The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday January 26, 1870.

Communication and Population.

The urgency and importance of the subject forming our caption will constitute ample apology for so frequent reference to it. That the recent discovery of what has been called by old experienced miners 'a second California' will attract hither a large population in the Spring cannot for a moment be doubted. Every steamer brings fresh evidence of the existence in California of the Peace River fever; and when it is borne in mind that an unusual depression pervades that country at the present moment, and that there are thousands looking anxiously for some avenue of escape from such a condition, we are quite justified in the belief that, should any reasonable facilities for reaching British Columbia exist a 'rush' second only to that of 1858 will set in to these long neglected shores. It may be thought by some that it is just at such a time we have least occasion to trouble ourselves about the facilities for reaching the colony—that on such occasions considerations of that kind are not likely to deter people. Now, although true in one sense, this is not true in the most important sense. Doubtless the excited and adventurous gold-hunter will, in a majority of cases, overcome all obstacles, and force his way to our new gold fields; but let it be remembered that he is not the only class we want. Valuable as the gold miner is, there is a still more valuable class; and it should be our especial concern to draw that class to our shores. The agriculturist may, in many instances, come to us in the guise of a gold-seeker; but he may not always possess sufficient adventure to overcome the difficulties and discouragements presented by the execrable means of communication at present existing between this colony, and San Francisco. There are thousands of this class who, if made aware of the true character and advantages of the colony, would come to it and make valuable settlers, did facile means of communication exist. Our duty is plain. Measures must be adopted for disseminating reliable information respecting the colony, and immediate steps must be taken for providing easy means of reaching it. Regarding the best mode of accomplishing the future object, there can hardly be any difference of opinion. It will be within the recollection of many that this subject occupied the attention of the Legislative Council during last session. The member for New Westminster moved, and the senior member for Victoria seconded, 'That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, recommending the immediate establishment, at San Francisco, of an Emigration Agency, for the purpose of affording information respecting the colony, and the best means of reaching it.' This resolution was adopted without a division; but, of course, it was never acted upon, the Executive having quite as much as it could attend to in squeezing enough out of the sponge to pay official salaries, without undertaking any new enterprise, no matter how reproductive it might prove, or how small its expenditure it involved. Who can doubt that such an agency would, in the course of the year, have resulted in sending one hundred settlers to the Colony? Estimating these at the value put upon them in the Eastern States—and surely they are worth more here—the Colony would have been benefited to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars, at an outlay certainly not exceeding five thousand—less than five per cent upon the result. But with a government absorbed in 'killing the goose that lays the golden egg' such considerations could not be presumed to have much weight. If it was the duty of the government to take such a step last year—and the Legislature so pronounced—surely that duty derives additional weight and urgency from the fact that new conditions exist calculated to render such an agency far more necessary and fruitful in good results to the colony. Turning to the twin duty of direct steam communication, we have to deal with an enterprise of much greater magnitude, both as regards the necessary expenditure involved and the results certain to be attained. To establish an effective line of colonial steamers might possibly involve an expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars a year. Can the colony, standing alone, as it does, afford to undertake an enterprise of such magnitude? We will give an Irishman's answer:—Can the colony afford to invest one hundred thousand dollars in an enterprise certain to yield half a million? But where is the money to come from? Save it from the Civil List. Less Government, and increased population. Fewer officials and more people—more *producers*. That is what the country most needs not now. It may be that we shall not need to undertake this enterprise as a colonial one. Immediate union with Canada would make it a Federal charge. But what we desire to impress upon both Government and people is this: The establishment of good and cheap direct steam communication between this colony and San Francisco is a work of immediate necessity, which must not wait upon Confederation, or any other ation. It must be entered upon at once, as a colonial necessity; and if political changes enable us to shift the burden on to broader shoulders, so much the better. The Governor should open correspondence with the English capitalists now making arrangements for placing a line of steamers on the route between Australasia and San Francisco, and he should do this without delay, so that the result might be placed before the Legislative Council, during the approaching session. It is highly probable that the company referred to would, for a less sum than we have hinted at, be prepared to undertake such a service as we require, in conjunction with the larger scheme, as the two would work in harmony. But, from whatever source we are to expect the necessary capital and ships, the sooner the Governor obtains such information as will enable the Legislature to deal intelligently with this most important matter the better will it be for all parties concerned; and whether or not we may be enabled to place a colonial line of steamers on the route in time for the expected Spring immigration, some material amelioration of existing conditions must be attained. The present state of matters in this regard cannot be endured at a time when so much hangs upon the issue. The first great tide of population was beaten back by the intervention of the Government, and the establishment of a blockade at the entrance to the Mainland. Shall we be so insane as to repel a second tide by withholding the means of reaching our shores? Let the people, whom it most concerns, and from whose pockets the money must come, return an immediate and practical answer. Let them adopt prompt means for giving the present Governor distinctly to understand that they will not submit to a repetition of past insanity in reference to this matter. We must have no more penny wisdom and pound folly on the subject of population.

Saturday Jan 22

THEATRE ROYAL.—The brilliant assemblage that crowded the theatre last evening had received the actors with cordial and unqualified applause was the most startling rebuke it could have been administered to the slanderous charges of indecency and immorality which have been brought against the troupe by a certain obscure and Pharisaical clique within the past day or two. Mr Carter and the fair beneficiary may well feel proud of the noble and generous vindication the presence of so many of the best men and women of the colony afforded. Nearly every respectable person in the community appears to feel that in the attack alluded to he or she has been personally insulted; and hence the theatre was better filled last evening than on any previous evening of the season. The comedy of 'Caste' was admirably played. The two principal female characters were sustained by Mis Carter and Miss Cummings. The ladies received at times ovations of applause. Mr Carter, was exceedingly happy, and won frequent marks of approval. Mr Barry, Mr Morrison and Mr Ellerton were as usual, admirable. In the burlesque of 'Bombastes Furioso' Mrs Carter took the part of Bombastes splendidly. Miss Cummings played Distaffina with all the grace and gentleness for which that fair maiden was distinguished. Mr Barry's Fusbos, and Mr Ellerton's King, were superb. The local hits—and some of them 'hit' hard—were all taken in excellent part and provoked roars of laughter.

HARD PILOTAGE.—Capt Charles E Lyons, of the steamship California, appeared before the Police Magistrate yesterday on complaint of Capt McKinnon, a Victoria pilot, who charged that he signalled the steamer off Race Rocks, on the 19th inst., and that the defendant had since refused to pay him $20, due for half-pilotage according to law. Captain Lyons, who appeared in person, said that he observed a man in a boat lying more than a mile and a half off, whilst a pilot to be entitled to half pilotage, must be within a mile of a ship; defendant said he was hailed by another pilot (McCullough) at the mouth of the harbor, and that he had since paid him the half-pilotage; he was not hailed by complainant, nor did he see him hoist a flag. After asking a few questions, the Magistrate promptly dismissed the case.

THE AUSTRIAN FRIGATE DONAU AT HONOLULU.—H. I. R. Austrian Majesty's steam frigate Donau, Admiral Baron von Petz, commanding, at Honolulu S I, on Monday the 20th inst., 37 days from Yokohama Japan. She encountered two heavy cyclones during the passage, in the last of which she suffered serious damage. The Donau carries 16 guns, and her engines are 300 horse-power. She has on board the members of the Imperial Legation, consisting of Contre Admiral von Petz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Baron von Trautenberg, Secretary of Legation; Pfisterer, Chinese Board of Trade, Scoonberger, Czeter, Commercial Reporters. It is understood that the Donau is bound for this station.

THE LANGFORD LAKE MURDER.—Mr Bishop yesterday applied for a discharge of Steally *alias* 'Butch,' charged with complicity in the Langford Lake murder. Patrick Fowler, who has been in custody on a like charge, was brought from the cells and placed by the side of 'Butch.' The latter said he had nothing to add to the statement already made by him to the Inspector of Police. He was then liberated on his own recognizances to appear again in one month. Fowler, who was indicted at the last assizes, was remanded to prison to stand his trial.

City Council.

JANUARY 21, 1870.

Council met at 4 o'clock, p m, His Worship the Mayor in the Chair and Councillors McKay, Russell, Allsop, Gerow and Carey, present.

Communication from J W Williams, complaining of the manner in which certain animals belonging to him had been impounded, and asking for a refund of fees.

After considerable discussion the communication was deferred, to come up at the next general meeting, and the Clerk ordered to notify Mr Williams to produce any evidence he might have.

Report of the Auditors of the city accounts was read and ordered to be printed.

Communication from T Chadwick, complaining of the state of Bastion street. Referred to the Mayor.

Communication from Mr Bishop, attorney for O Wren, asking that the opinion of the Council on the charges made against him be suspended till the return of Wren from Olympia. Filed.

Communication from residents complaining of the dangerous state of sidewalk on Cormorant street between Douglas and Quadra. Referred to Street Committee.

Accounts of John Crowther, $2, and A W Davie, $2 50 for making and painting notice board at the Pound. H F Heisterman, $60, for three months' rent. Referred to Finance Committee.

The Clerk announced that the total sum received on account of Pound Fees was $233 45. The expenses, including rent, $256; making a loss of about $23.

Councillor Carey said it was a pity, after all the bother, that the institution hadn't paid.

The Mayor—It wasn't intended for that, but as a public convenience.

Councillor McKay—The Pound would have paid if Councillor Carey hadn't moved to curtail the boundaries. He is to blame for the deficit.

Councillor Carey pleaded not guilty. He had only fallen in with the suggestion of the Mayor.

Councillor Russell moved that the report of the Clerk be adopted. Carried.

Councillor Allsop called attention to complaints that had been made about cattle running at large.

The Mayor said there was now no poundkeeper.

Councillor Carey thought there was a good chance to revise the whole by-law.

The Mayor—If the Council don't appoint one, I will.

Councillor Carey—I don't think you've got the power. You may try it on if you like.

The Mayor—Now, listen. I'm sworn to carry out the law, and if the Council won't appoint a keeper, I will.—

Councillor Carey—If you do, you will do so at your own risk.

Councillor McKay moved that a poundkeeper be advertised for.

Counc lor Allsop thought the Council should first define the duties of the poundkeeper.

Councillor Carey agreed with Councillor Allsop.

The Mayor—How often are you going to speak?

Counc llor Carey—I haven't spoken to this motion yet.

The Mayor—Yes, but you speak so often. At the last meeting you spoke nineteen times on this very Pound question, and I never stopped you. (Laughter.)

Councillor Carey—Why, your Worship, I thought you were asleep on that occasion. (A laugh.) I support Councillor Allsop's suggestion.

Councillor McKay accepted a ryder from Councillor Allsop to have the emoluments and duties of the poundkeeper defined.

The amount due the deputy poundkeeper was referred to the Finance Committee.

Councillor McKay moved that the salary of the Town Clerk be increased $25 per month. Withdrawn because irregular.

Adjourned.

LAST NIGHT OF THE CARTER TROUPE.—This will be the last night of the Carter Company, who have so worthily contributed to the amusement of our citizens for some weeks past. It is a circumstance deeply to be regretted that the season has not proved profitable to the enterprising manager, who is deserving of great praise for the pluck which he has displayed in continuing the establishment in the face of pecuniary discouragement. We think, however, that Mr Carter on this, the last night of the season, is justified in anticipating a large and remunerative house. Certainly the bill and the cast—apart from pecuniary considerations—entitle him to a most liberal patronage, and we trust and believe it will not be withheld.

THIS TO THE 'NEWS:'—We have no quarrel with you, nor do we seek one. Hence your low but characteristic abuse of us is not heeded. Your difference is entirely with the public of Victoria, who, the instant you assailed the characters of the Lady and gentleman actors connected with the Carter Troupe, rushed as one man (or woman) and espoused their cause. You have thus been censured in the most effectual manner. 'Rest and be thankful' that you escape so well.

THE GUSHIE TELFAIR had 25 passengers booked last evening for San Francisco. Among the best known names are those of Hon F J Barnard, Messrs Henry, Nathan, jr, Chief Engineer Kreisler, A Frankell wife and children, C McK Smith, A R Keyser, and Mr and Mrs Ralph Phelps. The boat will get off at 8 to-morrow morning.

THE CALIFORNIA last evening, had four or five passengers booked for Portland. She will sail at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning and will take Mr Barry, and Mr and Mrs Bird, and Mr Morrison of the Carter Company.

AN Indian is in custody on a charge of gouging out the eye of another Indian with the jagged end of a broken bottle. The brute!

THE MAIL will close at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the Express at 6 o'clock.

RECEIVES.—'Frenchy,' charged with receiving stolen goods, upon application of Mr Courtney, was yesterday discharged from custody on his own recognizance.

European Items.

A telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles states that on Dec 9, some houses having been lit up in honor of the *fete* of the Immaculate Conception, a band of 1500 persons paraded the streets, testifying their displeasure before the houses which were illuminated, and singing the 'Marseillaise' and the 'Chant du Depart.' They afterwards went to the Bishop's palace and to the Jesuits' residence, the sentinel stationed before the former being slightly injured. The rioters then directed their steps to the Prefecture where they arrived about midnight and broke some lamps. Several groups were dispersed by a strong detachment of sergeants-de-ville, directed by a Commissary of Police. About sixty arrests were made.

The *North German Correspondent*, of Berlin, known as the organ of Count de Bismarck, publishes a long defence of Prussian policy in a recent issue. The article is intended as a reply to a political and semi-biographical article in a late number of the *Edinburg Review* bearing as it le the name of the North German Chancellor, and professing to reveal the motives and considerations by which the King of Prussia was induced in 1866 to declare war with Austria The reply contains the following important passage: 'It is well known to the initiated that Venice had been ceded to France before a shot was fired in 1866, and that on the 12th of June in that year, one day after the letter of the Emperor Napoleon to the Minister Drouyn de Lhuys, a convention was concluded between the Cabinets of Vienna and Paris, according to which France, after the overthrow of Prussia, was to be indemnified by compensations, or in other words, by the left bank of the Rhine.'

'The earthquakes at Gross-Gerau,' says the *North German Correspondent* (Hesse-Darmstadt), continues. 'From our last report down to the evening of the 28th ult, the shocks were frequent but slight. On the 27th they were rater than usual, and on the following day only two were observed. At 10·19 o'clock in the evening, however, without any previous warning, the ground began to tremble far more violently than it had done since the 22nd ult. Three separate shocks were distinguished, and they lasted together seven or eight seconds. The sensation is described as resembling what would be felt if the whole surface of the earth were sliding down an inclined plane. No other shocks were observed during the night, but this only increased the terror of the inhabitants, who have begun to look on every cessation of these interesting but uncomfortable phenomena as only a sign that an outbreak of more than usual violence is at hand.'

The King of Prussia lately received the members of the Provincial Synod of Brandenburg among whom was remarked Baron de Manteuffel. The Protestant clergyman Wedding, who heads the deputation, expressed the wish that Heaven might long preserve His Majesty to the Evangelical Church, and realize the Royal intentions relative to that body. King William replied in the following terms: 'I thank you for your good wishes, and on my side I desire that the work commenced under the auspices of peace may be accomplished tranquilly. For the Church, it was necessary that something should be done to reassure men's minds, for we have many enemies; I do not allude to the Catholics. If we are no longer to believe that the Messiah is the Son of God, what will occur? Sacred precepts will be nothing more than human aphorisms. That is why I renew my wish to see you arrive pacifically at the satisfactory termination of the work you have commenced.'

It would appear that a fresh dispute is likely to take place between Turkey and Egypt. Several European and American Governments which have no Consulates in the latter country, desire to establish them now that the Suez Canal has opened up a new highway for the commerce of the world. Steps have been taken at Constantinople in order to obtain the recognition of these Consulates, but hitherto the exequatur has been refused by the Porte on the ground that the Governments which ask for it have no diplomatic agents accredited to the Ottoman Government. Only those Powers already represented in Turkey are at liberty, it appears, to institute Consular authorities in Egypt. The *Independance Belge*, which gives the above intelligence, learns from Alexandria that the States interested in this matter will perhaps appeal ere long to the great Powers to use their influence in order to overcome the resistance of the Porte.

A Great War Ship.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 6th.

They are building a war ship in England, the Devastation, which is proudly called the 'First Rate' of the Future." The keel was laid a few days ago. The new vessel is a turret ship of a novel description, and the Admiralty and her designers have high hopes in her construction. The ship is an iron-clad, without masts or sails, and depends upon steam alone for propulsion, and has a new form of turret. The English regard this ship and her mate, also building, as the pioneers in a class of vessels more formidable than any afloat either in offensive or defensive power, or in coal carrying capacity. They are floating batteries moitlized. The Devastation is 285 feet long, 62½ wide, has a draught of 26 feet, and her burden in tons is 4 406. The Warrior is 380 feet long and is of 6 000 tons burden. The Minotaur is 400 feet long, and of 6,021 tons, yet neither of these can compare in strength and solidity with the Devastation. The Warrior has for armor plating 4½ inches of hammered iron, and 18 inches of teak. The Minotaur has 5½ inches of rolled iron, 9 inches of teak. Each has an inner skin of this iron. The Devastation will have 12 inches of rolled, 18 inches of teak, and seven times as strong as the other vessels named. The Devastation will have two turrets, and in each will be mounted two 30 ton guns, each carrying a 600 pound shot. Her cost will be $590,000. The Warrior cost $380 000 and the Archilles $450,000. A crew of 250, all told, will suffice to man her. The guns will have an 'all-round fire.' Her engines are two—800 horse power each. She is a screw steamer, and will make 12½ knots an hour. Her coal storage is 1600 tons, enough, says he London *Times* to 'make the ship to proceed to the Mediterranean and return without coaling between the times of her leaving Spithead and anchoring there again at the conclusion of her voyage; or, it would enable her to cross the Atlantic, fight an action, and afterward return to a home port without having to renew her stock of fuel.'

Rupert's Land—Character and Appearance of the Country.

The whole country as far as Athabasca Lake and Peace River is calculated to become an earthly paradise if it were in the hands of Americans. There is a fine black alluvial soil on a limestone formation, producing in the wooded portions beech, birch and maple in profusion, and being eminently fitted for cultivation. The whole of the Great Fish down to the Polar Sea is the finest grazing country in the world. In 1856 the population of the Red River colony comprised 316 natives or half-breeds, 116 Scotch, 92 Canadians, 40 English, 13 Irish, 2 Swiss and 1 Norwegian. As the foreign element is withdrawn, the population is said to decline in civilization. Convenience to the United States had drawn off young men from the settlements year after year, and thus the population is kept at a standstill. The settlements are scattered along the river banks for a distance of about 60 miles upon narrow strips of farms which have a depth of about one-eighth of a mile.

The houses are generally placed on the edge of the table land, close to the channel of the river. At one point, however, the elevation is not sufficient to protect them against floods when the water rises 30 feet above its ordinary level. Where farming is well conducted, 56 bushels of wheat have been grown to the acre, and 40 on new land is common. Potatoes grow to a prodigious size, and Swedish turnips have reached as high as 70 pounds. Indian corn succeeds much better than in Canada. It is usually planted ab ut May 23d, and hardly ever fails to ripen. Onions reach extreme dimensions. Melons grow well in the open air. At present the great difficulty in the way of extended cultivation is the want of a market. Tomatoes, which are extremely sensitive to frost, can be grown in the open air in sheltered positions. The prairies for hundreds of miles produce excellent crops of hay. Timber comprises elm, oak, maple and poplar. The agricultural implements in use are English and American. The region through which the Red River and the Assiniboin run, and between them and Lake Winnipeg, presents a singular and important combination of prairie and woodland. The isolated groves of trees on the rolling prairie look in many places like the results of careful culture.—*N Y Herald.*

Canadian Mail Summary.

The news brought by last mail is to the 5th inst. The Red River difficulty appears to have become more intensely muddled, but inasmuch as the news from that Territory comes for the most part through American channels, very little reliance can be placed upon it. There is no reason to doubt that Mr McDougall and party have returned to Canada; but what policy will be adopted by the Canadian Government, in view of the circumstances, is not intimated. It appears that Mr McDougall took out with him a proclamation, the promulgation of which was contingent upon imperial action, presumably to be completed by the 1st December. Taking for granted (which we certainly ought not to have done under the circumstances) that the transaction upon which the authority must rest had been duly completed at the appointed time, Mr McDougall issued the proclamation, declaring the Territory a part of the Dominion and himself the Governor thereof. This act on the part of Mr McDougall must have placed himself in a rather ridiculous position, and certainly could not tend to improve matters. Prince Arthur had returned from his hunting expedition up the Gatenau River. The hunt was not very successful, the weather having proved very unfavorable. Out of eighteen moose that were started, only one opportunity offered itself, and of this His Royal Highness promptly availed himself, and bagged a fine moose. The Prince's bag consisted of said moose, a bear and a very fine deer. These he took with him to Montreal. Referring to the Prince in connection with the expedition, the Ottawa correspondent of the *Globe* remarks:—'The Canadian experience of His Royal Highness has told well on him. He is stouter than on his arrival. In fact, a good hunt, an expert in bushwacking, for he axed down a large pine, much to the admiration of the Messrs Gilmour's hard visaged workmen, must have brought both stomach and muscle to a state satisfactory to him.' Mr Hugh Allan, of Montreal, gave the Prince a ball, at his residence, which was a very brilliant affair, many having come from Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, and other places. On New Year's Day the Prince, the Governor-General, and the Lieut.-Governors of the various Provinces received very large numbers of calls. A petition to the Governor General, praying for the commutation of Munroe's sentence, on the ground of capital punishment being doubtful, had been circulated, and was signed by the jurors who tried him. The *Canadian Illustrated News* is said to be improving with every issue.

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The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday January 26, 1870.

What shall we do with It?

It has been shown that existing conditions greatly favor the introduction of a large addition to our miserably sparse population, and that it must, to a great extent, rest with the Government to decide whether the opportunity shall be improved or neglected by the colony. Assuming that befitting efforts will be made for obtaining so very desirable an accession, the question naturally arises, What shall we do with it? It is not enough that population is conducted into the colony. How are we to *retain* it? We shall very likely be told that if the country presents such attractions and advantages as are claimed for it, there can be little danger of people turning away. This would not be altogether correct in regard to any population; but least of all is it correct when applied to a new population composed for the most part of gold-seekers. It is of the very first importance that the new comers should be made aware of the advantages for permanent settlement presented by this colony. How is this to be accomplished? Ah! there's the rub. In regard to all such information as most concerns intending settlers, the Government is deplorably ignorant. Go to the plethoric department where one would naturally expect to obtain a sort of panoramic view of the country, with an account of the lands taken up or improved, and those still open for settlement, their soil, location, distance from markets, &c, and, what will you get? Possibly it may be your good fortune to meet with civility; but, in so far as obtaining the information you require is concerned, you might as well have made your application at the post-office or the custom-house. Although the Mainland had for five years the advantage of a detachment of Royal Engineers, comprising a strong staff of surveyors and scientific men, and although the United Colony has maintained an elaborate and costly department, yet a search for information in the Lands Office is just about as satisfactory and profitable as a hunt for a camphor needle in a hay stack would be likely to prove. An imposing array of lands 'reserved,' by the Government, for fear some enterprising colonist might possibly fall upon 'a good thing,' is about all you can hope to see, and thus the information is of a purely negative kind. There are numerous cases on record of the Government *depriving* settlers of their land; but can a single instance be adduced in which a settler has been directed, encouraged or assisted by that Department in locating land? Its chief concern would appear to be to see that settlers are prevented from obtaining desirable locations, and to *oust* them when, through any want of vigilance on its part, they stumble upon an eligible spot. In fact the whole agrarian interests would really appear to have been managed upon the erroneous assumption that the lands belong in fee simple to the governing classes, and that they are only doing their duty in guarding them from the desecrating touch of the horny-handed settler. Can it be matter of surprise that, with such an administration of the most important department, the country is found to have made so little progress? Is it not rather matter of surprise that any progress has been made? In any event this outrageous policy, or rather *impolicy*, ought to have a speedy termination. The lands department ought either to be made really useful or it ought to be closed up, and the country spared the expense of its maintenance. But, in view of the early influx of a large population, it becomes especially important that this department should be made to answer those legitimate and eminently practical purposes for which alone its maintenance can be justified in a colony so numerically weak and bowed down with taxation. The sooner those upon whom devolves the responsibility of administering the affairs of the colony bring themselves to regard the lands as rightfully belonging to those and only those prepared to make a legitimate use of them, the better; and it is surely high time for the legislature to make a determined stand in favor of securing to every *bona fide* settler a free homestead. The idea of making the alienation of land from the Crown—or, rather, the transfer of a homestead from those who held the public lands in trust for the people—a matter of direct revenue is decidedly out of joint with the present enlightened and progressive age, and wholly subversive of the best interests of a new country, pining for lack of population. Revenue is undeniably necessary; but that is indeed a blind policy which would seek to turn to revenue the seed of the husbandman. Let us, by giving free homesteads, and by holding out every other inducement within reason and our power, seek to promote the settlement and cultivation of the broad and fertile acres still lying waste; and thus will be