

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle

Saturday, February 27, 1869

We have before us a very elaborate report, addressed to Mr. McCulloch, the United States Secretary to the Treasury, by Israel T. Hatch, on the subject of the trade between the United States and Canada, and the results of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty recently in operation between those two nations. So far as we can judge, the Report is most flattering to the intelligence, enterprise, and judgment of the Canadians; and robs Uncle Sam of a great deal of the lustre that used to dazzle the world into the belief that the American was the smartest specimen of the genus Homo in creation. Mr. Hatch begins with the aid of a number of statistical tables, by showing that the Canadian trade with the United States was always more favorable to Canada than to the Republic; and he glories over the idea that since the determination of the Treaty, the revenue of the United States has been increased to the extent of \$5,000,000 in gold from duties levied on Canadian produce—the quantity, he says, being about the same as that imported when it was admitted duty free. This makes two facts, we think, very palpable: first, that the United States is dependent on the Dominion for certain articles that she cannot herself produce; and second, that Mr. McCulloch finds it necessary to take \$5,000,000 in gold out of the pockets of his countrymen, and employ Mr. Hatch to write a report, in order to console the taxpayers, by showing up the subtlety and craft of the Canadians. It is wonderful to what pithy shits statesmen are driven in order to persuade people to part with their money in the shape of taxes, when they know that the existence of the tax is slowly but surely destroying their trade. Mr. Hatch proceeds to find out, by an ingenious course of reasoning, that the great highway of the St. Lawrence is dangerous during the great portion of each year from the large masses of ice that float down that noble river; and the constant existence of fogs created by the meeting of the currents of air from the North and South; and concludes that the traffic from the West ought by the natural order of things, to pass by the Erie Canal, which he insists, know the United States Senators, know their business, must be the channel through which all United States produce is destined to pass. He forgets that commerce is not to be controlled by any arbitrary rules, and will make its own deposits and enterprises in spite of all the fables of distance to which he worked out by Mr. Hatch. He endeavors to show that England is a market for grain, is greatly overrated, and that she has rapidly purchased her breadstuffs in other markets besides the United States; those England and anything connected therewith, must be avoided or at any rate hesitated with the contempt that such small customers justly deserve. But the score point with Mr. Hatch is the slightest policy of the Canadian; and he has expended \$100,254,418 in improvable railways; and claims, with no local income, population, or commercial wants commensurate with such stupendous undertakings, but relying upon the dissection of the United States to afford support to them. Here a very relevant and presumptuous Canadian should have left such matters to their neighbors; that they accomplished their dispirited designs upon the commerce of the United States to a very great extent, is highly probable, since the commerce that such a gigantic British-Canadian rivalry requires the closest attention of the Statesmen at the head of his government. Mr. Hatch discovers that Canada is entirely dependent upon the United States for her corn; they would doubtless starve or annex themselves if the United States was to decline selling them any more. This is a very pretty kettle of fish, and the people of the Dominion had better put on their best behavior when they have any business to do with Uncle Sam, or they will find themselves some fine day without any corn in their granaries. Here is another instance of this Memphis politician's policy: A characteristic feature of the Canadian is that, although the usual rate of duty levied on textile fabrics and other manufactures is fifteen per cent, the materials used in manufacturing are actually exempted from taxation. What consequence impudenced? The Canadians are actually making their own textile fabrics because they can buy them cheaper than they can buy them from the manufacturers of the model republic, and because they possibly object to a large admixture of shoddy. They have also extended this pecu-

liary policy to materials used in shipbuilding, in fact so much so, that they have almost monopolized the whole of the ship building trade; and Mr. Hatch takes the most dismal view of the future prospects of that important branch of industry in the United States, if some coup d'etat on the part of the American Government does not accomplish the re-statement of American shipwrights in their former prosperity. The American coasters have been robbed of a nice little privilege which they possessed before the Confederation of the provinces; they could then carry merchandise from one province to another, which by Confederation is prohibited, as by the 16 and 17 Victoria, chapter 107, section 163. "No goods or passengers shall be carried from one port of the British possessions in Asia, Africa or America, to any other port of the same possessions except in British ships." What an unconscionable set of people these Canadians are! they go and confederate themselves without any regard for American ship owners, and prevent their monopolizing the trade of the maritime portions of the Dominion, to the exclusion of Canadian vessels. It may be urged that the American Government is the most exclusive in the world in that respect, but then the Americans are a free people, which accounts for their tendency to make free with the rights of everybody else, while taking such extreme care of their own. Mr. Hatch is nervously alive to the fact that vessels can be built in Canada for one-half the cost of the same description of craft in the United States; he says:—"Our lake marine and our railways now have to compete with the British Canadian carrying systems, constructed at half the cost of their American rivals. Admit Canadian vessels to registry and the asserted ownership will be nominal. Their admission will be equivalent to a repeal of the navigation laws, permitting foreign vessels to coast and carry goods from one port to another; and yet he feels aggrieved because Confederation has deprived the Americans of that privilege in Canadian waters. The remainder of the report is merely a laudatory account of American canals and American everything else, which we have no possible objection to, but Mr. Hatch may possibly realize some day that there are other people in the world besides American citizens, and that the great feature in free institutions is supposed to be the recognition of equal rights for all, without respect to country or creed. In looking over the annual review of the trade of Toronto, published in the Globe, we find that the commerce of that city has never been so substantially prosperous as at the present time. The manufacturers are thriving, and home staples are fast superseding their imported rivals. On various occasions during the year, there have been rumors current of the probability of the renewal of the late Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, but whatever weight may have been attached to these reports can now be thrown aside, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, having in his annual report to Congress, published a short time ago, clearly given us to understand that it is not the present intention of the United States to enter again into another treaty. We sincerely trust that no effort will be made by the people of Canada to bring about a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States till the people of that country, through their ministers, are prepared to recognize the fact that the people of Canada are fully equal in every attribute to the people of the United States, and that Reciprocity, in its true sense, excludes every feeling opposed to friendly rivalry.

Legislative Council, yesterday. Before the minutes of the previous day were confirmed, the Attorney General moved that a protest signed by certain members of the Council be expunged from the books on the grounds that one of the signers of the protest was absent when the vote was taken on the subject to which the protest related, and that the protest itself was irregular, as the matter it contained was improperly stated. Mr. Walker, as one of the protestants, held the May's Practice was the only guide, away from Standing Orders; and that so far as any reference was made to protest, it was decidedly in favor of the retention of the protest. Mr. Roben conceived that if the Attorney General's objections were good, the right of the minority to protest was a perfect right. It appeared to him to be an attempt to crush an important minority. Mr. Tench thought the right of protest was derived entirely from the custom followed in that House, but on previous occasions the protest related to measures enacted; in this case it was only a record on a matter of opinion, and in that record certain statements were put forward as facts, which in his opinion might be open to objection. He did not think Mr. Roben had any right to tax the Government, with a view to see what the Government had to do with the matter, nor would he use the word "irregular" to refer to the subject. To leave that protest on the books, as it stood, would be a wrong towards the majority. Dr. Carrall did not care whether the protest was expunged or not; he only stood up to protect the privileges of the House. If the protest was expunged, the same sentiments could be embodied in another form and sent to Queen Victoria. Mr. Holbrook had brought forward a protest a short time since, and the gentlemen who now felt themselves aggrieved had voted against its being placed on the books. Mr. Wood hoped that no party vote would be cast on the subject; for his part, if the protest had been more properly worded he would not have raised any objection, but as it stood he certainly could not vote for its being retained on the books. Mr. Alston desired that the protest might remain, because it was a record of his opinion; he had let the House before the vote was taken under the impression that the debate was going to be adjourned. Mr. Havelock thought that as advisers of the Crown the minority had the right to put the protest on the books in the present form, otherwise the opinion of the majority, only, would be known. Mr. Humpreys thought that although some of the members might not possess "infinitesimal" will, that they nevertheless knew the difference between a "whisk and a handle." The Council was not a representative body, it was a kind of "Star Chamber," it exercised something and it represented nothing. The Attorney General insisted that the protest of the House, learned in each by the speech of the hon. member who read it, did not suppose hon. members talked to the galleries; as for himself, he spoke only as Henry Creswell, and his expression of opinion had nothing to do with the Government. On division the Council decided to retain the protest on the books. Ayes: 10; noes: 8. The Attorney General gave notice that he would introduce the Road Ordinance and the Valuation Ordinance, 1868, and that he would move an address to the Governor requesting that rules in relation to Protestants be sent to the Council. Mr. Roben gave notice to move an address to the Governor requesting that the salaries of the school teachers may be reduced to the amount of the salaries for Educational purposes. The Bill was postponed until Monday. Mr. Roben's Bill to alter the Law of Protestants was for committee. The Bill was taken up in committee, and after some progress, adjourned. The Drawbacks and Loan Bills were postponed. The Attorney General, on the Standing Orders being suspended, gave notice that he would introduce a bill relative to the pre-emption of lands, and also a bill concerning Stipendiary Magistrates. Dr. Havelock gave notice that he would move on Monday for three evenings, sessions during next week. The Council then adjourned until 1 p.m. on Monday.

THE "BATTLE" COLUMN.—An advertisement announcing that this journal will appear in Victoria on or about the 8th of March as a daily. Hon. John Roben will continue as the editor; and it is understood that the services of Mr. H. E. Seelye, formerly of the News and Cariboo Sentinel, have been secured as business manager. This removal will leave New Westminster without a newspaper; but it is mentioned that the plan of the Yala Examiner will be brought down the river and the publication of a new paper commenced at New Westminster forthwith.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon with 25 passengers and a quantity of island produce. The steamer John L. Stephens, from Victoria for Sitka, reached Nanaimo on Thursday night, and was engaged in taking in coal when the Douglas left.
HUDSON BAY COMPANY.—A special general court of this company was held on Tuesday last to elect a Governor of the company in the room of the Earl of Kimberley, who had resigned in consequence of having taken office in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. Sir Curtis Lamson presided and explained that the meeting was called, not for the consideration of the general business of the company, but for the special purpose of supplying the place of the Earl of Kimberley as Governor. When his lordship joined the board he stated that if he accepted office in the Administration he must resign his post as Governor, but the directors, considering it very desirable that a man of Lord Kimberley's standing and position, more particularly if he should afterwards join the Ministry, should have a perfect knowledge of the affairs of the company, so as to be able to advise the Government in any negotiations that might be carried on between them and the company, induced him to accept the office. He ought to add that his lordship had filled the post of governor very much to the satisfaction of his colleagues, that he took a deep interest in its affairs, and had made himself fully conversant with its business and with all circumstances connected with its position, and that the knowledge he had so acquired could not but be highly beneficial to them in any negotiation that might take place for the relinquishment of its territorial rights. He had to propose as the successor of his lordship the Right Hon. Sir Stafford B. Northcote, who had consented to accept the chairmanship, and the directors had every reason to believe that the appointment of the right hon. baronet would be conducive to the interests of the shareholders. A shareholder expressed a hope that although they were prohibited from entering into the general business of the company at the present meeting, which had been called for a special purpose, the question to which attention had been called at a previous meeting, of the fifth of the statements in the prospectus, would not be allowed to drop. Mr. H. E. Seelye remarked that at the next meeting he would refer to that subject, and to the circumstances under which a million sterling had been advanced to the company, and that he would have every opportunity of replying to some of the observations made at the previous meeting in answer to what he had said. Mr. Sewill would like to hear something of the possible qualifications of Sir S. Northcote to fill the office of chairman of the company, and he thought he would like to see the gentleman who filled the office of governor, by the whom he might, had but one objection, to object for them, that they were not entitled to do so, inasmuch as the right of the shareholders to elect their representatives was not at all impaired by the resignation of the Earl of Kimberley. Whether the resignation was a resignation or a resignation, they would be fairly responsible for the resignation of the Earl of Kimberley, and he should, therefore, much like to know, whether this point had been fully impressed upon the right hon. baronet. The Chairman.—We could not get Sir S. Northcote to give any positive pledge before he obtained a perfect knowledge of the affairs of the company and the nature of its rights; but those rights are so clear and unquestionable that I have no fear of any one being possibly acquainted with them, and coming here to fill the position of governor, saying to any other gentleman, "I believe that previous to Lord Kimberley resigning the office of governor he was in possession of our affairs, and that he had no objection to our assuming the position; but his having obtained that knowledge will, I am persuaded, be a benefit to the interests of the proprietors. The committee might have selected a chairman from their own body or one who was directly connected with commercial matters, but they thought it would be more for the interest of the proprietors at large to select a person who held a strong and independent position, and I have no hesitation in saying that the real circumstances of the case are brought to the knowledge of a man like Sir S. Northcote, whose needs are of the greatest benefit to the shareholders. The directors have to postpone the negotiation so far for the settlement of our claims, worked very hard and very intelligently for your interests, and I regard as a matter of course that you will not be satisfied until you see the result of the agreement which he has concluded, and which has been submitted to the proprietors and approved by them. If we have not had the correspondence by Lord Kimberley at the last meeting, viz., that the negotiations are not concluded. We hope, however, to bring the matter to a crisis in a short time; and when brought to a crisis it will be submitted to you for your approbation. Mr. Gerstenberg complained that the provisions of the charter had been strictly observed at the last meeting, it not taking the decision, upon the question of colonization, of the shareholders present, instead of referring it to the general body. It appeared to him that the Canadian Legislature were disposed to take up a cavilling spirit, charging the company with having been silent in the exercise of its rights, and that therefore they justified themselves; but the Charter of Buckingham, in April last, held that although the rights of the Hudson Bay Company had been assailed for 200 years, they had always been vindicated, and that they could not be ousted of them without compensation, although he hinted that that compensation could not be in the shape of a money payment. He (Mr. Gerstenberg) thought it would be well to ascertain whether they could not find some other purchaser than the Canadian Government. He could find those who would purchase their territory of 4,000,000 acres for a million in cash, and he would be glad to see Mr. Colville.—That is business. Mr. Gerstenberg.—Yes, that was a business-like proposal, and if the company would enter into a provisional agreement with him, and give him two months within which to declare his opinion to accept it finally, he would in the meantime communicate with some of the largest shareholders to induce them to join him. The Chairman.—That is a very different thing. Mr. Gerstenberg was not prepared to make a downright offer on the instant, nor did he mean anything of an individual character, but what he proposed was that the purchase should be made by the Hudson Bay shareholders themselves for their own benefit. The Chairman held that the board had taken the right course in consulting the shareholders at large upon the colonization question, seeing that the proposal would have involved them in very great expense, adding that he would never consent to carry out a policy which was opposed to the views of 90 per cent of the proprietors. Had the directors seen their way to carrying out the proposal of a large amount of money, they would have proceeded with it. What the prospectus said was that it was the intention of the board to carry out that policy, subject to the condition that it did not endanger the commercial part of their business. On inquiry, however, they found that it would have endangered their commercial success had they expended money, thus early for the purpose of colonizing, and had they done so it would have affected their dividend. To further explain the matter, he stated that since the opening of the railway system to the state of Minnesota the population had increased to between 400,000 and 500,000, and that the land had increased in value in proportion, and their own lands were becoming very dear by year of more value, so that they were not prejudiced by delay. The resolution appointing Sir S. Northcote was carried unanimously.

THE GREAT FIRE AT OTTAWA.—Ottawa, Thursday, Jan. 21.—About 4:30 o'clock this morning the rear of the Queen's Printer's block was discovered to be on fire, the fire being in the wooden staircase behind the block, and the fire spread to the main body of the block, which was one mass of scorching flames. From thence it caught Mr. Trotter's on one side, the Royal Canadian Bank and office of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway on the other. An attempt was made by some of the clerks to open the Royal Canadian Bank outside the door. In this they and some two or three other gentlemen had just succeeded, when a terrific explosion took place, before they could throw the large window frame-work and doors into the street, and causing some serious injuries. A second attempt was made, and a second explosion took place on the second story, more fearful than the first, the whole timber and window-work being driven against the street on the side of the street. A third explosion occurred in the Bank block, some time afterwards, by the explosion of a gas pipe, which had been severely injured. Nevertheless, the surviving efforts on the part of the firemen, and the efforts of the firemen of the Upper Canada and Mr. J. V. Gessett, of the Post Office Department, the notes, securities, books and gold were removed to a place of safety; the upper flat falling in as the flames spread. The fire had now extended to every flat on the Sparks street side, a mass of intense, roaring flames arising at that time (half-past three) all the buildings, except the side on O'Connor street, occupied by the printing office. From this an attempt was made to remove the stationary and paper stacks, about half of which was got out, but so fast was the progress of the devouring element that the people were compelled to retreat to the street, and the immense store of paper in this portion of the building, five stories high, ultimately fell, and fell over with a terrific crash, completely blocking the work of destruction to the fire-engines and the printing process in the basement. On the east side great difficulty was experienced in preventing the destruction of a brewer's beer works, and a large amount of the premises being destroyed, while on the west side the fire communicated to the Carleton House, which was totally destroyed. The fire had now extended to Sparks and O'Connor streets, and the printing office, and the firemen were engaged in preventing the destruction of a brewer's beer works, and a large amount of the premises being destroyed, while on the west side the fire communicated to the Carleton House, which was totally destroyed. The fire had now extended to Sparks and O'Connor streets, and the printing office, and the firemen were engaged in preventing the destruction of a brewer's beer works, and a large amount of the premises being destroyed, while on the west side the fire communicated to the Carleton House, which was totally destroyed.

By Electric SPECIAL TO THE DAILY Eastern S New York, Feb. 16.—(Hated by Caleb Cushing ment of Colombia come States the exclusive right ter-pancanal canal across terio at any point that me United States. The Col concedes six miles of land canal; half for its own be half for the party underta tion. The Colombian G ceive ten per cent. of the first ten years, and after 22 per cent of the net to be ratified by the Uni The surveys are to b years after ratification, in five years and to be fa after the ratification, or fails. The charter is to the canal to be under the Congress is to fix the re navigation is to be op time of peace, but clear may seek to avail them teger. It is estimated to \$100,000,000. The o ego, was organized in N Cooper as President. gushed authority that th to commence the work; ever, at liberty to give th or any other private com States, each its own under of the canal. New York, Feb. 16.— they refuse to recon Consl except as a com tualized Americans at without trial. The Col les supported from W cans desiring to leave th ed by the Government. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 the debate in the Senat bama treaty up a sin favor of its ratification. EUROPE London, Feb. 16.—T the new Parliament to The members of the Ho Chamber of Peers to be delivered by Roy read by the Lord Chan of the speech is as follo The Queen assures mons of Great Britain t with foreign Powers are character. The debate East have been private the Great Powers. A by the next actions with the place on a durable basis ought to exist between The disturbances in Ne new, but the Queen is and moderation on the ment is to prevent a rec happy events. The Ea framed on the basis of efficiency in the admini suspension of the writ Ireland is regarded as elastic arrangements be considered by Parliam for their good judg large demand upon the Queen when acting up Queen concludes as foll ded that a careful regar interests involved, and light; and that through the principle of equal ju before them. Parliament divided feeling of the p side of loyalty and th the memory of the past of the sympathies of our Brazil reports say Paraguay are ended; the Paraguay Association, the fled by order of Lopez doned the country and MADRID, Feb. 16— tions are again being favor of freedom of re for the abolition of m The people gathered a loidal yesterday, and military conscription. PARIS, Feb. 16.—Cou rived here with the rep eriment to the resolution of Paris, which will meet CADIZ, Feb. 16.—Acti being made for the im of 6,000 troops for Cuba. CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO, Feb after almost dyi g out, start. Eight cases wer to-day the number of The Red Cross Knig Wales, for San Franci mouth, England, on Feb Arrived.—Steamer A Milan, Teaklet; bark Madron Sailed.—Bark Gold send; February 18th. back. CANADA DEATH OF Mrs. McDo Times publishes the no ice on the death of a lady:—"Our readers will the pain with which we in the death of Mrs. W of the Hon. W. J. M. died last night at 12:30 plain, we believe, was had suffered for some y of her husband who is public business, and th the family, we feel that but we are confident th pathy of the community heavy bereavement." The London corresp

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Eastern States.

New York, Feb. 16.—The treaty negotiated by Caleb Cushing with the Government of Colombia...

The surveys are to be made within two years after ratification. The work to begin in five years and to be finished in 15 years after the ratification...

New York, Feb. 16.—The Havana authorities refuse to recognize the American Consul except as a commercial agent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—It is said that in the debate in the Senate to-day on the Alabama treaty...

Europe.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The formal opening of the new Parliament took place this afternoon.

The Queen assures the Lords and Commons of Great Britain that all the relations with foreign Powers are of the most friendly character.

From thence it is one side, the Royal one of the St. Lawrence on the other.

At Ottawa, Feb. 21.—About 12:30 p.m. the Queen's carriage arrived at the station.

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WALTHAM WATCHES. The "Waltham Watch Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion...

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Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON. Offer for sale a full assortment of New Seeds for the Farm and Garden.

The stock of Grasses, Clovers, Lucerne, Trefoil, Turnips, Rape, Mangolds, Carrots, &c., is the most complete, choice and extensive ever offered in this Colony.

Of Garden and Vegetable Seeds, the selection [including all the best kinds in cultivation] is unrivalled, and of FLOWER SEEDS Only the most beautiful kinds have been grown.

Just received per "Prince of Wales," Garden Ironmongery, Saylor's Cutlery, Iron Hand-Lights, Flower Pots, &c.

Printed Catalogues to be had at the SEED STORE, Occidental Buildings, Fort Street, or at NURSERY GROUNDS, Fort Street.

HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silvermiths, 619 BROADWAY, N.Y.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasures.

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach. This medicine is so well known, every part of the world...

Determination of Blood to the Head. This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels...

Female Complaints. For all ailments peculiar to the female sex, every medicine should be selected with care...

Coughs, Colds and Asthma. No medicine will cure a cold of long duration or such as is accompanied by the chest, as quickly as these Pills...

Indigestion—Bilious Headache. Indigestion is a common ailment, and is generally attended by a headache...

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy for all the above ailments.

Waltham Watches. The "Waltham Watch Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion...



Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Balm there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health...

ROYAL COMMAND. JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PATENT STEEL PENS.

INSURANCE AGENCY. THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

THE SEED STORE, YATES STREET.

Springfield Nursery, James Bay Nursery.

VICTORIA, V.I. JAY & BALES

In consequence of the increasing demand for their Seeds, and in order to retain the confidence of their customers, have grown expressly for this Market and have now on hand...

Colonial-raised Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds. Ever offered on this Coast.

Special attention is called to their various GRASS AND OTHER FARM SEEDS, which are now, and for the first time in this Colony, Guaranteed of Home Growth.

FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES, Garden and House Plants, Bulbs and other Nursery Stock securely packed for travel.

BUSINESS CARDS, Bill & Letter Heads, NEW STYLES, COLONIST JOB OFFICE

DEATH OF MRS. McDONNELL.—The Ottawa Times publishes the following obituary notice on the death of the above-mentioned lady: "Our readers will share with us in the pain with which we chronicle this morning the death of Mrs. McDonnell, the wife of the Hon. William McDonnell, C.B., Minister of Public Works."

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The telegraph brings us the encouraging piece of intelligence that the bill introduced into Congress to provide for the construction of a Northern Pacific Railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound has passed the lower House. This measure is much more modest in its demands than the bill that granted enormous subsidies in money and land to the Union Pacific and Central companies now engaged in the construction of a railroad across the continent.

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A STRANGE CUSTOMER—Yesterday, at the Police Court, appeared a tall, unshaven and unshorn individual bearing the name of Alfred Waterhouse—his appearance indicating that, notwithstanding his name, his acquaintance with the aqueous element, either for internal or external use, is of rather an ancient date.

SEAROUS TROUBLE.—F. Mitchell, who for several years kept a dry goods store on Government street, and for some months has been similarly engaged at San Francisco, was arrested on the 7th inst. in the latter city, for an alleged outrage on a girl fifteen years of age, who was employed in his store.

THE EDIZA ANDERSON arrived from Puget Sound at 10 yesterday morning. She brought 20 passengers 8 head of oxen and 200 head of sheep. The Anderson will sail at noon to-day, for Olympia and way ports.

THE U. S. revenue cutter Lincoln, Capt. Seiden, is expected here on the 1st March from San Francisco.

THE B. B. Co.'s bark Princess Royal, hence, arrived at Valparaiso January 8th.

THE CONFEDERATE CANDIDATES for Victoria at the recent Election.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—In your issue of February 19th, in commenting on a letter signed "Confederate," you gave utterance to the following words:

OR to the shameful abandonment of the issue (Confederation) by one of the Confederate candidates for the city at the recent election.

Now, sir, I might charitably imagine that these words were uttered in a moment of mental aberration, or were designed to afford the Confederate candidates for the city an opportunity to refute the aspersion cast upon them by Mr. Robson, in the New Westminister Columbia, at the close of the last election, and subsequently echoed in the Oatiboo Sentinel.

THE VICTORIA WHALING ADVENTURER'S EXPEDITION—Capt. Roys, has loaded and started his bombs, and expects to sail in the steamer Emma, on Tuesday next, for Barclay Sound, off the mouth of which it is his intention to cruise in search of the elusive monsters of the deep.

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My somewhat lengthy explanation, sir,

With respect to Confederation I entertain no Utopian ideas whatever; neither do I advocate it at any and all hazards to the Colony. But I entertain the fixed belief that if the Colony could be admitted into the Dominion on such equitable and beneficial terms as would change the prevailing dependency into the prospect of a brighter future,—cause our people to take a greater pride in the greatness and consolidation of British power on this continent,—warm them with a glow of patriotic satisfaction at being a self-governing member of the British nation,—and, at the same time, to be admitted on such terms as would increase its prosperity by stimulating our industry and augmenting our population,—and, over and above all, such as would ensure the progress and contentment of the people, I consider THAT IT WOULD BE YOUR DUTY AND MY DUTY, YOUR INTEREST AND MY INTEREST TO VOTE FOR CONFEDERATION.

THE EDIZA ANDERSON arrived from Puget Sound at 10 yesterday morning. She brought 20 passengers 8 head of oxen and 200 head of sheep.

THE U. S. revenue cutter Lincoln, Capt. Seiden, is expected here on the 1st March from San Francisco.

THE B. B. Co.'s bark Princess Royal, hence, arrived at Valparaiso January 8th.

THE CONFEDERATE CANDIDATES for Victoria at the recent Election.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—In your issue of February 19th, in commenting on a letter signed "Confederate," you gave utterance to the following words:

OR to the shameful abandonment of the issue (Confederation) by one of the Confederate candidates for the city at the recent election.

Now, sir, I might charitably imagine that these words were uttered in a moment of mental aberration, or were designed to afford the Confederate candidates for the city an opportunity to refute the aspersion cast upon them by Mr. Robson, in the New Westminister Columbia, at the close of the last election, and subsequently echoed in the Oatiboo Sentinel.

My somewhat lengthy explanation, sir,

will I hope rebut the aspersions of the Colonist, correct the unintentionally erroneous remarks of the Sentinel, and satisfy you, I trust, that there was no abandonment of Confederation by one of the Confederate candidates for this city at the last election. I am, &c., A. D. COSMOS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.

The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BOARDS, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Middlesex:—"Nightingale Hall, Edmonton. Dear Sir,—I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough, proceeding from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole frame entirely shaken. Having seen the good effects of your Balm of Aniseed in several members of my family, I purchased a small bottle, and, when going to bed at night, took a teaspoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water, just warm. The effect was immediate; it arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well and arose perfectly restored in the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me, and has never returned. Having since heard of a lady in the neighborhood who for a long time laboured under a most distressing cough, and who had resorted to every remedy within her knowledge, I sent the remainder of the bottle to her, and, in long-standing obstinate cough, as she thought it perfectly cured, was perfectly cured. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you may please of this communication, as the contents are strictly true. I shall take every opportunity of recommending your inestimable medicine, feeling as I do fully assured of its efficacy. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, W. M. BOARDS. To Mr. Thos. Powell."

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.

For Coughs, Colic, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this old established remedy will be found invaluable.

Prepared and Sold by THOMAS POWELL, 15, Blackfriars Road, London. Sold in bottles by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.



S. MAW & SON, LONDON.

Surgeons' Instruments, INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

APOTHECARIES' WARES

11 & 12 ALDERGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES for sale to the Trade.

DINNEFORD'S SOLUTION OF

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections;

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

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

CAMOMILE PILLS

THE action of the voting \$3500 for the male Immigration has satisfaction throughout the want of domestics felt in the country districts. Small and insignificant appear to those who other colonies to amount yearly to a great and good result from which we may large and steady addition of a permanent character there are in this colony to a rapid increase. The first of these obstacles to women in the colony is the scarcity of women in the colony. The first of these obstacles to women in the colony is the scarcity of women in the colony.

of elevating the moral and securing a permanent providing our settlement. It is the mark when we are dred and twenty we to arrive from England all be placed in three days had a of Government, how number first assisted the scheme result the slightest doubt demand increase, to consisted every successful care and discriminating in the selection of out; and the most as emigration agent liable to be imposed of Miss Rye, which much to the growth lately provided the domestics for Canada of wages averaging month (1) might be would doubtless be forwarding any selection the smelting of the many able poor girls in the destitute of the series of life, and exchange their comparative affluence. At Victoria, tion should be entering receiving applications monies and providing the young women. In order to a shipboard, a matron for every forty couple could be would engage, in assisted passage, girls on the way from every standpoint. No reason why slightest fear of the project, one of the wisest and prospect has secured the own legislature.

ACCIDENTS ON SAUNDERS, while riding Sunday, were thrown very seriously hurt. was picked up with confusions upon the his head and face. They were properly

The debate on Wednesday last on Confederation was a protracted affair; but (and in this we think every member of the Council will agree with us) completely wanting in spirit and in character. We agree with the opinion of one honorable member, that instead of any good and valid arguments being advanced for or against Confederation, the whole debate resolved itself into a discussion of the difference between "tweedledum" and "tweedledee." The opponents of Confederation, it there were any (except in so far as the immediate consummation was concerned), advanced nothing of a novel or striking character against the principle, and the advocates in its favor treated the question in such a lukewarm manner, as to lead us to believe that the subject of Confederation is by common consent shied from by the public. Under these circumstances we propose in lieu of our usual report to give a resume of the speeches delivered on this thirteenth evening topic, and we believe that in this the public will be the gainer, as the space saved in our columns can be used for much more interesting matter to our readers. The best speech, as a speech, was decidedly that delivered by Dr. Davie, the mover of the resolution, who did not speak so much on Confederation as on the manner his resolution had been received on the occasion when first brought forward. He said: "I have not heard a substantial argument in favor of Confederation—unless bounce, invective and ribaldry be argument." In relation to the attacks made upon him on the occasion referred to, he said: "The hon. member for Cariboo, the other night, loaded my constituency with almost nameless epithets; when my constituents see the report of his speech surely they will think metaphors has been effected, and taking this hon. member as a sample of his country, they may seek me to bring in a message to protect them against the incursions of the two legged wolves and panthers east of the Rocky Mountains. When his vocabulary had become exhausted, the hon. gentleman referred to my years." "I may say that hon. gentleman makes as fine a use of his bodily organization during the period of his adolescence as I did myself; he may in mature years have thrown aside the indiscretion of his youth, and pressed a body as robust as my own at a hearing, the snows of more than fifty winters, a belting temple for a vigorous mind, that should be arrive at a period when the head becomes uncluttered, pruned with the hoar of age, his feet may be found in that righteous way which shall make his hoary hairs a crown of glory. He disclaimed the prejudice that had been attributed to him against Canadians; he divided all men into two classes—the generous and the selfish; the latter he abhorred, and he came in the guise of friendship, and like the ancient traitor, betrays the Son of Man with a kiss." He brought the subject forward because the unsettled state of the question is injurious to the Colony; and he advanced instances to show that such a means of investing their money in the Colony. He quoted from the *Herald* and *London News* and the *Times* newspapers to show that the English people were in favor of the desire of the Colony for Confederation with Canada, and that the impressions were mischievous and false. The hon. member for the Island had been elected on the distinct understanding that they were anti-Confederationalists, and he himself had expressly stated that he was opposed to it. "The Home Government" was misinformed on many things, respecting us. San Juan Island was said in the House of Lords, in the Duke of Newcastle's time, to contain the entrance to Esquimaux harbor; and there was "no one among that august body who knew enough of our geography or topography to correct the statement; much more then, may they be entrusted with this vexed question." The Home Government will never force Confederation on us. They never forced legislation on a Colony and they lost America. The condition of Nova Scotia is affords an awful warning. She was trapped into Confederation; and what is her condition? I quote her own words: "Our commerce has become embarrassed; our prospects dimmed, and we are being made use of by Canada. She said her case at the foot of the British throne, and what was the reply? You enticed of your own free will, and not made by your own decision." In a late number of the *Toronto Globe* was the first dispatch from the Dominion Government to Nova Scotia, the substance of which was that, whereas England had been wont to allow her colonies a great deal of freedom, now that she had become confederated her freedom must be curtailed. Nova Scotia stands like a pillow of salt to warn us against the danger that impends. We have a Government ready to redress our every reasonable grievance. Our Government has anticipated our wishes by seeking for us a more popular system. Our civil list has been reduced, and our debt is now a merely nominal sum. Our commerce is recovering, our resources are being developed, our lands are being cultivated, our railways are being covered with corn and our heads are multiplying. Arrangements are being made to import damsels who will be welcomed as wives for our fathers—give to their homes comforts yet unknown; but if we are interrupted by Confederation our hopes will prove to have been foundationless, and our bright-ched prospects will perish like a garland in the grasp of popular rapacity." The hon. member resumed his seat amidst loud applause. Mr. Wood followed in a terse and sensible speech. He explained why the change had taken place in the opinions of gen-

tlemen who had voted for Confederation two years ago. The impression was, at that time, that Confederation meant the grouping together of the several Provinces for the purpose of self defense and mutual advantage in relation to ships and commerce; such also had been the impression in England. The idea was a grand one; he thought that all the great intellects of the Dominion would be assembled to legislate for the entire country. But then it was intended that Confederation should have limits; it was not intended to become, as Mr. Bright had expressed it, a handing over of the entire control of our destinies to Ottawa; would that be Confederation or annexation? We should in such a case be absorbed, and our dependence on the mother country would be destroyed, and with it the bond of connection that entitled us to the advantages we have hitherto enjoyed. Our representation at Ottawa, from its entire identity, would be a promise to the ear and a breaking to the heart; it was to the interests of Canada, the majority would vote for the interests of that portion of the Dominion, to the exclusion of British Columbia. It was supposed if we hung on to the skirts of Canada we should secure representative institutions; that is quite possible, but we are on the eve of obtaining responsible government as we are, and it would therefore be folly to go two thousand miles for what we could obtain at home; it would not be long before we should be based on a sound foundation; it was not then advisable to take a leap before we were thoroughly prepared to do so. The idea was that the great distance between here and Canada would be bridged over by a railway; if that railway was constructed we should undoubtedly have to pay our share of the expense. If such a railway was likely to be a paying concern there would be no necessity to go to Canada in order to have it carried through. It was said that the railway was a cheaper government; that was to say the least, doubtful, as the present staff would not be reduced from its present standard, and he believed the Canadian Government had no idea of underpaying its officers. The interests of the Atlantic were opposed to those of the Pacific from the difference in a miles and mode of remuneration. We should find a great difference between discussing the advantage of any reform in our own government, and going to Ottawa to seek any such redress; we should find then that we had entertained a fallacy and that we were at the foot of a despot. He admitted it was very creditable of those gentlemen who advocated Confederation and who were mostly Canadians, to desire the extension of Canadian power; they were doubtless quite sincere in believing that it would be of advantage to this Colony, but those gentlemen might be misled by their zeal and patriotism. The constant idea expressed was that it was decreed by fate that we should be Confederated; there was no escape. The same ideas were expressed across the Sound in relation to Annexation to the United States. The misapprehension existed in the fact that it was thought possible to terrify us into Confederation—a great mistake in relation to English character. Dr. Carrall considered the question of Confederation not at present on the tapis. Our Colony is ten years old, and we were worse than we were in '63; fragments of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain were lying about loose all over this great continent and it was necessary to bind them together; if they were not linked by some common bond they would be inevitably absorbed by the United States. He did not mean a mere political union, but an actual union which would be accomplished when a road was made across the continent. Hon. members had stated that Canadians alone had started and supported the agitation for Confederation; he hurried back such an impudent assertion; he was in the same way other of the hon. gentlemen present, he was a British subject and he held the same opinion with himself that it was not a question of whether Confederation was good or bad, it was a question of self preservation. Dr. Davie had given them a speech, semi-biblical, semi-barbaric, in which he supported the interests of his fellow countrymen. It was not Canadians alone, but Englishmen who were in favor of Confederation. Where did the idea come from but England? It was the Hudson Bay Co. that made the Colony and now tried to unmake it. No one could say that ever our present Government was liberal; we had two Chief Justices whom we had to pay, and that was owing to the liberality of England. What had England ever done for this Colony? She had never spent one dollar for our benefit. That Confederation would take place he was perfectly certain, and no objection existed for the construction of a railroad across the continent equal to those met with by the Americans in making the line now nearly complete. He proposed the following amendment to the resolution: "That the Council be of opinion that in order to render Confederation of any practical benefit to British Columbia, the great territory lying east of the Rocky Mountains must first be transferred to the Dominion of Canada and opened up to immigration and settlement. That inasmuch as that transfer of that territory is still an open question, it would be premature for this Council to give any definite expression of opinion on the subject."

Mr. Humphreys seconded the resolution of Dr. Carrall, and proceeded to show the highly improper and illiberal feelings that swayed Governments and legislatures. The present system of Government was "played out," and people would reasonable and rational liberty. Confederation was the best mode of achieving that end. Mr. Holbrook opposed the amendment; England was taxed to support Canada, it was taken from the savings of the poor, and it was therefore no wonder men of the John Bright class should endeavor to relieve England of that burden by making the provinces in order that they might defend themselves in the future and so relieve the Mother Country. But we cannot afford to let the old country go; we have need of a great deal more from her; that in letting her go to unite ourselves with Canada we should be transferring our allegiance to a poor country that would take all possible from us and from which we could get nothing. The road from Canada to this country, according to all accounts, is impracticable, but in any case we should not expect to derive much population by that way

as they would likely see in the rich valleys westward of the Rocky mountains. The people of the Maritimes were not in favor of Confederation, such a feeling was apparently created in New Westminster when the Capital was removed, but has since died out. He had been sent to the Convention at Yale against Confederation, Mr. Robson to support it; in their statement it was made to appear that Confederation would remove certain obstacles at Cariboo and do away with the Assay Office at New Westminster, and this was supposed to confer lasting benefit on the Colony. Some of the members of that Convention came from Victoria where they said they had been elected by a Confederate League. When the subject of Confederation was considered it was taken in committee so that the debates should not be made public; the subsequent report that appeared, to the effect that Confederation was carried unanimously was all bosh, because all the adverse speeches and votes were completely ignored. According to the statement of the member for Cariboo, the feeling in favor of Confederation was general, but he (Mr. Holbrook) could find no confirmation, in fact they did not care anything about it. The Government gave satisfaction on the whole, and our policy was first rate; if we thought proper to borrow to improve ourselves with the intention of borrowing, there would be a regular account for our securities, and he hoped we would borrow if we could spend it profitably in developing the country. One argument for Confederation was that we should import Canadian manufactures free of duty, this certainly would not be a very great benefit, and in fact, to say that any benefit would accrue from Confederation was mere claptrap, and was merely misleading the people. He regretted to note the way in which the Press of this Colony had lent itself to the advocacy of Confederation, as the editors laid themselves open to the charge of seeking for place. Mr. Ring thought the discussion premature; he supposed the subject of Confederation dropped. Mr. Drake had listened to the several speeches in favor of Confederation, but had not heard a single argument in its favor—it was all simple declamation. In relation to the scattered character of British possessions on the American continent, he saw no danger of their being absorbed by the United States. If we were handed over to the Confederate Government they would take all the rest of our revenues; whereas at present we had value for the civil list we paid, and our revenues at our disposal besides. Now, what would we gain by giving our revenues to the Confederate Government? Simply the privilege of sending three members to Parliament, and two members to the Senate. The amount granted for instances by the Confederate Government to Nova Scotia, was \$80,000, and to New Brunswick \$50,000, so that if we were only to receive a proportionate amount for our population, we should have five or six thousand dollars as our portion—a mere trifle. We should require to tax ourselves for a great many purposes that are at present unknown, and the result would be entire annihilation of the Colony. When the subject of Confederation was considered two years ago, people were carried away with the new idea; the impression now was that Confederation was a mere form, and would soon come when by a more liberal system of government we should be able to fight our own battles without giving away our hard-earned money to a country 2000 miles away. Mr. Alston could not look upon Confederation as an unmitigated evil, nor could he recommend immediate Confederation, but he believed the day would come when Confederation would be advisable. He did not think that Confederation was possible till the intervening country was more settled. He therefore moved the following amendment: "That however advisable Confederation with Canada may hereafter become, this Council believes that until the great territory intervening between this Colony and the Dominion is transferred to the Crown and contains a larger and more settled population, it would be premature to express any definite opinion on the subject." Dr. Carrall hereupon withdrew his amendment. Mr. Trutch would go with Mr. Alston in relation to Confederation being advisable at some future time, but when that time will come is not so certain. He did not think that manifest decay had anything to do with it, but the course of events pointed that way; there had been no real arguments in its favor except in one case, in which it was held that it would be the only way in which an overland railway could be obtained. We can get a railway without Confederation whenever that undertaking may be thought advisable. Mr. Robson thought the motion out of place, and hence arguments in favor of Confederation would be worse than useless. If the word present proposed by Mr. Trutch was inserted in the original motion it would take very little to induce him to withdraw that or the amendment. He believed that Confederation would come when it was practicable and desirable which was not at present. The hon. gentleman then compared our position with that of the United States in 1776, and showed that we were at least as well prepared for Confederation. Nova Scotia was not a case in point, and hence could not be accepted as an argument against Confederation. The Confederate Government was now constructing a road to the Red River country in order to facilitate communication with that portion of the North West. All the people of the Maritimes were in favor of Confederation; it might not be practicable at present and might not be in our time, but when the right comes we will and must have it. He thought Mr. Bright must be astray when he said Canada cost England three millions yearly; Canada was entirely self-supporting. If by costing three millions they meant the amount paid to defend Canada against the invasions of Fenians who thought that that was the best mode of revenging themselves on England for the misgovernment of Ireland, it might be quite true, but that money was but a small portion of what it should cost England when they looked at the expense to Canada from the same cause. We should be to Canada as a member of his body is to man, the smallest if you like, but a member, and would receive the same care as any other portion. The Council then divided on the amendment when it was lost; ayes 5, noes 12. A division was then taken on the insertion of the word

present as proposed to be added by Mr. Trutch to Dr. Davie's motion, which would have read thus: "This Council impressed with the conviction that under existing circumstances the Confederation of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada would be undeniably, even if practicable, a desirable step towards the present consummation of a such Union."

Mr. Walker—It was not a question of Canadians desiring Confederation, but of the colonists generally. He was born in the Old Country and could speak without any national feeling, but under any circumstances the desire for Confederation was anything but a disgrace to Canadians. They boasted about their connection with England; but it was not till the trade with China was jeopardized that England knew anything about us. Mr. Havelock was an Englishman, but he went in for Confederation. He denied we had a good Government, as about ten millions of dollars had been collected by way of taxes and nothing to show for it but the road to Cariboo. The Governor's speech was a practical evidence of incapacity because he yielded to the desires of the people. Mr. Robson here said he was sorry to see Victorians forcing an issue in the too hasty way in which they were bringing it about. It would be building up a wall between this Island and the Mainland, it was creating a feeling of hostility between the two sections of the Colony. If Confederation stopped at the Gulf of Georgia it was not his fault.

The House then divided on the amended motion of Dr. Davie, when it was carried, ayes 11, noes 5. Ayes—Hons. Trutch, O'Reilly, Sanders, Ball, Holbrook, Helmcken, Davie, Wood, Busby, Ring, Hamlyn, Noel—Hons. Walker, Havelock, Robson, Carrall, Humphreys.

The votes throughout the debate were the same excepting on the original resolution, when the majority had one vote less, owing to the absence of the Attorney General.

The only remarkable feature in the debate was the ill-considered attempt of Mr. Robson to rake up the embers of hostility between the two sections of the Colony—an attempt which is discreditable to that gentleman though happily without avail.

Friday, Feb 19

H. M. S. SATELLITE, 17, 400 horse power, 1462 tons, was commissioned in October, '66, for the China station, whence she was withdrawn to form part of the squadron appointed to accompany the expedition to the Straits. She was the first steamer of this class of operation, arriving there in Oct. 1867, and the last ship to quit Annesley Bay in June last. She was then ordered to join the Pacific Squadron, and after many detachments arrived here yesterday. The Satellite left Hokkaido, Japan, on the 22nd January, and was only 27 days on the passage to Esquimaux, under sail, to the entrance of the Straits. The passage is one of the shortest upon record. During the passage heavy weather was experienced, and two boats and the jibboom were carried away. The Satellite is no stranger in these parts. She was on this station from 1859 till 1862, under the command of Capt. Prevost. Her new commander, Capt. Ely, arrived here from England some weeks ago and awaited the arrival of the ship. The Satellite will remain some time on this station. The Officers and crew are as follows: Capt. E. White; Lieuts. F. O. Dent, S. O. Darwin, A. S. Phillips, S. L. Osborne; Nav. Lieut. J. G. O'Connell; O. Chaplain, Rev. F. C. Garridge; Paymaster, Geo. Lawless; Surgeon, W. D. Longfield; Chief Engineer, W. F. Capps; Asst. Surgeon, E. Meade; Sub-Lieut. E. W. Burt; Act. Sub-Lieut., W. H. Goodlake, J. H. Broome; Engineer, Thos. Cross; Asst. Engineers, Thos. McIntosh, W. McNaught, Midshipmen, W. B. Ponsford, J. E. Gregory, A. T. S. Carter, Richard, F. Powell, E. Kinder, E. F. Tupper, S. G. Haggard, Clerk, W. H. Kay, E. O. Banks.

RECIPROCALITY WITH THE STATES.—On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, the Senate House at Washington, a few days ago, took up the resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont upon the subject of Reciprocity, which read as follows: "Resolved, That having an intelligent regard for the best interests of Vermont, it is the duty of our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence against the consummation of any treaty relating to the reciprocity of trade with the Dominion of Canada, and to insist that the subject of our trade and personal intercourse with Canada, as well as with all other foreign countries, is not a proper matter of treaty stipulation, but belongs to Congress, and should be wisely regulated by a judicious tariff. Mr. Morrill said: The resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Vermont, he believed, only express the opinions of some of the finest statesmen of the country in times past, and the present sentiments of the agriculturists of nearly the entire nation. He sought the opportunity to submit some remarks upon the relations of these resolutions for the same reason, that most likely induced the action of the Legislature of Vermont, because of a disposition manifested in some quarters, he hoped it might be limited, to revive an unfortunate example in our history of negotiating more of that class of treaties, whereby our foreign trade is to be regulated by treaty instead of being regulated by the usual and accustomed laws of Congress—believing, as he did, that such treaties are contrary to the practice of the government, contrary to the constitution, and contrary to the interests of the whole country.

VELOCEPEDIANS.—Schools for imparting instruction in the use of velocipedes have been opened at San Francisco. The teachers are called Velocipedagogues.

The Vancouverians say there is great prosperity in ship building in the provinces,

FAREWELL—The Bates Troupe will make their farewell bow to Victoria's audience this evening in the "Street of New York." The Bates have won here an enduring fame, and will carry with them to their new sphere of action the kindly regards of the hundreds who have witnessed with unfeigned delight their correct and beautiful delineations of numerous characters. We are happy to have it in our power to say that the company are more than pleased with the generous support they have received at the hands of the Victoria public, and that they will experience as deep a pang of sincere regret in parting from us as we shall feel in saying adieu to them. Last evening the great play of "Camille" was performed to a full house in a most successful manner. Mrs. Bates played with customary taste and correctness—exhibiting great feeling in the finer parts. Mr. Bates, in the character of Claude, was highly applauded—the rendition being excellent. Miss Cummings, Mr. Thayer and Mr. Fuller were very successful in their several roles. The actors were frequently called before the curtain during the evening to receive the warm plaudits of the audience.

(Since the above was in type, the sailing of the Active has been postponed, till Sunday, and Mr. and Mrs. Bates have tendered the Royal Hospital a benefit performance for Saturday evening, which has been accepted.)

ARRIVAL—Hutchinson Kohl & Co.'s bark, Cyane, consigned to Millard & Beedy of this city, arrived at the Hudson Bay Co.'s wharf at an early hour yesterday morning. She left San Francisco on the 7th Feb, and was four days in the Straits, detained by baffling winds. She brings 200 tons of freight for Victoria consignees and has about 300 tons destined for Sitka, for which port she will sail in a few days. Freight will be discharged at 8 o'clock this morning. The Cyane was formerly a Russian Fur Co's vessel and was bought by Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. at the time the Company's business was taken over.

COVENSANT ASSIZE—The Court met at 11 o'clock, "Harry," the Indian indicted for the wilful murder of "Sack" another Indian, was convicted, the jury being absent only a few minutes. The Attorney General appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Bishop, for the defence. His Lordship sentenced the Kanaka Kahua, convicted of the murder of his wife and child, and Harry, to be hanged on a day to be hereafter designated by the Executive.

CATHOLIC APPOINTED IN IRELAND—Mr. Justice O'Hagan, who has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland by Mr. Gladstone, is the first Roman Catholic who ever held that position, while Earl Spencer, who is brother to the celebrated Father Ignatius, is the first Catholic who has occupied the vice-regal chair in Dublin Castle since the days of the Geraldines.

"Since silken Thomas flung King Henry's sword on council board The English Thanes among,"

SURPRISE at San Francisco, who were unable to get goods on board the J. L. Stephens, owing to that vessel being filled with freight for Sitka, had the assurance from Mr. Seely, Holladay that another steamer would be dispatched for Victoria in one week after the sailing of the Stephens.

NOVEL SUIT—We learn that a suit has been or will shortly be commenced against the committee of a late ball, for refusing to sell a ticket to a party applying for the same. This will indeed be a novel suit; and may we be there to hear the evidence!

BENEFIT OF THE ROYAL HOSPITAL—Mr. and Mrs. Bates have tendered the Royal Hospital a benefit, to come off to-morrow evening, when "London Assurance" will be presented.

The steamship John L. Stephens sailed for Sitka at noon yesterday after landing Victoria's freight and passengers. She will call at Nanaimo, and upon her return to Victoria will sail for San Francisco direct.

The repairs in the steamship Active are approaching completion. She will be ready for sea on Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock, at which hour she will sail for Portland, carrying mail and express.

Good—Mythology tells us that "to die because of his intense love for Jupiter" was the chain of the "romantic" story has lately been destroyed by a chemist discovering iodide of potassium.

A TREASURY ORDER requires that in future all goods destined for Sitka, or other American ports, cannot be transhipped at Victoria in other than American bottoms.

A LADY OF HIGH RANK, Wife of one of the leading statesmen of England, says: "I have only received the case of HENRY & LINDA'S FLORENZA WATER, which you were kind enough to send me. I have tested its merits, and find it a most delightful perfume, more delicate and flowery in its aroma than any other toilet preparation I have before used." It is for sale by Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine perfume. 541.

YA WATER (popularly known as the "Water of Life") is a defeated candid land constituency a for the Council) in today takes us to the... He undertakes the impression that we "turn a great political He was never more we said the other... wish to repeat here any action on the... is (honored the glorious one and who is lost. In this view by the first article the Confederation Council, which says... It has been the admission of... to the Dominion... likely to take place... intervening has... and more thickly... circumstances it... the Council to discuss an opinion upon the... According to the protest, the matter out of the hands of "injudicious for the and pronounce a subject." If then, for the Council to... ion" how much more would it be for a... agitation which has by its friends in the... as the charge of a... dgment of the... ONIST goes, the w... alarmed. We are... do claim the privilege been denied member of saying that... tricks of the Yale... ratio writings and... than one of the... dates; and last, the... least, to the declar... election address of... the Jews who char... sistor, y, that "Con... and urged," is to... present lukewarm upon the question... No one regrets ma... ONIST the present a... mind on this sub... shoulders of no me... does he blame rest... than upon those... whose article we... we have stated that... as any steps that... take to further it... without may yet, and... recovered, he has... that it is detest... ever so the tomb of... in his article, our... stated by a deair... of the "dead." If... he must surely be... a way open to effect... out perpetrating a... living.

STREET IMPROVEMENT—The bridge street, from the bridge to fifty degrees, which had to resist the heaviest vehicles for years, has been... marked the outer edge... lined by the Hudson... will be... son's house marks... great wooden wash... comprised in the the... with costing their... destroyed by a chemist... iodide of potassium...

THE GREAT FIRE—The Office, the Royal... the Dominion, will be... Last August we were... printing office, which... publishing... foundry and found... establishment of its... America. The loss... does not fall on the... 541.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 27, 1869

A WRITER (popularly understood to be a defeated candidate before an Island constituency at the late election for the Council) in the News of yesterday takes us to task for having asserted that Confederation is a "lost cause." He undertakes to convey the impression that we are preparing to "turn a great political somersault." He was never more at fault. What we said the other day, and what we wish to repeat here is, that so far as any action on the part of this Colony is concerned the cause—a good and glorious one and worth fighting for—is lost. In this view we are sustained by the first article in the protest of the Confederate members of the Council, which says:

"It has been conceded by all that the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada is not likely to take place until the territory intervening has first been admitted, and more thickly settled. Under these circumstances it was injudicious for the Council to discuss and pronounce an opinion upon the subject. According to the reading of this protest, the matter having been taken out of the hands of the Colony, it is 'injudicious for the Council to discuss and pronounce an opinion upon the subject.' If then, it be 'injudicious for the Council to pronounce an opinion' how much more 'injudicious' would it be for a paper to continue an agitation which has been condemned by its friends in the Council? So far as the charge of a contemplated abandonment of the cause by the Confederates goes, the writer is unnecessarily alarmed. We are no less anxious now for its success than before; but we do claim the privilege, which has not been denied members of the Council, of saying that to the fantastic tricks of the Yale Convention, the erratic writings and speeches of more than one of the Confederation candidates, and last, though by no means least, to the declaration embodied in the election address of the very writer in the News who charges us with 'lukewarmness, that Confederation is dead and buried,' is to be attributed the present lukewarmness of the public upon the question of Confederation. No one regrets more than the Confederates the present state of the popular mind on this subject; but upon the shoulders of no member of the party does the blame rest with greater weight than upon those of the gentleman whose article we are discussing. While we have stated that the cause so far as any steps that this Colony may take to further its interest, is 'lost' it may yet, under wise leadership, be recovered, he has publicly announced that it is 'dead and buried' and that it is to be consigned to the tomb of oblivion. Perhaps in his article, our contemporary is 'satisfied by a desire to speak only of the 'dead.' If such be his object, he must surely be aware that there is a way open to effect his purpose without perpetrating an injustice toward the living.

Monday, Feb 22
STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—Government street, from the bridge to Tronca Alley, is already metalled with the best description of flinty bluestone, which appears sufficient to resist the wear and tear of the heaviest vehicles for many years. In the process of metalling the Corporation workmen have removed the line of stones which marked the outer edge of the sidewalk maintained by the Hudson Bay Company, whose all-wooden roadway has along Government street, from the bridge to Tronca Alley, been replaced by a more substantial pavement. The Corporation will continue their operations until every street in the city has been repaired and metalled.

THE GREAT FIRE AT OTTAWA.—Particulars of the burning of the Queen's Printing Office, the Royal Canadian Bank, and the Railroad offices at the Capital of the Dominion will be found on our first page. Last August we were shown through the printing office, which included a bookbindery, publishing room and stereotyping foundry—and found it the most extensive establishment of its kind in British North America. The loss, which was very heavy, does not fall on the Government, and is

Redeemed.—Hon. Holbrooke remarks upon his resolution offering a reward of \$1,000 for the discovery of a Pass through the Selkirk Range, did not appear in our list of news owing to pressure of other matters. They contain several new reasons showing the importance to the commercial interests of the colony of opening communication with Kootenay via the Eagle Pass. The hon. member, speaking to his resolution, said: "That if we succeeded in opening up communication with Kootenay via the Eagle Pass, we would not only secure the trade with the mining camps, but we would be enabled to supply Idaho with European goods. At present this trade is monopolized by Portland. Our own merchants, when forwarding supplies to Kootenay, are obliged to use the Columbia river route. The Oregon Steam Navigation Company were making great efforts to secure the Kootenay trade. They had placed a steamer on Pen d'Oreille Lake and intended to make a wagon road from that lake to the boundary line. It seemed that our government were indifferent about the interests of our own merchants. Government only looked to the revenue, which did not suffer when goods came from Portland. The people wished to purchase their goods in Victoria or New Westminster, and to have them forwarded by way of the Fraser, Kamloops, Eagle Pass, thence over the Selkirk Range to Wild Horse Creek. He hoped government would open the Eagle Pass this spring. By deferring the work the trade would become firmly fixed in the hands of Portland merchants. We should endeavor to find a Pass over the Selkirk Range so as to avoid descending the Columbia 150 miles to the Kootenay river. There were two places where it was probable passes existed. One by the little falls west of river and another from the head of Upper Arrow Lake. Both of these would run through a slate range which was known to be rich with gold and silver quartz veins. Some silver ore from a vein in this slate range had been brought to the Assay Office and had assayed \$42 to the ton. Prospects of five cents (gold) to the pan had also been found in the bars of the river. By making a trail over the Selkirk range we would therefore not only be taking the best means of securing the trade with Kootenay but also open up a new mining country. But government, it appeared, would neither open the Eagle Pass nor allow others to do it. An offer to open the Pass by making a trail had been made by a mercantile firm in Victoria for a small sum, but the offer was declined. Should the lukewarmness of government be caused by want of money he would suggest that the money proposed to be expended on account of temporary loans be faded. If government were to issue bonds they would be eagerly taken up. Large sums of money here awaited investment. He hoped that government would throw off their lethargy in this matter; that they would show more attention to the mercantile interests of the colony, and called the Council to pass the resolution. Hon. Trutch would prefer to recommend an exploration party for general colonial and continental purposes as well as for the object pointed at in the resolution. The resolution was negatived.

THE LAST NIGHT.—The Bates Troupe closed their engagement on Saturday evening with the beautiful comedy of "London Assurance" for the benefit of the Royal Hospital. The house was filled to its utmost capacity. The performance was very long. Mr. Bates made a capital Sir Harcourt Courteley, with all the airs, affectations and eccentricities of a dandy who, having spent his life in the lap of fashion, has forgotten that men sometimes grow old. As Lady Gay Sparker, the sparkling vivacity of Mrs. Bates was never more acceptably presented. Dazzle was well done by Mr. Thayer, and Obadiah Courteley by Mr. Fuller. The play was well managed and made by Mr. Robinson. At the fall of the curtain Mr. Bates was called out, and upon the assistance of the cheering manager thanked the Executive, the Navy, the Plea and the People for the generous support that had been extended him during his short stay. He had prospered greatly beyond his expectations, and felt a sincere pang of regret that his engagements required he should part with the many kind friends he had met in Victoria. He trusted, however, after the lapse of a short time, to return to Victoria, when he hoped to meet again the happy, dancing faces he saw before him to-night. The Bates troupe raised a great applause and yesterday the entire troupe sailed on the Active for Portland, bearing with them the respect and good wishes of all our people. May their shadows of their profession never be less!

CHRISTIANITY.—A great many householders—especially those who are in maintaining neat little gardens in front of their houses—complain of the destruction of their crops and pigs, that consists in the destruction of their ground and destroy good vegetables. Some of our readers in the suburbs have suffered severely from these annoyances—indeed, scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of one or more of these raids. Of Flagstaff and along that of Cornmarket street, a number of pigs are in process of fattening at the Chinese, and if the starch arising from the press is overpowered at this season, what will it become when the rays of the summer's sun fall upon the filthy deposit?

SHIRAZO.—The ship Coquette is loading at London for Sprout & Co., and the ship Golden Age is loading at Burrard Inlet with spars for the same firm. The spars will be sent to Europe.

Good-Bra.—Mr. Bittet, manager of the firm of Sprout & Co. here, left yesterday by the Active for San Francisco, to take the charge of Sprout & Co.'s business in that city. Mr. Bittet, by his business tact and gentlemanly bearing, has, during a somewhat lengthened stay amongst us, made a large circle of warm friends. We join them in wishing him every success in his new field of labor.

THE ACTIVE.—This vessel, after a lengthened delay, in consequence of an injury to one of the cylinders of her engines, got off yesterday at 6 1/2 a.m. She carried away about 50 passengers, among whom were the Bates troupe. The engines of the Active were submitted to severe tests on Saturday and worked satisfactorily. The repairs were effected by Spratt & Kretmer.

PROBABLY A MISTAKE.—A ship arrived at Honolulu, S. I., on the 18th January and reported having, on the 18th November, exchanged signals with the English ship Hampshire, from S. I., for Vancouver Island, 72 days out. No ship of the name Hampshire is expected here, so far as we can learn; it is probable the signals were misunderstood.

EVENING SESSIONS.—We do hope that Dr. Helmecke's motion for three evening sessions each week will prevail. The work done, and at the present rate a release from legislative labors cannot be had before the let of April. With vigorous application there is no reason why a prorogation should not take place by the middle of March.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE returned from New Westminster on Saturday afternoon, bringing a few passengers, but no up-country exports.

European Chit Chat.

English institutions and English prejudices have never undergone, at any period of history, such wholesale changes; the period of the Reformation will always form a starting point for the history of many social and religious reforms in England—but the present time has no parallel for its sweeping modifications in the time-honored institutions of that country. The House of Lords has been roughly handled by the public journals that its prerogative has passed away for ever. The disendowment of the Irish Church is only the harbinger of more extended changes in church government at home, and to cap the climax, Mr. Lubbock's Bill to alter the present law of primogeniture, the more possibility of which twenty years ago would have been scouted as an attempt to hurry the nation into red republican insubordination, in relation to the disposal of a small class of estates may, it is true, frequently defeat the testator's intentions, and induce cruel objections; but the great majority of the middle class will applaud any change in the law, because the result of that change would be the destruction of the object of their greatest ambition—the making of a Peer or a Baronet. The Job's Bull, in an article on the new Treasury minute relating to bankruptcy in the Civil Service, comes to the rescue of that most misrepresented order and does its best to dissipate the public mind of the fallacies instilled by novel writers and caricaturists teaching that hard worked and ill paid class of public servants. The Government is determined that they shall eat their boots according to their cloth, and live in a style proportioned to their emoluments. Overend, Gurney & Company have exposed themselves to the lash of the law in relation to fraudulent bankruptcy, and although every effort is being made to screen them from the consequences of exposure, such an attempt must prove unavailing. The Bankers, where the Law knows no distinction, whether of those horrible crimes which mark the annals of all countries, to a greater or less degree, has just been brought to light by the confession of a man named Sheppard. This disabused wretch, if we believe his own confession, was a fraudulent bankrupt. Now, if he had been a man of honor, he would have been a man of honor, and would have been a man of honor.

The San Juan Boundary.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The following is a copy of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London, January 14, 1869, providing for the reference to an arbitrator of the question concerning the water boundary between the United States and the British possessions in North America. Whereas it was stipulated in Article I of the treaty concluded at Washington on the 16th of June, 1846, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, that the line of boundary between the territories of the said Majesty and those of the United States, from the point on the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude up to which it had already been ascertained, should be continued westward along the said parallel to the mouth of the Columbia river, and thence to the Pacific Ocean, and whereas the Commissioners appointed by the two high contracting parties to mark out that portion of the boundary which runs southerly through the middle of the channel aforesaid have not been able to determine which is the true line contemplated by the treaty, the two high contracting parties agree to refer to the President of the United States, and to the President of the British Confederation, to determine the line which, according to the terms of the aforesaid treaty, runs southerly through the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver Island, and of Foulis Straits of the Pacific Ocean.

which have proved an anomaly, to contain certain poisonous compounds, which after a time, are destructive to health, and produce, in many cases, paralysis. We fear that this, like all other attacks on fashionable vices, will have little or no effect. "Fashion" alone, by another turn of its kaleidoscope can have thousands of its votaries from premature death. The Spaniards don't seem to have decided on their choice for a King; in fact it seems to them to be such a serious matter—involved so much responsibility—that they prefer leaving it to the chapter of accidents for solution. This of course is very bad, this staving off the evil day, because it generally aggravates the evil and makes it worse to get rid of when circumstances will not permit of further delay. They evidently want an energetic man at the head of affairs—a very sad want in a country so unsettled a condition as Spain is at present. It would appear that the present Cuban revolution originated with some of the poorer among the Creoles, who had imbibed the American idea that all governments are not like that of the United States—must be of necessity tyrannical. These revolutionists, no doubt, severely applied to be President of a possible Cuban republic, and such a kind of himself capable of wielding the destinies of a great empire. Unfortunately for them, there are, always, two sides to a bargain, and the wealthy proprietors of the Island object to the revolutionary view of the matter, and with the aid of the Spanish government are likely to sustain their side of the question. The Emperor of the French is existing, very modest; it may be, from the existing commercial depression now felt throughout the length and breadth of la grand nation. It reminds us the old rhyme—
When the devil was sick,
The devil a saint would be;
But when the devil got well,
The devil a saint was he.
He seems to think that if he gets on as well during the coming year as he did during the last, he will do very well. Greece must adopt a more becomingly modest tone for the present; Russia is not ready to carry out the designs for which that little power was urged on to prepare the way for; so that the Greek-Turkish difficulty may be said to have been settled for the present. The London Spectator, in an article on American finance, says in conclusion: "It seems to us that the main fact for Europe to be aware of is that the Government of the U. S. has got the cash it wants, and now, and does get it. Most governments don't." If, of course, the debt is very heavy, and made heavier by vague talk about an impossible reduction; that when Mr. McCulloch advises reductions of the surplus amounts to \$10,000,000 a year, he shows financial wisdom; that the debt is ridiculously heavy, crushing consumers to pay manufacturers more than they earn; that the foreign collection taxes, especially on alcohol, are astounding; that the Union wants a permanent revenue service; that there is almost reckless carelessness about temporary increase in debt; that the debt will have to be increased twenty millions sterling if the surplus of paper currency is to be absorbed; and finally, that the present system which leaves the Financial Secretary and Congress to resolve apart from each other makes all financial administration a series of legislative jobs, imposing the machine now this way and now that, and finally leaving European and American alike in a state of doubt as to what the Government can really do. The Union, with an avowed respect for the eighth commandment, can remain financially sleek to a President who recommends open robbery; but to spite of all that and much more of the same kind, the broad, brutal fact remains. The Union did last year need \$75,000,000 in cash and did raise \$81,000,000, and that without any regard to the total amount of unavoidable indebtedness to the national treasury. That is not, of course, proof that the Government of Washington always will raise what it wants, but it is very strong evidence that it has the cash at command and is not unwilling to spend it in providing for what it needs; its credit included. Does any State in the world do more? Does any except our own do anything like as much? It is to be regretted that the fall from a high position which seemed to have knocked all judgment of his personal identity out of him; his loss of his memory completely so as to make his subsequent course of new birth, it is a singularly strange case. How many men are there who have fallen from political platforms, and who would give anything for such a happy oblivion?

ascertain and determine the precise line intended by the words of the treaty, it is agreed that it shall be left to him to determine upon some line which, in his opinion, will furnish an equitable solution of the difficulty and will be the nearest approximation that can be made to an accurate construction of the words of the treaty.

Art. 3. It is agreed that the referee shall be at liberty to call for production of and to consult all the correspondence which has taken place between British and American Governments on the matter at issue, and to weigh the testimony of the British and American negotiators of the treaty, as recorded in the correspondence, as to their intentions in framing the article in question, and the referee shall further be at liberty to call for the reports and correspondence, together with any documents, maps or surveys bearing on the same which have emanated from or were considered by the Commissioners and recently been employed by the two Governments to endeavor to ascertain the true line of boundary, as contemplated by the treaty. It is considered that either of the high contracting parties may produce; but the referee shall not depart from the true meaning of the article as it stands, if he can deduce that meaning from the words of that article, those words having been agreed to by both parties, and having been inserted in a treaty ratified by both Governments.

Art. 4. Should either government deliver to the referee a statement of its case, a copy thereof shall be at the same time communicated to the other party through its representative to Switzerland, together with a copy of all papers or maps annexed to such statement. Each government shall moreover furnish to the other, on application, a copy of any individually specified documents or maps in its own exclusive possession, relating to the matter at issue. Each party shall be at liberty to draw and lay before the referee a final statement, if it think fit to do so, in reply to the case of the other party, and a copy of such definite statement shall be communicated by each party to the other in the same manner as aforesaid. The two high contracting parties engage to use their best exertions to place the wheels of their respective cases before the referee within twelve months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

Art. 5. The Ministers and other public agents of Great Britain and of the United States at Berne shall be considered as the agents of their respective Governments to conduct their case before the referee, who shall be requested to address his communications and give all his notices to such Ministers or other public agents, whose acts shall bind their governments to and before the referee on this matter.

Art. 6. It shall be competent to the referee to proceed in the said arbitration, and all matters relating thereto, when he shall see fit, either in person or by a person or persons named by him for that purpose, after in the presence or absence of either or both agents and either of them or by written declaration or otherwise.

Art. 7. The referee shall, if he think fit, appoint a secretary, registrar or clerk for the purpose of the proposed arbitration, at such rate of remuneration as he shall think proper. He shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, a statement of all the costs and expenses which he may have been put to in relation to this matter, and the amount thereof he shall forthwith be repaid in two equal portions, one by each of the two parties.

Art. 8. The referee shall be requested to give his award in writing as early as convenient after the whole case on each side shall have been laid before him, and he shall give one copy thereof signed by him to each of the said agents, and a copy of it to the respective parties formally engaged to conduct the decision of the referee, when given, final and conclusive, whether such decision shall be a positive decision as to the line of boundary intended by the true meaning of the words of article one of the treaty of 1846, or whether the said referee, being unable to give such positive decision, shall give as a decision a line of boundary as the nearest approximation to an accurate construction of those words, and as establishing an equitable solution of the difficulty, and such decision shall, without reserve, be carried into immediate effect by Commissioners to be appointed for the purpose of marking out the line of boundary in accordance with such decision of the referee.

Art. 9. The present treaty shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States, and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within twelve months from the date hereof.

It is understood between Her Majesty the Queen and the United States of America that the treaty concluded between them on this day shall not go into operation or have any effect until the question of ratification inasmuch as pending between them shall have been satisfactorily settled by treaty or by law of Parliament, or by both, unless the two high contracting parties shall in the meantime otherwise agree. The present separate articles shall have the same force and effect as if it had been inserted word for word in the treaty of this date. It shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time and place as those of the treaty.

THE GREAT HEALTH RESTORER.—Many thousands of these people have been restored to perfect health by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and more certificates of cures and letters of grateful thanks have been received in their favor than were probably ever written for all other medicines combined. Sufferer! whatever your ailment is, give these two remedies a trial; no matter how often you may have been disappointed, they will benefit, and most likely cure you.

Art. 10. The referee should be unable to

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Art. 14. The referee should be unable to

Art. 15. The referee should be unable to

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Committee on Public Buildings reported adversely to the purchase of a new site for an Executive Mansion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In the Senate the Judiciary Committee reported adversely on Sumner's bill to strike out the word "white" from the naturalization laws.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In the House the President's Christmas amnesty proclamation was not authorized by the Constitution or Laws.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The bill to amend the law relating to the franking privilege, which entitles the heads of departments and bureaus, who may use a stamp under regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In a conversation at Army headquarters today, Grant announced his intention to nominate Gen Schofield as Secretary of War, but thought it probable he would decline and return to his position in the army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Herald's special from Havana says this city is practically in a state of siege. Dulce is urged to formally declare it, but he is disinclined.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A majority of the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee are preparing a report on the bill granting aid to the North Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate passed the bill to regulate the franking privilege just as it came from the House.

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Minister to the Sandwich Islands, is mentioned as likely to succeed Mr. Miller in the Colonist.

New York, Feb. 23.—The Herald's Havana special states that no further military or field operations will be attempted by the Spaniards.

New York, Feb. 23.—Bliss and Masterman publish a statement denying the charge of complicity with Lopez.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In a conversation at Army headquarters today, Grant announced his intention to nominate Gen Schofield as Secretary of War.

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LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Barnamored has sailed from Bremen, having gone on the Polar expedition.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—An Athol dispatch announces that the Greek Ministry has been dissolved.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The press of the country urge on the provisional government the necessity of preserving friendship with the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the House of Commons, the Solicitor General introduced a bill abolishing the university test.

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OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—The Newfoundland Legislature has voted against the adoption of the address in reply to the Governor's speech recommending union with Canada.

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HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Advices from St Domingo represent that country as greatly agitated by revolutionary pronouncements.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—The seventh battalion of volunteers, a portion of the regular garrison of the city, yesterday sent a deputation to Gen. Dulce.

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Wheat, \$1 85 to 1 90. Government 5.20's, 1144 for 1862 and 1867. Pacific Mail, 106 1/2.

Arrived, 18th—bark Milan, Port Gamble; barkentine Emma Augusta, from Olympia via Port Madison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—At noon yesterday M. Charles Ferdinand De Cazotte, Consul-General of the French Empire, and officer of the Legion of Honor, died at the Occidental Hotel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Arrived—Ship Coquimbo, Port Madison; bark Glimpes, Port Discovery.

PORTLAND, Feb. 23.—Steamer Active arrived this morning and sails to-morrow for Victoria.

PORTLAND, Feb. 24.—The Active sailed at 5 o'clock this evening for Victoria, Olympia and Nanaimo.

Shipping Intelligence. PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. ENTERED.

Feb 18—Bark Cyrus, Small, San Francisco Feb 22—Ship W. G. Hunt, Wait, Portland

Feb 18—Steamer Enterprise, Swanson, N Westminster Feb 22—Sloop Leonede, Thornton, San Juan

Feb 18—Ship ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound Mr. Barthrop and wife, Mrs Livingston, Capt J. L. Ward

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Notice of Removal.

THE BUSINESS OF THE FIRM IS REMOVED TO THE OCCIDENTAL BUILDING.

VICTORIA NURSERY AND SEED ESTABLISHMENT.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON, PROPRIETORS.

Consisting of the most approved varieties of the Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, etc.

These seedlings are planted with the most careful selection for the Farm and Garden.

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