

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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NO. 18.

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AGENTS—  
Nassau, V. I. ... New Westminster  
Yale B.C. ... Lytton  
Richfield ... Vancouver  
Barkerville ... Barkerville  
Camerontown ... Camerontown  
Olancho ... Olancho  
Olympia, W.T. ... Olympia, W.T.  
Seattle, W.T. ... Seattle, W.T.  
Port Townsend ... Port Townsend  
New York ... New York  
London ... London  
San Francisco ... San Francisco

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.  
The figures opposite the address on each wrapper indicate the date of expiration of the subscription.

They Cannot Come.  
The subject of steam communication between this colony and San Francisco is one respecting which the policy of the Government forms a perfect enigma.

Speakers find great relief and often wholly cured by taking the ...  
The policy of the Government would appear to say no! We are utterly at a loss to account for this. It is universally admitted that population is our great want—that with a reasonable influx of population and that capital which never fails to flow with it or from it, the prosperity of this colony would be assured.

THE CITY OF BOSTON'S SAFE!—What a feeling of joy must have pervaded Liverpool when the safety of the long missing steamship City of Boston was announced and how swiftly the glad tidings must have flashed over the wires and brought joy and thankfulness to many hearts who had mourned the passengers as dead.

TRIAL OF THE STEAM DELUGER.—The steamer of the Deluge Engine Company was taken out for trial yesterday at the Government and Yates street cistern. The whistle was blown at 3 minutes 1 second, 20 lbs of steam were raised in 9 1/2 minutes and water thrown. In 13 minutes 30 seconds there were 60 lbs of steam, and with 100 lbs of steam two powerful streams of water were thrown through inch nozzles many feet—some estimate 40—above the St Nicholas Hotel staff. Subsequently one stream was thrown far above the staff through an inch nozzle. The result was satisfactory to the Company and to Mr Sweeney, engineer of the Deluge.

excuse. As well might the husbandman withhold his seed because of its dearth. Every dollar thus employed will produce fifty or an hundred fold. Surely it is full time that some part of the public revenue were invested in reproductive enterprise. And in what possible way could a portion of the revenue be more profitably expended? This would, indeed, be to make revenue, by increasing the source of it. We may be told that the revenue of the year having been all appropriated the Executive can do nothing. Nonsense! Is not the Executive now throwing away a thousand dollars a month or twelve thousand dollars a year, on a so-called mail service, for which the colony receives no value at all? True the Imperial Government pays one moiety; but that is no reason for such a palpable mispenditure of the amount. Let an efficient steam-service be established as soon as practicable; and whatever additional expense may be necessarily incurred would be gladly provided for by the Legislative Council at its next session; if, indeed, that expense were not met and more than met by increased revenue. In dealing with this subject it is presumable that the Imperial Government would continue to pay its share of any subsidy that might be necessary for that purpose until the Dominion Government would relieve us of the entire burden.

Tuesday April 26  
Lake School.  
APRIL 25, 1870.

We, the undersigned members of the Local School Board, Lake District, do declare that a certain item which appeared in the columns of the British Colonist on Sunday morning, 24th inst., was inserted without our knowledge or consent.

We further state that only two parties have withdrawn their children from the School. One of these parties it can be proved is in the habit of taking his children from the school on slight pretexts. The other party had no reason to complain of the punishment inflicted on his children.

We are prepared to certify that there has been no severe punishment used in the school for the last six months, and that neither of the parties alluded to had any just complaint on the score of punishment at the time they withdrew their children.

We, the undersigned parents residing in Lake District and having children in attendance at the said school, do hereby declare that we have great pleasure in stating that our children have made good progress in their studies and that we have confidence in the ability of the teacher.

From this Canada would appear determined to possess public buildings every way worthy of a great Empire.

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THEATRE ROYAL.—The splendid house accorded Miss Mandeville last evening most accepted as an evidence of the great popularity of that lady. The fairy extravagance of the 'Invisible Prince' was played with great skill by the beneficiary and the company. Magnificent songs were sung by Miss Mandeville, Mrs Bates, Mr Melville and others. The scenic effect was excellent and the machinery worked without a fault. At the close of the piece, Miss Mandeville and Mrs Bates were called before the curtain and loudly cheered. This evening the piece will be repeated.

ODD FELLOWS' ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.—At 2 1/2 o'clock to-day the Odd Fellows and their friends will meet at the Theatre Royal and go through the anniversary exercises, under the auspices of the Victoria and Columbia Lodges. Odes will be sung and an oration delivered by Hon John Robson. The dress circle will be reserved for ladies. In the evening there will be a soiree at the Alhambra Hall, tickets for which may be had of the committee. Members are requested to meet at the Hall at half past seven.

At the Catholic Cathedral on Sunday morning De Monti's Mass was performed. The Choir was full and effective—being assisted by Miss Mandeville, whose magnificent contralto filled the building with melody. Several solos were sung by Mrs Beckingham in a sweet soprano, and by Mr O.A. Lombard, in a rich tenor voice. The sermon was by Rev Father Kirley. During the service the most careful attention was bestowed by the congregation who were largely composed of visitors from Protestant congregations.

The new United States postage stamps are now in readiness. One-cent stamps—Profile bust of Franklin—color, blue. Two-cent stamps—Profile bust of Jackson—color, brown. Three-cent stamps—Profile bust of Washington—color, green. The others are of various colors, with profile busts of Lincoln, Jefferson, Clay, Webster, Scott, Hamilton and Commodore Perry.

The British residents of San Francisco have arranged to accord a public reception to the passengers of the steamship City of Adelaide, which steamer is reported to have sailed from Sidney for San Francisco on the 17th of March. The C. of A. is the first of a British line of steamers that will ply between Australian ports and San Francisco.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Messrs J.P. Davies & Co yesterday sold at auction the old Anglo-American Hotel property, buildings and lots, for \$1540 to Capt Pritchard. The lot on the N.E. corner of View and Douglas streets with buildings, brought \$720, and the house and lot on the N.E. corner of same street, \$1000.

FROM THE WEST COAST.—The steamer Leviathan, and sloop Thornion, Opt Warren, arrived from Barclay Sound yesterday with a quantity of skins and oil for Messrs L & J Boscovitz. Capt Warren reports all quiet amongst the Indians. Capt Springer is repairing the schooner Surprise and will in a short time have her in working condition.

BEACON HILL.—A flagstaff 90 ft in height will be raised in a few days. The staff will be useful in signalling the appearance of Race Rocks of steamers and ships bound in. Seats to accommodate several hundred persons, will also be erected at the summit of the hill.

POOR LADY FRANKLIN has arrived at San Francisco from England to find that she has been cruelly hoaxed. The letter from Sir John Franklin, alleged to have been found near San Francisco, done up in a water-tight sea-skin bag, was manufactured to amuse a few jokers.

THE DELEGATES.—Hon Dr Halpcken, yesterday, withdrew his resignation as Delegate from British Columbia to Ottawa, and will go. This decision of the doctor settles the matter definitively, we suppose, and the Delegation will leave on the next Active en route to Ottawa.

MR HENRY VINCENT, the famous English Liberal, has lectured three times at San Francisco on 'Oliver Cromwell, and the Men, Principles and Times of the Commonwealth.' Mr Vincent has been identified with most of the reform movements of England as a John Bright man.

The exterior of the Theatre Royal building is undergoing a complete process of renovation. The entrance will be 'wainscoted and papered, and the front of the building treated to a fresh coat of paint.

There was a round of hearty applause at the Theatre last evening when Manager Bates, between the pieces, announced the safety of the City of Boston.

The steamer Wilson G Hunt, with 50 passengers, the mails and express, and a quantity of live stock, arrived from ports on Puget Sound last evening at 7 o'clock.

The return match, Married vs Single, will be played at Beacon Hill on Saturday next, commencing at 11 a.m.

It is reported that the Pandora street Presbyterian Church will shortly be offered for sale.

The price of China rice, owing to a failure of the crop, has risen from 35 to 50 per cent. at San Francisco.

The Odd Fellows have purchased the Anglo-American Hotel and will convert it into a hall.

The rebuilt steamship California, which was going to do such great things as an opposition boat, has been bought by Holladay & Brennan—our Old Men of the Sea.

MAGISTERIAL.—Hon P O'Reilly of Yale, and Hon A T Bushby of New Westminster, will return to their posts in to-day's boat.

ADMIRAL FARQUHAR yesterday called upon His Excellency the Governor at Government House.

The steamship California will not leave here before Sunday as she has to go to Nanaimo and take in a cargo of coals.

High dresses for ladies at evening parties are becoming fashionable in Paris.

A COURT OF ASSIZE will be held on the 4th proximo. Sixteen prisoners await trial.

'Thank God for Sunday!'  
Now God be thanked! That he has given—  
Best boon to saint and sinner—  
A day of rest—one day in seven,  
Where toil is not the winner;  
Rest for tired and jaded brain,  
The wearied hand, on Sunday,  
That they might gather strength again  
For toil renewed on Monday.

The merchant, in his counting-room,  
The clerk, 'er desk and ledger,  
The artisan, at forge or loom,  
The ditcher and the hedger—  
The laborer, who must toil and slave  
From early dawn on Monday,  
Until the week sinks in its grave,  
All cry: "Thank God for Sunday!"  
The day that lifts the weary chain  
Which all the week has bound us;  
That reprieve gives to heart and brain,  
From thousand cares around us;  
That in the toilsome march of life  
These bids us take, for one day,  
Rest from the battle and the strife;  
Oh! God be thanked for Sunday!

DOMINION MAIL SUMMARY.

Our Canadian files are to the 6th April, but do not contain very much news calculated to interest our readers. Dr Schulz, of Red River fame, had reached Ottawa. He was accompanied by Mr McVickers. They escaped from the settlement by crossing Lake Winnipeg at Fort Abercrombie, thence to Duluth they traveled on snow-shoes, guided by Indians. They thus performed a perilous journey of 500 miles. Mr Charles Mair and Mr J J Setter, the latter an intelligent half-breed, also arrived at Ottawa for the purpose of making representations to the Government concerning the condition of affairs, and more especially the sentiments of the Portage people. They left the Portage on the 23d February, and had a fearful trip. Mr Setter states that hitherto the people of the Portage have lived under an independent Government, but Riel has lately coerced them into a state of subserviency to the Provisional Government which, however, they entirely repudiate. The people of the Portage find great fault with the Scotch settlers on account of the apathy which they showed during the late rising for the rescue of the prisoners held at Fort Garry, and it would seem that there was some collusion between them and Riel, as they kept him well posted on all the movements of Boulton's party. Regarding Scott, who was executed by the so-called Provisional Government for violating his parole, Mr Setter states that he was tried by seven French half-breeds, who conducted the proceedings entirely in their own language, so that the poor fellow had no idea of what was going on nor did he understand a word that was said. He was blindfolded and taken out in front of Fort Garry, where he was shot at by three men who did their work in such a bungling and brutal manner that he was not killed, but was taken up by his Indian executioners and placed in his coffin where he lay writhing in helpless agony for a whole hour, until death terminated his sufferings. This act has created an intense feeling in the settlement, and no man now feels his life safe for a single minute in the hands of the detested ruffian to whom they render an unwilling allegiance. William Dease, the man who offered to Governor McTavish 600 men when the rising of the French half-breeds was first talked of, but whose offer was rejected, was arrested by 35 mounted soldiers of Riel, sent after Lynob and Drever, who it was supposed were leading with him. They did not remain with Dease, however, but stayed all night at the house of one of Riel's warmest friends. The reason of Dease's arrest is said to be friendliness he showed to the Toronto Special Correspondent. Riel can muster from 400 to 500 men, armed with first class rifles and all excellent shots, accustomed to prairie shooting. Messrs Mair and Setter have both left their families at the Portage, and the latter expects that during his absence the whole of his property will be confiscated; but neither he nor Mr Mair have any fears as to the personal safety of their relatives. Mr Setter imputes the origin of the insurrection to the priests and considers that the Hudson Bay Company have done their best to foment the disturbance. American wire-pullers have also been extremely active; but outside of the French half-breeds the whole population is now waiting anxiously for a movement on the part of either the Imperial or Canadian Government in the direction of sending troops to their assistance when they will all rise. He deprecates the idea of the Indians being employed and says that when Boulton's party rose 60 Indians came down in full war costume and offered their services but were sent back, and the Sioux, who also showed an inclination to rise, were ordered to remain quiet. Troops could be got into the Territory by way of Fort William immediately upon the opening of navigation, and it would take them about three weeks to

make the journey from Port William to Fort Garry. Mr Tessier, Anti-Confederate candidate for St Johns, (N.F.) was elected without opposition. The Government have now 20 members, exclusive of the Speaker. It was thought that Bay de Verde would return a Confederate. Mr Peter Redpath, of Montreal, had subscribed \$20,000 to endow a Chair of Natural Philosophy in McGill College. On the 4th inst. Prince Arthur, accompanied by Lieutenant Pionard, attended the ordinary weekly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, Montreal. His Royal Highness expressed the great pleasure it afforded him to be present. Donald A Smith, Government Commissioner to Red River, has returned to Canada.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.—English exports to Australia will show a large increase in 1869 when the accounts are made up. According to the Board of Trade accounts the declared value of the exports to Australia of British and Irish produce and manufactures in the first ten months of that year was £10,759,689, being an increase of £1,426,798 over the amount for the corresponding period of 1868, and of £3,229,476 over the corresponding period of 1867. The increase extends to every one of the seven Australian colonies. For New Zealand the value this year is £1,415,664, an increase of £146,099 over 1868, and of nearly the same amount over 1867. For South Australia the value is £1,165,929, an increase of £183,652 over 1868, and £434,425 over 1867. For New South Wales the amount is £2,540,517, an increase of £306,504 over 1868 and £947,493, over 1867. For Victoria the value is £5,015,557, an increase of £698,270 over 1868, and of 1,512,705 over 1867. The exports to the other three colonies—Queensland, Tasmania and West Australia—are smaller in amount but all show an increase.

BUTTER FROM MUD.—A fortnight ago we (South London Press) drew attention to the fact that the butter of South London was adulterated with tallow, starch, manganese, salt and water. We thought then that we had reached the Ultima Thule of adulteration, but an ingenious individual has since added another sophisticating agent. A friend has in his possession a specimen of pure white fat, tasteless and perfectly odorless, which has been obtained by a clever analytical chemist from—a what do our readers suppose? Simply from a portion of Thames mud, taken from the river at Battersea! And we are afraid that this new discovery of science is no longer a secret for the owner of a small wharf on the banks of the Thames had an offer this week from a person desirous of becoming the tenant, and on asking the purpose for which the wharf was required he was told it was to be used for manufacturing butter, to be sold to the poor at a shilling per pound! No doubt it was the intention of this philanthropic individual to have supplied the public with dairy butter fresh from the bosom of old Father Thames.

NAPOLÉON'S SECRET.—The Emperor of France has made Paris the resort of the wealthy from all Europe, millions of whose money are brought from other countries and capitals to enrich that. What is the secret? Broad, beautiful streets, so paved that riding is pleasant, and because so paved, such a saving in carriages, harness, and horses that carriage hire is cheap; beautiful gardens and public grounds, many of these streets, gardens and grounds made, by almost innumerable gas jets, more brilliant at night than day; fine hotels, large, first-class, fitted with apartments for families; convenient bakeries and confectioneries; public amusements; streets safe at all hours of day and night; carriages so regulated that strangers are protected; buses never permitted to take more than they can seat; articles of food and drink carefully looked after by the police; bad and adulterated articles destroyed, the sellers fined, and placards upon their shops warning the public; lead pipes not used; physician's prescriptions required to be written in the language of the country, quacks not allowed to practice, and the sale of their medicines prohibited.

COURT PLAISTER.—It is so easy says the Scientific Review, to make this article, and so difficult to purchase it genuine, that the process should be known in every household. Soak bruised isinglass in a little warm water for 24 hours; then evaporate nearly all the water by gentle heat, dissolve the residue in a little proof spirits of wine, and strain the whole through a piece of open linen. The strained mass should be a stiff jelly when cool. Now, extend a piece of silk on a wooden frame, and fix it tight with tacks or packthread. Melt the jelly, and apply it to the silk thinly as evenly with a badger hair brush. A second coating must be applied when the first has dried. When both are dry, cover the whole surface with two or three coatings of balsam of Peru, applied in the same way. Plaster thus made is very pliable, and never breaks.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.—As romantic an incident occurred the other day in the United States Senate as perhaps ever transpired in Anglo-Saxondom. The Hon Mr Revels, a colored man, was sworn in as United States Senator for the State of Mississippi. Nearly seven years ago Jefferson Davis, one of the ablest men yet produced in the political sphere in America, and at that time Senator for Mississippi, succeeded from the Federal Senate; and not long after the State of Mississippi went out of the Union. It was brought back to the Union by the Federal army; but when it obtained representation in the Federal Senate again, behold Mr Revels sat in Mr Davis' place.

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