

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 7. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1866. NO. 13.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
(Sundays Excepted,
AT VICTORIA. V I.

TERMS:
One Year, (in advance).....\$10 00
Six Months, do.....6 00
Three Months, do.....3 50
Single Copies,.....10 cents.
Subscribers in Victoria will be supplied by the carriers for 25 cents a week.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Published every Tuesday morning.
One Year, (in advance).....\$5 00
Six Months, do.....3 00
Three Months, do.....2 00
Single Copies,.....10 cents.

Clarkson & Co., New Westminster
Bernard's Express, Queen's B.C.
Lynton
Vancouver
Richfield
Barkerville
Cameron
Clinton
L.F. Fisher, San Francisco
F. Alger, Clement's Lane, London
E. Street, 30 Cornhill, London

THE NEWS.

Our English newspaper dates by the Active are up to the 16th December. The most important event appeared to be the death of the King of Belgium. The prophecies which had been enunciated to the effect that Louis Napoleon was ready to seize upon the country so soon as the king had breathed his last were awaiting their fulfillment. We said some weeks ago that these prophecies were merely childish fears—which construed the most ordinary expressions and the most natural actions of the French Emperor into mysterious menaces against the peace of the world. Louis Napoleon, so far from showing the devious quality of the wolf in "Little Red Riding Hood," takes the opportunity of the accession of the Duc de Brabant to the throne, under the title of Leopold II., of assuming the new monarch in the most marked manner of the continuation of his friendship to both the king and country. Now that Leopold is dead, we have the usual posthumous tribute paid to the memory of a great man. The usual exaggerations are, however, not withheld in the simple reason, probably, that the deceased king was one of the most remarkable men of his day, and whose wis-

phrasology exaggerated. King Leopold occupied in Belgium," says the *Spectator*, "rather the position of the ideal than of any actual constitutional sovereign. He was that impartial moderator or constitutional conscience rather than heart or brain, which, as a rule, constitutional monarchs never are. The ideal of that most useful but anomalous functionary we take to be a statesman raised by birth or a final election above all rivalry, serene, passionless and patient; without feeling for party, but with deep feeling for the people; able to work with any Cabinet, but carrying into varied and even opposing Cabinets a tradition of national policy, a steady tone of moderation, a permanent remembrance of classes too low in the social order to influence the minds of party politicians. Such a man we have never, since the death of William III., had on the throne of Great Britain, such a man the late Prince Consort might have been had he been King, or had his position been public and acknowledged, and such a man we believe he was in respect to foreign politics. A king of this stamp in England would have little to do in moderating parties, for they are too moderate already, but he would have much to do to remain in successive Cabinets the efficient Minister of the unrepresented, the statesman who never forgot the toiling millions, who never omitted Ireland from the field of effort or overlooked that million of papers who seem to millions so very far away and to kings as close as the remainder of their subjects. This place in Belgium was filled by Leopold, and it was a very great place indeed."

Earl Russell has been receiving a deputation of Members of Parliament and ministers of religion, embracing Professor Fawcett, M. P., and the Rev. Newman Hall, on the subject of the Jamaica insurrection. Nothing, they said, would satisfy the British public but the recall of Governor Eyre and the most searching investigation into all the particulars connected with the insurrection. Strong protestations were also urged against the recent measures introduced into the Jamaica Legislature by Governor Eyre, one giving the constitution of the Island into the hands of the Governor and a party nominated Council, and the other making it a penal offence for any dissenting minister to preach without first obtaining a license costing £3. Another clause in the same act provided against the spread of education. An English paper, summarising the matter, says: "Any negro, therefore, who

fancied that he could instruct his fellows, any minister in the habit of opening prayer meetings, any Sunday-school teacher who thought his little knowledge might be beneficial to persons with none, must have taken out a license, paid a fee fixed intentionally at a rate beyond his means, or endured the treadmill for not less than six months." Earl Russell in replying to certain statements to the effect that the volunteers had provoked the outrages by firing on a peaceful crowd read certain documents to the contrary effect. "All these accounts," he said, "tend to show that it was not a peaceful crowd, which the volunteers fired into without provocation, as some of the memorialists seemed to infer. It might have been like a mob here, where stones were thrown and riot took place. It might have been unwise or not to order the

The whole matter, however, is an exceedingly painful, and no wonder that the letters written by some subscribers in a tone of unbecoming levity in regard to these events have shocked the good-feeling of every one who has read them. But however much we may lament what has taken place, we may at the same time hope that the state of society in Jamaica having been so unsatisfactory for so many years, and so many complaints having been constantly made—just complaints, perhaps—and in other respects great misunderstandings—that, if out of these dreadful occurrences we should find means to set our way to new measures that shall make that island less the scene of discontent and conflict, and to substitute harmony and good will, we may in that case yet anticipate good results out of these dreadful occurrences."

Some unusual incidents have occurred in the trials of the Fenian conspirators. In the cases of Luby and O'Leary, the prisoners made most eloquent defences, astonishing the court at such ability in men who had been engaged in the attempt to inaugurate another Irish insurrection. By the latest newspaper accounts we read of a mode of defence, if not as intellectual as that employed by the two celebrated Fenians above alluded to, at least displaying considerable ingenuity. A man named O'Donovan was placed on his trial in Dublin, and although showing nothing more than ordinary ability, undertook to defend his own case. He examined and cross-examined witnesses, and managed to waste the time of the court to no inconsiderable extent, in the hope that the judges would be required to sit on a special commission. At length he commenced to address the jury, when he took up every document that had been used against him and read it to the Court. Not content with this he got hold of the whole file of the *Irish People* newspaper, and began to place its contents before the jury. In all this there were various chances to escape an immediate verdict; for there was the possibility of the jurors being discharged in order that the judges might leave for Cork, and there was the chance of some of the jury taking ill, from total exhaustion. From ten o'clock in the morning till six o'clock in the evening—eight weary hours—O'Donovan kept the floor. The judges perceiving the object of the prisoner were determined on preventing an adjournment, and gave the Sheriff orders to provide the jurors with dinner, in Court, and thus enable them to sit during the entire night. The prisoner, however, became exhausted himself and the contest ended. A verdict of guilty was returned and O'Donovan was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

From Spain the news still shows the aspect of affairs to be menacing to the Queen, on account of her immoralities. Alarmed, no-doubt, at the state of things, Her Majesty has taken ill, and premonitory symptoms of anarchy are showing themselves very forcibly. It is, however, gratifying to find that the Spanish Government, at the request of England and France, have modified their views on the Chilian question, which is now probably settled. Our latest advices from the Chilian coast announce the escape of the Spanish Admiral Pareja, on account of the surrender to the Chilians of one of his gun-boats by the captain in charge. It is evident that dignity forms a much larger element in Spanish Admirals than what is usually termed common sense, and that the courage to brave a disaster has decreased very materially since the days of Cortez and Pizarro.

From Australia we learn that the great constitutional difficulty between the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament of Victoria has been settled by a compromise on the part of the Legislative Council. This body have declared their willingness to accept the Tariff bill, provided provision be made that it shall not extend beyond two years. The Lower House have consented, and the bill which had been tacked previously to the bill of supply is now to go up separately. This is virtually a victory for the Lower House, for it enables them to put their new scheme in force. If the bill does not

satisfy the people at the end of two years, the measure should under any circumstances be repealed; but if it meets with public approbation it is bound to be put again on the statute book. Mr. Cardwell in the meantime is required to invent some new colonial machinery to provide against these almost hopeless dead-locks. It is safe to say that the machinery which will be supplied will add sufficient power to the Lower branch to make it impossible for the Council to resist for any lengthened period the demands of the people.

TELEGRAPHIC.

European.
NEW YORK, JAN. 26.—The steamer *Queenston* left New York for London, 15th and Quebec on the 21st inst. The *Queenston* did not agree on a verdict in the case of Byrne, the prison warden charged with aiding in the escape of Stephens. Byrne remains in custody. It is reported that Stephens is not allowed to stay in Paris and has gone to Geneva. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: The Mexican difficulty was before the Ministerial Council. All the ministers were for the speedy recall of the French troops. The Emperor it is said does not think the moment has yet arrived to do so safely and will not until the Emperor of Austria shall have completed the necessary foreign contingent to keep his brother on the throne.

NEW YORK, JAN. 27.—The Manchester *England*, *Guardian* of January 17th says: In Liverpool, which has always been the great centre of the Fenians, the movement is progressing as vigorously as ever. The proceedings are now conducted with much more caution than before. The latest project is to appoint Thomas Francis Meagher Dictator.

A fire at St. Catharine's Dock, London, was one of the most disastrous that has occurred for years. Loss, £400,000. The Fenian trial was concluded at Cork on the 2d, and several more prisoners were convicted and sentenced. The trials of the remainder were adjourned to the Assizes, and many liberated on bail. John McAafferty and W. McKay, being aliens, were admitted on bail. The judges told them if they would leave the country they would not be called for trial. These men were cheered through the streets by large crowds.

The Emperor Napoleon gave his usual New Year's reception to the diplomatic body, and expressed his happiness that the past year had strengthened the bonds of peace and prosperity over the world. The Pope received the congratulations of the French army on the 1st inst. He returned his thanks, and said it would probably be the last time he could bestow his blessings on them. He feared the enemies of the Church would go to Rome after the departure of the French troops.

A letter from London says: The demand of the French Emperor for modification of the English extradition laws is creating some uneasiness. It seems Napoleon desires a treaty to surrender those who, on English soil, conspire against the government and the life of the Emperor. The end will probably be a Congress of the principal European powers, to form a society for united protection against conspirators and revolutionists, so that the enemy of one will be the enemy of all.

From Mexico.
NEW YORK, JAN. 22.—The steamer *Liberty* from Havana, January 17th, brings dates from the city of Mexico to January 9th.

The general situation of the Imperialists is, by their own accounts, very unfavorable. A Mexican force which left Manzanilla recently found the 4th battalion starving. The people in the neighborhood of Acapulco emigrated after having destroyed the wells.

Desertions from the imperialist forces is very great. The Minister Plenipotentiary to France and about 300 soldiers belonging to the foreign legion have arrived at Vera Cruz. The death of the Belgian King was communicated to his daughter, Empress Carlotta, on January 6th.

Secretary Seward had not yet arrived at Havana. The Captain General had fixed up his country seat and was making preparations to receive him in an enthusiastic and hospitable manner.

A new party has sprung up in Mexico called the Ortega faction, who hold commissions from Ortega and refuse to recognize Juarez. Cortinas is said to belong to this party. Col. Lawrence Kip, of Chevilan's staff, who has been investigating the Bagdad affair, returned on Sunday morning.

Paymaster Prentiss has arrived at Brazos with funds to pay all the troops on the Rio Grande. A large number of colored troops are being mustered out. An order has been received to muster out nearly all General Clark's command.

About four companies of black troops are doing provost duty in Bagdad at the solicitation of the American citizens. No one can leave the town without a pass

from the headquarters of the United States forces. General Crawford, Colonel Edgar, his Adjutant, and Governor Leon, of Tamaulipas, have arrived en route for Washington. The *Times* Brownsville correspondent says Cortinas now occupies Bagdad with about 200 men. It is understood that Weitzel disapproves of the action of our officers in the recent capture of Bagdad and has already arrested some of them. All the heavy ordnance has been ordered from Brazos to Brownsville.

Colonel Hanks, agent of Adams Express was robbed of \$5,000 in silver by some of General Clark's command. Preparations of a belligerent character continue at Brownsville and Matamoras. The *Ranchero* says Carvajal issued a proclamation to his soldiers advising them to submit to the Imperial authority rather than waste in filibustering expeditions with the Yankees.

CHICAGO, JAN. 28.—The advices from Mexico are important. The Liberal General Morales defeated the Imperialists but was subsequently defeated by them with heavy loss. The Liberal General Martinez has captured the town of Alamos. Letters from Brownsville, Texas, give details of the Bagdad affair. The capturing party was composed of a miscellaneous crowd of Mexicans, settlers, clerks, adventurers and idlers, who appear to have engaged in it as a good piece of sport, and though it is believed there were among the capture some United States soldiers, every one of them were present at roll call next morning.

Letters from the City of Mexico represent the profoundest anxiety prevails there on account of the embarrassed condition of the Imperial finances and prospects of the Empire generally. The demands for money to carry on the Government are great, but the Treasury is empty and there are no available sources from which to replenish it.

NEW YORK, JAN. 25.—A letter from Vera Cruz, dated January 13th, says: The great drawback of the Empire is the serious want of money. No sooner have a few dollars been collected at the Custom House at Vera Cruz and other parts than they are checked for by the Minister of Finance, and withdrawn. Officers of the Government do not even receive pay with any regularity and several have resigned on that account. Appropriations for public services or works of public utility cannot be collected; the decrees remain in fact null and void.

NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 24.—The commander of the French fleet has protested against the occupation of Bagdad by the United States troops, and those who had been sent over for the protection of the town and American interests have been withdrawn. Many families are leaving Matamoras fearful of further lawlessness.

Texas Matters.
GALVESTON, JAN. 8.—Sixty prominent citizens of the Da Sota parish are under military arrest at Shreveport, Louisiana, charged with murdering negroes. There are constant and serious complaints from the interior parishes of the unwillingness of the freedmen to make contracts.

A Pennsylvania Vigilance Committee. BUFFALO, JAN. 22.—A Titusville (Pa.) dispatch states that there were two large fires there last night. Three men were arrested on charge of being incendiaries, and are being tried by a Vigilance Committee. If found guilty, they will be hanged at once.

Fenian Rumors. CHICAGO, JAN. 28.—A whole flock of Fenian rumors were let loose in the despatches from London by the last steamer. It is said the British Government has information of a conspiracy to blow up the public building; the Custom House has been undermined, and that the Home Secretary has instructed the Chief of the London Fire Brigade to adopt precautionary measures. The Custom House and the other public buildings are to be carefully guarded. From this long continued panic two results will ensue; Ireland will be practically placed under martial law and a definite demand will be made at Washington for the suppression of public Fenian demonstrations in the United States.

The correspondent of the *Paris Independent* *Belge* says: It is known that the entire French Ministry are in favor of the evacuation of Mexico, and a rumor runs that at the last Council they obtained from the Emperor a promise to send no more troops to Mexico. The assertion is also added that the speech from the throne will make mention of the projected evacuation. For the Trial of Jeff. Davis. New York, Jan. 27.—Wm. Everts has begun preparation for the trial of Jeff. Davis, having been retained as Govern-

ment counsel, with a fee of one hundred thousand dollars. He is overhauling the records of treason trials since the days of the Stuarts.

Holladay's Stage Line. DENVER, JAN. 27.—The Colorado Territorial Legislature has granted liberal charters to Ben. Holladay. One is for a road through Middle Park, shortening the distance to San Francisco 200 miles, and the other for Holladay's Mail and Express Company.

California News. SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 31.—Private intelligence is said to have been received in this city of the confirmation by the United States Supreme Court of the claim of D. Mahoney to what is known as the "White Pine" tract, situated in the eastern boundary of the city and including the Ocean House, the Ocean Race Track, the Laguna de la Merced, etc. The decision of the Court is based on the Ransom survey. The value of the property is respectively estimated at \$250,000.

The crew of the clipper ship *White Swallow*, which arrived from New York on Monday, are under arrest on the charge of mutiny committed on the high seas. It is charged that when the ship was off the coast of South America, the entire crew mutinied and took possession of the ship, but a few days afterwards finding themselves unable to manage her, they released the officers and returned to their duty. John Campbell, tried yesterday in the 12th District Court for murder of Anthony Hargrave, was convicted of manslaughter. He will be sentenced on Saturday next.

Markets. Candles—Emery's 2 1/2 cts. Grant's 27 cts. Sugar—The market though quiet is decidedly firm. In view of the disaster to and detentions of vessels from Manila to the refineries, we quote circles A and crushed 16, other grades at proprietors figures. Whisky—200 bbls Eastern low proof sold at \$1.85 cash. We quote Eastern pure spirits at \$2 cash and California at \$1.90 and \$2.20. Lard—Price for double refined: White lard—The price has advanced 3 cts. per lb. for pure, under the announcement of the destruction of the Atlantic White Lead Works, and in yesterday's *Bulletin* 18 cts. is now refused. Flour—we quote superfine half sacks per bbl \$5.50, \$5.75 extra half sacks \$5.75, \$5.95 quarter sacks \$5.95. Wheat is unchanged with moderate business. Sales include 800 sacks, No. 2 Bay at \$2.17 and 1,000 do. choice do. at \$2.25 per 100 lbs. Barley—good is offered at \$1.10, 500 do. brewing at \$1.12; 8,000 at \$1.15 and 600 do. extra choice, across the Bay, said to be equal to \$1.17 delivered here. Sales of 500 sacks of prime at \$2; 230 do. at \$1.95 per 100 lbs. Sailed January 30th, steamer *Del Norte* for Port Angeles.

AUSTRALIA. MELBOURNE, Oct. 26.—A Conference between the Legislative Council and the Assembly of Victoria, in reference to the Tariff and Appropriation Bills, has been agreed to. It is reported that the Government would consent to separate Tariff and Appropriation Bills, and that the Legislative Council would agree to the former if the duration was not to exceed two years. Pending a settlement the Government has determined to collect the customs under the old tariff. Excited public meetings have been held here. An appeal to the country on the free-trade question is expected in August next. The steamer *Great Britain*, of the Black Ball line, sailed for England on the 22nd October with over £500,000 in gold.

SYDNEY, Oct. 24.—The Parliament was opened to-day. The governor in his speech said that the revenue would cover the expenditure. He proposed to sell the back lands of the colony in order to promote emigration. A severe drought prevails.

NEW ZEALAND. MELBOURNE, Oct. 26.—Advices from New Zealand give no indication of a speedy termination of the war. The natives lough at the Governor's peace proclamation, and they have murdered the first messenger bearing copies of it. Mr. Broughton interpreter of the imperial forces has been murdered by the Waiganui natives. A warlike meeting of the chiefs had been held, at which they all expressed their determination to re-take the Waikato territory. Immense excitement is caused by the rush to the newly-discovered gold field at Hakiitika. Large quantities of gold have been found there. SHIPPING.—The bark *Mustang*, Captain Tobey, left San Francisco on the 14th ult. The *Eastern Chief* sailed from Liverpool, November 9th, for this port.

MARRIED.
on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. A. Mr. Randall Caesar, to Miss Mary of this city.

DIED.
th inst., Mr. Raviere, aged 66 of France, at the residence of upod, Cadboro Bay road.

January 24, 1866, of consumption, of Captain Alfred Crosby, aged 40 and 12 days.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS REING IN THE POST OFFICE THE 20th to 27th JAN. 1866.

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

Bell, J
Bulfinch, J T
Bohn, W
Brown, Miss L
Becker, K T
Brown, W V
Beardsell, J T

Collins, Jas
Cowan, G
Coragan, Mrs
Coulter, Jas

Duros, P
Dodd, W
Dolon, J
Domine, F

Franklin, S & L
Fairbrother, G

George, W R
Gartrell, H
Guy, W
Green, A
Garrett, Revd

Harris, A M
Halpenny, J
Hutin, J
Hopkins, H A
Hobbs, Mrs, 2
Hennessey, J

Jarvis, W T

Kerr, Miss C

Lovett, J
Larman, Mrs

Murray, J R
McWilliam, A T
Moore, W B
Mackie, J
McLaughlan, G
McDonnell, Mrs
McKenzie, Mrs
Morrison, J
Murray, J
Miller, E

Nunn, Capt

Pearce, P
Pulen, A W W
Reid, G
Reeves, E A

Smith, R T
Smith, Barr.-Ship
[carpenter

Trahey, J W

Vine, Mrs W

Wilcox, J F
Wells, M
Wilson, G

Greaves, R H
Hopkins, H M
Kiddie, G
Lance, E
McQuarrie, J
Morris, W D, 2
Montgomery, J H
Pearce, Mr Jesse
Richardson, R
Robertson, A
Sterritt, B
Vicary, G T

HENRY WOOTTON,
Postmaster.