

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, December 12, 1868

THE composition of the Legislative Council is not such as to inspire the public with confidence, or to secure satisfaction. The new appointees are either professional men or officials, with the exception of Mr. Holbrook, Mayor of New Westminster, who is best known as a staunch Government man.

It is gratifying to find that our advocacy of Reciprocity, upon which the future so much depends, is thoroughly indorsed by Mr. Mackean, Chairman of the Bank of British Columbia, as well as by the British Columbia Committee in London.

THE flourishing settlements on Burrard Inlet want a resident Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. The latter, being the most inexpensive, preferred, if respectable and sensible. New Westminster, with a smaller number of inhabitants, boasts of at least one Stipendiary and half-a-dozen J.P.'s.

THE English Government commission appointed to investigate the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland will commence its sittings soon. It is intended that the report shall be an exhaustive one, and that all details respecting the tenure of land in Ireland shall be set forth.

County Court.

This Court sat on Thursday before His Honor Mr. Justice Pemberton. The docket was larger than usual, and one of the cases, McKay v. Lester, from its connexion with public feeling at present, excited considerable interest.

Stoman vs Wm Lyons.—A suit to recover payment of a store account. Judgment for plaintiff for \$15 and costs. Mr. Bishop for plaintiff, Mr. Courtney for defendant.

Nissen vs Wilson.—A suit to recover the sum of \$48; order made in favor of plaintiff for full amount, to be paid in one week from the date of order. Mr. Courtney for plaintiff, Mr. Bishop for defendant.

McIntyre vs E H Jackson.—A suit to recover \$35 50, being a balance due for wages for work done on plaintiff's farm worked on shares by Mr. Bryant; judgment for plaintiff for \$35 25 without costs. Mr. Courtney for plaintiff, Messrs Drake, Jackson & Aikman for defendant.

McKay vs Lester.—A suit to recover the sum of \$75 for damages sustained by the trespass of defendant's cow in the plaintiff's garden. The case was originally left to arbitration, Mr. Lovett for plaintiff, Mr. Craig for defendant, but from a disagreement amongst the parties it came into Court.

Mr. McKay and Mr. Robertson proved the identity, and the wild and ferocious nature of the cow, the account of the capture of which on the night of the second raid elicited amusement in Court; Messrs Bales, Gregory, Lisleter, and Nicholson testified to the damage sustained by the serious and in some cases irreparable injury done to over twenty valuable trees and the destruction of a large quantity of their fruit, then rapidly approaching maturity.

All these witnesses concurred that the amount sued for would not cover the plaintiff's loss. Messrs Lester, Craig and Lovett appeared for the defence, which rested principally upon three facts; viz: that \$15 had been offered the plaintiff in compensation though not until after the suit was commenced; that there was no disagreement between the arbitrators sufficient to invalidate the original conditions under which they were to give their decision and which would justify the present suit; and that in offering \$15 the decision of the arbitrators was supposed to be complied with.

In cross-examination the defendant admitted he ran his cows at large night and day to feed where and how they could; that several complaints had been made to him by other parties of the evil propensities of the cow in question; that, nevertheless, he took no extra precautions with her on that account; and only sold her after her destructive raid on the plaintiff's garden.

The grounds on which His Honor based his judgment, however, appeared to be the decision of the umpire Deebent, who was subsequently selected to decide, and who stated upon what he was told that he thought \$25 would fairly cover the loss. This decision of Deebent, His Honor conceived could be the case altogether out of his hands and left him no alternative, but to divide the amount fixed upon by the arbitrators, and the amount stated by the umpire, viz: \$5. Judgment was therefore given in favor of plaintiff for \$22 50 and costs. Mr. Bishop for the plaintiff, Mr. Courtney for defendant.

ALEXANDER WILSON.—We regret to have to record another of these events in our waters so soon after that of the Del Norte. Our readers will recollect that the American schooner Thomas Woodward, Captain Arthur, from San Francisco, laden principally with groceries and dry goods for Sitka, left Esquimalt harbor last Tuesday week.

On the evening of the 25th ult, while running before a strong S E wind, she struck on the extreme edge of the reef which is said to extend from about three-quarters of a mile at Shelter Point, near Cape Mudge, about 20 miles above Comox. Owing to the gale increasing violently soon after the vessel struck, the efforts made by Capt Arthur to get his vessel aloft were useless. On the second day she keeled over on the reef, and the sea made a clean sweep over her, and soon broke her to pieces.

Capt Lewis arrived the next day with the Otter, so that the people on board the Woodward did not suffer any great hardships. Captain Lewis bought the wreck, together with such portions of the cargo as were floating on the beach, for \$105. The liquor was all destroyed as fast as it came on shore to prevent its falling into the hands of the Indians who gathered in crowds round the wreck. Captain Lewis Smith, his wife, Mr. Shipper and Major Christmas, passengers, went to Sitka by the Otter; Captain Arthur, his crew and three passengers came down to this city in the schooner Surprise, which arrived yesterday morning.

The disaster is said to have occurred through the incompetency of the pilot on board. The vessel and cargo were insured.

LIBERAL.—The young Marquis de Bute, who holds so prominent a position just now in English society, voted very creditably at the recent elections. His own sympathies, he acknowledged, were with Mr. Giffard, the Conservative candidate for Cardiff, but before the election he wrote to Col Stuart, his cousin, the sitting member for Cardiff, stating that every tenant on the Bute property was absolutely free to vote as he pleased, and that no elector should have anything to fear from his conscientiously exercising the franchise. It would be well were there more of such instances of justice and liberality during large land owners.

DEPARTURE.—The steamship Alexandria, Captain Erskine, will leave for San Francisco this morning.

SMALL POX AT ALBERNI.—A letter has been received from the head of the Alberni Mission, stating that small-pox broke out amongst the Indians on Barclay Sound and that in the space of a few days over one hundred deaths occurred. The survivors were greatly alarmed, and imagining that the sea air had something to do with the calamity fled into the interior, where they will, no doubt, perish miserably.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 733, E.R.—At the regular meeting of this Lodge, held on the evening of the 8th inst., the annual election of officers was held, when Mr. J. W. Trabee was elected W.M.; Mr. A. R. Robertson, Treasurer; and Mr. W. H. Plain, Tyler. The installation will take place on the first Thursday in January, when the officers of the Lodge will be installed.

TEA MEETING.—The annual Tea Meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Church Society will be held in the basement of the church on Pandora street in a few days. These Methodist reunions are among the most pleasant and successful affairs given here; and we are sure it is only necessary for us to announce the fact to insure a goodly attendance.

THE people of Port Gamble lately did a very liberal act. Mrs. Gaunt, a widow from Victoria, was cooking at the Port when her children fell ill of the small-pox. The people subscribed funds to pay the medical bill, and presented \$200 to the woman with which to pay off a mortgage on a little homestead held in this city. Such disinterested liberality is worthy of all praise.

ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.

When the railroad across the continent of America is completed, there will be constant conveyance by means of railways and mail packets for passengers desiring to travel round the world. This grand tour will be 22,000 miles in length, will cost \$1500, and will be accomplished in about eighty days.

Is it a JOKE?—The appointment of A E Pemberton, Esq. (the hardest worked official in the Colony), to the Council, looks very like a joke—and a grim joke at that. Why, the unfortunate gentleman is not alone a Stipendiary Magistrate and County Judge, but he is Governor of the Goal, Police Commissioner and in addition Coroner; and now he is made a Legislative Councillor! We had heard before this of willing horses being ridden to death; but we never met a case in point before. The appointment must be a joke.

SPAIN.—The idea Napoleon expressed to a gentleman who was eulogizing the profound peace that followed the revolution, viz: 'that the people were not out of the honeymoon,' seems to foreshadow coming events. Differences as to the form of government to be resolved upon are fast springing up—some recommend a triumvirate; some a monarchy; some, a president. It is much to be feared the end is not yet come, and that the people are not out of the honeymoon.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.—Capt W H Franklin, late Stipendiary Magistrate of Nanaimo, and a gentleman of large mercantile experience in other Colonies, has commenced business as an Auctioneer and Commission Merchant in the fire-proof building, corner of Fort and Wharf streets. Capt Franklin is strongly supported by credentials as to capability and integrity, and will not fail to command a fair share of consignments.

EARTHQUAKES VS. LONGEVITY.—The lady correspondent of the Sacramento Union says one of her friends has grown ten years older since the 21st of October. She has kept her goods and chattels packed in readiness to skedaddle, for weeks—slept with her children near the door, on the first floor, and to feed her feverish mind, has read the horrible accounts of the great tidal wave at Arica. Ten years in two weeks, is living very fast, and we should think not 'overly' pleasant.

ARRIVALS.—The bark Knowley, six days from San Francisco, arrived yesterday morning. She had entered the Straits two days ago, but owing to the violence of the gale was compelled to go to sea again. Mr R T Smith, late member for Kootenay, returned to the Colony. The Knowley goes to Moody & Co's mill to load with lumber for South America. The Lopez, late for Moody & Co's mill, arrived last evening from San Francisco.

NEW BEACONS.—Two new beacons are about being erected by the Government for the convenience and security of vessels coming into this port or going through Mowat's Channel: one will be built at Shoal Point, the other somewhere opposite Mr Tod's house. The sparrows Leviathan was sent over to Camerote's Mill yesterday for the flies.

FROM THE NORTH WEST COAST.—The schooner Alert, Captain Maejer, arrived yesterday from Barclay Sound. She brings no particular news. One tribe of Indians had taken the small-pox from some American vessel, name not known, which touched at the Sound, and suffered severely; nearly one half of the tribe dying. The supply of oil was not very large this season.

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The Steam Fire Engine Committee were liberally met yesterday by the Insurance agents and merchants, but a considerable sum remains to be raised to complete the amount of the purchase money, and place the beautiful 'steamer' in the hands of the Tigers.

WHALEING.—Another of the four whales shot at and wounded by Capt Roys during the summer was picked up dead, near Nanaimo, a few days ago, and six or seven hundred gallons of oil extracted from the carcass. An unexploded bomb lance was found embedded in the body.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.—Two sermons on behalf of this Society will be preached in St Paul's Church, Esquimalt, to-morrow, 6th Dec;—in the morning by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of British Columbia; in the evening by the Rev Frank B Gribbell, Minister of the church.

SAVED HIM RIGHT.—A young gambler in Hamburg staked 250,000 francs at one bet, and his hair turned gray from anxiety while the deal was made. He won the bet, but it is not said whether that restored his hair to its natural color.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.—It is well to call the attention of the public to the notice of the Town Clerk, published in another column this morning, to the effect that all rates unpaid from this date, will bear interest at 12 per cent per annum.

NO CHANGE.—Mrs E Cady Stanton, who ever she is, says that as a baby, Anna Dickinson, the great American oratoress 'was coarse, sleepless, restless and continually crying with a loud voice.' Certainly, Anna does not appear to have changed much as a woman.

BALL.—Another of the subscription balls will be given on Tuesday night at the Alhambra. His Excellency the Governor, and Mrs Seymour have expressed their intention of being present. These re-unions are said to be exceedingly pleasant.

A GOOD ASSAY.—Some dust from the new gold diggings on Perry Creek, handed in to the Bank of B N America by Mr Johnston, the Kootenay expressman, assayed 902 fine, equal to \$18,64 per ounce—a flattering result.

WORTH FINDING.—The ex-Spanish Queen in her sudden flight left behind her 170 expensive carriages, a large number of magnificent Arab and English horses, and the finest collection of mules in the world.

A PHILOSOPHER.—Brigham Young the arch impostor of the age, is said to be the third largest depositor in the Bank of England. With sixty-eight wives a man needs lots of money.

TENDERS.—We are glad to observe that tenders are called for by the Municipal Council for grading and graveling portions of Fisguard street and Blanchard Avenue.

SERMON.—The Rev Mr Alken will preach in the Pandora street Presbyterian Church on Sunday—morning and evening.

COUNTY COURT.—This Court stands adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

STRANGE.—A flying cat is said to have been recently found in India.

A VOICE FROM 'OUR OUTER HARBOR.'

BURNED INLET, Dec. 3rd. 1868.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Since the disgusting attack made a few months ago by our local paper, the editor is so humbly repentant and anxious to obtain Government pap and smiles, without which, he would starve, it is useless to expect any grievances against the Government being ventilated by me. I am, therefore, compelled to ask of you to do us this favor.

The population of New Westminster is one hundred and fifty whites; there are two paid Magistrates, and two, if not three, Justices of the Peace, besides Constables and other officials, sufficient to keep in order a population of ten thousand people. It will hardly be credited that at Burrard Inlet (where including the several logging camps and men belonging to ships, we have never less than four hundred and sometimes little short of six hundred men, besides numerous whisky mills located over the Inlet) that we are without either magistrate or constable. If we need the assistance of either—not an infrequent occurrence, we have to go by land and water, a distance of from twelve to fourteen miles to New Westminster, nine miles of the distance on foot; as the stage coach, even with six horses, can no longer travel the road; generally we have again to return with the officer to the Inlet and make a third journey with our witnesses, thus traveling fully forty miles before the case can even be brought before the magistrate. On the fourth day you may get a hearing; when, if the case is decided, you may on the next get back to your business; you may easily imagine that we frequently suffer much wrong rather than be put to so much loss of time, trouble and expense.

Mainly from this cause ships can only be chartered to take away our lumber by paying higher freight than otherwise we should do, as scarcely a vessel comes here that the Captain has not to appear before a magistrate with some of his crew, causing him much loss of time and money. Surely steps should be taken to remedy this evil. Why should a magistrate not reside here, rather than at New Westminster. We have a right to expect some protection in return for the heavy taxes we pay! By inserting these few lines who will oblige those interested in our

OUTER HARBOR.

Masonic Researches in the Holy Land.

A very slim gathering assembled last evening at Cooper Institute to hear a lecture announced on the above subject by Robert Morris, L. D. The lecturer, although, as shown in the meagre attendance, not very heartily abetted or encouraged by His Masonic brethren, did his best to make himself entertaining, and he certainly, in the interesting facts he gave in connection with his theme, showed that in his tour through the Holy Land his researches had been both careful and extended.

On the 1st of March last Dr Morris said he started on his tour of the Holy Land. He made Beyrout his headquarters. He found here a Masonic Lodge known as No 450 Palestine Lodge. The ritual and ceremonies were in France, and, in fact, through Syria French influences were in the ascendency. He spoke of Rev Mr Fisk, a Missionary from this country, who had been made a mason before leaving the United States, and the greater influence he exercised as a missionary on this account. Very soon after his arrival he paid his respects to the Grand Pacha, being admitted to his presence through his credentials as a Mason. The Pacha was deeply interested in his errand and afforded him every possible assistance at his command. On parting with the Pacha the latter, under his own sign and seal, gave him a letter that procured him the best attention elsewhere. Only the best class are Masons. The poorer classes are bigotedly prejudiced against it. Roman Catholic influence throughout all the Orient was opposed to Masonry. From Beyrout he went to Damascus. Here he found sixteen Masons, all of great eminence, beginning with the Pacha. While there he helped to organize a lodge. Among the Moslems he found great attachment to Freemasonry. Moslems and Christians unite on the platform of Freemasonry. He spoke in turn of his visits to Tyre, Jaffa, Jerusalem and other places traditionally connected with Freemasonry. He found Tyre, which once sent forth 120,000 to help build Solomon's Temple, a miserable town. He did not find a Mason here. Its ancient splendor and intelligence had departed. Of Jabel and Lebanon he gave about the same account. At Jaffa he discovered more relics of ancient Freemasonry. He here found five Masons including the Emir. For a moment he branched off his topic to speak of a Yankee enterprise in the establishment of an omnibus route between Jaffa and Jerusalem, on the old road on which were drawn the cedar from Lebanon used in building Solomon's Temple. He next spoke at length of his researches at Jerusalem. He went to the quarry whence were taken the stones for building the Temple, and there found many Masonic emblems, and he believed they could be found running back to the time of Melchizedek. He described his visit to mount Moriah, where was founded the Knights Templary of Freemasonry. The tomb of the first Grand Commander is still to be seen there. The lecturer unfolded in turn his researches throughout all Palestine and gave interesting descriptions of various Masonic emblems he continually met in the course of his travels. Though speaking over an hour he was listened to with deep and unflagging attention.—N. Y. Herald.

MARRYING BLINDFOLD.—The facility with which numbers of respectable women are duped into matrimony by socially adventurous is marvellous. An agreeable exterior, a knack at small talk and a little dexterity in the art of flattery, seem to be all that is necessary to procure an unprincipled scoundrel an unlimited number of wives. The other day a man was arrested for bigamy in a Western city, at the suit of his sixth spouse, and it was stated that he had seduced by his half dozen connubial speculations the neat little sum of \$12,000. Of course one feels sorry for the victims; but if women of respectability will wed unknown vagabonds after a short acquaintance, people of common sense and common prudence cannot help mingling a little contempt with their commiseration. In a matter of such vital importance to her happiness as marriage, a woman ought at least to exercise as much judgment and discretion as in purchasing a new dress pattern—and yet had any one of the six wives referred to looked half as closely into the antecedents of her suitor as we will warrant she did into the quality and style of her wedding furberlow, she had been saved the mortification of her amalous position and the loss of her cash. Beware, ye impulsive maidens and widows, of larcenous lovers whose tender protestations are prompted not by Ovid but expediency.

MINISTER JOHNSON AT WORCESTER. Lord Napier visited the city of Worcester yesterday, and was accorded the honor of a public reception, being presented with an address by the Mayor and Corporation, and entertained at a banquet in the Town Hall. The honors of the occasion were more than shared with the hero of Magdala by the American Minister, Mr Johnson, who accompanied him.

At the banquet the Minister threw the General quite in the shade and his speech on the relations of England and the United States was the event of the evening, reducing Lord Napier's modest oration to a very subordinate place. In fervid language Mr Johnson acknowledged the friendship evinced for the United States, in England, and repeated the assurance of his confidence of in the everlasting maintenance of a cordial understanding between the two countries. He then proceeded to compliment the citizens of Worcester assuring them that their city had been familiar to him in its glory and its historic associations. He seems to have forgotten its famous sauce.

Sir John Pakington warmly responded to Mr Johnson's friendly professions, and asserted that the British Cabinet reciprocated heartily and cordially those sentiments of good will which he had so beautifully expressed.—Cork Examiner Oct 17 68

THE NEW COLOURS.—The fashionable shades in Europe this season are the Florence—a rich ruby; the Great a darker shade; a very brilliant Green—and various shades of Amber. Some very choice goods in these beautiful colours have been received at the London House by the Continental.

ONE of the tions to come Council during will be one h addition of which will reo once prud pos assorted goods During the busi it was a subject deep concern t that legitimate was carried r transacted at f ley which, if c tent, some fea Victoria to the ing station for elseo destined f To reduce an centre of Britia position of a town and com the wealth and city nearly one would be a cala effe is that—s ently—every for; by those power to aver projs lately b tives of the threatens to evj cial interests, stricted Free o the ports of t tance of good abroad duty f deficiency there enue by the Imp on the Island, customs' duties; all goods broug abroad for con Free Trade as a have always a stimulates and scores low p classes of a co burthen of taxat of those best ab But our pr adoption of a co upon restricte be great a mition of an ind imported goods would be frau injury to the p especially to the as the Tariff thr the commercial ony by divertin channel the 'tr belongs to Victo many articles sumpson in th within its lim unquestionably p Without Recipr tain the duties because the ed great benefi With Reciprocity widely different, open out market duce, since we o neighbours and them in their owe the Tariff should cents 'n barrel' of duty the poor heavily; and the protect on than he or expect. We with or crammel th clothing, dry goo and groceries, and orally which are n duced in the Colon be stricken entirel parent to the m that the commere deed, the very ex as a port of sup by the recent pol position to create a taxation on the taxation on the serious objection, omly of a system t two widely differ ing a revenue in on to confusion and cause it would or trade, where one dividing the traffi valueless to either The system of taxat lar in b'ch sector that the proposit Trade b goods a named will meet w official members of ples that the rev ony accruing from would be insuffici expense of Governm this plea they will f argument possible in the system of Gov that would place us Government which e ing the general prosp to forgo the collection our ports and free us