremendously loud-voiced of those who have the last word in medicine for sale, viz. Confederation. If the dose to be swallowed and the wanted remedy be found injurious, there is no antidote. Having once entered the Confederation there is no escape from it, however many evils may accrue therefrom; but the sellers may rejoice, and...

revel in the proceeds of the sale, and laugh at and deride the tortures of their victims. To avoid such a result, I ask people to think, to examine for themselves; not to imagine, but to judge from good and proper data; to look at the Act and the Tariff of the Dominion; to study the rebellious attitude of Nova Scotia, the geography of the country, and all matters pertaining to the Dominion. I also ask them to judge of the benefits (and evils also if there be any) likely to accrue from Free Trade in Vancouver Island both with and without Confederation, and to use their best endeavours to arrive at a correct conclusion; but by all means not to allow themselves to be drawn into sanctioning any commencement of negotiation until their minds shall have been thoroughly satisfied that they will themselves be benefited, and not the sellers and purchasers of this Colony only. I must say one word for the officials—take the part of the under dog in the fight; in spite of the probability of being accused of being one myself, or of being entraped with the Civil list. As an Englishman, I love fair play and a fair stand up fight; but detest the cowardice of perpetually and constantly harassing those who, not unable, but disallowed to defend themselves, must needs bear in silence their ever-lasting tortures—it is cruelty and not fair play. Yet where would the sellers of the Colony stand if they did not garish their nostrum with this brutal and debasing, but not the less to many and themselves, relished and enticing covering? If any one will turn to the newspapers published during the first session of the Council, he will find that, when the subject of the Civil list was brought forward the official members did not vote; but actually quitted the council chambers and left the decision to the non-official members. A change in the Civil list was agreed upon and transmitted to the Governor, who very soon afterwards sent down an Ordinance to repeal the Ordinance relating to the Civil list; this Ordinance was not passed by the non-official members although they had full opportunity of doing so. Part of the singularity of the matter is, that the member for New Westminster, Mr. Robson, editor of the Colonist, and the member for Yale, Mr. Bernard, the mail contractor, pleaded hard and strong that the Governor's salary should not be altered—that the saving of the sum of the altered list would not of itself make any difference in the total! Thus ended the first session—the Capital still remained at New Westminster, and the contract for carrying the mails to Cariboo had not yet been made. During the late session I find the same bill was again introduced, the official members for the most part being absent, but it was rejected after its first reading. Upon this occasion, the President is reported to have said, that he regretted the action of the Council in the matter, and had, he a casting vote, he would have given it in favor of the bill. So much then for the officials, voting their own salaries. Mr. Bernard and Mr. Robson, are now great agitators for Confederation and Re-attachment—the Capital has left New Westminster. Bernard has the contract. It must be within the memory of most of the people of Victoria, that the duties upon the goods in store at the time of the Union, were taken off, those goods being admitted into British Columbia without charge, chiefly with the assistance of the official vote! The various resolutions relating to the removal of the Capital to Victoria, were carried with the aid of the official members. Had those resolutions not been carried, would Victoria now have been the seat of Government? The bill sent out by the Home Government, purposing to keep two Supreme Courts, was rejected by means of the official vote, in fact, in looking through the journals now published, it will be found that, in no instance can all the official members be found on one side and the non-official on the other. One would imagine from the above, that the officials hardly deserve the abuse so liberally heaped upon them; but the necessities of the Confederation quack required it, in order to puff their own selfish views. One would suppose, that Victorians, at least, would have shown some semblance of gratitude towards those who risked so much themselves, assisted the inhabitants of this city so greatly; but no, on the contrary, the greater the abuse, probably the old edge applies. 'If you wish to make a man an enemy, put him under a great obligation to you.' But do the people abuse, or is it the war cry? It is needless to enlarge more upon this matter, sufficient has been said to show that the officials are not the monsters people would be led to believe, or the members of the Council the most virtuous of men—the devil is not so bad as he is painted. A world in conclusion observe that the people of Victoria should cease continually to cry, 'stinking fish.' If there be an evil in the city, whether domestic or otherwise, that evil is, unalterably, paraded, until nothing but that evil is seen, felt or heard—in fact, Victoria is made a very pesthouse, a place that everyone should avoid, and this the way to promote the prosperity of the city or the country. Is this the way any statesman does his business? Let anyone converse with those who come from Oregon and other places, and...

side a space in Victoria, and he will soon be convinced that Victorians themselves are very much the cause of a great loss of business and profit to themselves. How many of those visitors were driven away? Depend upon it we ourselves have to mend our ways. What good we have, and we have plenty, let us exhibit as publicly as possible. The Colony is full of advantages, but if the advantages be constantly and diligently exhibited covered over by a pall of evil by our own hand, how can we expect those advantages to be seen? Victoria must indeed possess wonderful natural advantages, or a charmed life, otherwise, ere this, she would have been destroyed by her own citizens. P. S.—I have seen your able editorial of to-day, but have not time to make any reply at present. I do not wish to monopolize your paper, but would like to bear the opinions of the mercantile and working classes, instead of listening to my own. Victoria, B. C., Sept. 18, 1868.

The New Dominion.

By late papers received we find that some of the principal topics treated of are the appointment of Mr. Howland to the Lieutenant Governorship of Ontario, and the state of public feeling in Nova Scotia. Mr. Howland appears, after some delay has been installed, in his office with the usual ceremonies, but the affair, according to the Globe was stale and flat. Much attention is being paid to the quarrel between Nova Scotia, from which a good annual revenue is anticipated. A statement in the Blue Book compiled from a report of Dr. S. H. Hunt, says they extend from Cape Sable, to Cape Canseau, and comprise altogether some thousands of square miles. The Globe appears to rely on Mr. Waddington's description of the Colonial Office in London, and quotes largely from his letters which were published some weeks since in our columns. In an able and comprehensive letter from Mr. Tilley, which has defied the criticism of the Canadian press it is proved that New Brunswick has done well by Confederation; an argument to show that Nova Scotia would also benefit under the same system. An Irish lady, born in Tyrone county, Ireland, Mrs. Mary Orr, died in Canada on 9th July, at the remarkable age of 105 years, having retained her powers of body and mind in a wonderful degree almost to the last. The Toronto Globe speaks in a flattering manner of the emigration from Canada to the Red River Settlements, but condemns the mismanagement of the Hudson Bay Company. The remains of the two young men, according to the Buffalo Courier, who went to Navy Island on Sunday the 19th July, and on their return, were carried over the great Niagara Falls in the darkness of night had not been found; fragments of their bodies were found below the Falls two days afterwards, their horrible fate is regarded as certain. The crops generally throughout the country are excellent, as in other parts of the continent, the season has been intensely hot, tracts of valuable timber have been destroyed by the forest fire.

ANTI-UNIONISTS.—SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. Halifax August 1, 1868.

The Hon Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir G. E. Cartier and William McDougall are to arrive here to-day. Their mission is to placate the anti-Unionists of Nova Scotia. It is made good that they will meet them here, and the spirit of the public press has been intensely bitter, even suggesting the "mobbing" of the Canadian ministers. The Hon Joseph Howe publishes in this morning's papers a very unpropitious letter. He repeats the sentiments of the anti press, and alludes to the "handsome manner" in which the Nova Scotia members were treated in Canada, although hostile to the Canadian Government, and policy. If Nova Scotians have lost their constitution they should at least preserve their manners. England has thrown upon the Canadian government the responsibility of a great controversy, and the Nova Scotians are bound to give a fair hearing to the remedial measures which the Government may have to propose. Its delegates must be accorded courteous treatment; for the anti-Unionists are strong, that they can afford to outrage the public sentiments of the whole world by a reckless disregard of the usages of civilized diplomacy. This letter has created a great sensation among the Confederates; and Howe is bitterly upbraided as a traitor. The latter, they say, is the first step of his political treason. The more reasonable continued its tone and spirit.

DE TRIPPER TO RETURN FROM THE CANADIAN.—Montreal, August 1, 1868.

Private advices from a very high official at Halifax received to-day are to the effect that De Tripper will retire from the Cabinet to practice his profession, and that Howe will be offered and will accept a seat in the Dominion Council. This is trustworthy.

The Montreal Turf Club races will take place at Longueuil on the 19th and 20th. The Montreal Lacrosse Club of Troy leave for home to-day, having been badly beaten in every match.

Pilots have postponed Trinity House to blow up the wreck of the bark Ericsson, on Hare Island, with torpedoes, as it cannot be removed by tugs or divers. She lies in about water, dangerous to vessels bound inward or outward.

in Canada and requiring a deposit as guarantee to insurers, the following American companies have deposited the necessary guarantees with the Minister of Finance:

Home of New Haven, Conn., United States five-twenties to the amount of \$705,000.

Etina, of Hartford, Conn., \$50,000 in stock of Canadian banks.

An insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., not named, \$130,500 in five-twenties.

Phoenix Mutual Life, of Hartford, Conn., \$70,000 in five-twenties.

Connecticut Mutual Life, of Hartford, Conn., \$140,000 in five-twenties.

Travellers Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., \$140,000 in five-twenties.

Etina Life, of Hartford, Conn., \$140,000 in five-twenties.

The Railway Passengers Insurance Company have closed their agencies in Canada, as their Canadian business was not such as to be worth depositing the necessary guarantee of \$100,000 in gold.

COOPERATION. We publish the following article taken from the Ottawa Times of July 24th, called forth from our report of the formation of the British Columbia Confederate League:

"Every succeeding arrival from British Columbia brings evidence of the anxiety of our fellow-colonists of the Province, for an early admission into the Canadian Union. On the mainland, as well as in Vancouver Island, the desire for Union appears to be the dominant political idea of the time. The press and the public are alike imbued with the determination to agitate the question until it shall have reached a practical solution. The British Columbians may depend upon it that the feeling in Canada is very warmly in favor of their admission into the Union at the earliest possible moment. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the Dominion of Canada is destined to shield one united people, administer their public matters of general concern in common, and protect each Colony or Province in the management of its own political affairs. The sooner the geographical limits of the Dominion reach their ultimate extension, the better will its statesmen be able to frame a general system of internal improvements calculated to serve the interests of the whole, and even though the immediate admission of British Columbia might entail some temporary inconvenience upon the people of that Colony, and a slight additional burden on those of the Canada of to-day, it would be wisdom in both peoples to make the sacrifice rather than risk delay in the completion of the Union."

The Government of the Dominion, we are confident, is ready to receive British Columbia into the Union on equitable terms, and it but remains for the people of that Colony to agitate the question, and make their determination to join the Dominion, felt by the local and Imperial authorities, in order that the day may be hastened when the whole of British North America will, virtually, be brought under one general Government. We say virtually, because, in fact, the flight, little island, and Newfoundland on the Atlantic side, may bring their isolation for a while; but even if they do so long as they remain British, they will be no signs of weakness or embarrassment, and nobody on the mainland supposes that their accession would be a source of pecuniary or material advantage to the rest of the Dominion. As they are not, in the ordinary sense, a geographical necessity, we presume there will be but little anxiety for their admission beyond the general desire for the completion and symmetry of the Confederation, and the fulfillment of the hope indulged in alike by patriots at home and in this country, that the whole of the British possessions in North America may be linked together under one general Government, administered under the British Crown. Apart from the fulfilment of this expectation the acquisition of the two Atlantic islands promises little or nothing to the Dominion; but without British Columbia and the intervening North-west territory, the Canada created by the British North American Act would never be fully realized, nor capable of fulfilling its mission of administering the Government of the British possessions on this continent, and building a new highway for British trade between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

While, therefore, we are unconcerned at the manifestation of indifference to Union by Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland on the Atlantic side, we are exceedingly gratified to find that British Columbia proper, and Vancouver Island, are fully alive to the importance of joining the Confederation. We have already chronicled the celebration of "Dominion Day" in Cariboo, and we are glad by a copy of the British Colonist, published at Victoria, Vancouver Island, that a "Confederation League" has been formed for the purpose of carrying on a systematic agitation to secure the admission of the Colony into the Union. The following is from the Colonist of May 22nd: "Report already made to the Legislature of a New Brunswick paper recently received, we find the following from the Duke of Buckingham in a dispatch to the Governor-General of the Dominion, in reply to a declaration of the alleged grievances of the Anti-Union Assembly of Nova Scotia. His Grace says, 'that Confederation is the Policy of the Empire. The message is believed by Her Majesty's Government to be not merely conducive to the strength and welfare of the Province, but also important to the interests of the whole Empire. The journal then goes on to remark: 'The Anti-Union Party in Nova Scotia will now perceive that, in opposing Union, they are opposing not only the desires of Canada or New Brunswick, or the ambitious designs of politicians, but the matured policy of the Imperial Government, the Imperial Parliament, and the British people. Their quarrel, so far as Union itself is concerned, now lies with Great Britain. Resistance to Dominion laws by the Dominion authorities is hostility to the Empire—and that is simply Rebellion.'

[At the present juncture these remarks are applicable to our own Colony.]

MANAGERIAL CHANGES. The Rev. J. White of Nanaimo, is expected to arrive by the steamer Sir James Douglas, this evening, to officiate in the Wesleyan Church on Sunday at the usual hour.

OTTAWA, Sept. 19. A crowd outside the ing, very few were on being bro nervous. The ju guilty. The pris nonce with made a long ad which he emphat sserted his entire He denied havin the Fenians, and condemned becau Catholic and that deliberately com He was going on treatment of Iris he was interrupte who pointed out the case elsewhere men and all othe alike before the l grounds for any e ly cautioning th ertaining any lo ploring him to p His Lordship se ented on Thursd ember.

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Self Reliance upon Figures and Facts.

Self Reliance has ingeniously shifted his position in endeavoring to make out a good case for the Government; in his first letter he claimed that "we are the less embarrassed than we were five years ago by a reduction in the Civil List of \$90,000." This statement we asserted was entirely erroneous. Self Reliance in attempting to show that we are wrong in this assertion, changes his position from five years to two, and now quotes from the Colonial Estimates of British Columbia and Vancouver Island for 1866, instead of from those for 1863, to support his assertion as to the difference between the present expenditure and that of five years ago. Next with regard to the public debt of \$1,200,000 which our correspondent says has not increased one jot since five years ago, without indulging in caustic remarks, we really should like to know from what source our correspondent obtains his figures. In January 1864 when the British Columbian Estimates for the year were laid before the first Legislative Council, Sir James Douglas being Governor, the amount of the public debt of that Colony was £100,000, and no more; there was an excess of expenditure over income for the year 1863 of about £17,000, and a sum of £10,700 was due to the Imperial Government for the Barracks and other buildings erected for the use of the Engineers at New Westminster. During the year 1863 nearly £99,000 had been expended in public roads, works and buildings, and there was a substantial and producing property to show for the loan, for the road tolls were at that time yielding a profit of over twenty-five per cent. per annum upon the outlay. In March 1864 an Ordinance was passed to authorize a further loan of £100,000 for the survey, construction and maintenance of roads and other public works in British Columbia; one of the last official acts of Sir James Douglas as Governor was his assent to this Ordinance; no debentures could by possibility have been issued under the authority of this Ordinance until after Mr. Seymour became Governor; less according to our calculation than five years ago. On that our correspondent should learn to rely upon dates and figures, rather than upon self. In Vancouver Island the system of the Government was to create a temporary loan, if the income of the year were not sufficient to meet the expenditure; these loans could not under the Temporary Loan Act, exceed £4000 in any one year and were always paid out of the income of the current year. A permanent loan of £40,000 was authorized by the Local Legislature in September 1862, three fourths of this loan remained in the Treasury intact, when the change of Government occurred in April 1864, it is unlikely that it would have been allowed to remain there unproductive for twelve or even six months; more particularly as public works were being carried on at that time in Vancouver Island; this makes another increase of "the job" within the five years spoken of by our correspondent. We have been thus particular in mentioning dates and figures because Self Reliance writing as the apparatus of the present Governor, and attempting to throw a halo of official inspiration round the figures which he quotes, has most unfairly endeavored to make it appear that the whole debt of \$1,200,000 was contracted before the present Governor came into office. We must beg to remind Self Reliance in his own words that misstatements will not advance the cause of the Government. We next come to the attempted refutation of what our correspondent calls, one very wild statement as to the disposition of the Colonial income, by way of showing that the whole revenue is not employed in paying interest, temporary losses and official salaries. Self Reliance points to what he is pleased to call facts and figures, and quotes from the estimated expenditure of 1868 for the purpose of proving that upwards of \$400,000 was set apart for the general service of the Colony; whereas the Civil Service only cost \$107,000. We must beg to remind our correspondent that Estimates are not always facts, and we would re-

Total Destruction of Barkerville by Fire.

The steam Yacht Leviathan, very considerably placed at the disposal of the Telegraph Co by His Excellency Gov Seymour, arrived here safely yesterday morning notwithstanding the trip was attended with much danger and difficulty by reason of the dense fog prevailing. Mr J G Norris and Mr Johnston of Kootenay were the only persons on board, with the exception of two officers of the vessel, the latter having shown more than ordinary caution and skill in bringing the little craft to port. The very welcome news of the total destruction by fire on the 16th inst. of the town of Barkerville, Cariboo, was brought down expressly the object of the steamer's trip. The intelligence was carried by express messenger to Quesnelmouth, from thence telegraphed to Yale, and was conveyed to New Westminster by the steamer Onward on Sunday last—the telegraph in Cariboo and other sections being out of working order on account of the forest fires raging throughout various portions of the country. Mr Ormandy the bank messenger sent us the following telegram concerning the conflagration: QUESNELMOUTH, Sept 17, 1868. Editor Colonist.—Barkerville was yesterday completely destroyed by fire. It was first discovered in Adler & Barry's saloon at 2 p.m., and by 5 o'clock the whole of the town was destroyed, except Scott's saloon. Loss must be over one million dollars. A New Westminster correspondent sends the undermentioned particulars: Commencing at the upper end of the town are a number of China houses to which the fire did not extend. Looking down hillside—Kor's brewery; Leblanc's photographic gallery; Harper, butcher shop; large quantities of flour stored; W W Hill, painter; Strous, dwelling house; Strous, store and warehouse with Free Masons' Hall on second story; Barnard's Express office; Dr. Carrall's office; McPherson's Jeweler and watchmaker; Mrs Brooks, two-story hotel; Kurtz & DeNovion store; Beady & Co, store, large quantities of flour stored; J Wickham's office; Bank B C with dwelling house in rear; Pendolas, store; Jones & Cahn, lager beer saloon; A Hardy, saloon; Canlo, billiard saloon and brewery; Kwong, Lee & Co, store; Taylor's druggists; Lewis, barber shop; Bank B N A; Hudson Bay Co, store; Harper & Toomey, butchers; Frank Richards, saloon; Cohen & Hoffman, dry goods store; McHardy's saloon; Greenbaum & Bro, general store; Christy Bros, blacksmith; Campbell, hardware store; J Veit, Metropolitan restaurant; I Well, clothing and dry goods store; Mrs Nathan, saloon; McTray, saloon; Scantling's office; Tailor shop; Carpenter's shop; Esau's saloon; Dr Chipp's office; Florence, Wilson, saloon; Theatre; Adams & Peary, tin shop; Winard, blacksmith; J Bowron, post office and reading room; Davidson, store and jeweler; J Siddle, restaurant; J H Todd, general store; Wake-up-Jake bakery; Barry, billiard room; Adler & Barry's saloon; W D Moses, barber; W Sterling, dance house; Oliver, boot and shoe store; Mme Bendixen's saloon; Antelope restaurant; Dacco house; F V Lee, auction rooms; Pearson Bros, hardware and tin shop; Wolf's clothing store; S Parker's saloon; J Miller, New England bakery; 2 China buildings; Penfold's saloon (restaurant); Leuyer & Brun, hotel; Adamson & Hurd, general store; J Curry, dwelling house; J Siddle, saloon; Mrs Parker, boarding house; F Manette, general store; W Beattie, boot and shoe store; Dodero, general store; Saloon; a string of China houses and other small buildings—all destroyed. So far as we can ascertain, the only insurances covering loss are—in the Royal, \$19,000; Imperial, \$13,500; Pacific, \$13,500. It is safe to presume that some of the contents of the stores was saved during the three hours of the burning.

Kootenay.

Ma J Johnston of the Kootenay Express, called upon us yesterday and gave us the following interesting particulars of that section of the Colony.—He left Kootenay on the 1st inst., arrived at Hope on the 16th; had many detentions on the way on account of fire, the country being in a blaze from Shepherd to Kootenay. On Wild Horse Creek, hydraulic claims were paying well as usual—the Minnehaha on the 13th washing up 100 ore, owned by Pries & Co; Dose & Co 124 ore, 4 days; Nip and Tuck doing well and several others. The creek was well supplied with beef, flour and vegetables. Flour \$13 per 100 lbs last quotation; beef 20 cts lb, and other goods in proportion. Mr O'Reilly was anxiously looked for every day, and much disappointment was felt at his non-arrival. Several accidents occurred on the various hydraulics, two miners having had their legs broken, besides several Chinamen being injured, some severely. The Rock Flame so were in good pay, having got thoroughly into their new ground, when the flame was intended to reach. On Similkameen several parties were at work making good wages. The trail was very bad in places, owing to so much fallen timber, caused by the late fires. On Hope Mountain the weather was cold for the season of the year, ice forming so as to beat a horse and rider. Two pack trains are on the way from Kootenay to Hope to pack in a load of liquors, &c. The Hudson Bay Co are rushing in goods from Shepherd, believing the season will close earlier than usual.

In the House of Commons, previous to the prorogation of Parliament the Speaker said he had received, through the United States Legation, a letter from Hon W H Seward, accompanying which was a splendid copy of the book entitled "A Tribute to the Nation to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln," a present from the Congress of the United States to the House of Commons. Lord Stanley moved that the thanks of the House be sent to Congress through Mr Seward, and that the book be placed in the library of the House. This motion was carried.

NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir Jas Douglas arrived from Nanaimo yesterday evening with a light freight, and a few passengers. The Black Diamond and the coaster Alert sailed for this port with coal yesterday. There were no other vessels loading at Nanaimo last week. The fog is said to have been more dense than possible up the coast than in our own neighborhood. The Douglas will probably go up again on Thursday or Friday. Mrs Nicol and family were amongst the passengers.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of an Indian woman was found yesterday in a shanty at the corner of Government street, near Courant street. On examination, marks of violence were found about the neck, and appearances indicate that she had been suffocated. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day at 10 o'clock.

CHANGE.—Yesterday we were favored with the appearance of the sun, which its measure dispelled the fog. The steamers in harbor took advantage of the change, and hurried away early after their long detention.

Free Trade.

Editor Colonist.—In your able and well written editorial of Friday last is the following sentence: "We would ask our correspondent, what advantages his system of partial free trade (i.e. in all such articles as are not produced in Vancouver Island) would give Victoria, which could be gained not only to the city but to the whole Colony, by a treaty of Reciprocity with the United States; and likewise the following: "Reciprocity has its origin in the natural dependence of the inhabitants of one climate upon those of another for the auxiliaries, if not the necessities of life" and "is fostered by the fact of different countries yielding different productions to people experiencing similar wants." I would observe the extract quoted is applicable to large and long settled communities, but is not to Colonies just coming into existence. Reciprocity and Free Trade both proceed upon the principle, that all and every nation will adopt their maxima. What does this Colony require? The answer usually is population, productive industry, and means of making profit. A population to exist must have employment. That which will increase the population and at the same time give them profitable work, ought to be beneficial to the Colony and vice versa. I believe it can be shown, that Reciprocity with the United States would diminish the population and put an end to agricultural pursuits, while Free Trade in Vancouver Island in those articles not produced in Vancouver Island, would increase the number of people and sources of profit. Supporting that to be so, Reciprocity must be considered as evil and Free Trade beneficial to the Colony. I am well aware that you have not laid down the contents of the treaty; an advantage to you; neither am I ignorant that this Colony may be divided into two parts, viz. the Island, coast and the lands upon the lower Fraser; being the first, the interior the second portion. They exist for the present under different conditions, the difficulties of access and transport to and from the latter being a sufficient protection. There are also essentially two markets for the productions of the country, viz. the coast and the interior, each for the present being supplied with these articles raised in its own proximity. Reciprocity or Free Trade will affect the Island and the coast very much more than the interior of the mainland, my remarks, therefore, will chiefly have reference to the former, in this Colony and to the Pacific portion of the United States; the latter being the country we have or should have most to do with. In the first place let it be remarked, that the climate of this Colony and that of the neighboring country of the United States is very similar; that both countries yield the same things; have the same natural resources; and that the people of both require very much the same articles. There is perhaps only one distinct Pacific portion of the United States that is not, and that substance is coal; but dispositories may soon be made that will render it independent of ourselves and for this commodity in some cases the very conditions laid down in the quotation do not exist. It must be remembered, that the United States possesses a large and advanced population. The lands, being very much fertile, are more readily and more easily (and at less expense cleared) cultivated than our own; the country produces a variety of agricultural products more than required for domestic use, and produces them at less cost than we ourselves, because the farmers are more opulent, and can afford to use machinery, while ours are poorer and have to depend more upon their labor, and expend more in the clearing of their lands, a clearing beneficial to the whole colony, in that our neighbors have a superabundant supply, and are obliged to find a market in foreign parts. Suppose that a Reciprocity Treaty made by which agricultural productions could be introduced into this Colony; the fact would be that market would be supplied by the Americans, and not by our own people. The fact would be that market would be supplied by the Americans, and not by our own people.

The steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday morning, taking up a large freight and a number of passengers, Archdeacon Woods, Reys Cave and Holmes, Mr Landvoigt and others.

As the steamer Eliza Anderson approached her berth yesterday, a small pipe in her machinery gave way, and the second engineer was severely scalded about the face and shoulder.

N Short was charged before the Court yesterday with being drunk and disorderly; fined 5s, or six hours' imprisonment.

The household furniture of Mr Russell's, sold yesterday by P Davies & Co, brought excellent prices, carpets and pictures especially.

Mr J H Turner, of the London House, returned home from England, by the steamer Eliza Anderson yesterday.

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Reciprocity would resemble in fact competition between a small tradesman without capital and a large firm possessed of every advantage that money, machinery and energy could supply—the former would be ruined or carry on a miserable existence, the latter would be masters of the field.

The Americans have everything ready for us, we nothing for them; Reciprocity, then would depopulate the rural districts, the very thing the Colony does not desire or require, and therefore would be injurious. There might perhaps be an increased exportation of lumber or of coal, but the provisions and supplies for the people producing those, would be supplied by Americans. Would the gain by the one equal the loss on the other? Instead of a Reciprocity Treaty, it would be better for this Colony to join the United States, for assuredly were the treaty entered into, the Americans would supply all our wants and thus become in reality the masters of the country, for we have nothing to give in return. The Reciprocity would be all on one side—against us. On the other hand it is claimed that Free Trade on all such articles as are not produced in Vancouver Island, would increase the farming population and the mercantile community by opening up new sources of profit; the capital being obtained from abroad. It will not be denied that if Free Trade existed that more business would be done as well by our wholesale as retail dealers with foreign parts, and that a larger population would inhabit the city. Instead of as in Reciprocity everything being imported from the United States, the tables would be turned and we should export to them; the more particularly as our illegal and vexatious and ruinous system of obtaining certificates from foreign Collectors of Customs would be done away with—the profit would be to the Colony. Once again, we should see passengers from neighboring ports coming to buy goods, and persons departing for other places taking commodities with them. The farmers, as well of Vancouver Island as of the Fraser, would have a larger market; and thus Free Trade would be made subservient, not to the ruin of one large class, for the benefit of the other, but to the building up of the best interests of the Colony. It would likewise be very material aid, and assist in keeping Victoria the centre or pivot upon which the commerce and communication of this part of the world turned and of keeping her ahead of the United States in the race for supremacy for the chief commercial city of the north Pacific; had low admirably situated for that purpose? Alaska on the north, Washington Territory opposite, Oregon and San Francisco South. Free Trade would likewise draw the Indian trade, a source of profit too little thought of or known. Let the merchants again make money and they will, as heretofore, engage in enterprises that will redound to the credit of the Colony. Accompanying additional traffic would be increased business for the shipwright and machinist, and generally people seeing prospects brighter, would be buoyant and once more active and prosperous. I will not extend this subject, but I claim that Reciprocity would diminish our population and benefit the Americans only—that Free Trade would increase our population, benefit our country and draw profit from the Americans; that is the difference between the two. Confederation would, for nearly similar reasons, be as ruinous to our farming population as Reciprocity. The duties upon agricultural produce are very low in the Canadian tariff. All this may be called expediency? Is not all Government a matter of expediency? We cannot do as other countries do, but as we cannot engage in the larger affairs, we must be content with smaller, and derive profit from whatever sources we can, whether by expediency or principle. If both town and country should prosper under such a system, surely it would be the height of folly for the one to complain of the other! Surely it would benefit the whole Colony to have Victoria a large commercial city, and to have the commerce of the country carried on by her own resident citizens! Surely the chief city of the chief city in the North Pacific would redound to the credit of a British Colony, and be not only positively advantageous to ourselves, but also a most excellent advertisement and attraction. Rely upon it our coal will take care of itself, even now at the present high price less is produced than required. The Americans require coal, it is far from to regulate their tariffs as to get the commodity at the cheapest rate. Surely when the coal companies are prosperous, they will not complain that other persons are prosperous also! Every body knows the impossibility of making taxes fall upon all in proper proportion, and to promote the chief interests of the Colony, and if it cannot be done with one tax affecting all parties alike, it must be done with a series of taxes affecting differently different interests, but redounding to the prosperity of the whole Colony. You will observe I have chiefly confined my remarks to agriculture, but because it afforded me the most ready example. More able and more interested men must enter the field.

The Weekly British Columbia AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, September 26, 1868

Silence is not Necessity.

So fully are we in the necessity of keeping to the true position of great question of Confederation, we deem it our duty to warn of the danger would run of losing the stage ground, by the when our words and a momentous question great an effect upon our who have read the leading members of the liament during the deliash North America A have failed to come that Confederation v the parliament lately it is highly improbable formed Parliament v other policy upon this Secretary of State s says, in a recent despatch-ernor-General of the federation is the policy Those in communication now residing in Eng material interests in who are willing to take so ascertain correctly sentiments of the p politicians at home, repeated to them that Confederation is fully by the Imperial G doubt other matters of tance will absorb m tion of the new P Government will not sleep; it is the Canada tend the Dominion with to the Pacific with possible. We may t that Canadian State cease to press the Imperial Government necessary for us to co be the possible cons federation being thro Imperial proposition it. The probable cour ter would take, wou remain passive, wou Imperial Government. Governor of British C steps to have such scheme as should se the Colonial Office in sanctioned by the l constituted as the C sent, this would e the people should b in the settlement of would so vitally affe We will admit, that w even under the circ we have suggested, fo to give the people a expressing their views tion, but it is wise to after all but a bare p probabilities are again of proceeding, for wher come, with the Imper settled determination Dominion to the Pa likely that any unpece be tolerated, more Downing Street has which may be broug the Executive of thi for the purpose of bis the circumstance Office having an nux that we have more th attention to the fact o not having carried out of the Secretary of S the reduction of the ment of the united Co has failed to perform pected of him, is not the means of verifyi the failure to which not exist in the Colony of that of the despat tie of State as hav the the Union, an upon financial matter moments reflection v state of public affairs, most sceptical, that





The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, September 26, 1868.

Mr Wells upon American Finance.

Mr. Wells, special Commissioner of the Treasury Department of the United States, has written a remarkable letter upon the American Finances of the present year, which has been published in most American journals, and is well worth perusal, by all who take the slightest interest in the affairs of Uncle Sam. The letter enters minutely into the whole expenditure of the different departments, and shows a diminution in the expenses of government that must be highly satisfactory to all Americans, who are not desirous of making political capital for the coming Presidential election.

Our BONDING WAREHOUSES.—We accepted the invitation of Mr. Wells on Friday, to visit these buildings seriatim, and were well repaid in doing so. The bonded warehouse system in this city had been a myth to us, and many of the public were often puzzled to know how the Government, without any public buildings for the purpose, kept the run of imported goods.

Another Letter from "Self-Reliance." Editor Colonist.—It is almost impossible within the limits of a short article on any subject to write exhaustively, by which I mean, fully enough to meet any objections or contrary views that might strike the mind of one who is opposed in sentiment to the writer.

Subscription will receive with this day's issue a catalogue of the goods to be sold at auction tomorrow, Tuesday, Sept. 22nd, at the residence of John Russell, Esq., Esquimalt. N.B.—The goods will be on view this day from one to four o'clock.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday by the Coroner, upon the body of Mr. Donald McAuley, at Esquimalt. It appears from the evidence that shortly before the deceased went out fishing in a small risky boat, and that on drawing in a stop which he used as an anchor, he fell overboard, and was unable to extricate his hand from the rope in which it had got twisted, by some means. When discovered in the morning by the milkboy going across to the naval hospital, the hand was seen a little way beneath the surface. Under the circumstances the jury found a verdict of accidental drowning.

ECCLIASTICAL.—At an ordination held at the Cathedral yesterday morning by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Columbia, assisted by the Venerables the Archdeacons Woods and Reeca and by the Rev. W. E. Hayman, the Rev. J. C. B. Cave of Sapperton, New Westminster, was admitted to the order of the priesthood, and the Rev. Holmes of Yale, and the Rev. B. Owen of the Indian Mission, Victoria, to the order of deacons.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY.—A few days since, the High Sheriff dismounted at his office and tied his horse to an adjacent post. While the Sheriff and his attendant were standing talking close to the animal, a daring but clever thief crept up, and in a twinkling stripped the horse of both saddle and bridle. In a few minutes the Sheriff returned, and was amazed to see his saddle and bridle gone. The Magistrate indignantly expressed the idea of a robbery being committed almost in his presence, started the police force after the robber (wag), who upon the hunt becoming warm, dropped his plunder in the street, and escaped to a well known haunt close by.

ANTI-CONFESSION.—Documents in effect, repudiating the action of the Yale Convention and the city Delegates thereto have been circulated during the past week for signature. It is proposed to hand them to His Excellency, the Governor; they are signed by a number of our citizens—purporting to represent the feelings of the various sections of the community, both of our British and foreign element.

A HOUSE was lately burned at the celebrated bathing place of Vichy les Thermes, France, and it was curious to remark the strange mixture of assistants pressed into the fire brigade service. The pump was worked by a duke, ten generals, several clergymen, &c., tending much amusement.

THE WEATHER.—Owing to the long continuance of thick, foggy weather, business seems almost suspended and our communications with the outside entirely cut off. The Enterprise was unable to leave for New Westminster on Saturday and will not get up before tomorrow. The St. James Douglas did not return from Nanaimo as usual, in fact almost everything in the shipping line is at a stand still.

THE GARRICK.—The traffic for Piper's group of figures will take place at 8 o'clock this evening. The GARRICK, ASHES, and other articles will be sold at 8 o'clock.

Editor Colonist.—It is almost impossible within the limits of a short article on any subject to write exhaustively, by which I mean, fully enough to meet any objections or contrary views that might strike the mind of one who is opposed in sentiment to the writer. It is on this plea that I seek your indulgence for a few remarks in reply to your leading article of Tuesday, commenting on the letter signed "Self-Reliance."

You are pleased to question the accuracy of the figures I submit, viz. \$90,000, as the saving effected in the Civil List since 1866. If you will follow the simple process I have done, and take the published Colonial Estimates of British Columbia and Vancouver Island for 1866, and for the United Colony in 1868, under the head of Civil List, you will arrive at the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes British Columbia Estimates 1866, Civil List, Vancouver Island, 1866, Civil List, United Colony, 1868, Estimates, Civil List, Reduction, and Shewing an actual reduction of \$95,000.

You remark that at any rate 5 years ago, considerable public works were undertaken in the Colony; whereas, there are none now. I am glad you have done so, for it enables me to remind you of the source whence the funds came, viz. \$1,200,000, one million two hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds of the public loans; surely it is not surprising that the government should have been able to undertake costly public works with such a credit, and not much more surprising that just now when they have not only no loans to trust to, but have to expend one-fourth of the whole revenue of the Colony to meet the repayment of the aforesaid loans, that they should be able to expend only a moderate sum in public works.

Further on you make a remarkably broad statement, broad even for the elastic confidence of an editor, viz. "every dollar of our revenue, outside of the \$130,000 which is annually sent to England, goes out as fast as it is collected, to pay official salaries and discharge temporary loans which never ought to have been contracted."

In reply to this exceedingly wild statement, I would again point to facts and figures. Take the Estimates for 1868, and what do we find? Estimated revenue, \$576,000. Estimated expenditure, \$578,000.

Then for details—Civil Service, \$167,010, leaving a balance of some \$415,000 to be expended in the general service of the Colony, to wit: Bonds, Sinking Funds, Interest, &c., \$260,000; Administration of Justice, \$5,200; Charitable Allowances, \$6,000; Education, \$19,000; Police, \$13,000; Conveyance of Mails, \$400,400; Roads, Streets, and Bridges, \$400,000; Light House, \$100,000; Other expenditure, \$57,000.

This making up the total of the sum of \$415,000 in a manner somewhat at variance with your assertion. It will moreover be found that the sum of \$157,000 for Civil List will be over the mark, the Magistrate's establishment at Columbia, costing I should say some \$6000 per annum, having been abolished, while considerable advances have been made in the items of hospitals, mails, education, &c. &c. I venture to hope that this statement, open as it is, to be verified by anyone who will take up the Estimates for the year, will conclusively answer the broad statement I have quoted from your article; and I would venture further to remark, that any such mis-statements cannot possibly do any good, and may do immense harm to the Colony.

With reference to your remarks as to the spirit in which the Governor has carried out the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, subsequent to Union, I hardly think, though differing with you, that the subject forms one of the advantages or disadvantages of Confederation, so I need not make any allusion thereto.

I would in conclusion refer to one fact which I omitted in my previous letter in which an important objection to any premature motion to Confederation, that which all should narrowly watch, is the action of Nova Scotia with regard to its connection with the Dominion, that section being by the latest accounts almost in a state of rebellion on the very subject of Confederation. Such a state of things re-ensued here, would be well avoided, while it is in our power to do so.

SELF-RELIANCE. Editoria Correspondence No. 10.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1868. For more than a week we have enjoyed ourselves in this "city of magnificent distances" as called from the magnificent future which its founders glowingly predicted for it, the fulfilment of which seems still involved in the womb of years yet to come. Washington is far from being a handsome city. It is far behind New York, Boston, or Baltimore in architectural taste or design, and only the truly magnificent public buildings that dot its site save it from a tawdriety that would be absolutely painful. The war in our respect, was a benefit to Washington, its population having nearly doubled since

that melancholy epoch. In 1861 the number of inhabitants was 60,000, now they number about 130,000; fully 30,000 of whom are colored. The city stands on the north shore of the Potomac river, its stream rendered historic by the stirring events of the late war. The main Capitol building, in which, the Legislative business of the nation is transacted, is of white freestone, and is surmounted by a great dome, which rises nearly 200 feet above the roof, furnishing a landmark for many miles around. The height of the structure from the ground to the apex of the dome is 400 feet, and the view obtained from such a height, it may well be imagined is picturesque and lovely in extreme. On late years a north and south wing have been added to the main building, for the accommodation of the Legislative bodies. The Senate (or Upper House) holds its sittings in the north, and the Lower House in the south wing. The wings have ceilings of stained glass, above which gas jets are so arranged that at night soft, mellow rays of light are thrown into the hall below. Within the great dome and in various portions of the main hall are arranged statues of eminent deceased American statesmen, and several paintings of prominent living Republicans. Of the former, Mr. Lincoln's occupies the most prominent position, and is more frequently met with than any other, while the Father of his country—George Washington—is seen but twice, *scilicet*, once in plaster beneath one of the small domes, and once in oil at the right of Speaker Colfax's chair, in the House of Representatives; the left of the chair being occupied by a handsome full-length portrait of the French General Marquis de Lafayette, whose exertions in behalf of the revolted colonies are too well remembered by all readers of American history to need recapitulation here. The State, Treasury, War and Patent Office Buildings (and I believe one of two others) occupy sites in other parts of the city. They are built of white marble. Each covers a square of ground, is a handsome structure, and if located in a city remote from the Capitol building would be imposing. As it is, the impensity and magnificence of the Capitol overshadows and dwarfs all the rest.

The President's mansion is situated on Pennsylvania avenue, distant one mile from the Capitol. It is built of white freestone and is surrounded by handsome lawns, flower beds and shaded walks. Visitors are admitted almost daily, and shown through the famous east and blue rooms by polite attendants, who seem never to tire in pointing out and explaining the various objects of interest contained within the mansion. On Saturday evening, during the fine weather, a regimental band performs choice selections of music in front of the mansion, and the occasion is improved by the fair portion of Washington society, in a promenade through the grounds. Last Saturday evening we joined the promenade. The scene presented was, I am assured, unusually brilliant. The Washington belles appeared attired in the latest styles to great advantage. The prevailing fashion for young ladies is short walking shite, mostly of white pique, but a *Polonoise*, Plain black grenadines with shawls to match, and light grenadines with face shawls were also numerous—the grenadine dresses being invariably worn long. The Fanbon bonnet is the latest Washington novelty. The hats worn are so small as to be hardly worth the mention. During the progress of the promenade, President Johnson, with Secretaries McCullough and Welles, and the ladies of the Presidential household occupied the balcony. Mr. Johnson is a better-looking man than his pictures led me to suppose. His toilet was scrupulously neat and his face free from lines of care or anxiety. He appears to have accepted the fierce assaults made by Congress from time to time, as a matter of course, and as inseparable from the discharge of the duties of his office. Secretary McCullough resembles Mr. Johnson closely, and Mr. Welles has a red face and a full, long white beard.

The hotels of Washington are both dirty-looking and dirty. Neither in appearance nor fare, does the best of them approach the poorest San Francisco establishment. The fashionable hotels, however, are dingy, grimy look that would not be tolerated in a western city. The hotels mostly stand on Pennsylvania Avenue—the widest thoroughfare on the Continent. It ought, from its relation to the Capitol and the White House (it has one at either end) to have on its line the finest buildings in the city; but it has just the reverse—being fringed on either side with mean, old, tumble-down structures, and ending at the Capitol in a rough-board stable! A line of street cars runs through the centre of the Avenue.

Speaking of street cars, I am reminded of the characteristic politeness of Washington passengers as compared with that of Brooklyn and New York. In the former cities, a lady enters a car filled with male hipods, and in nine cases out of ten I will lay a wager not a seat will be offered her; she must remain standing and striving to maintain an equilibrium by grasping a hand-strap suspended from the ceiling of the car, until a vacant seat be provided by the alighting of the first gentleman who arrives at the end of his journey. Here in Washington, how-

ever, let a female enter a crowded car and instantly half-a-dozen gentlemen rise and tender the fair one a choice of seats a sweet smile and a pleasant "thank you sir," being deemed sufficient compensation for the gracious act of self-denial.

British Columbia.

A correspondent of the London, Eng., Daily News writes from Clinton in British Columbia:— Four-fifths of the country may be described as a sea of mountains, wooded to their summits and intended by nature to shelter deer, bears, wolves, wild dogs; and the beautiful valleys which comprise the remaining one-fifth, or 4,000 square miles, fine land, all alluvial soil, and capable of producing crops of any kind in great abundance. When I remember the thousands at home famishing in want, it grieves me in spring-time to see the countless spring streams descending from the mountain, cascading through the valleys, and carrying with them to the Fraser, or some other mighty river, the wealth that would make beautiful gardens. Here we have no farmers—a few squatters, broken-down miners, or men without experience; they irrigate their patches and produce barley, wheat, and oats, &c. Potatoes, abundance without any irrigation. Potatoes of the best kind, and vegetables of all sorts may be produced in great quantities. The squatters have not made up their minds to stay in the country; and at the end of each year they are ready to march. The miners working in the gold fields of Cariboo are the consumers of the surplus produce; if the mines were exhausted the miners would leave, and there would be no market; therefore the squatters provide just as much barley, and hay as is required to feed the mules employed in taking to the mines flour, bacon, beans, and other necessaries produced in California. The population in the mines appears to be much increasing; the yield of gold last year was very satisfactory. There is some hope that the squatters will this year produce a sufficient quantity of wheat to supply the home market. We have a few flour mills, and in a short time a new one at Clinton, on the road to Cariboo, will be completed. Half the gold region has never been explored. The price of provisions, so exorbitantly high, has tended in a great measure to drive away the miners. Their absence means death to the beautiful young colony. The climate in the valleys is charming. In winter we have summer and winter. All day the sun is shining in a clear blue sky; you cannot work with your coat on, the sun goes down, and then winter comes in. Men are sometimes frozen to death, but this is always the result of too much brandy or too little caution; there is an abundant supply of fire-wood and a little industry makes winter all right in your log hut. Winter comes about the 10th of November and ends about the middle of April. All this time the country is covered with a mantle of snow. In this particular locality it never rains in winter; in other places the rainfall at this season never exceeds a dozen showers, and spring comes a month earlier. New Westminster is, indeed, an exception; there it is always rain and mud in winter; it has mountains between it and the Pacific Ocean. In spring the weather is always beautiful; vegetation begins at once and the growth of plants is surprising. In summer the weather is always hot, but always tempered by cool breezes from the mountains; then we have occasional showers, but never enough of rain for the crops—these are entirely dependent on the silver streams gliding down through beds of wild flowers and decaying woods, the wrecks of ages, lying all round on the gigantic mountains. Autumn is the most beautiful season; the days then are like the days in winter, but at night the air is cool and full of perfume—roses, the sky always clear and blue; eight frosts occasionally in October until the 25th; then we have the Indian summer—ten or fifteen glorious days and nights, and winter comes with a bonnet. I miss the music of the birds. In these vast woods we have no feathered songsters. In summer for two months the mosquitoes are a pestiferous nuisance. With these exceptions, there is nothing to complain of. The climate is superb, the rivers full of salmon, the woods filled with game, prairie chickens, I have had considerable experience as a farmer. I have been in many lands and I believe I have seen in any country a climate as soft as equal those you find in the valleys of British Columbia. The great majority of the class that emigrate are not rich enough to come here. A man arriving here without any capital would find himself in a bad position; there is no demand for labour; clerks and shopmen have no business here. A farmer should arrive with at least a capital of \$200, and he should make up his mind to grasp the land and hold the plough and stand the best new farmer. In five years such a man could make for himself a beautiful home, produce an abundant supply of necessaries, some luxuries, and lots of cash. The man that is ashamed or afraid of work had better stay at home. The axe is a splendid weapon to work with. After a week's practice it is more convenient to cut down the giants of the wood. Ploughing is hot, hard work. These occupations are delightful to a man fond of industry and the variety of life in the forest, where he may kill a deer with one barrel and a wolf with the other, while his horses are taking their mid-day rest. The first duty of a farmer here would be to provide himself with the necessities of life—a cow, potatoes, and vegetables. The squatters never think of such trifles; they sell barley, wheat, or hay, and buy at the highest price all that they want from storekeepers.

1860-X

phician says: "More than half of the world comes from neglect to remedy the changes of climate, weather, food of health is to keep the condition of the food regular and uniform, so that changes from dry to damp, etc., cause upset of the body and breed disease."

Important Certificates: I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, indigestion, and nervous prostration. I have given the Plantation Bitters to my disabled soldiers with the most astonishing success.

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By Electric Telegraph. SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS—SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S PARTY.

The Spanish Revolution. Rumored Abdication of Queen Isabella.

NEW GOVERNOR GENERALS FOR INDIA & CANADA APPOINTED.

MUNICH, Sept. 19—Minister Baur and Prince Hanloop, Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Bavaria, have formally exchanged ratifications of treaties relative to citizenship.

LONDON, Sept. 20—Important news is received from Madrid. The Prime Minister, Gonzalez Bravo, and two other members of the Spanish Cabinet have resigned; the Marquis of Kina has been requested to take the place ad interim. The Queen has returned to Madrid, and martial law has been proclaimed at the Capital.

PARIS, Sept. 20—The journals here have reports that a general rebellion against the Queen has been proclaimed at the Capital.

PARIS, Sept. 20—The journals in this city have reports that a general rebellion against the Queen has commenced in Spain by General Price and by the Generals recently exiled. Some accounts say the rebels are going to Madrid in force.

An insurrection is reported to have broken out in Andalusia. Queen Isabella visited the Emperor Napoleon and Kingine at Biarritz soon after the return of the latter from St. Sebastian.

LONDON, Sept. 20—Apprehensions of war have partially subsided during the past week.

The efforts of the Parisian press to abstract a warlike signification from the speech of the King of Prussia at Kiel have proved a failure. It is evident that peace is since really wished by the Governments and Princes of Europe, with the exception of the Emperor of the French, whose purpose is unknown, perhaps undetermined.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20—At a meeting of the Roman Catholic clergy of Galway a resolution was adopted pledging those present to oppose all candidates for Parliament who do not support Gladstone's resolutions for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

TRISTE, Sept. 20—Shortly after the arrival of Admiral Farragut in this port he entertained a party of Austrian naval and military officers on board the flagship Franklin.

LONDON, Sept. 20—According to the last advices from Central Asia, a resumption of hostilities on the part of the Russians in Bokhara is expected in October next.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—A Herald's London special says the dispatches from Madrid state that Admiral Lasseti and the Spanish naval forces of Cadix had revolted. The Generals lately banished had returned to join in the revolt.

Several towns have joined the insurrection. The most intense excitement prevails at the Coast of Madrid. Troops have been despatched South. General Cache taking command.

Rumors prevailed in Paris on Saturday, that Queen Isabella abdicated yesterday. London, Sept. 19—It is reported that George Peabody will soon purchase a large estate in Hungary.

John Wilson Patton, member of Parliament has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, vice Earl Mayo appointed Governor General of India.

PROVENCE, Sept. 18—A Journal says, the Italian Ministry has not asked for the withdrawal of the French troops.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 18—The troops in Central Asia, have been forced to evacuate Bokhara by the Russians.

LONDON, Sept. 19—Sir John Young present Governor of New South Wales has been appointed Governor General of Canada.

Metz, Sept. 18—A terrible explosion took place at the cartridge factory in this city to-day. Twenty persons were killed outright and eighty badly injured. The building was blown into pieces.

BIARRITZ, Sept. 18—The Emperor Napoleon, Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial, to-day made a visit to Queen Isabella of Spain at St. Sebastian.

PARIS, Sept. 21—The Gonzalez Ministry have resigned; General Choncha has been summoned from Madrid to form a Cabinet. At last accounts the Capital was quiet.

The Monteur adds that this event prevented the Queen of Spain from meeting the Emperor Napoleon again, as she left St. Sebastian for Madrid.

LONDON, Sept. 21—Midnight—The following has been received from Spain: The resignation of members of the Cabinet has been accepted. A party has been held between the royal officers and some of the rebel leaders. The result of which is not known. A body of rebels, 14,000 strong have gathered near Valladolid to intercept the Queen as she returns from returning to Madrid.

The whole of Andalusia is in the hands of revolutionists. It is rumored that the revolutionists are acting in support of the interest of Da de Montpensier. There is much excitement in Madrid.

LONDON, Sept. 21—The Burlingame Chinese Embassy has arrived in this city and are stopping at the Grosvenor Hotel.

BERLIN, Sept. 21—The King of Prussia has been received with great enthusiasm on his tour through Holstein and at the City of Hamburg.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19—The Senate has finally passed the Negro Equality Bill which prohibits distinction being made in any place of public resort or in any public conveyance on account of the race or color, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Dr. Good of Dublin arrived in this city on Tuesday last from the Arctic regions. He gives some interesting particulars of Hall's Arctic exploration. Capt. Hall has ascertained the circumstances of the death of the last two survivors of Sir John Franklin's party. Capt. Crozier and the steward of one of the vessels, died in 1864, near Southampton Island.

Boston, Sept. 18—John Quincy Adams accepts the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Surratt's trial was commenced to-day on a charge of conspiracy. A nolle prosequi was entered on the murder indictment.

Both Houses of Congress met to-day at noon and adjourned till October 16th, without transacting any business.

The Aldermen of New York have decided to give General McClellan a reception upon his arrival from Europe.

HALIFAX, Sept. 21—The House on Saturday resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the state of the Union. The speaker left the chair and delivered a violent speech against Confederation.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21—An appeal is published in behalf of the people of Labrador, who are reported to be in a starving condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22—The steamer Golden Age sailed for Panama to-day.

Legal Tenders 697/70. Flour market easier, superfine in sacks \$5 75 3/4; extra in sacks \$6 12 1/2 6 3/4. Wheat good shipping \$1.80; ordinary to choice-milling \$1.85; prime Santa Clara for local use \$1.90. Barley \$2 30 @ 2 37 1/2. Oats \$2 20 @ 2 25.

OREGON. PORTLAND, Sept. 22—The steamer Geo S Wright arrived on Sunday, and will sail for Victoria on Thursday at 9 a.m. The 'Active' has not been heard from.

Self-Reliance Again.

EDITOR COLONIST.—As an editor you are I know, bound to have the last word, particularly when your position before the public is assailed and the accuracy of your assertions disproved. I did not expect you would forego this advantage. The documents from which I quoted are, however, before the public and open to you, to me, and to all. To that public I leave it to judge between us, and to discriminate, as they are perfectly competent to do, between my wheat and the chaff with which you have sought to cover it. I deem you incorrigible; you have evidently made up your mind that the country, neither is, nor shall be prosperous; and that the officials swallow up all the revenue as it comes in; I have given you facts and figures which clearly disprove your actual assertions, and you are not, nay, you are determined not to be, convinced. You charge me with having ingeniously changed my ground from 5 years ago to 1866; I admit it, but why? because I thought you would be more convinced by 1866 figures. A reference to 1864 published returns gives the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Civil List, British Columbia \$173,020. Civil List, Vancouver Island 86,008. Total Expenditure 259,028. Civil List, 1868 157,000. Actual saving in favor of 1868 \$101,028.

Or a sum of \$101,028 saving, so you see my change of ground was not so ingenious after all. You may rely on it I am correct, and that the actual saving in official salaries is between \$90,000 and \$100,000 per annum. As to your suggestion that the Estimates for 1868 won't 'pan out' anything like \$157,000, I even took the trouble to point out that a reduction of \$7000 had already been made. You can take a horse to the water, but you can't make him drink, and 'none are so blind as those who won't see,' are proverbs I would venture to recommend to your notice.

SELF-RELIANCE.

The Yale Agricultural Exhibition.

The Exhibition was opened to the public on Friday morning, 19th inst., and was closed at 1 p.m. on Saturday. The building was tastefully draped with flags. The centre, sides of shelves, covered with white paper, held the fruit, small samples of vegetables, fresh butter, &c., so that nothing could escape the glance of the observant eye. On both sides, and at the head of the building, the larger articles were ranged. The arrangement of the articles, and the bunting, met with universal approbation. A large variety of native stuffed birds, in glass cases, assisted considerably in completing the show appearance of the whole. Among the oddities was a model of hoisting gear, water wheel, and dump box, as used at the gold mines of Cariboo. There were several articles on exhibition from Victoria, that took prizes, among which was a large variety of seeds and shrubs shown by Mr. Bales of Jay & Bales, and elicited the admiration of our amateur gardeners, who bought up all of the shrubs and evergreens. There was no room on exhibition. Mr. Heywood, of Victoria, exhibited some hams and bacon; they evoked universal praise. Some turkeys from William Creek attracted much attention. The fact of their having been sent 375 miles, and grown in such a place, excited much comment. We understand they were grown by Mr. Dripp, a New Westminster district well represented by M.S. Herring, who took the largest number of prizes, amounting to \$24. Mr. J. Syme exhibited some clarified cod-liver oil. This article, it is said, is superior to cod liver oil, for medicinal purposes. The decisions of the judges have given general satisfaction. There was some fall wheat shown by Messrs Colbrith & Hawks, grown from seed imported from Canada. By comparison with a sample of the original seed, which was shown, it was apparent that the British Columbia wheat was the best. The great variety of articles shown, and their excellent quality, fully demonstrated the agricultural capacity of the Colony.—Examiner.

KRONOR.—On Thursday evening, a ball was given in honor of the 'Delegates to the Convention,' by the spirited proprietor of the California Hotel, Yale. Excellent music was supplied by the Yale Band, and the island delegates were 'gratified' as surprised by the large array of instruments and the musical culture of the performers. Refreshments were abundantly supplied. Next to the pleasure of the dance, and the grace and beauty of the ladies, the most pleasing feature of the occasion was the manifest determination to sink all distinction as Islanders and Mainlanders, and recognize each other as British Columbians. Having this laudable object in view, all sectional differences were merged in the persons of H Holbrook, Esq., and a lady from Victoria, who led off a quadrille amid the admiration of all, at the tall and graceful couple, and the happy reunion of hands and hearts.—Examiner.

PAUSSIA is utterly regardless of expense in the matter of constructing a navy. Jahde is to be made a naval station of the largest size, and complete in every respect. Orders have been given for the building of four large ironclads. Experiments with guns and defences have also been entered upon on a large scale.

It is hard times, says the Cheyenne Star, for water in the vicinity of Bitter Creek, on the Union Pacific Railroad. The workmen on the railroad there have no water but what is brought from the mountain streams, between 30 and 40 miles from where they are at work. Men and animals have to be supplied in this manner, and the latter frequently suffer when the supply fails, as it does sometimes, before they are able to replenish it.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—We notice that all persons interested with the missionary work of the Church of England in this Colony are cordially invited to attend the meeting this evening at 7 o'clock, at the Boys Collegiate School. The Bishop is expected to give an account of what is going on in the Diocese, and the Admiral and Chief Justice will be among the speakers on the occasion.

MANAGED, in Salt Lake City, on the 16th inst., in the presence of Saints, Brigham Young to Mrs J. R. Martin, Miss Emily Martin, Miss L. M. Pendergast, Mrs R. M. Jenkinson and Miss Susie P. Cleveland, all of the county of Berks, England. No cards.

The schooner Favorite is loading at the Hudson Bay Co's wharf with a cargo of general merchandise for the Sandwich Islands, and will sail probably in a week or ten days.

THE RUMMED CITY.—We have received photographs by Maynard of Barkerville as it did appear before the conflagration.

ESQUIMALT ROAD.—Editor COLONIST.—Will you allow me to supplement your remarks of a few issues back as to the advisability of two roads to Esquimalt, by stating that there is already at least one road nearly ready for general travel, by which Rock Bay bridge may be avoided. It comes the Saanich Road—or say Douglas street near Mrs Work's farm—and issues at W. C. Webster's tannery. This is of course a longer way than the present route.

Shipping Intelligence. PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. ENTERED. Sept 19—Sip Barte, Graham, Port Townsend. Sept 21—Sip Messenger, Hawkins, Port Townsend. Sept 22—Sip Discovery, Rudlin, Cowichan. Sept 22—Sip Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend. Sept 23—Sip Mary, Smith, San Juan.

VALUABLE FARM TO LEASE. TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 5 or 7 years, a valuable farm at Comox, Vancouver Island, comprising 300 acres of very fertile land. A nearly 500 acres are fenced and under cultivation, and upwards of 200 tons of produce have been raised this season. The house and farm buildings are substantially built and in good repair. There is a Dairy of 9 Cows, 2 Yoke of Working Oxen, 20 head of Store Cattle, and 100 Hogs, &c., all of which can be taken at a reasonable price. The farmer is a practical and experienced one, and offers great facilities for shipping produce. For particulars apply to MR. BALLY, the owner, Comox, V. I., Aug. 28th, 1868.

A CARD.

WHEREAS CERTAIN PERSONS, styling themselves Delegates from Victoria, have to what is termed a Convention, to be held at Yale, O.C., purporting to represent the opinion of the Citizens of Victoria, &c., whose names are hereunder signed, declare that such persons have no authority received any authority to represent our opinions or views.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

- W. K. Ball, R. S. Byrn, William Esterhazy, George Lomas, Peter J. Leach, A. W. Davy, B. Sloan, John Bagall, Jas. Johnston, George Goodacre, Geo. Stevens, John E. McQuarrie, C. B. John, John G. Smith, J. W. Mitchell, Jos. W. Carey, Thos. J. Smith, J. Wilson, J. Donohy, R. Caslin, Thos. Bennett, Thos. Teobald, R. M. Hughes, Richd. W. Mills, John Spence, Stephen Whitley, George Thomson, W. A. Franklin, E. O. White, P. H. Smith, W. W. Roseman, G. Barrett, W. W. Savage, J. Bansey, John Davis, Robt. Johnston, Thos. Bennett, Richard Roberts, Chas. Kent, Richard Lewis, Harry Butt, John Anderson, A. Young, George Richardson, J. S. Drummond, W. March, Joseph Hilliard, John Mathison, R. T. Lawrence, Wm. P. Douglas.

Carpets! Carpets!!

Floor Cloth. EX "PRINCESS ROYAL."

And other Late Arrivals, Comprising Invoices of well-selected

Brussels, Tapestry and Kidderminster Carpets.

OIL CLOTH, In Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Reasonable Prices.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, BEDDING, BLANKETS, LAMPS, AND FITTINGS.

Paper Hangings, TABLE CUTLERY, Electro-Plated Ware, HARDWARE, TOOLS, TINWARE,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, Children's Carriages, D Edward's, New & Second-hand Establishment, FOUNTAIN PLACE, ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE MAIL

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, &c., well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from the Times.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the Evening Mail, having become the property of the proprietors of the Times, is now published twice a week, under the title of THE MAIL.

The day of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of the Times, which will thus be rendered available in a cheap and convenient form for persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

Subscribers can obtain THE MAIL Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publishers, on payment of 1/6 per copy, or 1/3 per month, in advance.

PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, including the following specialties:

PEPSINE, the active & digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for indigestion, flatulency, and other ailments. In Powder, Wine, Lemonade, and Globules. PANCREATIC EMULSION, and PANCREATIC EXTRACT, in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected. RACHEMATED PHOSPHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for invalids and children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone. OROSCOPE, from Wood Tar, of which W. L. & Son, are the only British Manufacturers, is a superior and economical substitute for Glycerine, and is used in the preparation of all the best medicinal preparations. Shipping Orders executed with care and dispatch.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE BRITISH COLONISTS OF VICTORIA, ON THE 16th INST., RESPECTING THE DELEGATES REPRESENTING THE BRITISH COLONISTS OF VICTORIA, WHO, ON THE 16th INST., 1868, BY THE ACT AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, TO GIVE A FULL EXPRESSION OF THE FEELINGS OF THE BRITISH COLONISTS OF VICTORIA, IN THE IMMEDIATE INSTITUTION OF A BRITISH COLONY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE DELEGATES REPRESENTING THE BRITISH COLONISTS OF VICTORIA, WHO, ON THE 16th INST., 1868, BY THE ACT AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, TO GIVE A FULL EXPRESSION OF THE FEELINGS OF THE BRITISH COLONISTS OF VICTORIA, IN THE IMMEDIATE INSTITUTION OF A BRITISH COLONY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE DELEGATES REPRESENTING THE BRITISH COLONISTS OF VICTORIA, WHO, ON THE 16th INST., 1868, BY THE ACT AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, TO GIVE A FULL EXPRESSION OF THE FEELINGS OF THE BRITISH COLONISTS OF VICTORIA, IN THE 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