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And Victoria Chronicle.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS.

S. D. Levi.....Nanaimo, V. I
Holder & Hart.....Comox, do
Sam'l Harris.....Cowichan, do
Clarkson & Co.....New Westminster
Barnard's Express.....Quesnelle, B. C
do.....Richfield
do.....Barkerville
do.....Cameronton
do.....Clinton
L. P. Fisher.....San Francisco
Hudson & McCarty.....do
F. Algar.....11, Clement's Lane, London.
G. Street.....30 Cornhill, London.

Indian Affairs.

The letter signed A. B., which appeared in our Monday's issue, opens up a subject which is well worthy the attention of the Government. In every well governed country, we believe, which contains aboriginal and savage inhabitants, a distinct department has been established whose duty it is to administer all matters appertaining to the native population. The duty of every Government to protect these people, to maintain order and preserve health amongst them has been abundantly recognised. Throughout the United States, Indian affairs are under the management of Superintendents and Agents. Reserves are marked out, hospitals are erected and theoretically at least, a complete system of administration has been established. When failures of management have occurred, they are to be traced to the errors and corruption of officials; to the low value set on human life, and not to the principles laid down for their guidance. We believe the same may be said of our own Governments in India, Australia, etc. In this colony no general policy exists; each case of difficulty is dealt with separately, and the Indian is never though of or cared for except when some such outrage has occurred as that recently published. He is too often dragged into light only to be turned over to the chain-gang or gallows. Every one who has been engaged in the trial of an Indian for any offence, will acknowledge the difficulty of arriving at the truth, and the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence; and even when proof of guilt is clear it is doubtful whether their own laws and customs have not with the natives a higher moral sanction; and whether the whole ceremony of trial according to strict English precedent is not a solemn mockery of justice as far as they are concerned. It is almost impossible that the true nature of any offence committed by or against Indians, of the reason that led to its commission can be accurately ascertained, unless some person familiar with their customs is at hand to give the required information. The services of a duly qualified superintendent of Indians would, we are convinced, be invaluable, and save the Colony much bloodshed and expense in future. The duties of such an officer would not be very onerous, and might easily be provided by an amalgamation of departments. He should be a man of education, intelligence and character, altogether unconnected with trade, so as to be free from imputation of interested motives; one whose sole aim would be the discovery of truth and the amelioration of the Indian; one to whom the native would look to for protection against injustice, and from whom he would receive just and prompt punishment in case of wrong doing. There would be no difficulty in finding such men amongst our Stipendiary Magistrates, or others who have been familiar with the native character for years. Of course there is no possibility of increasing the public expenditure for this purpose by creating a new department, for if A. B. cries, "Lo! the poor Indian," we must also cry, "Lo! the poor tax-payer." Yet the subject is worthy the consideration of the Executive, and apart from the outrages in the interior, the habits and lives of the natives in this city call for investigation. That element is a plague-spot on our community, and is not only extremely dangerous, but the constant conversation of strangers who visit the city. If A. B. can work any change in this respect, he will do the public good service.

Yesterday was commemorative of the first anniversary of the greatest event of modern times. From the far North come to us the echoes of booming cannon, songs of praise, and rejoicings of every kind, which it is becoming in loyal men to manifest. The day indeed, is suggestive of ardent patriotism. The restoration of British principles, laws, religion and commerce, over a vast portion of the American continent in a consolidated form, which but for Confederation would have been lost to us for ever, is a matter of congratulation to every British subject. What the 4th of July is to the Americans, the 1st of July it is devoutly to be hoped, will now be to us. How was it, we wish to know, that this day was passed by in comparative silence here? From Yale to Cariboo our fellow colonists were not forgetful of their duties, and set us an example we might well have imitated. By this time next year Confederation will have come nearer to us, realizing its brightest hopes, redeeming its brightest promises, and scattering abroad its brightest gifts, and Dominion Day will then be felt in the fullness of its glory, and be for ever our favorite anniversary.

Thursday, July 2,

Municipal Council.

TUESDAY, June 30th, 1868.

Councillors present—Lewis, Gibbs, Jeffereys, Cromp, and McKay.

On motion, Councillor McKay took the Chair, the Mayor being absent.

An estimate from George Stelley, for certain additional work on Johnson street, was read and referred to the Street Committee to report thereon.

Communication from S L Kelley, on the subject of additional hose being required for the new Steam Fire Engine, shortly expected from New York—read and referred to the Fire Wardens to report thereon.

Communication from Arthur Strong, relative to the expiration of his contract for removing rubbish from the streets having expired, and offering to finish whatever may required to be done for $35—referred to the Street Committee to report on next meeting.

A petition from the property holders on Pandora street, to grade said street, was read, received and filed.

Communication from Thomas Trounce, relative to an alleged encroachment on the public thoroughfare on Kane street—the consideration of the matter was postponed until the boundary line of Mr. Trounce's lot, on the street shall have been determined.

Accounts from the COLONIST office for $7 50, and also for $85, read. The accounts were referred to Finance Committee.

Also an account from Messrs Hibben & Co., stationers, $23. Referred to Finance Committee.

The Street Committee handed in their certificate that Mr George Stelley had completed the grading of that portion of Johnson street as required by his contract, and for which he is entitled to receive $300 on account as per agreement. The matter was referred to Finance Committee for payment.

The Finance Committee were empowered to pay Joseph Joseph the balance of his salary for the month ending April 30th last.

On motion, the committee appointed to consider the application for macadamizing Douglas street, to select a suitable location for a cemetery, and to put up new steps at the junction of Humbolt and Government streets, were granted further time to report.

The Council adjourned till 3 o'clock on Wednesday, to go into Committee of the whole to consider the City Pound By-law. Council then adjourned.

CONTEMPLATED ENTERTAINMENT.—We are much pleased to hear a general sentiment amongst our principal citizens that a complimentary entertainment should be given to Admiral Thatcher and the American navy during their stay amongst us. Such international courtesies are always beneficial and should never be omitted. Any demonstration of respect towards the American navy, we feel assured, has only to be proposed in this community to receive the most general and hearty concurrence of all classes.

ARRIVAL OF U. S. VESSELS OF WAR.—The U. S. vessels Pensacola and Suwanee have arrived from San Francisco, on the way to Sitka. The former, with the Admiral on board, has gone up the sound to be present at Port Townsend on the Fourth of July, and will visit this port in a few weeks. The Suwanee entered our harbor yesterday and it may be remembered, visited this place during the latter part of the American civil war, hoping to encounter the Confederate cruiser Shenandoah, which was then supposed would call at this port. She is a double-ender build, and carries 12 guns.

The public are indebted to Commander Law for bringing up our mails. Paymaster Cushing has kindly supplied us with the list of officers as subjoined: Commander, Richard Law; Lieutenant Commander, M W Sanders; Lieutenant, Commander, Geo. W Wood, Lieutenant Commander, F. Wildes, Lieutenant Commander, Charles E. Clark, Master, Thos. P Wilson; Master, Thos Perry; P A Surgeon, Thos. C Walton; P A Paymaster, M B Cushing; 1st Assistant Engineer, John H Hunt; 2d Assistant, Charles H Greenleaf; 2d Assistant, James H Chasmar; 3d Assistant, E A Reilly and William A Holland; Captain's Clerk, Robt J Carver; Pay Clerk, Wm Woodworth.

CARIBOO ITEMS.—Martin the wizard has been performing on Mosquito creek to full houses.....There was a Masonic festival on the 24th of June.....The Assizes opened on the 19th, under Judge Bigbie, there was but one case that of forcible entry, to come before the Judge.....The Amateur troupe preformed on the 23rd, "A Regular Fix," and "The Area Belle".....Pack trains had arrived on Antler on the 13th, the first of the season.....Tom Lafont and party preformers had arrived on William creek and were performing.....Two or three cases of theft had taken place—Indians are supposed to have been the culprits.....Miss Josephine Emmons was fined $10 for selling liquor without a license, and she was required in addition, to take out a license for 6 months, ending June 30th, and costing $100, to be levied by distress or to suffer three months imprisonment.....The tunnel of the Good Hope Co. which was paying, caved in, two men who were in it escaped injury.

DOMINION DAY.—According to the *British Columbian Examiner*, this occasion was to be duly honored at Yale. A grand public dinner and firing salutes are intended to distinguish the day, which on its next return we hope will see this colony enrolled in the Canadian family. From the same paper we learn great activity prevails in forwarding merchandise up the country. All the teams coming into Yale last week were immediately engaged at thirteen and fifteen cents per pound, with no prospect of a decline in the rates of freight. The shipments during the week previous from Yale were the largest of the season, and still a large quantity of goods remained in town.

THE steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster before ten o'clock yesterday morning, having made the run under six hours. Amongst her passengers was R Wolfenden, Esq., Supt. Government Printing Department, whose establishment is now permanently removed to the Capital. The Enterprise will leave again this morning, so as to be able to go to Port Townsend on Saturday. She brought a small mail and Express from the interior.

H M S SPARROWHAWK.—We understand that orders have been received to recommission H M S Sparrowhawk at this port. She will be paid off at Esquimalt and all the men whohave been two years connected with the vessel will leave for England shortly. The only one we know at present who will be attached to her is we believe, Commander Mist, already known to persons on this coast, he having served on one of H M ships on this station some years since.

CONCERT.—As will be seen by advertisement in another column, a concert is to be given on the 8th instant, for the benefit of the Building Fund of St. Johns' Church Sunday School. Nearly all the best amateur talent in the city has been enlisted for the occasion, by the St. Johns' Choral Society, who constitute the principal performers. Apart from the excellent object of the concert, the public may rest assured the entertainment will be well worthy their patronage.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—Met at 3 yesterday, as per notice, and went into Committee of the whole and finally passed the "City Pound By-Law," which now only awaits the sanction of the Governor. No doubt, therefore, the "slaughter of innocents" will take place at an early date.

FINE CROPS.—From Mr Anderson, who came in from Williams Lake on Saturday, we learn that the crops are magnificent, far beyond anything he has ever seen in the country, both in quality and growth; and if no unforeseen accident occurs, all kinds of grain and vegetables will be supplied to the Cariboo miners at a much cheaper rate this year than they have ever been before.—*Sentinel*.

"MONEY AND LABOR SAVED".—Mr. Carr, late Carr & Wecker, have dissolved partnership and the first mentioned commences the

To Eureka Soap and Washing Powder, advertised by him, we direct the notice of our readers.

By our late exchanges we notice the death of Jerry Sullivan, the celebrated newsman of San Francisco. Sullivan was an old pioneer on the coast, and by energy, liberality and integrity in business, made many earnest friends.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—The *Oregonian* states that a quantity of bogus half dollars are again in circulation in Portland. The imitation is said to be good. The steamers plying to our port might bring a shipment of these precious things, so it behooves our people to look out.

FIRE ENGINE.—The Tiger Company received a message yesterday from New York to the effect that the steam fire engine had been shipped by Express, and that it is equal to any yet sent from the city.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL.—The proprietor of the St. George, having taken out a liquor license for his new premises, the bar of the establishment will be opened to-day, and of course only the best liquors will be given.

SHIP MONETA.—Captain Turpin together with the crew of the vessel were released yesterday; and, it was supposed, the case would be shortly settled.

POLICE COURT.—The two Indians already reported as arrested on suspicion of stealing clothes were discharged yesterday.

The steamer Otter will have an early dispatch for San Francisco, probably on Tuesday.

The Ku-Klux-Klan.

ITS CONSTITUTION AND DIABOLICAL OBJECT.

The Memphis *Post* publishes the full organization of the Ku-Klux Grand Council, obtained by the seizure of the "den" in that city. The following is the instrument:

ORGANIZATION.

The name of the den shall be the Supreme Cyclopean Council, and its officers shall consist of a Grand Cyclops, a Vice Grand Cyclops and a Secretary. All funds coming into the association shall be under the control of the three officers above named, and two Directors to be elected, who shall act as supervising council, and their decision upon all questions shall be final. The meetings shall be called by the Grand Cyclops, when he deems it necessary, and shall be done through the papers in the cipher of the organization.

OBJECT.

The object of this organization is for the purpose of protecting the people of the South from the band of murderers and robbers now preying upon them, even to the last resort—assassination—and we pledge ourselves one to the other that nothing shall be allowed to deviate us from this noble object.

INITIATION.

All candidates shall be balloted for in open council, and if any applicant receive three black balls, he cannot be admitted. As soon as a candidate is elected, he shall be introduced by a brother appointed by the Grand Cyclops. The members of the lodge, all sorrounded, will rise and receive him and conduct him into the middle of the room. Each member of the order shall have a drawn dagger or other weapon in his hand, pointed toward the candidate, and each member will be required, in the presence of the candidate, to swear that should said candidate prove recreant to the oath which he is about to take, that he will kill him, and make it his especial duty to do so on the first *safe* opportunity. As soon as the shrouded brothers have taken the above oath, the following charge and oath shall be administered by the Grand Cyclops, or in his absence, the Vice Grand:

"Here, in the presence of this skull and the members here assembled, I solemnly swear to be true to the order, to its members individually and collectively, and should I ever, by sign, word or deed, betray a secret or a member of the brotherhood, that the skull upon which I now look may be a counterpart of mine, and I hope that all the social relations which I now enjoy may be sundered, that honesty in the men or virtue in the females may not be known in my family and generation, and that all who own my name shall be as dogs and harlots. I further swear, to obey implicitly the orders of the Grand Cyclops, regularly issued through his Council, and as soon as I receive an order to fulfill it. I again swear that, should a member of this order be in danger, that, even at the risk of my life, I will defend and endeavor to save him; that I will give no outward sign or hint that a person may know of the existence of the K. K. K. unless authorized by the Grand Cyclops, and that each member of this order I will defend and protect as a brother. I further swear, that I will under and in all circumstances, bear true allegiance to the South and her interests, as interpreted by the Supreme Cyclopean Council, and when I receive its orders, should I be even in the embraces of my wife, I will leave her to obey them. I further swear that all Radicals and negroes, who have placed themselves opposite to the interests of the owner of the soil of Tennessee shall forever be my enemy, and that under no circumstances will I have other connections with them, if I can help it, than to welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves. That my family and the family of a Radical shall never interchange visits, and I further pray that the God of the Southland, whom I now invoke, shall strike me dead should I ever, either in letter or in spirit, infringe upon the things set forth in this oath. To all of which I swear in honesty of heart and sincerity of purpose. So help me God."

NATAL IN 1867.—The year 1867 has made Natal as a dependency of the Crown, a quarter of a century old. In 1853 the imports amounted to £11,712, and the exports to £1,348; in 1867 the imports have been £269,580 and the exports £225,671. the latter the highest amount ever yet reached. In 1867 63,260 acres of land were under Indian corn; 21,155 acres were under Kaffir corn; 1,859 acres were under wheat; 12,796 acres were under sugar; 3,155 acres were under coffee; 1,262 acres were cotton, 163 acres tobacco. The year's export of wool, an ever-advancing item, amounted to 1,974,447lbs. Of horses there were in the colony 16,782; horned cattle, 339,547; woolled sheep 209,582; Kaffir sheep, 42,985; mules, 226; goats, 131,482. The total acreage of land under cultivation is stated to be 109,415, of which a very large proportion is wrought by the natives; and these people produce the greater portion of the Indian and Kaffir corn. The majority of horned cattle is owned by natives, as also the Kaffir sheep and goats; and they likewise possess numbers of horses. Land cultivated by natives does not return more than from 15 to 20 bushels of Indian corn, with pumpkins, to the acre, whereas by the European method of plou,hing, and manuring ground from 46 to 60 bushels per acre may be obtained, besides a large crop of pumpkins, for cattle and sheep feed, on the same land. The above results are the working of a population consisting of 16,963 whites (9,194 males and 7,769 females), and a coloured population of 170,855, of whom 6,865 are East Indian coolies. The imports of the colony, reckoned against the white population, amount to £15 per head, and the exports to £13.—*Natal Mercury*.

EXPENSE OF THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.—An Eastern colemporary who has closely figured up and estimated the expense of the drama, says that besides retarding legislation for a month, the impeachment business will cost the neat little sum of half a million of dollars. With the characteristic economy with which our officials at Washington love to do business, they have managed to make the one item of the printing of admission tickets to the trial cost $6000. The tickets were gotton up in the most elegant style, so that they might be kept as permanent *souvenirs* of this great historic scene, by the holders thereof. It will cost nine thousand dollars to bring General Rosseau to Washington from the Pacific coast; at least, that officer will get about that sum for coming and going and some other witnesses will get from one to five thousand dollars. Ten cents a mile and two dollars a day is paid to witnesses; but, by a liberal interpretation of the law, and a little juggling, the distant witnesses have each been *twice* summoned, and therefore get double mileage, both coming and returning, or *forty* cents a mile. Pretty good witness fees! Another little item of cost in this impeachment trial is, that it will cost one hundred thousand dollars to print the trial as a Government document, which will be extensively franked over the country at a heavy mail cost, and be read by nobody; for by the time it is published, all interest in the trial will have subsided, or become merged in the excitement of the coming Presidential election. And no one will care anyhow to wade through the official reports of what the newspapers have already given in surfeit to the public. Verily, we cannot have a great public show for nothing.—*Montana Herald*.

THE revenues of British India for the past year were $241,391,500, while the expenditures were $208,226,500, showing a surplus of over thirty-three millions of dollars in gold. Of these expenditures $18,000,000 are for debts interest, and $64,009,000 for the British army in India. The chief sources of revenue are taxes on land, producing $100,000,000, salt $30,000,000, opium $44,000,000, whisky $11,500,000, and customs duties producing $12,000,000.