

Tuesday, August 1, 1865

RECIPROCITY.

Among the many benefits that are likely to accrue in a commercial way from the termination of the American war, will be we anticipate, the renewal of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty. The antagonism displayed against the measure by many of the members of Congress during the late session at Washington was due principally to the fact that the British North American Provinces had become the harbor of refuge for the greatest enemies of the Republic, and no insignificant portion of the colonists themselves had shown strong sympathies for the cause of the South. In the middle of such a convulsion it was only natural for the Northern mind to become exasperated at what it conceived to be a general feeling in favor of the enemies of the Union, and in the excitement of the moment to be led into the belief that the Southern sympathisers, who were always the loudest in talk and most energetic in action, formed the majority of the North American colonists. Now that the war, with all its distorting lenses, is over, things will assume their natural aspect. The exertions of the colonial Governments to maintain in their trying position a strict neutrality between the belligerents, will be better appreciated, and the really warm feeling that existed among the great bulk of the population for the Northern cause will be more readily perceived. Independent, however, of all this, there is something in the termination of an expensive and internecine struggle that leads the victorious to a feeling of buoyancy and relief, and we have no doubt when the subject of reciprocity is again brought up in either the Senate or the House of representatives, a very different note will be sounded by many of those who spoke so recently against the continuance of the treaty. While the war was progressing, commerce was so ruthlessly thrown out of her normal channel that it made little difference in the American mind whether the trade with Canada was increased a few million dollars or diminished, and when we couple with this the obnoxious passport system that interfered so materially with commercial interests between the two countries, we can well understand how helpless were the efforts recently made by the friends of reciprocity in the States.

However unsatisfactory may have been the result of the American debates on the Treaty, to the people of Canada, we in Vancouver Island have no reason to be other than satisfied. Had the Treaty been renewed in the ordinary manner, the Pacific colonies would have had no share in the benefits, and we should have been obliged to agitate the question on this coast, and with the mother country, for many years to come, without any very definite result. As it is, the delay will afford us an opportunity of laying our claims to be included in the Treaty before both the contracting powers. No time, however, must be lost. The next session of the American Congress will likely settle the question one way or other; but we think there is every probability of the treaty being renewed. The people of the United States are essentially a commercial people, and now that peace has dawned upon them once more they are not likely to give up any chance of extending their commercial relations. They know the beneficial effects to both Canada and the States of the Reciprocity Treaty. As an index of its results on the trade of the latter country we have only to allude to the two years which preceded, and the two years which followed the consummation of the Treaty. In 1862 and '63 the exports from the United States and Canada were \$28,600,000, while in 1866 and '67 they were \$53,300,000 or considerably over double the amount. The imports to the United States during the first period were \$13,000,000, while in the latter they had more than tripled having increased to \$44,400,000. Here we have, in a few years, under the stimulating effects of reciprocity, a trade between two countries increasing three hundred per cent. With such an example before us, is it not the duty of every public man both in Vancouver Island and British Columbia, to use his utmost endeavors towards obtaining the true free trade—the reciprocity in commerce—between these colonies and the neighboring Republic? So far as we are concerned, we are pretty well convinced the people of Washington Territory will do their best to bring such a measure about. Every additional impost that we shall be obliged to lay on the produce of our neighbors will make them more and more anxious for reciprocal relations. We hope, however, the Governments of both colonies will bear themselves in the important matter while there is yet time. If the present year is allowed to slip away without the necessary exertions being made, our prospect for the next ten years of coming within the range of the Treaty will be slim indeed. What is to be done should be done now. Both Governors Kennedy and Seymour should give their utmost attention to a scheme that is destined if carried out to multiply the trade and commerce of these colonies beyond the ideas even of the most sanguine.

CHEAP PRODUCE FROM COWICHAN.

To the Editor of the British Colonist, Sir.—I have just come in from Cowichan and find your market short of Island butter. But let it not be said the country cannot supply the demand, for there are from four to five hundred of pound pats of butter now at the settlement which would have been sent to town yesterday, but there was no steamer. What we want is a wagon road. Give us this with a weekly market and you shall be always well supplied. Besides butter at a lower figure than the present you shall have fat beef, mutton, pork and veal at a bit per pound; venison at two pounds for a bit; grouse, salmon, vegetables and fruit in proportion. We want to be independent of winds and tides; we will then bring our produce regularly fresh to town. Perhaps Mr. Editor you can give us a lift by inserting this in your paper. Yours, &c., A SETTLER.

THEATRICAL ITEMS.

A Boise correspondent of the Sacramento Union says:

"Old Potter," as he is familiarly called, still gives nightly performances at Rosenbaum's Jenny Lind Theatre, with Mrs. Hayne, Mrs. McDonald Potter, Mrs. Leslie, Miss Belle Douglas, and any quantity of other misses, besides G. B. Waldron and others. Added to this are the Irvin troupe, from Salt Lake via Portland, "combining the following talents": Mr. and Mrs. Irvin, Mrs. Sue Robinson Geisler, old man Robinson, Mortimer and several others. Then come the minstrels, Billy Shepherd, Tommy Peel and some more, making a troupe of six, I believe. After them are the celebrated Glass Blowers, and a living skeleton fiddler (who should be placed in some asylum instead of being packed about the mountains) all for four bits. And yet to arrive this week is Lee & Ryland's grand circus, which will monopolize it all, as Fremley, Painter, Durand and others are good cards, and a young and talented Miss Morgan is to perform "Maseppa." There is a suspension of "hardy-gurdy" entertainments, but there are Langan's balls, and an occasional imitation of Paul Julien in the dinner groceries. There being but one theatre, imitations of one are improvised for the occasion. Prices: boxes, \$2; pit, \$1, and poorly represented at that. Times are too hard. "Alas, poor Yorick!" the numbers here are small that you know well, and "to be, or not to be," is only a question of time. Jordan, also, "is a hard road to travel," and even the skeleton will lose in weight before he returns. The town cannot sustain more than one good place of public amusement. The Potter troupe have given but two benefits since their arrival—one for the sufferers by the fire, and one for a member of the band, a young man who was fast losing his eye sight—both of which were remunerative.

At San Francisco we learn from the Call and Alta that Mrs. A. Yeaman, the wife of an old Californian, a member of Stevenson's regiment, who recently arrived from Japan, will make her first appearance in America this evening, at Wheatleigh's, Eureka, in a protean play. Mrs. Yeaman enjoyed a very favorable reputation in Australia. —Alta, 12th.

Manager Maguire has engaged Signorina Brambilla, and the subscription book for a series of operas, with her as prima donna, will be opened at 12 m., to-day, at the Academy of Music. —ib.

Signor Grossi, who will be remembered as the buffo of the Bianchi Company, several years ago, arrived in this city yesterday from Japan. We hope to see him in the opera again. —ib.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.—Manager Wilson is in town, and reports that his season with Mr. Cooke and the troupe thus far, has been highly successful. Zoyara, Ross, Carlo, Fanny Brown, and the party who went north into Oregon and Idaho, have returned to this city. The company are to perform in the State of Nevada, commencing in a day or two, and after the season there they will return to this city, when an entirely new series of performances will be given. —ib.

The new farce of "Jeff Davis in Hoops," may be classed under the head of amusing trifles and allowed to "pass." The opening scene represents the selling of Jeff's household goods and goods at auction. Eleven thousand dollars in Confederate scrip is bid for a lounge. "One dollar," cries a voice. Up jumps Jeff, and enquires in an eager yet doubting tone, "Specie?" "Yes," comes the response, like a clap of thunder, and the reply "Sold" follows with the rapidity of a flash of lightning. The last scene shows Uncle Sam's troops taking very liberal liberties with Jeff's hoops, a bayonet; then comes the "conclusion of the end," otherwise, "a grand national tableau, battle-cry of freedom, and apotrophe to Abraham Lincoln," finely grouped, and vividly displayed. The "sketch" tickled the popular side of the public, and assisted "The Outlets" to put money in the purse of the management; and why should that spirit of the critic be proud? The great French sensation drama entitled, "Pauline," will be produced on Monday evening. This is said to be a drama abounding with supernatural effects and startling incidents.

The Koh-i-nor of comic actors—Dan. Betchell—opens at Maguire's Opera House, Virginia City, the last of the present week.

Ralph Phelps, Myers, Benoux, Reeves, and Fanny Morgan Phelps are performing with Chas. Wheatleigh at the Eureka Theatre; John Allen being the leader of the theatre.

Miscellaneous. From the San Francisco Call. The Worell Sisters three continue to attract throngs at the Opera House at Virginia City.

Harry Courtaise is prospecting at Misso. The Boston Handel and Hadyn Society made Sims Reeves, the celebrated tenor, a very liberal offer to come to this country, and was refused. The Boston Society could not handle Sims.

Miss Virginia Howard, well known as one of the brightest actresses on the American stage, but who has been in California for the past two or three years, where she has made fame as well as plenty of solid proofs of her successful career there, is at

present in New York city. We were aware that Virginia was a somewhat sprightly and popular actress, but we did not imagine that she was so successful in the matter of accumulating "plenty of solid proofs" while here.

John Brougham positively returns to America this Fall. George Jordan, who is reported to be in a bad way in London, thinks of returning at the same time.

Says the Sacramento Bee: "The report that Manager Maguire has hired Jeff Davis as a wench dancer for his minstrel troupe is somewhat premature."

The theatre at Salt Lake City was reopened for the summer season, June 30th. "Madelaine," "The Bell of the Fableur," and "Bachelor's Bedroom, or Two in the Morning," were the pieces. The Vedette remarks: "As a whole, this troupe require a ray of bolder, brighter acting—ability, if you call it—to relieve their enjoyable but too tame talents."

We cut-tail the following from an Eastern theatrical exchange: "on dit that handsome and rapid Miss Fanny Brown has married Mr. William Carlo, (a very dogged name), at San Francisco."

HOW TO LIVE

In New York is something not one person out of a hundred knows anything about. Or rather, perhaps, more strictly speaking, not one person is a hundred knows anything about economy, or is sensible enough to practice it. How many thousands are there who rush to the suburbs to live, because, forsooth, they cannot obtain such a house as they want, at such a rent as they regard reasonable. They will go three and four miles out by street cars, in Brooklyn, Jersey, etc., and pay \$500 rent, rather than take a nicely situated house in the city, supplied with all conveniences, at \$700. Now, let us see how much economy there is in this. The riding will cost \$150 per annum, that makes it at once \$650. Then all groceries in his neighborhood are from 50 to 100 per cent. higher, making his living at least \$200 per annum higher, increasing his rent to \$850. Then the loss of opportunities to secure dry goods adds another increase of at least \$150, making his rent \$1,000. A friend of mine bought a summer hat the other day for 25 cents, another friend, who lives in the suburbs, paid \$25 for the same kind of hat. There was \$25 lost. Another friend pays \$1.25 for tea, which is far superior to what my suburban friend pays straight along \$2 for. Now these "bargains" are to be met with in the city every day—they are so thick, in fact, that one stumbles over and into them—provided one occupies a house in town.

But if he lives in the suburbs, he is in always too much of a hurry to get to his business, and too much of a hurry in the evening to get home to take advantage of them. In the morning, while he is robbing down his breakfast, "to catch the next car," his wife asks him what he will have for dinner. He responds, with a hot potato in his mouth, "Oh! anything, anything." Let me catch the next car! The poor woman can't go to market—too far off—all choice cuts gone before she could get there—she is obliged to go to the corner grocery, get the best it has, pay an extra price for it and do the best she can with it. The man comes home and finds he has had on for three days past. If he asks why it is, he gets the consoling answer it was the only thing the grocery had left to buy. So it goes. This is only a sample. As to conveniences in the house—perhaps the water and gas are in, and perhaps not. If the water is not in the premises, it is, however, never more than two or three blocks off, and can be brought in pails, and he can bring a portion of it when he has time. Yet economy must govern either—case. If a man is not economical, his expenditures soon eat up his income whether he lives inside or outside the city limits. But with economy it is certainly cheaper living in the city than out of it. —N. Y. Corr. Alta.

A Poster.—Rufus Choate, the great Boston lawyer, in an important assault and battery case at sea, had Dick Barton, chief mate of the clipper ship Challenge, on the stand, and badgered him so for about an hour that Dick got his salt water up, and hauled by the wind to bring the keen Boston lawyer under his batteries.

At the beginning of his testimony Dick said that the night was as "dark as the devil, and raining like seven bells."

Suddenly Mr. Choate asked him: "Was there a moon that night?" "Yes, sir." "Ab, yes! a moon?" "Yes, a full moon." "Did you see it?" "Not a mite." "Then how do you know there was a moon?" "The nautical almanac said so, and I'll believe that sooner'n any lawyer'n this world."

What was the principal luminary that night, sir?" "Binnacle lamp aboard the Challenge." "Ab, you are growing sharp, Mr. Barton." "What in the blazes have you been grinding me this hour for—to make me dull?" "Be civil, sir. And now tell me what latitude and longitude you crossed the Equator in?" "Sho' you're joking." "No, sir! I am in earnest, and I desire you to answer me." "I shant."

"Ab, you refuse, do you?" "Yes—I sn't." "Indeed! You are chief mate of a clipper ship and unable to answer so simple a question." "Yes, 'tis the simplest question I ever had asked me. Why, I thought every fool of a lawyer knew that there ain't no latitude in the Equator." That shot floored Rufus!

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Enterprise arrived Wednesday afternoon from New Westminster, with 40 passengers, 30 "broke" Chinamen, and \$5,000 per Diets & Nelson.

Latest from Cariboo.

From Mr. John Jeffery, who left Williams Creek on the 17th, and Lightning Creek on the 19th instant, we have some later news from the mines.

Hard Casey has struck it "big" in the old Dillet claim, having taken out 200 ounces. Billy Barker had also struck it in the Prairie Flower, and expects to take out large amounts before fall. Times are very bad on Williams Creek; there are between 200 and 300 men without employment, and who would be glad to work on the roads at \$50 per month, but cannot even get that, as the Chinamen monopolize all the work. Good board and lodging may be had for \$14 to \$16 per week. Flour can be bought for eighteen cents per pound. A great many men are only waiting for the commencement of work on the wagon road from Cameron to Richmond, in order to make a stake to bring them down. A pack train was to leave Williams Creek for the Big Bend on the 20th instant, taking a new route through a pass discovered by George Weaver while out prospecting. The owner of the train offers to take passengers through to the Big Bend, board included, for \$60. A good many were going. A great many also express their intention of going by way of Kootenay when they leave Cariboo next fall. Lightning Creek is turning out better this year than was expected; the Discovery claim cleaned up \$650 for the week's work of five hands the day before our informant left. Several of the other claims had cleaned up and turned out very well. Things are looking lively at the town of Van Winkle; Fred. Litter had started a butcher-shop, where he supplies the creek with fresh beef, ad lib. The weather at the mines is very warm; crops are looking well along the wagon road, especially barley. Farmers are busy haying, most of them employing Chinamen, who are monopolizing most of the work both on the roads and farms.

NAPOLEON IN ALGERIA.—The Emperor of the French has issued a singular proclamation to the Desert tribes of Algeria. He declares that France landed thirty-five years ago to relieve Algiers from oppression, but admires the military honor which induced the Arabs to before submitting to invoke the judgment of God. "But God has pronounced; acknowledge, therefore, the mysterious decrees of Providence." Two centuries ago the Gauls also were vanquished; but their assimilation to the victorious Romans created a great nation. "Accept, then, focus. Your Prophet declares; God gives power to whomsoever He will." (Chapter 11. Of the Cow, verse 248.) Now, the power I hold from Him I wish to exercise in your interest and for your advantage." His Majesty continues by arguing that two millions of Frenchmen, that the Koran binds Mussulmans to observe their oath of allegiance, and that Arabs have shared the glory of French arms, and finishes by another appeal to the Koran, which states that "He whom God directs is well directed." (Chapter vi., "El Araf," verse 177.) Protestants can hardly help wondering what the mother of this "Eldes Son of the Church" will think of it all. —London Spectator.

Edwin Booth has made the following reply to an address of fraternal greeting from New York Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons:

Brothers,—Your fraternal and consoling letter has come to me at the hour of my greatest need. It is very comforting, amid the dreadful darkness which shrouds my present and my future.

If there can be compensation for such a calamity as has overtaken me, it is to be found in the sentiments which you so gracefully express, and as I believe, sincerely entertain for me.

I thank you, brothers, for the great relief your cheering words convey.

(It has pleased God to afflict my family as none other was ever afflicted.)

The nature, manner and extent of the crime which has been laid at our door has crushed me to the very earth; my detestation and abhorrence of the act, in all its attributes, are inexpressible; my grief is unutterable, and were it not for the sympathy of friends such as you, it would be intolerable.

You bear witness to my loyalty; you know my persistent and, to some extent, successful efforts to elevate our name, personally and professionally. For a proof of this, I appeal to the records of the past.

For the future, also, I shall struggle on in my retirement, bearing a heavy heart, an oppressed memory, and wounded name—dreadful burdens—to my too welcome grave.

Your afflicted friend and brother, Edwin Booth.

SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.—The most notable of recent scandals in the Divorce Court is the alleged intimacy of Lord Thomas Clinton, brother of the late Duke of Newcastle, with a young lady who has for some time resided with him both here and on the continent. On his side it is alleged that the charge is unfounded, and that the young lady in question is his lordship's natural daughter. On the other side it is said that she passed in France as his wife, and that she can be identified with a certain Lucy Greenfield, the daughter of a Sussex laborer, and for some time a courtesan at Brighton. He has not lived with his wife for several years, and seems to have been long discarded by his family. The case will be a fat one for the lovers of scandal, owing to the elevated position occupied by the Clintons, and the mystery which seems to attach to the young lady residing with the respondent, and whom he affirms is his daughter. The late Duke of Newcastle, who accompanied the Prince of Wales on his American tour, himself figured in a divorce suit in 1850, which resulted in the dissolution of his marriage with the Duchess, who was the only daughter of the tenth Duke of Hamilton. —London Corr. Alta.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 24. The City Council met at seven p.m. Present: Councillors Fell, Smith, Jeffery, Thorne and Cary. Mr. Fell was appointed Chairman in the absence of the Mayor.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From His Worship the Mayor, stating his inability to be present at the meeting. Received and filed.

From Messrs. Swiggert and Teague, asking leave to use the sidewalk and occupy portion of the street, for the construction of a brick building at the corner of Yates and Government streets. Leave granted.

Similar permission was given to M. McGowan for the construction of a brick building on the west side of Government street.

On motion of Mr. Smith, Messrs. Smith and Thorne were appointed a committee to see that the by-laws are complied with.

RESIGNATION OF A COUNCILLOR.

A communication was read from Malcolm Munro, resigning his seat as member for the Johnson street Ward.

On motion of Mr. Thorne, seconded by Mr. Cary, the resignation was accepted, and the chairman was required to instruct the Sheriff to call an election for the return of one member to represent Johnson street Ward.

DOUGLAS STREET SIDE WALK.

The Acting Clerk read a communication addressed by him to D. F. Adams in reference to the defective state of the sidewalk leading from the Anglo American Hotel to View street and the necessity for grading the same, with Mr. Adams's reply.

Mr. Cary thought it should be graded, but moved that the matter stand over until a reply had been received from the Executive in reference to the powers of the Council under the Act of Incorporation. Resolution carried.

REVISION OF CITY BY-LAWS.

Mr. Thorne moved the following resolution seconded by Mr. Smith: "That this Council appoint a Committee of not less than three to draw up by-laws relating to the mode of raising the civic revenue by a system of rating."

After some discussion and proposed amendments the resolution was carried, and the number increased to four, the Councillors appointed being Messrs. Fell, Thorne, Smith and Cary.

NUISANCES.

Mr. Smith moved seconded by Mr. Jeffery, "That a Committee of this Council be appointed to confer with the Chief Superintendent of Police with a view to obtain the co-operation of the officers of that department as to defective sidewalks, stoepings, and chimneys or other existing nuisances and to lay information thereof before the Mayor's Court."

Mr. Smith said he had observed within the last two or three weeks such an increase in the existing nuisances that he had considered the resolutions imperatively necessary.

Mr. Thorne observed that the Governor had promised the co-operation of the police. Mr. Cary had no objection to the Police being made instrumental in carrying out the by-laws and ordinances of the Corporation, but he should prefer waiting to see if the Corporation had the power to raise revenue, and he should be in favor of appointing a Municipal constable to act in concert with the messenger in laying information against nuisances committed. He had a resolution to propose in the event of the Corporation having the power, to the following effect:

"That the clerk be instructed to communicate with His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting him to call the attention of the police to the by-law and ordinances of the City Corporation now in force, and to instruct the police to lay information in the Mayor's Court for all breaches of such by-laws and ordinances, and also that His Excellency the Governor be pleased, for the time being, to direct the Inspector of Police to report to the Mayor and Council at their regular weekly meetings, the sanitary condition of the city, and the state of all bad side walks, crossings and fences in dangerous localities."

Mr. Smith thought the amendment embraced too many duties on the police, and would involve too many proceedings.

The Chairman thought the amendment went too far, and the police could not be expected to go to the extent required.

Mr. Thorne said that so much was asked of the Governor that it would be six months before an answer would be obtained. It would be better to ask less.

Councillor Smith's motion was put, and resulted in a tie vote. The chairman gave the casting vote in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Smith was appointed to wait upon the Inspector to ascertain if he had obtained any instructions.

CHURCH RESERVE.

Mr. Cary asked whether the Mayor had taken any steps in pursuance of the resolution of the Council of July 10th, on the subject of the removal of the Church Reserve fences.

The Chairman said he was unable in the absence of the Mayor to afford any information on the subject.

Mr. Cary moved that the enquiry be recorded on the minutes of the Council.

Mr. Thorne seconded.

Mr. Smith thought the matter had better be deferred until the return of the Mayor, he therefore moved a negative resolution which was seconded by Mr. Jeffery.

Mr. Thorne thought the enquiry should be recorded.

The Chairman did not see that any harm could result from the resolution passing as it would show His Worship that the Council expected an answer from him on the subject.

The resolution and amendment resulted in a tie vote and the Chairman gave his casting vote in favor of the original resolution.

Mr. Cary moved that the Council adjourn till Thursday evening at the usual hour. Carried.

The Weekly Colonist.

When the... action of the... nature with... force and ter... model set bef... animals—the... Civilisation has... nude war of th... the days of Sh... against the same... destruction, it... field more ge... With its incre... declaration it... justice and fai... International li... month, and dic... ner. It takes... soner of war... vengeance of... and the scalpin... and the poison... unarmed and th... party are all e... the pale of civ... we say, howev... of a belligerent... for fenshines... history? Wha... Southern consp... occupying the... Courts, and wh... at the spread o... amongst the pe... In the laecio... are informed... Blackburn atte... cities with yell... of the scheme... more detailed... We are there... while in Toron... rangement with... infected clothin... Newburn, in o... leyer might... to infect the... to get \$100,0... for... after some tim... provided with... Canada. At... from Dr. Blac... from Bermud... trunks and a... with the horri... be a present... the trunks we... the three town... succeeded in th... to Washington... sold them, acc... figure. He bi... fection was to... campbor. In... out, but in the... scheme from... \$100,000 or... not make its... the enterprise... capture betwe... latter maintai... party fulfilled... effort to carry... failed from... Southern con... would appear... refugees Clay... We may lo... villainous and... geance upon... the evidence... who have b... complicity in... Lincoln, we f... scheme was o... to be carried... was called th... service was ev... evidence, dire... Northern offi... satisfied with... to bring forwa... It did not etop... assassination... Cabinet, and i... is over these... to us in a mo... us how unwar... such spawa... reading thro... the Eastern p... than struck w... which the cu... gendered am... Southern pos... Now how is... situation of... friend is that... from the Sou... Southern gov... them to follo... of a more adv... tion of Que... having now...