

s Sarsaparilla,

remedy, in which we have labored the most effectual alternative that can be a concentrated extract of Para...

found will be found a great prophylactic when taken in the spring, to exterminate...

It is the true patriot's duty to be as ready to resist the destructive attempts of those who, with the sacred name of liberty in their mouths...

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

per Bottle Six Bottles \$5.

's Cherry Pectoral

Itself such a renown for the cure of Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and Lung Complaints...

's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Piles, Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Malaria, Eruptions, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors and Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Diaphoretic for Purifying the Blood.

MOORE & CO.,

Corner of Yates and Langley streets

's Fluid Magnesia

Is the great remedy for Indigestion, Sore Throat, Bilious Affections, GOUT, GRAVEL and other Complaints of the Bladder, and all cases of URIC ACID.

PREPARED BY MOORE & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

Ask for "DR. MOORE'S FLUID MAGNESIA" and see the name on every Bottle and Label.

NOTICE.

H. W. AIKMAN, HAS BEEN a partner in our firm at New Westminster...

1867.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST. And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 8. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1867. NO. 22

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

- AGENTS: Alexander & Co., Vancouver, B.C.; John Mackin, Victoria, B.C.; Ross & Hart, Comox, B.C.; ...

The Reform Agitation in Great Britain. The death of Lord Palmerston removed the Ministerial barriers to reform; by that event the floodgates were loosened...

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Monday, April 8th. THE MIDNIGHT INTRUDER; OR, THE TABLES TURNED.—At an early hour on Saturday morning last, a gentleman of this city named "Mac," who had been spending the previous evening with some friends...

ENGLISH JUSTICE.—Lord Augustus Vane Tempest, ten years ago, spit in the face of the cornet of a regiment, in which he was a lieutenant, and called him "a d—d fool and liar." He was cashiered and a warrant issued for his arrest...

RETURN OF THE ENTERPRISE.—The steamer Enterprise returned on Saturday afternoon from New Westminster. Among the passengers we noticed Hon Geo Walkem, of Cariboo, Mr Jos Trutch, Mr H B W Aikman, and Mr J Burrage.

Table with financial data for VANCOUVER ISLAND and MAINLAND, including Road and Harbor Loans, Temporary Loans, and various other accounts.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND. PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. The Greatest Family Medicine of the Age. Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility...

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Specially Reported for the British Colonist.]

Saturday's Sitting.

The Council met at 11 a. m. Present—Hons Southgate, DeCosmos, Ball, Franklin, Sanders, Wood, Crease, Macdonald, Helmecken, Birch, (presiding) Young, O'Reilly, Robson.

Monday's Sitting.

The Council met at 2 p. m. Present—Hons Macdonald, Barnard, Brew, Smith, Cox, Ball, Wood, Crease, Franklin, Robson, O'Reilly, Sanders, DeCosmos, Helmecken, Young, Birch, (presiding) Southgate, Trutch.

Tuesday's Sitting.

The Council met at 10 p. m. Present—Hons Helmecken, Robson, Smith, DeCosmos, Cox, Southgate, Franklin, Birch, (presiding), Young, Hamley, Brew, O'Reilly, Macdonald, Crease, Wood, Sanders, Ball, Trutch.

ment of persons to record claims as proposed would create great confusion. Hon Barnard did not see any difficulty to be apprehended from such appointments. Respectable storekeepers were just as capable of recording claims and issuing licenses as any regularly appointed officer.

impression that the protection would be taken from them. Hon Helmecken—There would be plenty of barley grown on the Island, but not enough this spring. The resolution was then carried.

filing of guns from ships in harbor, except mails or H. M. ships. The Excise Bill was passed through committee, Hon O'Reilly in the chair, and with the amendment raising the excise duty to one dollar per gallon, was reported complete.

proposed an amendment by which 250 acres would be given to the husband, and twenty acres each to the children. Hon DeCosmos thought single men were the best pioneers.

The Cession of the Russias.

By the terms of a treaty 1825, between Great Britain and Russia, it was stipulated and an imaginary line should from the 60th degree of North latitude on the Arctic, which line should mark the boundary between the North American of the two Powers. It was later, in order to secure certain advantages which were right of discovery, that should hold and possess a territory on the seaboard from 54:40 to the 60th of North latitude, and ten leagues, following the line of the coast, and including adjacent islands.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, April 9, 1867.

The Prorogation Speech.

His Excellency's speech upon the prorogation of the Legislative Council is a terse production, touching briefly upon the various measures that have claimed the attention of the body during the session and dismissing the members in the usual tone of freezing politeness. It is worthy of remark that to no measure that has passed the Council has His Excellency refused his assent. Two bills only remain unsigned, to which it is highly probable assent will be given at some future time. His Excellency announces himself friendly to an immigration scheme; but the suggestion of the Council for a drawback on certain articles manufactured in the Colony from native products, does not appear to meet with favor. His Excellency very wisely hedges around the recommendation as to a premium on quartz mills, and thinks, with many others, that too much care cannot be observed in awarding the premium. It would, for instance, be an act of folly on the part of the Government to pay a man \$5000 for erecting a quartz mill that would cost \$4000 at Fort Shepherd, where it could be of no earthly use to any lead, yet would pay the projector a clear profit of \$1000. Wherever there is a well-defined lead of quartz, we think that men who may be possessed of sufficient enterprise to erect a mill to crush the rock taken from it, should receive from Government a helping hand and protection from total loss in case of failure. Our rich veins of gold and silver quartz will be profitably worked, and will add to the wealth and prosperity of the country long after every foot of alluvial diggings has been turned over; but Government aid must be extended in a judicious and sensible manner. His Excellency promises to pay every attention to the recommendation of the Council resolution for the removal of the Custom House to Victoria, which he terms the "chief town," and the place where the "principal commerce of the Colony is carried on." The only other item of interest contained in the message is the following:

"If in spite of your resolution in favor of Victoria, I still hesitate on removing my abode and the seat of the legislature from the spot established by law, you will understand that I consider the public faith and honor arrayed on the one side against possible expediency on the other. If, as persons assert, the present uncertainty be found to be more detrimental to the public interests than any discussion which may be arrived at, I shall come to that decision and make public the recommendation I may lay before the Secretary of State; I, however, look confidently forward to the time when the centre of the population will be found on the eastern side of the Cascade range."

Now, we will venture to affirm that there is not a thinking man in either section of the Colony who does not agree with the concluding four lines of the above extract. The time will come when the "centre of the population will be found on the Eastern side of the Cascade range," and when that time arrives the interior will offer a far better site for the permanent location of the capital than Victoria. Either Yale, Lytton, Lillooet or Quesnelmouth will be an advantageous location for the seat of Government in the course of a few years; but at the present day a due regard for the economy and efficiency of the public service demands that Victoria—the head of ocean navigation, the seat of commerce on the North Pacific, the spot on which all the necessary Government buildings have already been erected, the town in which there is business and life, a lovely climate and a well-ordered state of society—should above all others be made the temporary political capital—as it is now the permanent business capital—of the Colony of British Columbia. When the interior shall have become settled up and means of communication secured at all seasons, the claims of either of the towns we have named will not, say, cannot be ignored. Victoria will pledge herself not to oppose the establishment of the seat of Government permanently at any point in the interior that may be deemed most essential to the public weal; but at present there are numerous reasons, besides those we have mentioned, why the capital should be removed to Victoria. It is useless for the people of New Westminster to shut their eyes to the fact that with two towns in close proximity to each other a spirit of rivalry that must be detrimental to both will be engendered. If Victoria is what Governor Seymour styles her, "the place where the

principal commerce is carried on," and the "chief town," what hope is there that the presence of some twenty or thirty officials at New Westminster will be able to maintain her in a state of prosperity by the few dollars they may spend within the town limits? The Act of Union gave the commerce of New Westminster a deathblow, as the futile attempts of Mr Expediency Crease and his ally, Mr Legality Hamley, to bolster it up by collecting duties on goods entering that port from Vancouver Island, have proved. Henceforth no vessel with goods on board for Yale need call at Westminster. The goods may be carried direct from Victoria, and Westminster, confined to its limited official patronage, will expire in a few months from inanition. We have no desire to see that town destroyed; but we cannot and will not shut our eyes to patent facts, however willfully blind the people of the capital may be as to its ultimate fate. The retention of the seat of Government at New Westminster will not save it from decay, while one-half of the officials reside at Victoria and the other half are, so to speak, unwilling residents of the capital. Governor Seymour is as well aware as any one that with the commerce of New Westminster the source from whence it drew its prosperity departed. His declination to influence the official vote when the question was before the Council, plainly shows this, and although His Excellency may "still hesitate" to remove his abode and the seat of Legislature, he will soon see reason to change his mind, and we are confident that, when his recommendation shall be sent forward to Downing Street, it will be in favor of this city being made the temporary seat of Government.

A COMPLAINT AND AN APOLOGY.—Rev Mr. Jamieson, of the Presbyterian Church stationed at Nanaimo, having felt that the denomination of which he is a member had cause for grievance in the remark of His Excellency in the Educational message, as to the "aciduity of Calvinistic doctrines," wrote to the Governor requesting a "with-drawal or explanation of the "offensive term." Governor Seymour replies that he thinks Mr. Jamieson "has attached too much importance to my hurriedly written message. I agree with you, that in a document professing the most unbounded religious toleration, the word 'aciduity' should not have found a place. I might also have spoken more respectfully respecting the religious convictions of Roman Catholics. The message, however, states that "I shall not try to influence others by my own belief."

"PADDY PUNGENT."—We have been gratified by a perusal of a little pamphlet bearing the title of "Paddy Pungent; or, a Rambling Irishman, right from the old sod." The author is Mr J. M. Doherty, of San Francisco. The writer describes graphically his impressions on returning to Ireland, after some years residence in California, in an easy natural way, interesting to everybody. The political and social condition of the Emerald Isle is sketched with great apparent fidelity. The faults of the author's countrymen are not glossed over, neither are their virtues forgotten. We passed an agreeable evening with "Paddy Pungent," and we are sure that any of our readers who have the good luck to obtain a copy will thank us for directing their attention to its interesting contents.

SEING HIM OFF—A large number of the friends of Mr W. A. Harries assembled on the wharf yesterday to say good-bye to a gentleman so universally esteemed as our late associate. The Victoria Amateur Dramatic Association, of which Mr Harries was an efficient member, mustered in strong force Bumpers of champagne were drunk to the departing gentleman's health, and many and hearty were the wishes expressed for his future success in life. Mr Harries will go hence to New York city, and thence to London and Paris. At the latter city he will visit the Great Exposition, and will correspond regularly with this paper. Mr Harries carries with him the respect and esteem of all.

DEPARTURE OF THE CALIFORNIA.—The steamer California, Captain Williams, left her wharf at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She carried about 30 passengers and 60 tons of freight. Among the passengers were Mr W. A. Harries, Mr C. C. Pendergast, Mr and Mrs D. Baker, Capt Holmes, Rev Duff, Mrs Jack, Mrs White, Baron Rothschild, S. Moore, M. Miller, Captain Butler, and J. W. Pitfield. The steamship ran up the harbor, and experienced some difficulty in turning, owing to the low stage of water and the narrowness of the channel. After her head had been turned she steamed gaily past the wharf, blowing her whistle several times and firing her gun when off Hospital Point. At dark she rounded Race Rocks, and before this reaches the eye of the reader will be far out at sea on her way to the Golden City.

A GOODBYE.—The friends of C. C. Pendergast, Esq., an oldtime resident of this city who is about leaving for the East, yesterday chartered the steamer Diana and accompanied the California out of the harbor, running down nearly as far as Race Rocks, where Mr Pendergast was placed aboard the steamer amid loud cheering and the popping of champagne corks. Mr Pendergast is widely and favorably known to all our citizens, and was long a respected and useful member of this community. Bon voyage!

PRESENTATION EXTRAORDINARY!—The many friends of Mr C. C. Pendergast, late of Wells, Fargo, clubbed together and yesterday presented him with a leather medal, from the shop of Mr Newbury, of Government street. It bore the following inscription: "Presented to C. C. Pendergast from many sorrowing and dead-broke friends. Victoria, 5th April, 1867."

FOR THE MINES.—The Enterprise left yesterday morning with a large number—some seventy-five—of miners for Cariboo, Big Bend, &c. Mr Allen, of the Cariboo Sentinel, went up, and it is his intention to commence the regular issue of his paper in about three weeks' time. Amongst the number were also Major Downie and Mr M. W. Webb, the latter for the Big Bend district.

DELUGE ENGINE CO.—At a meeting of this company held on Thursday the following officers were elected: E. R. Thomas, foreman; W. Loshe, 1st Assistant; George Norris, 2d Assistant; J. Kriemler, Secretary; J. Sehl, Treasurer. It was unanimously determined that hereafter fines only will be collected from members, monthly dues being done away with.

GOVERNMENT DESPATCHES.—The gunboat Forward arrived from New Westminster, a few moments before the California cast off her lines, with Government despatches, which were taken on board by Captain Williams. The Forward left Westminster yesterday morning.

MORE OFFICIAL ON DITS.—It is reported that Governor Seymour has obtained leave of absence and will go to London, leaving Mr Birch Administrator and Mr Ball Acting Colonial Secretary.



LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEUR TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to look for the name of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and label of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been printed, we give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Chemists generally. Agents for Victoria—Jardine, Green & Rhodes. Jan 11 1867

LETTER FROM BIG BEND.

Highly Encouraging News.

FRENCH CREEK, January 31st, 1867.

Being well aware of the fact that there are many in Victoria who are interested in the future of Big Bend, I thought that a few lines to you, stating how affairs stood in these parts of Her Majesty's possessions might be interesting and perhaps satisfactory. I expect you have had little information of anything that has transpired here since October. Mining continued in the creek until the 9th of December, the following claims paying better than they had during the season, namely: the Discovery, Dagget, Kam, Mountain and Half-Breed. Two men in the Discovery took out 175 ounces in the last week. Every one here, that is 75 on this creek and 12 on McCulloch, has the greatest confidence in Gold Hill Bend. There are five companies prospecting, and the Robertson claim, two men working, continues to pay thirty dollars to the foot. There are now over 105 claims taken up and recorded on the bench, and I would advise any one in Victoria who has interests in the Hill to mind and keep them properly represented. There is some excitement about the Scotch Canadian Company who are prospecting through the Blue Nose Tunnel, for the ground is rather getting richer and richer, and the workers are well satisfied that the channel is pitching into their ground; they are now about 15 feet only from their line. I have sent you a rough sketch of part of the bench, giving the names of the separate companies. I trust you will be kind enough to remember that I am not writing this letter for publication, but for your own personal information, and anything that it contains I leave to your option whether to believe or not. We have had a very jolly Christmas; we can boast of a skating rink, a dance and a French class, and what has caused most attention, the club known as the G. H. P's. Of course not being a member yet of that society, it is impossible for me to give you any information as to what brought them to life or what they have sworn to do; all I can say is that they gave a free ball the other night and a very handsome supper prepared with Richard Siegel's well known taste and ability. The band was something that might vie with that of the Coldstream Guards, consisting of the following instruments viz, guitar, violin (a bully one made on the creek out of soap bouilli ties) tambourine and bones both of home manufacture. The Hall was handsomely decorated with the flags of all nations and evergreens with G. H. P. in silver letters entwined with the Union Jack and the American and French flags. The Ball was kept up with great zest until 9 o'clock the next morning. All the ladies in the town were present, they number two and a half.

We have had most splendid weather here the thermometer never having shown lower than 15° below zero, and that was only for a few hours for the last week; it has been about 28° above zero throughout the day. The snow is about 6 feet deep in the woods.

We are all anxiously looking forward to the spring, for although the Big Bend proved a great disappointment last year, there is not the slightest doubt that if everyone goes in with a determination to give Gold Hill a fair trial, more working and less gambling, a few weeks will then decide whether it is better to leave British Columbia, (if you care) or whether the motto will prove true, that "we may be happy yet."

YOU BET.

Departure of W. A. Harries, Esq.

The steamer to-day will bear from our shores Mr. Walford A. Harries, a gentleman long and favorably known from his connection with the Press of the colony, and no less distinguished for his uniform amiability of disposition—his readily proffered assistance to every good cause—his strict probity—his literary ability—and his legal lore. Coming to this Colony at a time when colonial lawyers were debarred from practicing in our Courts, Mr Harries turned his attention to literature, and accepted a position as assistant on this paper, where he speedily rose to be editor-in-chief and senior proprietor. The COLONIST owes much of its success to the efforts of our friend, with whom we shall part with a sincere feeling of regret and with an earnest hope, that at some future day not far distant he may find it to his interest to again visit our shores and locate permanently among colonists who have learned to respect and esteem him for his many noble qualities. At a social gathering, last evening, around a well-filled board at the Colonial Hotel, the friends of Mr. Harries said "good bye" and again and again wished him "God speed" on his homeward journey. We can but add our good wishes to the many that will follow Mr. Harries to his distant home, and trust that wherever his future lot may be cast, prosperity will crown his efforts.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, April 5th.

THE GLAMARAMA.—We had the good fortune to be on the wharf yesterday when this fine vessel was towed in by the steamer Enterprise, and our nautical tastes were much gratified with the sight: The Glamarama is a barque of 475 tons register, but capable of carrying 900 tons burthen. She is coppered and copper fastened, is fitted up with all the last improvements, and is classed A 1 at Lloyd's. She belongs to the Hudson Bay Company and is a credit to that wealthy corporation. The condition of a vessel is always indicative of the energy and seamanship of the captain; and judging by this standard, Capt Brown is possessed of both to an unusual degree. Everything about the ship is neat and trim; her standing rigging and spars are all in as good order as when she left the hands of the riggers. She has a flush deck (we have a special regard for flush decks) and is fitted with all the recent inventions in pumps and other deck machinery. The paint, deck and cabin would hardly lead one to believe that she had arrived so recently, everything is so clean. We shall have a better idea of her sailing capabilities when she is lightened. The Glamarama was berthed at the Hudson Bay Co's wharf where she will discharge.

SPARRING.—The sparring exhibition on Wednesday night was a very successful entertainment, so far as the "phancy" were concerned. The audience, unfortunately, was small. Several friendly "bouts" were indulged in and a young gentleman, who sang a ballad was enthusiastically encored. George Baker is ready to go into training to meet See Davis, who by the way, is still non est and likely to remain so.

EXCITING NEWS FROM BIG BEND.—We have letters from French and McCulloch creeks to the 31st January. Great diggings have been struck on French Creek; two men in the Discovery claim took out 175 ounces in one week. There are 75 men on the creek. On McCulloch Creek the Dart company have tunneled 250 feet and struck the richest kind of pay. Great confidence is felt in the future of the diggings by the miners, of whom there are 75 on French and 12 on McCulloch Creeks.

THE steamer Sir James Douglas has arrived from Nanaimo and way ports. She brings down His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia, Rev Mr Browning, two Sisters of Charity and several other passengers. She also had a few head of cattle. She left the barque Scotland loading, the ship Rivere would be ready to sail to-day. The snow is fast disappearing and grass begins to gladden the eyes of the Nansimotes.

ESQUIMALT ITEMS.—The Forward went to New Westminster on Wednesday night with despatches. The Egmont sailed into Esquimalt harbor on Wednesday and anchored. The Glamarama was towed to Victoria by the Enterprise. The vessels in port are the Malacca and Sparrowhawk.

MEMORIAL.—We learn that a memorial will be sent forward by the steamer to-day to Governor Seymour, praying that immediate steps may be taken for the renewal or continuance of the mail service. The document will be signed by our principal men.

BERNARD'S STAGES will make bi-weekly trips for Yale. Mr B's reputation as a "common carrier" is well established, and as he pledges himself to maintain the well earned reputation which he bears, we wish him a prosperous season.

NO MAIL TO BE TAKEN.—We learn that the California will carry no mail this trip. Government must bestir itself and adopt other means for the conveyance of letters and papers, to and from this port.

OFFICIAL RUMOR.—That Mr Watson, late Treasurer of Vancouver Island will go England, and that Mr Birch, Colonial Secretary, will remain.

Saturday, April 6th.

CROWN SALARIES.—On the last day of the session of the Legislature the following resolutions were offered by Mr Macdonald: "That the popular members to whom the Governor's message on the Crown Salaries Act has been exclusively left, are of opinion that during the present depressed condition of the Colony, Her Majesty's Government be humbly prayed to remunerate the chief Executive officer of this Colony out of Imperial funds. 2. That the popular members recognize with satisfaction the desire of the Governor to lessen the cost of Government, and are not unaware of the difficulties that beset his path in that direction. 3. That His Excellency the Governor be respectfully recommended to urge on Her Majesty's Government the necessity of giving the Executive of this Colony full power to simplify, centralize and reduce the departmental system, so as to lessen the public expenditure, and to reduce it to such a figure as the Colony is able to bear. These resolutions which were carried unanimously, embody the views expressed by Mr Macdonald in an amendment to Mr Walkem's resolutions at the close of the vote on the estimates.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Afternoon Session. NEW WESTMINSTER, April 1.—Limitation of Suits bill was read a third time and passed. Medical bill was read a third time and passed. County Court bill, with amendments, reported complete.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—After an Executive session at noon the doors were opened and the Vice President declared the Senate adjourned until the first Wednesday of July.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The cession of Russian-America and the adjacent islands to the United States excites interest. Influential parties regard it as significant of Russian policy in view of impending European complications on the Eastern question.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Fifteen hundred freedmen have applied to the Colonization Society to be sent to Africa within eight months, of whom 600 have embarked.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 27.—The Senate passed a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to let negroes vote by 28 to 11.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—The Radical State Convention passed resolutions appealing to Congress to protect the loyal people of Maryland, and give the State a constitution on the basis of manhood suffrage.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The Tribune's London correspondent of March 18th says: The rumor is beginning to be believed that the Queen will hereafter exercise her prerogative of clemency, and that no capital execution will again be permitted during her reign.

LONDON, March 29.—In the House of Commons last night the Government proposition to guarantee a Union railroad law was agreed to.

LONDON, March 29.—Last night a terrible storm occurred in the Black Sea; several vessels were wrecked with loss of life.

It is rumored that King George, of Greece, will marry a niece of Victoria.

Europe. The Spia Kiota tribes have again joined the Canadian insurgents. The war is now being carried on more vigorously than ever.

A dispatch dated the 9th reports another victory over the Turks at St Mucher. The new Government has officially notified the foreign consuls at Candia of its organization.

Eastern States. The Senate concurrent resolution forbidding officers of the diplomatic service to wear court costumes was taken up. Coyode, of Penn., offered an amendment providing that no person shall wear any court dress except it be made after a pattern drawn by the Chief Tailor of the Nation, who presides over its destinies.

South America. NEW YORK, March 28.—A Lima letter says that Tucker, the Confederation Admiral in the Peruvian Navy, has resigned.

Monday Evening's Sitting. NEW WESTMINSTER, April 2.—Last night the House met at eight o'clock and resumed adjourned debate on DeCosmos' motion for alteration of Constitution of Council.

Tuesday's Sitting. Messages from the Governor recommending recommitment of Postage bill to be amended as follows: For letters on Vancouver Island, 5 cents; New Westminster, Clinton or Savannah Ferry, 12 1/2 cents; any further up, 25 cents. Bill passed accordingly.

Eastern States. NEW YORK, April 1.—The treaty with Russia is discussed at length by the press. The Times commends Seward. The main importance of the acquisition grows out of its bearing upon the future trade with China and Japan.

SPEECH. Hon Gentlemen of the Legislative Council. It is with great pleasure that I find myself enabled to-day to relieve you from further attendance upon your legislative duties.

Canada. OTTAWA, CANADA, March 31.—Despatch by cable announces that the inter-colonial bill passed the House of Commons by a large majority, and that the Confederation bill has received the royal assent.

Another Medical Triumph.—Wonderful cure of a case of rheumatism. No disease is more agonizing than rheumatism. For thirty years, had suffered from this disease, but was completely cured.

Eastern States.

Chicago, April 1.—A despatch to the Journal says the Committee of Foreign Affairs have decided to report back the Russian treaty. An effort will be made to postpone its consideration until December.

New York, March 31.—A Havana letter of the 22d says a revolutionary proclamation has been received from Spain by many prominent persons, urging the overthrow of the Queen and the establishment of a Republic.

Hayti. Another revolution in Hayti is reported, headed by Prospero Elle and his son. The Elies were killed and tranquility restored.

European. NEW YORK, March 31.—The City of Paris, with dates to the 20th, has arrived. In the House of Commons Mr Disraeli made an able and brilliant speech in favor of the proposed Government Reform scheme.

Mexico. NEW YORK, April 1.—Advices from the City of Mexico to the 15th of March say the Liberals were almost under the walls of the capital, and prevented supplies from entering.

Canada. Mail dates are to the 28th February. Toronto, Feb. 27th.—A crowded meeting was held at the St Lawrence Hall last night to consider the Haron and Ontario ship canal scheme.

Australia. By way of Panama we have Sydney dates of January 30th and Wellington (New Zealand) dates of February 6th, we give the following summary:

NEW SOUTH WALES. A conference has been held at Melbourne between the Representatives of the Colony and Victoria, at which the Border Duty question was discussed and arranged.

Another Medical Triumph.—Wonderful cure of a case of rheumatism. No disease is more agonizing than rheumatism. For thirty years, had suffered from this disease, but was completely cured.

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The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, April 1

The Resurrection of the Confederacy on the American Provinces. The late telegraphic Washington, is not nevertheless, the report Congress by Mr Banks, mittee of Foreign Affairs

That the people of the provinces on the one without extreme solicitude, of these provinces, found archical principles, cannot otherwise than as a contradiction of the constantly

It is asked what right the United States have to their "traditions" and principles? The resolution printing, it declares:

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The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle

Tuesday, April 9, 1867.

The Resolution of the U. S. Congress on the Confederacy of the British American Provinces.

The late telegraphic despatch from Washington, is not very startling; nevertheless, the report presented to Congress by Mr. Banks, from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, is a document that will draw forth many and varied comments from the political circles of Europe.

That the people of the United States cannot regard the proposed confederation of the provinces on the northern frontier without extreme solicitude. A confederation of states, extending from ocean to ocean, without consulting the people of these provinces, founded on monarchical principles, cannot be considered otherwise than as a contravention of the traditions and the constantly declared principles of this government that will endanger most important interests, and tend to increase and perpetuate embarrassments which the governments were already discussing.

It is asked what right the people of the United States have to assume that their "traditions" and "declared principles" should influence, in any degree, the parties interested in this grand scheme—the confederation of the North American Provinces.

From Puget Sound.—The steamer New World from Olympia, touching at all the way ports, arrived last evening shortly after seven o'clock, having in it stated made the quickest time on record—viz, 12 hours, 57 minutes.

The Steam Flouring Mill.—Messrs. Laumeister and Gowen have had steam up at their mill; everything worked satisfactorily. They expect to turn out the first barrel of flour in about a fortnight.

A BRITISH FRIGATE seized a Venezuelan war steamer at Carthagen on the 17th February, and held her until the Government apologized for outrages perpetrated upon British subjects.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—It will be seen by our Municipal Council report that the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars was voted last evening for the immediate use of the Fire Department.

LEECH RIVER.—On Thursday last, two miners working in a gulch a short distance above Bacon Bar, made \$20. One nugget weighing \$7, was found. The sawmill will start to cut lumber in about ten days.

A Sound paper says that Mount Baker is in an state of active eruption.

manifest destiny" of any nation. Is the policy of the Government of the United States such a masterpiece of human wisdom, or has the experience of her statesmen improved its policy to such perfection that its foundation cannot be shaken, that it may assume to occupy the highest place in the civilized world? Manifest destiny! Has not history taught us the fate of mighty nations,

And yet there are those who presume to look into the dark abyss of the future, who would live for "all time" the Monroe doctrine, as it is termed, is not a principle founded either upon nature or in reason. It, no doubt, is pleasing to the vanity of a "tartanation" great but young people; but in the carrying out of the principle many serious obstacles may arise. It is not surprising that a Confederation of the Provinces should be regarded with "extreme solicitude" by the Government of the United States.

The Canadians "asked for a fish, they gave them a serpent." They desired reciprocity, it was declined by the people's representatives, and, instead, the aliens, who "foster that bitter hate" against everything British, and who were, and are contemned by many Americans, sent a marauding party of Fenians to kill, burn and destroy the people and the property of the Provinces. What sympathy can there be expected between loyal Canadians and a neighboring nation who harbor swindling ruffians under the hopeless pretext of hunting down the British Lion and rescuing the Emerald Isle from his claws.

WHISKEY SELLING TO INDIANS.—An old and oft offender—John Livermore—was before Mr Pemberton yesterday, for not appearing for sentence last July on his recognizance, and with lately selling liquor to Indians. The prisoner pleaded hard to be allowed another chance to leave the country, but the Magistrate, having the public interests to attend to, gave him 12 months to date from 19th of July, 1866, or \$50 fine.

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union of Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Rupert's Land, the Northwest Territory and British Columbia, on such terms as the Parliament of Canada shall deem equitable, and as shall receive the assent given.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As the boatswain's mate of the gun-boat Forward was returning from town on Sunday night, about ten o'clock, in company with a friend, who was some twenty yards behind, and when near the Esquimalt road bridge, a man named Charles Cruix, who has been five times convicted for various offenses by the police magistrate, attacked the seaman, and but for the timely assistance of his companion would, no doubt, have seriously injured him. Cruix was subsequently secured. The prosecutor, who appeared yesterday in court, proved the charge. Mr. Courtney defended. The prisoner got the option of being sent up for trial or being summarily dealt with. He chose the latter—receiving three months' hard labor. A clasp knife taken from him during the scuffle was forfeited, and his photograph ordered at Her Majesty's expense.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Police Court, to examine into the cause of the death of an old Indian woman, whose body was found on Sunday night in the bush, off the Esquimalt road. The jury returned a verdict of "Found Dead"—no evidence being forthcoming as to how she came by her death. It is probable, as is sometimes the case, she was a slave, and being old and worn out was left to die, that she might not be a burden on her owners.

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ITEMS FROM THE INTERIOR.—We gather the following from our New Westminster exchanges:—News from Williams Creek to the 24th ult. was satisfactory. The Forest Rose and Borealis were doing well, and the Baby, Cameron, Dead Broke, Last Chance, Caledonia, Never Sweat, Wake up Jake and Welsh Companies were taking out more or less pay. The United, Homestake and Hood on Cowlitz's Gulch were running bedrock tunnels. The Clear Grit and Miller Companies on Canadian Creek had obtained good prospects. The Heron, Full Rig and Discovery on Grouse Creek still continued to yield pay. All the creeks expected lively times this season. News from Big Bend is also gratifying. Prospecting had been carried on with success, and miners were never more sanguine of the results of these mines.

RETURN OF THE MEMBERS.—The flying of bunting from the steamer Enterprise, as she entered the harbor yesterday, showed that the hon members were on board, and a large crowd gathered on the wharf, where the hon gentlemen were warmly greeted and received the hearty congratulations of their friends.

THE CALIFORNIA reached her wharf at 3 o'clock p.m., yesterday, having made the run in 88½ hours. She experienced a heavy swell during the passage. She brought 50 passengers and 450 tons freight. Among the passengers were Capt Lawson, U. S. S. S., George S. Wright, and Lt. Inman.

THE WORK ON THE Russian steamship Alexander is nearly completed, and the vessel will shortly leave for Sitka: It is said that the Governor of the Russian Possessions in America is expected to arrive here shortly, and that he will go north in the Alexander.

AMALGAMATION.—It may not be generally known that the legal professions have been amalgamated, and that a member of either branch may take charge of a case and carry it through all the courts. This is one of the wisest pieces of legislation during the session.

PRIZE FIGHT.—George Wilson, of Cariboo, agrees to fight Joe Eden for \$2000 a side, and allow him \$200 for traveling expenses. The first deposit (\$500) to be made at Barkerville, on 1st day of May next. Particulars will be observed in the advertisement.

NO ENGLISH MAIL.—The California brought no English mail, and only a few letters and papers from San Francisco. The fleet, however, got its letters, Capt. Oldfield having telegraphed to have the bags brought up. What will Government do in the matter?

DAMAGES.—Catherine F. Clarke, a former resident of this place, has recovered \$5,000 from a San Francisco millowner, as damages to her character. Most disgusting disclosures were made by the witnesses.

UNION HOOK AND LADDER CO.—The following officers of this Company were elected last evening by acclamation:—A. F. Hicks, Foreman; B. Grunbaum, 1st Assistant; E. Dickenson, 2d Assistant.

Details of the Confederation Scheme.

(From the Toronto Leader, Feb. 22.) We received, last evening from Mr. J. Gordon Brown, who is at present in England a synopsis of the changes made in the confederation scheme by the delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Mr. Brown had not seen Lord Carnarvon's bill when his despatch was made up, but we have no doubt that the measure will be found to be in harmony with his information.

The general features of the scheme of the Quebec conference are maintained, but we deeply regret to learn that there have been several very important modifications made in matters of detail. And, first, a serious change has been made in the annual grants from the federal chest for the support of the local governments. Under the Quebec scheme it was provided that each province embraced in the union should receive from the federal treasury an annual grant equal to eighty cents per head of its population, as established by the census of 1861—such aid to be in full settlement of all future demands upon the federal government for local purposes. The annual burden thus imposed on the federal chest was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Province, Population, Amount. Upper Canada: 1,396,091, \$1,116,873. Lower Canada: 1,111,566, 829,258. Nova Scotia: 330,857, 264,686. New Brunswick: 252,047, 201,638.

Total annual grant \$2,472,450. These annual grants were not to increase in future years with the increase of population, but to remain permanently at these figures. But this principle, it now appears, has been overthrown by the delegates so far as regards New Brunswick. That province is to receive an increased subsidy from time to time as her population increases until she has 400,000 people, and her grant will amount to \$320,000. Then the increase is to stop, and her grant, like that of the other provinces, is to remain stationary—but at \$320,000.

It will be recollected that under the Quebec scheme New Brunswick had a special advantage over the other provinces. The sixty-fifth resolution declared that "the position of New Brunswick being such as to entail large immediate charges upon her local revenues, it is agreed that for the period of ten years, from the time when the union takes effect, an additional allowance of £63,000 per annum shall be made to that province." Our despatch does not say that this special grant is to remain a part of the scheme in addition to the new boon conferred on New Brunswick, but we infer that it is, and, if so, very great injustice has been done to the other provinces.

But this is not the worst. It appears that the delegates have agreed to increase the grants to all the local governments; and that, not on the just principle of population adopted at Quebec, but in a manner totally irrational and most unjust to Upper Canada. In addition to the 80 cents per head, distributed as already shown, the delegates have agreed that the following annual grants shall be paid permanently from the federal chest: To Upper Canada..... \$30,000 To Lower Canada..... 70,000 To Nova Scotia..... 60,000 To New Brunswick..... 50,000.

Total additional grants..... \$260,000 Had this sum of \$260,000 been distributed according to population, as determined by the census of 1861, the distribution would have been as follows: Upper Canada..... \$117,449 Lower Canada..... 93,513 Nova Scotia..... 27,834 New Brunswick..... 21,204.

Total..... \$279,540 These grants, at the estimated populations of the several provinces on 1st January, 1867, give the following rates of grant per head: Upper Canada..... 86 cents. Lower Canada..... 84 cents. Nova Scotia..... 85 cents. New Brunswick..... 85 cents.

Nothing could be more scandalously unjust to Upper Canada than this, and we are amazed that Mr. Howland could be a party to it. The second departure from the Quebec scheme is, that until Prince Edward Island comes into the Union, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have between them the four seats in the Upper Chamber that the Island was to have had. The distribution will now be as follows: Population. Members. Upper Canada..... 1,802,056..... 24 Lower Canada..... 1,288,880..... 24 Nova Scotia and New Brunswick..... 663,884..... 24.

There is nothing to palliate this change. Under the Quebec scheme the injustice to Upper Canada was marked enough, but to add to it in this manner was totally indefensible. Why, the three provinces of Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick united have but 150,689 people more than Upper Canada, and yet they are to have 48 Legislative Councilors and Upper Canada but 24. Every Upper Canada councillor will thus represent 75,085 people, while the average of the rest will be but 40,682. The thing is utterly unfair.

The House of Commons will start with the following distribution of seats, and remain so until the census of 1871, when Upper Canada will get a number of additional seats: Upper Canada..... 82 Lower Canada..... 65 Nova Scotia..... 19 New Brunswick..... 15. Whole House..... 181.

