

The Weekly British Colonist.
AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, October 2, 1866.

Mr. Harnett's Lecture.

In the brief notice we gave yesterday of the highly interesting lecture delivered by Mr Leigh Harnett on behalf of the Fire Department, no attempt was made to take up the thread of the discourse; but as the lecturer proved himself the warm friend of the Colony and drew attention to some important truths patent to a stranger, but too apt to be overlooked or underrated by the dwellers in the land, a glance at some of the topics he elucidated may prove both interesting and instructive. The lecturer first drew a comparison between the difficulties of the early settlers in California and those presenting themselves in these Colonies, showing that with the same determined energy displayed by our American brethren in overcoming every physical difficulty, some of which existed there in a tenfold degree, we should cease to hear continual cries of dependency and the general exclamation of "Oh, that the government would do something for us." The difference between the national characters was touched upon, and the lecturer humorously depicted the peculiarities of each class and the transmutation of the white-kidded Englishman into a hard working Colonist. This country he considered was passing through the usual infantile ordeals of teething and measles. Just now we are teething and that naturally caused irritation. By and by the measles would come, but it was to be hoped that they would visit us in a mild form. He enjoined upon us that there was far from any necessity for feeling discouraged. Similar depressions had existed in California, where in 1856 a lot was offered to him (the lecturer) for \$600 and declined, that could not now be purchased \$250,000. The elements of prosperity were in the country and man's industry and intelligence were alone needed to develop them. While touching upon our gold mines the lecturer pointed out the futility of quartz mining. At present, the main attention should be devoted to hydraulic mining, which could be carried on to advantage on the Fraser from the mouth of Harrison River upwards. Observation had satisfied him that the fine gold did not come altogether from the upper gold regions, but from the intervening hills and gulches. That this theory is correct was verified by the fact that parties had recently found prospects of four cents to the pan of fine gold on Lillooet River, between the mouth and Douglas Lake. The wealth of the country was manifest in the fact that the miners were making more per head taken all round than in any place in California. The official records support this statement, as the annual yield of gold was still \$4,000,000, with probably \$1,000,000 going through private hands of which there was no record. The next important interest was lumber. The lecturer stated that the monthly consumption of this article of trade in San Francisco was 15,000,000 feet, two-thirds of which came from Puget Sound. The lumber from Burrard Inlet was so much lighter and more advantageous for exportation, that the ship John Jay of San Francisco had lately loaded 40,000 feet more than she ever was able to do on the Sound. With this large saving in stowage, the tariff in San Francisco is more than equalized and no reason exists why people in these Colonies should not equally participate in that enormous trade with the Americans, and make money, without the usual appeal for government aid. Next came our coal interest. The great demand for coal in San Francisco arising out of the rapid growth of railroads, factories and foundries, made this, in his opinion, the primary interest of the Colony. All efforts to find the carboniferous stratum in California had failed, with the exception of Mount Diablo, where the coal was of an inferior quality. Whence then was she to draw her supplies of this indispensable article but from this Island? The

coal mine at Nanaimo was in all its aspects the best the lecturer had seen out of England, and with the further developments now in progress could be made to yield 300,000 tons in lieu of 50,000 per annum, its present estimated capacity; this with the Comox, Newcastle and Queen Charlotte mines, now in process of development, will at no distant day place this Island at the head of all material interests on this coast. The recommendation was given to force the article into the market in such a manner that its superior reputation might be preserved and its real value properly appreciated. Some interesting statistics were next given on the subject of copper ore, when the lecturer took a glance at fiscal matters. He stated that the imports for 1865 were \$7,903,111 and the exports \$1,927,409, a difference in favor of imports of over 5 millions of dollars, which showed a queer state of things. At New Westminster the imports for the year were \$2,394,009, against exports of \$162,565, making a still wider difference. Looking at our shipping returns the figures gave a satisfactory result in both places. The number of ships entering at this port was 1149, with a tonnage of 160,534; what then, was the use of talking of ruin? The revenue and expenditures of both Colonies were then given, showing a result unfavorable to each, but by uniting their fiscal interests it showed a joint revenue equal to \$747,709, against an expenditure of \$854,839, from which would have to be deducted the decrease in governmental expenses and in various public works now completed, which would exhibit a state of solvency. Why then should we take such especial pains to imbue strangers with such desponding ideas of our bankruptcy and ruin? It was a fallacy to suppose that the mischief ended there; these people carried it abroad with additions of their own, and that was not the way calculated to obtain credit, when aid was needed. The first step towards a happy solution of all our difficulties appeared to him, therefore, the Union of the two Colonies, which he thought we should be wise to accept, unconditionally; each then would not be under the necessity of sending nearly \$700,000 a year to the neighbouring territory for the necessities of life. The natural advantages of the position of Victoria as the future capital of the Colonies, appeared to him to be determined by the laws of nature and necessities of trade. He felt no restriction in making that assertion, as he had already stated the same thing in New Westminster. While he could not recommend visitors and excursionists to visit the latter place as a permanent summer resort, he nevertheless spoke strongly of the wealth, importance, and future greatness of British Columbia. The lecture was interspersed with wholesome exhortations to increased efforts and energy in making the most of the blessings within our reach. The danger of despising trifles and the magnitude of man's power to surmount difficulties were well illustrated. If Queen Victoria, with all her attributes of love, mercy, and justice, said Mr Harnett, were to come among us, or the Emperor of Russia, who with one wave of his sceptre liberated 40,000,000 serfs, were to come and administer the government here, they could do more for us than Governor Kennedy had done, because we will not help ourselves. Various means and sources of employment were open, but were despised; and the lecturer truly pointed out the folly of idle men refusing employment at one dollar per day, because they had been accustomed to receive two and a-half, and preferring to work one day in the week for the latter sum, to regular work at anything under. The Lord Dundrearyism of others who found themselves deprived of their "shwimps and sherry" and could not tell what they were to do unless the "Government would do something for them," was also humorously sketched. The closing of the public schools was regarded as very calamitous; but it was a fact that the schools in San Francisco had

been closed for the same reason, yet instead of publishing the fact, the scholars were simply "sent home on a holiday" until steps had been taken for providing funds for the department. He exemplified how "God's truth and man's justice" was the great civilizing maxim of modern days, and before concluding glanced at States Sovereignty, emancipation, secession, the character of Lincoln, the genius of the first Napoleon, and other general topics serving to illustrate his text—"The genius of England and America."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Sept 28.

Gov. Seymour Leaves England.

A despatch from Administrator Birch, at New Westminster, states that Governor Seymour sailed from Southampton for Victoria on the 27th inst. Mr Birch received a telegram announcing the fact on Wednesday Mr Seymour may be expected to arrive here about the first week in November.

THE SAANICH OUTRAGE.—Williams, the colored deserter from the U. S. Saginaw, who committed the horrible outrage at South Saanich, was followed on Wednesday by Sergeant Ferrall, and traced to an Indian rancho at North Saanich nearly opposite Mr Fry's, where he was arrested. The prisoner was brought to town by the Sergeant and safely locked up shortly after midnight. Williams was placed in the dock of the Police Court yesterday, but on the application of Inspector Welch was remanded until Monday in order that the witnesses for the prosecution might be forthcoming. Mrs Freddison we understand is still in a precarious state. The prisoner, who wore a stern and determined expression, said he could give the court no reason why he should be discharged, but that he knew nothing about the things of which he was charged. He was remanded until Monday. The officer is entitled to much credit for the capture.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—A young man named Holcombe, steward on board the ship Royal Tar, who stated that he had served four years as Ward Room steward on board H. M. S. Charybdis, yesterday charged Robert Mark, second officer of the Royal Tar, with assaulting him on the high seas. Mr Courtney appeared for the complainant and Mr Bishop for the defendant. The complainant alleged that his hand became disabled from a diseased finger, which required amputation, that he was in consequence disabled and ordered to do ordinary seaman's duty. On being told to loose the top gallant staysail, he remonstrated, and said he was unable to go aloft, whereupon the defendant struck him on the face. Witnesses were examined on both sides, and the Magistrate considering that the case was not proved, dismissed the charge.

PAR-FETCHED.—In January, 1865, an article appeared in the *Chronicle* of this city lauding Governor Seymour to the skies. The article was written by one of the then proprietors of that paper, who, in less than a month thereafter, disposed of his share in the *Chronicle*, and is now one of the proprietors of the *British Columbian*, in which paper, on Wednesday, he republishes his own article, from the *Chronicle* of 1865, to prove that the *Colonist & Chronicle*, in 1866, when it denounces Governor Seymour, is inconsistent! This is as elegant a bit of "cheek" as we remember to have met with for a long time.

MORE DESERTION.—Two young seamen belonging to the ship Royal Tar were charged yesterday by Capt. Mark with being absent without leave from the ship. The sailors pleaded guilty and the Magistrate said he should commit the men to prison for 10 days, (but in the meantime if they were required they should be sent on board. Mr Pemberton made no order respecting forfeiture of wages, and cautioned the Captain against causing orders to be observed by physical instead of moral force. The evidence brought before the Court did not show proper management.

BURRARD INLET MILL.—The bark Jeddo, for Adelaide, and ship John Jay, for Sydney, Australia, laden with lumber, have arrived outside, and will sail to-day for their destinations. The bark has on board 246,000 feet of lumber, and the ship, 414,000 feet. Both vessels were loaded at the mills of S. P. Moody & Co., Burrard Inlet, B. C., who are expecting the ship Brazilla, from San Francisco, to load with lumber for Peru. The superiority of the lumber from Burrard Inlet is now acknowledged in every market where it has been tested.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—It is reported that a telegram has been received from Governor Seymour, requesting that certain alterations be made to Government House. The report that a telegram has been received needs confirmation; but one thing is certain: orders have been given here for important alterations to the gubernatorial mansion—though whether emanating from Governor Kennedy or Governor Seymour, is not clear. Is Victoria to be the capital, after all?

PROCEEDS OF THE LECTURE.—Through the liberality of Mr Leigh Harnett, the Fire Department have been placed in the receipt of \$150, which after deducting expenses will leave to their credit over \$100, sufficient to maintain the organization for one month.

FROM PORTLAND.—The steamer Fidelity, Capt. Erskine, arrived from Portland yesterday afternoon, bringing 15 passengers and a full freight. Among the passengers we noticed Mr Hepburn and Dr. Tuzo, of this city, and Capt. Pinnex, of San Francisco.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon, bringing a few passengers, and a quantity of produce. The auction of stock at Nanaimo, on Wednesday, realized good prices.

CAPT. LANG.—The presentation of addresses and testimonials to Capt. Lang will take place at the theatre at 4 o'clock this afternoon. At 6 o'clock Captain Lang will be entertained at a dinner at the Vancouver Club.

PARADE.—The Rifle Volunteers will parade in full uniform at 3:30 this afternoon, at the new Drill Hall, preparatory to presenting an address and testimonial to Capt. Lang at the Victoria Theatre, at 4 o'clock.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The theatrical performance for the benefit of the Institute will take place in the theatre in a fortnight, when an attractive programme will be presented, particulars of which will appear hereafter.

POSTPONED.—The social tea-meeting in St. Andrew's Church has been postponed until Wednesday evening next, at half-past seven.

SWINIMISH.—The line was down yesterday somewhere in the vicinity of the place that rejoices in the euphonious name of Swinimish.

WORSER.—The woman Freddison, who, was beaten on the head by Williams, was reported to be worse last evening.

THE JAMES BAY BREWERY was knocked down yesterday by Mr Miller for \$1000.

Items.

On Saturday afternoon, July 28, the Elcho shield, won by the Scottish eight at Wimbledon, was carried from the City Chambers of Edinburgh to the Parliament house. There was a large turn-out of the volunteers to witness the placing of the shield. Three of the Scottish eight (Mr E. Ross, Mr J. Malcolm, and Captain Mitchell), headed by Horatio Ross, carried the shield, between lines of volunteers, from the Council Chambers to the Parliament house, followed by a dense crowd. The volunteers followed into the hall, where, after the shield was hung, Captain Ross duly presented it to Bailie Falshaw (acting for the Lord Provost), with the expression of a hope that the skill of the Scottish volunteers might be able to keep it there.

It was a striking example of politeness in Charles II, when, on his deathbed, he begged pardon of the company in attendance "for being such an unconscionable long time in dying;" it was certainly an instance of good manners scarcely less remarkable on the part of a gentleman who, at the funeral of his baby, apologized to the audience for presenting so small a coffin to so large an assembly! That man was a gentleman, you may be sure.

The other night at one of the hotels in this city, a convivially disposed gentleman, retiring late, walked independently and somewhat noisily up the stairs and along the corridor of his room "Why, what a noise you make," said the wife, who heard with some anxiety the heavy tread of his boots, how heavily you walk. "Well, my dear," was the gruff response, "if you can get a barrel of whiskey up stairs with any less noise, I would like to see you do it.—*Boston Post.*"

While a party of laborers were engaged the other day in digging a cellar adjoining a warehouse in Cynthiana, Kentucky, the latter suddenly fell with a crash. It contained seven hundred barrels of whiskey. These were mostly broken, and the cellar was literally filled with the fluid. None of the laborers were killed, but several were soon after found "terribly drunk" in the neighborhood.

A table showing the internal revenue collections on gold watches in published, by which it appears that New York had 107,365 on which \$126,205 was paid; Massachusetts had 45,418, on which \$50,061 was paid; and Pennsylvania had 38,574, on which \$40,366 was paid.

Rev. Mr. Milburn, popularly known as the "blind preacher," has been installed as pastor of Trinity Episcopal Church in Chicago.

The Fenians, it is said, are organizing in Indiana under the form of a benevolent society.

Hints about Eyesight.

Milton's blindness was the result of overwork and dyspepsia. One of the most eminent American divines has for some time been compelled to forego the pleasure of reading, has spent thousands of dollars in vain, and lost years of time, in consequence of getting up several hours before day, and studying by artificial light. His eyes will never get well. Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of the eyesight in reading small print and doing fine sewing. In view of these things, it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes:

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.
Never begin to read, or write, or sew, for several minutes after coming from darkness to a bright light.
Never read by twilight, or moonlight, or of a very cloudy day.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light, or window, or door.
It is best to have the light fall from above, obliquely over the left shoulder.

Never sleep so that, on first awaking, the eyes shall open on the light of a window.

Do not use the eyesight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Too much light creates a glare, and pains and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment cease, and take a walk or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth green, it would seem that the ceiling should be of a bluish tinge, and the carpet green, and the walls of some yellow tint.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Queen Emma.

Queen Emma recently was at the mansion of Secretary Seward, where she proposed to remain until her departure from Washington. When there, she was presented with a magnificent portfolio, enclosing a series of photographic views of the public buildings of Washington.

The reception by the Hawaiian Queen of the delegations from the several tribes of Indians, was a very interesting affair. Representatives were present of the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Pawnees and Cherokees, all in full war costume. Governor Pritchard, of the Choctaws, came first in the order of presentation, and he, in turn, introduced his children and grandchildren to the notice of the Queen. The other tribes followed, the Pawnees coming in last. With the Big Bear, a chief of this tribe, Her Majesty held a brief conversation, the chief replying to one of her remarks as follows:

"You are good square; me like you much; you are big chief; I big chief too out in Nebraska; God is more chief than we." The Queen then asked him if he liked Washington, and he replied: "Me no like; me will go home." She was then shown his shield, bow, arrow, tomahawk and string of trophies. She was much pleased with them, and asked for explanations about their use and value. She seemed much surprised to learn that they were so uncivilized.

Judge Field of the Cherokee nation upon being presented, remarked in his native tongue, as translated by the Rev Mr Wright, (also an educated Cherokee) "Well, we now meet at this time and we congratulate you, and we hope you will remember this meeting and think of us and we will think of you and long remember you. I give you good night." To this the Queen bowed, and said, "Thank you," and after once more shaking hands with Gov Pritchard, his children and grandchildren, she signified that the interview was at an end.

A press correspondent says: "The Pawnees who were presented to Her Majesty this evening, are a band of eight who were enticed from their homes by some white men to be exhibited in the Eastern States; but finding that it did not pay, they brought them to Washington and turned them loose. They consist of Kahbo, the chief, his wife, and six braves, and are now in charge of Col Ford and Maj Godman of the army, who accompanied them to the reception and acted as interpreters. They are to be sent back to their reservation."

The Mass Meeting?

EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—The meeting held in the theatre on Saturday night, was got up by Mr Leonard McClure, with the ostensible object of obtaining the feeling of the people with regard to reciprocity with the United States, but in reality, for the purpose of spreading his doctrine of annexation to that country. The editor of the *Telegraph*, I fear, is very hard up, and vainly seeks to bring his paper into notice by this clap-net and bosh: Fenians, traitors and some few of the foreigners now living amongst us, I have no doubt, would like to see annexation; but we Englishmen don't want it, and won't have it. If the Fenians and Foreigners covet this country, let them come and take it; this is their only chance. Mr McClure having come out in his true colors, I trust that the people will remember that it is to him and his clique that we are indebted for the loss of our Representative Government, and the removal of our capital; he has politically been a curse to this country, and evil was the day when he came amongst us. Electors of Vancouver Island, the day is not far off when you will be again called upon to send representatives to the Legislative Council of the United Colonies. Beware of the men who have done you so much injury; they have had more than a fair show; and have utterly failed. Beware of the politician, he is a curse to every community, and more especially to a young country. Englishmen Electors, beware of traitors, and do not suffer them to enter the Councils of your country.

"WAKE" TRAITOR.

The Treason Gathering.
EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—The meeting called together on Saturday last by Mr McClure, cannot be taken as expressing the views of the colonists. It was a party scheme organized for a political object. Any public meeting to express the views of the people ought to be called by competent authority, like the Mayor, on a respectably signed requisition: Cannot such a meeting be at once convened?
Yours,
A CITIZEN.

IMPORTS PER "ACTIVE."—The steamer brought up 200 tons of general merchandise. She commenced discharging at 12 o'clock last night, at Brodric's wharf, and will finish by six this morning.

EXPORTS.—The value of exports to American ports for the month ending September 30, 1866, was only \$14,919 94.

The ship Royal Tar was towed to Utsalady by the steamer Sir James Douglas, on Saturday.

THANKS.—To Mr Turner, Wells, Fargo & Co's messenger, and Purser Norton, of the Active, for late papers.

The Rifle Volunteers will meet Capt Lang at a social entertainment this evening.

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Representation under

The near approach of a change in our political situation renders it necessary that earnest attention should be given to the position Victoria will occupy in the future. There are many reasons as to the probable complex delegation from the Island have reason to believe that a list of four magisterial and official members. This belief upon us after a perusal of Mr Paris letter, of January last he says:

"Probably in British Columbia the section of the legislature assesses most the confidence of the people is that of the magistracy; the right of the Governor the stations of the paid just peace whenever he shall see for doing so, therefore, they are always selected for the important trusts. As the vast most of the miners' operations of the magistrates call to attend the meetings of the five Council in New Westminster."

The partiality that Mr Paris evinces for magisterial representation will not be shared by the large; and, so far as any result in British Columbia is the system has not proved generous. Admitting that it will be composed as we have is not unreasonable to suppose the popular members will be elected as follows:

Victoria City.....
Victoria, Saanich, and Lake districts.....
Esquimalt Town, and Esquimalt, Metches districts.....
Nanaimo, Comox, and Salt Spring Islands.....

This distribution of population will be a palpable injustice to Victoria, which outnumbered in all the other districts put together to equalize this glaring it will be necessary to so dis magisterial representatives to Victoria the number of that her preponderance of clearly entitles her to be entitled to at least two of four Magisterial members representation will therefore follows:

Popular Members.....
Magisterial members—Victoria City.....
Esquimalt Town, and Esquimalt, Metches districts.....
Nanaimo, etc.....

The present Council of Columbia numbers 15 members as follows: 5 official; 5 magisterial and 5 popular members. I presume that four of the five members will not assume an antagonism to Victoria in a that may be brought before their votes, combined with votes of the Island delegates give us a majority of one on tion vitally affecting the production of this place. We have, therefore, little to fear from hostile legislation; our people are but true to their and send proper men to Westminster to represent them four men of worth, character, intelligence—men who, while working for the best interests of the WHOLE COUNTRY, will not their legislative career by factious opposition to the Government or strive by force and insubordination to bring down what argument and facts we can be drawn from a population of 5000 or 6000. On the other hand, the representatives chosen at election will depend the future of Victoria if not of the Island. Our present position traceable to the improper legislation during the last year and the country can not another infliction of a like character.

THE RIFLE MATCH.—The rifle team ten men of the Fleet and Rifle Volunteers, which commenced 10 a. m., at Belmont, will be composed of the following members representatives: Vinter, Newbury, Jos. Wilson, Homfray, Long, A. Soar and Woolcott.

THE AMATEURS will meet this half-past seven, at the Boomers arrangements for performing at coming benefit for the Mechanics. A full attendance is requested.