

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST

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EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The latest English papers brought yesterday by the mail steamer are up till July 2nd. The most important intelligence is the result of the recent election in that very Napoleonic portion of France called the Pays de Dome. This "country" constituency had been represented in the French Chamber by the late Duke de Morny, the sterling friend of the Emperor, and was of course considered one of the safest of the whole provincial constituencies. In the previous election, held about two years ago, the majority in favor of the Court nominee was 21,421 to 499, or almost a unanimous vote. This time the nominee is beaten by two thousand, the radical party having obtained 14,000, and the Emperor's party 12,000. The result has produced quite a sensation throughout France, for it is looked upon as an indication of the provincial feeling. From the first election to the last Napoleon has been depending on such constituencies as Pays de Dome. It mattered little to him how hostile the cities showed themselves to the Administration—Paris might return the most dangerous radicals, as she did—if the country districts only displayed a praiseworthy attachment to the existing regime. The result of the recent elections, however, dissipates the Emperor's confidence, and raises the startling suspicion in his breast that it is merely a question of time before the country returns a sufficient number of Opposition members to enable the radical party to control the Chamber. In this event, says a London paper, "the Emperor will be compelled to make his election, either to appoint Ministers whose heads can be thrown to the crowd instead of his own, which is parliamentary government, or to strike a second coup d'etat. The latter alternative would involve a terrible risk, for the army, however devoted, cannot be surely relied on to attack the nation, and the appeal to the people might be answered by a hostile vote which would be the signal for detronement. So long as the situation was possible the Emperor would, we conceive, avoid parliamentarism as far as possible, but nevertheless give way, dismiss Ministers instead of Cabinets, suggest compromises, and in short recede from a position from which he might possibly be driven."

Bigotry is again triumphant in the House of Lords. The wisdom and progression that opposed so inveterately the attempt to make the way for Jewish Parliamentary privileges more easily trod were expected to raise their august heads in the lordly assemblage when the oath of the Roman Catholic came up for revision. Owing to that sage provision in our Constitution, which enables the Peers to vote by proxy, Lord Derby entered the Upper House, when the debate on the Roman Catholic Oath bill came on, with a majority of votes against the measure in his coat pocket. "The church is in danger" was the burden of the cry, and the Lords concluded that the Roman Catholic was too ferocious an animal to be allowed politically at large. He was sure to attack the great bulwark of the state—the Established Church; and once that institution fell, chaos was bound to come again. For a healthy, stout old gentleman, as the Church is presumed to be, it is astonishing what exertions are made to protect him from the slightest exposure. While Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, calls for an unlimited supply of swaddling clothes, his natural guardians, the Houses of Convocation, are running about for *sal volatile* to keep him from fainting. The poor Bishop of Capetown, who was not allowed by that unfortunate judgment of the Privy Council, to immolate the ruffian Colenso, has been taken in hand by the Convocation and

his distressing case promptly attended to. An address of sympathy and admiration has been presented to him by both Houses, so that in all probability his Christian feelings, of which charity no doubt forms the principal part, are by this time satisfied. With all the pretensions, however, of the Houses of Convocation, we see the proceedings of the two bodies are by no means subjects of admiration for the English press. The London Times, in a scathing article, shows how ridiculous is the attitude which they have lately assumed. "When a number of clergy assemble," says the Times, "and affect a high legislative and judicial character they must be tried by a higher standard than the common sheep of their flock."

In law making, they must not take refuge in disorderly agitation. They must not promulgate *quasi* laws which are against law, and denounce the judgments of a Court, the functions and dignity of which they covet in vain. The least they can do is to show that spirit of resignation and obedience which is the foundation of all law, and even more necessary in those who make laws than in those who have only to obey. In a breath, with clamor and much wrath, they publish an anathema "branding" with heresy the most venerated fathers of the Church, the earliest English High Churchmen, Nonjurors, Reformers, the most eloquent of British prelates and theologians, and many others whose great names are part of the wealth of our Church. It is forgotten that there have been times when men could be good Christians and yet think for themselves, and when it was possible to accept the ancient creeds of the Church, without having to ingratiate on them every opinion of the age and every prejudice of the school.

By our telegraphic news it will be seen that the great political struggle in England is decided, and that the Liberals are victors. The number of the supporters of the present Government returned out of the 645 elected is 334, giving Palmerston a majority so far of twenty-three. The new House, it is evident, will be stronger in its Liberal element than the last. The result of the election is, therefore, a death blow to the Conservatives; for no political party, after having been out of office so long as the Tories, and with no prospect of its position being improved, can hope to remain long in a state of cohesion. Continued success will destroy the prestige of any party, and crumble it rapidly to pieces. The first thing, therefore, we may expect will be a defection in Derby and Disraeli's ranks, and the power now called the Liberal party overwhelming in the majority. But large majorities are in their turn dangerous, and it is just possible that before the first session expires a split will take place among the followers of Lord Palmerston that may place his administration in a very precarious predicament.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ARRIVAL OF TREASURE.

The steamer Enterprise arrived on Saturday afternoon with nearly sixty passengers and a large amount of treasure, including \$118,337 for the Bank of British Columbia, and nearly 100,000 in the hands of shareholders in the celebrated Ericsson claim. CARIBOO. Several old Caribboes are down, among whom are the Ericsson brothers, Mr. Nelson, the foreman of the Company, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Taggart. They brought down with them to New Westminster about \$100,000 in gold, which they left to be assayed at the Government Office. This famous claim is said to be nearly worked out, although good wages may yet be obtained from it. Others of the returned miners complain of the hard times at the mines. The weather was very pleasant and favorable for mining operations. An exploring party was to leave Cameron on the 21st to prospect in the direction of Bear River. The Colonial Secretary was entertained by the miners at a splendid dinner in the London and Paris Hotel during his visit to Williams Creek. All the "delicacies of the season" were provided at the moderate charge of \$36 per ticket!

RESERVE AT SHUSWAP LAKE—The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works in British Columbia gives notice that a Reserve has been made in the vicinity of the Hudson's Bay Company's Establishment on Shuswap Lake, being the tract of land embraced by a line starting at the N. E. corner of the Lake and running N. half a mile, thence due W. for two miles, and thence due S. until the western shore of the Lake is reached. The shore of the Lake forms the Southern Boundary of this Reserve.

DIRECT STEAM—Our London correspondent writes us as follows: "I shall try and prospect a company for a line across to you, it ought to be done at once. But, I repeat it, you on your side must move at once. I have had a talk on the subject with a friend resident in New York—Baring's agent there—and shall write you more fully next mail."

TELEGRAPHIC.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Election Returns.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Cholera in Birmingham.

EARTHQUAKE AT CAPRERA.

Steamer City of Glasgow Burned.

(Telegraphed to the Oregonian.) NEW YORK, August 13.—A Valencia steamer, which says the Great East-

ern Telegraph, says the Great Eastern well. The former goes to Bantay to-day, whilst the latter is laying the shore end of the cable. This will be accomplished on the 21st of 22d if the weather moderates. The steamers Terrible and Spbyx are also here. The election returns of the 19th show 645 members returned of whom 334 are liberal. A gain of two.

D'Israeli had been making a speech in which he expressed his conviction that the result of the election would not diminish confidence in the conservative party. He asserted that the conservatives in Parliament would be superior to those in 1859. When the House falls into its position and is weeded of these liberal members against whom corrupt practices have been charged, he believed the political situation would be identical with what it was two months ago. Concerning the power and strength of the Government he contended that the returns of so large an opposition party was fully as much as could have been expected.

The cholera had broken out in Birmingham. Large numbers of people are said to have been attacked.

There was an earthquake on the 16th of July at Caprera, Italy. Several lives were lost, and there was great damage to property.

Spain and France have exchanged treaty ratifications for reducing the customs and tariff.

The cholera in Alexandria was subsiding.

CAPE RACE, August 2, via Aspray Bay, August 5.—The Germania, with dates from Hamburg to July 23d and from Southampton to July 26th, has arrived.

The shore end of the cable was landed successfully and connected with instruments on board the Great Eastern.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The steamer Glasgow was burned at sea on the 31st of July, in latitude 39 deg. 50 min., longitude 8 deg. 13 min. The passengers aboard were all saved by the bark Rosamond.

RAM STONEWALL—CHOLERA.

WASHINGTON, July 30th.—It is understood that the rebel Ram Stonewall is now in the service of our government, but will not at present be brought to the United States, for fear of yellow fever, now prevalent in Havana where she lies.

The State Department has received advice from the United States Consulate at Palermo dated July 9th, relative to the Asiatic cholera prevalent in that vicinity. He represents that owing to the prevalence of cholera in Alexandria, and some cases having happened at Malta, the Director General of the Health Office of the island ordered the expulsion of all vessels arriving from all points. There is a panic in Palermo and Messina, and there have been no cases of cholera except in Messina of persons from Alexandria who died at the lazaretto.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR FOR LOUISIANA.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Post's Washington special dispatch says: "It is confidently reported that the President has appointed Governor Wells, of Louisiana, Provisional Governor of that State."

MEXICO.

The Mexican emigrant scheme is being revived. A society called the American Legion has been organized for the purpose of encouraging emigration to Mexico, and for the purpose of developing the resources of that country.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—A riot occurred at Cumminsville yesterday in which three men were shot and a large amount of property destroyed.

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A special dispatch to the Herald says: "Although the President has derived much benefit from frequent water excursions, his health does not appear to be completely re-established. He was obliged to limit himself to very brief interviews. To-day he was unable to see any person. This morning hopes were entertained that he will be able to hold the usual cabinet meeting to-morrow, though it is by no means certain."

GEN. HALLECK SAILED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Gen. Halleck sailed to-day for California. The Commercial's Washington special dispatch says the statement that Governor Wells has been appointed Provisional Governor of Louisiana is untrue. Application has been made for provisional Governor, but no action has been taken.

JEFF. DAVIS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Post has a report of the proceedings of a private meeting of friends of Jefferson Davis, held in this city yesterday, to devise means for a fair defence of him. It was held at the rooms of C. Butterfield, who was present at the suggestion of Peter Cogger. A committee was appointed to raise funds for this object.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The World's special dispatch says it is understood that the rebel Gen. Dick Taylor has obtained permission for

an interview with his brother-in-law, Jeff. Davis, and left for that purpose on Saturday for Fortress Monroe. His application for parole to visit Europe was refused.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 5.—The cotton factory at Petersburg, Va., had been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$20,000; insured.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—The Galveston Bulletin of the 5th says: Yellow fever is prevailing to a considerable extent at Havana. Proportion of deaths greater than usual.

ARMY WORM THREATENING ENTIRE DESTRUCTION TO COTTON CROPS IN GALVESTON COUNTY, TEXAS. The Herald's special says the call for a national convention composed of three delegates from each Congressional District in the country, to devise means for securing voting privilege, was signed in Eastern Virginia.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Secretary of Interior and Commissioner of Indian Bureau

NEW MEXICO. NEW YORK, August 9.—The Times' special says the President is in good health. A military commission is trying cases of prisoners consigned to the old capitol prison.

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

NEW YORK, August 10.—The Commercial says that Mrs. Douglas appeal to the President for the pardon of H. V. Johnson, who was on the ticket with her husband for the Vice-Presidency, has proved successful.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Mosby was arrested last night in Alexandria, and is still in custody.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Great excitement prevails in financial circles to-day. A number of failures are reported, among them that of Graham & Co. and Ketchum & Son. The latter firm have over issued gold checks to the amount of two million dollars, and left parts unknown.

NEW YORK, 14th.—The Herald's Richmond correspondent says: Six weeks or more ago General Lee left this city and proceeded to the village of Cartersville, Buckingham Co., on south of James river [40 miles from Richmond], where he is living in seclusion, scarcely answering the myriads of letters addressed to him. He resides in a small cottage, the property of Mrs. Cox, adjacent and belonging to which are some four acres of land which he finds some recreation in cultivating. General Lee is unusually retired. It is possible he will rarely, if ever, emerge from his seclusion.

NEW YORK, August 14th.—The Herald's special dispatch says grave difficulties are arising between the citizens of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, and the Freedmen heretofore living as slaves.

NEW YORK, August 8th.—The Herald's Richmond correspondent says: Evil Spirits have been let loose upon the United States since the unceremonious and justly deserved fate of the late election was pronounced. Joining men and citizens together to waylay and assault every colored man they meet; while older heads universally adopt the plan of fighting our soldiers, and at the same time hissing out their bitterest denunciations on the negro. The most stringent orders of General Terry are inadequate to meet the growing abuse.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The Post's Washington special correspondent says: Advice received by State Department to-day from the American Consul at Malta, state that the cholera was raging there to a fearful extent. Communication with the neighboring Islands is suspended.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Provisional Governor Wm. Marvin of Florida issued a proclamation to the people of that State on Aug. 13d, informing them of the necessary steps to be taken to restore civil government and the days for the election of delegates to the Convention. The time for its assemblage has not been decided upon. That will be named as soon as the proper time shall have been given for the people to take the oath of allegiance.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

[From the Columbian.] NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Queenstown, July 27th, says the Great Eastern was this morning 300 miles out, paying out cable successfully.

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 7.—The Damascus, from Liverpool 27th, and Londonderry 28th, has arrived. The Great Eastern was about 450 miles out, and had paid out 500 miles of cable. Signals good at that time.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The steamer Etna from Liverpool 30th July, has arrived; 750 miles of Atlantic cable paid out when insulation was lost, cause unknown.

Political news unimportant.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Communication with the Great Eastern remains suspended; nothing heard from her since noon 2nd Atlantic telegraph shares nominally at 2 3/4. The insurance of it had advanced to 50 and 60 guineas. The latest dispatches from the Great Eastern, dated 2nd, report all going well and 1,200 miles cable paid out. On Wednesday evening the following was received:—

VALENTIA, Aug. 2nd, 9 p. m.—Signals from the Great Eastern became unintelligible at noon, no communication has been had with the ship since, cause unknown.

HEART'S CONTENT, Aug. 14.—A vessel just from Cardiff, reports that she saw the Great Eastern and the British ship-of-war Terrible, on the 3rd. It is reported the cable parted Aug. 2nd, and was buoyed up in latitude 51 deg., 40 min., longitude 39 deg. 10. min.

THE BROTHER JONATHAN.

The *Alta* gives the following additional particulars of the great calamity:

STATEMENT OF DAVID FARRELL, STEERAGE STEWARD.

On Saturday before the wreck, the wind commenced blowing fearfully, and continued until the wreck and after. On Sunday at 12 o'clock, the captain took the sun and got our position. Finding the storm was likely to continue, he rounded to with the hope of making Crescent City, where he intended to lay at anchor until the storm abated. After we rounded to, we ran for Crescent City, I suppose for thirty or forty minutes, when the ship struck. She struck very hard, stem and foremast.

When Capt. DeWolf found the ship was bound to sink, he walked forward, and coolly said, "All hands aft and try to save yourselves." The first boat that was lowered was the forward boat on the port side, and was swamped; its crew were swimming around her. When we last saw her there was one man sitting astride her, and she was upside down. The next boat that was lowered was on the starboard side of the ship, directly astern of the wheel. This was under the charge of Campbell, the second mate, and contained a large number of ladies, but was swamped before she was free of the davits; her stem was smashed in against the ship's side. The first officer, Allen, hauled her passengers on board again. The captain, who was standing on the hurricane deck just aft the wheel-house, spoke to me, and told me to put the plugs into the boat swinging at the starboard davits, just astern of the last that had been swamped. I did so, and he then told me to remain in her for the purpose of keeping the men out of her, and told me to take as many women as would go. I did so.

John P. Hensley brought two women and tried to get them into the boat, but could not succeed; they begged him to let them go, which he did. Seeing that the women would not get in, I said: "John, you had better get in yourself, but he said he would not; that he would stay and assist others in saving their lives. I then said: 'John, if you will not go, give me a bucket.' He leaped from the hurricane to the upper or pilot deck, and gave me one of the fire-buckets that were in a rack on the wheel-house. I tried again to induce him to come, but he would not, saying that there was already enough in the boat. Allen then commenced lowering us down. John Hensley was the last man I spoke to, and his last words to me were: 'Keep cool and save yourselves—good by!' When we struck the water the ship rolled over on us and nearly sunk us, but we escaped with only the loss of all our starboard thole-pins! We had hard work to clear the ship, which we could only do by pushing the boat around under the ship's stem. In this manner we managed to get steerage way and the use of our oars. We started immediately for shore. We were running quartering with the waves, which broke over us on nearly every crest, at times nearly filling the boat, and had it not been for the bucket that was given us by our brave-hearted shipmate, John Hensley, there would probably never have been a soul saved to give tidings of this terrible disaster.

After we left the ship, there were two guns fired; we looked back at the ship and saw her smokestacks go by the board. We then went down into the trough of the sea so far as to make it impossible to see the ship. When we arose on the next crest, I saw the signal of distress flying at the mizenmast head. We were again let down into the trough of the sea, and when we came up again, the ship had entirely disappeared. I think the waves drove her over the rocks, and that she went down stem first. We were about three hours in getting to Crescent City, I should think. The water was very cold, and I think it would have not been possible for a man to have lived more than ten hours had any tried to save themselves by means of life preservers or drift of any kind where they would have been exposed to the water. The people of Crescent City treated us kindly; and there were three or four boats, including the one in which we were saved, dispatched at once for the wreck; but after getting outside a short distance, they were forced to return, as the seas ran so high as to make it impossible for them to go further.

ton, Nansaimo
Roberts, Roberts, Port
Seanoih
Camison, San Juan
Light, Mountford, Port
Angelo
er, San Juan
ust, New Westminster
a Maid, Neale, Nansaimo
San Juan
Clayquot Sound
weepstakes, Kofler, Nan-

Connor, San Francisco
Chambers, Nansaimo

ETHE.
at Ross Bay, Mrs. F. J.
8th instant, the wife of Mr.
son

DIED.
20th instant, Marian Miller
daughter of Catherine and
six years and nine months.
in the 2d instant, George
utant-General of Washing-

on the 30th July, drowned
amer Bro. Jonathan, Emilio
in city, late of Manchester,
Milan, Italy, aged 44 years.

LS.—General debility, low
irritation, are the conse-
a or indigestion. The Pills
the stomach, renovate the di-
ly the blood, and give strength
Stagnation of the body
the mind are succeeded by
the physical and mental func-
the parent of so many evils,
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that such a remedy as this
could have been discovered.
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articles are not substituted.
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for any other injurious metal;
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