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DAVID W. HIGGINS.

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AGENTS.

S. D. Levi	Nanaimo, V. I
Clute & Clarkson	New Westminster
Barnard's Express	Quesnelle, B.C.
do	Lytton
do	Vauwinkle
do	Richfield
do	Barkerville
do	Cameronton
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THE defense usually set up for the present Government is, that it does no harm; that other Governments are corrupt and tax the people unjustly, thus inflicting injury willfully, a grievous evil with which our Government cannot be impeached. That may be quite true; but in the relations of parent and child it is commonly noted that where the parent exercises an evil influence the energies of the child for good or evil are completely developed, and the chances are at least equal that the child may turn out a good member of society; but in the case of a negligent and slothful parent, vice and corruption are the sure results. Thus with our present Government: we are slowly sailing on to destruction from sheer want of guidance, whereas did we possess a man at the head of affairs who was mindful of even his own interests, he would certainly turn our prow in the other direction. But why should we submit to either of these evils? We are surely intelligent enough to know the kind of Executive best suited to our taste and condition. We pay our public servants and certainly are entitled to the right of discharging them if they don't suit us. No code of philosophy exists that compels a people to select any one man or set of men to govern them, simply because some other men say it is proper. The wave of democracy has swept too widely over the world to admit of even this place having escaped its influence. In these days of telegraphs and steamboats, men have to work too hard for a livelihood to bother their heads with mere forms; they want good practical results, and public servants who, when well paid, will attend to the duties for which they are appointed. These can and must be obtained. The people of this Colony are quite prepared to pay remunerative salaries to gentlemen capable of performing the duties required, and we all know such gentlemen are to be had; they may be found in any part of the world. The days of sinecures are past; the halo that surrounded certain select families has been blown off by the breath of public opinion. The value of a man is now discovered in his energy and usefulness. We have reason to be proud of this beautiful country, flowing as it is with milk and honey, rich in everything that could gladden the heart of man. But what avails all our wealth? We might as well be living in some enchanted isle where everything was spell-bound. Granted we have all that heart can desire; but Government holds the rod that enchains all our efforts. Our farms are productive and our flocks and herds multiply; but our population is so small that we have not sufficient labor to enable us to gather the rich fruits of the earth, and our Government, with a lazy yawn, wonders why we trouble ourselves with "trifles." Our mineral lands embrace thousands of square miles of our territory; we would invite men of capital and energy to explore and develop them. With this object we frame laws, and in suppliant tones ask our Government to pass them; but, alas! our Government has no necessity for mines. They can take money out of the Treasury with so much ease that they cannot imagine why people go to mine for it. They remind us of Queen Caroline, who, on being told that the people were starving for want of bread, asked why they did not eat cake. Such an absurdity 150 years ago was looked upon as a brilliant joke on the part of Her Majesty of those days. Now we are a little more matter-of-fact, and would take such fun with a very bad grace. We begin to think that the wit of men in high places is no better than our own; and that hence we have no occasion to pay for it. Our practical minds lead us to improve our lots and make bargains that leave a profit; we have an ample field for such faculties on this Island. We are surrounded by an industrious and enterprising people who, endeavoring to accomplish the same objects, are creating all the appliances to attract commerce; in fostering shipbuilding, in stimulating the exploration and cultivation of their country; in the formation of railways, and by these means are bringing together large and populous communities. These people come to see us and desire to buy our goods; they have no objection to pay a profit to our dealers, but they absolutely decline to pay taxes to our Government; they have one of their own that takes all they can spare in that way. Now, there is no reason why we should expect them to contribute to the support of our notions of Government, and we agree with them; but our intelligent Executive prefers that our goods should lie on our shelves, our people become impoverished, and our neighbors go elsewhere, rather than adapt our Customs laws to the exigencies of the case. Perhaps they wish to avoid the turmoil and din of vulgar trade in their Island of Calypso. No wonder that so many seek other Penelopes elsewhere. To insure reform and prosperity, we must have a complete and radical change, and in the form of Government and its administrators.

Thursday, April 8

The Lecture on British India.

The Bishop commenced by showing the great influence India had exercised in the world for at least 4000 years. Egypt, Persia, Arabia, Alexandria and other countries and cities owed largely to India in their magnificent days. Pliny, who flourished A.D. 100, complained in the latter still extant that such was the taste for eastern luxuries that India had emptied Rome of its gold, a circumstance which has often been confirmed in modern times by the discovery in India of gold coins of the Roman Emperors. Several nations in turn rose to wealth and eminence as each possessed the readiest transit to the coveted land, the possession of which by England now, has much to do with her pre-eminence in commerce.

Having described the wonderful fertility produced in India by her noble rivers, and especially the Ganges, and remarked upon the modifying effects of sea and high land in respect of climate, the lecturer proceeded to notice origin, language, religion and locality of the different races. The population under British rule numbers 180 millions, of whom 150 millions are Hindoos, who entered India from the West about 2300 years before Christ, and brought with them the Sanscrit language; 20 millions are Mahometan, who began to invade India about the year 1000 A.D., leaving 10 millions for the Sikhs and Aborigines. Ancient India was then described, its exquisitely sculptured rock temples and the contests of Brahmism and Buddhism. The rise of the Mogul Empire was next narrated, the invasions of Genghis Khan, Tamerlane and Akbar, the seige of Aurungzebe, the Great Mogul, their cruelties, their enormous wealth and magnificence were depicted, in order, and then their decline, until General Lake, in 1803, found the Emperor a mere puppet of the Mahrattas, who had put out his eyes. He was allowed to remain in Delhi in pensioned splendor, a vassal of the British. The history of the Mahrattas, whose kings sprung from Golconda, led to an allusion to the Koh-i-noor Diamond, the story of which was told, and how it passed from one great chief to another until at length it became the property of the Queen of England, the token of supremacy and the emblem of that light and civilization which should be dispensed by Britain in the world. Perhaps the most interesting portion of the lecture was the account of the rise of British power in India—How a few British merchants humbly asked permission of the Great Mogul to trade; how they obtained little plots of land around their factories; how they were called in to mediate between conflicting chiefs; and how at length they were attacked by the French, and in self-defence were compelled to enter into war. The Battle of Plassy, in 1756, and its important results, were reviewed; the Tragedy of the Black Hole was not omitted, and this portion of the lecture concluded with the trial of Warren Hastings and a summary of the annexations that had gradually and unsought for become the possessions of England. The great Eastern armies of England, which of all sorts numbered 750,000 men, the origin of the mutiny and the fearful massacre of two hundred English ladies and children at Cawnpore were described in order. The superstitious rites of the people were next portrayed, and the responsibility of England to communicate her enlightenment as the only way of elevating, purifying and attaching to their then rulers this vast population, were mentioned to show the mysterious hand of Providence in this acquisition of India. Such as these: the great dynasties fell to pieces of themselves, and not through our invasion; a handful of British scattered and isolated could sway over 180 millions; why did not the French, who were before us, and at one time very powerful, continue in their supremacy? Why did not the native armies of Bombay and Madras unite as well as that of Bengal? Why did not the people of Bengal join their friends of the army against us? One answer would refute: there was a higher Power at work ordering events, not as man might calculate a design, but as He willed, and His will is that India should be Britain's trust. The lecture concluded by some interesting statistics, showing the enormous progress India has made since the mutiny, and how she has become England's greatest customer as well as a chief source of her raw material in cotton and fibre, and capable of immense development yet. The Bishop closed the lecture with the following remarks. "Such is this wonderful country, and may we not look forward to a day not far distant when this Colony may directly share in the advantages of India? The steady progress of England through the peace, order and freedom of her wide-spread empire, communicates the elements of prosperity to every land upon which the flag of dominion floats, and should fill the heart of every loyal subject with a just pride, a love of his country and with thankfulness to God. Many circumstances seem to indicate that the highway to the East must pass across this continent. Our enterprising neighbors may have the start of us just now, but we shall surely overtake them, and in due time British America shall have its full share of Eastern traffic which in all ages has built up an exceeding prosperity in every land through which it has successively passed. But let us own that the true foundation, the real necessity for any country, is the blessing of God upon it, called down by the virtuous lives and devout aspirations of the people; and the best prospect of the permanent possession of India is our mindfulness as a nation of our allegiance to the King of Kings, who putteth down one and setteth up another; and our determination to use this trust as a great opportunity of increasing the happiness of mankind by communicating the blessings of churches, light and civilization.

'Large, England, is the debt
Thou owest to heathendom—
To India most of all, where Providence
Giving thee thy dominion there in heart,
Upholds its baseless strength.'

The lecture was listened to with evident interest throughout, and illustrated by some magnificent views, of which we may select as more striking than others—The Source of the Ganges, in the Himalayas; the great Rock Temple of Ellora; the ruins of Ancient Delhi, Cawnpore and Calcutta.

STEALING A WATCH.—A young man named George Brownley was arrested on Tuesday night upon a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain from Mr. George Coggin, of Puget Sound, a passenger by the steamer Eliza Anderson on her last trip to this port. After committing the alleged offence, the accused proceeded to the Alhambra Saloon and pledged the watch and chain as security for a wager of $20 with a bystander, where it was recovered. In the Police Court yesterday Mr. Bishop appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Robertson for the defence. The plea set up for the defence was that the accused purchased the watch from a person in good faith; Mr. Robertson, however, said his client expressed a willingness to give up the watch, and had made no attempt at concealment or effort to escape. The Magistrate said that the watch having been given up, there were circumstances connected with the case which prevent the retention of the watch, without which the case before the higher Court would be incomplete. The Court, therefore, would liberate Brownley upon his own recognizance to appear for further examination in three days. In the meantime, Brownley is expected to rid the country of his presence; failing to do so, he will be invited to "do the State some service" in the chain-gang.

BURRARD INLET ROAD.—The work of repairing this road will be commenced early next week. Mr. Thos. Spence goes up to-morrow to supervise the much-needed improvement.

The ship Shooting Star, 9 days from Nanaimo, arrived at San Francisco on the 30th March.

City Council.

TUESDAY, April 6th, 1869.

The Council met at 7½ o'clock, His Worship the Mayor in the Chair, and present—Messrs. Alsopp, Russell, McKay and Gerow.

An account from H. F. Heisterman, one month's rent, was referred to Finance Committee.

Communication from the Secretary of the Spring Ridge Water Works Company, asking permission to make excavations for the purpose of laying pipes to conduct the water into Southgate's new building, granted.

Communication from Kinsman & Styles, asking permission to blast the rock in the foundation of the same building. Granted.

Account from Drake, Jackson & Aikman, $250, for legal services, was referred to Finance Committee to report.

Account from Michael Wells, for $121, for cartage in connection with street repairs, was referred to Street Committee for examination.

Accounts from Arthur Strong, $18, for carting mud from public cistern, and $12 for street repairs, were referred to Finance Committee for payment.

The Council passed a resolution that the clark be instructed to prepare the necessary assessment list under the provisions of the Road Ordinance, 1869, and that the sum of 10 per cent. be allowed upon the amount of collections under the said Ordinance, including the preparation of the said assessment list.

It was resolved that the Council meet at 12 o'clock on Saturdays, and every Tuesday evening, until the By-laws now being drafted are finally passed.

In consequence of the absence of the Chairman of the Street Committee, action with regard to the tender for the improvement of Pandora street was deferred.

The Council then adjourned till Saturday next, at 12 o'clock.

AUTHENTIC FROM WHITE PINE.—Mr. O. Strouss, of Cariboo, while in California, a few days ago, seized upon the occasion to pay a visit to the White Pine country. He found some 15,000 persons assembled there, among whom he recognized and conversed with several British Columbians. Frank Way was driving a six-mule team; W. Culverwell is a stage-driver; Mayer Oppenheimer is merchandizing at Elko and Treasure City; P. M. Backus, is at Elko, owns any number of "feet" and town-lots; W. Ballou (pioneer Fraser River Expressman), and Frank Laumeister, are at Elko and largely interested in the currency of the country ("feet"); Simon Reinhart is at Elko. The country is described as barren and desolate; the water is alkali; wood scarce and provisions high. A few good claims have been discovered; but the large majority of the "feet" have no existence save in the vivid imagination of parties who wish to sell.

ODD FELLOWS' BANNER.—We were yesterday shown, in Mr. Crowther's paint shop, a beautiful banner which has just been painted for Victoria Lodge, No. 1, I. O. of O. F., of this city. The obverse of the banner is scarlet; at the top is the all-seeing eye; below appear the title of the Lodge with the date of organization—March 10, 1864—and "F., L., T.," (Friendship, Love and Truth). Upon the reverse—which is white—a dove bearing the olive-branch and flying through space, while the rays of the sun shine through dark clouds. Beneath appear the words—"Presented by the daughters of Rebekah, April 26, 1869;"—an open hand with a heart, cornucopias, etc. The painting has been executed and in a most workmanlike manner, and the banner is alike creditable to the donors, the recipients and the artist.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.—The Active to-day will bear away the eleven "good men and true" who go to contest, with eleven of California's sons, for the championship of the Pacific in the English national game of Cricket. Our Eleven have been tried on many a well-contested field, and though always opposed by skilful hands, have seldom failed in proving victorious. Though in the forthcoming match they will be opposed by the crack players of the Golden State, may we not with reason expect that victory will again rest with our chosen Eleven? The Victoria Eleven are Messrs. Pooley, Richardson, Tye, Guerra, J. Wilson, Howard, Bunner, Walker, Drake, Hemmingway and Ball. J. L. Fisher will act as umpire. The Captain and scorer will be elected after leaving this port. The California Eleven are D. W. Davies, W. G. Salter, D. B. Chisholm, W. J. Macdonald, T. Peel, J. M. Fisher, Whittaker, F. O. Gormand, H. R. Varden, R. W. Coler, Luke; umpire, Groom.

Our friend and neighbor, Piper, has been on the "elongating principle" and has been "advancing backwards" with his establishment. He has added considerably to the space lately occupied by the culinary department, and will in a short time be prepared to furnish all his friends with dinners such as only Piper can provide. Success to him. May his chops never be less!

A DREADFUL AFFAIR.—The burning of the works connected with several of the principal Washoe mines, yesterday, is a serious and dreadful affair. The loss of life appears to have been awful. The extent of the damage is incalculable. With all the galleries and supports burned away, the mines are almost valueless.

THE STABBING CASE.—Toby, the Cowichan Indian accused of stabbing Mr. Blackwear on Sunday night, was brought up for further examination yesterday. The injured person identified the prisoner and testified to the circumstances attending the stabbing, which do not differ from the published accounts. Toby was remanded for two days.

THE MAINLAND.—A telegram from New Westminster yesterday morning announced the arrival there of Mr. U. Nelson and a party from the Upper Country with a mail, &c., who requested the use of the Leviathan to continue on to this city. The request was complied with and she arrived here at 12 o'clock with 10 passengers.

THE ORIFLAMME.—A special telegram to Mr. R. Brodrick, agent, states that the stmr Oriflamme will sail next Saturday from San Francisco for Portland, Victoria, Port Townsend, Steilacoom and Olympia. Mr Holladay will join her at Portland.

THE members of Victoria Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Good Templars, are notified to assemble at the Lodge Room, Langley street, at 2½ p. m. to-day, to attend the funeral of Henry Cole, a deceased brother.

BURGLARY.—Glover's Match Factory was entered by burglars night before last and all the tools stolen. It would be difficult to match the meanness that would deprive a worthy man of the wherewithal to earn his livelihood.

LEECH RIVER.—An arrival from Leech River yesterday states that the hydraulic company's works are completed, and the men only await the arrival of hose to commence piping.

VICE-REGAL VISIT.—His Excellency the Governor yesterday visited the flagship and was received with the customary honors.

THE steamer Fly proceeded to Burrard Inlet yesterday, having in tow Moody & Co.'s scow Matilda.

THE U. S. S. Saginaw will sail at an early hour this morning for San Francisco.

Well to-day, Sick to-morrow.

Such is the experience of thousands. Few enjoy continuous health. To what does the occasional invalid attribute his uncertain condition? Not to himself, of course. He lays the blame on the climate, perhaps. It is too hot, or too cold, or too damp, or too dry, or too variable. But does he take the proper course to fortify his constitution and bodily organs against the extremes and changes of which he complains? No. he says, perhaps, that only an iron man could bear such great heat or such violent cold or such sudden vicissitudes. Why then does he not resort to the great Tonic and Preventive which if it will not make him an iron man will at least quadruple the capacity of his system to repel all external agencies that tend to produce disease? HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, taken faithfully according to the directions, will so strengthen the stomach brace the nerves, tone the liver and regulate and invigorate the whole animal machinery, that the system instead of being at the mercy of the weather and liable to be prostrated by every change of temperature will become case-hardened as it were and almost impervious to climatic influences. It is to this preventive principle that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS owe their great popularity in the West Indies, British America and Australia. 19.

Evidence from the Land of Gold!

"My scald head, or tetter, about which I wrote you before, is all gone. Five bottles of Bristol's Sarsaparilla cured me."—E. FORBES, *San Jose.*

"Your Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills have cured me of Salt Rheum that I had suffered with for seven years."—R. JOHNSON, *Mariposa.*

"I really believe that Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills have been the means of saving my life."—T. J. EDWARDS, *Stockton.* 571

Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever,

And every other form of intermittent or remittent fever, are speedily controlled, relieved, and cured by the use of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills and Bristol's Sarsaparilla. These two remedies act directly upon the stomach, liver, blood, and humors, and if patients will only follow the directions printed on the label and wrapper a quick recovery to health will be their reward. 572

FEMALE COMPLAINTS should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.