

THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED DAILY BY

DAVID W. HIGGINS.

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One Week 0 25

SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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THE ACTIVE will sail at 7 this morning for San Francisco.

Thirty-two passengers were booked up to last evening—just one-half the number the steamer brought on her upward trip.

COVER OF APPEAL.—A numerous and influential petition to the Governor, asking for the establishment of a Court of Appeal, was circulated yesterday.

The object of the memorial commends itself to all classes, and to none more forcibly than the present occupants of the Supreme Court Bench.

REV. FATHER HAUPA, for several years prominently known as a most devoted worker in the Catholic Mission in this Colony, leaves us to-day for Marysville, California where he will henceforth reside.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. JOHN DIMICK was last evening presented with a handsome gold-headed cane by Messrs J. S. Drummond and E. B. Marvin, on behalf of the Delago Engine Company.

TREASURY SHIPPED.—The following treasure was shipped yesterday: Wells Fargo & Co., \$14,232; Bank of British North America, \$46,198; Bank British Columbia, \$41,618. Total \$102,048.

THE steamship George S. Wright sailed for Portland at noon yesterday, carrying a dozen passengers and a mail. Her return is looked for on Friday of next week.

THE Bates Troupe are coming over by next trip of the George S. Wright, to play at THE Theatre.

COMOX OYSTERS, in sacks, were shipped by the Active for San Francisco.

COAL SHIPPED.—The coal shipped last month from Nanaimo reached 4178 tons.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway.

From the Western Advertiser.

We have frequently taken occasion to speak of the advisability as well as the necessity of a railway connecting the various provinces of the Dominion, and in fact extending through all British American territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt. Clarke, arrived from Nanaimo and way ports last evening, bringing about twenty passengers, some live stock and a considerable quantity of farm and dairy produce.

FOR THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Demers and Rev. Father Segers will sail to-day in the Active en route to Rome to attend the Ecumenical Council.

THE NEW MINT.—While the American Government are looking about the Island for stone wherewith to build the new Mint, they may as well take a look at the hydraulic limestone that abounds in the same favored locality, and particularly at the immense beds that lie on either side of Victoria harbor.

BLACKWOOD, for September, is before us. It contains a capital paper on "The winding up" of the late session of Parliament; also, a very interesting critique on Mill's essay on "The subjection of women."

THE QUARTZ MILL.—The 4-stamp quartz mill for Cariboo was shipped by Millard & Beedy yesterday on board the Enterprise and will be forwarded immediately to William Creek. It is designed with this mill to test some of the quartz leads in the Upper Country, and should the result prove satisfactory a new era in mining will dawn on the Colony.

H. M. S. TERRIBLE.—A private letter received here states that Her Majesty's steam frigate Terrible, 19 guns, Capt. H. Barle, has been ordered to this station. The Terrible (we observe by the Times' Naval and Military column) returned on the 8th ult from Bermuda. She is a paddle-wheel steamer.

The War in New Zealand—State of Feeling in the Colony.

From the London Weekly Register.

We are asked to publish the following letter which was received by a lady in Lancaster a day or two ago from a gentleman in New Zealand, who left England a few years ago to reside in that colony. The letter is dated Messrs. Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, May 6, 1859; and the writer says:

This Northern Island of New Zealand is suffering all the horrors and apprehensions of war, with a set of ruthless cannibals who are perpetrating atrocities on the helpless whites in the outlying and unprotected districts too atrocious for me to name, or indeed for humanity to conceive. All the male population in this province are under military rule or discipline, and we have to leave our peaceful pursuits and attend militia drills and at times forced marches and camp duty.

If we do not get help from England, God help us! Messrs. after messrs. in taking place now on the east coast, again on the west—and our spirits are showing or acquiring a morbid gloom.

committed by the Maori fanatics. Indeed, England is being accused of the same feeling, and her generous and humane conduct in the Abyssinian war is contrasted with her present passive sympathy for her subjects in New Zealand. A few weeks ago the European and friendly natives of a small thriving village thirty-seven miles from here, named Mohaka, were surrounded by the rebels and nearly the entire number massacred.

When the Napier militia arrived upon the scene the spectacle was too horrible to relate. In a few instances the victims were found clasped in each others' arms in death. Would that I could say this was the rule—not so, it was the exception. Here an infant disembowelled by the pigs—here a mother or aged female partially consumed by the fire and pierced with bayonet and tomahawk wounds; here a leg, there an arm, which in their fiendish cruelty they had severed and cast away, for the loyal natives had been murdered and maltreated in common with the Europeans. Enough—I cannot continue the subject. The colony is rapidly being depopulated, and I cannot wonder at it.

The New York correspondent of the Louisville Courier writes: I doubt if there be in New York two men whose characters as private citizens, and whose claims as members of society are more highly considered apart from the admiration which is entertained for their professional talents and the toadyism which naturally follows in the wake of their wealth—than Edwin Booth and Joseph Jefferson. Either might go to Congress from his district and would certainly make a good Congressman.

Both are rich. Jefferson's income this year will reach seventy-five or eighty thousand dollars. Booth's will hardly be less than that. Take this present engagement as a specimen. Jefferson gets five hundred dollars a night and half the receipts of the matinees. The house has been packed at every performance. The clear profits cannot be less than nine thousand and perhaps ten thousand dollars a week; of which Jefferson gets at least four thousand and upward. He has chambers in Seventeenth street; but as there are no rehearsals, he goes out to his place, twenty-four miles on the Erie road, every day. Saturday night he goes out and stays till Monday noon or afternoon. He has thirty or forty workmen engaged upon the grounds, and when he has done with them, it will be altogether the most charming country residence in America.

VICISSITUDES OF FAMILIES.—There has just been published in London a new and remodelled edition of Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families." Nothing more exemplifies the truth of the well worn maxim about truth being stranger than fiction than these stories of the historian. The great great grandson of Margaret Plantagenet, the daughter and heiress of George, Duke of Clarence, only as far back as 1637, was a cobbler at Newport, in Shropshire. Among the lineal descendants of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, sixth son of Edward I., entitled to quarter the royal arms, occur a butcher and a toll collector—the first, a Mr Smart, of Hales Owen, who died in 1855; the latter a Mr George Wilmot, keeper of the gate at Cooper's Bank, near Dudley, who died in 1846. A few years ago Sir Bernard Burke found in a common pauper, at Dublin, the heir presumptive of a barony that is associated with the martial exploits of Poles and Cressy. In this new edition of "Vicissitudes" the author has removed much of the irrelevant matter of his earlier work, and made numerous additions to the present one, which make it a complete and most interesting record.

THIRTY years ago the present Emperor of the French expressed in his famous work entitled "Napoleonic Ideas," the following opinion on the subject of American and Russian influence: "I see at the present day only two Governments which fulfil well their providential mission. These are the two Colossuses which exist—one at the extremity of the new, and the other at the extremity of the old world. While our old European centre resembles a volcano which consumes itself in the crater, the two nations of the east and the west march without hesitation on the road of improvement—one of them through the will of one man, the other through liberty. Providence has committed to the United States of America the charge of peopling and subduing to civilization all that immense territory which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the north pole to the equator. Their Government, which is a simple administration, has had up to the present time but to practice the old adage: Laissez faire laissez passer—let things take their course—in order to favor that irresistible instinct which urges the population of the United States toward the west."

The Big Cauliflower—Letter from the Farmer who Grew it.

Fragmore, October 5th, 1869.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In your issue of Tuesday morning you have an item about a fire cauliflower raised by me and ask, why was it not sent to the Exhibition? I will answer your question (Yankee-like) by asking another: Why was the Enterprise so much ahead of time? I really intended to have sent the cauliflower, as well as a number of other things—such as a cabbage 41 lbs, a parsnip 27 inches long, squash and vegetable marrow rotting on the ground of enormous size, some very fine flax and hops and several other things; but the Enterprise went so hurriedly that I could not possibly get them on board. Next year I hope to be more fortunate, and with a better state of cultivation and perhaps a little manure I may be able to do still better.

W. H. LADNER.

Strange Phenomenon in Central America.

has the annexed account of a strange phenomenon which occurred near the town of Apacanea:

At about noon on the 3rd of August, the atmosphere being heavily charged with electricity, there came down from the Volcano of Ahuachapan, near which the above town is situated, a dry whirlwind toward the place called Sisinapa, about five blocks distant to the southwest of Ahuachapan, and increasing in its course it finally became so large as to cover a circumference of thirty yards. This phenomenon, which appeared like an enormous and blackened column of the height of 200 yards, lasted fifteen minutes in some places, raising large logs of wood and the branches of trees that came under its control, and a vapor of thick smoke arose from the south causing a fearful noise similar to the oft-repeated detonations of a heavy storm. This strange phenomenon, the majestic appearance of which made all the inhabitants tremble, lasted two and a half hours, and took the course of the road to Ataca leaving behind it openings in the woods and hedges, and even in the hard earth; and was followed by a heavy rain, which did not permit us to see the end of the monster.

THE FETTERED MOVEMENT.—Women's rights has broken out in a mild form in France. A number of restless females tired of hugging their chains and panting to assert their freedom, have met together in Paris and opened the campaign after the manner of the American specimens of a similar persuasion by a grand feed, in which several gave in their experience, and were followed by 'able and eloquent' male speakers, who have turned their attention to this business with a view of making money out of it. What a French woman is not capable of accomplishing is not worth contending for—so we may look to see La Belle France under petticoat government at an early day.

Boucault must now be nearly fifty years of age. He is small and slight in figure, with a wiry and sinewy frame. His features are small, delicate and well cut; the eye full and expressive; the head small and round and quite bald. In manner he is exceedingly quiet, soft spoken, and well bred. In dress he is simple, rich and elegant in his style and taste. Besides his acknowledged abilities as an author and actor he is quite a musician, and is well up in all of the manly sports and accomplishments, such as riding, shooting, boxing, fencing and boating. His fund of anecdote and information is something wonderful. He has cultivated his every faculty up to the highest point; is a close observer, a thorough man of the world, and has probably seen as much of society, good, bad and indifferent, as any man of the day. In London he lived delightfully. His dinners, wines and horses are models. As a club man he is autocratic, and as a companion his fascinations are deadly.

Jews that make Christians Blue.—Some time ago we published an account of how a Jew, being a spectator of the procession of the Host around a church in Paris on Corpus Christi day, knocked down and beat an irreverent Gentile who insulted the clergy in the procession; and now we hear of another Jew acting the part of the good Samaritan to a poor Catholic priest in Florence. Since the confiscation of church property in Northern Italy, some of the clergy have been reduced to great poverty, and they ate occasionally seen in the streets of the cities almost perishing for hunger. A few days since, writes the correspondent of an English paper, a poor priest fell fainting with inanition on the pavement of Florence: No one assisted him, until a Jew, indignant at the inhumanity of the bystanders, gave him a franc, and carried around his hat to the Christian crowd for alms to save one of Christ's priests from dying of starvation. Really, these Jews make Christians blue.—World.

BOOK BINDING.—T. N. Hibben & Co have, in connection with their Book and Stationery Business, added Book Binding, and the various branches connected therewith, and will add the mechanical parts and material necessary for meeting the requirements of the Colony, guaranteeing neatness, dispatch and satisfaction in all work entrusted to them.

The Political Outlook.

British statesmen have only now been brought to make a public confession of what we have been consistently preaching for a decade of years, and what history and experience have proclaimed for more than a century, viz, that the colonial policy of great Britain has proved a gigantic failure.

Says the awful magistrate, "Do you know the nature of an oath?" Says the dippant witness, "Guess I do; my father is the awfulest swearer in these parts." Well, there is something in it; and if we fit the remark to the present occasion, substituting the word "loyalty" for "swearing," we shall have a tolerably correct representation of the age in which we live. For venturing to assert far less than Mr. Gardwell asserted the other day many a good colonist has been denounced as discontented and disloyal. "What is truth?" is a question which was asked upon a very memorable occasion, more than eighteen hundred years ago, and to which a verbal answer has never been returned. To answer it in the negative is easier than to answer it in the affirmative. In every age men have been searching after it, and to-day there are as many answers as there are shades of religious belief. What is loyalty? It is not an unreasoning sentiment which gives blind submission to usurpation and injustice. In this sense Britons were never loyal. Nay, it is the glory, as it has been the strength of the nation that Britons would never be slaves, that they would never submit to a surrender of their political rights. It was true loyalty which led them ever to prefer open revolt to a surrender of constitutional and inherent rights and liberties. The great problem British statesmanship is now called upon to solve is "What shall we do with our colonies?" Have the colonists no voice in the matter? So far as British North America is concerned, the fate of the Colonies may be regarded as decided. On this continent it is to spring up a second Britain, a "Greater Britain." Here the nation is to reproduce itself, on a larger scale. "Westward the course of empire takes its way," and by the time that the sun of Britain's glory shall have set in the eastern hemisphere, a few ages hence, more or less, and before Macaulay's New Zealander shall have perched himself upon a broken arch of London-bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's, these colonies stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will have grown into a powerful British nation, in the bosom of which the ancient Crown will find a safe asylum and an honorable dignity; and where that flag, which some English writers and English statesmen are now dragging in the dirt, may take another lease of a "thousand years." But, in order to bring about such a glorious condition, statesmanship, both in the old world and the new, must rise to the occasion. Byron's forecast was not reliable; but there was, after all, some two-edged truth in that old jingle of his:—

"The world is a bundle of hay, Man kind are the asses that pull, Each tugs in a different way, And the greatest of all is John Bull."

This British North American nation—this gigantic John Bull of the coming time, who is going to bathe his head in the Pacific and his feet in the Atlantic, must be the child of a great and liberal national policy. It is utterly folly otherwise to expect that a new nation is going to spring up alongside the United States. If the Imperial Government would not see all hope of the fruition of the great Confederation scheme extinguished it must aid and encourage the establish-

ment of a grand national policy which will make the North American Possessions from sea to sea one not merely on paper but by a real, practical union, by the immediate construction of an arterial highway through which the national life-blood may flow freely to every part. Some tell us that the Imperial Government intends to kick us off into space, and have nothing more to do with us, least of all in extending Imperial cash in promoting colonial interests. We must decline to believe anything of the sort. It is inconceivable that a nation ever ready to mediate between the most paltzy people, even at the expense of millions, would refuse a helping hand to set up her own kith and kin in the world. It cannot be believed that a nation which rushed into the centre of Abyssinia, at an expense of nearly fifty million dollars, to set a single subject free, would hesitate to render reasonable and essential aid to four millions of the most loyal of its subjects, and to consolidate the most important of all its possessions. We utterly refuse to believe that a nation which, in conjunction with its allies, rushed to the side of the sick Turk, at an expenditure of one billion in money and still more in blood, will be found unwilling in the day of need to extend substantial aid towards making the British American Empire a reality, instead of a shadow. Have the people of this colony no duty to perform—no part in the great work?

Friday Oct 8th County Court.

Before Hon. A. F. Pemberton.

Thursday, Oct 7, 1869.

Daily vs. Gaston.—This was a suit to recover the sum of \$300, amount alleged to have been paid defendant by plaintiff for certain shares in a coal company, which sum, failing a certain contingency, was to have been refunded plaintiff. Drake, Jackson and Aikman for plaintiff; Mt Bishop for defendant. This case was continued from a previous sitting. Decision reserved till Tuesday next.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt. Clarke, arrived from Nanaimo and way ports last evening, bringing about twenty passengers, some live stock and a considerable quantity of farm and dairy produce. We regret to learn that Mr Beaumont of Maple Bay, has within a week lost two of his children by diphtheria. There is to be an Indian Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held at Cowichan on the 20th inst. Quite a number of useful articles have been contributed for prizes. The object is to encourage the Indians in improving their farms and manufactures of various kinds. The movement is being got up under the management of Mr Lomas, Indian Missionary. The movement is a very praiseworthy one and we wish it every success. The Rev. Archdeacon Reece will give a Harvest Home dinner on the 13th, to which he has extended a general invitation.

FOR THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Demers and Rev. Father Segers will sail to-day in the Active en route to Rome to attend the Ecumenical Council. In the absence of the rev gentleman, Rev. Father Kitley will conduct the affairs of the Diocese. The Council will meet on the 8th December and it is believed will prove one of the most brilliant gatherings, the Holy City has ever known. A flock of the reverend, and their many friends in other denominations, all join in wishing them a pleasant journey and a safe return.

THE NEW MINT.—While the American Government are looking about the Island for stone wherewith to build the new Mint, they may as well take a look at the hydraulic limestone that abounds in the same favored locality, and particularly at the immense beds that lie on either side of Victoria harbor. Lime burned from this stone is pronounced the most tenacious known, and walls erected with it may be made so solid as to positively defy earthquakes. Call and examine the article before purchasing elsewhere.

BLACKWOOD, for September, is before us. It contains a capital paper on "The winding up" of the late session of Parliament; also, a very interesting critique on Mill's essay on "The subjection of women." A paper on "The limitation of enlistment and army reserves," is also readable, while the story entitled "A year and a day" is continued with full average interest, although part V is not altogether free from objectionable phraseology.

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