

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, January 2, 1866.

THE NEWS.

Our telegraphic dates from the Eastern States are up to the 19th inst. There is nothing of very great importance. President Johnson has addressed a letter to the Senate on the condition of the country, maintaining that the state of affairs is much more satisfactory than circumstances led him to warrant. Systems were developing themselves gradually, he said, which would give to the freedmen every protection. A report from General Grant was enclosed in the President's communication, which took a little less sanguine view of matters, but still considered that order and liberty would gradually be restored. The hero of Richmond had been sent through various parts of the South on a tour of inspection. He did not believe it advisable to withdraw the military from the South until "labor had returned to its proper channel and civil authority was fully established"—which means that the process of reconstruction will have to depend on something more potent than clemency and good intentions. The President's letter was rather roughly received by Sumner, who is one of the foremost of the radical party in the Senate. An important measure, being nothing more nor less than another constitutional amendment, was introduced in the House by Mr. Jenks, of Rhode Island, to the effect that in all elections for President, Vice-President, and members of the House of Representatives, male colored citizens of 21 years of age, who can read and write, and who shall have resided one year in the State and six months in the electoral district, shall be entitled to vote. The amendment will most likely pass; for it is a compromise between the views held by the radical republicans and the extreme democrats. Mr. Colfax, we see by a recent speech, holds similar views to Mr. Jenks, and considers that the work of reconstruction must go gradually on, not precipitately. The emancipated blacks must be secured and protected "in their rights of person and property, and these free men must have the right to sue in courts of justice for all just claims, and to testify also, so as to have security against outrage and wrong." It is evident, from the tone of the members so far, that President Johnson's scheme will be considerably amended, and that the Southern States will not be represented in Congress until the fullest guarantees shall have been given that the emancipated slaves will not only have every protection but every justice. The full details of the Jamaica insurrection are now before us, but the origin, although more clearly given than before, is still in considerable mystery. It appears that the cause of the outbreak, so far as can be gleaned, was the non-attention of the Colonial as well as the Imperial authorities to certain supposed or real grievances of the poorer class of the population of Jamaica. A Dr. Underhill, Secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society, became the advocate of the parties wronged, or supposed to be wronged, and letters were forwarded by him to Mr. Cardwell denouncing the action of the Colonial authorities; Mr. Cardwell referred these complaints back again to the Governor, and here the matter rested until a disturbance took place one day before the Court-house at Morant Bay, while the Petty Sessions were going on. One man was arrested, but immediately rescued; and from this moment the spirit of insurrection increased, until at length it had spread over several districts, horrifying the peaceable inhabitants everywhere. The atrocities we have already heard of, and the suppression of the revolt with the execution of the two to four thousand rebels has also been mentioned in our previous telegrams; but the true origin of the outbreak, with all its particulars, we shall not know until the matter is fully inquired into in England—which we see by recent telegrams is about to be done. That there has been some characteristic colonial mismanagement is more than probable, and that there has been some fearful straining of the punishing power in hanging from two to four thousand men looks almost beyond a doubt; we hope, therefore, that the fiendish atrocities perpetrated by the insurgents will not blind the eyes of the Imperial authorities to the stern justice which should be meted out to all alike—to the Governor as well as to the rebel.

WISE LIBERALITY.—Mr. Spring of Port San Juan, took a lot of presents up from U. S. Consul Francis to the Morichat Indians, consisting of molasses, pipes, tobacco, &c., as a reward for their services in rescuing the crew of the ship Tonawanda about a year ago. The Indians expressed themselves very thankful to Mr. Francis, and assured the captain of the Surprise that if any American vessel should be wrecked up there again they should take better care of them, and not make them cut wood and draw water; in fact, not make slaves of them, as they had done formerly.

FROM PANAMA.—Our exchanges of the Star and Herald are to the 30th, but they contain nothing new from Chile. Other items of news have been anticipated by California papers.

SHIPWRECK ON THE WEST COAST. ALL HANDS SAVED.

The schooner Surprise, Captain Francis, arrived from the West Coast last night, bringing the officers and crew of the American ship William Tell, of Boston, which was totally lost on Saturday morning last about three miles west of Port San Juan. On the morning of the 26th Mr. Spring, who resides at Port San Juan, noticed portions of a wreck on the beach, and on looking towards the mouth of the harbor he saw a smoke rising over the rocks. He at once manned a large canoe with Indians and proceeded to the spot, where he saw five men crawling about over the rocks. He picked them up, and found they belonged to the wrecked vessel, and on hearing that more of the crew were near by he despatched other canoes for them and speedily conveyed them to his house where they were comfortably cared for. From Captain Jones, of the wrecked vessel, we learn that the ship William Tell sailed from Cardiff to Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, on February 8th, with coals for the British Government, off Pernambuco about the middle of March, the captain, French, was murdered by one of the crew while lying in his hammock; the second mate was dangerously wounded at the same time, but eventually recovered. His ship put in to Pernambuco and communicated with the American Consul, who took out the suspected parties and put Captain Jones in charge. The William Tell then sailed on May 8th for Simon's Town, where she arrived June 22d. After discharging cargo she sailed August 15th for Puget Sound; nothing of importance occurred on the passage. On December 13th land was made to westward of Nootka Sound; on the 16th entered the Straits; on the 19th, Dungeness Light-house east-nor-east, distant about six miles; at 3 p.m., 20th, it fell calm with light snow; at 5 p.m. commenced blowing fresh from north-east, thick and snowing, the tide being ebb; when the weather cleared the ship had drifted to westward of Race Rocks Light; tried to anchor in Freshwater Bay, but wind blowing fresh from the eastward could not fetch it; beat about in the Straits till Friday afternoon, when it began to blow very strong from east-south-east, weather being thick and rainy; at 6 a.m. on Saturday morning the ship suddenly struck on a reef of rocks, about three miles to the westward of Port San Juan, it being about low water at the time. The shore was about 100 fathoms off, and every exertion was made to get a line on shore, which was at last managed by one of the crew. A chain was then attached to the line, and the crew, twenty-two all told, including the stewardess of the ship, were safely landed. Before leaving the ship the mainmast was cut away to enable the crew to get on to the reef, but it broke short off and was of no service. The last man to leave the ship was Mr. Bolles, the first mate, who came off about 12 o'clock. By this time a tremendous sea had got up, and at 1 o'clock the ship broke up into ten thousand pieces. Not a thing was saved by the crew except the clothes they stood in,—nothing papers, register, chronometer, nor anything to say that the good ship William Tell ever existed. A small quantity of provisions were picked up, on which the crew subsisted till they were rescued. On Monday morning five of the crew left the reef and started to look for assistance. On Tuesday the rest of the crew, under the captain and officers, set out to look for the settlement at the head of San Juan harbor laid down on the chart, when they were picked up by Mr. Spring as before described. Captain Jones desires us to say that he cannot express the gratitude they all feel towards Mr. Spring for the kindness heaped upon them. Everything that could possibly be done for their comfort was at once attended to.

The William Tell was a ship of 1500 tons, and was almost a new vessel, having been rebuilt in 1862. She was owned by N. Y. French, Walpole, Mass., and was worth about \$40,000. She was in ballast, and had orders for spars for the French Government.

MR. DUNCAN'S VICTIMS.—We have never heard a louder or more general expression of indignation than was uttered yesterday after perusing the published account of Mr. Justice Duncan's recent magisterial burlesque on the North-west coast, and the feeling appears to have been shared by the officers and crew of the ship that was made instrumental in carrying out the farce, if we may judge from the fact that the Band of H.M.S. Olio, after the Dugberrian Court on the alleged whiskey sellers was adjourned, struck up the well-known air of "John Brown's body," in which the crew joined, the only being who was to be suspended to the stout apple tree, and on his taking his departure from the vessel changing the tune to the "Rogue's March." We have received a full account of the proceedings from one of the victims which we shall publish in our next, in the meantime we may state that merchants and others in this city are taking the matter up warmly, and will furnish the convicted men with funds and counsel to conduct their appeal.

FINE GOLD.—The Bank of British Columbia received by the Enterprise on Thursday evening from the New Westminster Assay office a beautiful bar of gold valued at nearly \$7,000, and melted from Big Bend dust, which is pronounced to be 911 fine, about 40 finer than Cariboo gold.

WILLAMETTE THEATRE.—Mrs. Fanny Morgan Phelps, A. R. Phelps, Mrs. McDonald and others of Mr. Ward's company, were playing to good houses in Portland.

LOADING IN ENGLAND.—The Mobawk Capt Davies, was loading at latest dates at London; and the Duke of Rothsay and Eastern Chief, Captain Fraser, at Liverpool.

CONFEDERATION.—Newfoundland has at length gone in favor of the great Confederation scheme.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Donald Mathieson, arrested by a witness, was charged at the Police Court yesterday with unlawfully embezzling the sum of \$77 and upwards, the property of C.B. Young. The information of C. B. Young stated that he was chairman of the Sansum Mining Company, and that he had employed the accused to receive and collect several sums due to the Company, and that the accused had received a cheque from Messrs. Drake & Jackson, for \$77, which he had cashed at the Bank, and had never accounted for. Mr. Young produced the cheque. Mr. Bishop and Mr. Courtney appeared for the defence. Mr. Bishop said his client wanted time to refute the charge brought against him, and that the books of the Company should be produced. His client had received instructions from the Directors of the Company as to how to apply the moneys he had collected, and he would ask for a remand for one day, as his client had been arrested on a warrant without any intimation of such a charge being brought against him. Mr. Pemberton said that as there was no charge of embezzlement, he should remain in custody until Tuesday next, Monday being a holiday.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACTIVE.—This steamer put in a welcome appearance yesterday at noon, bringing 23 passengers and freight as per list elsewhere. She was detained for four days in Baker's Bay from stress of weather, and went over the bar in company with the Pacific through a boiling surf, though the water was deep. The Active experienced some difficulty in getting through the ice in the Willamette. The Oregonian thus alludes to it:—The steamer Active, which sails this morning at 7 o'clock from Victoria, was yesterday prepared for cutting her way through the ice to Astoria, by a very simple process, being that of riveting two large sheets of iron together at one end, fitting the stem of the bow at water-line, and projecting about four inches in a sharp point. The sheets hang loosely on each side and spring as the occasion may require. The engineer of the Active, Mr. Bulger, who has been in these waters before in winter, had the above constructed according to his own plan, and if it works as well as is expected, will be worth patterning after, being cheap and readily constructed.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT occurred yesterday, to two men in the chain-gang employed at the Governor's residence. It appears that in blasting out rock, a blast was put in last night, which did not fire, owing to some fault in the fuse, and Martin, a white man, and Layzar, an Indian, were employed in drilling out the charge, when, through the charge not being kept sufficient, the work with rock, and severely bruising Layzar; Martin received a blow on the forehead. Both were taken to the hospital, and attended by Dr. ...

ARRIVAL OF TREASURES.—The Bank of British Columbia received \$25,000 in treasure by the Active.

TREASURES SHIPMENT.—The Bank of British Columbia will ship per Active \$32,000.

Monday, Jan. 1.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—The Sheriff gives notice that qualified voters for the different electoral districts whose names are not in the list of voters, or voters whose qualifications are different from those for which they appear on such list, are required to deliver at his office, on or before the 14th inst., the usual claim in writing, and, on payment of the dollar fee, their names will be duly recorded.

HOLIDAY.—To-day, being the first of the new born year of 1866, will be observed as a general holiday by all classes of the community, and according to a good old fashioned custom, much observed on this coast, friendly visits will be exchanged.

A FIRE occurred on Saturday in a Chinaman's restaurant on Johnson street; it was speedily extinguished by Willis Boud and another person who happened to be near at the time.

COAL.—The schooner Indian Maid arrived yesterday from Nanaimo with sixty tons of coal to R. B. brick.

FOR MEXICO.—The bark Metropolis, Capt. Howard, left yesterday morning for Mazatlan.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Diana arrived from Northern ports on Saturday.

H. M. S. Olio returned on Sunday morning from Nanaimo.

THE steamer Active left for Portland yesterday morning at 8 o'clock.

POSTAL CHANGES.—The Postmaster-General has issued to-day, November 8th, a notice of an alteration in the postal charges, and upon the principle that we ought to be thankful for small mercies, I gladly send you the particulars. Letters to your colonies, via St. Thomas and Panama will in future be charged 1s 6d per half-ounce, 3s per ounce, &c. Naval officers' letters will be charged 9d per half-ounce, via New York, and 1s 6d per half-ounce, via London and Cor. Post.

The Yelverton morris case is likely to come before the public again on the meeting of Parliament—an appeal to the House of Lords having been duly lodged on behalf of Mrs. Yelverton against the late judgment of the majority of the Court of Sessions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The cholera is dying out on the Continent. Little is said of it in the Paris journals, to be sure, but it is clearly abating. We hear of a few cases here and there in England, but nothing to create alarm. Southampton, where the pestilence first manifested itself, seems to be now free of it. Two well authenticated cases have occurred in Barnsley. In one case the patient recovered. The patient was a man of regular and temperate habits, though it is said the district he lived in was ill provided with sewage.

It seems to be conceded now that the French army in Mexico will be withdrawn by instalments, and that by August or September next year the whole will have returned to France. This resolution is said to be adopted, not only from a desire to afford no reasonable ground of complaint to the United States, but also on economical grounds. The Austrian Gazette denies that any convention has been made with Mexico in virtue of which Austria has engaged herself to furnish 2,000 men yearly to Maximilian.

The news of the insurrection in Jamaica somewhat startled the Government, who ordered immediate naval and military reinforcements.

It is rumored in Paris that Sir Henry Bulwer intends to reside permanently in Constantinople, and that he is a convert to Mahometanism, and thinks of taking office under the Sultan.

The Brothers Davenport performed before the Emperor and Empress at St. Cloud, on the 25th. On the following day Robert Hoodin, their scientific rival, was likewise summoned to the palace. He initiated the court into the mysterious manoeuvres of his predecessor with such perfect success that both their Imperial Majesties, it is said, thanked him for having with so much adroitness unveiled this piece of charlatanism.

The discussion about Calcraft, the public hangman, who, it was said, had two sons in the Indian civil service, has been settled. It now turns out that Calcraft's two sons have both been employed in this country for some years, one as a cooper and the other as a laborer in a vinegar manufactory. They are both married men, with young children.

A Brighton correspondent states that at the storm last week thousands of people went down to the beach to witness a vessel in distress, and the number of cabs and carriages conveying the nobility and gentry to the sight was as numerous as on a race day.

The Garden of Acclimatization, Paris, has just received a hen ostrich fifteen months old, bred at Grenoble, and four chickens hatched in Algeria. The ostriches in domestic life are quite farmyard birds; they lay, sit, and bring up their young like ordinary fowls.

A few days since a seal entered the house of John Henan, of Ballykier, much to the astonishment of the inmates, who, however, succeeded in capturing the animal, which measured eight feet in length and four feet in girth at the broadest part.

Lord Dudley has made a concession of some importance to his tenantry in Worcester-shire. He has intimated to them that they are at liberty to kill the game on their farms. They are not, however, to sell the game which they may bag.

NOTICE.

Real Estate Assessment.

ALL PERSONS, OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE in any Electoral District, are requested to make a statement in writing, according to the Form A, hereto annexed, of what Real Estate they hold, and where situated; to describe such Real Estate, giving the admeasurements thereof; and to deliver such statement at the Office of the Assessor of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies on or before the first day of February next.

CHARLES G. WILLY, Assessor. Victoria, V. I., January 1st, 1866.

SCHEDULE A. Table with columns: Owner's Name, Place of Residence, Description of Property and where situated, No. of Block or Section, No. of Lot.

The Annual Registration of Voters' Act, 1860.

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT ALL PERSONS entitled to vote for the Election of Members to serve in the House of Assembly, in electoral districts of property or other qualification within the Electoral Districts of:

City of Victoria, Victoria County, Esquimalt and Metchosin County, Lake, Sanibel, Salter's Island, including the Settlement of Chemainus, Nanaimo,ooke.

Who are not in the list of Voters now in force for such District or whose qualifications are different from those for which they appear on such list, are hereby required to deliver or transmit to the Sheriff's Office, on or before the Fourteenth day of January, A.D. 1866, a claim in writing containing their Christian name and surname at full length, their place of abode, the nature of their qualification, the name of the street, town, or other like place, wherein the property in respect of which they claim to vote is situated; and each of such persons must at the same time pay to me the sum of four shillings and two pence, and all such persons omitting so to deliver or transmit their claim, or make such payment will be excluded from the list of Voters for said Electoral District.

WM. B. NAYLOR, Sheriff of Vancouver Island. Victoria, 30th December, 1865.

The Most Popular Book

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION, Richardson's New Method. Having a regular sale of Twenty-five Thousand Copies a Year. It is superior in excellence to all other methods. NEEDS for the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of Pianoforte playing. It is adapted to ALL GRADES OF PUPILS, from the Rudimentary Studies of the Youngest, to the Studies and Exercises of Advanced Pupils. Two Editions are published, one adopting American, the other Foreign Fingering. When the work is ordered, if no preference is designated, the edition with American Fingering will be sent. Be sure that in ordering it you are particular in specifying the "New Method." Price \$2 75, Mail, post-paid.

OLIVER, DITSON & Co., PUBLISHERS, 277 Washington Street, Boston. FOR SALE AT HIBBEN & CARSWELL'S and WILLY'S Book-tore. se21

REMOVAL.

CLOTHES CLEANING AND RENOVATING! A. BULER HAS REMOVED HIS STORE FOR Clothes Cleaning and Renovating, to the building next to the Enterprise' Saloon on Government street, and nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. de13

Engines, Boilers, &c., FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

Complete, for a Stern-wheel Boat, 16 feet beam by 80 to 90 feet long, ALSO, Stationary Engines and Boilers of all kinds and sizes. E. T. STEEN, NOVELTY IRON WORKS, 11011 Cor. Mission and Fremont streets, San Francisco. de27

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING leased the premises lately occupied by the late Messrs. Thomas Patrick & Co., Corner of Government and Johnson streets, WILL RE-OPEN The above establishment On Saturday, the 30th instant, And hopes by the usual attention to business, will merit the liberal patronage which has usually been bestowed. JAMES R. ROBERTSON, Late Manager of the late Thomas Patrick & Co. de27

MONS. B. DEFFIS, GRADUATE of the Academie de Paris, Professor of Languages has opened Classes in French and Spanish. Mons. Deffis has had a good deal of experience in teaching; his mode of tuition being easy and effective, will be found to give satisfaction. Having lived in various parts of Mexico, including the Metropolis, Mazatlan, &c., and being in a speciality a Professor of the Spanish Language, he is enabled to instruct in a very short time persons intending to proceed to Mexico, in the Spanish language, by which they will be enabled to speak it fluently. Address—Langley street, next door to the Courthouse Office. Victoria, V. I., December 5, 1865. de6

TOYS! TOYS!!

S. ZINN

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING the inhabitants of Victoria, British Columbia and Washington Territory, that he has just received direct from Europe, a very large assortment of Toys & Fancy Goods, Consisting of OVER 2,000 WAX, PATENT CHINA, DOLLS AND HEAD SEWING MACHINES! From \$4 50 to \$5 00.

Violins, Guitars, Hobby Horses, Chair and Cradle Horses, Carriages, Fancy Work Boxes, Candy Boxes—a very large assortment; Portfolios, Ladies' Companions, China Vases and Fancy Ornaments, patent Negro Dancers, and a large assortment of Cosmoramas, with views of all the principal Cities in Europe; also Accordions, Parlor and Ice Skates and Sleighs, and a great variety of other goods, too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Note the address, S. ZINN, GOVERNMENT STREET (Opposite Trousse Alley.) de6

REMOVAL.

RANDALL CÆSAR, HAS REMOVED HIS Hair Dressing Saloon AND BARBER SHOP, From Government to Yates street, Next door to Hibben & Carswell's, where he will serve his numerous customers in the most scientific and finished style. Call and inspect his new and comfortable Establishment. de 3

TELEGRAPHIC

Tuesday, January 2, 1866.

Address of the President.

The following message from the President of the United States I have the honor to state that the lion waged by a portion of the against the properly constituted ties of the Government of the States, has been suppressed, an United States is in possession of State in which insurrection existed that so far as could be done, the the United States had been re- Postoffice re-established, and steps to put into effective operation the laws of the country. As the result measures instituted by the Executive with a view to inducing the resumption of the functions of States, comprehensive the inquiry of the Senate, the pe North Carolina, South Carolina, G Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, sas and Tennessee, have recognized their respective State Governme yielding obedience to the law Government of the United States more willingness and greater prom than under the circumstances, reasonably be anticipated. The proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the abolition of forever, within the limits of the by each one of the States except sippi, from which no official info has been received. In nearly all of measures have been taken and a (or are now pending) to confer freedmen the privileges which ar tial to their comfort, protectio security. In Florida and Texas the peo making commendable progress Governments. No doubt is ent but that they will at an early perio a condition to renew all practical with the Federal Government. In that portion of the Union rebellion, the aspect of affairs promising than in view of all the stances could well be expected true that in some States the deus effects of the war are to be se casual disorders, but these are character and rapidly disappear the authority of the civil power is ed and sustained, perplexing q were naturally to be expected a great and sudden change in between the races, but sysca gradually developing themselv which the freedman will receive the to which he is justly entit by means of his labor will mak a useful and independent mem commonwealth in which he has The people throughout the ent evidence a lawful desire to renew t deviance to the Government, and r devastation of the war by a pe cheerful return to peaceful pursu abiding faith is entertained t actions will conform to their pr and that in acknowledging the st of the Constitution and laws of the States their loyalty will be un given to the government, whose they cannot fail to appreciate, a fostering care will soon restore t condition of prosperity. From all information in my p and from that which was recent from reliable authorities, I am i cherish the belief that personal is surely and rapidly merging i a spirit of nationality, and that tation connected with a proper system of taxation, will be the ions restoration of the relati States to the National Union. of Carl Schurz is herewith tran requested by the Senate. No r Hon John Covode has been re the President. The attention of the Senate to the accompanying report, Gen Grant, who recently made inspection through several Sta the inhabitants participated in ion. (Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON. Sumner said the message of Johnson was like the white-wa sage of Brigadier-General Pierce Johnson denied that there w statement of the facts. Sum an intention of charging the with falsehood, but said there question before the House, wh the remark and statement ab washing. He referred only to ment which was read, and policy of the President. He de he had ever in public or in p rioned the honesty and patriot President. The South to be Garrison Gen. Grant in the report ac ing the President's message sa satisfied that the mass of the men of the South accept the p which in good faith. The which hitherto divided the peo two sections, slavery and state the right of a State to secede Union, they regard as settled f the highest tribunal of arms; th