THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 9. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868 NO. 46

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

TERMS:

Per Annum, in advance	$6 00
For Six Months	4 00
For Three Months	2 50
Per Week	0 25

PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS.

S. D. Levi	Nanaimo, V. I
Holder & Hart	Comox, do
Sam'l Harris	Cowichan do
Clarkson & Co	New Westminster
Barnard's Express	Quesnelle, B. C
do do	Lytton
do do	Yale
do do	Barkerville
do do	Camerontown
do do	Clinton
L. P. Fisher	San Francisco
Hudson & Menet	New York
F. Algar	11 Clement's Lane, London
G. Street	30 Cornhill, London

Free Trade or Reciprocity.

When we find men who are capable of thinking and reasoning, taking up their pens for the purpose of pointing out what they consider feasible and desirable schemes for ameliorating the condition of the country, we are not without hope that sufficient interest will be aroused amongst those people in the Colony who are not by nature or constitution grumblers, to lead them to a fair consideration of the main questions of the day. It is only by a fair discussion of both, nay of all sides, when there are more than two sides to a question, that the right can be arrived at; we have not the least desire to "foment growling," nor can we have the slightest wish to make the people of the Colony dissatisfied with the present state of affairs; these things grow too easily of themselves; they spring into existence from want of employment, more particularly if that want is caused by lack of prosperity, and they are fostered and cherished by careless government. The most ardent supporters of Confederation have not set up the cry of misgovernment and high taxation, as reasons for joining the Dominion, but have been driven to seek, under a more liberal form of government, that which they are unable to obtain under he present system. Our correspondent upon Free Trade avows himself an enemy to Confederation, and whilst he deprecates the complaints which will make themselves heard, when defects which are capable of being remedied exist in the administration of public affairs, he admits, like a sensible writer, that it is the duty of the people to seek for, discover, and make use of such remedies as may benefit the present state of things; and as the most powerful of these remedies he suggests "Free Trade in Vancouver Island, in all such articles as are not produced in the country." Whether the writer is one of the old supporters of the Free Port of Victoria, who has come forward now with this attempt at a compromise between Free Trade and Tariff, we cannot gather from the contents of his letter, although we have read it attentively. The proposition put forward is evidently founded on expediency and not upon principle; it has not the true elements of free trade, for it would directly or indirectly tax every necessary of life, and if it increased the population of the cities, it would throw upon them the burden of contributing to the support of the agriculturists to an extent that the relative cost of producing wheat in Vancouver Island, and in Oregon and California will not justify. It may be expedient to give encouragement to one section of a community at the expense of another class, temporarily, and for reasons which are applicable to localities rather than countries, but it is not true political economy. We would ask our correspondent, what advantages his system of partial free trade would give to Victoria, which could not be gained not only to this city but to the whole Colony; by a treaty of Reciprocity with the United States; if we were to adopt the proposed principles of free trade without reciprocity, we should be fostering our agricultural interests to the manifest detriment of every other producing interest in the Colony, and after having once adopted even a partial system of free trade, we should find it far more difficult to conclude an equitable treaty than it would be now, that we have a tariff. Free trade in Victoria would probably be the means of renewing that division of interest between the Island and the Mainland, that we all hoped might be put to an end by the Union; the partial system would necessitate a Custom House staff here and another at New Westminster, and would entail upon us a most complex and expensive system of collection of revenue. Reciprocity between this Colony and the United States would, on the other hand, tend to simplify the system and lessen the cost of the collection of revenue. What right have the Legislature of this Colony to say to the owner of an extensive coal field, "you shall not work your coal, you shall not buy and sell nor traffic with your neighbours in San Francisco, but you shall spend your capital in cultivating the soil and growing wheat, to supply the population that we intend to bring into the cities for the purpose of dealing in hardware, iron, glass, dry goods, wine, oil and sugar; there is coal enough for them already, but for wheat we shall be dependent upon other countries if you do not produce it?" Surely this would be subversive of all true political economy. Reciprocity, on the other hand, contains the highest elements of liberal free trade policy, it has its origin in the natural dependence of the inhabitants of one climate upon those of another for the auxiliaries, if not the necessaries of life. It is fostered, to use the words of one of the most eloquent of the free trade champions speaking in the House of Commons about a quarter of a century ago, by the fact of "different countries yielding different productions to people experiencing similar wants," and amongst the effects springing from it are that "it causes the exchange of commodities to be accompanied by the extension and diffusion of knowledge, and by the interchange of mutual benefits, engendering mutual kind feelings, and multiplying and confirming friendly relations, and that it causes commerce to go freely forth, leading civilization with the one hand and peace with the other, rendering mankind happier, wiser, and better." We would rather see our correspondent, who evidently desires the prosperity of the whole Colony, and not any isolated part of it, endeavoring to attract the attention of the people of the country, upon whom, as he very justly remarks, the prosperity of the country depends, to a policy that will benefit the whole community, not pitting Free Trade against Confederation, as if really change was all that was necessary for a wayward people, but advocating a liberal system of government that will aid the natural advantages of the Colony in attracting population to our shores.

Friday, Sept 18

THE steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster early yesterday morning, having anchored off Sydney Island all night previous, owing to the thickness of the fog. She brought down the Cariboo Express and about $60,000 in treasure for the banks. Besides this amount, $40,000 came down in private hands for assay in the Government office at New Westminster. The night the up-river steamer arrived there, $10,000 were assayed, which yielded an excellent return; the gold out of the Minnehaha claim, Mosquito Gulch, going 905 and 913 fine. The Sparrowhawk was to return to Esquimalt yesterday morning. The Enterprise had fifteen passengers on board, amongst whom were the Very Rev. Archdeacon Woods and Revs Cave and Holmes, Mr Lamb, Mr Moody, Mr Landvoight, Mr Ellard and others, connected with the trade of the interior.

BEER.—London, it is said, has, if they were all placed in a row, thirty-three miles of breweries and beer-houses.

JUDGMENT.—On Thursday last, in the Gold Commissioner's Court, in the case of the Empire co. vs the Minnehaha co. judgment was given for the defendants. His Honor in giving judgment, remarked that an attempt had been made to establish an empire in Mexico which proved a failure, and he feared the attempt to establish an Empire co on Mosquito creek would meet a similar fate. He felt himself very much in the predicament that an Irish justice of the peace once did in the United States, when two of his countrymen appealed to him to settle a dispute between them, both of the litigants being from the county Cork, himself being a Corkonian. His regard of justice, however, must overcome his feelings of personal regard, and he was obliged to decide in accordance with the legality of the case. The Minnehaha co being the first to locate their claim, had fixed upon a summit, which the claims from the opposite side subsequently located, had tacitly consented to, and which had been sworn to by members from the different companies interested there in, and there consequently could be no vacant ground. Judgment was therefore ordered to be entered with costs for the defendants.—*Sentinel, Sept* 6th.

CARICATURE.—The amusement of our citizens was strongly excited yesterday afternoon by the exhibition of a group of three candy figures in Piper's store window, intended, we presume from the similarity, to represent respectively three of our delegates to the Convention. The centre figure resembles somewhat the Hon Mr DeCosmos; on one side Mr Norris is shown flourishing a "shillelah," and on the other, Mr Gibbs carrying a banner. The likenesses cannot be mistaken, and with the attitudes are pretty good. In these dull times, of course, any political hit would take, even with less talent than this one has. The group being for raffle at 50 cts. a share, the list filled up rapidly.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—To Mr John Russell—Sir,—We deem you a fit and proper person to represent us in the Municipal Council, and hereby request you to permit the nomination of your name for the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr Crump: F Reynolds, M Botterell, F S Bushell, H Rhodes, D Leneveu, J P Davies, G Promis, J Kriemler, and 30 others.

[NOTE.—This requisition is so unanimous that it was prepared in the course of an hour, and it would indeed be advantageous to our interests if one in the position of Mr Russell would devote his leisure to the Municipal interests.—ED.]

PETTY SESSIONS.—A Court was held yesterday before His Worship the Mayor and A F. Pemberton, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate. An application for a retail liquor license was made by Joseph Lovett for the lower story of Fardon's building, at the intersection of Yates and Langley streets; application granted.

WE learn from Belfast that Monster Orange demonstrations took place on the 12th July at Lurgan, Lisburn, Carrickfergus, Newtownards and many other places. The Party Processions Act was openly violated. A report had reached that rioting had taken place in Monaghan and Keady. All perfectly quiet in Belfast.

BURRARD INLET.—The ships Chandler and Guayaquil are daily expected at Moody's mills; the Chandler to load for Shanghai, the latter for Callao. Moody & Co.'s new mill had commenced running, and works well, though not yet cutting to its full capacity.

A NEW READING.—The price of liberty was considered formerly eternal vigilance; with the change of time comes the change of fact, and now we find internal revenue as the price of liberty has superseded eternal vigilance.

FROST.—At the upper part of Pandora street ice was formed on Wednesday night the eighth of an inch thick. Some of the farmers and gardeners farther in the country report their potatoes, tomatoes and other vines partially cut down by the frost.

GOOD WEIGHING. — Her Majesty Queen Isabel, of Spain, is reported to weigh 284 pounds avoirdupois. If so, no one can deny that royalty in Spain is in a solid and healthy condition.

FIRES.—Extensive fires prevail along the Fraser in every direction. Much damage has been done to the telegraph line, but men are out busily employed to put it in repair.

CRANBERRIES.—The preparation of our splendid cranberries for home use and exportation appears to be adopted on a large scale this season. The Enterprise brought down 400 barrels the last two trips.

Editorial Correspondence No. 9.

ALEXANDRIA, Va, July 29, 1868.

This city is situated eight miles south of Washington, on the opposite bank of the Potomac. It contains about 35,000 people, nearly one-half of whom are colored. The houses are principally brick, and old fashioned in architectural design and finish. The city has a dull, sleepy appearance; grass grows in the principal street, and in the side thoroughfares a crop of hay might be cut annually. The inhabitants are quite as dull and sleepy-looking as their town, and served was that evinced by a resident ("an original Secessioner" he termed himself,) when we asked him the way to the Marshall House, he was sitting on an old packing case in the middle of one of the street-pastures. He sprang to my feet in a moment, gazed cautiously around and said—'You mean the place where Ellsworth was killed, don't yer? Well, I kin, show you the very premises,' and the man obligingly led the way towards the 'sacred precincts' o the famous spot whereon ran down the first blood shed on Virginia soil in the civil war. He claimed to have 'ben thar' when the shooting was done, and led us proudly up the stairways to the roof, where we saw the flagstaff from which Ellsworth removed the secession flag, and gathering it in his arms, prepared to descend to the street. He reached the foot of the fight of stairs leading from the attic, when suddenly a door on the opposite side of the landing, which was closed when the party passed up, was flung open, and Jackson, the proprietor of the house, appeared with a gun, and before any one could interfere to prevent the act—before indeed, the gallant youth who carried the rebel ensign in his hand could have been fully aware of his intention, he fired. The leaden messenger sped true to its mark, and Ellsworth, pierced through the heart, fell dead. But his assassin's triumph was short. Before the report of the gun had fairly died away and the weapon still remained at his shoulder, the Fire Zouave who stood next to Ellsworth shot him through the head, and spitting him with his sword-bayonet, hurled his lifeless corpse headlong down the stairway.

We stopped to cut from the bannister a small remembrancer.

'Ha, ha!' laughed the guide, 'you're too late. Them bannisters and stairways and them doors has all bin cut away three times already. The folks used to sell a power of canes to the green-uns from the North who come down here to see the spot whar the marter—as they called him—died. But there wasn't un of 'em was genooine—they was all manufactured from Yankee wood up in Massychusetts fur sale here.' But the raillery of our guide did not induce us to desist from our effort until a piece of the bannister had found its way into our pockets.

'What kind of a man was Jackson?' we asked.

'Wall, he was a strange kind 'o man; but a regular out-and-outer,'

'What's that?'

'Wall, he was a man when he said a thing he meant it. He put the flag up two months afore the Fed'rals come and said he to me, the man that takes that down, dies—I'll kill him.'

'Why didn't you tell Ellsworth of his danger and save his life as well as your friend's by having proper precautions taken to prevent Jackson carrying his threat into execution?'

'Wall' I'll tell ye. It wasn't fur me to betray the cause, I believed in it, and besides if I didnt and had told, Jackson would have killed *me*. Besides, what would the Fed'rals have said? Why, they'd have said I must be a rebel to talk with a rebel, and they'd have put me in the Capitol prison. Besides,' added he in a cautious manner and low tone, 'if thar'd bin a few more like Jackson on our side, there'd a bin a different story to tell to-day.'

Descending from the Marshall House, we fee'd the 'unrepentant rebel' and spent several hours in walking about the city. The Freedmen are very numerous, and their condition is even worse than that of their brethren in Washington. Little, if any, business was being transacted, and the townspeople with whom we conversed were generally discontented with their prospects; only one new building was observed in course of construction. A death-like stillness hung like a pall over the place, and we were glad when the train, which was to carry our party to Manasses Junction and Bull Run came in view.

AUCTION SALE.—Mr McCrea will hold an extensive sale of liquors, paints, hardware, &c., on Janion, Rhodes & Co's wharf, commencing at 11 o'clock.

Cariboo News.

Owing to the severe drought many of the mining claims had suspended working for want of water. The season is the dryest experienced. Rain set in on the 8th inst. The Tab co, on Mosquito creek, struck a prospect of $7 to the pan. It is looked upon as establishing an important fact. Large fires are raging in the vicinity of Richfield. A man named Emanuel Gutherrez died at the hospital on the 3rd. Rev Mr Reynard designs opening a day school for children. Capt Mitchell [illegible] and captured a fine fat black bear in the South Fork Lake.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

We can present but a very meagre mining report this week owing to the almost entire suspension of mining operations throughout the entire Cariboo country for the want of water. The present drought is unprecedented, and should it continue much longer it will detract very much from the prosperous results so universally anticipated by the promising indications throughout the former part of the season, of a good fall return.

WILLIAM CREEK.

Above the canyon, one company only had a wash-up—the Tyack—which cleared up 35 oz. Below the canyon, the Bald Head washed up 121 ozs; the Barker co, 25 ozs; the Aurora, 42 ozs; the Sheepskin, 36 ozs; the Lillooet, 30 ozs.

STOUT GULCH.

The Floyd and the Alturas are the only companies now able to work. The former washed up last week 120 ozs. and the latter 72 ozs.

MOSQUITO CREEK.

The Minnehaha co washed up for the week 205 ozs; the Hocking, 124 ozs; the Willow, 20 ozs. Point co have a lot of boulders to contend with. Tabb co are busy rigging up. The Discovery co washed up 18 ozs; Holman co, 23 ozs; Jeffries co, 27 ozs.

RED GULCH.

Discovery co prospecting. United co prospecting. Butcher co taking out good pay. Tom and Jerry have found good pay; 10 or 12 ozs to the set. Big Lead have again started with 12 men to sink. Catch-it co, 11 ozs for the week.

HARD-SCRABBLE CREEK.

The company under Hilton is pushing in its tunnel fast, and the indications continue to prove more favorable.

GROUSE CREEK.

The Flume co continues to take out good pay; they washed up last week 185 oz. The Hard-up co are sinking in the channel, and are down about 10 feet getting prospects of fine gold. The Ne'er-do-well co are taking out pay. All the other claims are idle for want of water.

LIGHTNING CREEK.

Lightning co are ground sluicing; Great Western co, drifting. A new company has located ground in the bend above Van Winkle, and intend commencing operations at once.

PETERS CREEK.

The Discovery co washed up 32½ oz. for the week—four men working. No other claims have struck anything as yet.

ANDERSON CREEK.

The Discovery co and the Emily co are taking out pay. Several companies are prospecting for a back channel.

Most of the companies on the small creeks in the vicinity of Lightning are unable to work for want of water.

CEDAR CREEK.

The Aurora co are making wages.

KEITHLEY CREEK.

The Cascade co alone is taking out pay.—*Sentinel.*

WEAR AND TEAR.—When the constitution is weak and the system depressed by the *wear and tear* of business life, which makes such tremendous drafts upon the body and mind, unless some healthful and strengthening tonic is resorted to, prostration will ensue, and disease creep unawares upon the victim of negligence. But if

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

which is a genial and purely vegetable stimulant, be timely administered, the organization will resist and baffle the veins of epidemic and changes of temperature incidental to this season of the year, which disorder the nerves of the feeble.

There is an active and permanent vitality in this remedy, which will prove of great benefit to the broken down, and shattered constitution. It is the only tonic of which the stimulation principle is perfectly pure. Its basis is the essential principle of sound rye, which is admitted by analytical chemists to be the most harmless of stimulants, and this fluid is refined from crudities which belong to it as it comes from the manufacturer. The other ingredients are composed of medicinal plants and herbs, and contain not one harmful element in all their composition.