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And Victoria Chronicle.

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The Present Aspect of Political Affairs.

There can be no clearer evidence of the state of public opinion in Victoria and the adjacent districts, with reference to the system of Government in this Colony, than that which is conveyed in the fact of the whole of the candidates who have offered themselves for selection being unanimous in their condemnation of the present irresponsible and expensive Executive. There are five candidates now before the public who belong more or less to Victoria City, and so far as their views upon Representative Government and Retrenchment, as expressed in their published addresses, extend, we should be glad to see them all sent to the Legislative Council; we might then have some hope of immediate reform in our constitution; but as this is unfortunately impossible, unless His Excellency thinks proper to take the suggestion offered, by the selection made by those electors who support the unsuccessful candidates, and nominate those gentlemen to some of the seats in the Council which will remain open after the officials and magistrates are seated—there is no step that Mr Seymour could take which would have a better tendency towards that reform which the whole Colony claims as necessary; but we fear that consideration of the people's wishes in any way, is not part of the Governor's policy; nor is it that of the Executive Council; the gentlemen who belong to this body seem to have made up their minds that concession of power to the people is synonymous with official destruction to themselves; can there be any more convincing proofs of unsoundness of the whole system? If the Governor and his officials had the courage to meet the people half-way, confidence would rapidly be restored amongst all classes in the Colony; but we regret to be compelled to believe that statesmanlike courage is not one of the attributes of the Executive. On the contrary, there is no political artifice from which, so far as we may judge from antecedents, the present government of this Colony would shrink, whilst struggling to retain that sort of despotic power which we all desire to subvert. There is a sort of cleverness which would be creditable to a most wily electioneering agent, in the issuing of the instructions to hold elections, at the time when the inhabitants of Victoria were somewhat distracted from the main questions of Reform in our Constitution, and Retrenchment in our Expenditure, by the discussion of a question which has evoked considerable interest, and has engaged much argument amongst us of late. There was a symptom of division amongst the people, and we must give the Executive the credit of taking prompt advantage of the situation. A great mistake has been made by those of the selectors who brought out a third candidate, who, although he is by ability and uprightiness of character well qualified for a seat in any Legislative Assembly, provided he could go there untrammelled by professional connection with the Gov-

ernment, or with any other influential corporation whose interests are not at all times supposed to be exactly those of the people, is an untried man in politics, and has come forward at this particular juncture with the avowed object of keeping out of the Council, one who is known as a staunch supporter of the rights of the people; the position taken by Mr Drake and his supporters is somewhat singular, they profess to desire to see some improvement in the Constitution, and avow themselves in favor of Representative Institutions and Retrenchment in the Civil List; they have been compelled to raise a false issue, having no ground or reason for coming out without it. Their success would do more to retard any change in our Constitution than is generally understood, for should the electors of Victoria reject the Candidate, who as a member of the Legislative Council has been most consistent and strenuous in his advocacy of a change in the system of Government, they play into the hand of the Executive, completely, and give Mr Seymour an opportunity of framing one of those despatches for which he is so famous, and of saying with some semblance of correctness, that "the people residing in the Capital are so satisfied with the present system of government and with its general policy, that they have rejected a candidate who has hitherto had a seat in the Council, and has been a most consistent and troublesome advocate of those representative institutions for which the Colony is at present confessedly unprepared, and have selected in his place a gentleman of standing and ability who has hitherto taken no active part in politics, and is at present employed in a professional capacity by the Government."

Cemetery Meeting.

A meeting was held yesterday at Smith's Hall of those interested in the Victoria Cemetery, for the purpose of arranging measures for its improvement. There were present: Hon W J Macdonald in the Chair, Rev F B Gribbell, Principal of the Collegiate School, Rev E Hayman, assistant Minister of the Cathedral, Rev Thos Somerville of the Church of Scotland, Dr Ash, Dr Tolmie, E G Alston, John Russell, P Ribbet, J Hutchinson, C W Wallace, E Wallace, S Nesbitt, Sebright Green and W Clayton, Esqrs. Mr Alston was appointed Secretary. The Chairman called upon Dr Ash, who spoke of the necessity of closing the present cemetery in the future, and alluded to the desirability of making what improvements were thought necessary before another cemetery was opened, and suggested that a committee be formed for carrying out the wishes of the meeting. Mr Alston briefly stated that the promoters of the meeting desired to drain the ground and to lay out two broad walks across from West to East with one or more transverse paths, and to improve the fences, and if possible to plant trees and other ornamental shrubs. They had laid the proposal before the heads of the various churches. Rev Thos Somerville, on behalf of his congregation, promised cordial co-operation and moved that a general committee be formed consisting of two members from each denomination. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee: Dr Ash, Mr Nesbitt, Mr Hutchinson, Mr Bissett, Mr James, Dr Dickson, David Cameron, Esq, F Garesche Esq, and the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, and it was agreed that the committee should report progress at a future time. CANDIDATE FOR NANAIMO.—Mr David Babington King, we learn, will offer himself for Nanaimo in the coming election. He will, with the other popular candidates of the island, so far as heard from, advocate a representative Government, retrenchment &c, and of course that Court of Appeal. His address will shortly appear. We hear other candidates spoken of, as well as a second to represent district No 2, for which Dr Davie offers. FIRE BELL.—The Deluge Company have been making some alteration in the arrangement of their alarm bell, which will be tested today at noon. The public are desired not to mistake its ringing for an alarm of fire.

From the Mainland.

The steamer Enterprise arrived last night from New Westminster, having been detained, as usual by the fog. She brought down the mails and express from the interior, and about forty passengers. Amongst the latter were His Lordship Judge Begbie, Mr Walker, Mrs Dr Black, Mrs Edmonds and Mrs Thomas. The dates from Cariboo are to the 11th inst. The mails and letter express came down from Yale to New Westminster in a canoe. We are requested to state that neither the Cariboo Sentinel nor Yale Examiner came down. Hon Mr Robson was re-elected without opposition for the New Westminster district. Dr Black and Jones have vacated about 300 Indian graves in the district. An Anglican Missionary meeting was held at New Westminster on Monday last. Rev Mr Good, of the Lytton district, and Mr Duncan, of Metlakatla, addressed the audience. At Yale the Assizes opened on the 13th inst. Louis Hunter was charged with shooting, with intent, &c. He was discharged by the Grand Jury, but was subsequently bound over by the Bench to appear on his own recognizance for trial at next assizes, as it appeared from the depositions that the case was one which demanded further investigation. A Chinaman, charged with cutting, with intent, had a true bill found against him by the Grand Jury, but was acquitted. An Indian, charged with housebreaking, was on his own admission of guilt, given twelve months' hard labor. An Indian, charged with receiving stolen goods, was convicted by the Grand Jury, but was acquitted by a Petit Jury. There were no Civil cases. It was thought that the steamer would leave for New Westminster to day at noon.

The Whaling Movement.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the store of E Marvin, Esq, for the purpose of considering maturely the advisability of supporting our whaling interests. The meeting was attended by some of the merchants and business men of the city, who resolved to prosecute whale fishing in our waters on the opening of the ensuing spring. With this view a company was formed with a capital of \$10,000, and before the meeting broke up all the shares except eighteen were taken, viz, 83 out of 100. The board of management consists of J R Stewart, Edgar Marvin, Capt Stamp, Capt Raymur and T L Stahlchmidt, with Mr John Kriemler as secretary. It is further stated that Captain Roys, who managed the late expedition, will go to Honolulu before the ensuing season commences, and engage competent hands to assist him in carrying out the intentions of the new company. Unfavorable weather rendered the late expedition unsuccessful; but the formation of this new company, containing as it does many of our best names, both as managers and stockholders, gives us reason to hope that next year will make important developments in connection with this interest.

The meeting last night which was held at the Alhambra Hall instead of the Theatre, was largely attended—the large room was filled, and many persons had to remain outside the building unable to gain admittance. Dr Dickson occupied the Chair. Messrs DeCosmos and Powell addressed the audience—we must say in a very able manner, so far as their political tenets are concerned. In the course of their remarks they were repeatedly cheered, and for a meeting of the sort it was admitted by all, to have been most orderly and convincing. But for one individual who was present, there did not appear any who was not willing to listen to the two speakers. The gathering separated at 10 o'clock after 2½ hours argument had been expended. Three cheers were given for the Queen. More in our next. Our readers must attribute a less voluminous report this morning to the "business" of the newspaper people of to-day.

THE SMALL-POX.—There are at the present time four white cases of small-pox at the hospital, and four cases amongst the natives at the place provided for them. It is estimated that not less than one hundred Indian bodies have been buried and taken away to the bush. But five of six cases proved fatal to our white population—one man died yesterday at the hospital.

THE STEAMER G. S. WRIGHT arrived yesterday afternoon, having, since she left here, visited the different ports on the Sound as well as Orea Island at the latter, to obtain lime stone. As will be seen by advertisement, she will leave for Portland at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning without fail.

FRED PAYNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johnson street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

Editorial Correspondence—No. 15.

NAGARA FALLS, Aug 19th, 1868.
Ever since I can remember I have been an anxious seeker after knowledge in every thing pertaining to the great natural wonder, Niagara Falls. I have read the reports of travellers, scanned closely paintings and photographs, listened with open mouthed interest to the eloquent descriptions of learned tourists as they proceeded to unfold to the mental gaze of untravelled hearers a picture of the beauty and sublimity of the scene, and I have at last come to the very spot of which I have heard, thought and dreamt so much, to find that it has never been described as it really is. The place is beyond description—that no words, however appropriate, no combination of ideas, however felicitous, no painting however skillfully drawn, can do justice to Niagara. The beauty, the sublimity, the might and majesty of the wonderful scene presented on all sides, and the feeling of awe that seizes upon the senses of he who beholds for the first time the immense torrent tearing madly down from the great height into the depths of the stream below, and losing itself in the cloud of spray which eternally hovers over and around the mighty cataract, is like the scene itself indescribable. We reached Niagara after dark, and all night long the distant roar of the river as it bounded over the rocks and threw itself into the depths below could be distinctly heard. In the morning, guided by the roar and the spray, we made our way to the falls. The number of visitors was large, as it is always at this season, and the interest manifested by those who beheld the great work of the Almighty seemed never to flag nor grow less. From Point Prospect, a very fine side view of the American Falls is had, but by crossing a bridge built over the rapids to Goat Island the view is improved. Goat Island is half a mile long by a quarter broad. It divides the rapids at its upper end and reaches to the very verge of the falls, where it seems ready at any moment to topple over into the angry flood. It creates a break of 330 feet in what would otherwise be an uninterrupted fall of water stretching from the American to the Canadian side. Luna Island is a small strip lying to the right of Goat Island and hangs like the latter upon the very verge of the cataract. At this point, in 1849, a terrible accident occurred. Among a party of tourists who had gathered on its banks were a little girl and a young man from Buffalo. As the party were leaving the island, the young man seized the girl in his arms and held her over the edge of the bank, exclaiming "I am going to throw you in." A sudden impulse of fear caused the girl to bound from his grasp and fall into the rushing stream. With aloud cry of horror the young man sprang after her, and both went over the falls! The mangled remains were found a few days subsequently. Luna Island is so called because it is the best point from which to view the lunar bow. From this point, also, we had a fine view of the solar bow, always visible when the sun shines on the falls, which is often as round as a hoop in form. From Luna Island we returned to Goat Island and proceeded to the stairs whence Sam Patch jumped twice successfully into the falls in 1829. Exchanging our own for other clothing we descended the stairs and passed under the falls into the Cave of the Winds, at the foot of the American cataract, whence we looked up and saw the great body of water pouring over the cliff 164 feet above us, seeming every instant prepared to engulf us, but so strong and violent are the currents of air created by the rush of the torrent that long before the water reached us it was turned into spray, and although instantly wet to the skin we experienced no other inconvenience, if I may except the disagreeable buffeting of the wind which was so fierce at times as to force us to grasp for security, the hand-rail of a narrow footbridge which stretches from boulder to boulder, and this notwithstanding the atmosphere we had left a few moments before was oppressively calm. Some idea of the force with which the con-floeting currents of air play about this point may be formed when I inform you that the cave which is some 120 feet high by 100 across and 80 deep, has been hollowed out of the solid trap rock over which the immense body of water rushes by their action. Clambering with difficulty over the slippery, almy rocks we regained the stairs in safety, and having recorded our names in the visitor's book proceeded to view the many other beauties with which the spot is so richly endowed. Leaving Goat Island we proceeded to Terrapin Tower which lies at the extreme southern end of the Canadian or Horseshoe Falls. The tower is built upon a few scattered masses of rocks on the very edge of the cataract, and is the only place from this point is sublime and awe-inspiring. On your left you see the American Falls, the water tumbling headlong on the broken rocks, and busting into white foam, reascending in clouds of spray, while in front we have spread out in all its majesty and sublimity, the Canadian Falls, the emerald green color of the water of which presents a pleasing contrast with that of the dark blue hue of the sheet we had just left. But I will let the great Dickens describe the scene in all its might and majesty: "The Niagara was forever stamped upon my heart, an image of beauty to remain there, changeless and indelible, until my pulses cease to beat forever. To wander to and from all day, and see the cataract from all points of view; to stand upon the edge of the great Horseshoe Fall, making the hurried water gathering strength as it approached the verge, yet seeming, too, to pause before it shot into the gulf below; to gaze from the river's level, up at the torrent as it came streaming down; to climb the neighboring heights and watch it through the trees, and see the weathing water in the rapids hurrying on to take its fearful plunge; to linger in the shadow of the solemn rocks three miles below, watching the river as, stirred by no visible cause, it heaved and eddied and awoke the echoes, being troubled yet far down beneath the surface by its great leap; to have hazard before me, lighted by the sun and by the moon, red in the days decline, and gray as evening slowly fell upon it; to look upon it every day, and wake up in the night and hear its ceaseless voice—this was enough. I think in every quiet season now, still do these waters roll, and leap, and roar, and tumble all day long; still are the rainbows spanning them a hundred feet below; still when the sun is on them, do they shine and glow like molten gold; still, when the day is glowing, do they fall like snow, or seem to crumble away like the front of a great chalk cliff, or roll down the rock like dense white smoke. But always does the mighty stream, appear to die as it comes down, and always from its unfathomable grave arises that tremendous ghost of spray and mist which is never laid; which has haunted this place with the same dread solemnity, since darkness brooded on the deep, and that first flood before the deluge—light—came gushing on Creation at the word of God!"

TRAINING FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND.—We have received the £10 aside due from Joe Goss and Harry Allen, applicants for the championship, and a similar ceremony must be gone through on Friday week, after which it will be the duty of the competitors and their backers to make all snug for the day of battle. We have received communications from both camps, satisfactory news being sent from each. Allen is taking every care of himself and has located himself for his final quarters at a snug spot in Cheshire, under the care of Bill Lang (the celebrated pet). The match is causing considerable interest among Northern sportsmen, each man having a large circle of admirers. There has been little or no speculation, however, upon the affair, the friends of Allen standing out for odds, which Joe's partisans are not disposed to give. Joe Goss, who is training at the Old Boat Inn, Great Brickhill street, Wolverhampton, writes to state he is already well and means sticking to work up to the day and cannot think of postponing the day of meeting on any account; but to make things agreeable and run to an easy groove would not object to fight four or five days earlier than the appointed one. Joe has now issued his colors, a very neat twilled silk handkerchief, with a very pretty border, many and black, and a bouquet of roses and rosegolds in the centre. Bell's Life.

WE learn from Salt Lake that it is the intention of the Union Company to run the railroad north of Salt Lake. The main line will leave the Salt Lake City branch near the mouth of Webber Creek, some 85 miles north of that city, probably crossing the marsh at the mouth of Bear river, and keep across the shallow waters of Salt Lake. It is now said the distance north of the lake is some sixty miles, less than by going past Salt Lake City; and besides, south of the lake there is a piece of ground which in winter is a soft morass almost without bottom, where it would be exceedingly difficult to build a railroad. At Salt Lake City it was reported that Brigham Young was willing to take a contract to grade a portion of the road this side of Salt Lake for the Central Company, to be erected after the grading should be completed for the Union Company to Salt Lake, but so far nothing has been done. It is furthermore believed, at Salt Lake City, that the Union Company intend to run a line of railroad to California by way of Beckwith's Pass.—S. F. Bulletin.

Sash and Door Factory,
No. 101, Water Street, Victoria.
Proprietor: W. JONES.