

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, August 8, 1868.

Hudson Bay Company.

The Dominion papers taken generally are severe in their condemnation of what is called the Hudson Bay scheme in the Northwest. We are no admirers of monopolies at any time, under any circumstances or to accomplish any object; nor are we the defenders or apologists of this one, beyond the strict point of right, which is asserted to be the great obstacle in the way of the cession of the coveted territory, and its inevitable result, immediate Confederation. It cannot be denied however, that this Leviathan company, have attained certain rights in the far west which must be legally and thoroughly disposed of before any definite arrangements for the opening and occupation of its magnificent lands can be made satisfactory to any party or usefully to any country. As a matter of policy governing our future prospects and interests in that quarter, as well as the success of the great scheme of a consolidated British power on this continent, it does appear to us essentially necessary that those rights should be for ever disposed of beforehand. Taking a reasonable view of this subject, as we would of all others where the good of this Colony and Great Britain is involved, the question is what are those rights worth, and what if they obstruct the scheme on which so much depends, can Government in the name of the country, afford to give for them? The large sum of £1,000,000 sterling is the price fixed upon, with an indefinite payment guaranteed by royalty upon lands and mines. It is a large sum no doubt, yet if we recollect rightly, the States offered £3,000,000 for the same not very long ago. So far then, the price is reasonable. The manner of the payment, it is true, may cause some inconvenience, some hardship, perhaps some injustice hereafter, which we cannot foresee, but no injury equal to the postponement of Confederation which their non-disposal causes at present, and which we all feel bitterly. However objectionable the bargain may be in many respects, yet if it is the best that can be made, let it be concluded, we say, with all speed that the last obstacle to the final negotiations may be overcome. The company as a body are not very popular in Canada or in this Colony; but we think, they deserve some credit for not offering any mean, paltry, or factions propositions in the disposal of their territory, and for asking only about half the sum from England that they could have obtained from the U. States. It cannot be denied also, that the company have been useful on this continent as pioneers, in upholding British interests, and that, therefore, they deserve compensation more than average cases of the kind, in giving up their rights for ever. We now want to get rid of their rights, and we must expect to pay for the privilege of doing so. Whatever their past history has been, in this matter they do not appear to be acting with obstinacy, injustice, or exorbitancy. The method of payment may, as we have said, be objectionable, but it certainly has one great advantage. By forcing the company to take an interest in the future occupation and development of the Northwest, and the great results which must inevitably result therefrom, we compel at the same time, a large number of rich and powerful men to be good friends of our cause; and thus the self-interest created may hereafter, while acting for itself, do immense good to our cause, and hasten its final and complete triumph. In all subsequent transactions it will also dictate liberality and justice. It is by no means an easy task for any Government to deal with vested charter rights involving even sovereignty, which upon the face of them are worth £1,000,000 sterling. The general objections exist not so much against the amount given, as against the method of payment; but, if the purchase money is not forthcoming at once, what other security for its payment could be given? Before the press of any country condemn the transaction and thus embarrass the negotiations, they should be prepared specifically to answer this question. We simply look upon the fact that they are in our way, and we wish to get rid of them. If we cannot do so on our own terms we must accept those dictated

Only let us get Confederation, and the future claims of the company will not trouble us much. The criticisms so far have not, we think, been strictly just. They bear throughout an evident partizanship, which if not checked may create trouble by creating hostility. There may be at times as much snobbishness, in attacking distinguished men, large companies or obscure governments, for the sake of personal notoriety as incurring and fawning to them for the sake of personal preferment. We trust we shall never be guilty of either. The public writer who would accomplish real good must be above suspicion of acting from private spleen or private design. The most effective defender of the rights of the people, in all countries, and at all times, is the one who never forgets and never forfeits in his criticisms the rights of a gentleman.

Monday, August 3. Accident to the "Constantine."

We regret to state that this vessel, on her way to Victoria from Nanaimo, went ashore about four miles south of Plumper Pass on Friday night. As far as we can ascertain from good authority the particulars are as follows. The Constantine was under the command of Captain Benjamin, a Russian, who brought her from Sitka and who stated he knew the coast. After coaling at Nanaimo it appears he started for Victoria about six o'clock in the evening of Friday, overshot the Pass, and entered a bay which, as far as we learn from the maps, has no passage through; and contrary to the wishes of Capt Kohl, who was on board, Capt Benjamin would not let go the anchor until daylight. The consequence was she went on shore. She is reported to have three or four feet of water in her, but it is not thought she has sustained very serious damage. The Otter returned yesterday afternoon from the vessel, bringing down the passengers who were on their way from Sitka. The Constantine remained as on the day previous. A schooner was towed up to take the coal which was on board from her, when it is thought she will be sufficiently lightened to get off. The vessel was on her way to San Francisco and is said to be insured.

Fire.—While services was being held yesterday in the various places of worship in town the fire bells gave the alarm, and many of the citizens, together with the firemen, repaired to the scene of the conflagration, which was found to be in the neighborhood of Mr J D Pemberton's house, in the rear of Government House. The grass and brush caught ablaze and spread rapidly, and is supposed to have originated from fire left by pioneers the day before. During this hot weather the public cannot be too careful in extinguishing any traces of fire on such occasions. Men were set to work to extinguish the fire by digging trenches around, &c. A few hundred dollars will about cover the damage done.

A MAINLAND CONTEMPORARY learns by telegraph from Queenstown that the Bed Rock Flange Co., on Gronea Creek, had got into good pay dirt. They are satisfied that they have a large area of rich ground before them, and they expect to take out gold in great quantities. Their wash up last week was over 200 ozs! We are also informed through the same medium of good diggings having been struck on the head waters of Finlayson River, a branch of Peace River, where \$50 a day to the head is being taken out! It is stated that an examination of 'The Sisters' (the twin rocks) will be made by the authorities as soon as the water shall have fallen sufficiently to admit of it.

A GOOD IDEA.—A motion has been made in Parliament recently that the Queen should have a residence in Ireland as well as Scotland. From the extensive good it would do, the suggestion has been well received in Parliament, and by the English people. The motion, however, was withdrawn by Sir Colman O'Loughlan by the advice and with the concurrence of Mr D'Israeli and Mr Gladstone, who both favor the proposal, as they consider the best way to secure so desirable a result, is not to press it on Parliament.

COUNTY COURT.—This Court sat again until noon on Saturday, and was occupied for several hours in the case of Fell vs Rees. The suit was to recover the amount of \$46, alleged to have been paid improperly by defendant to an agent who represented Fell & Co in business at Cowichan. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in full with costs. The case is a test one, to establish other claims of the same nature. Mr Wood, instructed by Mr Bishop, appeared for plaintiff, Mr Green for the defendant.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—P. M. Backus on Saturday sold by auction the real estate property of the late Isaac Humphreys—lot 528, Cormorant street, and half of lot 436—the former for \$355, the latter for \$232 60. These prices at the present time must be considered good.

MOUNT BAKER.—Mr Coleman leaves today for another trial to reach the summit of Mount Baker. The gentlemen from this city who intended going with Mr Coleman are prevented doing so, but he has hired a competent man to accompany him. He also takes some Indians, kindly supplied by Gen. McKitney, Indian agent, of Washington Territory, who arrived from the Sound on Saturday. Mr Coleman intends, if possible, to reach the summit this time, and goes thoroughly equipped to do so.

ORDINATION.—There was an Ordination held yesterday at the Cathedral in connection with the morning service. The Rev J. Reynard, who proceeds to the Cariboo district there to be stationed, was ordained a priest by the Bishop of Columbia. The Ven. Archdeacon Woods preached. There were also Dean Griggs, and Archdeacon Reese, who assisted in the service. In the evening the reverend gentleman preached, and took an affectionate farewell of his congregation.

TO MARINERS.—The Governor has received from the Admiral a notification that a Shoal has been recently discovered and surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant Pender, in Seaford Channel, Milbank Sound. The Shoal, called "Dull Patch" is situated about four and a half miles North by compass from the eastern point of Kyndamp Harbour, and has only six feet of water at low tide.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—News was brought down by the Otter on Saturday of the death of George Washington, on William Creek, brother-in-law of Mr Dunlop, of the Broad street livery stables. It appears, an air tube on being lowered down the shaft of the Perseverance claim, got loose from the ropes and struck Washington, at the bottom, so severely as to kill him instantly.

CRICKET.—A meeting was held at the Garrison's Head, Bastion street, on Friday evening, with a view to inaugurate a new club, and to put the ground belonging to the cricketers on Beacon Hill in order. A committee was formed to take the management of the matter. Another meeting will be held next Friday at the same place at 8 in the evening.

BALMORAL.—The Queen's visit to Balmoral just at the time when the Ministerial crisis becomes greater every hour is strongly condemned by the Times and other leading papers. Either the Queen, who can do no wrong, or the Ministry that does a great deal of wrong, must be responsible for the Queen's absence at present.

PICNIC.—The Presbyterian Sunday School picnic on Saturday was an agreeable affair. There were 300 children and adults, who, in boat racing and the usual amusements on these occasions, spent a very happy day.

APPLICATION.—Mr J J Robertson, Attorney, lately of Canada West, intends to apply on the next ensuing term to be admitted an Attorney and Solicitor of the Courts of the Colony.

HEAT.—Yesterday was a most oppressive day. The thermometer stood at 86° and 87° in the shade, which we believe is one degree hotter than any previous day of the season.

CRICKET.—We are informed that a return match between the Navy and Mainlanders will be played to-day at Colwood. Wickets to be pitched at 11 o'clock, a. m.

H. M. S. Scout arrived at Esquimalt on Friday evening and the Forward on Saturday.

THE U. S. S. San Jacinto arrived at San Francisco from here on the 30th ult.

SAME ANOTHER WAY.—The Emperor has sanctioned more destructions in Paris, and in the provincial towns. He reminds us of some Greek wit under the first Empire.

NAPOLEON . . . Napoleon Destroyer OF CITIES.

VICE-CHANCELLOR Giffard has given judgment in the case of 'Lyon vs Home.' He said it was his opinion that the plaintiff was under undue influence when she ordered the deeds transferring the money to the defendant to be prepared. He therefore gave a verdict for the plaintiff, the defendant to transfer to the plaintiff, the £20,000 and to pay his own costs; and the plaintiff to pay her costs and the costs of Mr Wilkinson, the solicitor who prepared the deeds.

DEAR SIR.—Here you are at last!—On the bank of what Canal would be the best place for fello de se? The Suez Canal, because the act would be evidently one of Suezside. (All well at home, Thank you.) Yours, TOMMY.

Chorus of Losers on the Oaks. "Not For Mosca; Oh dear, no Sir," &c.

Cruise of the Sparrowhawk—The late Indian Outrages.

H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, Capt Porcher, left Esquimalt on the 17th ult., and proceeded north a second time to inquire into the late Indian outrages on the Northwest Coast. It will be remembered that on her first trip she fell in with the wreck of the U. S. ship Suwanee, rendered necessary assistance to that vessel, and returned to Esquimalt with the main portion of her crew, &c. The evening of the day of leaving Esquimalt (17th) reached Nanaimo, coaled, left next morning and anchored in Blekninsop Bay. On the 19th arrived off Fort Rupert; met the Otter with freight and some of the crew of the Suwanee, on her way to Victoria.

On the 20th arrived at Shadwell Passage, scene of the late wreck, and remained in consequence of fog. During this time the wreck was perfectly black with Indians, who were securing everything that could be taken away. West-Haston and others got a considerable quantity of brass work from the vessel. Found the rock on which was the wreck, four feet out of water at low tide. Same evening arrived at Safety Cove, Calvert Island. On the 21st left and anchored in the evening in Carter Bay, which is a snug and commodious anchorage, named after a man who was poisoned by eating muskies, and who belonged to Vancouver's expedition.

Falling into this is a large river; two miles from the beach it forms a large waterfall, 100 feet high and about 200 yards in width, and is one of the largest on the coast. On the 22nd arrived at Metlakahls; remained all next day; left for Fort Simpson on the 24th, arrived there and found H M S Beaver.

On the 25th left and paid a visit to Clement City (Tongas) where are 100 U S troops, commanded by Capt Pearce. Dr Chismore, late of the W U Tel Co., is also located here. The party are encamped in tents; there is much rain and the ground is perfectly sodden—like Mark Tapley, the company make themselves jolly under difficulties. The day previous to arrival the U. S. S. Saginaw, with Geo Davis and suite, arrived to inquire into a difficulty connected with the chief of the Kanagis; after inquiry the Saginaw left satisfied.

Same afternoon the Sparrowhawk left and arrived at the Neas Mission. Here it was found that the river had been under blockade by Chinmpean Indians in consequence of having had two of their chiefs killed by the Neas Indians at a whisky feast up the river. The Chinmpeans had come up to be avenged, but were dissuaded by Mr Tomlinson, the Missionary, and were compelled to leave for Fort Simpson. Shortly after this the Neas natives came down in a large body to attack the others. This state of things is most disastrous to the mission—no communication can take place with Fort Simpson, and vice versa. Mr Tomlinson professes to be in danger of his life. [It will be a matter for the Government, either to support the mission or that the Indians be allowed to carry out their own customs.—Ed.]

At the Metlakahla mission a massacre had been heard of at Ackwillgate, about 100 miles up the Skeena river, wherein three Indians of the mission had been shot, one fatally, one seriously and the other slightly. On the 27th left and anchored in Lowe Inlet.

Next day (28th) anchored at Bella Bella, where was heard of the massacre of Jack Knight and by the Wakeno Indians, who inhabit Rivers Canal. As Knight had called at Bella Bella early in May the murder must have taken place early in same month. On the 29th July the Sparrowhawk stopped again at Shadwell Passage, where was anchored the New World. She had taken on board all of the Suwanee's guns but one, and was expected to leave in three days.

On the 30th, evening, anchored off the Saanquash coal mine, took on board 10 tons which was found on trial to equal the Nanaimo coal. It produces less smoke and less soot, the only drawback being the amount of clinker which is formed, thereby necessitating constant stirring up—a small matter. The seam lies east and west, is 20 inches in thickness and is covered with about 16 feet of a gravelly slate and a sort of tenuous white clay.

On the 31st anchored in Alert Bay; visited the Nimkish river, and found 300 Indians who had arrived from Jarvis Inlet, when information had been heard of the massacre of some of the Nimkish Indians by those at the head of the Inlet. Same day anchored at Nanaimo, called, called at Nanaimo, but finding could not get coal, left and arrived at Esquimalt on Saturday the 1st August.

In conclusion from the information received there is every reason for believing that the attack on the crew of the Thornton rose from a mistake on the part of the Thornton

ton with the Nacullos Indians, who were desirous of retaining a slave which the sloop had on board, and refusing to give up, were fired upon. This slave was one which shortly before had been liberated by Mr Duncan and was taken to Fort Rupert by the Sparrowhawk, where he had been discharged.—Ed] Other Indian outrages are reported to have occurred on the Skeena river.

Servia.

ASSASSINATION OF PRINCE MICHAEL. BELGRADE, June 12.—The assassin of Prince Michael are in custody, and have already been subjected to examination. Several other arrests have been made, the country people having brought in suspicious persons. Public tranquillity has been no where disturbed.

The representatives of foreign Powers have had frequent conferences with the Provisional Government. The body of Prince Michael, terribly mutilated, will be embalmed to-day, and it is thought probable the funeral will be solemnized the day after to-morrow.

The Diplomatic Body, headed by the English Consul-General proceeded to-day to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to express to the Provisional Government the deep commiseration they felt at the death of Prince Michael.

The Princess Julie, the widow of the late Prince, is expected to arrive here from Vienna.

Belgrade, June 13.—A proclamation has been issued by the Minister of War to the Servian army announcing that the deceased Prince wished his nephew, Milan Obrenowitz, to be his successor, and called upon the troops to support the will of their late Sovereign. The proclamation was very favorably received.

The elections to the Skuptschina are fixed for the 21st inst., and the convocation for the 2d of July.

The Municipality of Belgrade have unanimously proclaimed the nephew of the murdered Prince Michael Obrenowitz as the presumptive future ruler of Servia. The feeling throughout the whole country is in favour of this succession. From what has transpired from the investigations set on foot respecting the recent murder of the Prince it would appear that there was a conspiracy in favour of the Karageorjewich dynasty.

The names of the murderers who have been arrested are Rodovanowich, from Schnabatz; Rogich and Athanasowich, from Poscharevatz. At Schnabatz the authorities had great difficulty in protecting the family of Radovanowich from the fury of the populace.

The Official Gazette and the journal Vidrodan publish a communication declaring that the originator of the conspiracy to assassinate Prince Michael was the dethroned Prince Alexander Karageorjewich. This communication adds:— "The head of the murderer will never wear the Servian Crown. Michael III is fallen; long live Milan IV."

Marrying the Wrong Woman.

A writer in the Pittsburg Chronicle relates the following:— Reading an article in which Mrs Oakes Smith relates a story of a woman proposing to the wrong man, reminds me of an occurrence that happened here some twenty years since. A distinguished professor and divine from this neighborhood was on a visit to some friends east of the mountains, and was introduced to a very respectable family, which had two accomplished daughters—one of them very handsome, and the other rather plain. After spending some weeks in the neighborhood, and having frequent opportunities of meeting the ladies, he became quite enamored with the younger and prettier of the sisters. He however returned home without showing any preference. He was a man of very sedate and studious habits, and soon became absorbed in his books, and for a time he seemed to forget his new acquaintances. But the image of one of them seemed to be continually before his mind.

After having maturely considered the matter, and having, I have no doubt, sought guidance from on high, he concluded to commence a correspondence with the object of his affection. Unfortunately, or fortunately, as he afterwards stated, he addressed the wrong lady. He had got their names transposed. The correspondence finally led to an engagement. The day was fixed for the wedding, and the grave and reverend D. entered his appearance at the proper time. But, what was his consternation to find that he was going to marry a lady he had not courted. But being a sensible and an honorable man, he said nothing about it, believing the hand of Providence was in the matter, and was actually married to the sister of the girl he thought he had won. Time wore on; she proved to be a most amiable, intelligent and affectionate wife. He never told the story until after the younger sister was happily married. He never had reason to regret the mistake, and he to this day is firm in the belief that God ordained it for his happiness. "All's well that ends well."

A fresh geological survey of the Canadian provinces has been ordered by the Home Government. On Saturday May 30, Sir Wm Logan, specially instructed by the Government, accompanied by an efficient staff, left Liverpool for New York in the Cunard steamer Jura, en route to Canada.

By Electric U

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BR

Europe.

LONDON, July 28.—Lo night informed the House the decision of the Lower establishing the legality of Lorands has been confirmed tribunal in Spain. Lord no disclosures upon what taken on this adverse decision.

The Court Circular Queen Victoria will leave 15th of August, first she will make a tour to Germany and Switzerland to return October 1st.

It is proposed to erect Westminster Abbey, in Brougham and Professor It is rumored that the loan is about to be placed VIENNA, July 28.—Belgrade report sentence was pronounced on one of in the murder of Prince Michael to take place immediately measures are threatened Karag Georgewick.

LONDON, July 26.—L Commons, Mr. Reardon Athlone, moved for the Committee to inquire into and imprisonment of Train for debt was legal the step was taken for. The motion was not seconded and was lost.

The House of Lords Bribery bill.

In the House of Commons the purchase of the telegraph finally passed.

LONDON, July 29.—The on the passage of the protection bill by Congress bid for Irish votes in the election; says there is nothing principles which any force would deny; concedes all rights of the Queen in her own must be treated as subjects.

The Times even accept naturalized Americans with impunity after plotting Queen in America, peacefully.

The Post says the passage of the peaceful settlement of the rights of nation European powers may justify action even while making exigencies of an approach election.

DUBLIN, July 29.—The corn is to be made a Duke PARIS, July 29.—In the States against the Armistice rendered against the plan, since was insufficient to procure contract to build war vessels in Confederacy.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2 Alexander has called a convention members on the 10th August for the purpose of arranging national convention, pledged to abandon the use of time of war.

DAMSTADS, July 28.—has obtained a Treaty of the Grand Duchy of Hesse North German treaty. B to Stuttgart to open negotiations.

LONDON, July 29, midnight quest given to Ministers at the session of Parliament Disraeli, in the course of his upon the relations existing land and the United States regard to the subjects of so much dwelt upon by every day—leads to better pressed the opinion that questions was near at hand mutual good sense of the

EASTERN ST. LOUIS, July 29.—owned by Hill, Lemmon & to-day. Sher \$35,000.

Grant, Sheridan and most enthusiastic reception day.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Sobriety here to-night; several escorted him from the depot.

SOUTH AMERICA. NEW YORK, July 30.—Tana special says the news favorable to the revolution of conservatives are assiduous, which so alarmed party that it fears to make any direction.