

INTERESTING FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The subjoined Letter, dated Victoria, Vancouver's Herald, Oct. 28, 1858, appeared in the New York Herald of 30th ult. The writer says—

"We are in a high state of excitement at this place, both in consequence of shipping continued discovery of rich gold placers in our vicinity on Fraser river, and the arrival here in our waters of an English fleet with two hundred Royal Engineers, under Capt. Parsons, who are preparing for a survey of a line through British Columbia for a railroad from Fraser river to Halifax. This party is to co-operate across the Rocky Mountains with a party that started from Montreal last spring, and who will winter this year on the South fork of the Saskatchewan. The country is represented as eminently practicable, and the idea of extreme cold and deep snows is laughed at by the Hudson Bay Company, and others who know the character of the country, and who say that they are aware that this frozen idea has already frightened Brother Jonathan off a northern track.

"The British ship Ganges, carrying 74 guns, the Satellite, carrying 40, and the Plumper, carrying 50 guns, are now in the harbor, sent out to protect English interests and English laws during the gold excitement on Fraser river. The news from the mines is now encouraging, and four thousand miners have gone to work to build their houses and their homes, and commence preparing for the winter at Fort Hope, Yale and Langley, and there is every prospect of these mines yielding richly during the winter season. Our interests here and the richness of the mines have been greatly underrated by persons whose interest and prejudice it was to do so; but we have evidence enough before us to convince all that gold to a great extent exists throughout the whole region. The only thing we now need is a large body of overland emigrants, and soon we will build up in the North-west a second California.

"Victoria now contains some seven thousand people, and the large amount of shipping, the numerous busy streets, the bustle of business, all bespeak a large and growing city. The British ship Ganges brought out 200 troops, under Colonel Hawkins, who are now engaged in building barracks at this place. The Royal Engineers, under Capt. Parsons, who have just arrived, when having completed their outfit and their preparations, they will start on their overland trip for a survey of a rail road to Halifax. This rail road scheme has been put on foot by a company of British capitalists, who, in view of the opening of the ports of China to the free trade of the world, have determined to build up a second Liverpool at Victoria, on Vancouver's Island, and direct, if possible, the trade of the East across British territory by a line of railway which will connect with the Great Trunk Railroad through the Canada. Victoria has a fine harbor, well sheltered, and a more beautiful or healthy site for a city could not be selected. The land on the island is of extreme fertility, and the beautiful fir and pine forests, interspersed with oak and large beds of coal here found, will soon cause it to spring up an immense trade from this quarter. The harbor of Esquimaux—only two miles distant—is, however, even better than Victoria. Its water is deeper and equally well sheltered, with broad, bold shores, and affords a fine site for a large city.

"The Pacific Mail Company have purchased here several acres of ground, and are now engaged in building a principal landing, the harbor, the houses, &c. The British fleet are at anchor in this harbor. We have had recently several arrivals here from Shanghai, Canton and the Sandwich Islands, and we look forward to a daily increasing trade with China, Japan, Russia, and the Islands of the Pacific. A trade from here to the mouth of the Amoor river is now exciting a degree of attention.

"Mr. Karchofski, a Russian, and who was a member of the Russian commission forming the treaty of amity and boundary between China and Russia, and who is a bearer of despatches from Russia, to Washington, has arrived here on his way to New York, and where he will contract for three steamers to run on the Amoor river; and he gives the most gratifying evidences of the liberal spirit pervading Russia at the present time, and the marked anxiety to open up a trade in the North Pacific between Russia and the United States. This once started, we may at any moment expect to see at this point a great commercial mart and depot of trade; and we can but regret that while the British government is exerting every nerve and leaving no stone unturned to build up a Liverpool on the Pacific, that we are dormant and dead to our own interests in this quarter. With the beautiful bay of Puget Sound, with fine deep water and safe harbors, shipbuilding material that is finding its way to every foreign market in the world, with agricultural lands in abundance, and rich gold fields tributary thereto, it, what may we not be able to do if our government would only direct its attention to this region so much neglected? We feel in this region, in every comparison to the British government, that our interests and our rights are not observed or respected, and while each Englishman has the guardian care of his government to foster his interests, we are neglected, and our interests uncared for.

"Let our government turn its attention to this neglected bay of Puget Sound; let it hold out the most sufficient inducements and protection to its citizens; let it invite an overland emigration in a liberal spirit, and ere many years shall have passed away we shall have the trade of the Pacific coast. But British interests are now in the ascendancy, and when the assembly of steamers now preparing for the route from Liverpool to Victoria via Panama shall be put in no less an impetus to the trade of the Pacific that is to revolutionize the commercial world.

"A new government regime has been inaugurated for this country. The whole of the region here known as the British Possessions has at last been received at the hands of Parliament as a colonial government, and is now known as British Columbia. Governor Douglas, of the Hudson's Bay Company, has been appointed Governor for the new colony, an appointment which meets with general satisfaction, and the Judges for the Courts of Admiralty and criminal jurisdiction, marshals and other officials who have been appointed by the crown, are daily expected by every steamer from England.

"Roads are being opened, buildings, public and private, are being erected, and the general plan of a

strong British dependency is being carried out on the northwest coast of our country.

"What the great political and commercial issues of this state of things are to be, the future alone can develop; but we can only express satisfaction that, as we were not fortunate enough in our negotiations with Great Britain to secure these valuable possessions, we now, at least, maintain and use the great key to the trade of the North-west and the East, and our possession and position of Puget Sound afford us

PROTESTANT ENGLAND AND CATHOLIC ROME.

A CONTRAST.

A case has recently occurred in British India somewhat similar in its details (the sequel alone excepted) to that of the Jewish boy, Moraria, kidnapped by the Romish Inquisition, and which has caused so deep a sensation throughout the civilized world. A Hindoo boy, named Narraimawmy, of respectable parents, of the Chetty caste, was sent by his father to be educated at a native school of repute; and it appears that while there he was attracted to a Scotch missionary establishment which was situated close to his academy. He was constant in his visits to the Mission for a long time, and finally requested the Missionary to instruct him in the doctrines of Christianity. His request was complied with, and for three months he was a diligent and earnest pupil of the mission teachers, and apparently deeply anxious to become a Christian. He knew the difficulties and penalties he would have to incur if he carried out his design; and yet heedless of the consequences, during a temporary absence of his father from home, he quitted the parental roof, went to the Mission house, and claimed shelter and support. Both were extended to him.

It does not appear that the Missionaries induced him by the use of any undue means, to embrace Christianity; that they encouraged his visits to their houses and attendance on their teachings, knowing that they were unknown to, and would certainly be disapproved by his father; or that they advised the boy to rebel against his father's authority by abandoning his home and taking refuge with them.

When the father returned and found that his child had gone to the Mission house, he proceeded thither and demanded his restoration; asserting his authority as a superior kind was employed to frighten or persuade him to return with his father, but he steadily refused, and distinctly expressed his desire to remain where he was. It may be nearly the first instance of a Hindoo boy, who has exposed himself by his loss of caste (having eaten and drunk and lived with Peringhees, not to speak of the greatest crime of all, profaning of Christianity), made him more obstinate than he otherwise might have been; but the knowledge that the boy would be subject to the tortures which heathen fanaticism would inflict upon him.

Finding that persuasion was unsuccessful, Narraimawmy's father applied for a writ of habeas corpus, and the Missionaries "shouting" why Narraimawmy junior should not be delivered up to the tender mercies of Hindoo fanatics. The case was argued at great length before the Hon. the Judges, and the Hon. the Chief Justice, who, in his judgment, was, whether the boy was 16 or 18 years of age. Were he the former age, according to Hindoo law he would be entitled to act for himself; but as he was 18 years of age, he would be under the control of his father. The evidence on this point was contradictory, but as several members of the boy's family were there that he was only 13, and consequently under the control of his father, the Hon. the Chief Justice should be restored to his father, by force if necessary. It may be matter for deep regret that a boy of unusual intelligence, who was evidently convinced of the truth of the Christian religion, should be thrust back by the hands of Christians into the abyss from which he had saved himself. But apart from sympathy for the boy, the high-spirited gentleman appearing in support of the decision of the Court, and drawing a striking contrast between the measures to which the Judges of "heretical England" and the Holy Office distinguish between the moral and justice, as evidenced by the case of the Jewish child Moraria, torn from his father and withheld from him, because a faithless servant girl said that she had seen the child in the street, and the child's baptism, and thus gave him "indolent" Christian baptism, and that of the Hindoo youth, Narraimawmy, who, though old enough to have an opinion of his own, and impressed with sincere religious convictions, was restored to his father, because justice, morality, and natural affection, demanded the restoration, regardless of religious expediency.

If the Missionaries desecrated this precedent, what do those men deserve who stole the Hebrew infant from his parents; who refuse to restore him, under a false pretext, and who, in the name of religion and Christianity, outrage every religious and Christian principle? The British press warmly approves the action of Chief Justice Hawkins and his associates, in restoring young Narraimawmy to his parents, and the official press of Rome lauds the Pope for sustaining the action of the kidnappers of the child Moraria.—N. Y. Amer. Comm.

THE IRISH LAD AND THE PRIEST.

The following anecdote was related by William Digby Seymour, Esq., a young Irish barrister, at an Anniversary of the "Irish Society of London." The boy was taking a walk, when a father-confessor of an adjoining parish met him; and when he had spoken a while with him he said, "You're a smart lad! you young heretic! Do you know, I'd eat meat nine Fridays running to coax you in Maynooth?" "Would you?" replied the youngster; "I'd do more; I'd fast every Friday of my life to coax Maynooth into the Shannon."

The priest was surprised at this reply. He spoke with the lad some minutes longer, and, when going off, he presented him with half-a-crown, saying, he gave it because the other was "the very picture of his poor, dear, departed grandmother!" The boy took the half-crown, and said he would put into his papa's collection-box for the Irish Society.

The priest, the priest. The face of the holy father, proceeded Mr. Seymour, blessed an audience of priests

vengeance burst from his lips—"My curse—the Virgin's curse—the curse of Peter and Paul—the curse of the church and martyrs be upon that Society!" he shouted; may a blight and a mist be upon it! It took from me the best Catholic in my parish to be a Scripture-reader last week, and he'll stand them all from me before this time twelve months. So, you prophate, you're going to abuse my kindness this way! You'll not take your life and your half-crown together from this till you swear on this blessed cross (taking one from his breast) that you will not going by Boney to such an infernal purpose.

So saying, and with a furious impression, he sprang off the saddle. It was truly a wild and painful scene! There stood the weeping boy and the man! the boy so suddenly as to forget his own attachment to the priest, and fringed with religious ardor as to forget he was before a child.

There they stood, for a moment only. The savage man burst and melted in softness. The priest remounted his horse and rode the last adieu for ever.

The priest's curse fell where it was uttered. The arrow touched not the Society for the breach of God's Society's behalf, and to urge them to continue in the noble work of giving Irishmen the Bible—of giving children their Father's will in a copy they can understand—of giving the bondsmen of Rome the Magna Charta of Freedom, therefore consider me no longer a husband in the right, but what of the boy? He lives, my friends; he lives to muse full oft on that eventful scene. He lives to pray for the Society he much loved, then, and loves much now. He lives to thank England's people for their zeal in that Society's behalf, and to urge them to continue in the noble work of giving Irishmen the Bible—of giving children their Father's will in a copy they can understand—of giving the bondsmen of Rome the Magna Charta of Freedom, therefore consider me no longer a husband in the right, but what of the boy? He lives, my friends; he lives to muse full oft on that eventful scene. 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