

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, October 3, 1868.

The Saanich Road Bridges.

Some time has elapsed since the destruction of the bridges on the Saanich road and no steps have been taken to rebuild them; not a week passes but we are reminded by the farmers, whose lands are situated beyond the burnt bridges, of the great inconvenience which the fire has caused to the whole districts of North and South Saanich; the West road is the only available outlet that the farmers of North Saanich have for their produce, and owing to the late fires they are almost cut off from any communication with Victoria. It seems that there are three bridges destroyed, one situated between two and three miles north of the Half-way house, and the other two, between North and South Saanich; there is also a piece of corduroy burnt in the low ground below Mount Newton; and in addition to this, trees have fallen and are lying across the road in all directions. It is absolutely necessary that this road should be made passable, and it is the manifest duty of the Government to attend to it. Statute labor will not suffice to rebuild bridges, and it is an instance of gross neglect on the part of the Land Department, to suffer the public roads of the Colony to remain useless for want of repair. Complaints reach us from other parts of the Colony, of similar and equally culpable instances of neglect, and our contemporaries, as well as the residents on the Mainland, naturally ask whether the whole staff of the Land Office are so occupied with their public duties here, that none can be spared for the public works necessary in other places? We really cannot tell how this is; assuredly public works here do not show any appearance of having engrossed more attention from the public officers of the Colony than can be bestowed upon them by the superintendent and guard of the chain-gang, if we except the notable instance of the building of an extra room at the Land Office for the accommodation of the Chief Commissioner, and the additions and alterations to Government House. We should never willingly raise objections to the Governor being well and comfortably housed, but when we see necessary public works neglected, and public money squandered upon unnecessary alterations, we feel it our duty to enter a protest. Whether the Governor is aware of what repairs are necessary to public works, roads, and bridges, or whether he is studiously kept in ignorance of these matters which so affect the comfort and prosperity of the people, we know not, but one thing is plain, he ought not to allow himself to be kept in ignorance of these things, if his habits are not sufficiently active to allow of his making himself personally acquainted with the wants of the different parts of the Colony; surely it is not asking too much, even of one notoriously wanting in energy, that he should inquire occasionally of those whose duty and business it is to know, and that he should see that they give practical attention to these matters. It is really disgraceful that the Department of Lands and Works should be allowed to fall into such a state of neglect, to which it is apparent to all, the neglect of the material interests of the Colony will bring it. If what is done is done well, there would be less cause for censure, but when, as has lately been the case at Government House, work has had to be taken down and done over again, owing to the culpable negligence of those who planned the alterations, the public patience naturally becomes exhausted, complaints of the extravagance in unnecessary matters become loud, and indignation at the conduct of a Government who can permit puerile waste in small and needless alterations, whilst public works are suffered to fall into decay—waxes strong. Under a proper system of Representative Government, Heads of Departments would not dare to neglect their duties reck-

less the time will come when they will regret their callousness and indifference to remonstrance. If public servants care nothing for the due performance of their public duties, can they wonder that the public should wait somewhat impatiently for the opportunity to be rid of them.

Wednesday, Sept 30 County Court.

The most interesting case before the Court yesterday was the assault—Casamayou vs Corbiniere—damages \$500, which appeared to cause considerable excitement. The court was crowded with the mutual friends of the parties concerned, and the public generally. The particulars of the assault are as follows: The plaintiff owns property adjoining the defendant's place of business at the intersection of Yates and Broad streets, and the defendant had about half a cord of wood in the yard, belonging to the plaintiff which he was anxious to have removed, but which defendant appeared in no hurry about. It was as to the removal of this wood the assault occurred on the 9th inst, which the plaintiff alleged confined him to his room from that date to the 20th inst, and by which he was seriously injured in his business relations. Dr Dickson, as plaintiff's medical adviser, gave evidence, of the extent and severity of the personal injuries sustained. Mr Promis, Mr Rippon and others on behalf of plaintiff testified to the origin and character of the fight. Mr Keyser, senior, refused to give evidence until he received \$10 for his own and wife's fees, a demand the plaintiff's attorney refused to comply with. For the defence Mr Corbiniere, the defendant, Mr Keyser and Mr Beckingham were called. The assault was admitted, but it was contended to be justifiable; Keyser testified to the violent language and jestification of plaintiff, and Beckingham to the foul and insulting meaning of the terms used. The Judge summed up at four o'clock, and at a quarter past five the jury gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff—\$5 nominal damages, merely to carry costs. Mr Wood instructed by Mr Courtney, appeared for plaintiff; Mr Robertson instructed by Messrs Drake & Co, for defendant.

The Improvements at Government House.

Whatever may be said as to the policy of expending \$5000 for improvements at Government House at the present time, people must admit that when completed, additional comforts and advantages, even luxuries, will be secured to its viceregal occupants. With the alterations and additions made, four new rooms have been gained, and much convenience added to the rooms hitherto in use. A main entrance hall, just finished will be thirteen feet wide, with a handsome staircase five feet six inches in width, constructed of English oak and Spanish mahogany highly polished. This will be surmounted with a dome thirty-five feet high. The billiard room is thirty-three feet by twenty-two, neatly ornamented and well lighted from the roof as well as from the side windows. The Governor's private office, the library and Private Secretary's apartment, are well designed, and will be the most cheerful suite of apartments in the Colony. The barracks, standing to the right of the main entrance, are in elegant style, of architecture and are picturesque and commodious. Carey Castle, at last promised to be a residence worthy our Colonial Governors; both the exterior and interior having been wonderfully improved from designs of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. The execution of the designs has been entrusted to Mr W Emery. Does His Excellency expect His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, we wonder?

POOR SOUND IRMS—REV. J. H. W. Foster

escaped from jail at Olympia last week. The Echo is the title of a new weekly published at Olympia. It is devoted to the temperance, education and moral causes, generally. The Seattle Intelligencer confirms our report of the Indian massacre at Dungeness near the lighthouse. On Monday the 22nd, a canoe containing 15 souls, young and old, were all brutally murdered and mutilated, but one old woman, and she too was left for dead. The chief of the attacking party was also killed. Property and \$600 were taken from the victims.

NAVY.—H. M. S. Onychides, announced to have sailed for this station from Australia.

We learn, has had her orders countermanded. Lieut Carey of the Onychides has been promoted to the rank of commander. A Court of Inquiry has been held at Mare Island, Cal. on the loss of U. S. Swasee, when the Captain (L. W.) was acquitted of all blame in the matter, and was immediately appointed to the command of a vessel of the Chinese squadron. He left next day to fill his command.

Time.—The Albion foundry whistle will blow at five p. m. the incoming season, instead of six as heretofore.

LOCAL BARRIERS.—The Active arrived at Port Townsend on Sunday and cleared on Monday for this port. Two more gas lamps are being erected—one fronting the Brown Jug, on Fort street, the other the Beehive. The Robert Cowan was to have been towed in yesterday by the steamer Fly. They anchored outside last night.

The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday morning from Port Townsend. She brought a freight of cattle, oysters, furniture, fruit and flour, and twenty-one passengers. She will return early this morning in order to insure connection at Portland overland, with the San Francisco boat.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The Enterprise arrived from the Mainland yesterday afternoon. Thirty passengers came down and the lowest country matters. Nothing additional has been heard from the scene of the Barkerville conflagration. The N. W. Agricultural Exhibition takes place to-day.

SHIP DISASTERS CONFIRMED.—Bark Ocean ran ashore on Dungeness spit, in the fog, on Friday last; she will be lost. The bark Atlanta, coal laden, from Bellingham Bay (not Nainaimo), also ran ashore on Friday, but floated off next day.

ARRIVAL.—The Moneyack from San Francisco, out 29 days, arrived in the outer harbor yesterday afternoon. She is consigned to Millard & Beedy.

SMALL POX.—We understand that there are one or two cases of smallpox amongst the Indians in the Songish camp. One death occurred yesterday morning.

COLLECTOR FOR ALASKA.—A San Francisco paper states that, Hiram Ketchum of New York is to be the new Collector for the port of Sitka.

THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—We beg to direct the attention of the public to the new and additional prize list published in to-day's COLONIST.

Confederation.

EDITOR COLONIST.—I have observed several letters in your columns, written by persons who take a stand adverse to the idea of Confederation, and have waited to see whether some abler pen than mine, would take the trouble to reply on the other side. I will first allude to the two protests which appeared in your paper a few days ago. Now I am perfectly convinced there are many persons who will sign anything they are asked to sign, they do so partly from spally about the whole affair, partly as a compliment to the asker, and partly because they have not the courage to say no. I have known persons sign a paper quite antagonistic to their avowed sentiments, merely because they did not like to refuse, and imagined that, in some inexplicable manner, their "bread depended upon it." With respect to the protest from British subjects, I confess it contains the names of many of our leading residents, but I observe among them the names of many youthful persons, some of them mere boys, who have taken care to whistle the same tune as their employers.

As regards that emanating from our foreign residents, when I think of the horror with which many parts of the neighbouring States reviewed the prospect of the concentration of British power on this Continent, and remembering the mixed and heterogeneous nature of that Republic, I certainly am of opinion that the whole force of the document in question points in the other direction. With respect to the subject itself, I am at a loss to conceive what the opponents of Confederation have to hope for, or look forward to. To my mind, however, there seems to be a considerable element of jealousy in the whole affair. It sometimes happens that those who secretly approve a measure, are so pusillanimous as to oppose it, merely because they observe others take a prominent part in the same. They see others lead the van, and themselves disdain to follow in the rear.

Besides, why was not all this steam got up before? It was known for several weeks, say, months before hand, that delegates were about to meet at Yale, why did not these brave signers do something then? They thus gave their tacit consent to the whole affair, and their after-repudiation is senseless and of no value. Confederation is approaching us, slowly perhaps, but surely, and we must as well get it in our own way, as accept it in any other.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, S. M. A. Cantab. Victoria, Sept 28.

The South American Earthquake.

A letter from A. C. dated the 16th, says: At 5 p. m. on the 13th a severe earthquake visited our city, overhrowing most of the houses and lasting five minutes. Cracks opened in the earth; water rose through them; the sea receded; another strong shock came, and the rain was complete. Then came the sea with a wave fifty feet high, invading the city, sweeping everything before it, and tearing vessels from their anchorage. The confusion was frightful. Those who were not fortunate enough to escape in time were buried under the falling walls and

roofs, or dashed by the waves against the ruins. The earthquakes followed without cessation; the water flowed over the site of the city, and many of the houses not under water were on fire. The sky threatened storm; and all the elements were in fury. The aid which many would have willingly given to the sufferers was impossible.

Among the dead of the Fredonia are Lieutenants Dyer and Orgero, Purser Cromwell; Clerk Blunt; Mrs Dyer, and 27 sailors. The chief losers are Gibbs & Co, George Hellman, Deves Freres, Zigold, Briger & Co, Bryand & Co, Harmsen & Co, Haywood & Co, Wm Brown, O Euler, E Prouserque, F Frel, Danelsberg & Co, Williams, Alexander McClean, E Bandin and F Salked.

The Custom House, Steamer Agency, Railroad Station, Post Office, Hospital, barracks, churches, and all the houses and stores along the water front have disappeared. The sea left nothing that could be used for habitation. The water reached the cemetery of Matriz, and swept all the northern part of the town and desolated the gardens known as the "Chimbas." The railroad near the plaza is gone, and elsewhere the embankment is carried off and the iron torn from the sleepers. The telegraph has been injured so that two months will be required to put it in good order.

No list has been made of those killed on land. Among them is Mrs Thompson, wife of Lieutenant Thompson of the Wateres.

Terror, hunger and desolation reign in Arica. Its surviving inhabitants have withdrawn to the hills and valleys in the neighborhood. The ruins are visited only by plunderers and by persons searching for the remains of their friends or fortunes. The rabble of Arica have acted in a shameful manner, giving themselves up to idleness and theft. The physicians fled, and have not returned to render any assistance to sufferers. The battalion of artillery merit the censure of public opinion and the punishment of the Government. The Captain of the Port and the Sub-Perfect have done their best to maintain order and prevent wrong. The unfortunate crew of the America [Peruvian man-of-war] struggled heroically, and in the midst of their danger were constantly trying to assist others. The officers of the Wateres were noble companions and self-denying friends in misfortune. There was no aid within their reach that they did not render at the instant. They gave clothing to the wrecked, rations to the hungry, care and shelter to the wounded. Dr Winslow, of the Wateres, and Dr Dubois, of the Fredonia, were industrious in their medical and surgical labors, and prevented much suffering and saved some lives.

The shocks continued at intervals of fifteen or twenty minutes till the present time (16th, 7 A. M.) when the mail is about to close.

Famine is imminent. On the 13th this port suffered the most awful disaster in its history. At 5 o'clock an earthquake began and lasted seven or eight minutes with so much violence that it was difficult to stand. All the houses of brick and stone were thrown down. In the night forty shocks were felt. At Arequipa all the patients in the hospital and all the prisoners were killed. The cries of the women and children, the crash of the falling walls, the thunder of the earthquake and the dense cloud of the suffocating dust, formed a scene that no pen can describe.

TACKLA, August 15th, 1868. A fearful calamity occurred on the 13th inst. For some days before, subterranean noises had been heard, and there was frequent short shocks which began to cause alarm. The grand oscillation began at 5 o'clock, and lasted seven or eight minutes. We never witnessed an event so horrible, or a disaster so great. The earthquakes of 1831 and 1833 were it is said, nothing in comparison to this. All the buildings had suffered, and more than forty houses are flat on the ground, and a multitude of walls beside are cracked or thrown down. It was almost impossible to stand. The shakings continue and sixty-four shocks have been counted up to the present time. The violence was greatest at Sama and Looboma, where the vineyards are destroyed, and not a house is left standing. The earth opened in wide fissures from which rose water filled with ashes. The valley of Linta is ruined, and Arica has disappeared.

From Paico and Portada on the road to Bolivia, we learn that immense slides were thrown down and great cracks open in the mountain, with a thundering noise that overtopped all persons in the neighborhood with terror. The Government should immediately send troops to Arica to maintain order. Money is necessary too, to provide food and care for the wounded survivors and helpless persons. Trains of mules have been sent from here to carry provisions and bring back people. All the rails of the railroad are broken loose from the sleepers. Among those who lost their lives at Arica are the wife of Lieutenant Johnson of the U. S. Steamer Wateres. She was killed by a log of timber, falling on her whilst making her escape with her husband through one of the streets. The following are amongst the lost on the U. S. Steamer Fredonia at Arica: First Lieutenant Benjamin Dyer and his wife, Second Lieutenant David Orgero. Arequipa, Aug. 16—Gentlemen.—This city was completely destroyed by an earthquake on the 13th instant—not a church left standing—not a house habitable. The shock commenced at 5:20 in the afternoon and lasted six or seven minutes. The houses being solidly built and of one story, rested for about one minute, which gave time for the people to rush into the middle of the streets, so the mortality, although considerable, is not so great as might have been expected. If the earthquake had taken place at night the story (as it is the prisoners in the carcer [public prison] and the sick in the hospital have perished. The earthquake commenced with an undulating movement and as the shock continued no one could keep his feet; the house rocked as a ship in the trough of the sea and came crumbling down. The shrieks of the women and the crash of falling masonry, the upheaving of the earth and the clouds of blinding dust made up a scene that cannot be described.

We had nineteen minor shocks the same night, and the earth still continues in motion. Nothing has as yet been done towards disinterring the dead, but I do not think any are buried alive, as certain death must have been the fate of all those who were not able to get into the street.

The earth has opened in all the plains around, and water has appeared in various places.

Canadian News.

MONTREAL, August 31.—Private advices from Halifax indicate that John A. Macdonald's pacificatory movement was not so unsuccessful after all. A well-grounded rumor obtains that the Hon Joseph Howe will be made Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia. This would end the repeal movement.

Since the appointment of a Fire Marshal the fires have increased tremendously. The greater number of them were in outbuildings, old houses, etc., evidently the work of an incendiary. The Deputy Fire Marshal, George Berry Davis, was suspected of setting fire to them. He was arrested, and on telegraphing to New York for information as to his antecedents, it was learned that he had been in the Internal Revenue service of the United States in New York, but had, it is said to fly the country. A warrant from Judge Blatford is out against him. The authorities hold him till an American officer can be sent for.

Batemans' opera troupe, with Tosca, are to produce 'Barbe Bleue' 'La Grande Duchesse' and 'La Belle Helene' here this week. To-day the Roman Catholic Bishop caused a pastoral letter to be read in churches forbidding Catholics to attend theatres where such immoral and indecent plays were performed. The churches are to be kept open every evening this week.

OTTAWA, August 31.—In Wheelan's trial for the murder of Mr McGee, Mr O'Reilly will prosecute for the Crown, and Wheelan will be defended by Hon John Hillyard Cameron, Hon Matthew Crooks Cameron, and Kenneth McKenzie, three of the ablest and most eloquent members of the Canadian bar. [Since convicted.]

The following is a true account of the smuggling away and recovery of Groves, a witness in the Whelan case; Groves is a very important witness, as he proves Whelan's complicity with the noted Fenians, and identified him on the night of the murder. A large amount of American currency was noticed in his possession last week. The Government was warned that he was in communication with suspicious parties, but took no notice of it. On Friday he bolted in the United States in disguise, crossed to Ogdensburg and proceeded to Rome. The telegraph wires were at once put into requisition. Sir John A. Macdonald telegraphed to get him back to Canada, no matter what it cost, and no matter how he was got hold of. A despatch was sent to detective Tinker, or Tinkham, at Ogdensburg, and Groves was arrested at Roma on a trumped up charge of burglary in Prescott. He was brought on to Ogdensburg, got comfortably drunk, and run into Canada. This summary method of extradition causes no little comment, and it is believed the Canadian authorities will be called upon to explain their high-handed conduct, amounting to an outrage of international law.

Well known Fenian emissaries are in Ottawa, well furnished with funds to defend Whelan and buy up witnesses and ship them away wherever it is possible.

The Halifax Reporter indicates a few of the advantages which Nova Scotia has received from the union. The railway debt of the city of Halifax, say \$800,000, has been assumed by the General Government. This, says the Reporter, in our well taxed community and with our educational burdens is surely a great good. It says that the Dominion Government has subsidised the main line of a camera to call at Halifax, that without confederation the Windsor and Annapolis Railway could not have been built, that the new mail steam service from Halifax to St John, calling at Lunenburg, Liverpool, and Yarmouth, costing \$10,000 a year is entirely due to confederation; that the construction and introduction of post-office sorting cars on the railway is owing entirely to the Dominion authorities.

OTTAWA, Aug 8.—The official Gazette contains a proclamation giving the Queen's assent to the Extradition act between Canada and the United States. The Divorce act is sanctioned by her Majesty.

The Parliament of Canada is further prorogued until the 19th of September.

HALIFAX, Aug 8.—Mr Howe, chairman of the Committee on Public Safety, reported at length to the Convention last night, and the business of the Convention closed. The following resolution was adopted: Whereas this Convention have fully considered the reply of the British Government to the address of its representatives of the people of Nova Scotia to her Majesty the Queen praying for the repeal of the act uniting Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the course which it is expedient to pursue in the present crisis of the public affairs of the province, be it, therefore,

Resolved—It is the opinion of the Convention that it is necessary to use every means to extricate the people of Nova Scotia from a confederation that has been forced upon them without their consent and against their will.

MONTREAL, Aug 10.—The Nova Scotia secession members have agreed to use all and every constitutional means which they can command (but constitutional means only) in order to remove Nova Scotia from the Canadian confederation.

They deprecate rebellion against the Crown and annexation to the United States. This really means that they accept the situation.

The business in the local Legislature is proceeded with under protest.

Mr Howe accepts the political situation unreservedly.

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Vaccination.

Towards the close of an obscure country situated at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, that has since been discovered to be beneficial to the human race, a man named Jenner ascertained that he had contracted sore from a disease that the were liable to, ever after he had an immunity from of Small-pox. He tried the effect of inoculating matter called "Cow-pox" testing its prophylactic qualities, and the same virus of Small-pox, that those previously vaccinated were proof against Small-pox. No one protective power of amongst a few a doubt dread exists, as to the planting by its agent, and also as to the effect of its influence. This influence lasts, danger of contracting especially impure way such a thing is probable, and can be great carelessness of operator; in deference feeling, the French Medicine have kept up a succession of late directly from which the lymph, Paris for vaccination system which is still in "in arm to arm" vaccination, of lymph in the kept up by vaccination. The length of time it takes to give a disease in some it lasts, others its efficacy about the age of majority however when the Small-pox appears, can only accurately re-vaccination, when suit it is a proof of vaccination is still the other hand, if clear test of the longer sheltered. The power dies out in instances we find but, such as those of all recruits are re-vaccinated, and the "Sanitary Report 1860" who had been vaccinated, re-vaccination instances. The necessity, more especially of an epidemic amongst aborigines, such as cannot be too strongly by attention charmed life" can be is not done, some who carefully vaccinated contract Small-pox which is perhaps and far reaching they will at least be a mild form, and experience the horrible "face divine" that never been vaccinated. In addition to all of vaccination and Municipal authorities stops to prevent disease, by establishing domestic quarantine, those to approach the infected, who have disease or have been afterwards cause even been in contact with to be destroyed; by precautions we must disease and defile it also be of utility to of incubation, i. e. disease may be delayed to contagion days, and the average suffering from the