

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 10. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27 1869. NO. 17.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
DAVID W. HIGGINS.
TERMS:
One Year.....\$5 00
Six Months.....\$3 00
Three Months.....\$1 50
One Week.....\$1 00
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
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claim to the island it would have been surrendered to her, and the world would have heard the last of the misunderstanding; but British statesmen scorned to take advantage of the necessity of a natural ally, and the question slumbered all through that disastrous and fratricidal contest until the present time, when we earnestly and sincerely hope it is in fair and speedy train for an amicable settlement that shall be honorable to either side. The dispute arose in this wise: In the forty-second parallel of latitude which would have given us San Francisco. The American Government claimed to the line of the then Russian Possessions, latitude 54° 40'. After forty years spent in negotiations, Great Britain consented to make the forty-ninth parallel the boundary line. This line would cut off the southerly portion of Vancouver Island on which Victoria is situated; but the United States agreed to abandon all right and title to any part of our Island in these words:

"The line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the channel, and of Fovea Straits to the Pacific Ocean."

Now, it unfortunately happens that there is a channel on either side of San Juan Island, both of which may be and are navigated by sea-going ships. The channel on the side nearest to Vancouver is known as the Canal de Haro, and the channel on the side nearest the mainland is called Rosario Strait. Between San Juan and the mainland exist an archipelago of small and valuable islands. Should Rosario Strait be the channel meant by the treaty, all these islands, with San Juan, will belong to and become part of British Columbia; but should it be decided that the Canal de Haro was meant, then the Americans, left in undisputed possession of the islands, would command this Island and all the channels leading to the British Mainland so effectually that in case of war we must fall an easy prey to their forces. The ground upon which the American Government disputes the title of our Government to San Juan is that the Canal de Haro was the only channel known to exist at the time the Treaty was framed; but they willfully close their eyes to the remainder of the clause, which states that the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver Island shall be the line of boundary. The channel that separates Vancouver Island from the Mainland cannot by any possibility mean the Canal de Haro, as that channel only washes this Island at its southern portion, while further north Rosario Strait becomes the dividing line. At the time the Oregon Treaty was signed, very little was known of the hydrographic peculiarities of this coast; and it is therefore not surprising that we find a document of great public importance so loosely worded as to admit of the unfair construction the American Government has seen fit to place upon it, and to jeopardize the peace of two nations that, by the ties of nature and consanguinity, ought to be friends. Great Britain has nothing to fear by the submission of the case to arbitration, for no impartial mind could hesitate for a moment in deciding that the Channel referred to in the Treaty lies to the east of San Juan Island.

Thursday, Feb 25
MERCANTILE LITERARY INSTITUTE
The entertainment on Tuesday evening was of a very interesting character. A recitation by Dr. Barnard was done with vigor and emphasis. The doctor's attitudes are good, and he only requires practice to insure entire success. As it was, however, he was the recipient of much deserved applause. Mr. J. J. Jacobs (mine host of the St. George) read a passage from "Othello" in a style that evinced a thorough conception of the tragedy; and when vociferously encored read the love scene from the "Lady of Lyons" with wonderful pathos and effect. Hon. Mr. Busby was the leading spirit of the entertainment, and both vocally and instrumentally rendered his valuable aid. Messrs. Redfern, Austin and Wilson assisted in the quartettes and glees. The room was crowded and the evening passed pleasantly and profitably.

City Council.
Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1869.
Council met at 7 o'clock p. m. Present—The Mayor, and Councillors Gibbs, Allart, McKay, Russell, Gerow, Allop.
An application from Mr. McCormick for the permission to construct an opening in front of property on Figard street. Permission granted.
The claim of Mr. Titus against the Corporation for \$400, was transferred to the credit of W. P. Sayward.
An account from George Stevens for tools and time used in use by the Corporation in the erection of a sewer, and an account of J. H. Dalrymple for the same work, and tools, were referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion it was resolved that a sufficient sum be placed at the command of the Finance Committee for the payment of the Corporation workmen up to the 27th inst.
The following resolution was then passed: Resolved, That until the Municipal Council have reason to believe that they will be sustained in their efforts to improve the streets of the City, by the Legislative Council, in granting them increased powers to enable them to meet the expenses connected therewith, that the said works be stopped on Saturday the 27th inst.
Council adjourned till Tuesday next at 7 o'clock p. m.

County Court.
(Before Hon. A. F. Pemberton.)
TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1869.
COMMISSIONER EMANU-EL vs. KAUFMAN.—Mr. Bishop for plaintiff; Mr. Drake for defendant. After some debate between the advocates on both sides and mutual concessions, it was at length agreed that a verdict should be taken for plaintiff for \$15, without costs, in case defendant paid generally. The Judge expressed himself satisfied with the result, and in the succeeding case of the same plaintiff vs. Phillips, it was eventually agreed between the same advocates that the case should stand adjourned till the next Court with a view to an arrangement.

On vs. Dr. Powell.—Action for \$15 for refreshments supplied during the election in November last wherein the doughty powers composing Confederation embodied in DeCosmos and Dr. Powell on the one side, and Dr. Seligson and M. T. M. Drake on the other side, were opposed. It appeared by the evidence of plaintiff, supported by Dr. Seligson and M. T. M. Drake, members of the Confederate Committee, and of the plaintiff's barman (Muldoo), that the amount sought to be recovered was supplied on the doctor's credit, as well as that of his coadjutor, DeCosmos—the amount originally being \$30, of which DeCosmos paid one-half.
On the other hand, Dr. Powell was called, and swore that he had not given authority to parties to order refreshments in his name, or on account of the election. Much conflicting evidence was offered by the doctor, and the Judge, after impartially considering the evidence, gave a verdict for plaintiff for \$7, 50 and costs.

VANCOUVER ISLAND—NORTH COAST.
IMPORTANT TO NAVIGATORS.—The following notice we take from the *Government Gazette* of the 20th:
The following information respecting a dangerous rock in Shoalwell passage between Hope and Gallane Islands, has been received from Navigating Lieutenant Daniel Pender, Admiralty Surveyor, 1868:
(The Bearings are Magnetic Variation 24° West in 1868.)
Swansea Rock.—This rock, on which the U.S. steamship Swansea was lost in 1868, lies 95 fathoms W. by S. 3 S. (S. 70° W.) from the high water mark of Centre Island, and lies a few feet at very low springs, and renders the passage west of Centre Island unsafe for large ships.
Yessels that do not steer well are recommended to use this passage instead of Shoalwell passage. Great care should be taken to give a berth of at least half a mile north of the rock.

Seaford Channel. (Variation 20° 10' north, Easterly in 1868.)—Dull Patch.—A rocky patch has been found off Knapport harbor, the shoalest part bearing N. by E, distant 4 cables from Defeat point; and the eastern entrance. The patch lies east and west, about 1 1/2 cables in length, with 13 fathoms at its western edge, and a sunken rock with only 8 feet at low water on the eastern extreme; there are 8 fathoms between these shoal heads, and deep water around the patch.
Hollys Reef.—A rock that dries 2 feet at low water springs, has been found in mid-channel of the group of Islands at the junction of the Seaford channel and the Lama passage. It lies midway between the west point of Deer Island, and the small Tree Island; bearing East 2 1/2 cables from the latter.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, 16th December, 1868.
DEPARTURES.—The George S. Wright for Sitka, and the Wilson G. Hunt and Eliza Anderson for Puget Sound, sailed yesterday. The Hunt carried Olympia passengers for \$5 each, and the Anderson for \$4. The opposition on the Sound promises to be lively.

Exciting Scene in the United States Congress.
Chicago, Feb. 16.—It will be remembered that a few days before the second electoral vote for Lippin was counted, both houses adopted a joint resolution providing that if in counting the electoral vote any question should arise about the vote of any State, the Senate should retire and each House decide the question at issue without debate. Last Monday each branch adopted new joint rules having special reference to the case of Georgia, which declared that the vote should be included in the tally, but the presiding officer, in announcing the vote, should declare what the result would be without Georgia. The Senate had adopted this rule, but the objection to counting the vote of Georgia was not in order, but the House had voted not to count the vote of Georgia. When the Senate returned to the hall Mr. Wade announced that the joint resolution had been sustained. Mr. Butler snapped back with angry slurs at the Senate and its President, insisting upon his objection. Mr. Wade said the vote could be counted. Mr. Butler, at the top of his voice, cried out, "I appeal from your decision." The excitement became intense. There was the wildest confusion, the President having no control over the thoroughly excited body. Mr. Butler, again, at the top of his voice, appealed from the decision without avail. Messrs. Saulsbury and Doolittle sprang to their feet and hurled themselves at Butler. Mr. Butler hurled them back. Half the members and spectators were on their feet swinging their arms and yelling for order. Sharp words echoed through the hall from every quarter, mixed with cheers, cries of order, dipping of hands and laughter. Mr. Butler was wild with rage. Mr. Wade was cool and obstinate, but incapable of preserving order. "Let us have peace," came from the Democratic side. Mr. Butler, with his sleeves rolled up, shouted that the Senate ought to have leave to go home; that the House could take care of itself, intimating that the Senate and its President were interlopers. The excitement at this point cannot be described. It extended through the entire hall and into the galleries. Mr. Colfax sprang to his feet and in a voice that could be heard above the terrible roar and din, ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any member of the House who refused to obey the orders of the President. The Sergeant-at-Arms sprang into the thickets of the fray just in time to prevent a personal collision between Messrs. Johnson and Mr. Wade.

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A Complex Grievance.
Enrico BARRON, Collector.—I observe by your paper that there has been a discussion in the Council respecting the steamer Douglas. Where was Mr. Ring, the member selected for this District, when our interests were thus trifled with? Dr. Davis, whom we supposed would show himself the champion of the agricultural districts, stated that "the charges made against the Douglas were perfectly untrue"; and Dr. Carrall maintained that the steamer was "miserable, irregular," and that the settlers were "always complaining," while Hon. Young had "heard no complaints," and therefore inferred that all was right.

Perhaps these gentlemen referred only to that portion of the steamer's route below Nanaimo; as with respect to Comox the Hon. Barron's charges are strictly true in every particular. But I am surprised that Hon. Barron should utter such a gross misstatement as that the steamer ran regularly. The gentlemen must remember being in Comox last autumn in company with Mr. Pease and Rev. Mr. Garrett, when he was told by two or three different parties of the irregularity of the Douglas, and the proper reasons why a part of the settlers encouraged the steamer "Alarm." The fact is, the steamer has not arrived here three times on the day advertised every six or seven days. Several times numbers of the settlers had long, butter and other produce brought from a considerable distance to the bay, and had to take their home again, as the steamer did not come.

If we could in the next day of the next week, it might happen, only these in the vicinity of the Bay know of her arrival; and as the Captain always told the settlers that each trip was to be her last, they lost confidence in her and started no more produce to the bay to wait until she came. It is a pity that the steamer "Alarm," coming here a time when the Douglas had particularly disappointed the settlers, procured a full freight. This encouraged her to return; and she has been patronized because she comes up the river to the public landing and lies a day or two until the freight is brought to her, thus saving at the least \$1.50 per ton for cartage. Besides, Mr. Kendall, in almost all cases, bought the produce here and gave good prices, thus bringing in a steady market; and gave great satisfaction in instances where goods were sent through him to parties in Victoria, or to be sold by him. Captain Clarke also obliged the settlers by sometimes selling their produce, but he charged commission, which Mr. Kendall managed to do without. At some stages of the tide it is impossible to get loaded canoes to the steamer and when a strong southeasterly breeze is blowing it is impossible to get out of the harbor.

But these difficulties will, in some measure, be obviated when the Government gives us the \$15000 voted us two years ago to make our road. With these advantages in favor of the steamer, it is not surprising that we should patronize her. But if the Douglas would come regularly every fourth week and fire a heavy gun, so that those seven miles from the bay can know of her arrival, and then remain there two days and the full day each trip, and "not before," had she been supported by us. All this was formerly explained to Mr. Trench. Some of the official members seem to dread that a portion of the revenue of the Colony should be expended for the benefit of a few farmers at Comox; but we also contribute our mite to the treasury from which their salaries are paid; and the Douglas has caused more loss to the settlement during the past year than the withdrawal would entail for the present year.

Public feeling on the subject has been very strong, and manifested itself in a public meeting held on the 15th inst. at which resolutions were passed conveying the thanks of the settlement to the Hon. J. S. Holmeck for bringing the irregularity of the steamer Douglas before the Council, and appointing Mr. James McNish a delegate to Victoria to lay the grievances of the settlers before His Excellency the Governor. The meeting was then adjourned to the 15th March.
ROBERT C. COLEMAN.
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ORDINARY OF A COUGH
letter has been received from a gentleman residing at Edmonton, Nightingale Hall, Edmonton, who has recently suffered much from a cough, and who has tried many remedies, but to no avail. My head was completely gone, and my whole frame entirely shrunken. The effect was immediate, and I slept peacefully in the morning. The cough, arising from fatigue, for some days previous, had been entirely gone, and I had never returned to my usual state of health. I had laboured under a cough, and who had resorted to every remedy, but to no avail. I sent the medicine to her, and that long-suffering lady (as she thought) in due season, and she is now as well as usual, and she is strictly obedient to the directions of the medicine, feeling as I do, dear Sir, yours very truly,
W. M. BOARDMAN.

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The medicine for Infants, Children, the sickness of Pregnancy, Discharge of the Breast, and all other ailments and Stomach-aches.
DINKFORD'S MAGNESIA.
J. G. NORRIS, Agent, Victoria.

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