

## The Weekly British Colonist.

AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 16 1868.

## America.

The telegraphic news of Tuesday night, as far as the American continent is concerned, is well worthy of more than a passing perusal, especially that relating to the Eastern States. The hostility of parties contending at present for mastery is assuming every day a more violent and alarming character, and urging the leading partisans of each side to plots and counterplots which if not stopped immediately must bring about a great national catastrophe. To carry the impeachment of President Johnson, and to secure the election of his successor, it appears the Americans, like every other people maddened by an exciting political struggle, are losing all that strong love of country which formerly characterized their national action and descending to measures which, if carried, appear to us to savour very strongly of civil war. The whole civilized world, we hold, is interested in the termination of the present state of things. If the nation should resort to arms again for the final settlement of this political struggle could it survive, or if it did survive could it enjoy any degree of prosperity for years, many long years to come? No doubt the commerce of the world, especially of England, would suffer far more in that case than it did during the late rebellion, and we all know how injurious the effect of that was upon our commercial and industrial interests. We are not inclined to think the mere deposition of Johnson from the Presidency, either by resignation or conviction, will terminate the struggle; the great danger lies in the election of his successor. From the telegram referred to, it will be seen a plot is on foot to arrest and try Gen Lee for treason and murder; that the plot is to defeat Grant's chance for the Presidency; that it has been concocted by Butler and Stevens; that it is to be supported by Wade and other republicans. What is at the bottom of all this? If that party seek to defeat Grant, the choice of whom he has hitherto been considered, what other man can they make President? Johnson of course must resign or be convicted, or if he should escape both events and serve his term out, he could not possibly be re-elected. Grant as the telegram reads is now to be opposed by the Republicans. Who then is to be the next President? Suppose Grant, as inferred, takes offence at this action against Lee, and regards the violation of the terms of parole as a personal insult, what will be the result? Simply a coalition between Grant and Lee, the two men of all others in America who can control every northern and southern soldier and the establishment of a military dictatorship such as Cromwell established in England. These two men undoubtedly command all the military power of America, and though one is conqueror and the other conquered we doubt whether there is any difference in their power over the affections of the American people. Notwithstanding Lee was really the backbone of the rebellion for years, and did more to prolong its life than all the Southern chieftains, we never knew a single American, whatever might be his sectional politics, but what loved "old Uncle Robert." To-day we believe he is still loved by the nation, for his name, his virtues, his courage, in spite of the mistaken zeal and support he gave the Southern cause. To force, therefore, a coalition between these two great chieftains and able men is a great mistake on the part of the Republican party, and if not immediately remedied must lead to civil war. Those who control the army will gain the day if a struggle comes, but it will be at a fearful sacrifice of life and treasure. In another column will be found an article from the New Orleans Republican, giving an account of a "Grand Rebel Carnival" in that city, when Jeff Davis received the idolization of the populace, and which, if taken in

connection with events now passing may mean a vast deal more than it pretends. We confess we are filled with alarm at the condition of things in America at present. We are far from having a desire to rejoice at the complication of affairs which threatens destruction to her existence as a Republic, or injury to her honor and interest as a nation. In her short though brilliant life she has done too much good to the world to be spared yet, and whatever ill happens to her, commercially speaking, happens to ourselves. No country is called upon, by every interest and every tie, to sustain America more than ourselves. We join sincerely in the hope that wisdom and justice will prevail in her councils, and that all that threatens her peace and prosperity may be speedily removed.

## Mexico.

By the same advice, we learn also that Mexico has undergone another revolution, ending in the flight of Juarez with the contents of the national treasury to the amount of seven million dollars. He is supposed to be forcing his way to the Texan frontier, where following the example of Santa Anna he can enjoy the spoils undisturbed on a foreign soil. How sad is the fate of this wretched country. A noble spirit this Juarez must be indeed, to murder Maximilian and then rob his country. For the sake of civilization such a state of things cannot be allowed. No system of Government appears to suit these unfortunate people, when left to their own management. This chronic rebellion and bloodshed, generation after generation, however, is so repugnant to the spirit of the age that some method must be adopted to bring it to an end. A few years ago America might have interposed with propriety and advantage in establishing a protectorate, but now it is doubtful whether she can, and the execution of Maximilian complicates the question very much, so far as foreign interference is concerned. We regret the account of the late affair is so meagre, and we shall look forward with impatience for details of events which have ended in the defeat and flight of the Mexican President.

Wednesday, May 13.

**CHURCH.**—Yesterday as Mr. Ash of Goldstream was at breakfast, he heard a disturbance amongst his fowl, and on going outside his door was much surprised at seeing a large panther enjoying a siesta on the top of a hen coop within ten yards of the door; he fortunately had taken out his rifle and the rash intruder paid the penalty of his skin for his cheek. Mr. A. and his friends were disturbed the previous evening during a social game at cards and a pipe, by a band of wolves, which got off clear, owing to the darkness, although cornered frequently by the dogs. This band of marauders has for some months past frequented this locality. It is to be wished that a hunt could be organized to rid the country of some of these intruders, who owing to the sparse population in this section have become unusually daring and furious.

**CARIBBEAN MINING INTELLIGENCE.**—A letter received from a correspondent on William Creek, dated 28th April, says: A good deal of activity prevails on the creek for the season, everybody seems full of hope. A great deal of prospecting is going on, and the results are more encouraging than they ever were before. Mosquito Red, Wilson, Canadian and other new creeks and gulches are proving highly rich in prospect, and some claims are paying big. Minnebacha divided last week about \$600 to the interest. For further particulars you must wait for the appearance of the *Sentinel*, the British Columbia mining journal, the first number of which, it is expected, will be issued on the 4th of May ensuing.

**Row, Boys, Row.**—We are glad to notice in our morning and evening walks so many strapping crews out practicing for the 24th. Men who go to so much trouble to please the public deserve its thanks. About 6 a.m. on these truly lovely mornings we find at least a dozen crews working at the "superficial" in earnest, and as sherry and training do not agree the meridian is scarcely ever taken now. What a blessing it would be if preparing for the 24th lasted all the year round.

**Among the passengers by the Oriflamme,** known to our community, we notice Mrs. McGready and family, Messrs. Garasche, J. P. Davies, J. Glassey, Capt. Nunn, Mr. A. Hicke and family, Mrs. Eugene Thomas and child, Mrs. McQuade, Miss Pendegast. The list was not so large as expected, and the larger proportion will soon be back with us. Besides coal, the freight consisted of a small shipment of liquors and furs.

**NEW FLORISS.**—Yesterday we inspected this creditable establishment in our town. The building is 75 by 30 feet, and cost, Mr. Jones, as it stands, \$4,000. All kinds of doors, window blinds and shades, furniture, etc., can now be manufactured here. In a short time the proprietor will have his machinery for moulding, which will make the works complete. The engine is of 10 horse power. Let every person patronize Mr. Jones, for such enterprises as his are what will make the Colony independent.

**THE PLowing Match** will take place on the estate of J. D. Pemberton, Esq., on the 18th inst. The prizes are as follows: first prize, \$75; second, \$50; third, \$25. Plows to be on the ground at 10 o'clock. The committee will meet for final arrangements at the Land Office at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

**POUNCE COURT.**—Yesterday Philip Lamey was charged with assaulting Wm. Osgrove by striking him in the face. Bound over to keep the peace for six months. Jas. Banner, charged with stealing a hat, was remanded for two days.

We regret to announce the death of Captain Wood, of the British ship *Ellen*, which arrived lately from Yokohama. Captain Wood was in a prostrated state on his arrival and died at 10 o'clock last evening.

**FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.**—The steamer *Enterprise*, in charge of Capt. Wyde, left port for New Westminster yesterday morning, with a few passengers, sheep, and a small quantity of freight.

**MR. ABRAHAM JACOBS** and family, long known in this town as a prominent member of the Jewish congregation, left by the *Oriflamme* for New York, where they will reside in future.

## Sandwich Islands.

We find nothing new in particular in the papers received this morning by the *Eliza Anderson*, respecting the volcanic eruption, beyond what we have given. The following embraces all:

The summit and side of a hill fifteen hundred feet high, in Kaiti, was thrown a distance of one thousand feet over the top of the trees and landed in the valley below. In Kaiti district every house was prostrated with the exception of one or two. Stone walls were thrown down, and trees and rocks tossed in all directions. Land slides innumerable took place, and fearfully rushing downwards like avalanches, buried people houses and cattle beneath them.

An island four hundred feet high has been formed in the sea, adjoining the mainland. The excitement in the islands is intense, and large numbers of people are flocking to the volcano.

**H. B. ship Calypso** made an excursion to Hawaii, taking a number of invited guests to witness the eruption, and many of our residents, during its continuance, went to see it, and returned with glowing descriptions of the marvellous scene.

**J. P. Parker**, an early pioneer, whose connection with the islands dates back to Kamehameha I, died 28th February last, at an advanced age. Mr. Parker was born in Newton, Mass. Amidst the early corruption he was temperate and chaste, and is spoken of as a man of very high character.

**Saturday, March 10.**—Hon. Iona Kapena, member of the House of Nobles and Privy Council of State, died at his residence in Nuanu Valley. His death was not unexpected, for he has for some days past been lingering on the borders of the grave. For many years suffering under paralysis, which kept him of the use of his limbs and confined him to his bed, Judge Kapena has been gradually sinking under increased weakness and disease. He was a Hawaiian well known and deservedly respected by his fellow countrymen, and who, from early life, has held numerous important and responsible positions connected with the government of his native country. His family were always, during successive generations, the immediate retainers of the Royal family, and for that reason he was taken by his Highness M. Kekunono, and the High Chiefess Kinan, and sent to Lahainalua Seminary to be educated. After he graduated he became private Secretary to Kinan. At her death he became official Secretary to his late Majesty Kamehameha III.—we believe during a portion of the latter service, he acted also as a district judge. In 1840 he became a member of the Council of Chiefs, and his natural quick intelligence caused him to be considered as a valuable acquisition to that august body. On the formation of the Government he was appointed member of the King's Privy Council of State, and a member of the House of Nobles. He held for a time the position of Governor of Hawaii, being the predecessor of hon. Kapena. In 1849 he received the appointment of Circuit Judge of Oahu, which office he held till the promulgation of the new constitution in 1864.

## California.

**San Francisco, May 4.**—On Sunday morning, the residence of Dr. Wooster, on Webster street, which had been raised fourteen feet on temporary supports, fell with a crash making a complete wreck, and narrowly avoiding the destruction of the Doctor's family, ten members, who had just risen from the breakfast table.

Between two p.m. on Saturday and two p.m. on Sunday 72 persons have been registered seeking employment at the California Labor and Employment Exchange, of which 71 were sent to employers. Most of them were engaged for the railroad companies and by farmers for the interior. The agent of the Central Pacific Railroad announced at the Labor Exchange this morning that the Company was compelled to make a new arrangement with laborers sent out on the line. Henceforth they will receive \$30 instead of \$28 per month, but will have to pay the fare

of \$3 to the ground. The Company are compelled to adopt this plan to protect themselves against imposition by laborers who have been conveyed to the interior at the Company's expense, but a little over one-half of whom report themselves for work.

Several of the daughters of Brigham Young are actresses in the theatre at Salt Lake City, and a Gentle who is recently from that city says he saw Brigham at an evening performance, accompanied by six dozen of his children.

**Died.**—In Liverpool, March 29th, Robert Rodgers, of the firm of Rodgers, Meyer & Co., San Francisco.

We regret to record this afflicting event in the commercial and social circle.

Mr. R. was one of the pioneer English merchants of California, and succeeded in establishing a leading commercial house, leaving behind an unblemished reputation as a merchant and kind and genial gentleman. *News Letter.*

The immigration to California is greatly on the increase. Six monthly steamers now come regularly to our harbor, loaded down with industrious and hardy laborers, while hundreds are unable to obtain passage. The immigration across the plains is destined to be very large this summer; the rapidly uniting termini of the two railroads renders the overland journey easy and expeditious. Our trade unions, labor leagues and strikes for higher wages have advertised California throughout the world as the working man's paradise.

**BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, SAN FRANCISCO.**—At the usual monthly meeting, held on the 14th inst., the following particulars were furnished by the Board of Relief: No. of applicants, 88; number of new applicants, 43; number of persons, 65; former applicants again applying, 8. Of those who first applied 37 were males and 6 females. Born in England, 19; in Scotland, 4; in Ireland, 16; in various Colonies, 4; Total, 43. Single, 22; married, 13; widows, 3; widowers, 6. Total, 43.

**RECEIPTS OF THE THEATRE FOR MARCH.**

The following are the amounts returned to the Internal Revenue office by the following places of amusement for March: Opera House, \$20,802; Metropolitan, \$15,837; Temple of Music, \$6,784; Olympic, \$4,482. Total, \$47,911.

## A Grand Rebel Carnival.

From the N. O. "Republican" of March 8th.

For many years it has been the custom for the fire companies of New Orleans to have a general parade on the 4th of March, but yesterday was a day to be especially and long remembered by the citizens of this city.

In numbers and appearance the procession has probably never been surpassed, but the effect was completely marred by performances only fit for the Confederacy during the rebellion.

During the past five years the fire companies of New Orleans were forced to respect the flag and government of the United States in this city, but they made the parade of yesterday a carnival of disloyalty and rebellion against both. Formerly, during the period we have named, nearly every company on parade bore the United States flag, but yesterday out of thirty companies we noticed but six that honored it with a place in their ranks, and these we understand, were composed mainly of persons of foreign birth.

When Butler, Banks, Harburt, Canby and Sheridan commanded this town the cheers which were given a hundred times by company after company for Jeff Davis, and the playing in our streets of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," would have led to the arrest and imprisonment of the guilty parties; but now—strange it is—the commander of the United States soldiers in this Fifth Military District is cheered by the men who are hoarse with cheering for the arch rebel and traitor.

It is a strange spectacle indeed. Who would have thought three years ago that on the 4th day of March, 1868, the fire companies of New Orleans would be found in line in front of the St. Charles hotel, cheering for the chief of the late rebellion? But such was the case. One company after another passed in front of Jefferson Davis, the head and front of that rebellion—which has deluged our land in blood, and with uncovered heads gave cheer after cheer in his honor. President Davis addressed his "friends" not in words, for the crowd was too great, and perhaps the time was not auspicious, but by placing his hand upon his heart and making repeated bows. Again and again was he called out upon the balcony, and again and again he was cheered, showing that between him and those who had assembled to do him honor there was still the most cordial sympathy.

During the afternoon our streets resounded with the music of "Dixie" and the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and were disgraced by curses loud and long against the Congress of the United States and praises of Andrew Johnson.

After several of the companies had sufficiently honored Jefferson Davis, they passed on to Gen. Hancock's headquarters, took off their hats, and cheered for Andrew Johnson and Gen. Hancock.

Was it for this that Andrew Johnson sent Major General Hancock to this military district? It would seem so. It is to enable the diabolical in this city publicly to honor the chief of the rebellion that the Congress and the people of the United States pay a Major General of their armies to live and command in New Orleans? We believe not; but, nevertheless, the ears of loyal men still ache, and their cheeks still blush with the shame and shame of yesterday.

Let the people of the country understand that rebellion and treason are yet seething in the breasts of the former rebels of the South; that with a few noble exceptions their professions of loyalty and submission are but empty words; and let them also understand that now more than ever before the immediate reconstruction of these states on the Congressional plan is an absolute necessity. And above all, let the President, and Congress, and the Generals of the armies of the United States understand that this dallying with the rebellion and treason may lead to results before which the July massacre will sink into insignificance. Until these states are reconstructed they must be ruled by the strong arm of the military commander who knows his whole duty and has the patriotism to do it.

## British Columbia.

(FROM THE HAMILTON SPECTATOR.)

It is evident that the people of California fully understand and appreciate the value of British Columbia, and the importance of preventing that country from becoming incorporated with the Dominion of Canada.

They see clearly enough that if British Columbia and Vancouver Island, with their numerous harbors and extensive coal fields, remain British and become connected by a trans-continental road with the Atlantic seaboard, their own good city of San Francisco must speedily occupy a second rate position. No longer could they hope to see all the commerce between this continent and Japan and China pass through the "Golden Gate" of their beautiful harbor. The shorter route via British territory would undoubtedly command by far the largest share of the trade between Europe and Japan, and Canadian merchants also would have an opportunity of competing with the Americans for the Asiatic trade on fair and favourable terms. Under these circumstances, we can scarcely wonder that the people of California should regard with dismay and dread the present movement for the admission of British Columbia into our confederacy, or that they should telegraph to President Johnson (as they have done) asking him to do what he can to prevent the consummation of the union and to bring about the annexation of British Columbia to the United States.

We may, therefore, in all probability expect to see and hear of more vigorous efforts being used for the purpose of inducing the people of British Columbia to throw off their allegiance to the British Crown, to prove false to their nationality, and to barter away all the glorious hopes and prospects which the future holds out to us and to them, for the sake of a few "greenbacks."

But the anxiety which the Americans display to become possessed of British Columbia should not be without its lesson to us. It not only proves how valuable that country is, but how highly probable the people of California deem it that, if it becomes a portion of the Dominion, its principal seaport would take the place of San Francisco, and become in fact the most important city on the North Pacific coast.

**MUSIC OR SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.**—The disinterment of the Assyrian sculptures, and the deciphering of Assyrian and Egyptian inscriptions have opened new fields of investigation in almost every department of knowledge. Among the branches of science which have shared in these discoveries that of music has been benefited largely. The accounts of ancient musical instruments were vague, and our ideas, especially of Hebrew music, were confused, till recent sculptures and paintings have been brought to light which delineate the musical instruments of the early Oriental nations, and in a number of cases veritable specimens have been discovered. Such for example, is an Egyptian harp found in Thebes, with its strings yet perfect enough to vibrate again, after a silence of 3,000 years. The more recent investigations prove that the parent of all known musical sciences was Assyria. From the Assyrians, the Hebrews and the Egyptians, and, indeed, all Eastern nations, derived their knowledge of music. The unveiled monuments show that, in the time of Sennacherib, music was a highly cultured art, and must have existed through generations. This polished nation used a harp of 21 strings, the frame of which was four feet high, which accompanied minstrel songs, or was borne in the dance. The lyre of tortoise shell, the double pipe, the trumpet, drum and bell were common. Even of the bagpipe, representations have been discovered, though none of stringed instruments, like the violin, played with the bow. In all delineations of social or worshipping assemblies, musical instruments very like our modern ones have a prominent place. The Hebrew music, at the time of the exodus, was purely Egyptian; but it was much modified, subsequently, by association with Asiatic nations. In the temple of Jerusalem, according to the Talmud, stood a powerful organ, consisting of a windchest with ten holes, containing ten pipes, each pipe capable of emitting ten different sounds by means of finger holes, so that a hundred sounds could be produced by it. It was provided with two pairs of bellows and ten keys, so that it could be played with the fingers. According to the rabbins, it would be heard a great distance from the temple.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES AT BADMINTON.

There was a grand meet of the Beaufort hounds on Thursday in honour of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Duke of Beaufort at Badminton. The field was a remarkably gay one, and comprised upwards of 800 ladies and gentlemen on horseback, and fully 200 others attended in carriages to view as far as might be the sport, and to do honour to Royalty. The Prince of Wales rode to the meet on a splendid charger, presented to the Duke of Beaufort by the Sultan of Turkey. The Prince was most enthusiastically received. At the meet were the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Marquis of Worcester, Colonel and Lady Kingscote, Lord Colville, Colonel Keppel, Lady Lovell, Lady Blanche Somerset, and Lady Cordington. In following the chase the Prince rode his favourite chestnut horse. There were two runs, which together lasted nearly three hours. The first fox was killed, the other after a spirited and exciting chase was lost. The Prince of Wales rode straight to the hounds, taking gates, timber, and walls as they came, and was well in at the death. *Western Morning News.*

If a young lady snubs you, young man, don't snub in return, for that would be imitating her own bad manners. Keep your temper and your own self-respect. Only don't give her a second opportunity. The snubbing business don't pay except against those who do the snubbing.

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## Confederation and

There are some among us who are against Confederation, a misapprehension of a tariff than from a dislike to the principle itself. It is supposing, that our other interests would be the change of tariff. In the ample discussion we given to the question, on this one point to put before the public and the Canadian tariff prejudice our general supposing we were which does not follow, last objection to the scheme is answered. How a tariff affect our federation takes place? has been brought before our notice, and is in our deserving of some attention to remove the misapprehension may exist in some quarters the probable operation of a tariff. Let us at the tariff question sent tariff of British been framed with a view, firstly, to raise revenue not necessary to raise a wide for the support of there would be no tariff any kind. Secondly, tariff so as to afford protection to the agricultural productions of the country prevent our young men being destroyed by the imported products countries in our own protection be deemed there were no revenue to our agricultural or could be protected from petition in our market prohibitory law. The present tariff is, however, ed to have worked interests of our farmers stimulated the industrial classes. We are aware those who think protection the mild form imposed to be a mistake; but purpose we will assume, fority of our people the afforded incidentally been productive of good, been agriculture, and assisted in the development of manufactures. this inaugurated after, and a conflict of political system that has satisfaction ought not and suddenly shaken destroyed without a fairest trial. Such be a conviction on this nevertheless, not the earnest in our advocate Confederation; for we the opinion that there the Constitution of the Canada, nor in the Canadian Parliament or to such a system. Our constitution allows for the operation of a protective industry, and when that policy would swell the Dominion we look for a moment of the Dominion to the imposition of a situation is based on a situation; and the Imperial empowers Parliament or taxes on imports in any manner expedient to further the whole country or country. This is an the Constitution of the does not possess; for the Constitution of the progress is prohibited tariff or taxes except in manner. If, for instance, a uniform better promote the in