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Stomach. Headache
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ATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPA
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CHLORODYNE.—See "Lancet."
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THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 7. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1866. NO 39.

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Per Week	0 25

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Popular Demonstration.

If ever there was a time in the history of this Colony, for a vigorous united action and a bold expression of true public sentiment, it is the present. By the false representations and official intrigues of an unworthy neighbor, the people of Vancouver Island individually and collectively have been traduced in the eyes of the Home Government, a death blow has been aimed at their best interests, and the attempt made to crush them under foot. Citizens of Victoria! can you, tamely submit to the British Columbian yoke being placed on your necks as proposed in Governor Seymour's Union bill? Merchants of Victoria! You who have given your substance to [illegible] and have helped to make it what it is, will you see your interests jeopardized by being placed in the hands of an unprincipled Governor who would have it in his power to close your warehouses altogether? Fathers of families! can you suffer a libelling Governor to represent to friends at home that you maintain nothing but drinking saloons and haunts of vice? Then sink all *inter se* political differences, and outside issues; throw votes of censure to the wind; convene a public meeting at once—to-night if possible, and let free utterance be given to the popular voice, that the feelings and sentiments of all classes of the community may go forth to the world; and let a monster petition be at once set on foot, as suggested by our correspondent "Mercator," that the new Colonial Secretary, whoever he may be, may learn that the people of this Colony are intelligent beings, possessed of sufficient regard for their own interests not to accept Union under any such terms as those proposed in the new bill, much less to be ruled over by such a man as Governor Seymour or any one of his associates.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Monday, Aug. 6th 1866

CHAIN-GANG BREAK.—A serious "break" from the New Westminster chain-gang took place one day last week. The *Columbian* says: "Two of the gang, named Gartland and Ross, the former being the man convicted of stealing from the dump-box of the Ericsson claim, Cariboo, and the latter one of the robbers caught at Lytton, overpowered the guard and seizing his rifle and pistol, ran towards the river and started across in an Indian canoe. The river being rough the canoe was upset, and the run-aways thrown into the water. Three Indians immediately went out into a canoe and picked them up, but the rascals turned upon their rescuers and drove two of them out of the canoe into the river. The third Indian upset the canoe and plunged the convicts again into the stream, when a man named Hand came off in a large canoe and brought the fellows to shore whence they were conveyed to prison. In the confusion which followed their escape, another old convict named Burke, made off and has not been recaptured.

☞ The Alexandra, on Saturday evening, brought down 20 passengers and $20,000 in treasure for the Bank of British Columbia.

FINE CROPS.—At the Oakland Farm, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, under the management of Mr Harvey, may be seen a crop of oats, wheat, Swedish turnips, potatoes, beetroot and other agricultural produce, equal to any other part of the globe, that are grown without artificial forcing. The oats stand, on an average, about four feet high and the wheat from four feet to five feet six inches, with full heavy heads; the turnips, beetroot and potatoes, and other garden stuff have every appearance of being equally [illegible] manager of this farm for bringing the land under such a high state of cultivation, and this only tends to show how fallacious the idea that Vancouver Island cannot be self-supporting in this respect. Old and competent judges pronounce the Oakland crops to be equal to any Californian or Eastern crops.

RE OPENING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—We call the attention of parents to the circumstance that the Common Schools in Victoria will re-open this morning for the studies of the ensuing half-year. The late examinations have proved the efficiency of our school system, and showed that the instructions obtained in these classes may rank as far as it goes, with that of any other institution. Parents cannot be too careful in making their children attend punctually, if they wish them to reap the benefits of the education which is thus placed within their reach, and we trust that this short notice will attract their attention and induce them to act accordingly.

THE RED RIVER FUR TRADE.—The prices of furs have this spring ranged higher than we ever knew them before on account of the brisk competition which arose from the presence of large St Paul buyers. There has been a very fair yield of all kinds of fur, with an excessive catch of one kind (the lynx). Of prairie furs, especially, there have been good returns, owing to the fact that the Sioux traded principally with us and not with the forts on the Missouri as formerly.—*Nor'Wester.*

[illegible] Co., eight days ago, a singularly fatal accident occurred. James Taylor with another man, employed in building a barn, went to sleep on some boards that lay loosely across the joists of the building. During the night, Taylor rolled from the boards, and falling upon the ground, broke his neck. Death resulted instantaneously. The fall was about seven feet.

DEPARTURE OF COMMANDER FOX.—Great demonstrations were made when this popular officer took his departure by the Sparrowhawk, on Thursday night from Esquimalt. Boats were manned and followed the ship outside, while blue lights were burnt by the ships of the fleet, rockets sent up, and hearty cheers resounded from all sides. Commander Fox was much beloved by the officers and men under him.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday afternoon, Mr John Wrigglesworth, of the London Hotel, expired at his house after an illness of a few hours. Deceased was a native of Yorkshire, aged 37 years, and was married only about four weeks ago. The flags on the engine houses were set at half-mast yesterday in respect to the memory of the deceased.

COAL EXPORTS.—The exports of Vancouver coal for the month of July foot up 2059 tons—1260 tons of which were taken by the ship Riviere, which sailed on the 31st of the month for San Francisco, and 92:10 tons by the U. S. war steamer Saranac for her own use.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—Charley, a For Rupet Indian, was charged on Saturday in the Police Court, with assulting an Indian woman and cutting her on the head with a knife. The accused was remanded for two days.

JAMES BAY BRIDGE.—Tenders are required by the Surveyor General for re-building this bridge, and not before the work was wanted. The bridge is temporarily closed to everything but foot passengers.

RAIN.—Refreshing showers fell in this neighborhood during Saturday and Sunday. The arid state of the ground renders the rain most acceptable to our farmers and gardeners.

WEEKLY COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—This paper, ready for mailing, will be issued this morning and may be had at all the bookstores and at the publication office.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer California will leave for San Francisco direct this evening at 6 o'clock. The mails and express will close at 5 o'clock.

☞ The ship Riviere, with 1260 tons of coal, sailed from Nanaimo on Saturday for San Francisco.

GOING DOWN.—David Cameron, Esq., ex-Chief Justice, and the Hon. Donald Fraser, M. L. C., intend paying a visit to the Golden State by the California.

☞ Three Indians and a squaw have been brought from New Westminster as witnesses for the prosecution in the Pandora street murder case.

Copy of a Despatch from Governor Seymour to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M. P.

February 1, 1866.
Received February 24.

SIR:—As you did me the honor of consulting me respecting the resolutions of the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island, praying that the Colony might be united to British Columbia, I would now venture to express to writing, I believe, in accordance with your wish, my views upon the subject.

2. I think that the Assembly has faithfully represented the desire of the majority of the population. So great is the anxiety for Union existing in Victoria, the political centre of the Island, that the conditions are left entirely for you to determine. Nanaimo, the second town, I believe [illegible] for the amalgamation of the two Colonies, but the people there are prosperous, contented, and the best feeling exists between them and the people of the mainland.

3. The question of the [illegible] of the two Colonies, is one of [illegible] difficulty. They were until recently [illegible] the extent of having a Governor in common. But the dissatisfaction in British Columbia at the state of things which then existed, was such that your predecessor decreed the separation now found so irritating to Victoria.

4. Under the system which the Duke of Newcastle abolished, the Government of British Columbia was carried on from the capital of another Colony. The Governor and principal public officers drew full pay from the mainland and lived on the Island. The people of Victoria profited by the expenditure of the proceeds of taxation levied on another community, and were at the same time, by the freedom of the port, relieved from the payment of the heavy import duties, which fell on those who made of British Columbia their home. Whether it was wise, ever to make two Colonies of the territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains, it is useless now to enquire; but Colonists having been invited to settle on the continent on the faith that they were to form an independent community, possessing their own Government and Capital, the old system was found to be manifestly unjust, and your predecessor, listening to the voice of the protesting Colonists, effected the separation so joyously received in British Columbia.

5. I say confidently that British Columbia has not altered its views. It has had the one great wish gratified, and dreads all change. I have heard this denied by Victoria politicians; and I have in vain asked them for any evidence to support their denial. If a desire for Union has arisen in the Colony, how does it show itself? The gentlemen who successfully appealed to the people for a nomination to the Legislative Council, pledged themselves to opposition to Union. The Council, on this subject entirely unfettered by me, vote unanimously against it. The issue was fairly tried whenever there was a chance of success. Petitions were printed in Victoria, recommending union and the abolition of unpopular taxation, and circulated in the mining districts, but they remained unsigned. Indignation meetings were called in Cariboo, but no one would attend. A newspaper was started in that district especially to advocate Union and oppose the local government. The miners merely protested against the scurrillity of their professed organ, and when extraneous assistance was withdrawn, it died from want of support. I am for many reasons anxious that the desire for Union should exist in British Columbia. It does not.

6. The efforts of the merchants of Victoria to create such a desire in the mining districts were, however, vigorous and well-timed; not very high principled, but showing considerable political dexterity. It was thought that Union, as a separate question, could stand no chance of obtaining a hearing in Cariboo, but it might meet with some attention on the hustings, coupled with an abrogation of the export duty on gold, and a general reduction of taxation. Systematic agitation might, possibly, str up the feeling against the gold tax to a sufficient strength to drag into light its self-imposed associate, Union.

7. It would have been well if Victoria had earlier passed the resolutions in favor of unconditional Union. It was not until the efforts to obstruct the Government of British Columbia by shaking the confidence of the people in its justice, had proved vain that this wise course was adopted. Though, I shall presently show that the larger Colony has progressed greatly since it attained a separate existence, yet it did not escape entirely uninjured from the self-damaging attacks of the Victoria politicians. The prosperity of both colonies depends principally on the power of the gold mines of the mainland to attract a considerable share of the large floating population which, centered in winter in California, seeks in the public prints and in every rumor a guide to direct its steps to the most profitable field for summer labor. The Victoria papers and their Cariboo representative, during its short existence, represented British Columbia to be overtaxed and unjustly governed. Many persons, undoubtedly, in San Francisco took the English reports on English mines and management as correct, and turned their steps towards other gold fields which American speculators took care not to depreciate. The efforts of the Victoria speculators were thus partially successful. The great objects of intimidating the Government and exciting disaffection failed, but a feeling outside the Colony was created against the then recent legislation. This success, once obtained, caused alarm in Victoria. Then came the outcry that the miners were leaving the country; merchants from the Island waited on the Governor on the subject, and when the injury was done, the Cariboo press was silenced.

8. Even in England, persons connected with Victoria have had a meeting where, in their eagerness for Union, they have reported the two colonies to be languishing or retrograding in their [illegible] candor or information, have been published to the leading London journals. I regret that the matter of Union should not have been allowed to rest, where it was properly placed, in your hands. Who would emigrate from England to colonies, reported by their own reputed representatives to have early in their career entered on their decline? Who would seek investments in the funds of a community alleged to be daily diminishing in wealth?

9. I am prepared to allow that Victoria is not flourishing. I maintain that British Columbia is so. It may seem strange that this progress is not parallel, and I can believe that the cause has escaped the knowledge of some of the merchants of Victoria. The explanation is, however, simple.

10. The discoveries of gold on the Lower Fraser first attracted to British territory a large portion of the unattached population of Western America. The immigrants came from California or Oregon by sea. Their detention at the first place of landing created Victoria. The bars on the Fraser were gradually worked out. Now they are abandoned, to the labors of Chinamen. But year by year the summer immigrants pushed further into the interior, still by the valley of the great river. Finally Cariboo was discovered, and its prodigious wealth attracted large numbers of miners, who were fed and supplied from Victoria. Driven from their work by the severe climate in the winter, the "Caribooites" spent some time and much money in that town, and added to the profits of the merchants who had monopolized their market during the working season. There were no large settlements in British Columbia; it was only a colony in name. There was a gold mine at one end of a line of road; a seaport town (under a different government) at the opposite terminus.

11. Here was the real cause of the ill-feeling between the two Colonies. The settlers on the Fraser paid gold miner's duties on all they consumed, while the people of the Island profited by the success of the diggers and paid no import duties. Everything was done to foster Victoria. Where public officers served both Colonies, the Island gave its own half pay; the full salary was drawn from the heavily taxed British Columbians, and the whole, this one salary and a half was spent on the Island. Imperial interests were assumed to be involved in the welfare of Victoria, and people affected to believe that great destinies were in store for the town they had early begun to name the "Queen city of the Pacific." Meanwhile every man on the mainland knew that the town was kept alive by the British Columbian mines. They petitioned for separation and they got it. Now, at all events, the proceeds of their taxation was spent among them. Trade is beginning to establish itself on the Fraser. On the other hand, Victoria, descending to common sense, seeks, at the sacrifice of her Free Port and Constitution a close Union with the Colony whose wealth is her support.

12. Cariboo was the great customer for Victoria; but Cariboo, with its prodigious wealth has been found not to be "poor man's diggings," not competent, therefore, to support a very large population. The mines are of limited extent, the gold lies deep, and is expensive to extract. The number of spring immigrants began early to fall off, and in 1865 was smaller than usual. There was no dearth of laborers. Cariboo warned of fresh comers, as every place was full. So it seemed, for with a diminished population, the yield of gold was in the proportion of 9 to 5 as compared with the preceding years. Wages were steady at 40s. a day, and the necessaries of life far lower in price than they had ever been before. Victoria continued to do the principal business of these mines; but the population to feed was comparitively small, and Victoria suffered.

13. So did British Columbia to a certain extent. Road-side houses on the Cariboo line became bankrupt as traffic decreased, by diminished immigration and accelerated travelling. The general condition of the Colony was, however, prosperous. The customs' receipts at New Westminster were, by the last account which has reached me, £15,000 in excess of the corresponding period of 1864. I learn that the British Columbian capital "is making great progress; houses and wharves, clearing and fencing going on everywhere." And the most hopeful sign of all is beginning to show itself: a disposition on the part of the miners to purchase land in New Westminster or its neighbourhood, and commence the systematic colonization of the Lower Fraser. These benefits in no way assist Victoria, nor can it appreciate the improvement in the general condition of Cariboo, which now induces many miners to winter there instead of squandering their money in Vancouver Island or San Francisco.

14. To the merchant of Victoria the depression he felt in 1865 appeared to extend over British Columbia; but he could only see the valley of the Fraser, while a vaster view lay open before the eyes of the Government of New Westminster. The usual wave of immigration was seen to come to us in equal, if not larger volume than in [illegible] years. Many miners were, doubtless, [illegible] ed by the Victorian outcry from [illegible] ect to the English Colonies, and [illegible] united Americans secured the prefe[illegible] r their own gold fields of Boise or Cœur d'Helene. But disappointed hopes soon drove thousands in search of richer deposits. From the sea to the Rocky Mountains, on both sides of the boundary line, the country swarmed with eager prospectors, who rushed backwards and forwards as reports circulated that the gold which all knew to exist had at last been found.

15. Late in 1864 important discoveries had been made near the British Kootenay Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in our territory. It was first through American newspapers that [illegible] 300 miles due east of New Westminster. Although the Kootenay mines could, at first, be only approached by passing through United States territory, we soon extended British institutions over the new diggings, established Courts of Justice, and collected taxes. On the disruption of the mining camps of the Boise country, Kootenay received a considerable accession of population, and in the season of 1865 the new diggings were paying to the Colonial Treasury, in taxes, upwards of a thousand pounds a week. Here was a tangible benefit to British Columbia, which brought no immediate advantages to Victoria. On the contrary, the new mines, which were fed from across the frontier, took away many persons from Victoria's best customer, Cariboo.

[To be continued.]

BURNING OF THE AMERICAN CLIPPER SHIP HORNET.—By the following extract from a letter received by Messrs. Walker, Allen & Co., we have to report the loss of the ship Hornet, 1428 tons burthen, bound from New York to San Francisco, with a full cargo of merchandise. She was burnt on the 2d of May, about 1500 miles due southeast from Hawaii. Although the accident occurred within five hundred miles of the Marquesas, yet probably owing to the strong westerly current and perhaps southeast trade, it was found best to steer for Hawaii. We have, as yet no particulars except those given below. We shall have further details next week:

Hilo, June 16th, 1866.

"A gentleman named Gasting has just arrived at this place, from Laupahoehoe, and reports that a boat landed there yesterday (15th) from the clipper ship Hornet, from New York, for San Francisco, with a general cargo of merchandise. She was burnt at sea in 2° N. Lat., and 135° 50′ W. Long., on the 3d May. The long boat having been at sea 43 days with twelve of the crew, two passengers, named Ferguson, and the Captain, fifteen in all. The entire party were in a state of starvation. Two boats with the first and second mates are yet out with about twenty souls on board. The boats were in company until the 19th day. The Captain says they had terribly heavy weather and rugged sea."—*Hawaiian Gazette.*

Cape of Good Hope.

(Dates to April 21st.)

The weather continued remarkably fine at the Cape, and a quiet reaction towards the return of better times progressed. Farming operations were being carried on very favourably in every direction, but heavy losses still occurred in isolated districts from diseases among cattle and sheep,

Mr C J Becker, sub-sheriff at Malmesbury, had absconded, after forging bills and promissory notes to the amount of 1500l.

The settlement of the Basuto war is further confirmed. The Free State President had returned to Bloemfontein, where there had been great rejoicings. The Free State authorities had taken early measures to colonize the new territory acquired from the Basutos by the treaty of peace.

The Kaffrarian elections were completed. The returns had been gazetted, and British Kaffraria had become an integral portion of the Cape Colony.

Another fire had occurred in Cape Town: Mr Willemburg's store was burnt and Mr Dillman's partially so.

The bark Prince of the Seas, from London, for Algoa Bay, went ashore near Cape Receiff on the 17th of April. The captain and four men were saved, but seven of the crew were drowned.

The South African *Advertiser* and *Mail* says that a relative of Mrs Olive Wilmot is now a schoolmaster at Bloemfontein, Free State.

The report that large quantities of gold had been discovered in the vicinity of the Crocodile River in the Transvaal, was confirmed. Several expeditions had left Natal for the diggings.

The Colenso question still rages violently.

Australia.

Victoria.—From Melborne there is but little news of interest to our readers. Great excitement prevailed in that city on the 14th April in consequence of a report that Sir Charles Darling was to be superseded by Major General Carey. The Democratic party had promised Sir Charles Darling compensation.

Mr Georges, the publisher of the *Argus*, who was placed in confinement by the House of Assembly, for breach of privilege, had been set at liberty after sthree weeks incarceration.

Melbourne Market.—The *Australian*, in its market report of 14th April says, though the past has been a broken week, a very considerable demand has been experienced in the import market for almost all descriptions of goods. The auction mart has not been represented so extensively as usual, but sales to a very satisfactory extent have been effected privately.