

The Weekly British Colonist.

AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, August 21, 1869

Waiting and Working.

There is an old and homely proverb which says, "A watched pot is slow in boiling." The impatient unrest with which the colonists have watched and waited for the arrival of the new Governor may not inaptly be compared to the experiences of a starving man watching for the pot to boil. Or, again, the case of the colonists may be compared to that of the sick man waiting upon the tardy footsteps of the doctor. It is only three months since the telegram announcing the appointment of Mr. Musgrave reached this colony; yet it seems almost twelve! Should not this condition impress His Excellency with the conviction that the Colony is hungry—sick? During these interminable three months what a diversity of speculation has been indulged in respecting what will be done by the new Governor, and how it will be done. It is well His Excellency should come to the duties of his new appointment thoroughly impressed with the idea that there is a great work for him to do, and that there is very little time left for him to do it in. He will find, politically speaking, at least, the life's sands of the Colony almost run out, the life's current well nigh dried up by the great Vampire, pulsation all but suspended, the vital spark hovering on the wing. To be less figurative, he will find a desponding community and a depleted exchequer. He will find a great regiment of officials anxiously awaiting the arrival of the next ship in order that it may give them another dose of revenue. Look at yonder fledglings, snugly tucked in their nest. They are hungry, and anxiously await the return of their natural provider. At every rustle of the leaf up go their eager heads, and, with mouths wide open, they await the expected "grub." The fledglings represent the officials; and the mother on the wing represents yonder ship. Now, we are not, as is too much the habit, going to lay all the blame upon the officials. In point of honour, honesty and respectability, they will compare favorably with those of any other Colony. They certainly bear too striking a resemblance to the helpless little nestlings to which we have just directed attention; but, after all, that is, perhaps, less their fault than that of the system. In what respect would the average of mortals differ from them if placed in similar circumstances? We could easily imagine men better adapted to conduct the affairs of a new country, and more disposed to exert themselves for their country's good. But take the average of humanity under similar conditions, and how much better would we be with an entirely new set? Take them all in all, we might go farther and fare worse. Nor is it a pleasing duty which the public journalist is called upon to discharge in pointing out the inappositeness of the present political system, and the fearful disproportion of the Civil List to the wants and circumstances of British Columbia. It would be much more agreeable to deal differently with gentlemen whom, as a class, we must respect, and whom, for the most part, we esteem. But it is principles, not persons; systems, not individuals, with which we have to deal; and, in the discharge of a disagreeable public duty we must not permit considerations of a merely personal character to interfere. We feel neither delicacy nor hesitation, therefore, in saying that the present state of things must come to a speedy end. The Colony must be relieved of the load which is clogging its onward march, and crushing out its energies. The Civil List must be cut down to a standard commensurate with the necessities and ability of the Colony; and even then it must be composed of such material as will begeth official duty as extending beyond the mere monthly drawing of salary. It must not be composed of men absorbed in solving the problem of how to get the maximum of pay for the minimum of work. In order to a return to a condition of prosperity, to the restoration of public confidence, it is essential that the people shall have a larger share in the management of the affairs of the Colony. Taxation (and oh! such taxation) without representation has been practised too long, and must cease at once. It may be that Mr. Musgrave's work will consist in at once conducting us into the Dominion. If such should be the case possibly the one great change will do all. Should it be otherwise, should there

be a prospect of this Colony maintaining a separate existence for any considerable length of time, the new Governor must bend himself down to the work, disagreeable though it may be, of bringing the expenses of the Government within the means at his disposal. The colonists have a right to expect—do expect. This is what the late Governor lacked the nerve to do.

Tuesday August 17

HUMBOLDT STREET.—Are no steps to be taken to rid the line of Humboldt street, from Government to Douglas, of the intolerable nuisance which has been suffered to exist for many years under the very eyes and noses of the authorities? We allude to the community of male and female savages and their more than savage white associates, whose filthy habits, language and appearance shock the senses of adults, and destroy the morale of our young men. Half-naked women lounge in front of the shanties, and leer invitingly at passers-by; half-crazed and wholly naked men dart in and out of the devious alleys with which the locality abounds, uttering fearful blasphemy and obscenity. From "early morn till dewy eve" the orgies are continued without intermission; on the Lord's Day a perfect Saturnalia of wickedness prevails throughout the community, who appear anxious to make themselves as offensive as possible at a time when others are engaged in devotional exercises. The neighbors now protest against the continuance of such a sinkhole of iniquity in the very heart of the city; all Victoria will join them in demanding its immediate and effectual suppression. When the Health Ordinance came into force people said that nuisances of all kinds were at an end; but it appears that the Corporation can do nothing without the aid of the Stipendiary Magistrate, and the Stipendiary Magistrate can do nothing without authority from the Governor. Why that authority is withheld we do not know. It is said that cottages will be built on the reserve for the accommodation of these Indians; but when? While the grass is growing the stevedores, while we are waiting for the cottages to be built, moral leprosy is tainting the minds of the young. The City Council—legally or illegally—ought to and must move in the matter if the Colonial Government won't.

PERRY CREEK MINES.—The Walla Walla Statesman says that one James Smith reports these mines in a flourishing condition, the miners generally have more confidence in their richness. The claims which have been properly worked have paid well, and some largely. Nuggets worth from \$25 to \$100 have been taken out. Mr. Smith has great confidence that this camp will prove to be one of the best mining camps in the northern country and by next fall, when the water is low in the creek they will be better able to prove their richness. Mr. S. reports considerable excitement in the camp when he left. Reports came from the Moyas that good fair prospects were obtained from the high bars on that stream. Considerable numbers were preparing to go, to give them a thorough trial. Gold is found in every gulch, and on all the small streams in that vicinity, and quite a number of old and experienced miners are out for the purpose of giving the country a proper test.

FROM THE WEST COAST.—The sloop Thornton, Capt. Warren, has arrived from the West coast of the Island, bringing intelligence of the death of the big chief of the Ahouset Indians, from injuries sustained by the bursting of an old shell. The number of lives lost by the accident is five, besides several who were deprived of arms and legs. An Indian has stated that his Herquet Indians murdered ten persons in all belonging to the bark John Bright—eight men, a woman and a child. The woman was shot, the men were knifed, shot and clubbed, and the child thrown into the surf and beaten to pieces against the boulders, with which the coast at this point is thickly studded. The recent executions have exerted a wholesome effect upon the savages, who are now peaceably inclined. A few whales were seen spouting away.

A SENSIBLE EMPRESS.—Governmental are not the only reforms that are to be introduced to Austria. The youngest child of the Emperor is to be brought up as an English Princess. Her mother, the Empress, has appointed an English unmarried lady to be head of her household (which is to be composed of English people); her nurses have been English; and the first tongue she learns is to be English. The Empress is a great admirer of the English. It is quite likely the child is to be trained up to be the wife of an English Prince.

A BUNGLING CALCRAFT.—We understand that the gentleman who was taken up from Victoria Jail, and who received a suit of clothes, one hundred and fifty dollars in cash, and a free pardon, for playing Calcraft in the case of the Chinaman recently executed at New Westminster, made a very bungling job of it. The Chinaman died in great agony, choked to death—the bawling man jumping on his shoulders.

FEMALE IMMIGRATION.—Mr. Waddington writes that Bishop Hill is in London engaged in forwarding the scheme of Female Immigration with characteristic energy. The first shipment will probably be by the H. B. Co.'s bark Prince of Wales.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent has been given to "An Ordinance for the better protection of Cattle, and the better prevention of Cattle Stealing." "An Ordinance respecting Pre-emption Claims." "An Ordinance granting a Supplemental Supply of \$134,465 98, out of the General Revenue of British Columbia and its dependencies, for the contingent services of the years 1866-7, respectively." "An Ordinance to amend the Procedure in Civil Cases."

FROM PORT SOUND.—The steamer W. G. Hunt, Capt. Waitt, arrived from ports on Puget Sound at 8 o'clock last evening, bringing a large number of passengers and a fair freight. The U. S. steamer Pensacola was at Port Townsend yesterday. A man named Allen was shot and killed by another, known as Duchey, at Hood's Canal. Cause, whisky. Keast's wharf at Stellacom fell beneath the weight of a drove of cattle. Six of the animals were killed.

NEW WESTMINSTER MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The following are the names of the new Municipal Councillors at New Westminster: Hugh McRoberts, W. J. Armstrong, J. Cunningham, D. Withrow, H. Elliott, Wm. Irving, C. Lee, J. S. Glute, R. W. Smith, R. W. Deane, R. Dickinson, H. Holbrook. The new Council met yesterday, at 12 o'clock, noon, when the President was elected.

HOP GROWING.—The cultivation of hops in the Saanich Farming District is advancing with most satisfactory results. Messrs Cloak, Wain, and Bonster have planted hops extensively on their farms, and will obtain a very large yield of a very superior quality. From this hops may be considered a staple article of Island produce.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—The steamer G. S. Wright sailed yesterday to load with lime at Oros Island for Portland. The steamer Isabel goes to Nanaimo to-day to tow down the ship Grace Darling, coal-laden for San Francisco. The ship Penang and bark Princess Royal will complete their cargoes at the B. C. & V. I. Co.'s Mill-to-morrow.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon, Messrs. Jules Ruff and P. Bonion drove to Craig flower in a buggy and in turning a sharp bend of the road the wheels passed over a large stone, partly overturning the vehicle and causing Mr. Ruff to fall or jump out. He alighted on his left arm and side, breaking one of the small bones of the elbow, but fortunately sustaining no other injury.

POLICE COURT.—Several cases of minor importance occupied the attention of the Magistrate yesterday for a few minutes. They were mostly those of Indians who had remembered the Sabbath, but neglected to keep it holy. One Onstie, named John Martin, a discharged sailor, was sent to prison to await a local trial.

ENORMOUS.—Mr. Frank Richards, of the Theatre Saloon, yesterday showed us six cucumbers from the ranch of Samuel Herling, near New Westminster, the largest of which measured 24 inches. The six cucumbers placed in a line measured 124 inches. Can Mr. Bushell beat these?

RETURN OF THE ENTERPRISE.—The steam Enterprise, returning from New Westminster on Sunday, bringing Messrs Cunningham, Sater, Franklin, Capt. Irving, Wyckoff and fifteen other passengers. About \$40,000 in treasure for the Banks and Baranoff's Express were brought down.

GOVERNOR MUSGRAVE. may be confidently looked for on Wednesday. As the Stephens goes to Esquimalt the Volunteers, if they intend to act as His Excellency's escort, must either go down on Tuesday night or intercept His Excellency's party at the bridges.

THE CABLE.—The steamer Emma, towing the scow on which has been reeled the Lopez Island cable, will start at seven o'clock this morning to again annex us to the Mainland. In a day or two we hope to have communication re-established for the season.

FIRE. continues on the lower Fraser; but we have heard of no damage resulting to farms or stock.

This telegraph is now working between Olympia and the rest of the world.

AT HOME.—W. A. G. Young and family arrived in London on the 15th July.

DOWN.—The bark Coquette from London is now due.

What is Tonic?

Bear this in mind—that although a tonic is, to a certain extent, a stimulant, it is not a tonic, but a nutritive. In HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS there is a stimulating element of the purest grade manufactured in this or any other country. Every fiery and corrosive oil or acid which contaminates the ordinary liquors of commerce is expelled from the eye of the eye which forms the basis of the BITTERS, by careful and repeated rectification. The juices of the valuable roots, barks and herbs, infused into the wholesome product of the finest quality still further modify its nature, so that it becomes in fact a simple diffusive agent, minus all the heady and brain exciting properties which belong, more or less, to all liquors in which it is used. It is merely the safe and harmless principle which renders the medicinal virtues of the preparation effective—increasing their active power, and directing them through the system. Hence the pleasant and gentle glow which is experienced after taking a dose of the BITTERS. Instead of creating headache, as unimpeded stimulants are apt to do, this salutary tonic is the best known remedy for that complaint. It calms and soothes cerebral excitement, strengthens the nerves, promotes the secretion of the gastric juice in the stomach, determines the fluids to the surface, improves the appetite, increases the animal vigor, regulates organic action, and, from its mild yet effective action, it is the best tonic for the system, that can be administered to the weaker sex, in the peculiar difficulties to which their organization is subjected.

Letter from the Great Overlander.—Interesting Items of Intelligence.

LONDON, Saturday July 17, 1869
DEAR MR. PHAROS: * * * I am young Mr. Fisher, of New Westminster, the other day. He has been busy here trying to obtain some compensation for the West-Indians for the loss of the capital, but I believe with very little or rather no chance of success. I have had a visit also from Mr. Pearce, but was not at home. Bishop Hill is busy, occupied, I am told, with his female emigration scheme, which I hope may succeed, as well as anything else that may do you good. W. A. G. Young arrived here two or three days ago.

I forwarded you, June 2nd, a copy of the Times with the debate on Sir Harry Verney's motion concerning the Hudson's Bay Territory. The report was a very full one, for the Times is beginning at last to take up the matter more warmly; and, as I told one of the editors, I was glad to see they were deviating at last, however unwilling, into the right line. This long debate was the more remarkable, as nobody here thinks or talks at present of anything but the Irish Church question, and we are all suffering more or less from Bright's disease and Lowe fever. As you may have observed, the Home Government and the Houses of Commons do not seem much disposed to give guarantees; but upon the whole, the debate was considered a favorable one, for I had been given to understand that the very idea of any kind of Colonial guarantees would be treated with scorn; whereas several influential members advocated it, and even Mr. Gladstone allowed that no absolute rule could be laid down on the subject. With the Canadian Government the case is quite different. They are willing enough to do anything in their power, but as far as survey goes they have not the means, and are obliged to say non possimus. In the mean while both of the Canadian Houses have accepted Lord Granville's proposal, and the Governor General, at the prorogation on the 22nd of June, complimented them on the step thus taken towards uniting the whole of British North America in a single Confederation.

Thus you see, in spite of all obstacles, matters are progressing. The truth is, that the opening of the Central Pacific Railroad is beginning to open the eyes of the English; and now that the whole of the stock of the South Pacific Railroad by Memphis, El Paso, Arizona and Los Angeles (which will probably one day supersede the Central one) has been taken up on the Continent, in Paris, Frankfurt, Hamburg, &c., and that the North Pacific Railroad to Seattle is authorized, it not begun, you can understand the change which has taken place here of late in public opinion, and how people are beginning at last to turn their attention to any scheme. The very absence of it in some of the California papers, non-sensical as it is, has been useful; for, as people say, there need be something really good in the thing, or the Americans would not abuse it so. I have also had lately several offers of co-operation from well-known parties, who before used to keep aloof which is encouraging; and the London and China Express, in its issue of the 8th inst., ends a well written article on the subject with the following words: "Perhaps we shall not be far wrong in placing Mr. Waddington's scheme in the same class as that to which the Suez canal belongs; very startling at first sight, becoming more feasible the more closely it is looked into, and in the end revealing itself into a question only of time and money." Unfortunately you have got a very bad reputation here for being discontented, disloyal, demagogical, disunited, and therefore generally cantankerous, and what is worst of all, for not knowing what you yourselves want; all which, of course, I strenuously deny.

Since my last, I have written a second pamphlet at the suggestion of Mr. McDougall, containing a detailed sketch of the whole overland railroad, so as to serve as a guide or starting line for the necessary surveys. It has had a greater run than the first, owing probably to the above causes, and to the Times having mentioned it with the flattering application of the epithet "well known," to myself. In the last pamphlet I propose and discuss two different routes through British Columbia, so as to open up the Colony and satisfy all parties; which is more than some of them deserve. We learned the death of Governor Seymour by telegram two or three days after; and five days after that the death of Captain Lascelles, which I was much grieved to learn. We have several of us here been busy ourselves on the subject of the Governor's future salary, so that it may be more in accordance with the means of the Colony, and I have paid two visits to the Colonial Office, besides getting a friend to speak with the Minister about it. I said I thought £2000 sufficient, and it was rumoured at first that £2500 would be the figure, travelling expenses included; but the talk now is of £3000 or more since the Colony requires a superior man, as I was told; which is so far true.

Captain Torrens has got the situation of Head Constable at Salford, with, I believe, £400 a year. He is a very good fellow, but that you probably know long ago.

I remain, &c.

ALFRED WADDINGTON.
A boy circus-rider performed the astonishing feat of turning twenty-five consecutive somersaults on horseback, in Louisville the other day. A dispute having arisen between him and the manager as to how many he was capable of turning, the latter promised him the horse, pad, and bridle with which he performed the act if he turned "twenty-five times." After being introduced into the ring, and performing a number of very difficult and beautiful acts of horsemanship, he threw aside the whip and prepared himself for the feat. He completed his tenth somersault, and the crowd remained quiet; but when fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen were called the most intense interest was manifested, and when he had fairly accomplished his twenty-fifth somersault the applause was deafening. Immediately after his great act and without leaving the back of his steed, which he had fairly won, he successfully accomplished the perilous and difficult act of turning "five backward back" somersaults, making thirty in all. The horse and equipments are valued at \$2000.

The School Act.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Your remarks in a late article on the Common School Act would lead the Public to suppose that no grant would be made by the Government to any District unless an equal amount were raised by the residents, whereas all that the Act requires is that the balance of moneys necessary for school purposes shall be met by local contributions. If the grant be sufficient to cover all expenses then nothing more is required. For instance, in Salt Spring Island, where the settlers have themselves erected an excellent school-house, and the grant from the Government will be sufficient for all purposes. A few days since I attended a meeting there, and they determined to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act. In Victoria Town an efficient school system will shortly be established, and three teachers appointed, towards whose salaries the Government have given a most liberal grant. The people of Nanaimo will have only themselves to blame if a proper school is not at once in operation, and so in other places. Although the Act is not perfect, it is sufficient for the requirements of the Colony. In the opinion of most unprejudiced persons the present system is an improvement upon the old, and it will not be the fault of the Government if the people of the Colony do not cordially co-operate in establishing schools in every part of the Colony.
E. G. A.

The Progress of Confederation.

Upon the subject of the progress of Confederation the Canadian News, a paper published in London, England, says:

"The admission of Newfoundland into the union may now be said to be accomplished. Resolutions, based on proposals made by delegates from the Legislature of that colony, have been introduced into the Dominion Parliament and read a second time, the Government being supported by a large majority, and all amendments moved with a view to retard the measure promptly negatived. Resolutions authorising the commencement of negotiations with the Prince Edward Island Government, have also passed through several stages; and, as power is given to treat on liberal terms, it is likely that there will soon remain no more territory to be acquired in the direction of the Atlantic."

Looking westward and northward, we may consider that we already are in union with or rather possess the entire territory lying beyond and above us, save and except Mr. Seward's notable purchase, sterile Alaska. £800,000 sterling is to be raised by loan with Imperial guarantee to pay to the Hudson Bay Company under the terms of agreement, and £800,000 additional on the credit of Canada, for the purpose of opening up communication with and administering the Government and providing the settlement of the newly-acquired territories.

Thus, quietly, without revolution or violent change of any kind, there is being established as one dominion—nominally under the Government of Great Britain, practically independent—a country of vast size, thinly peopled, indeed, but fertile, productive, capable of development to an almost unlimited extent, and certain as soon as communications are opened up to attract crowds of settlers, and for years to come to be the destination of thousands and thousands of Old World labourers and agriculturists.

It will not be very many years before there will be another railway across this continent, through Canadian and not through United States territory. Travellers to and from the great East will take the short cut through Canada, and with the most direct railway communication and the shortest ocean passage, it is easy to see that the Dominion will be the great highway for the passenger traffic, which for the time being the United States is monopolizing. This country will cease to be the terra incognita it now is to so many people, even of those usually considered well informed. Its resources will become known, will draw hither capital for their development; and no prophetic eye will be needed to foresee that ere the three remaining decades of this century shall have passed away, the Dominion of Canada will have become great among the nations of the world, progressive, prosperous, and powerful."

Jamaica.

The Governor of Jamaica has published a statement containing some startling disclosures as to the working of the "coolie" system in that island. On some estates the mortality among the immigrants arriving during the last 18 months has been 15 per cent., and on one estate the mortality as much as 50 per cent. The weekly earnings of a considerable portion of the coolies is deducted on many estates have been so small as to be insufficient to afford food enough to maintain a working man in health, far less to afford means of supplying any other wants.

Jamaica, taking the hint from the mother country, is now asking for disestablishment, an opportunity for which is offered by the expiration at the close of the present year of the Clergy Act relating to that island.

White D. unless they are to invest, and even in light do better to dig and so.

POGONIP.

Mail Summary.

There are to the 28th ult. surprised to learn that the North West Territory are the form of government by the Dominion. It was that Mr. McDougall had appointment of Lieutenant-Governor. Various rumours of Cabinet changes. It was Rose had resigned and that he would take his place, leading Sir George as Minister was also rumoured that he an appointment in one of the institutions in England. Arbitrators met at Ottawa. All the Ministers were Bishop Oxenden, Me-the Dominion, was to be 8th, and would sail for the Dominion, the ex-Canadian A. sociated Press themselves in the United were being fairly lionized. A quality has recently been Bay Road, near St Andrews. A deputation from the fario had left for the North where they go to report. deon was on the deputa-tionists interpret the Quebec by the Govern-ment to the Dominion to seek rest and strength the American Republic; Emigration Agent at other paralytic stroke, and to recover. Col. Gibbon, member of the Royal Ar-rangements are in international rifle match, if "national" can properly be between the subjects of dom and the Dominion, commanding the Queen's hand-some silver cup for ten Canadian marks-number of Englishmen, fishermen. The cup is to be making the highest number the winning team. Major ered a second prize, to be early, a handsome silver will take place shortly in ured that a young Can-ting to one of the first and Quebec, is about to be de Casteaux, one of the gian Embassy in Paris, the wedding will shortly the Palace Car the "Was-ton on the Great Western rd July, with about 30 barked the car in Cali-make the through trip to days and a half. Among gentlemen connected with ment going to New York day's steamer for Havre. Coast to Paris the jour-nal seventeen days. It is dian papers that quick with the real pleasure of ed system, is having a ravel, and by far the ill pass over the Great e. The Wasatch was ad-New York for San Fran-cisco.

In Taking Notes.

In Burlingame's troupe, manners and customs countries for the Chinese en the Paris correspon-ent Post a translation "It is he speaks of the the Paris barbarians, d" he says, "at their stomach is expected pleasure some thirty dif-ood, and, perhaps, ten e. The French and eat until they feel very and require much medi-ay be seen by the many in this city. They have ty as our pigs. Had he other night and ob-e people rudely scam-od at the supper table at fete! They put their on the dishes and dis-ther most roughly." Burlingame's ball he if you had seen the ball! They came half it is to say the upper body was wholly expos-ed jealous of showing em to desire to hide the woman drags about robe, on which it is place your shoe. Their round [not all of them,] pring for the lips and a various exposed sec-ne. They purchase the ad, and artists work it designs; then the wo-ir heads with flowers; re not a dirty people. women are allowed At our fete they were the waist by men they danced with painful hot."

Saparilla and Pills

For the cure of those diseases impure blood and foul and vitia-are they have proved that all ailments are composed of purely making the most effectual altera-the medical intelligence and duces.