The Weekly British Column AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, March 13, 1869

WE again return to the subject of our temporary loans, which we conceive the Government is not justified constructing roads which are not intended for the special benefit of the colonists at any one period of their history, but for all future time; and that the present generation should be saddled with the entire cost of their tornation (particularly with our present small population,) is manifestly onreasonable. That a sinking fund night be created in order to pay porment could place the money, the use of which is thus saved to the Colony, under very favorable circumstances. In a previous article we instanced the Eagle Pass road; later advices indicate the great probability of the Kootenay diggings turning out rich; and under any circumstances the necessity of uniting that portion of the Colony with our centres of trade and commerce by a practicable road, has long been felt; and, indeed, the fact that by our negligence in this respect a very lucrative trade has been hitherto lost to us, reflects very little independent on our commercial enterprise.

A substituting the second of trade and commercial enterprise. It is a meaning to take the oath freely." existing prospects, would soon reim-burse the Government for the outlay burse the Government for the outlay with interest; and would be ungrudgingly paid, as that would be the only means by which the trade of Kootenay could be preserved to us; but we believe, also, that it would lead to the discovery of rich mines in the Selkirk range, which is known to contain much undeveloped wealth, the explorers hitherto having been discouraged by the difficulties met with in reaching that section; the uncertainty of the supplies of provisions and implements of mining, added to the expense of transit, having completely discouraged the miners. If this road was constructed the fine open country between the Thompson river and the range of mountains bordering the Columbia would be rapidly settled up, thus making the investment on the road a most profitable source of revenue. We also

would be rapidly settled up, thus making the investment on the road a most profitable source of revenue. We also suggested the construction of the Esquimait Graving Dock, another immediate source of profit. In this case we do not counsel the construction of the Dock by Government, which would be anything but a profitable investment of the taxpayors' money in view of the inevitable jobbery that would follow any undertaking of the kind by the Excentive. But a company might be formed of capitalists, here if possible, to which aid might be extended, if necessary, in addition to the \$100,000 offered by the Home Government; or a certain rate of interest might be guaranteed for a stipulated number of years, on the actual investment by such a company. The dockage of all Her Majesty's ships, when required, would be guaranteed would, and the labor attending the necessary cleaning and repairs, would be saved to the Colony. In casual dockage we know, from oft' repeated detaits in this journal, that the enterprise would be very remunerative and increasing avery department of the Government, while the very remunerative and increasing avery department of the Government, while the very department of the Government in expenditures in every department of the Government, while the very department of the Government in expenditures in every department of the Government, while the very remunerative and increasing

scable, or the repairs of a trifling character, but there is no port on the American eide that offers the facilities to be found at Esquimalt for a Graving Dock, and consequently where repairs could be so cheaply or so completely effected. With direct communication with England, whence the great bulk of the materials could be rawn, we defy competition in anyin taxing the community at this time thing relating to ships repairs, includto pay off. The debt was incurred in ing standing rigging, anchors, chains, constructing roads which are not in- &c. in this case also the investment of a sum in aid (property secured on he construction and stock of the company) or a rate of interest (should it be necessary to pay any) paid on such portions of the capital as might be paid up by a company, would be a profitable affair for the Colony, as a arge and populous town would spring up at Esquimalt, and add largely to the consumption both of home producof the foregoing instances for the inany surplus revenue, would be perfect, any just; and the amount being so small, there is every probability that anything which cannot be readily veriin the course of a few years the whole fied by anyone interested from the debt could thus be paid. Meanwhile most reliable data; and in both cases we have confined ourselves to instate of the money market to reduce our desire to show how lacking we the rate of interest as often as may be.

At the present time the credit of our give away our hundred thousand dol-At the present time the credit of our Government is good in every sense of the word; our income is fully equal to our expenditure, hence our securities stand high in the market. Why not, therefore, avail ourselves of this favorable condition of things to ease our burdens by the reduction of the present enormous rate of interest?—

a rate unparalleled under similarly favorable opportunities for ite-reduction. It is well known that at this moment money can be had at a much lower rate of interest, and that large and are now going a begging for investment; this state of things, however, is not likely to last, happily; the number of investments being likely to increase from this time forward, so that the Government should avail itself of the consequently lose the profits apon that sum forever; we should also defer for an indeficite time our power of confering upon the culous described, and thus lose the advantages, perhaps forever, that their possession would secure to us. Time in the present stage of commercial progress is everything; a step in advance of our neighbors in any public undertaking secures to us proportionate commercial superiority, which brings with it a crowd of benefits of inestimable value to a new country, because commerce brings unfailingly weath and population in its train. How important, then, is the immediate action of the Government in this matter, and how great will be the odium the Government should avail itself of ter, and how great will be the odium such a favorable period for the tracs- heaped upon the Executive if the opfor of this temporary debt without portunities are allowed to slip from delay. In relation to investment our fingers. There is no period at there can be no doubt that the Government could more surely earn popular respect and confidence than the present, by the exercise of promptitude.

Ly Glectric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Justice Chase.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S TNAUGURAL ADDRESS

know, from oft' repeated details in this journal, that the enterprise would be yearly remunerative and increasing yearly; as the commerce not merely to our own ports, but to those of the Sound, to which a very large amount of shipping will soon have recourse, while yearly constant occupation to the distant duck proprietors, and hundreds of must be urged that where the notion of the country who, from their seed of the country who, from their seed one milion france last from New York to San Francisco.

Flatulency, Sour Stomach, and Union—one and inseperable."

New York March 2.—In the House of Commons yesterday, Gladstone, on leave, introduces a bill for the disstablishment of the Triat Church He made a long and able duck proprietors, and hundreds of must be urged that workmen. It may be urged that have not the country who, from their seed.

American ships would acturally seek have a particular interest in maintaining the people are too poor to pay salariés as their fauctions with sease and repeated provided in the design of the country and insert the banner of France increased one million france last from New York to San Francisco.

Flatulency, Sour Stomach, and Heartburn

New York March 5.—A Washing-ton to the distant of the distan

ases; certainly, where such were prac- to what will give commanding influence a bonus to professional politicians among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions, geographical political and religious, concur in this common sentiment. How the public debt is to be paid, or specie payment resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquieseed in j. a. united determination to do it is worth wise was received with surprise. more than divided counsel upon the method of doing. Legisla ion upon this subject may not be necessary now or even advisable, but estored in all parts of the country and trade

sumes its wonted channel.
In regard to foreign policy, I would deal as In regard to foreign policy, I would deal as equitably as the law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect every law abiding citizen whether of native or of foreign birto, wherever his rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this relies in their dealings with respect to the regular designs. with us we may be compelled to fellow their precedents. The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land, the Indians, are deserving of care and equal study, I will favor any course towards them which tends to their civilination. Christianity and ultimate civilesship. ite the public so long as a portion of eges. In any State it seems to me ver desirable that this question should be settled now. I entertain the hope and express the desire it may be by the ratification of the throughout the land and a determine described on the part of every citizen to do his share towards as happy. Union; and I set the

prayers of the nation to Almighty God is behalf of this consummation.

St. Louis, March 5.—One of the party of prominent gentlemen of California, New York, and other States, who recently came even the Union Pacific Railroad, gives an account of the sufferings of the party. They were detained ten days at Rawlings station and when they did start they were obliged to shovel the snow at one point through a difft one thousand feet long; they stuck in the middle of the drift and remained two days. About 50 passengers started for Fort Laramie on feot reaching there in four days, after much suffering. storet lesso tot sans

WASHINGTON, March 2-The following President Grant's Cabinet :- Secretary tate, Elihu B. Washbarne; Secretary of the Naw York, March 3.—Grant's house in Vashington was purchased to-day and pre-

Washington was purchased to-day and presented to Gen. Sherman by his friends.

The following assignments have been made for the Quartermaster's Department: Brig. Gen. Tompkins, Chief of the Department of Alaska.

Brvt. Brig. Gen. Saxton, Chief of the Department of Columbia. Brvt. Major Sawtelle, Chief of the Department of California.

The committee on foreign relations reported a substitute for the Senate joint resolution. The

and forbearance of the American people for his successor, Johnson enters ministration, and says that had he lent himself to schemes of confiscation, and oppressive disqualification, he would have been hailed as all that was loyal and true. His oath bound him to defend the Constitution, hence he to defend the Constitution, hence he temporary charge of the Consulation at Hacould not accede to the propositions of the extremists.

As Commander-in-chief of the army

the first thing he did was to disband the immense host of soldiers who were eager to distinguish themselves in new fields and punish European inter-vention in Mexico.

Many argued for foreign war as the

best means of uniting North and South: taking advantage of that feeling there would have been no difficulty in directing at pleasure the destinies of the Republic, and so secure to himself a continuance of his Presidental care. As he yielded not to the dazzling temptation of foreign conquest, it could not be said that his ambition was of an inordinate kind. His only simbigon was tole restore busion, daith

fully execute the duties of President, and defend the Constitution.

He could not be censured if his efforts were defeated by party faction.

The war was a stupendous and deplorable mistake.

.The balance of a long address is de-voted to severe strictures upon the majority in Congress, In conclusion

majority in Congress. In conclusion he says—

"I look forward to the young men upon whom will devolve the duty of perpetuating the Union. The Constitution should be studied, young men, not under the control of party resist cen tralization. In reviewing calmly my administration I have nothing to regret. I have defrauded none, oppressed none; have received no bribes; my thoughts have been those of peace. Let none; have received no bribes; my thoughts have been those of peace. Let us return to the first principles of government, and unfurl the banner of the country and inscribe thereon the infallible characters—'The Constitution and Union—one and inseperable.'"

New York March 5. A W. Service of the Interior, told Costema that the proclamation of amnesty for political offences had been delayed because of the late conspiracies.

Pare, March 4—The bullion in the Bank of France increased one million france last week.

London, March 2.—In the House of Com-

The announcement in Wall street of the Cabinet appointment of Stewart

bIndianopolis, March 5 The Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature have resigned in a body to pre-vent the ratification of the fifteenth amendment.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- In the Senate bills were introduced to establish a line of steamers between America and Europe, to repeal the Tenure of Office Act, by Williams, a substitute suspending the operations of the Tenure of Office Act for four years.

WASHINGTON, March 6. - A message from Washington, March 6.—A message from the President was sent to the Senate to-day requesting the relief of Stewart from the law of 1798, prohibiting persons angaged in trade being Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill for that purp so Mr. Summer objected and the bill went over. Washburne has resigned and goes to France, and the Senate has passed a resolution declaring Stewart ineligible. It is writing for two more names to come is. The following of these were issued as Command of Depart. orders were issued : Command of Depart-ment to Gon A. H. Terry; Gen Meade a seignment to Gen A H Terry; Gen Meads assigned to the Division of the Atlantic; Gen Sheridan to Department of I ulsiana; Gen Hancock, Department of Dakotah; Gen Canby to first unititary district Virginia, Weshburn, Oresawell and Stewart were with the President during the forencon, but there is no formal organization of the Cabinet The Mi itary staff of Gen Graut is still on duty as Secretaities of the President, but his intention is shortly to employ civilians. Mr dity as Secretaries of the President, not his intention is shouly to employ civilians. Mr Patterson introduced a bill to repeal a portion of the Act to establish the Treasury which prohibits any pers n holding any of the who is concerned directly or indirectly in foreign trade, and to enable the present Secretary to hold office. President Grant urges its repeat. The President to-day ordered a pardon to be issued by Johnson of Jacob and Moses Depuy, father and son, envicted of receiving seized whiskey, to be withheld. Mr Washburne ordered the pardon cancelled and to be returned to the State Department, which was complied with. The prisoners had not yet been released.

NEW YORK, March 6 — Seward arrived and declines.

Treasury, A. T. Stewart; Secretary of the Navy, Adolph E. Bovie; Secretary of the Interior, J. D. Cox; Attorney Generol; E. B. Hoare; Postmaster General, A. J. Oresswell. No Secretary of War is named. spreading in this city, and an led and a la In the Senate at the evening session the

bill to more effectually protect the fur trade of Alaska was amended and passed.

inaughration.

West Virginia has ratified the constitutional amendment.

Washington, March 5—The following is the substance of Johnson's address. After asking the consideration in the resident to recognize the independence.

dence of Cuba whenever, in his opinion, a Republican Government is established; it The Senate bill granting bonds to Oregon

temporary charge of the Consulship at Havana pursuant to instructions.

New York, March 2.— The Postmaster

has been directed to send the mails to Uali-fornia and the Pacific Coast by steamer to-day, and to retain the subsequent mails till the next sailing day. 10

nd owl . i Europewad best salasan

MADRID, March 3 .- Seven leaders of the Carlist movement have been arrested in a region; A quantity of arms and ammunition which had been concealed by them was discovered and seized. Important papers and correspondence fell into the hands of the Government. Cortes nominated a commission of filteen to draft a Constitution, define the rights and liberties of citizens and form a Government. The recent insurrec-tion in Barcelons was instigated by republis

Bralin, Merch 4. The King on opening the Parliament said the first duty of the Cor-

attons, was to maintain our mounty relations, we does your wolf.

The Paris Conference has shown the common desire for peace and saving its strength, and respecting the independence of others while maintaining its own. France can control peace as the other great powers will not malest it and the enemies of order are power-

London, March 4. In the House of Com-

or an invasion of the rights of property is untrue. He maistained that the Irish Church prevented any real British union. The only means to effect this was on the basis of religious liberty and civil equality, which the bill would secure. The Act takes effect in anuary next. A commissions would be appointed for ten years to guard the property and prevent the creation of interest. Ecclesia-tical appointments would not be free-holders; no money would be employed for permanent purposes. The provisions replace the suspensory proposition of last year. The result world be the abilt on of Ecclesiastical Courts and the jurs liction and rights of Bishops to the Peerage. All ecolesiastical corporations would be dissolved. Gladstone nently advocated these means to tran-

quil ze Ireland.

Disraeli replied that he regarded the policy proposed as practically wrong. It was an act, he said, of confiscation at the best; as the government had the right to bring the matter before the House for further discusion, he would not oppose the motion then

slow, 16 would not oppose the motion then submitted.

In the Itish Disectablishment Bill provision is made for the clergy, who are to remain in the Itish Disectablishment Bill provision is made for the clergy, who are to remain in the Itish Church is to be transferred to a Guncil for religious purposes. Grants are proposed for the support of St. Patrick's, and eleven other cathedrals and structures are to be transferred to a board of works for the benefit of a fund. The Presely-terian clergy are to receive annutics. The Catholic College at Maynooth and the Preselyterian College are to be granted capitalized sums. Further legislation will be had in regard to Trinity College. The Church lands are to be sold, the tenants having the first option of purchase. The capitalized value of the church property is estimated at \$16,500,000 sterling, of which £800,000 are to be appropriated in compensations and the remainder to be employed for the advantage of the Irish people, and not for the purposes of any church or class, nor for the teaching of religion; but for the relief of cases of unavoidable calamity or suffering. Still, this does not caused the obligation upon the property for the relief of the poor. Grants are also to be made for the care of lunative training of the made for the care of lunative training of the made for the care of lunative training of the poor. for the relief of the poor. Grants are also to be made for the care of lunatics, training of nurses and county infirmaries.

The bill was read a first time and the 18th of March appointed for its second reading.

London, March 2—Official Indian advices reduce the Kechot massacre to one British soldier killed and two prisoners. It is incorsect that Gough is dead, Paris, March 2-Lamartine died to-day,

aged 79 years, lest did! Then LONDON, March 5 .- The English and French journals eulogize the inaugural. They admit that the paragraph on foreign policy indicates peace.

BERLIN, March 5 .- At Bancroft's dinner yesterday in honor of Grant's inauguration, Bismark said no dispute had ever arisen to disturb the friendly relations between America and Germany.

London, March 5.—Ten petitions were presented to the Queen at the levee praying an Amnesty for the Fenian prisoners, at a to ones on the

BOMBAY, March 2.—News is received, from Central Asia that the son of the dethrone Emir of Cabal has gained possession of two cities of Turkestan near the Cabal border, Kahaman Kahan h s gone to join bim. It is also reported that the garrison of Keohnt, in Cabal was surprised by natives. The British loss was 300 killed, wounded and misof the Confederation will see it soil

HAVANA, March 4—The government is seeking transportation to Fernando Po for 13 political prisoners. The greatest excitement is telt among their friends, as many belong to the best families on the feland. It is beheved that transportation is a kindness, as

the volunteers demand their death.

HAVANA, March 1—The Puebla has arrived. The Diatio reports an engagement at Cienfuegos. The troops were victorious over the insurgents: 800 rebels had surrendered at Villa Clars.

navol) landCalifornia.d

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5-Sailed-Bark Mary, Burrard Inlet; barke time Fremont, Seabeck; bark Gem of the Ocean, Bellingham Bay; bark Atlants, Bellingham Bay. Logal Penders, 77@77%. sanoil sale of

Legal Tenders, 77@77%. Gold, to-day, opened at 132%, and closed at 132 U.S. 5 20% have declined to 116%@1123%; Townsend. Sailed, March 1st—Steamer Guseie Telfall, Victoria, March 2d—French Carl Avecies, Pore Townsend. San Rmandsco, March 3.—Legal Tenders 76%@774. New York—Gold closed 131%. Arrived—Ship Isaac Jeans, Port Orchard; bark—Ship Isaac Jeans, Port Orchard; bark—Ship Isaac Jeans, Port Orchard; bark—Constitution, Tookslet; bark—Onward, Utsalady; brig Deacon, Port Lude low.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4 Steamer China San Francisco, March 4—Steamer Chinasails for Yokahams to merrow, acons and the Papama steamer Golden City arrived this morning; also, the U.S. steamer Mehongo fram Mazatlan.

Arrived—Ship Isaac Jeans and steamer Pelvican from the northern coast.

Sailed—Bark Mary, Burrard Inlet; bark Atlants, Port Townsend; ship Mary Glover, Port Discovery.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6. - Greenbacks

The North Pacific Steamship Co. is successor to the California, Oregon & Mexico Company, whose business will be transferred from New York to San Francisco.

Weekly Britis AND CHRONI Satur lay, March

MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT COW day last a drowning case, t tending which are wrapped i ed at Cowichan, On man named Clark-a sto How well known in the we believe, following th goldminer when at Carit settler's house to bot bag, remarking that he something into it. The set gining the traric purpose the sined to serve, paned it, and peared in good humor, walke next morning, early, some p on Harris' wharf, observed sticking, soles-up, out of the examination (evealed the fac formed pert of the apparel apper part of whose body w shore, when it was found the the person was educated in the bag, Clark had borrowed the Upon removing the bag, tightly about the neck of de mains were ecognized as Between the bottem of the deed map's head was found which had served as a wei held by Mr Morley, J. P., bu evidence was adduced to show deceased came to his death, a " found drown ed " was reluct It is possible that foul play ca but the theory generally a Clark borrowed the bag committing suicide; that he in the bag, pulled the latter tying it securely about his took a "header" juto the ha facts of the case must ever

be hanged at 7 b'clock this a lit adjoining the Police B rime of which he was con fer, he having, while drank, belonging to another tribe The scaffold was erected yester A large number of the conde latives and tilicums gathered and watched the operations mournful jaterest. His wife, girls; his mother, bowed d and grief; his sieters-all wee and exhibiting generally a gre feeling than we had support of the came on which many In have expiated their crimes. DELUGE Co. No. 1.-The of officers for this company evening, when the following elected: Foreman, A. Dids: W. H. Howarth; Second Orewiner. The fellowing Secretary Wm. Owens: Tree Standing Committee, Merara en and Norris. We are hap this company is at present and God Jin which state we long continue.

THE EXECUTION .- Harry,

Tax Ordinance respecting ance of Vancouver Island provides that a corvided copy deed of re-conveyance shall file in the office of the Regis British Columbia, and shall valid, the original deed ha posited among the records Office in England.

Ir is thought, now, that the he Council will not take place Prime for the Best Steam, resident trans of modern esize.

THE WRECK OF THE WOO Archer of the denominer Thom lately wroced on the northern land, appears to bave get into respecting his pourse after the The S. F. Herald says, "The on board \$20,000 in treasure, lowing this disaster, the High land the character, the High land the character of the land any's steamer Offer left Vi and on passing the wreck of the posses of ressure, and detiring the series of ressure, and detiring of the series maperosig sapother to t

The Board of a nderwitter of the looking in the legality. DREADER, ACCIDENT.—We see the second the accidental deat boy, nine years of age, Thompson of South Saani that on Friday last the lad we home across the field, and for

jolt was thrown to the g wheel of the cart passed over ing instant de th.