

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

VOL. 6. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1865. PUBLISHED NO. 46.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

EVERY MORNING.

(Sundays Excepted.)

AT VICTORIA, V. I.

TERMS.

One Year, (in advance) \$10 00  
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Three Months, do 3 60  
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clique in New Westminster—if it is merely a political cry that seeks to stay a ruinous extravagance; that desires to inaugurate a cheap and simple mode of Government, and give to both colonies not only stability, but a healthy progress? Is it merely a political cry that seeks to diminish the taxation of both colonies more than one-half; that demands for the public who pay the money a potent voice in its expenditure; and that endeavors to keep the miser—the British Columbian majority—in the country? We opine not. If there be a political cry in the matter it comes from the Camp at New Westminster. It shouts bays of union; for Vancouver Island has the ulterior motive of seizing on the British Columbia territory.

It is pointed by the politicians who speak so loudly in its behalf. These are the men—and they alone—who have an interest in retaining union. They know that the first act of the new regime would be a sweeping blow at that £40,000, which is boldly taken from the public pocket by an official Council to pay an official staff. What Vancouver Island wants is what British Columbia wants, not an advantage over her neighbor—for that is simply preposterous from its impossibility—but a rigid economy with a popular system of government. We, as we observed yesterday, could not draw our expenses and carry on the Government of the Island with a hundred and twenty thousand dollars less than the sum paid by the sister colony for officials alone! But retrenchment in Vancouver Island is really only a reduction in one part of our expenditure. We feel the heavy taxation of British Columbia as visily as if we were on the mines of Cariboo. We want, therefore, the same system of economy in both colonies. Had British Columbia representative Government and a thorough control of the public money, we should not have so much dread of the future, even if the colonies remained separate; for the good sense of the people would at once point out the necessity of a cheap administration founded on some such municipal system (the gold mines excepted) as we advocated yesterday. But there is no immediate prospect of representative institutions being granted, and the necessity for financial reform is urgent. Both colonies have been "outmaneuvered" by the Imperial Government.

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## TELEGRAPHIC.

[From the Columbian.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Seventy-two million dollars have accumulated in the Treasury up to date. This is the first time since the outbreak of the rebellion that there has been an increase of funds.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—The Montgomery Convention to-day adopted a resolution requesting the Provisional Governor to call out the militia in each county to suppress the lawlessness which exists.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Judge Jas. Steel, Acting Clerk of the Indian Bureau, held on 24th inst.

PORT SMITH, Sept. 21.—A treaty was signed to-day between the Commissioners and the Choctaws and Chickasaws, providing for peace and friendship between the United States and said tribes. The Indians pledged to exert themselves to compel the Indians of the plains to maintain peace with each other and with the United States; that slavery shall be abolished forever; that the freedmen shall be suitably provided for; that lands shall be issued to the Indians of Kansas and elsewhere; that the right of way be granted to railroads; and that the consolidation of the Indian tribes with a territorial form of government shall be recommended to their respective councils.

GREAT FIRE IN MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 17.—The most destructive fire that has ever occurred in Maine, swept through this city this morning. The entire business portion of the city, extending from the passenger bridge to Winthrop street, and from the river to the railroad track, is in ruins. The fire broke out in a wooden building on Water street, and spread rapidly in all directions. The utmost efforts of the firemen could only confine its destructive progress to the limits above mentioned. Every lawyer's office, in the city, all the banks, two hotels, the city offices, and telegraph offices, and all the goods, books, and clothing stores, in the city have been reduced to ashes. The United States Quartermaster, Commissary and Pension Office, the new depot, the new newspaper office, and all the buildings, in all directions, were more than 900,000 worth of property, and the loss was estimated at \$1,000,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The Buenos Ayres journals contain some farther interesting items concerning the Paraguayan war. There is said to be much sympathy regarding it among the people of the Argentine Confederation, who are slow in joining the army. In order to stir them up Gen. Arguza, formerly President, has issued a proclamation in which he says the contest with Paraguay is so sacred that he would go to join the Legion in the field even if he should be deserted by his own children. Meantime the Government has made arrangements for raising troops in Europe in order to drive the Paraguayans out of the Brazilian Province of the Rio Grande. The Emperor has ordered that every fit man in the province shall be put under arms 30,000 from other provinces must be moved at once. It is thought that Lopez has an army of 100,000 men under arms. He is well supplied with material of excellent character.

FREE LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Tribune's Washington special says some of the original planters are directing attention to the importation of foreign laborers to conduct the departments of Agriculture. A gentleman in Charlotte, N. C., has introduced 22 Swedes as laborers, who have proved themselves patient, industrious and energetic; but some apprehension is entertained, lest the climate, so far south, may operate unfavorably on their health and powers of endurance.

MONTGOMERY, (Ala.) Sept. 15.—A test vote was taken this morning in the convention, and it was decided 58 to 34 against the repudiation of the Confederate State Debt.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—At midnight last night a fire broke out in the "Crystal Palace Saloon" on Montgomery street, which threatened to be very extensive but was extinguished before it had extended to do much damage.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON Patrick Mooney and Henry Oldeme, two soldiers of the 14th regiment, recently arrived, attacked Henry Atleman, a soldier of the 2nd artillery, on Post Street, near Lone Mountain, for the purpose of robbing him.

He received several bayonet wounds, but saved his money, amounting to \$34, by throwing it to the bar-keeper of the saloon in which the assault was made.

The judge granted a divorce to-day to Emma Fairbeck, from her husband, Geo. Fairbeck, and to Elizabeth F. Nesbit, from her husband, Benjamin F. Nesbit; also to Robert Colborn, from his wife.

The Alameda ferryboat Sacramento burst her boiler yesterday, and was obliged to haul off.

MARKETS.

Butter: Istmas, 37 1/2.  
Lard: Improving.  
Wheat: No. 1, 90; No. 2, 87 1/2; No. 3, 85 1/2; No. 4, 83 1/2; No. 5, 81 1/2; No. 6, 79 1/2; No. 7, 77 1/2; No. 8, 75 1/2; No. 9, 73 1/2; No. 10, 71 1/2; No. 11, 69 1/2; No. 12, 67 1/2.

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quote superfine in qr and hf sks at \$6 12, and extra \$6 25@6 50 per bbl.

Wheat—no change in the market; the demand continues moderately active, in part for export; \$1.85 for very poor quality; \$1.90 for ordinary to good; also provisions to our last not before reported. Lard chiefly to arrive, \$1.75@1.92 per 100 lb for inferior to strictly prime.

Barley scarce and wanted at full prices. Sales 2,600 sks at 92 1/2@93 1/2 per 100 lb, for ordinary feed to prime for brewing. Corn, 100 sks light new white Stockton sold at \$1.67 1/2 per 100 lb.

One in better request at full prices. Sales, 2000 sks at \$1.35@1.42; common to good, \$1.50 per 100 lb choice.

Hay, 500 tons ordinary, sold at \$10, and prime \$12.50 per ton.

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