

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 18, 1867.

The Hudson Bay Company's Rights at Red River.

The Confederation of the Eastern Provinces will hasten the settlement of the "vexed question" of the Hudson Bay Company's claims at Red River and Saskatchewan. For several years the Company have announced a willingness to dispose of their chartered rights, subject to the approval and guarantee of the Imperial Government, for the sum of £3,000,000. All who have visited the locality proposed to be thus disposed of bear testimony to the wonderful fertility of the soil, its great mineral resources, and the facilities it offers for the support of a population of many millions. One of the prime objects had in view by the Home Government in confederating the transmontane Provinces was to bring this Red River question fairly and squarely before the Canadians, and to show them that if they would ever become anything else than a mere appendage of the Crown of Great Britain, or enjoy an independent existence except at the sufferance of the United States, they must take steps to secure the splendid territory lying directly in the path of the "Westward ho!" immigrant. We believe that the Canadian statesmen—most of whom are great, good and patriotic men—are guided by a desire to benefit posterity quite as much as they seek to benefit the present generation. They are engaged in setting the cornerstone of what is designed to be a great Empire with all the care that the architect bestows in laying the foundations of a noble edifice designed to withstand the wear and tear of ages. They have conducted the great scheme of uniting the Eastern Provinces to a successful issue, and they now have their attention absorbed by the Red River question. All are agreed that the purchase ought to be made; but there is a difference of opinion as to how large a portion of the territory shall be purchased at the present time. Sir R. B. Lytton, in 1859, urged the impracticability of "leaving an intervening proprietary jurisdiction" to divide the Confederation; and Mr. Cardwell, in a despatch on the 17th of June, 1865, says: "On the fourth point, the subject of the North-Western Territory, the Canadian Ministers desired that territory should be made over to Canada, and undertook to negotiate with the Hudson's Bay Company for the termination of their rights, on condition that the indemnity (if any) should be paid by a loan to be raised by Canada under the Imperial guarantee. With the sanction of the Cabinet, we assented to this proposal, undertaking that, if the negotiation should be successful, we, on the part of the Crown, being satisfied that the amount of the indemnity was reasonable and the security sufficient, would apply to the Imperial Parliament to sanction the arrangement and to guarantee the amount." Now, one party of Canadians propose to buy all the fertile land lying on a line with and South of the proposed highway to the Pacific, leaving the country north of the highway to the Company as a far preserve and to form the subject for future negotiations. Another, and by far the most numerous party, propose to buy the whole territory and throw it open to immediate settlement. The latter argue that to buy part of the land would be to smother for a few years, not extinguish entirely, the Company's rights to the territory. They contend that the Company, profiting by the advanced value of their land from an influx of immigrants, would soon decline to sell the remainder of their territory for less than they now ask for the whole, and that a partial purchase now would entail expense and difficulty upon succeeding generations. This is a very sensible way in which to view the proposed purchase. If any transfer be effected, it should be of the whole territory. With an Imperial guarantee, the Dominion of Canada can carry its gold to Fenwick street and buy up every interest that the Hudson Bay Company possesses east of the Rocky Mountains. And the sooner the documents are drawn up and signed the better will it be for British Columbia. The delay in the settlement of this question is the only barrier that now exists to our speedy incorporation with the Confederacy. Our people have consequently the strongest possible reason for wishing to see a transfer made, and the fertile valleys of the Red River and Saskatchewan filled with thrifty settlers.

Wednesday, June 12th FROM THE NORTH WEST COAST.—The schooner Langley, Malowanski master, returned yesterday morning from a trading trip with the Indians on the North West Coast of the Colony, bringing down furs and oils. Capt. Malowanski reports that he proceeded to a point near Sitka, and in the vicinity of the place where he was dangerously injured by the natives on a former trip. The Indians on this occasion behaved very peaceably, and from them he first learned of the cession to the United States of Russian America. The steamer Fideliter was met above Bella Bella, about a week since, and the Outer, at Fort Rupert, five days ago. A few miners from this place were met on their way to the Stekin River mines. A telegraph boat, under Mr Burrage, was heard of on her way up. Met the gunboat Sparrowhawk on Saturday last, leaving Nanaimo, bound North, with His Excellency Governor Seymour on board. The Government surveying steamer Alexandra was lying at anchor about 100 miles above Bella Bella.

ROUPELL THE FORGER.—According to the Western Morning News, the health of Wm. Roupell, formerly member of Parliament for Lambeth, has completely broken down. When he first went to Portland he worked in the quarries with the other convicts, and his health seemed to improve. After a while he applied to be engaged in-doors, and was set to work at book-binding. This, however, does not appear to have suited his constitution, for his health gradually declined, and at length he was obliged to enter the hospital, where he remains but a wreck of the man he once was.

FALSE PRETENCES.—James Irvine again appeared before the police magistrate yesterday to answer a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. A witness proved that Irvine lived by such practices as that with which he is charged, and instanced a case wherein he came to witness' house and endeavored to defraud him by presenting a bogus order. Accused was remanded for three days.

HEAVY SENTENCE RECORDED.—O. R. Waters, the dealer in Indian fire water, failed to come up for sentence yesterday. It was stated he had left the colony. The Magistrate ordered a fine of \$250 with the alternative of six months' imprisonment to be entered against him, and should he ever return to his haunts of vice and wickedness the sentence will be enforced against him.

FOR HONOLULU, S. I.—The fine schooner Alberni will sail from Janion, Green & Rhodes' wharf to-day for Honolulu. She has no passengers but is filled with freight, consisting of dry goods, clothing, shingles, lumber and pickled salmon. The Alberni, we believe, will continue in this trade.

FLUE BURST.—The steamboat Enterprise, on the Up; or Fraser, burst a boiler-flue on the 9th inst., and will require two or three days in which to repair. No other damage was done; so says a telegram from Soda Creek, received by us last evening.

REGATTA HATS.—Mr Adams, of Government street, has received, per Princess Royal, a splendid assortment of men's and boys' boating and regatta hats.

THE SHIP VORTIERN.—This vessel will be sold the day following the arrival of the next mail steamer from San Francisco, which is expected here about the 28th inst.

Summary Court.

MONDAY, June 10. Anthony v. Copperman.—This was a suit to recover \$50, the value of a watch left in pawn with defendant and which, it is alleged, was stolen. The case was postponed until next sitting of the Court, when it will be decided by a jury, his lordship remarking that there was evident perjury on one side or the other, and that the losing party in the suit would be indicted for perjury.

Several small cases were disposed of and the Court adjourned.

A THROW FOR LIFE.—A singular duel has just taken place at Berlin between a journeyman silversmith and another artisan. The arms selected were a bottle of sulphuric acid. The arrangement was that whichever of the two adversaries threw the lowest with dice should swallow the contents of the fatal phial. Chance favored the silversmith, who immediately poured out a glass of the liquor and handed it to his adversary, who undauntedly drank of the liquid; but, to the astonishment of his antagonist, instead of falling senseless, smacked his lips and asked for another glass. The second had acted, on the sensible idea of substituting arrack for the corrosive fluid. It is hardly necessary to say that the affair terminated in a reconciliation.

DROWNED.—On Monday information reached here that a man named Brown, an employe of the Hudson Bay Company, had been drowned while crossing the slough on his way from the farm to the fort at Langley. An Indian saw him in the water but could render no assistance. The spot where he sank has been marked. His body had not been found.—Examiner.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr Jennings, says the Cariboo Sentinel, has been appointed Chinese License Collector for Cariboo.

The number of asses in Ireland has been ascertained to be about 140,000. This figure is exclusive of the Feolans.—Punch.

The Necessity for a Change. Governor Seymour is one of the strangest anomalies of a ruler we have ever known. He professes to entertain the greatest sympathy with and respect for our suffering people; yet he seems to consider anything appertaining to public business in the light of a "bore" that is to be got rid of in as speedy and summary a manner as possible. The least, he thinks, he has to do with business, the better for his comfort, and he really seems to be utterly unfitted for the duties he has undertaken, both by inclination and habit. One would suppose, from the careless, indifferent manner in which he treats the public and their affairs that he is some great nabob whose estate these colonies are, and that he considers it his duty to visit them occasionally, after the manner of an Irish absentee landlord for the purpose of seeing that the property is kept in order and the tenantry in misery. The idea of suggesting a plan for the alleviation of our distress appears never to have exercised his august brain, or if it has, it has been swept over to some sublunary work into shape and has fallen asleep in the depths of an obtuse intellect. Nero is said to have fiddled while Rome was burning. Governor Seymour does worse. It would be some comfort if he only staid here and fiddled; but at the very time when he ought to be of some use to the country—at a time when were a wise, patriotic and earnest man at the head of the Government, he would set about devising some scheme to cease the sunshine of prosperity to once more fall upon us, His Excellency starts off North for a pleasure excursion to Metlakatlah. He thinks the interests of the same Indians of Mr Duncan have stronger claims upon his attention than his civilized fellow countrymen who have been confided to his paternal care by an unappreciative Imperial Government. His Excellency does not even "paddle his own canoe" to reach his Indian preserves; he takes care to leave his steam coffin to cover its bottom with barnacles—the colony paying at least \$5 for each barnacle—and orders one of Her Majesty's vessels to carry him North. "Perhaps," our informant says, "His Excellency will go on to Sitka." We hope he will. If he would stay there and petition to be made Governor, or run for Congress, or go into the fur business, or do any mortal thing rather than come back and pretend—for it is only a pretence—to govern British Columbians, the very children would clap their hands for joy. During Governor Seymour's term of office, we challenge his admirers (if he have any) to place their finger on a single wise or beneficial measure that his superior wisdom has called into being. What little good has been effected the people themselves or their representatives have done. The Administration has been proved an unmitigated failure—a perfect fiasco. If it had only followed in the footsteps of the previous Government it would have done well; but the most it has condescended to do is to wear out the roads that the wisdom and energy of his predecessor made, and clap an export duty on gold dust! There is neither reason nor policy in anything Mr Seymour does. In fact, he does not seem to have any policy. He appears to regard the whole thing as a sort of pleasure trip, in which he is expected to pass five or six years as he best can, with as little trouble to himself as possible—hunting a little, writing a little junketing a little, and governing a great deal less than either. British Columbia is to him a sort of gentleman's estate, over which he has free licence to roam at his leisure without bestowing a thought as to whence the money that is to keep up all the extravagance and style is to come, and where he is expected to enjoy himself to the full bent of his inclination. The more we consider the strange manner in which we are governed—or, more correctly, not governed at all—the more we are convinced that Governor Seymour looks on all public business as a severe tax on his patience, if not on his mental powers. Instead of remaining in Victoria, or in the out-of-the-way place he has selected as a country residence, and endeavoring to ameliorate our condition, he quietly steps out of the way to avoid hearing complaints of a condition of things that has naturally resulted from the wicked way in which public affairs have been mismanaged. The long and short of the matter is that the Colony is left to take care of itself. It might sink tomorrow in mid-ocean and not a regret would be expressed at its fate by its stoical head provided he and his friends escaped from the wreck with dry feet. The manner in which we are treated is simply monstrous. Our public officers have been unpaid for upwards of five months, and the Treasury is emptied on every steamer day of our gold, which is sent to redeem main-

land bonds and pay the interest thereon in London, while not a single public improvement, beyond the Leech River ditch—and that has been sneered at as a work of secondary importance—is under progress. Of course, we know that the bonds and the interest on the loan must be paid; but why is not the Governor here to suggest a remedy for our ills. Where was Governor Douglas in 1859 and 1860, when dark days visited us? Did he go out of the way to avoid a knowledge of the true state of our affairs? On the contrary, he remained at his post, encouraging, directing and advising, and the result was a season of prosperity unexampled in the history of the Colony. Something must be done speedily to awaken the Governor to a sense of his duty, and a memorial to the Home Government, stating our grievances and asking for immediate Confederation, or the appointment of a Governor who will not only feel for us but with us, at a salary within the ability of the Colony to pay, would be the wisest course that could be pursued under existing circumstances.

Thursday, June 13th. Dogs in Court.—Yesterday some unthinking spectator brought a bounding dog into the Supreme Court, and the fellow—the dog, not the man—ran around wagging his tail, prancing and snuffing, to the great discomfort of the whole court and the stoppage of the proceedings for several minutes. The Chief Justice ordered the usher to ascertain the owner of the animal and bring him before the Court; but each person applied to protested his entire innocence of standing in the relation of master to the beast, and one gentleman, at whose heels we have often noticed the animal, protested strenuously that he had never so much as heard of him before. The usher finally conducted the dog to the stoop, where, it is to be hoped, the punishment administered was not quite so bootless as the search for the owner. Dogs are very good—in their place; but it is clear that their place is not in the Supreme Court room.

NANAIMO.—A gentleman named McIlveen, while visiting Douglas Pit, on Thursday, sustained a fracture of the left shoulder and severe internal injuries, by attempting to get out of the cage after it was in motion. The gentleman had entered the cage and given the signal to ascend, but after it had started he endeavored to get out, when he was caught by the roof of the level and thrown violently back. A man named Fredrickson, in the employ of Captain Franklin, has been missed for a week. He is advanced in years, and is supposed to have wandered into the bush, lost his way, and perished. A party under Samuel Ollife are about to prospect the South Fork of Nanaimo river for precious metals.

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF GOLD BY INDIANS.—The Indians are becoming useful as prospectors. One arrived in town a short time ago reported discovering a vein of pure alabaster; another brings in specimens of copper ore, and on Monday two others came to town with information of the discovery of gold on Kapalia river or creek. This creek empties into Howe's Sound. They had two specimens which they say were got out of quartz, and that there is 'bi-you' of the same sort. One of the pieces is a bright leafy specimen, and the other is in quartz. It is like gold found on Vancouver Island.—Examiner.

RESERVED.—The Commissioner of Lands and Works gives notice in the Government Gazette that a tract of land of rectangular shape, containing 20,000 acres, situated on the east side of Queen Charlotte Island, south of Skidegate Bay, at a point known as Skedan Bay, is reserved for the space of six months from Jan 3rd.

We are getting more than our share of wind this season. We have never known a summer in the last nine when the winds have been so high or frequent. The mountains have opened another door to let the air blow through, and old Boreas, by the manner in which he howls every afternoon, seems to have a cold in his head.

IMPORTS.—The imports at the ports of New Westminster and Victoria, for the quarter ending 25th March, are published in the Government Gazette. The total value is \$41,459 57 at New Westminster and \$185,837 99 at Victoria.

EARLY TRIP.—The steamer Enterprise returned from New Westminster at 9 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr J. W. McKay, of Yale, was aboard. The news is unimportant. Nothing later from above.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—Thomas Harris was yesterday discharged from his debts and liabilities. The court stands adjourned until Wednesday next.

THE ACTIVE.—A special telegram announces the safe arrival of the Active at San Francisco at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

THE DINNER at New Westminster to Mr Birch will come off on the 24th inst.

THERE was no sitting of the police court yesterday.

The sloop Mary Ellen, sold yesterday by Mr McCrea, brought \$275.

The schooner Alberni was unable to sail yesterday in consequence of the high wind.

CROQUET.—Lovers of this favorite game will find the necessary implements at VICTORIA HOUSE (corner of Fort and Douglas streets), several sets having been received per Princess Royal.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alternative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERIPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, STYPLIASIS AND STYPLILIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYTHELMA, ROSE, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many ranking disorders are expelled in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruption, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this purbation of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly disreputable, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Price, 25 cents per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$1.50.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

FOR THE CURE OF Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Dropsy, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best; and there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by MOORE & CO., Corner of Yates and Langley streets.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES

UDSON'S Victoria Violet and VICTORIA ROSE MAGENTA. These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool, Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Laces, &c., &c. Trade Mark: "A. PEACOCK." Packed in 1 lb Tins, at 10s. per lb. 20s Bottles 1s. 3d. per doz. DANIEL UDSON & SON, LONDON. UDSON'S Victoria Dyes which any Merchants in England. d2114

NEWTON & TRIPP

SHIPPING AGENTS PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

CREWS SUPPLIED

AT THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

d2115