

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, August 7, 1869

Victory in Defeat.

The great crisis is past; an honorable compromise has been made between the Lords and the Commons, and the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill, which but the other day threatened to culminate in revolution, has become the law of the realm! The nation breathes freely once more, and Gladstone towers proudly up, master of the situation; thundering cheers for him go up from the Reform ranks, and the Opposition join in the acclaim. The great statesman has snatched victory out of defeat. Gladstone has evinced the highest type of statesmanship and has approved himself equal to the most trying emergency in which it is possible to conceive of a Premier being placed. Surely it was much for Gladstone to extort words of praise from the usually bitter Disraeli. The telegraph leaves us very much in "guess land" as to the nature and extent of this happy compromise. Looking back over our files we find that the most important issues raised by the Peers were the following:—The Archbishop of Canterbury moved that all government lands granted by the Crown since 1660 be given to the new Church in a body. This amendment was carried by 105 to 55. Another amendment was adopted by a majority of 70, disapproving of the proposed appropriation of the surplus funds of the Church. Another amendment was passed providing for furnished residences and glebes for Catholic and Presbyterian Clergymen, and adopting the principle of concurrent endowment. Another postponed the time at which the bill was to take effect. One amendment was passed permitting the Irish Bishops to retain their seats in the House of Lords, but that was ultimately dropped, and the bill was read a third time, and the other amendments adopted. As we have said, one can only speculate for the present as to the effect upon the bill of the compromise; but it is highly presumable that time forms an important element in it, for it will readily be perceived that whether 1860 or 1866 be the date that is to limit sequestration, or whether 1870 or 1872 be the date at which disestablishment is to take effect, the grand principle of the measure remains unimpaired. We congratulate the ministry and the nation upon the peaceful and happy adjustment of what so recently appeared a most formidable and frowning national crisis.

Supreme Court.

Before His Lordship Chief Justice Frothingham.

Tuesday, August 3d, 1869.

Slump v. The British Columbia and Vancouver Island Spar, Lumber & Sawmill Co. (Limited).—This was a suit brought to recover the sum of \$27,900, balance alleged to be due plaintiff by defendants, for services and commissions and for cash advances made by plaintiff on account of defendants, while plaintiff was acting as manager of the said company in this Colony.

Mr. Woods and Mr. McCraith, instructed by Messrs. Peakes & Davis, for the plaintiff Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Aikman, for the defendants.

The demurrer of defendants to the proceedings was not sustained by the Chief Justice.

Messrs. T. L. Stahlschmidt (foreman), H. B. Good, F. J. Roscoe, W. J. Macdonald, A. J. Langley, B. Anderson, A. McLean, and T. N. Hibben were impaneled as a special jury to try the case.

The case is entirely one of accounts, presenting no features and involving no principle of importance or interest to the public.

Mr. Wood opened the case for the plaintiff and called Capt. Stamp, whose evidence occupied the entire afternoon.

The Premier of Prince Edward's Island—Hon. George Coles—has been committed to an asylum for the insane. His case is hopeless. In announcing the sad event the *Islander* says: "With the unfortunate gentleman—the subject of these remarks—we have had many bitter quarrels, but now all is over, and we desire to remember only his good qualities and those beneficent measures which he was instrumental in carrying through the Legislature. Political services are proverbially requited by ingratitude, but dead indeed to every generous feeling must be the people of Prince Edward's Island if they do not long cherish with affectionate remembrance the memory of George Coles."

The Tiger and Deluge Engines will be brought out for drill this evening at the corner of Government and Yates street.

Remarkable Phenomenon at Cariboo.

Letters and papers from Cariboo describe an extraordinary phenomenon as having occurred on William Creek on the 20th July, which filled all minds with conjecture, mingled in some with solemn awe, and others with consternation. During the day dense smoke clouds had been gathering about the hills, apparently the effect of distant fires. At 2 30 p.m. the sun looked like an amber ball floating in a lake of smoke. At 4 o'clock all had the appearance of night close at hand. At 4.30 it was night in earnest, all out of door business abandoned, and store and cabin lit up as in the darkest night. At 5 o'clock it was not only night, and that of deepest darkness, but it was an impervious, impenetrable gloom, oppressive to all the senses. The line from "Young's Night Thoughts" would float in the memory's darkness, how deep! Silence how profound! And the great Creator's statement made in relation to the Egyptian plagues was realized, "Even darkness which may be felt," for truly and most painfully it was "felt," and in a way that none can describe, or any that felt it ever forget.

Its effects upon human life were very marked: The face was indicative of solemn thought; not unmixed with anxiety and care. The suppressed tone of voice and the half-whispered question, "what can it be, how will it end?" The gloom was doubtless deepened by dense electric clouds, and the feeling of awe heightened by a thunder storm of no usual order. Yet even the lightning and thunder seemed to struggle in the grasp of difficulty, and to be oppressed by some power unknown before. The lightning could only pierce a few feet of the "thick darkness," and that only with a pale sickly flicker, whilst the thunder seemed to be a giant-power suffocating its attempts to be heard. Its impression on the mind was that of the midnight funeral of creation, the lightning becoming funeral lamps in the procession to the sepulchre; and the thunder the "muffled drum" of the "dead march." At about 6.30 rain fell, or rather a shower of yellow muddy water, having the appearance (when light came back) of strong lye from leached ashes, and so copious was the fall, that man, and trees, and houses were plastered with it. With the rain came a current of air, and with the subsiding of the rain came the strange but welcome dawn of evening and "at evening time there was light." And beautiful was the breaking of the day at seven in the evening. The whole heavens became clothed in softest yellow drapery tinted with amber, and subsiding gradually at 7.30 into our lovely, soft, and long northern twilight, the prelude of a pleasant mountain night. And now came the congratulations of friends and the joyous greetings of those who had not seen the face of nature, or the human face, except in the light of some dwelling, for three hours and a half of terrific darkness in the day time. Men had grasped hands and held each other on the road but could not see each other, and some sat down in utter confusion where darkness overtook them. How cheery, then, with returning light came the ringing, musical "good morning," at evening, each and all feeling that a painful and distressing night was passed, and all were ready to subscribe to the philosophy, "That light is life, and that darkness is death." And now, what was the cause of this strange, and deep darkness? The answer to this I will leave with others, only recording a few concomitants of the dark affair both in relation to its approach and disappearance: First—There was a still atmosphere. Second—Heavy smoke clouds Third—The air was loaded with dust, wood-ashes and leaves of trees, such as pine, spruce, fir, maple, and many bunches of tree moss with parts of tree branches attached, fell in the street. Fourth—An unusual accumulation of electric clouds, as if piled layer upon layer, and all the heavens covered at the same time, and thundering from five or six points of the compass in rapid succession. Then came a change. A breeze sprung up, the thunder clouds passed away, the rain brought down the dust and ashes, and then light came. And here I leave the dark subject to the illuminating process of the philosopher. I may add that the creek was visited by many during the evening, drawn thither by its strange appearance, that of soap and strong lye, with the slippery, noiseless glide of soap and water, rather than the dashing, ringing sound of a creek. We do not desire a repetition of night in day time. And men have been taught their powerlessness in the grasp of even secondary causes. Who, then, shall contend with the GREAT FIRST CAUSE.—Communicated.

County Court.

Before His Honor A. F. Pemberton.

Mackie v. Anderson—Suit brought to recover \$47, alleged to be due plaintiff for services while in charge of Twin Oak Farm. \$4 50 paid into Court; judgment for \$2 50 additional. Drake, Jackson & Aikman for plaintiff. Mr. Bishop for defendant.

Victoria Whaling Adventurers Co. Norris—To recover \$180, amount of calls on shares held by defendant. Mr. Bishop for plaintiffs. Defendant in person. The defence set up was that defendant had been deceived into taking the shares. Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Alsop v. Courtney—Suit on a promissory note. Mr. Aikman for defendant. It was shown that judgment had been previously obtained, and plaintiff was nonsuited.

Sandwith v. Bunster—Suit for \$76. Adjudged till Friday next.

Charters v. Sproat & Co.—Suit for \$29. Adjudged for one week.

Lawrence v. McDowell—To recover \$66. Adjudged for one week.

Leslie v. O'Connell—To recover \$267 3/4 for labor. Struck out with costs—plaintiff falling in appearance.

Hastour v. Stevens—To recover \$120 50. Struck out.

Goodacre v. Howse—Suit for \$100; judgment for \$99 88.

Huxtable v. Howse—Suit for \$59 12 1/2; judgment for plaintiff.

Large Items.

A copy of the Canadian Bill of Supply for the current fiscal year has been handed to us by Dr Powell of this city. The whole foots up \$14,205,016,68. Of the various items two particularly strike us—\$1,460,000, for the purchase of Red River Territory, and a like sum for opening up the same.

The Fenian Commissioners must have been considerably chilled by the remark of Attorney General Hoar, when he intimated that the invaders of Canada were a set of horse-thieves and robbers! Had such sentiments been expressed earlier by those in high places in the United States this invasion would never have taken place.

ALL the rumors circulated here regarding the receipt of despatches announcing the arrival of Governor Musgrave at San Francisco, prove to be twaddle. That the Governor has reached San Francisco there is reason to believe; but no despatch announcing his arrival has been received here by the Government or any one else.

HOLLADAY AMONG THE WEB-WEBS.—The *Oregonian* says, "Messrs. Stizel & Upton, real estate agents, have sold to Ben Holladay the lot and residence occupied by Dr. Glisan, corner of Third and Stark streets—one of the most beautiful locations in the city. This looks as though Mr. Holladay is fixing to stay."

To view the eclipse with comfort and without injury to the optics, provide yourself with a piece of glass, which smoke over the flame of a bit of gumwood, candle or an oil lamp.

FOR SAUNCH.—The large ship Dublin, bound for Sayward's mill, Saanich, for lumber, arrived outside yesterday morning.

English Emigration.

The following, which we clip from the *Toronto Globe*, will be read with interest out here, deeply concerned as we are in any scheme having in view the opening up and peopling of the great North-West:—

Very important developments are taking place in immigration matters in England. The pressure of want among the working population of London has brought before the minds of officials in the most vivid shape the great advantage of thinning the population as a means of affording relief; and has apparently convinced them that it is possible for the Government, with the co-operation of the Parli-Guardians, to enter upon a scheme of assisted emigration. Our London correspondent tells us that Mr Goschen has declared himself favorable to the erection in the metropolis of some supervising administrative authority, such as a collection of representatives of the various Boards of Guardians to carry out the proposed design. Two of the parishes of Westminster have also developed a scheme for imposing an emigration rate, the proceeds of which shall be available for the Poor Law authorities of each district. It is possible that when the pressure upon the working classes in England is lightened, the unusual exertions of benevolent individuals and of the Government may cease; but we are sanguine that the present movement will result in a permanent increase of emigration to Canada, as the nearest and most cheaply accessible of the British Colonies. Whenever we have lands in the North-West to settle we may rely upon it that they will not long lack occupants.

How Poor Boys Reach the Top Round.—There are 17,919 names who pay an income tax in this city. Sixty-seven persons pay a tax on incomes of \$100,000 or over. Most of these solid gentlemen are self made men, who have come up from the lowest round of the ladder. The man who leads the list, A. T. Stewart, everybody knows is an Irish emigrant, who commenced life with a capital of less than twenty-five cents; indeed, with few exceptions, most of the parties in the list were scarce as well off as Mr. Stewart. Take Henry Keep; he boasts that he graduated from the poor house of Jefferson county. Jay Gould drove a herd of cattle from Delhi, Delaware county, when a lad, for fifty cents a day, in order to get money enough to reach the Hudson river. David Gorebeek, over thirty years ago, used to mend old shoes for his brother, who was a respectable shoemaker in Albany. "We all know the history of James Gordon Bennett, and Robert Bonner, poor boys full of talent and industry. Rufus Hatch, when a youngster, had an ambition to hold the reins of a peddler's wagon. G. D. Morgan commenced life with a quart measure of molasses. It is scarcely a dozen years since Henry Clews was an errand boy in one of the banking-houses down town. The brothers Seligman started out in life with a peddler's pack. David Dows, in his younger days, retailed pork by the half-pound and molasses by the gill. H. T. Helmbold was first cabin boy on the sloop Mary Jane, that navigated the Delaware river. We might go on through the list, and show that nearly every one of these solid men were the architects of their own fortunes. Young men, who are struggling for place and position should remember that the individuals in the list named had to battle for life as hard as they are doing. Let them take heart and never say die.

Honor and shame from no condition rise, Aim your part—there all the honor lies.

CALL AND SEE SAMPLES OF WEB-Printing Office.

Discovery of the Infernal Regions.

LIMA, May 28.—In my last letter I mentioned the extraordinary phenomenon, near Locumba, which causes the death of all animals that approach that fatal spot. An American gentleman, who passed over the locality, confirms the previous reports. On the Locumba road, about 22 leagues from Taona, there exists what is here termed a dry arroyo, but in fact is the bed of a former river, into which, from time immemorial, no water has been known to pass. During the late earthquakes, which destroyed Arica and partly Taona, the shocks were strongest in the neighborhood of Locumba and the Arrieros. A mule driver reported that one of the mountains near the arroyo split open, and a small stream of foetid water was oozing out of the mountain into the arroyo. No attention was at first paid to the fact nor to the mortality among the animals that visited the neighborhood. It was only when the people began to leave Taona and flee from the scourge of the yellow fever, which was devastating the cities, to the valley of Locumba, that they became aware of the fatal effects upon their animals, at a distance as much as eight and ten miles from the arroyo. "The stench," says my informant, "I can compare to nothing else than old bilge water, of the smell of which you become painfully conscious. Within twelve miles from its source my horse dropped down under me, and in five minutes he was dead. He vomited three or four times a thick, black substance, similar in consistency and appearance to the black vomit. I was thus left to walk fifteen miles to the nearest house, two-thirds of which I may call a mules' graveyard, so thickly was the old road covered with them. The cause of this singular freak of nature is unknown; but it seems that the gases which have impregnated the atmosphere produce the vomit and death of the animals that inhale it. What these gases are composed of science alone can solve." A commission has been ordered by the Government to examine into this extraordinary matter and report upon it.

Making Cows give Rich Milk. We condense the following from a German paper, and though we do not see how the remedy given could produce such results, there might be no harm in proving it, should a like case occur here:—

A farmer had fourteen cows in full milk, from which very little butter was obtained. He separately tested the milk of each, and discovered that the bad quality was due to one cow only, the milk of the others yielding good butter and plenty of it. This established the fact that by mixing the milk of all the cows the bad milk of one spoiled the whole for butter making.

He went to a celebrated veterinarian who advised the employment of the following remedy. Two ounces of sulphuret of antimony and three ounces of carianter seed powdered and well mixed. This was given as a soft bolus, followed by administering a draught composed of half a pint of vinegar, a pint of water and a handful of common salt. The above was given to the cow in the early morning, on an empty stomach, for three successive days, and effected a complete cure; the milk being found in a few days after the application of the remedy to have become much richer, and to produce a large quantity of good butter where previously but little, and that of a very inferior quality had been obtained. No apparent cause could be found for the deficiency of the quality of butter making in the milk of this cow, nor had the animal any disease whatever.

ANECDOTE OF LORD BROUGHAM.—EFFERT OF MULLER PORT.—In the new Parliament Brougham delivered his great speech in defence of it—the reform bill—which by many was considered his *chef d'œuvre*. It certainly was a wonderful performance to witness. He showed a most stupendous memory and extraordinary dexterity in handling the weapons both of ridicule and reason. Without a note to refer to, he went through all the speeches of his opponents delivered during the five nights' debate, analyzing them summarily, and with a little aid from perspiration, giving them all a seemingly triumphant answer.

The peroration was partly inspired by draughts of mulled port, imbibed very copiously toward the conclusion of the four hours during which he was on his legs or on his knees. He concluded:—

"By all you hold most dear, by all the ties that bind every one of us to our common order and our common country, I solemnly adjure you, I warn you, I implore you—yes, on my bended knees (he kneels) I supplicate you, reject not this bill."

He continued for some time as if in prayer, but his friends, alarmed for him lest he should be suffering from the effects of the mulled port, picked him up and placed him safely on the woolsack.—*London Times Review of the Life of Lord Brougham.*

THE PROPOSED CESSION OF GIBRALTAR.—The *Park Mail Gazette* says, "The possible cession of Gibraltar to Spain was alluded to by Mr Goldwin Smith in his address at Ithaca on the 19th of May. Is any such plan seriously in contemplation? We own that at the time the question was mooted of offering the Spanish throne to the Duke of Edinburgh we had a misgiving on the subject, remembering that our gratitude for the civility of the Greeks in offering their throne to the same prince, led us to part with the Ionian Islands, and thinking it hardly possible that we might be induced to commit a similar act of detrimental generosity 'for an idea.' But we should take warning by the consequences of our surrender of this stronghold. We gave away a good depot and coaling station and the key of the Adriatic which enabled us to overawe the factious populations of the Turkish coast."

FROM THE MAINLAND.

The steamer Otter, Capt Lewis, arrived from New Westminster at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing about 30 passengers and \$20,000 in treasure. The murderer of Perry, the mountaineer, has been caught, and confesses the deed. He is an Indian and says he killed Perry to secure his rifle, clothes and other property, all of which have been recovered. The wet weather continues and the prospects of the miners are bright. We have the *Sentinel* of the 21st and 24th ult. On William Creek, the Wilson, Downie, Cornish, Cairford and Diller are doing well. The Foster-Campbell washed up 42 oz and the Barker 105 oz for the week. The Tyack Co. have sold out to the William Creek Bad Rock Flume Co for \$2000. On Stant Gulch the Taffvale Co got out 112 oz for one week, the Floyd Co, 71 oz, and the Coombs Co 167 oz. On Moequito, Lowhes, Grouse and Lightning Creeks the returns have been excellent. The Dunbar claim on Lightning yielded a dividend of \$600 to the share for a week's work. Hon Mr Carrall is again in luck. He has opened a Minnehaha claim on Harvey Creek which bids fair to be rich. In crossing Bald Mountain the Doctor made a huge bear run—the Doctor ran and the bear ran after him. The Fire Brigade tanks have been tested and found perfect. Two Chinamen have been caught in the act of robbing the Taffvale stave boxes. The intelligence received by telegraph last week of the burning of ten Chinamen is confirmed. Thirteen Chinamen were working on a small tributary of Quesnelle River, when the forest fire swept down upon and destroyed ten of their number. About thirty thousand pounds of flour, bacon and beans, colonial produce, are on the road to Barkerville. The crops near Soda Creek are larger than it was anticipated they would be.

BARRE MENTION.—Mr. and Mrs. Bates were playing at the Dalles on the 23rd ult. At Yreka, on the 22nd ult., the mercury rose to 104 degrees in the shade. During one day last week, says the *Oregonian*, Mr. H. W. Pretzman killed seventy grouse, on the wing, at seventy-seven shots. We have not infrequently had occasion to allude to the gross ignorance which pervades the English mind in regard to Colonial and especially American affairs; but it is seldom we find the "Yankee cuts and clever" tripping, yet here is an instance. The editor of the *Pacific Tribune* says: "The money lenders are after the Duke of Newcastle, one of Queen Victoria's hopeful sons."

Possibly our contemporary regards Queen Victoria as a mythical personage, as a Mrs. Bull, or Brother Jonathan. At a meeting of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, held on the 12th July, a resolution was adopted applying for a Legislative grant of \$5000 to the order of the Sisters of Mercy, in consideration of the great services rendered to the patients suffering from small-pox in that city during last winter. The *Alaska Times* mentions the discovery of coal near the Prince of Wales Island, in Alaska Territory. It is said to exist in large quantities. No fewer than 1421 large salmon were taken at one haul, a few days ago, at Sitka.

A REPENTANT DESERTER.—David Taylor has surrendered himself as a deserter from H M S Chanticleer. David went across the Sound and saw the American Eagle, but not liking the appearance of the comely bird has returned to throw himself at the feet of the British Lion for mercy. Deal gently with the erring one.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING.—The Danish bark Altamak, lumber laden from Burrard Inlet sailed for Iquique yesterday. The ship Grace Darling sailed yesterday morning for Nanaimo, to take in a cargo of coals. The Nueves Martinez is still lying in Royal Roads.

The North Pacific.

Everything betoken earnestness on the part of the North Pacific T. Johnson, Chief Engineer of that Company. T. printed, and a few may not prove altogether to our readers. It is of General Tilton's observations, made in the years ago, as well as General Spaulding's remark in the same year upon the happy United States General them at least are but much better for more creditable to the talents should be devoted of the great her their care, and the p tion of those great engineering skill and calculated to conduce of millions of the but are destined to place the highest pint greatness—how mu that they should be in seeking to extend enrich the coffers of carnage and spoliation not turned their sw shears they have at into the engineer's o be no less beneficial turning to the threat accompanying Gene great mountain eye qualmis Pass to be a water; Cowlitz Pa Cady's Pass 5,117 semy on this:—I vey have clearly s cade Range of mount at a maximum gradi mile on the western ington Territory," s interests of the Com promoted by an e branch line along t will secure that vall a rival and power efforts to possess it long as it remains regard to the east found that the only the head of Lake near the mouth of on Superior Bay. vation gives seven length of time each bors of Superior is fre to the necessity t the Atlantic sea- the land grant Mr at \$17,000,000, w be greatly increase of the road. To the distances is apper much interest. Fr peaks that the dista to Puget Sound by fic line is 3,040 mile from New York to the Union Pacific From New York to cago and San Fran 10,423 miles, whi tween the same poi the North Pacific l tances to Japan an relatively less by th line. Who can po difference between 856 miles imports of a more northerly the great highway difference is nearl commercial locomot reduced to the fin that one-fifth m decide the issue. the only element of of the northerly r travers a country for settlement, and close at hand. In it is impossible t traffic of the natio southerly and ci what is there in may ask, that c very much. The t touch the waters o three or four hour door. Is it not world's highway very nose? Is it within a stone's t centre of populati greater far than S New York? It Victoria will tak natural position a hours, and share i onward in the wa she will be absor fore the wave. S wide open her por tions to her, or s

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