

The Weekly British Colonist,
AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 15, 1869

ONE cannot help admiring the consistent and ever recurring "cracking up" of America, and everything connected therewith, that pervades American conversation and a majority of the American press. If one desired to select a specimen of this speciality, one could hardly designate a subject on which the American of the present day is more delighted to enlarge in his own peculiar strain, than on that of the Pacific Railroad, which he avers is without the shadow of a doubt to take all the eastern commerce away from old England and, *ceteris paribus*, to centre the whole of the world's riches in New York. England is of course to starve to death, or acknowledge the corn, and, like a sensible people, to annex themselves to Uncle Sam, and so be taken under the protecting wings of that "everlasting bird." This sort of thing always reminds us of the boy with his basket of glass, who indulged in dreams until in the excess of his exaltation he kicked over his basket and lost all his earthly possessions. We are, however, perfectly content to allow our imaginative cousins to enjoy their illusions, so long as they treat us as good neighbors; if their pleasing dreams aid in giving them a good digestion, they have our best wishes for their enjoyment; and in what we are about to say we only ask for a few moments to make some suggestions, showing that there is no likelihood of losing heart, on our part, even though we do not appear to make the strides that our neighbors think he is achieving. We are like the cautious Scots: we quietly observe the difficulties our friends have to contend with in their progress, and profit by the experience when we begin our customary jog-trot. Of course, we are told that our railroad through Canada is in *nubibus*, where it is likely to remain; that if it was made it would never pay, because it could only be used for a few months in the year; that, anyhow, it would be useless because the great enterprise must be at the American terminus and merchants would never run the risk of sending their goods by the northern line, when the lines already formed have secured the prestige which their certainty of transit, moderate rate of freight, etc., is sure to give them. We dislike *tu quoque* arguments. They are always indicative of weakness; so we shall content ourselves by saying a little of our own line—that is to be. It is well known that the highest point of altitude in the line we have selected is much lower than the American lines can possibly be; that the engineering difficulties are much less; that, consequently the permanent way can be constructed for little over a third of what the American lines will cost; that the country through which it will run is fertile, and will be quickly settled up, making a profitable way traffic, and not, as in the American lines, having its source of profit at the terminus only; that the cost of maintenance will be less, as labor will always be handy at a low rate; that the Pacific terminus is at a fine safe port with an exhaustless supply of coal for steamers of the very finest quality, and that said terminus is seven hundred miles nearer to India and China than San Francisco. That the terminus on the Atlantic is two days' sail nearer to England than New York, and the time occupied possibly shorter from here to Halifax than that required to reach the American port from San Francisco; and finally, that the stories told about the possible obstructions from snow and ice on the Canadian Railroad are simply exaggerations. As to its being made, we have only to say that from the first moment of its conception by our fellow countrymen at the other end of the Dominion, it has never been allowed to cool; it is making slow but steady progress towards the period when the work will be commenced. There were serious obstacles to be cleared away before the scheme could take definite form, and these are gradually disappearing. People seem to forget that the men at the head of affairs in Canada are worthy of their prototypes—the framers of the first American constitu-

tion; that they don't talk much, but having once determined on a course, are unchangeable in their determination; that the day is not far distant when the great Dominion of Canada, so little talked of now, will be the chief centre of attraction to the whole world; when her hardy sons will have built up an empire without a parallel in the universe. The thing is clear: India to-day is not producing a twentieth part of the riches in indigo, spices, silks, teas, opium, cotton, sugar and the numberless other natural products for which she will always be the great source; and which she will pour out to the world in a great measure by English steamers en route for the terminus, here, to be carried to Halifax by the great Canadian Railway, because the goods will be for British merchants and the Canadian Railway will be built with British capital; the profit, therefore, to some extent, will go into British pockets. Looking at the matter with the most unprejudiced view, we cannot see how the facts can be changed or modified. It is always natural and pleasing to hear people praising up what immediately pertains to themselves, and so far we agree with American partiality; but when they endeavor to decri us, it is time to put in a word for ourselves.

Thursday May 13.
Beacon Hill Race Course—The Match
Between "Lucy" and "Greyhound."

The longtalked of match race between Vogel's mare Lucy and Lamond's gelding Greyhound, best 2 in 3, came off yesterday over Beacon Hill Course. The match attracted a large number of persons to the course and betting as to the result was lively and spirited. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by several gentlemen, appeared on the course during the afternoon. The odds, before the first heat, were in favor of Greyhound. Both horses are no strangers to our turf, and both have won well contested races with horses of acknowledged speed and bottom. The mare was ridden by Mr. Lascelles and the gelding by his owner. The weight carried was 147½ pounds.

FIRST HEAT.—About 2½ o'clock the horses were unblanketed and came to the stand, where their fine appearance created a hum of admiration. They started for the first heat at 25 minutes to 3 o'clock—the mare leading, and the gelding closing up rapidly, overhauled her at the first quarter post; on reaching the half mile post, the mare was five lengths behind, a position which she maintained in coming to the judge's stand. The heat was declared for Greyhound. Time, 2:02½.

SECOND HEAT.—Both horses came up eager for the contest and made a quick start, the grey in advance; at the half-mile post the mare rapidly closed the gap and gallantly passed the grey and (in the opinion of nearly all the spectators) came into the stand a neck ahead. The Judge of the race, however, (Mr. Harry Mills) amid some excitement, decided that the heat was "dead," and ordered it to be run again. The owner of the mare entered a protest against the decision, and the animals were brought up for the

THIRD HEAT.—Greyhound again had the start, but was rapidly overhauled by Lucy, who passed him at the half-mile post; and won the race by nearly a length—Time, 1:59. Betting 2 to 1 on Lucy.

FOURTH HEAT.—The start was made as before; but Lucy closed up the gap rapidly and came in winner of the heat and race by five lengths, amid the cheers of the assembled hundreds. Time, 2:06.

Thus ended one of the best contested races we have witnessed on the Island. Both horses were in excellent trim, and the backers of each, confident of success, backed their opinions with solid evidences of their confidence.

YALE ASSIZES.—Chief Justice Begbie presiding. The only case before the Assizes held at Yale on the 10th instant, was that of the Queen vs. Louis Hantier. The prisoner was committed for trial last summer on a charge of shooting Patrick Kilroy, with intent to kill. The Grand Jury, however, found a true bill for common assault merely—of which the prisoner was convicted. The Chief Justice imposed a fine of \$50. Mr. A. Rocke Robertson appeared for the Crown and Mr. Geo. A. Walkem for the defence.

TAKE AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples, boils and sores which are merely emblems of the rottenness within.

City Council.

TUESDAY, May 11, 1869.

Present.—His Worship the Mayor, Councillors McKay, Russell and Gerow.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

On motion, permission was given to the Spring Ridge Water Works Company to make excavations at the corner of Government and Johnson streets for the purpose of repairing water pipes.

An application from Wills Bond to remove the soil from the View street drain, was read, and on motion referred to Street Committee.

A communication from R. Lewis, on behalf of J. J. Southgate, asking the Council to define the grade of the new building at the S. E. corner of Government and Fort streets, was, on motion, referred to the Street Committee to make enquiry and to report thereon immediately.

A communication from Messrs. Peakes & Davis, on behalf of W. C. S. Seeley, applying for permission to cut the railing of James Bay bridge opposite that part of the railing now open for passage, to give the public access from the carriage way to the sidewalk, was, on motion, referred to the Street Committee.

A complaint was read from Messrs. Kwong Lee & Co., Cormorant street, in relation to a cesspool in the rear of a house on Fisgard street, praying the Council would cause the nuisance to be removed. On motion, it was referred to the Sanitary Committee to take the necessary action.

The Council then adjourned until 7:30 o'clock next Tuesday evening.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE COLONIAL HOTEL.—Suspicion having been aroused, about a fortnight ago, in relation to a certain trunk that was known to be in possession of two questionable-looking individuals; the Police were put on the scent, but lost trace of it for about a fortnight. On Saturday night last, from positive information received, Sergeant Bowden proceeded to a certain house accompanied by Mr. Driard, who at once identified, nearly the whole contents of the trunk. Amongst other articles was the suit of clothes obtained by Byrnes from Mr. Cohen; there were also a miscellaneous collection of articles, such as silver table spoons, salt spoons, forks, etc., sheets, napkins, and a set of curtains. Byrnes had evidently an establishment of his own in view, and providently provided himself with the various little things useful in such cases, having furnished himself, in the same facile manner, with the capital requisite to buy a stock. The Police have made diligent search for the men who left the trunk; but their diligence has not been rewarded with success.

DEPARTURE.—Among the departures by the Eliza Anderson yesterday for the "other side" was T. H. Long, Esq., until recently one of the proprietors of this journal. Mr. Long visits the Eastern States on business but will return and settle among us as a permanent resident. On Monday evening last a number of the departing gentleman's friends tendered him a complimentary entertainment at the Ball Court, and a most pleasant evening was passed by the participants. Mr. Long was accompanied to the steamer by his friends who wished him a "God speed" on his journey and a safe return to the Colony.

THE LARGEST CARGO.—The ship Great Pacific, laden at the Unslady Mills with 1,700,000 feet of lumber and 300 cords of wood, bound for Callao, Peru, is ready for sea. This is the largest cargo ever taken by a vessel loading at Puget Sound. The Great Pacific was built by the French Government, during the invasion of Mexico by Great Britain, France and Spain, in 1862, for the transport service. She is an immense vessel, and to effect certain repairs and strengthen her hull lately, 400,000 feet of lumber were required.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the body of Wm. Laughton, a boatman, was found near Sellick's wharf, Equilmalt; life was extinct. It is supposed that he had been in the act of making the boat fast when he missed his footing and fell into the water, as he still held the painter in his hands when found. He usually plied from Foster's wharf, near which he resided. Laughton was a native of the Orkney Islands, and about 35 years of age. An inquest was held over the remains yesterday by Mr. Pemberton, acting as Coroner, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

YALE ITEMS.—The Examiner states that a petition has been sent to the Government, stating that the trail from Similkameen to Hope is in a bad condition, being covered in many places by fallen timber, and praying that it may be improved. The Examiner hopes that "Government will see the necessity of complying with the petition at once, for there is every reason to believe that there will be considerable travel over the trail this season to and from Kootenay." Grubs are said to be making sad havoc in the gardens in the district.

THE NAVAL STATION.—We learn that friends of the Colony in London will promote the inquiry in the House of Commons as to the reasons that have led to the selection of Valparaiso (a foreign port) as a Naval station in preference to a British port. The central position of the former port will be advanced, no doubt, in excuse; but the unhealthy climate is an offset to that. We should not be surprised to learn that Mr. Childers received a rap over the knuckle, for his indiscretion.

THE Surveying and Engineering corps of the branch railroad from Salt Lake to Portland have examined and selected a line, for road, and have started East to report. It is believed in Oregon that the road will be completed to Portland and communication with the East by rail established in the summer of 1871.

FIRE in the woods have commenced; yesterday the timber on Lopez Island was reported on fire, and several slight outbreaks are reported along the line of telegraph from Swinomish to Seattle. We trust that a repetition of the smoky scenes of last summer is not in store for us.

HEAT IN AUSTRALIA.—We have seen a private letter from a Victorian in Australia, who states that the heat in that colony for many days in December and January was the most fearful ever known there. The thermometer stood at 120° in the shade, and 160° in the sun. Men and animals dropped down dead in the streets and fields by scores.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise, Capt. Swanson, arrived at 4 p. m. yesterday, bringing 15 passengers, among whom we observed Messrs. A. E. Robertson, Archdeacon Woods, Rev. Mr. Aitken, and Messrs. Burnaby, Beedy, Strouse and Webster, small mail and express. There was no news of importance from the Fraser.

REPRISAL.—Governor Flanders, of Washington Territory, has reprised Thomas Rowland, sentenced to death at Port Townsend for the murder of his partner, to the 22nd of June. Rowland was a deserter from one of Her Majesty's ships at Esquimaux.

FOR PUGET SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson and Wilson G. Hunt sailed at noon yesterday. Among their passengers were Governor Flanders, Chief Justice Denison, Capt. Lawson, T. H. Long, Esq., and Capt. Stratton.

SALT SPRING ISLAND LARCENY CASE.—William Anson appeared on remand before the Police Court yesterday morning. The prisoner, not being able to find the necessary security, was ordered to go to await his trial at the Assizes.

The remains of Hon. Dr. Davie will be interred in the cemetery at Cowichan, to which place they will be conveyed by the steamer Sir Jas Douglas, on her next trip.

Useful Hints.

—THE great curse of English agriculture, says Mr. Mechi, of Tiptree Hall, after want of drainage, is deficiency of manure. My experience has taught me that land can never be rich, even for wheat and other cereals provided the manure has been applied for a previous crop. It is the sowing of too much seed that causes crops to be prematurely laid in well fertilized soils.

A correspondent for the Rural World advises the application of pine—not coal—tar to a brittle hoof, asserting that he has frequently applied it to hard, dry and cracked hoofs with good success. It appears to penetrate and soften the hoof, give it a bright and clean look; also cures the cracks. Would apply once or twice a month.

There is one simple test as to whether the manures about your stables and out-houses are mixed and composted as they should be to preserve the whole of their fertilizing power. Do they emit a bad smell? If your pens or stables give a foul report to the nostrils, you are using absorbents enough; shovel in the peat or rotten leaves, and sprinkle with plaster till the dung heap is as inodorous as a garden bed.

A writer in the Ohio Farmer, says that after the horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes on the eye-lid, and every year thereafter he has a well-defined wrinkle for each over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve, if four he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always get it. As a good many people have horses over nine, it is easily tried. If true, the horse dentist must give up his trade.

There is said to be carried off from the soil nine pounds of lime in twenty-five bushels of oats, and fifteen pounds in thirty-weight bushels of barley. There are thirty-five pounds of lime in two tons of eye grass, one hundred and twenty-six pounds in two tons of clover, and one hundred and forty pounds in twenty-five tons of turnips, and two hundred and seventy pounds in nine tons of potatoes. Some soils contain abundance of lime, for a thousand years, while other soils require an occasional application of lime as a fertilizer.

English and Russian Interests in the East.

An uneasy feeling is evidently gaining ground in England as Russia advances by her projected lines of railway nearer to the English possessions in Asia. Regarding the suggestions made by an English paper that negotiations should be opened between the English and Russian governments, in order that an understanding should be arrived at on the Central Asian question, the Moscow Gazette makes the following remarks:

The question regarding the future relations between Russia and England—bearing in view their altered positions in Asia—occupies the public mind in England and India, and exercises besides such a vast influence over the future direction of the policy of these two countries that the Russian public also cannot remain indifferent to it. The possibility of a hostile collision between such powerful countries as England and Russia presents too lamentable a prospect, and therefore it is natural that on both sides a wish should be manifested to search out the truth from among such an accumulation of prejudices, as well as to put aside all those misunderstandings which prevent a friendly co-operation in the interests of universal civilization. Against the proposed negotiations we have nothing to say, and we think that the Russian government will not refuse to come to an understanding which might lead to the pacification of general interests and to the development of friendly relations between England and Russia.

These general interests consist in a reciprocal adoption of measures for the furtherance of trade and the establishment of a friendly intercourse between the subjects of both Powers, in view of their approaching closer neighborhood. An Indian correspondent mentions, among other things, the desirability of appointing consular agents—an English one in Tashkent, and a Russian one in Lahore or Peshawar. Explanations of this kind might insure a reciprocity of friendly relations. At all events, any effort to arrive at such an understanding could not possibly have any evil results, and would be quite compatible with the dignity of both States. We are of the opinion that Russia would never allow her position in Asia or her relations with the Kanates to be questioned, as England, we are certain, would not allow herself to be brought to account for her own position in India. Indeed, such a course of action would be looked upon as an interference of one State in the internal affairs of another. But without wishing to anticipate the character of any further negotiations, should any eventually be opened, we have considered it our duty to state our opinion as to the direction it ought to take, more especially as in England, so far as we can judge from the press, many people hold a different view regarding the possible diplomatic negotiations with Russia on the question of Central Asia.

Suicide Mania in England.

The Cincinnati Gazette has the following from London:

"The suicide mania is on the rage here again, while the mania for murder does not lag far behind it, and in some cases accompanies it."

Last week the double mania came to what we may hope is a climax, in the murder of a widow and her daughter by a man who immediately cut his own throat after cutting theirs. About the same time we hear that in Paris a Baroness shoots her husband, her son and herself, in the space of a few seconds as there were victims. At Birmingham a solicitor is found dead in his chamber, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Near the same place, and a few days later, the fragments of the dead body of a man were found on the railway, and the evidence went to show that he had thrown himself under the train in a fit of delirium tremens. An American poisoner himself to death in Liverpool, and leaves explicit instructions for the disposition of his money, and other possessions, saying his name was George Childs, and that he had a brother at No. 98 Pearl street, Boston.

A noted horse racer from London, called, from his great success in betting, "the Leviathan," cuts his throat in bed, and another tourist throws himself out of a railway train, and dies soon after being picked up. The former died flush, and no solution of his act is given but the intensity of the excitement in which he had lived for many years in the prosecution of his calling. The latter is said to have frequently referred to his troubles lately. The tension which these racers undergo must be something terrible, and gives their lives a resemblance in more than one sense to that of the brutes they make their living out of. Another "Leviathan" by the name of Davis is dying, and another died last week, while the headlong career and final crash—financial and physical—of the Marquis of Hastings, is fresh in the memory of the public. The devil makes short work of his more devout devotees—"noble" and ignoble.

A young woman has a quarrel with her lover, plunges into the Medway, and drowns herself. Some men were standing by at the time, and one of them said "As she got herself in, she might get herself out." One of the coroner's jury said he thought the remark "showed a want of manly spirit." At Windsor, under the shadow of the palace walls, a respected tradesman is found hanging by a cord in his shop. A physician comes, but life is beyond skill reach. A lad at North-molton asks his mother for a half penny. She refuses it. He threatens to hang himself, and does shortly after in the presence of several children, who give the alarm too late. At break of day, on Sunday, a man sends a bullet through his head in St. James' Park—another suicide under the walls of a royal place. A news vendor, in College street pours oil over his body, sets fire to it, and is beyond rescue when discovered lying in bed, self-immolated on the funeral pyre. A sculptor forbids access to the model room to one of his modelers, who becomes enraged and cuts his throat on the spot. The employer interfered, and is almost murdered for his pains. The latter is recovering, but the former is dying. A woman kills her child, and removes the child.

All this during about a fortnight of time. And doubtless there are cases upon the coroners' books that are not upon mine, and some, perhaps, have escaped his notice too.

John R. Jackson, the Cascades, Saturday of wethers from east of the Sound—Portland.

The Columbian says an oil to these destructive doing so much mischief, and should also have added the trees as well as the New.

ribbell informs that he yesterday from Hia of Columbia, who was City. All well.

etter from Canada.

ational Correspondent.

Ont., Mar. 15, 1869.

ter we have had snow, it is now lying on the of 1½ feet, and those who see and swell cutters are leighing parties are eving now and any evening been vehicles of every rawn by from one to four ith the beauty and fashion ity," dashing off to enand jolly dance at some y place. The Skating all swing, and the propriing accordingly.

, are having a glorious at every day there is a d going on. This city is the 'Hamilton' and the 'gton.' The former has in this year, having played matches, in every one of victorious. An old resi (Mr. George Hamilton)

kind continues very doll through Canada, if we papers. A prominent furs told me the other sold five cents worth in other businesses it is the aps, in whisky, the curse called.

excitement has at length of these vehicles, I suppose has been constructed by an exhibition was given in the Drill Shed. People well pleased with it and orders for over one received by the enterers. They are to cost neighborhood of \$40 each, seems, as they are selling in Boston.

is scarce. We hear of but the International sections have been let to work will be commenced spring. Mr. John A. ded on William Creek in for some of the sections, in obtaining any.

drum, of William Lake, is in Canada engaged in stones and suitable ma mill, which he intends in the neighborhood of

is country are beginning of fostering the manu. A short time ago the ne Town of Dundas, dist five miles, passed a by manufacturers from taxation, brought before our City evening, when they deterg a like measure and a pointed to receive and re praying for remission of small consideration as the centum upon real estate, and income, besides the watering streets dog tax, do not live in quite that simplicity and immunity enterprising immigration people believe.

J. R. D.

ST REMEDY

IGESTION, &c.

ON'S

ILEPILLS

ENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A

in remedy for indigestion. They

and gentle aperient; are mild in

under any circumstances; and

can now bear testimony to the

their use.

24, 26 and 48 each, by Chem

keepers in all parts of the world

payable by London House,

185171aw

WANTED.

IN A COUNTRY DISTRICT

and who has good means, and is

own of 800 acres, wishes to open

respectable woman with a view

young woman must understand

as a small sum of money; age,

in person matrimony and a com-

mandated by the advertiser.

"A. D. S." COLONIST OFFICE.