

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, January 14, 1868.

The following proceedings were had in the United States Senate on the 9th of December:

On motion, Mr Ramsey submitted the following, which was ordered printed:

Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations be directed to enquire into the expediency of a treaty between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, which shall contain the following propositions:

1st. That a duty of five per cent. ad valorem shall be imposed on all importations from Canada, being the exclusive production or manufacture of Canada, to the United States, or from the United States to Canada, which shall be substituted for exacting tariffs of the representative countries.

2d. That the excise duties of the United States and Canada shall be assimilated by concurrent legislation.

3d. The navigation of the lakes, canals and channels of St. Lawrence shall be forever free to citizens of the United States and Canada.

4th. That Canadian vessels in American ports shall be entitled to all the privileges of American vessels in Canadian ports.

5th. That the fisheries of the Atlantic coast shall be free to the citizens of both countries.

6th. That the common system of laws regulating Copy Right, Patent Rights and Postage shall be extended over both countries.

7. That Canada will consent that Great Britain shall cede to the United States the districts of North America west of longitude 90 degrees, on condition, to wit:

1st. The United States will pay \$600,000 to the Hudson Bay Co., in full discharge of all claims to the territory, or the jurisdiction in North America, whether founded on the charter of the company, treaty, law or usage.

2d. The United States will assume the public debt of British Columbia, not exceeding \$2,000,000.

3rd. The construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Puget Sound. The United States in addition to the grant of land before made, will guarantee dividends of 5 per cent. on stock of said company, as provided the amount of stock guaranteed as aforesaid, shall not exceed \$20,000 per mile.

4th. The Northwestern territory shall be divided and organized into territories of the United States not less than three in number with all the rights and privileges of citizens and the government of Montana territory so far as can be made applicable.

Of the one hundred and forty odd members of the present American Congress, one at least of the number bids fair to immortalize himself and to hand his name down to posterity as a brilliant genius and statesman. That member is Mr Ramsay. Coming to Washington from the famous County of Pike, in Missouri, Ramsay would have served his term in Congress and gone back to his constituents without having created a sensation or caused the heart of a single constituent to throb at the mere mention of his name. Now, there will be no man in Washington so obscure as not to know Ramsay. His name will be in everybody's mouth, and his scheme form the subject of every conversation. The Secretary of State is "powbar." He crowned his greatness by the purchase of an invoice of icebergs and savages at Sitka, and another of earthquakes and black vomit at St. Thomas. But Ramsay beats Mr Seward in the popular race "all hollow." He aims to bring down nobler game. Nothing short of British North America will satisfy Ramsay's craving for "conquest by purchase"; and as an earnest of what he is prepared to do, he will kindly consent to take the best half of the Confederacy off its hands, and pave the way for the speedy admission of the Confederacy to the Republic. What he proposes to do after he has taken the whole of British North America beneath the Union blanket, the resolution omits to state; but should he live long enough to see his aim accomplished, there will be nothing to prevent his buying Ireland from the mother country and "righting her wrongs" in the same liberal spirit that Thad. Stevens proposes to reconstruct the South—i.e., by confiscating the lands and colonizing it with freedmen. Ramsay is a generous soul—most persons are when they are spending other persons' money. In return for relieving the Confederacy of British Columbia and the Northwest Territory, paying off the Hudson Bay Company's claims, assuming the public debt of this Colony and agreeing to reciprocal trade, he modestly asks for American citizens the free navigation of all the lakes, free access to the fisheries, the right to coast, assimilation of the excise duties, copy-right and patent laws, and postage system. Modest Mr Ramsay! Money is no object to him. Why, he talks as pleasantly of assuming two millions of

the indebtedness of other countries, paying off gigantic claims, and guaranteeing five per cent. dividends on railroad stock as if the paving stones of Washington city were made of gold, that the country did not owe a dollar, and that General Butler remained at home doing penance for his many sins instead of travelling through the States delivering lectures to gaping and applauding multitudes in favor of paying off the public debt, principal and interest, in greenbacks, assigning as reasons for the proposition that the "country cannot afford to fulfil its contract to discharge it in gold, and that the bonds were only taken by the holders after the American Government had submitted to a heavy 'shave.' Perhaps Mr Ramsay is right and the Secretary of the Treasury (who fixes the National debt at nearly three billions) is wrong; but the prevailing impression here is that the States already owe more money than they will ever pay, and that should men of General Butler's or Thad. Stevens' way of thinking rule the country for a few months longer, the Government, in place of continuing to make investments in foreign lands, will be found in the market trying to dispose of portions of its own surplus tracts of real estate. It is high time that American politicians ceased meddling with the affairs of their neighbor and turned their attention to improving the political, social and physical condition of their own people—3,000,000 of whom, a telegram received a few days ago says, are starving at the South. Neither Great Britain nor the Confederacy want their greenbacks; and British Columbians are not "hankerin' arter" the "rights and privileges of citizens of Montana," which principally consist in carrying pistols and bowie-knives to protect their lives against the attacks of highwaymen and murderers, and forming Vigilance Committees to hang criminals whom the Courts will not convict, because their votes are required to keep the Judges on the Bench. No! British Columbians want no such "rights and privileges," and Brother Jonathan had better call on Mr Ramsay and his Pike County colleagues to turn their ideas (if they have any) in the direction of tranquilizing, protecting and rendering prosperous the people within the borders which they now possess instead of scheming to enlarge the area of taxation and easing the burthens they now find too heavy to bear by drawing into their meshes the lightly-taxed people of a neighboring Power.

amount equal to the entire sum already paid for his passage. In consequence of the refusal of the agents of the defendants to permit him continue on his voyage by the Pacific, he was compelled to remain fourteen days, and complete his trip on the steamer Sierra Nevada. By reason of the said stoppages and hindrances the plaintiff was greatly damaged in his business, wherefore he prays the Court to award him damages in the sum of \$1,000. R. G. Batchelder, the proprietor of a panorama, etc., who also took passage on the same vessel and suffered a like detention, also brings suit against the same defendants, for \$6,000. Lucius Hoyt also sues for \$2,500 damages. He was a passenger on the same voyage, and by failing to reach San Francisco promptly claims to have suffered damage in the amount claimed.

SOURCE—Let none forget the tea meeting that is to come off to-night, at the St. Nicholas Hall, under the auspices of St. Andrew's Church. No pains have been spared in fitting up and decorating the room for the occasion, and the bounteous provision made by the ladies managing the affair promises a rich treat to those who may give themselves the pleasure of attending. The chair will be taken at half-past six o'clock by the Rev. Mr Somerville, and addresses suitable for the occasion will be given by his Worship the Mayor, the American Consul, Dr. Helmecke, Powell, Comrie and several other talented gentlemen. We quite approve of the selection of the room, as social gatherings are either for worship or pleasure, and the associations of a church cause a restraint which to some extent mars that enjoyment which is oftentimes as conducive to christianity and religion as the more constrained conventionalities of the church.

I. O. OF O. F.—At a meeting of Victoria Lodge on Monday evening, the following officers were installed by Deputy Grand Master J. S. Drummond, officiating for District No. 46:—Elected—Chas Gowen, N G, J. P. Davies, V G; Josias Davies, R S; Jas Gillon; P S; Robt Lettice, Treasurer. Appointed—Julius Seitz, W; J R Mitchell, C; P J Hall, O G; H Glide, J G; Thos Harris, R S N G; H Andrews, L S N G; A Rutherford, R S S; Geo Norris, L S S; A F Keyser, L S V G; Wm Huxtable, R S V G. At the close of the ceremonies the Brethren sat down to a sumptuous repast.

STEAMSHIP LIBELLED—The steamship Fideliter was libelled yesterday on complaint of A. C. Gibbs, acting U. S. District Attorney, alleging in substance that recently the owner made a sham sale of the vessel, a British bottom, to a subject of Russia, at Sitka, and that subsequently, under color of such sale, a registry of the vessel as an American was fraudulently obtained of the U. S. Collector at Sitka. The complaint asks for the forfeiture to the United States of the steamer for this violation of the revenue laws. Portland Oregonian, Dec. 27th.

ALHAMBRA.—This new temple of music was opened last evening under most favorable auspices. The house was well filled and the performance gave general satisfaction. The inimitable Tom is well matched in his negro eccentricities by Ned Ward, who seems no less an adept than himself, and Mr Franklin's feats astonished the audience. The entire troupe is, in fact, well formed, and will, no doubt, by their talent and well-arranged performances, continue to draw good houses. A new bill is offered for this evening.

LEGAL TITLES TO MINING CLAIMS AND WATER RIGHTS IN CALIFORNIA.—By Gregory Yale, Counselor at Law. San Francisco: A. ROZAS & Co. This is a very valuable work on the legal rights of California mine and ditch owners under the laws of the United States Congress. The book contains many hints that would be of service to mining boards in this Colony, as well as useful to the Legislature in revising existing mining laws. For sale by T. N. Hibben & Co., Government street.

TIGER ENGINE CO., No. 2.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held last evening at their house, Johnson street, when the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing term:—President, Emanuel Levy; Foreman, James Gillon, First Assistant, A. F. Keyser; Second Assistant, Thomas J. Barnes; B. Secretary, A. G. Gilkinson; P. Secretary, P. J. Hall; Treasurer, H. Mansell (re-elected). This company now numbers over 60 members, and is in a very flourishing state.

WE are indebted to Hon. Marshall F. Moore, Governor of Washington Territory, for a copy of his very able and interesting speech at the opening of the Territorial Legislature.

A TELEGRAM from Portland yesterday states that Columbia river is frozen and that flour is advancing in price owing to the impossibility of getting wheat to the mills.

THE CALIFORNIA is advertised to sail for San Francisco to-day; the hour is not stated, and it is probable she will be delayed until to-morrow.

THE CONSTANTINE.—This steamer is undergoing repairs and will not proceed north for a few weeks.

Alaska Correspondence.

SITKA, ALASKA TERRITORY, November 29th, 1867.

EDITOR: BRITISH COLONIST.—As we are isolated and removed far away from all telegraph communication with the entire world, your readers will not expect to hear much in the way of news from this land of Alaska. For the last six days we have had fine weather, while the three preceding weeks we had nothing but rain, hail and snow all the time.

THE CLIMATE.

In this part of Alaska, which is known as Sitka, the weather is not to say cold, and if it were not for the rain you could get along all the year without wearing an overcoat. It rains on an average from three and a half to five and a half days in the week. It also blows very hard in the harbor when we have easterly winds; and, as your readers are already aware, Sitka, or what was known heretofore as New Archangel, is situated right in the centre of a large bay, and is almost surrounded by water.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

From the time the John L. Stephens left we had no amusement, or excitement, in fact nothing which was calculated to disturb the monotony of a dreary life, until the 19th of November. It being St. Michael's day and the birthday of the old Indian chief, General Jefferson C. Davis concluded to present an American flag to the old chief, so that he might hoist it in place of the Russian flag which he had floated for sixty five years. As it was also the old fellow's hundredth birthday, General Davis thought it a suitable occasion to compliment the venerable chief by calling on him in person, and, as the day was delightful, all the principal citizens of Sitka had invitations to accompany General Davis and staff. So, forming at two o'clock, p. m., the procession took up its line of march for the Indian village. Arriving at the chief's tent, we were surprised to find about 150 Indians drawn up in line, each holding a long rod tipped with green, emblematic of friendship. On entering the tent, we found the old chief seated on a chair; and a more sedate or consequential looking man I never saw. His table was loaded and tastefully arranged with several dishes such as are most fashionable with the Russian people. The old chief got up to receive General Davis and the flag was presented by the General, who made the following speech:

"VENERABLE SIR:—In your presence are a large number of ladies, officers, and American citizens who come here to pay you their respects on this your birthday. I have the pleasure of taking this occasion to present you with one of the most valued emblems known to the lovers of freedom everywhere and idolized by all true Americans. This is the star spangled banner, or the flag of America. The Great Father in Washington respects all good Indians, while he, through the army and navy, punishes all bad ones. The Great Father in Washington will protect and defend the Indians in Alaska so long as they remain good and respect this flag, but if they show any disposition to 'act badly towards any white man or woman, then the Indians must and will be punished. As you are the great chief in this country of the Indians, and as you are now about one hundred years of age, I came to pay you this visit. Accept, then, this flag and my kind and favorable considerations."

The old chief replied as follows: "The words of man are like the winds, which pass away like vapor; but the words of a chief, when given, should be equal to his actions."

All who could get into the chief's house were invited to partake of his hospitality. As he had been supplied with a choice quantity of food, cooked in a way to tempt the taste of the most fastidious epicure; and as nearly all respectfully declined the invitation, they left and found the American flag floating in the breeze over the village. The flag was greeted by three hearty cheers, after which the procession returned to the house of Gen. N. J. T. Dana, who had a sumptuous repast prepared for all.

FIRST ELECTION IN SITKA.

Feeling deeply the want, and necessity for some kind of Civil Government in Sitka, the citizens got together, and after one or two meetings adopted a City Charter, held an

election and chose a Mayor and Common Council. Hon. W. S. Dodge was elected as Mayor, and General N. J. T. Dana, Samuel Storor, O. B. Montague, Thos. Whaley and J. Langebil were elected members of the Town Council. The citizens before going into the election of course consulted General Davis, who gave them his approval of a Civil Government, knowing that it is impossible for Americans to live under military rule. We will now have a chance to make laws that will be for the benefit of all, while before we had neither law nor justice, so to speak. We hope that Congress will lose no time in framing an organic act and giving us a Territorial Government. For this boon we will ever pray.

IMPROVEMENTS.

There are many improvements already made here under the direction of General Davis, who is leaving nothing undone that is in the power of man to do. Streets are being made, sidewalks built up, a light erected, streets laid out, and, in a word, this town looks much better than it did on the 10th day of October, when we first landed. I regret to say, however, that it is not in my power to give any encouragement to anybody coming here, at least until some mines are struck, which I don't believe will ever happen, Alaska being, in my opinion, no mineral country.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The 28th of November being Thanksgiving Day, was observed by the military, but we had no spirit or encouragement to celebrate, for we could get no turkeys; and here let me also state, such a thing as fresh meat of any kind cannot be had. We sometimes get a few deer, but the principal food is bacon, pork and ducks; but if I dwell on this subject of fresh meat longer I will get hungry, so I will only state that a butcher who could open a meat market here would live if he could keep a fresh supply.

BARNEY O'EGAN.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—How to have hot water always in the house. Let your wife find out that you visit another woman, and you will never afterwards be out of hot water. This is infallible.

How to bone turkeys. Get up at 2 o'clock a. m. The darker it is the better. Climb over your neighbor's fence and bone the first gobbler you can. You had better bone two or three while you are at it, as it saves trouble. You will find this plan very economical.

How to have sauce at a moment's notice. Order your servant to do something which she does not like. You will get more sauce than you bargained for. If that does not do, get into a row with a cabman.

To make hasty pudding. Make your pudding, and leave it out on the doorstep to cool, carefully shutting the door afterwards. In five minutes return and you will find it the hottest pudding imaginable, it being perhaps five or six squares off already.

The best beats.—Those on which the policeman have the least trouble. Never have dead beats about your kitchen.

How to obtain calves' head jelly.—Consult one of the outside butchers, and question his veracity on the subject of mutton, and incidentally accompany the rebuff with an insinuation that he is of canine extraction. You will have calves' head jelly pretty soon.

Pickles.—Always be disputing with your relatives. A very pickle will be the consequence. These pickles are usually put up in family jars.

To clean house.—Get up an alarm of fire and invite the members of the fire brigade into your premises. They will provide a bountiful supply of water and wash the house thoroughly until requested to desist.

Irish stew.—This is a favorite viand variously prepared. The most expeditious method is to attend a wake and introduce a discussion on the wrongs of England, through Ireland's ingratitude. The recipe is from the works of ancient Scald.

Rumor says that Weston, the pedestrian, is in league with the devil—or John Morrissey. The latter having bet \$100,000 that Weston will not walk the 100 miles in 24 hours. Weston, it is supposed, will take \$20,000 of the sum and accommodate the Congressman by failing. So the Boston papers hint. It is but fair to add that Weston indignantly denies the charge.

MARRIAGES—RULE OF THE PUBLIC CHURCH.—The following was made at St. Aloysius Catholic Churches in Washington, 24th:

A man was lately married to a lady in this church with the sanction of the Most Reverend Bishop, the intention of appearing afterward before a nister, there to be married known either to us, when cried here, or to the Archdeacon gave the dispensation to marry a Protestant; by the Most Reverend Archbishop publicly expressed for that late marriage.

The bishop having disapproved of that required this public act it should pass into a precept that all Catholics may at such marriages be considered of the Church, order of the Most Reverend we may only add, reminding that according to the laws of any of the faithful who pre-married out of the Church, incur excommunication.

It is understood to refer to the Baron Von Harre, to a Pro-

THE OLDEST ODD FELLOW.—(Miss.) Index gives the following particulars respecting Thomas Wolstenholme, who recently. He drove to town and was sitting on the trial when, for murder, when he was to his office, he at once turned to his couch, and notwithstanding medical attendance, he died very short time, of congestion of the lungs. He desired that a plain coffin should be obtained for him. A moment before he turned on his back, and his physician, said quietly: free from all trouble at his death, he had belonged to ears.

OF POVERTY.—To that class who keep preaching style luxury, and harp- effects on a nation, we com- ing extract from an ad- george Dawson, at Birming-

is a blessing, but it was a character, to the spirit, to it must be remembered could receive the blessing the soul for it; and, there- wise man might make a of poverty, it was to most a burden, a punishment, a nuisance and an infliction. poverty was a curse, what- be in individual cases, for a nation? It meant lessed by birth or by educa- womanhood worn down and premature sorrows; it od tolling, and doing biling, with the imagination the love of beauty impos- rned into a drudge, with life's beauties, and little of the next world's joys his, and more; and, there- heard a man talking of the overty, he wished that man hem.

from the Land of Gold!

or, better, about which I wrote gone. Five bottles of Bristol's dme.—E. FOREMAN, San Jose.

Sarsaparilla and Pills have cured that I had suffered with for JOHNSON'S Sarsaparilla and the means of saving my life."

T. J. EDWARDS, Stockton.

PILLS.—Strong and Healthy.— aims at attaining health at any unately, rarely think about it till he. Holloway's Pills now stand ublic estimation for purifying the ting the appetite and digestion, sary to do more than name them. safest means of retaining or re-alth and corresponding strength. rifiers, tonics, alteratives, and ey exercise over every organ the influence, by supplying it with, and regulating the quality and secretion. The most timid and ill derive from Holloway's Pills

ENDORSEMENT.

the acknowledged leader of the fashionable society in the work, speaks of MURRAY & DA. WATER in the following ntary manner, viz: "It has a h as the odor from blooming to the bath a delightful buoy- the toilet table and the hand- clusion of all other perfumes." ould always ask for the Florida y Lanman & Kemp, New York,

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