

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 6, 1869

European Summary.

Our dates by the Active are only five days later than those received by the Ajax. Few English papers came through, owing to the non-arrival at San Francisco of the Panama steamer in time to connect with the Continental. European intelligence is to the 26th December, on which day Sir Richard Mayne, Bart, the lately retired Chief of the London Police, died. Sir Richard was an Irishman by birth, aged 72 years, and a barrister. He failed to make a mark at the Bar and was made Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in 1829. He attained his promotion as chief in 1847, a position he continued to hold until about one month before his demise, when he was made a Baronet with a very large pension. About a year and a half ago, shortly after the Derby Ministry came into power, while the reform question occupied the mind of all classes of Englishmen, Sir Richard Mayne made himself quite notorious and unpopular by his official course towards the members and supporters of the Reform League. A meeting was announced to be held in Hyde Park, and by his orders the gates were closed and the crowd refused admittance. As will be generally remembered, a riot on a small scale was the result of this most unnecessary exercise of power and all the odium of the act rested upon the deceased. The manifestation of public sentiment on this occasion, however, appeared to have some effect upon the autocratic Chief of Police, as a subsequent meeting was held in the Park and the people were not molested. Sir Richard was, we think, a tory of very decided opinions, holding to those views of government which give the masses as little power as possible. That he had outlived his day and was blind to the progress of the age was made manifest in the course he pursued last year. However, to his praise it must be said, that the discipline and efficiency of the Metropolitan Police of London were and are due more to his administrative facilities than those of any others of his colleagues. Ritualism has received a severe blow in the face from the hands of the Privy Council. This body does not appear to regard with favor the genuflections, prostrations, vestments, wafers and paste-board hats of the ritualistic clergy, and on the day preceding Christmas day, spoiled the appetite of Rev Mr Mackenzie for his Christmas goose and plum pudding, by a remarkable, and we hope conclusive, decision. The case decided was one of Martin v Mackenzie on an appeal from a judgment in the Court of Arches by Sir R. Phillimore. The charges against Mr Mackenzie were 'kneeling or prostrating before the consecrated elements, and the use of lighted candles. The Privy Council, after a lengthy hearing and after considering and announcing their opinion against Mr Mackenzie and in condemnation of the practices charged against him. The London Press continues to discuss the Alabama treaty and the probable nature of its reception by the United States Senate. The relations of the two countries excite concern. In the Times of the 26th December, appears another long editorial article on the subject of the Alabama claims. The people of both England and America, the Times says, are uneasy in regard to the relations which are to exist in future between the two nations. This uneasiness arises from ignorance of the true state of the negotiations now pending on the Alabama question. The Times believes that Secretary Seward himself obstructs these negotiations, but that the questions will be finally and amicably adjusted under the incoming administration of President Grant. Reverdy Johnson is not likely to be removed by the new administration, but will be permitted to remain and complete the work already begun. If Mr Seward seeks to delay the settlement of this important question he should be humored; but the bases of the protocol already agreed upon by Lord Stanley and Mr Johnson must remain fixed, and will, sooner or later, determine the content of both countries. On the 23d December Richard Boyle, Earl of Shannon, Viscount Boyle and Baron Castle Mervin in the county Cork, peerage of Ireland; Baron Carleton of Orleton county York, in the peerage of Great Britain, died. The deceased nobleman was born on the 12th of May, 1808, and was consequently in the sixtieth year of his age at the time of his death. He succeeded his father as John Boyle, Earl of Shannon, in 1852. His Lordship's family was elevated to the peerage in 1756. The deceased, who does not appear to have taken a very conspicuous part in public affairs, will be succeeded in his titles and estates by Henry Bentinck Viscount Boyle. A very curious scene is reported to have occurred at the execution of Monti Guiseppe and Torregnet Gaetano, upon whom the Pontifical Tribunal had passed sentences of death for blowing up the Serristori Barracks, in Rome, on the 22d of October, 1867. When the men reached the scaffold they sent for M de Charrette, who commanded the Zouave escort, and begged him to forgive them in the name of the Zouaves. He said he was willing to do so; and his comrades had already taken steps to provide for the families of the doomed men. The latter burst into tears, and Monti cried, 'Well, then, sir, I pray you in the name of God, before whom I am about to appear, give me a kiss which you have not given to me.' Col de Charrette embraced the two men, who then were executed.

We were somewhat exercised on Friday evening to observe the warm advocacy on the part of the worthy Mayor of New Westminster for the payment of members to the Legislative Council. We remember hearing of the 'Mutual Presentation of Plate Society,' in which the members presented each other with testis-

monials, but a Mutual Salary Voting Association is something novel. It would seem, however, that the members from New Westminster are under the influence of this mania, and in the face of its being barely possible for the Government to squeeze out of an overtaxed people sufficient to meet the absolute necessities of Government, the hon members from the Mainland proceed to vote salaries to one another. Surely those hon members must have forgotten the odium which followed the ridiculous proceeding at New Westminster in 1864, when, on the strength of taxes that were never collected, additions were voted to official salaries which the same hon members have been lately pretending to deprecate, and which the people of this Colony will insist upon being reduced when such can be done without any sacrifice of honor on the part of the Government. En passant we would ask if this is the end and aim of the representatives of New Westminster in the Legislative Council? Is their object simply a division of the plunder? Do they think for a moment that the people will stand tamely by while the funds wrung from their hard earnings are being coolly pocketed by men who are known to be ready to serve anyone so long as their own objects are attained? We reply for our fellow citizens emphatically no! Let us see in what way we are indebted to hon members who favor us with their presence in the Legislative Council, and who, when elected, were supposed to be giving their services gratuitously. What can be their object in setting themselves up for people's champions? Is it the mere hope of dropping into a good berth, or the very doubtful chance of the members for New Westminster succeeding in securing for them a miserable pittance grudgingly bestowed from the public funds? Do the people in electing representatives simply elect so many vampires? To this we again apply a decided negative; the people's true representatives are gentlemen in the strictest sense of the word, and although in all cases they may not be possessed of such a share of this world's goods as would place them above future want, they are still so far independent as at all times to treat with contempt the miserable pittance of the members for New Westminster in their anxious desire for popularity. If anything is granted to the members from the Mainland, it will be of so trifling a character that it will only be assistance in name; but then it will bear all the odious appearance of wages from the Government, for performing the duty of which every man chosen by the people should be proud—the defense of the rights and privileges of his fellow citizens. Would these gentlemen eat bread coming through official hands, which would make them *particeps criminis* in the infliction of taxation, which they are supposed to hate to watch and guard against? The idea is absurd, and the sooner these unfortunate timeservers, the members from New Westminster, can get rid of the thought the better, as otherwise they will be held up to the scorn of every gentleman in the Council, and every honest man out of it. The word 'Mainland' being struck out of the resolution, the assistance would extend to Island members, who we are sure would rather sacrifice their right hands than be paid a single cent of such blood money; the least, therefore, to the people for the honor of being represented by members not official, would be somewhere about 3,000, more than half the sum that violent efforts have been made, to deduct from the salaries of the officials. May not the members from New Westminster be acting as tools for officialdom, in trying to induce the popular members to receive payment, and thus shut their mouths in relation to Crown Salaries? The hypothesis is far from extravagant, when we recall the only instances of consistency in the political career of these two imitators of the immortal jump-jim-crow Rio— their humble desire to become the mats on which the Executive may dust its Imperial feet.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—Figard and Blanchard streets are to be graded and gravelled; and the View street drain is to be repaired and cleaned. Long live the Mayor and Council!

Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society.

A numerously attended meeting of the above Society was held at the Angela College on Saturday afternoon, presided over by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. Amongst the gentlemen present we observed the Very Rev Dean Oridge, Revs Hayman, Gribbell, Jones and Owen, Chief Justice Needham, Attorney General Crease, Messrs McCreight, Alston, Drake, Ward, J D Pemberton, Registrar Woods, Finlayson, Dr Tolmie, Barnaby, Stahlshmidt, Harvey, Spark, R N. His Lordship opened the proceedings with prayer. His Lordship then addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech in which he described the difficulties under which the Church labored in this Colony. The Church in Canada had the assistance of original endowments, and in Victoria, Australia, a sum of £20,000 was set aside for Church purposes, affording an average of £200 to each of the congregations. In this Colony we are only making a beginning, and owing to the shifting character of the population, the work was necessarily slow. Even such difficulties had not been so great as to prevent the steady progress of God's good work which went steadily forward. The schools in connection with the Church, had been successful, and were duly appreciated by the colonists. The instruction imparted to the Indians, although surrounded by many obstacles, had brought forth fruit, and numbers were now familiar with the meaning of the gospel and were preparing for a holy and great eternity in an intelligent spirit. The success achieved and advanced; but to this end it required the active co-operation of all the congregations in the diocese, led by a faithful clergy and assisted by the heads of all the families in the land, for the sake of their children and society. In the days to come they would also be assisted by the young who would take a lively interest in all pertaining to the Church of their fathers. We had the co-operation of our brave and honored friends who visited us in Her Majesty's ships, and who no doubt felt that they were reproducing the religion of our Mother country. Such good work would never be stopped. He would not detain the meeting with details, although he had received many interesting letters from the clergymen in the various districts of this great Colony of the British Crown. These letters told of difficulties, but they also told of a constant determination to go forward. This being the annual meeting, the report would now be read by the Rev Mr Hayman the Secretary, to the Society. His Lordship was listened to with the most earnest attention. The Rev Mr Hayman then read the report which was of a highly favorable character, and demonstrated the growing labor in which the Society was held by the people of British Columbia. Mr Ward, the Treasurer, then read to the meeting the list of subscriptions and donations, which showed an available balance of \$376 over all expenditure. The meeting then proceeded to the election of a committee for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected.—R v Jones, Gribbell, Hayman, Messrs McCreight, Drake, Crease, McDonald, Robertson, J D Pemberton, Alston, Sparks, Wood, Finlayson, Bushby. The motion of Mr Spark, of which notice had been given at a previous meeting, was read by Mr Hayman; he recommended a change in the formation and mode of action in the committee, so as to give it a broader basis. Mr Drake moved that the report be adopted, and together with the rules, objects and constitution of the Society, with a list of the subscriptions and donations, be printed. He congratulated the Society on its progress and was sure that their co-operation in the good work would be of very great advantage, as their efforts would only be of a spasmodic character otherwise. They must rely entirely on the exertions of members, and he hoped they would soon be able to free themselves from outside help. The schools and various objects connected with them, the Indian missions, and the support of the Church generally, were objects worthy the greatest exertions on the part of all. Rev Dean Oridge could only echo Mr Drake. The meeting to-day had an air of business about it, and the well known character of the gentlemen present was an earnest of future success. The Society was not likely to fail in its objects, as its base was on a rock as firm as that on which the Church was built. It was the duty of those in England to send the gospel abroad, but how much more was it the duty of those who were in immediate contact with the people requiring their aid. The progress already made by the Society was encouraging, and he hoped it would continue to progress. He seconded the resolution of Mr Drake. The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously. His Honor Chief Justice Needham rose to offer the next resolution, to the effect that the Society and the Church generally in this Colony, tenders its warmest thanks to those friends in England who have so generously contributed to the Columbian Mission fund, and it is earnestly hoped that these kind efforts will be continued, so that the various missions established by the Bishop may not be allowed to fail. We were greatly indebted in this Colony to the Columbian Mission Fund, which had sent to this Colony between £30,000 and £40,000. It was owing, no doubt, in a great measure, to the high esteem in which our Bishop was held on the other side, that enabled himself and friends to accomplish so much. We had here a wide field for the labors of the Church, and it would be long before we could go alone unaided, and we therefore hoped the Mother Church would continue to aid. We expressed our gratitude for past favors with a lively sense of favor to come. The efforts made by the Church here, were far from discouraging, they had created the skeleton. They had planted Missions that were producing very promising results. The Indian Mission at Cowichan was attended by an average of between 80 and 70 and we had Indian Missions very much larger. We should not talk of the rewards of our labors, but whether we had satisfied our own consciences,

Mr Finlayson in seconding the resolution had only to say, that parents in this Colony had much reason to be thankful to the Mother Country, for the timely aid afforded us, and be as one of the members of the Church, expressed his gratitude. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr Alston proposed the next resolution, to the effect that the Diocesan Church Society tenders its warmest thanks to the Society for the propagation of the gospel, for past liberal assistance in the maintenance of the Church in this Colony, and that in view of the infant condition of the Colony, and its severe momentary vicissitudes during the past four years, this meeting ventures to express a hope that the society will not only continue for some years its grant undiminished, but will also if possible, increase the same. Without the aid received from that Society the efforts of the Church must have been confined to the clergy of Victoria alone. In view of the early departure of our Bishop for England, it would strengthen his hands when in that country, by showing that the people of this Colony were not forgetful of the aid received from home. Without the Society here, and the efforts made by its members in support of the Church, His Lordship would hardly venture again to England to ask for help. Rev Mr Jones seconded the resolution. The hon Attorney General would be very sorry to allow this resolution to pass without expressing how deeply thankful he was to the Society at home for their help in the temporal part of the work in this Colony. He hoped, however, that by constant and daily efforts they would be able to continue their work, even without grants from home, with God's blessing. This was the first time he had been able to join a meeting of the Society, but he would venture to suggest that a number of the laity should join with the clergy in carrying out the objects of this Society. If gifts of land were bestowed on the Society, although of little value now, they would ultimately become so valuable that the Society would be self-supporting. He thought some plan should be adopted by which gifts and donations from the congregations themselves might be collected and applied by way of endowments. He thought our most grateful thanks were due to the Society from whom we had received so much generous assistance. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr McCreight tendered the thanks of the meeting to His Lordship, the Bishop of the Diocese, for his kindness and attention to the affairs of the Society, and they all felt extremely grateful for his arduous labors in behalf of the Church. Mr Spark seconded the resolution. He trusted, with the cooperation of those who had the power, that the Church of this Colony would soon be self supporting; but whatever the position might be, he would always joyfully give his best efforts in furthering its progress. His Honor, the Chief Justice, then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously. His Lordship, the Bishop, briefly replied—and thought that a more hearty sympathy would exist between the clergy and laity if they knew each other better. The meeting then adjourned until this day week. Later from Sitka—Trouble with the Natives. The U.S.R.C Wyanda, Capt White, brings news from that remote section to the 24th January. Troubles with the Indians have already commenced. A Chief of the Chillicots (who with a number of his tribe had gone to Sitka to trade) got drunk one evening and when ordered without the stockade at dusk—as is the military custom there—lugged behind his fellows. The sentry gave him a 'prod' with the butt of his musket, when the Chief turned, wrested the weapon from the soldier and ran with it to his lodge, at the Sitka Indian village. The officers of the garrison repaired to the lodge and demanded the return of the weapon and the surrender of the Chief. They were defied and the red flag was hoisted over the Chillicot lodge. The Sitkas displayed the white flag, as a token of amity. On the following morning the guns of the stockade were directed towards the village and the gunboat Saginaw and Revenue Cutter Reliance opened their ports and got ready to bombard the savages. A file of soldiers were then sent to the Chillicots, and the Chief, after a parley, surrendered and was taken to the guardhouse where he was kept in confinement two weeks and then let loose. During the time trouble was anticipated; an order was issued by General Davis that no Indians should be allowed to leave the harbor without permission from the officer of the day. The order, unfortunately, had not been rescinded, when, a few days after the liberation of the Chief, a canoe full of Chillicots started for home. A sentry near the beach ordered the canoe to stop. The Indians, perhaps not understanding the demand, kept on their way, and the sentries immediately opened fire upon them, killing four outright and wounding three others—one mortally. The event is greatly deplored by the military authorities. A grand ball was given to the officers of the garrison by the officers of the Wyanda on the 22d ult. It was largely attended. Forty ladies were present. While proceeding North from Victoria the Wyanda struck a rock not laid down on the chart, and lost a part of her keel. In coming down she ran on another rock. She will proceed to San Francisco and go on the dock. What a pity we have no dock here where she could be repaired. The dump-box robberies in Cariboo continue. We noticed by the Sentinel of the 16th ult that the dump-box of the Sheepskin claim was robbed in eighteen minutes—an amount of address almost incredible when the proximity to Barkerville is remembered, and the fact that the headings were still in the

The CONVICTED POSTMASTER.—The U. S. Postmaster at Portland, Mr Ely Randall, has just been convicted of stealing \$200 in gold dust from a registered package, in July last, and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment with hard labor. The indictment charged that on July 28, 1868, one Thomas Smith, of Auburn, in Baker county, Oregon, deposited in the post office at Auburn, a registered letter numbered 36, enclosed in registered package, envelopes numbered 28; and that said registered letter contained 12 1/2 ounces of gold dust of the value of \$200, the property of said Smith, and was addressed to Yee Kang in San Francisco, and intended to be conveyed by post to said last mentioned place. That the defendant on August 3, 1868, was employed in the post office at Portland, Oregon, being then and there postmaster thereof, and that on said day, said registered letter, and registered and numbered as aforesaid, came into possession of the defendant, who then and there unlawfully opened the same, and did steal therefrom the 12 1/2 ounces of gold dust aforesaid. It was proved that two of the defendant's clerks were in the office at the time the package was received and handled it. There was no evidence to prove that the gold dust was traced to the possession of the accused. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and of so flimsy a character that it could never have influenced the minds of a British Jury against the prisoner. Since the conviction and sentence of Randall one of the clerks has been arrested charged with the commission of the crime. WITH regard to the card in yesterday's News, signed 'Jno. Robson,' deprecating the writer had first endorsed and then denounced the mining petition, we beg to refer our readers to all official and non-official members of the Council, present on the occasion, as to the truth or falsity of our statement. The trouble with 'Jno. Robson' is this: he talks too much and too often, tires his hearers, and finally botches every scheme he is asked to further by his indiscretion and volubility. In the present case the mischief resulting from his indiscreet and probably untruthful remark will not stop with the mining petition; future petitions may be met by the Executive with the remark, 'Oh, we know exactly how much weight to place on these documents. One of your own popular members in the Council has stated that men of intelligence and wealth will sign any document presented to them without reading or knowing its contents.' Too bad, is it not, that the loquacity and indiscretion of one member of the Council should imperil every good and useful measure that may be supported by a popular endorsement? ARRIVAL OF THE ACTIVE.—The steamship Active, Capt F C Scholl, met the steamer Continental, from San Francisco, at Astoria, on the 28th ult, received from her the mails and express for Victoria, and reached Esquimalt shortly after dark on Saturday evening. She brought fifty passengers and a large freight. Mr Purser Goodhue has placed us under renewed obligations for files of late papers and list of passengers. The Active sailed for Orcas Island yesterday morning with live stock, and returned to this harbor at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. THE 'SAN FRANCISCO DAILY HERALD' has made its appearance. The evident care observable in the selection and arrangement of the matter contained in its columns, recalls vividly to our mind the high estimation in which we held the talented editor in years gone by. The typographical 'get up' of the Herald is very creditable, and will bear favorable comparison with any other newspaper on the continent. THE BEETHOVEN HOTEL.—This old and well-known establishment has passed from Mr Thomas' hands into those of Captain James Cooper, late Harbor Master, who has resigned his situation under Government and accepted eighteen months' pay in lieu of continuing in office. THE U.S. Revenue cutter Wyanda sailed yesterday morning for San Francisco. She

By Electric SPECIAL TO THE DAILY Eastern CHICAGO, Jan 28.—Washington with credit Baez proposing a go to the United States New York, Jan 28.—vans special says that captured by the patri command of Quesada, o oitement is intense, and between the Spanish Cubans is manifesting i persons are killed night has been presented to American citizens he The officers of volunteer by General Dulce to m as to the course to b ing sent to control th has been to Matanza fo Califor SAN FRANCISCO, Jan Capital and New World yesterday morning and which the former res ahead. Mining stocks contin tained. Legal Tenders, 73 1/2 Wheat, \$2 05 @ 2 10. Barley—No sales to-c 51 50 @ 25. Oats—No transactions Arrived—Bark Carl ship Nicholas Biddle fr Oreg PORTLAND, Jan 29— neral arrived at 7:30 l The Geo S Wright at the Sound on Saturday Jacob Kamm saile yesterday, it is rumo making arrangements f line between Portland Weather clear and pl Legislatio Fr Present—Hons Ring Alston, Crease, Bush Hallbrook, Walkem, H rroll, Humphreys, Helm Trutch, Wood, Young, NOTICE OF Hon Davis gave a move that the Govern appropriate \$1200 to the Agricultural Soci orders of The Council was re te of the Whole on Bill, Hon Bushby in Hon Crease moved l lands, other than coal length be the size of and 1200 feet in len clusive of lodes, dips a Hon Robson moved posing 308 feet in leng 3000 feet to companies. The amendment was Attorney General agre should have 200 feet feet, which was carried. A debate, which whole of the remainder relation to the price fo for coal lands, in fee Hon Robson proposed was opposed by Hon Young, who pr Hon Helmecken sugg for small grants, as fo for five hundred acres, for larger parcels, anything like a desi merely speculative pu was very uninteresting thing. The committee rose asked leave, to sit aga to take up the bill. passed three clauses. The Queen Charlott pany's Registered Off through Committee a plete with amendment Monday. Hon Walkem move a bill for the appoint to take affidavits; leav bill read a first tim Wednesday. The Health Bill Monday. PAYING ELEK Hon Holbrook brou tion recommending the from the Mainland b during the time of the Council, (with a li that a sum sufficient cellyony on the sup He was in a positio a resolution being an when they remember be travelled was i great and the expense they would have ne resolution. If such would be impossib tives for several dist There were only four land, hence the e would not be great- tendance of member sentative districts, that he hoped w most important dist which was not repre cause before record Hon Davis second conceived it to be the Mainland that be represented by m districts, and that co unless the Governm those willing to le attend the Council homes. Hon Crease move the Mainland' be