

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, March 22, 1864.

OUR RESOURCES IN ENGLAND.

In these utilitarian days everything is tried by one standard.—What use? and How soon? Rapidity of motion is essential to the cravings of human nature, and in estimating the qualities of anything which can be reduced to a comparative system, we are more guided by the question of its utility, than by any of its less practical merits.

The gold of British Columbia will, for some years to come, attract a particular class of immigrants, and if the real facts connected with our own Island be thoroughly explained to those of the old country who are always in search of such information for practical purposes; if the capitalists who are seeking fresh outlets for their money and the skilled artificers and handicraftsmen who are seeking a new field for employment, are told what can be done in the lumber business between this colony and China, as well as other parts of the world, and what other mineral resources we have besides gold, and what it is possible to make of our fisheries, shall we not soon have men and money at work? There is energy, there is wealth, there is muscle and sinew, and last not least there is indomitable pluck still left in Britain, which only wants inducement to come amongst us, and which alone is wanting to secure our prosperity.

PAPAL APPOINTMENTS.

We read the following in the Freeman's Journal of January 9th: "The Pope held a secret consistory at the Vatican. After a short allocution His Holiness created the Rev. Charles Morrison, Parish Priest of Montreal in Canada, to the Episcopal See of Colon, in partibus infidelium with the title of Coadjutor without succession of His Lordship Mgr. Demers, Bishop of Vancouver. The Rev. L. Joseph d'Herbomez, Missionary of the Congregation of the Oblates of Marsailles, to the Episcopal See of Melitopolis in partibus infidelium, with the title of Vicar Apostolic of British Columbia, a Vicar of recent creation."

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.—A despatch received in Portland from San Francisco, on the 10th inst., states that flour (best brand) was firm at \$8. Great excitement prevailed, Oats and barley ruling at from 3 to 3½; beans from 2½ to 3¼; potatoes having advanced from 2 to 1 cent. per pound.

DEPARTURE OF GOVERNOR DOUGLAS.

Monday, March 14, at 12 o'clock, His Excellency Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., left this colony, not to return to it again as Her Majesty's Representative. The spontaneous and enthusiastic ovation accorded to him by the citizens at his departure must have been highly gratifying, and would doubtless tend to dissipate, partially at least, that regret which he must feel at leaving the country with which he has been so long and so intimately connected, both in a private and public capacity.

THE GOVERNOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

We are credibly informed that Mr. Seymour, the newly appointed Governor of British Columbia, was positively to sail from England on the 17th February. Sir James Douglas will fill the position till the arrival of his successor, who may be expected about the beginning of April.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE VICTORIA PIONEER RIFLE CORPS.

Monday afternoon, about 30 of the Pioneer Rifle Corps (colored) under the command of Capt. Johnson, mustered on the lawn adjoining their Hall, on View Street, to receive a stand of Colors. After being put through a few evolutions by their drill sergeant, which they performed with tolerable precision, Miss Pointer, daughter of Mr. Nathan Pointer, then stepped forward and made a very appropriate address, presenting Capt. Johnson with a handsome Union Jack mounted on a staff, with a gilt spear head, also a regimental flag, bearing the initials "P. R. C.," elegantly worked. Captain Johnson acknowledged the compliment paid to his corps, and after the Company had presented arms, the band playing "God save the Queen," they formed into line, and headed by their band, marched through the town.

EXCLUSION.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—If the discussion of the question as to the propriety of endeavoring to obtain a commutation of the sentence of death passed on the condemned Indians last summer had not brought out several Britons capable of condemning it, I should have hesitated to believe that your correspondent "Joseph Arnoop" were an Englishman—he however appears to be one of those ever ready—after they have severed themselves from home influences and the land of their birth—not only to do as others do in their adopted country, but to go out of his way to palliate a wrong by writing a letter full of unworthy insinuations about "the old gentleman" who has had the courage to remind him of what he says he is "at a loss to understand," though doubtless it was taught him by his parents, viz: that he who willingly connives, acquiesces or partakes in a wrong, is equally guilty with the wrong doer. Now as the British Constitution admits of no distinction of color, the exclusion of two persons worthy of imitation as citizens, husbands and fathers, solely on that account—from a banquet said to be given by the citizens of Victoria, but in reality by a few self-selected capitalists and their admirers, was an injustice. I presume neither Dr. Davis nor the colored people are grateful to "Joseph Arnoop" for the advice he has given them, for the former I dare say are not so ignorant as not to know that although the Committee has decided against their admission into the procession, yet the street in advance of the marshal and his aids, and in rear of the Governor's carriage is as free to them as to others, and the latter will be happy to leave to "Joseph Arnoop" to "cast in his own way" to win the confidence of his fellow townsmen and remain satisfied with the thanks of the writer and others in having by the publication of his letter given an opportunity to Britons at home to know that there are some men in Vancouver Island who venerate the names of Wilberforce, Clarkson, Buxton and others, and hold intact the noble cause for which they battled and gloriously won.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, SAKON.

THE PANAMA STEAMER.—The steamer America from Panama arrived in San Francisco on Thursday the 10th, with 50 passengers and a large freight. She did not call at Acapulco in consequence of that port being blockaded by the French, but proceeded to Monterey to coal.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, March 15.

THE IMMIGRATION DEPUTATION.—The gentlemen appointed at the meeting on Saturday night to wait on the Governor in reference to the appointment of Mr. Macfie as immigration lecturer, called on His Excellency yesterday morning, and stated the object of their visit. His Excellency in reply, said he was sorry that Mr. Macfie should have thought he had been treated coldly, as it was far from his intention to have shown him the slightest discourtesy. He had a very high opinion of Mr. Macfie as a lecturer, and was satisfied that if any one were sent home, he should be the man. It was not, however, in his power to act officially in the matter, as the supplies for the year had not finally passed the legislature, and he did not wish to interfere with the patronage of the new governor. He would, however, strongly recommend Mr. Macfie, to Capt. Kennedy as a most suitable person to act as lecturer, should one be appointed, and would leave his written opinion to that effect to be laid before the new governor on his arrival in the colony. The deputation then withdrew.

MORE COPPER.—Yesterday considerable excitement was occasioned among the holders of "fests" by the arrival in town of some very fine specimens of native copper, embedded in soft granite, said to have been brought from the lead of the Union Co. (late Beechy Bay). Shares in this company immediately flew up and two changed hands at \$125 and \$100, respectively, when it was ascertained that the specimens were not brought from the Union Company's ground at all, but were taken by a prospecting party sent out by them from another lead discovered on the property of Dr. Ashe, in Sooke Harbor. The Board of Brokers we learn, consequently refuse to recognise any transactions in Union shares based upon these discoveries. From the indications lately brought to light there appears to be little doubt that the promontory extending between Sooke Harbor and Beechy Bay is more or less studded with copper lodes.

NEW MINING LAWS FOR VANCOUVER ISLAND.

His Excellency Governor Douglas, has lately been in consultation with the Legislative Council for the purpose of framing a complete series of mining laws for this Island. The laws will differ materially from those of British Columbia, being drawn up with the greatest possible freedom from restrictions of any kind. They will not be designed as a source of revenue as are those of the sister colony, but will aim at affording the utmost encouragement to developing the mineral wealth of the Island, even should their execution entail an additional charge upon the public revenue. One of the provisions of the proposed laws is to allow a miner or company to hold any number of shares he or they may choose to take up, following in this the practice in California. The laws will come up before the Legislative Council forthwith.

MINING DEPUTATION.—A number of persons interested in mining matters waited on His Excellency yesterday morning to ask him to recommend an addition to the Supplemental Estimates, of \$4,000, for the purpose of opening a good road to the arduous region on Goldstream. His Excellency expressed his warm interest in the development of the mineral resources of the country, and his hope that the Goldstream mines might turn out a success, and expressed his intention of recommending the request of the deputation to the favorable consideration of his successor, Governor Kennedy.

WHISKY SELLING.—John Pearce was charged yesterday before Mr. Pemberton with supplying a bottle of whisky to an Indian. Officer Wilmer and Sergeant Hill proved the offence, and stated that they had previously seen the prisoner supply two or three bottles to the Indian. Pearce denied any knowledge of the offence and stated that he was in liquor. The magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of \$50 or to suffer three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

DELUGE FIRE COMPANY.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following officers were elected last evening by the Deluge Engine Co. for the term of one year: Foreman, John Dickson; 1st Assistant Foreman, Henry A. Pickett; (re-elected); 2nd Assistant Foreman, George Dash; Secretary, John Pidwell; Assistant Secretary, Marcus R. Mayer; Treasurer, Jacob Sehl; (re-elected); Standing Committee: Wm. Lobse, (re-elected); T. G. Morris, James Mulheerd.

PILOT BOAT.—The licensed Pilots of this city are already striving themselves to carry out the provisions of the new Pilot Act. A suitable Pilot boat for cruising within the prescribed limits is about to be constructed, and in the interim another craft will be engaged for the purpose. We trust that we shall no longer hear of complaints from masters of ships of their inability to procure the services of pilots when most needed.

CHALLENGE.—We recently noticed the construction of a fine racing boat at Alberni. This boat was brought to Victoria by the steamer Thames, and from a notice appearing elsewhere it will be seen that her crew are now prepared to test her speed and their own prowess against all comers at from \$1000 to \$5000 a side.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.

"ON THE FENCE."—Willie Bond appeared yesterday in the Police Court upon information laid by Mr. John Copland, to answer a charge of having wilfully and maliciously damaged the fence and trees on the property of the complainant. Mr. Copland underwent a severe cross-examination by the accused; but the evidence was conclusive against Bond, who applied for a postponement, that he might produce witnesses. Mr. Copland stated that he had no personal feeling in the matter; Bond had done considerable injury which he could not replace; not only had he pulled down about 150 feet of the fence, but he had also destroyed trees of two years growth and a hay stack had been demolished. He would, however, not be unreasonable and would consent to withdraw the case if Bond would undertake to replace the fence and trees. He really believed that Bond did not know it was an offence to pull people's fences down, as he had done the same thing before. Mr. Pemberton remarked that Bond was not so ignorant of law as that, and reminded the accused that causing one shilling worth of damage to another man's property subjected him to a fine of £5 with imprisonment. The case was allowed to stand over till Monday, to allow time for the reparation of the injury.

any community he could fall short of inspiring confidence. For almost twenty years, we have been more or less cognizant of the Hon. Arthur Edward Kennedy's public life, and we have seen it distinguished by devotion to the duties, however laborious or dangerous, devolving upon him; and by a goodness of heart and truthfulness that endeared him to those who knew his acts best. In the famous period in Ireland, no one of all the benefactors or adherents of the poor encountered more risks for them, made greater sacrifices, or more anxiously sought to alleviate their sufferings; and in none of the Governors of British dependencies had Irishmen ever a more unchanging patron than Captain Kennedy, in that Australian settlement in which he held the highest place. Goodness like his could not but be conciliatory, and the clearness of judgment and strength of just purpose that belong to him, must render his accession to office again, a gain to the public, and a permanent benefit to the colony in which, in order, we doubt not, to organize and establish its growing interests, he is to preside.—Munster News.

THE CHARGE AGAINST FABIAN MITCHELL.

The charge against Fabian Mitchell of being unlawfully possessed of a musical box, the property of an Indian, again came up in the Police Court yesterday. Mr. Bishop, for the defence, stated that through the courtesy of the Clerk of the Court, this matter had been arranged in accordance with the wishes of the Bench. There was a difference of \$4 between the musical box and the skins. This had been halved, and his client had agreed to accept \$2, and to receive back the box. He therefore would ask His Worship to say that there was no ground for issuing a warrant. The magistrate said by giving the accused an opportunity of settling the case out of Court, it was to be inferred that he (the magistrate) did not look upon the case as amounting to larceny. The information, however, had been sworn by an Indian, who was a Christian, corroborated by Mr. Cunningham, and there was no alternative but to issue a warrant. It appeared from the evidence, that Mitchell had only himself to blame for having acted, to say the least, with indiscretion. He had no desire to cast any imputation upon the accused, but it was Mitchell's own fault that this had been brought upon him, and it therefore only remained for him to dismiss the charge.

QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.

A company has been formed under the title of the Goldstream Quartz Crushing Company, with a capital of \$10,000 in \$50 shares, to establish a Quartz Crushing Mill on Goldstream. More than half the capital was subscribed on Monday, and we understand that a meeting was held, whereat it was determined to erect a mill at the estimated cost of \$7,000, and to commence operations at once. Our citizens are awakening to a sense of the necessity of giving Goldstream a fair trial. An assessment has been levied of \$5 to the share, and the promoters of the scheme have already obtained sufficient promises of employment for their mill to defray, in a short space of time, the cost of its erection.

RISE IN BREADSTUFFS AND GRAIN.

Shortly after the arrival of the Eliza Anderson yesterday, the news of the great advance in flour and other produce was spread over the city, and occasioned much excitement amongst merchants and dealers. Flour immediately advanced to 30 sh. 50; and wheat to 28; Super Extra ruled from \$1.50 to \$1.75 in advance of the day before, and still remains so. All kinds of grain have risen in price, varying from ¼ to ½ c. per pound. The price of hay alone remains stationary. Should the news by the steamer confirm the despatches received, there will in all probability be a much greater advance.

GOVERNOR KENNEDY'S ARRIVAL.—The intelligence brought by the Eliza Anderson yesterday, enables us to approximate with greater certainty the probable date of Capt. Kennedy's arrival here. The steamer which usually leaves San Francisco on the 7th, would not sail before Saturday the 12th, and as she would proceed as usual to Portland, we cannot expect our new Governor before Sunday next. It was not positively known whether the Sierra Nevada or the Pacific would be the steamer, but it was believed the former.

CHARGE OF BOAT STEALING.—Two men named John O'Donnor and George Jones were yesterday placed in the dock having been a short time previously arrested by officers Bound and Erickson, upon a charge preferred against them by an Italian named Thomas Meson, of stealing a fishing boat, sails and gear. The evidence of the prosecutor and the officers having been heard, the magistrate remanded the prisoners for one day.

NOT DAMAGED.—The schooner Jenny Jones has not had a hole knocked in her bottom, as was stated yesterday morning by our contemporary, having only slightly scraped her side, above the water-line. Shippers by her to Portland may therefore have no fear as to her seaworthiness.

LARCENY.—An Indian named Kinger was convicted yesterday in the Police Court of stealing 7 pairs drawers and a towel, of the value of \$3, the property of Abraham Belasco, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labor.

A Good Official Selection.—Arthur Edward Kennedy, Esq.

We are glad to observe, from a London journal, that the administrative abilities of Arthur Edward Kennedy, Esq. are again called into action for the public advantage. This high minded and experienced officer is appointed Governor of Vancouver Island, a British settlement in which all that upright-ness, firmness, superior intelligence and impartiality can accomplish, will be effected so far as his efforts and influence can extend. If he failed, we know not who could succeed. His services in Western Australia have been spoken of in this journal, and in previous years his generous and manly vindication of the rights of the poor in West-Close more than once adverted to in terms that scarcely expressed our admiration, founded on knowledge of the humane and honorable officer. It is impossible that in

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. MONDAY, March 14th, 1864. House met at 2:15 p. m. Members present—Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Trimble, Foster, Duncan, Street, Dennis. ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY. The Speaker stated that a deputation from the House of Assembly had waited upon His Excellency on Saturday last, to present the address voted by the House, to which His Excellency had made a suitable reply. WATER COMPANY'S BILL. The Committee on Private Bills reported that the bill of Messrs. Ooe & Martin had complied with the Standing Orders of the House; the Committee therefore recommended the House to accept the bill. Mr. Tiedeman was before the committee to object to the passage of the bill, but as his objection was to its merits, the chairman informed him that he must appear on Friday next to object, between the first and second readings. ADJOURNMENT. Dr. Trimble moved, seconded by Mr. Street, that as a mark of respect to His Excellency Governor Douglas, the House do adjourn till to-morrow. Carried unanimously. THE FRASER SALMON FISHERIES. YALE, B. C., March 7th, 1864. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In your weekly issue of the 1st inst., you state that a company has been formed on a large scale to establish a salmon fishery at the mouth of the Fraser River. If such be the case, and if no restrictive conditions have been imposed upon them, there is no doubt that this company if directed, as asserted, by experienced fishermen, will realize very large profits, as they will be able to take out enormous quantities of fish; and indeed, entirely intercept their passage to the upper waters. But—for there is a but!—if such an enterprise is quite promising to the concerned parties, what shall be the fate of the numerous native population now scattered all along the River, and who live, we may say exclusively on the salmon fish? Did the company foresee this? Will they become necessary to help those "inhabitants when starving at our doors"? Will they relieve them, or shall we do it ourselves, or will the government take charge of them? It seems to me that this is a case worthy of some consideration on the part of the Legislative Council of British Columbia. F. B. MOURAVIEFF'S RULE IN LITHUANIA.—The following circular has been issued by Mouravieff, dated the 10th (22nd) of December, 1863:—"By my circular of the 30th of November, (12th December) I directed lists of the nobles and the whole population to be drawn up in all districts. The chief object of this was to purify the country of all persons of all classes not deserving of confidence, and also of ill-disposed persons who might in future disturb public peace. Considering that, according to the last report, some of the insurgent leaders have fled across the frontier on the approach of winter; and dispersed their bands, quartering them on the sympathizing inhabitants of the country, and especially on the farms of small nobles and in the villages of crown peasants, in order that they might be ready to recommence the insurrection at a more favorable opportunity, I hereby direct your Excellency to remain the military chiefs of districts, and all ranks of the police to be particularly careful that no one shall escape being inscribed in the above-mentioned lists, and that the strictest search be made after all persons unworthy of confidence, participators in the insurrection, and former insurgents, who are all to be arrested, as also those who give them refuge or assist in concealing them, and at once sent under a strong escort to the governors for deportation to the interior of Russia. Particular search is to be made in Roman Catholic convents, rectories, and the residences of priests in general, and the houses and estates of nobles. The proprietors and the residents of houses which have served as a refuge for ill-disposed persons are to be fined according to regulation, besides being punished in their persons according to law. In directing your Excellency to inform all your subordinates that they are made strictly responsible for the execution of this decree, I expect from their activity and zeal that in the month of January there will not be a single person unworthy of confidence in the country that has not been observed by the police, and that by that time the country will have been completely purified of such injurious persons."

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PANORAMA.

The exhibition in the Theatre last night was again witnessed by a crowded House. The views were very favorably received, and many of them drew forth loud applause. We advise all who have not yet seen these admirable representations to do so before the opportunity is lost.

A charge was brought in the Police Court yesterday by Joseph Carey against William Oldham, for wilfully taking a grate, of the value of \$2 50, the alleged property of the prosecutor. It appeared, however, that this was a case of disputed ownership, and the Magistrate dismissed the charge.