Tuesday, April 10 1866.

MANCHESTER AND INDIA.

It is astonishing how intolerable the best abstract principles occasionally become when worked out by selfish apostles. At the present moment the Manchester school of English politicians are the great free-traders. Their power is immense both at home and abroad. They see with more than ordinary satisfaction the successful result of the freetrade principle in a country like Englandwhere money is plentiful, mechanical appliances beyond competition, and labor to be had almost for a song, and they naturally desire that their policy should be adopted by every country with which they have commercial connections. In some instances the efforts made in this behalf have been eminently successful. France has been induced to remove many of the restrictions which formerly hampered English productions, and Austria and other countries have been brought within the folds of commercial treaties. It is not, however, with France or Austria merely that Manchester desires to be brought into close commercial connection. The British colonies, the United States, and India are really the greatest subjects of her earnest attention. With all the remonstrances, however, and with all the arguments adduced in favor of abolishing duties on British manufactured goods, there seems a general disposition to adhere to the principle of raising revenue or fostering industry by duties on imports. The Manchester men are placed on file. consequently rather nettled at the result of their efforts, and complain very loudly of the perversity of those nations or countries who are unwilling to accede to their demands. They go even farther. They denounce those who do not uphold the free trade policy, and call upon the Imperial authorities to take steps to compel India to relinquish her duties on imported English goods. Not content with this they demand that the Hindoo shall cultivate more cotton. The fact is Manchester has become, in its desire to have its mills and manufactories in full and constant work, al- | self with their report and to assume his share most a monomaniac. Apostles of free trade as her public men are, they attempt to carry out the doctrine with all the intolerance of the religious zealots of old. "The Manchester people," says the London Times, " assert that India is not so governed, administered, or managed as to yield the largest possible ex- the common water course should be pre- American boat Kearsage, on some technical perts of a certain staple. Nothing is more served by the owners of the property. ports of a certain staple. Nothing is more served by the owners of the property. The grounds. The Neptuce's crew protest through their judge, Mr. Fanjoy, and have proposed result is not desired by the Hindoos themselves? There is a magnificent trade to be done in cotton, no doubt, and the Hindoos | He moved that the Clerk be instructed to could perhaps get it, or a good slice of it, if request the owners to repair the culvert or they chose; but if they don't choose, that is otherwise it should be done by the Council at their expense. surely more their business than ours. Here, Mr. Lewis drew attention to an announcehowever, are the Manchester manufacturers mert made on the 28th March, in the public meeting and dogmatizing about the affairs of prints, that negotiations were being made to at last report. another people 15,000 miles off. Their case is not that anything is interfering with their with a view to prevent a repetition of the own industry or their own work, but that grievance. He again repeated that the Council the inhabitants of Bengal, and Nagpore, and had no right to run a culvert through private Bombay are not devoting themselves to cer- property. Manure, dead dogs, and debris of tain work and industry which the Manchester people think would be good for them. Why the garden on the church property which should not more of the land in India be brought into cultivation? Why should it not be all planted with cotton? Why should not the cotton be sent in a glut of cargoes to Liverpool? If nature, or government, or contrary to the principles of everything that habit is in the way, why should not nature was right and just that a person who hapbe subjugated, and government revolutionized. and habit transformed?"

The London Times is rabid enough occasionally on the policy of interfering in the management of those countries which can be either coaxed or coerced, and in this in-stance its repudiation of the principle that be either coaxed or coerced, and in this innothing is right unless it brings grist to the property to be dealt with as necessity de manded. He spoke in favor of the course Manchester mill, is as astonishing as it is hopeful. It acknowledges that there is be deferred till next meeting, which was carsomething more important than even Eng- ried. lish manufactured goods-something to be listened to before the protestations and appeals of any particular political class in Great Britain-that in fact the people of any country should be allowed to make whatever laws, and follow whatever occupations they deem most suited to the country's capacity. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce think otherwise. They want the import duties at present levied on cotton goods in India abolished; they want a resettlement of the land tax, the introduction of a contract law between masters and men, and a more active prosecution of public works. Of course it is nothing to them that the people of India have to foot all the bills, and that they are the parties really most interested in any change, financially or otherwise. Up till the present time the enormous sum of \$250,000,000 has been spent on Indian railways, and \$10,000,000 has been in consequence added to the taxation; but English manufacturers want still more roads constructed-still more taxation added to the country. "The simple truth of all this," adds the Times, "is that Manchester wants raw material for her mills, and pounces upon India to serve her turn. Cotton stuffs cannot be manufactured without cotton, and cotton does not come in cheaply enough, or of a satisfactorily

money is offered for cotton, what more can | Stamp's new building on Government street be done? It would be a curious form of Free Trade to coerce any people into a particular industry." While the American war was raging the Hindoo made plenty of money by the cotton cultivation. Bombay rose like a magic city and speculation knew no bounds. But " in the very heat of the excitement," we are informed, "there came a shock and a recoil. Down went cotton in an instant, and the Indian husbandman was told that, in consequence of a little message just flashed along the wires of the telegraph, what had been worth half a crown to him in the morning was worth only fourteenpence to him in the evening. This was too much for hi understanding, and he ploughed up his cotton path and sowed it with rice or grain." We have no idea that the British Government will lend itself to the agitation which is at the policy which these gentlemen are loudly enunciating only shows us how easily the advocates of a principle, however good in their particular case, may, by a career of rabid fanatio.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 9. Council met at 7:30 p.m. Present—His Worship the Mayer, and a full board.

COMMUNICATIONS. A communication was received from the Gas Company declining to repair certain damage at the corner of Cormorant and Johnson streets, as it had not been occasioned by any act of theirs.

The communication was received and

Leave was given to Mr. Hicken to remove certain premises.

THE RAVINE. Messrs. Jessop and Spencer again called attention to the state of the Ravine between Broad and Douglas streets, which had not been repaired by Messrs. Joseph Bros. to the damage of the property belonging to the Wesleyan Church.

Mr. Gowen stated that he with the other members of the committee inspected every lecturers to a community where a man or and he fully concurred in the report made to the Council. He had seen in the public print remarks addressed to Councillors Lewis and Layzell, and he wished to identify him. of the responsibility.

Mr. Lewis wished to thank the reporters

had said.

The Mayor ruled it out of order. At the suggestion of Mr. Lewis the records

on the subject were read over. proper course, and if every person was allowed to throw stuff in and fill up the water Pacific Coast.—St. J. Globe. course, the town might be flooded one day.

settle the matter amicably between the trusall kinds were thrown into the ravine and no doubt soil and manure washed down from Messrs. Joseph Bros. had an equal right to complain of.

Mr. Layzell favored the motion. Mr. Gowen was strongly opposed to the motion and hoped it would not pass. It was pened to have property a few feet lower than another should be compelled at his own expense to keep open a water course, it should be done at joint expense.

Mr. Jeffery spoke in favor of the motion. Mr. Hebbard looked upon the ravine as public property, and those who purchased

An account for \$450 due by the Council to Mr. Thos. Trounce for rent of the Council Chambers was read. Of this amount \$75 was due by the pres ent Conneil.

The amount was ordered to be paid when funds were in hand for the purpose. SPRING RIDGE WATER BILL. Council deferred the report of the private

committee for consideration with closed doors.

SIDEWALKS AND NUISANCES. The following report was read on sidewalks and nuisances : Sidewalks repaired-On Pan dora street; Bath House, Government street; Store street (Driard); Government street, opposite Sandrie's (Trounce). Not repaired Property corner Douglas and Cormorant streets (Cochrane). Not laid-Christ Church

Trust, Humboldt street. Nuisances to be removed-Tong Hang filth and rubbish, alley-way north side of Cormorant street, between Store and Govern- 28 ment; Peter, filth and rubbish in yard of premises, on the north side of Fisgard street; Mitchell, filth and rubbish on premises on

south side of Fisgard street. Mr. Layzell remarked that unless some of these nuisances were removed, cholera or some other fatal disease might be apprehended. The clerk was instructed to require their removal within 24 hours, on pain of being summoned before the Mayor.

STAMP'S BUILDING. Mr. Gowen drew attention to the fact that quality, or with as much certainty as is with the municipal by-law, by not keeping wished. But who is to help that? When CHRIST CHURCH TRUST.

On motion of Mr. Lewis notice was required to be given to lay down the sidewalk on Humbolut street within three days.

Council then sat with closed doors on the Water Company's bill.

A SAD NARRATIVE-In Canada it is common for small farmers to go into the woods in winter as lumbermen, and one of this class, residing in Hawksbury, left his wife and three children in their lonely farm house. Last Saturday afternoon, which was a very severe day, the woman was doing the necessary work outside, and, on coming in, feltill, and lay down by the stove, where she died. The eldest child, a girl of seven, tried to cry to the next neighbor, three or four acres off, but the storm prevented them from hearing her. She then laid the baby in its dead mother's bosom to prevent its crying; but present raging among the manufacturers, but cold and the baby chilled, she took it to bed, when she perceived that the stove was getting and made the other child lie on the other side, locking their arms together, in order to keep the baby and themselves warm. Providentially a neighbor came in next morning extraordinary success, become as intolerant and the three little ones nearly dead with about ten o'clock, and found the dead mother, of opposing views or opinions as the most the cold. Horrible to relate, the cat had eaten off one of the fingers of the deceased mother.—Montreal Witness.

> THE MORMANS .- Abraham Wells a Morman who has arrived in Chicago for the purpose of marrying his fifth wife, writes the ollowing curious note to the Tribune of that city:- " On my visit to Chicago I noticed an article in the Tribune in regard to Utah, that Speaker Colfax expressed a wish that President Young might have a 'revelation prohibiting polygamy, is to me a matter of some doubt. On the contrary, I have reason to know that Speaker Colfax eloquently expressed his gratitude at the domestic happiness of our community. I am a Merman born and bred, and the husband of four wives, and what may seem strange my mission here is one of love, to transplant a flower from this sterile (morally) latitude to bloom and flourish in our happy home. We have no wish to be admitted into your 'Union'-nor do we wish at one fell swoop to be divorced from our wives and families It seems to me it would be wise to let us Mormans alone, and devote your moral woman can marry or be divorced three times within as many years."

ST. JOHN OARSMEN have distinguished themselves away out on the Pacific. The gig Neptune, a boat built by Mr. Coyle, of Carlton, and rowed by John Dowling, Patrick for the correctness of their report of what he Carney, Hiram Nice, and John Holland, had a match in San Francisco harbor a few weeks ago with a boat rowed by Californians, and came off victorious, making fine time; but fair play was not extended to the crew by Mr. Jeffery, Senr., again maintained that the judges, who awarded the prize to the

COMMERCIAL

VICTORIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 7. Business and prices remain about the same as

FLOUR-Extra, \$9@\$9 50 p bbl; Superfine

do \$5 00 do do. SUGAR-Raw, 8c@10c p lb p kg: Refined de

SUGAR—Raw, 8c@10c P ib P kg: Refined do 13c@15c do.
COFFEE—25c@28c P ib P sack
TEA—36c@42c P ib P chest
SYRUP—Golden, \$5 00 P kg
CANDLES—\$5 75@\$6 75 P ib P bx
YEAST POWDERS—\$3 25@3 75 P doz
SOAP—\$2@2 50 do
BUTTER—42c@45c P ib P case; Ordinary, 37c@40c do p firkin BACON AND HAMS—25c@30c do

WHEAT—2½@3c do p h p sk
OATS—1½c@2c do do
BARLEY—1½@2c do do
GROUND BARLEY—2½c do do
MIDDLINGS—2½ do do. BRAN-1%@2c do do. HAY—1%c@1%c do p bale. POTATOES—1c@1% do do ONIONS—2%c@3%c do do

CHEESE-22c@25 do p case

COAL EXPORTS.

Statement of Vessels departed from Nanaim V.I., during the month of March, 1866. Daie. Name of Vessel Master Tons, Ovt. Destinat

	March
	2 Stmr E Harris, Frain 61 05 Victoris 5 Schr Nor Wester, Whitford 59 15N. West-
	minsfer.
	6 Slp Alarm, Hollins 15 05 Victoria
	Y Sch Blk Diamond, McCulloch. 100 00 Victoria
	7 Stmr Sir Jas Douglas, Clark, 23 00 do
	8 Stmr E Harris, Frain 54 00 do
	8 Stmr E Harris, Frain 3 05 do
	8 Str Alexander Lemascheffsky 226 00 Sitka
	9 H M. S. Scout, Price106 00 Ksq'malt
8	10 Schr Industry, Carleton 54 15 Victoria
Ì	12 Stmr E Harris, Frain 58 10, do
	14 Sch Blk Diamond, McCullochl01 10 do
ì	15 Schr Nor Wester Whitford. 62 15 New
Š	15 Stmr Sir Jas Douglas, Clarke 14 10 Victoria
ì	16 Stmr E Harris, Frain 60 00 do
	17 Stmr Otter, Lewis 57 05 N. W.
1	Coast
1	20 Sloop Alarm, Hollins 13 10 Victoria
I	20 Stmr E Harris, Frain 57 15 do
I	21 Str Sir James Douglas, Clarke 20 00 de
ı	24 Brig W D Rice, Gilman 292 00 San Fran-
ı	Continue out a porteluone all'E stille cisco
I	24 Schr Blk Diamond, M'Culloch100 10 Esq'malt
ļ	24 Stmr E Harris, Frain 58 15 Victoria
I	24 Do do do do do do do do
ł	24 Do do do
I	28 Do do do 3 05 do
ı	90 Sin Alarm Holling 18 10
۱	81 Stmr Sir James Douglas, Clark 18 5 do
۱	T Bar des grown and a second will be self

EXPORTS.

Per schr PFIEL to Honolulu, S 1—1 pun rum, 3 qr sks brandy, 1 do whisky, 5 cs mdse, 100 bdls shooks, 6 do heads, 100 cs gin, 40 cs beer, 23,300 ft lumber, 12,220 ft cedar do, 15 ms coal, 48,000 shingles, 20 bbls salmon, 1 cs sheet iron, 2 bxs tin, Value \$4,557.

SHIPPERS.

Per schr PFIEL to Honolulu, S I-Hudson Bay Company, John Wilkie and Co, Lowe Bros.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—45 bbls flour, 120 sheep, 13 hd cattle, 25 bxs apples, 150 doz eggs.

CONSIGNEES.

Puget Sound-J P Sayward, Anderson, Dickinson, P Cline & Co, F Reynolds, Wren, R Brodrick.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound-Mrs Carlton, Mrs Forsythe, Day, P Brown, J M Collins, Chas Kinney, Dr Scott, Jas Cinny, Thos Danoost, J P Carber, Major Hatter and wife, JP Williams, Mr and Mrs Davis, Smolly, L McErwin, W Roberts, Smith. T Miller, C Brown, J Clarke, Ensign Dow, J E Taylor, Mrs Hubbs & son, B F Dinneson, Chi-

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED. April 3-Slp Alarm, Hollins, Nanaimo Sch Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan. Slp Lady Franklyn, Pritchard, San Juan. Sch Shark, Turner, Sooke.

Sch Laura, Hunt, San Juan. Slp Angeline, Jacklings, Port Angelos. Str Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angelos Sch Meg Merrelies, Pamphlet, New West-April 4-Bark Princess Royal, Marshall

Port Angelos.
April 5—Sch Eliza, Middleton, Saanich Slp Ocean Queen, Watkins, San Juan Sch Matilda, Meldrum, Burrard's Inlet Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westm'ster April 6-Slp W B Naylor, Knight, Saanich Sch Propeller, Keffier, San Juan. April 7—Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New

Apl 9-Schr Industry, Ramsey, Nanaimo Schr Annie, Elvin, San Juan Slp Leonede, Smith, New Westminster Str Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster Schr Laura, Johnson, San Juan CLEARED.

Apl 3-Slp Ocean Queen, Watkins, S Juan Schr Shark, Sawyer, Sooke Schr Meg Merrilies, Pamphlett, New West-

minster Str Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angelos Schr Discoverer, Rudlin, Port Angelos Slp Thornton, Warren, Burrard's Inlet April 4-Sch Black Diamond, McCuiloch,

Str Diana, Wright, New Westminster. April 5—Slp Alarm, Hollins, Saltspring Slp Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan

Stmr. Enterprise, Swanson, New Westm'str

Schr Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan April 6-Sch Laura, Johnson, San Juan, Slp Hamley, Vaughan, Comox. Sch Eliza, Middleton, Burrard Inlet. April 7—Schr Pfiel, Zengenhut, Honolulu Apl 9—Slp Ocean Queen, Watkins, S Juan Str Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster Slp W B Naylor, Drake, San Juan

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 6th instant, the wife of Mr.

BENI

GOLD MINES,

British Columbia

The Safest, the Shortest and the Cheapest Route to these rich Placer Mines is by way of

Victoria, Vancouver Island.

Passengers going this way have not to cross the dangerous Columbia River Bar, and the distance is over One-Third-or 279 Miles—Shorter by way of Victoria han by way of Portland.

The Governments of Vancouver Island and British Columbia have subsidised the following powerful steamers to carry miners from San Francisco to Victoria and New Westminster direct :-

The Hudson Bay Co.'s Stmr. Labou chere, Capt. Mouat.

The Cal. S. N. Co.'s Stmr. Active, Capt. Thorn.

These, or other first-class steamers, will run on this route regularly, and will connect at Vicpassengers to Yale, a distance of 175 miles, From Yale to Savana Ferry, a distance of 133 miles, there is a splendid Government Wagon Road and Comfortable way-side Houses every few miles; over this road travellers can easily walk, or they can ride in Barnard's Fast Four-horse Stages. From Savana Ferry the Hudson Bay Co.'s new and swift Steamer Marten will run to Ogden City, upper end of Shuswap Lake, a distance of 111 mlles. From Ogden City to the Columbia River, a distance of 34 miles, there 59 Mile House, Cariboo. s an excellent Government Pack Trail.

Miners Going to the Rich Mines of

BRIDGE RIVER -OR-

CARIBOO can do so by the Government Wagon Road from Yale, over which it is easy to walk, or travellers can ride in fast Stages.

The Steamers running from San Francisco for the conveyance of passengers, by way of Victoria and the Fraser River, being under Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from contract to the British Colonial Governments. the Rates of Fare charged are very low, and passengers are expeditiously, comfortably and cheaply conveyed from Victoria to the

> Miners going from San Francisco to the British Columbia Gold Mines will derive another great advantage by visiting the FREE PORT OF VICTORIA. In Victoria, Miners can supply themselves with every article they require, free of duty, and 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than they can buy similar goods in California or Oregon.

Distance from Victoria; couver Island, to Big Bend, 473 Miles Distance from Astoria via Portland to Big Bend, 752 Miles

TABULAR STATEMENT OF DIS TANCES, COMPILED FROM OFFIL CIAL AUTHORITIES.

From Victoria. Vancouver Island.

To New Westminster, by steamer 80 Thence to Yale, by steamer 95 Thence to Savana's Ferry, by stages.133 Thence to head of Shuswap Lake, by steamer. 111 Thence to Columbia River, at a point 30

miles above the supposed head of navigation, by Government Trail 34 Thence to Gold Creek, by boats 20

From Astoria, via Portland.

To Portland...... 96 Thence to the Dalles110 Thence to Walla Walla.....100 Thence to Colville......210 Thence to a point where the Trail from Shuswap Lake strikes the Columbia River 216

Showing that the distance to the Big Bend Mines is 279 MILES LESS BY WAY OF VICTORIA than by way of Portland.

The following Statistics, respecting the probable Time and Expense of Travelling from VIC TORIA TO BIG BEND, have been compiled by Mr. F. J. Barnard, the well known British Columbian Express Agent and Stage Proprietor: CLASS 1—By Stage over the Wagon Road, and including Meals and Beds through.

Dist. Time. Rates. Meals Victoria to Yale.....175....24 hrs....\$4....\$6

Head of Lake to Columbia River..... 35.... 18 hrs.... -.... 9 Total number of hours travelling, 81 Total cost, \$78.

CLASS 2—On Foot from Vale to Lake Kanloeps, taking Meals and Beds at Wayside Houses. Dist. Time. Rate. Meals Victoria to Yale 175 24 hrs \$4 \$5

Yale to Kamloops Lake 133....5 days.... -.... 20 OverLake..... 120....1 day.... 10.... 4 Head of Lake to Columbia River..... 35....2 days.... -.... 9 Total time, 9 days Total cost, \$53.

CLASS 3—Men furnishing own Food on Steamer, Travelling on Foot from Yale to Bake Kam-loops, and buying their own Provisions on the way or packing it with them.

Victoria to Yale......175....24 hrs.... \$4.... \$6 Yale to Kamloops Lake 133.... days.... -... 5 Head of Lake to Col-

umbia River 35.... 2 days.... --... Total time, 9 days. Total cost, \$26 50. Victoria, Vancouver Island, 1866.

Published by authority of the Victoria Chamber

Sporborg & Rueff. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. toria with swift River steamers carrying Importers and Wholesale Dealers

Groceries, Provisions.

Boots and Shoes. WHARF STREET......VICTORIA, V.I.

SAUL & CO'S.

Friends and the Traveling Public will find them a their old stand, 59 Mile House, and also at th Lochlomond House.

(LATE MCMURPHY,) Which they have purchased. Comfortable Ac First-Class Liquors, &c.

CALL AND SEE US. SAUL & CO.

THE WEEKLY CO mines almos ho Videntalo

Barnard's Bapters 112 L. P. Fisher, - Clement 30 C

boild THE NEWS The most important telegrap

Congress on the Civil Rights days ago we laid the case belo and anticipated what has taken in the Senate of 33 to 15 again lent's veto-more than the r shirds majority. This is the r place for many years. The densely growded with visitors, at lasted several days. The bill been taken up immediately in the discussion, there will not attention, as it formerly passed mous majority of 111 to 38.
therefore safely said that the bi beaten in the autagonistic attitu

law. old There is of course still t tion power to be used, under ce tions and in certain circumstan President has made a very cuni in the present imbroglio. He proclamation of peace in which with the exception of Texas, i The object of this proclamatio when the Civil Rights Bill was cussion, was to take away all dealing with the Southern Stat ceptional manner. But Congress be drawn away from the point s we have the Senate passing the such preclamation had been measure so important as this Bill probably to many of our res a little explanation. It is act to protect all persons in States in their civil rights means for their vindication. section all persons born in States, and not subject to any fo excluding Indians not taxed. citizens. The colored population throughout the Union are to have to make and enforce contracts, sued, give evidence in court lease, sell, hold, and convey real personal property, and to have fu benefits to all laws the same as zens, and to be subject to the s with white citizens and no voter section imposes penalties upon the Legislature of any State wh laws contrary to the spirit an of this act and upon judges who may attempt to execute will thus be seen how impor measure which has just be in the Senate over the President It is the crowning work of a sirous of getting rid of slavery anxious to avoid the possibility civil war-and determined to dea handed justice to all classes of tion. Without some such bill, th forces on the battle-field would

just as bad as that which existed when slavery was in the ascen victory of Congress, therefore, is a the side of humanity; for it puts the cruel and petty despotism over another. It is a victory, all side of republicanism; for it de power of the old slavery-loving

defeated in vain, and the benefice

the civil war would have been

lost. The class legislation of

Southern States would have quic

into being a species of barbarity