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THE NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

In our last issue we alluded to the disheartening circumstance of the almost total cessation of Canadian immigration. The subject is one with which our interests are more closely interwoven than is generally considered by the inhabitants of Vancouver Island and British Columbia; for it is quite evident when we examine our position carefully, that it is to Canada more than to England we shall be obliged for years to come to depend for a British immigration. Anything, therefore, that curbs the influx to the Eastern Provinces must, in the natural course of things, act on us. The schemes put forward by Canadian statesmen as remedial projects are matters of no small interest to these colonies, and will have no insignificant bearing on their destiny. Two great remedies are brought forward by the rival classes of politicians—the one to develop by colonization roads the vast extent of territory already under the Canadian government, and to make the land laws more liberal, and the other to open up the Far West. The first aims at, besides other things, a homestead measure similar to that in existence in the neighboring republic, and the latter at opening up a highway to the Red River and Saskatchewan valleys. The true policy will probably be to combine both schemes.

There is certainly no earthly reason why two hundred thousand British subjects should be added yearly to a foreign power, while British colonies are languishing for want of population. Yet we find the most important of these colonies crying out not only for immigration but for something to stop the emigration that is leaving its shores for the adjoining Republic. From 1860 to 1863 inclusive, Canada spent nearly \$200,000 on immigration, or on the average \$50,000 a year; yet the fruits of the expenditure are to-day scarcely discernible. The lesson should not be lost on us, whose position is analogous in more ways than one to our Eastern fellow-colonists. Fifty thousand dollars a year is a small sum, to be sure, for a new country of three millions of a population to spend in bringing immigrants to its shores—the Australian colonies, with about one-third the inhabitants, have spent fifteen times the amount—still it is too large a sum to be thrown away. Had the ingenuity of Canada been exercised more in providing means to attract the emigrant from Great Britain—had the energy of the country been devoted more to those pathways that led to such successful results in the adjoining Republic, there would have been no cry to-day about the numbers leaving the country. It may be true, as the Toronto Leader asserts, that the cause of this unprofitable state of affairs is to be found in the unfavorable contrast which the Canadian land system presents to the system in vogue in the United States. It may be true, according to the Toronto Globe, that the Western States be blessed with a greater extent of fertile land than is to be met with in Canada; the thing however is certain, unless equal attractions can be laid before the European emigrant, Canada is bound to lose instead of gain by the future. "The only possible competition," says the Globe, which British North America can set up, "is by opening up a highway to our own fertile prairies in the Red River and Saskatchewan valleys. We have there a region exactly similar to Iowa and Wisconsin and Minnesota. We have a good road into that district, and we open it to colonization, we would not be mortified of seeing thousands every year pass by us. It seems but as yesterday when Ohio, Indiana and Michigan were regarded as the western limits of civil-

ization. Since then Illinois and Wisconsin have sprung into existence, and still later, Iowa and Minnesota. The process is going rapidly forward. Dakota has recently been declared a 'territory' of the Union, and it will no doubt soon take rank as a 'state.' Then look to Kansas and Nebraska, Nevada and Utah. Where, ten years ago, primeval solitude was only disturbed by the tramp of the red man, hundreds of thousands of civilized inhabitants are now settled, and the din of commerce commingles with the hum of other arts and appliances of civilization." "During the late session of the Canadian Parliament the Confederation scheme ab-

andoned the country, but it will be found that even Confederation will not attain the great end which is sought unless it is supplemented by a land policy that will at least present as many advantages to the intending emigrant as the system in the States. If Upper Canada is to be the "Far West" of the adventurous—if the rolling prairies that lie dormant between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains are to continue "tabooed" through the want of communication with the British Provinces east, all the Confederation schemes in the world won't arrest or at least divert for a moment the tide of emigration to the States. It is to the opening up of a great highway towards the Pacific and to free grants of land to actual settlers, that the British portion of the North American continent has any prospect of being peopled up. The Confederation scheme made the first necessity a cardinal principle in its programme, but it is evident the Government of Canada has yet much to learn and much to relinquish on the land question. The same may indeed be said of all the British colonies on this continent. We must in spite of ourselves adopt the American principle, and count every man added to the population as so many hundred dollars of augmented wealth. Situated as we are in Vancouver Island, so far from the centres of travel, it is necessary we should hold out even greater inducements than the neighboring States. No man will walk a hundred miles for an article he can get as good and as cheap at fifty; and we can never hope, outside our gold mines, to attract a population, unless we can prove conclusively that we are giving the highest price for the immigrant. Not only, however, must our land policy be an exceedingly liberal one, but every measure for the safety and comfort of the inhabitants will have to be adopted. The bills which were thrown out of the Upper House, and which aimed at grafting on our colonial jurisprudence many of those wise provisions which have worked so successfully in America, will have to become the laws of the land, even if the inhabitants are obliged to resort to extremities. Vancouver Island cannot, in fact, any more than Canada, afford to be one whit less liberal than the United States.

TELEGRAPHIC.

IMPORTANT FROM THE EAST.

Execution of Harrold, Payne, Atzerott, and Mrs. Surratt.

DOINGS of the SHENANDOAH.

News from Europe, California, Mexico, Etc., Etc.

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

CAPE RACE, July 2d.—The China, from Liverpool 24th and Queenstown 25th, has arrived.

General political news is unimportant. Advice from America by the Persia caused a decline in American securities.

English papers are unusually silent on American affairs.

Prince Napoleon was about to proceed to Switzerland; his interview with the Emperor is said to have widened the breach between them.

Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant; the business of the session is closing up; it will end in about a fortnight.

The Opinion Nationale had received warning for an attack on the Government speeches in the chambers.

In Spain a general amnesty had been declared for offences against the Press Law.

Marshal O'Donnell has made a speech in the Cortes setting forth the Government policy, which includes the recognition of amicable relations with foreign powers.

In Italy it is reported that the negotiations between the Mexican Embassy and the Papal Court had been interrupted and the Embassy will leave Rome and Neglia and return from Mexico. Florence papers confirm this rupture.

The report of the Hudson Bay Company is ready in regard to the claim of the company against the United States; hope is expressed that the question may be concluded before the end of the year.

The Atlantic Telegraph cable was shipped on board the Great Eastern as soon as the balance of the paying-out machinery was put up. The telegraph fleet would sail for Valencia.

It was expected before their departure from

Valencia that the United States Government steamer would join them. The vessels will probably leave Valencia on 10th July, and arrive at Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, about 25th. Directors of the Company have decided on following a uniform tariff between all points of the United States and British North America to Great Britain of twenty pounds sterling for twenty words or less, and one pound for each additional word; to the continent of Europe, twenty-one pounds for 20 words, and one pound one shilling for each additional word. To Asia and Africa, twenty-five pounds for twenty words, and one pound five shillings for each additional word; addresses, dates and signatures all to be counted and charged in the message. Messages for the first month, postage paid. Messages in cypher will be charged double these rates.

The directors are convinced that unless they charge high prices at first, there will be such an accumulation of business that great delay will arise in the transmission of messages, but they intend to put a new cable in as fast as possible, and then reduce prices.

The cable will be opened for business as soon after it is laid as possible. All messages will be forwarded in the order in which they are received at Valencia and Trinity Bay.

The new stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company sells in London at a premium, and the old of £1000 shares at £560 sterling.

On the 21st June the shareholders in the Telegraph Construction Company visited the Great Eastern by invitation from the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. On the following day, Mr. Adams, the American minister, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, and large numbers of other distinguished people visited the ship.

The health of Mr. Adams was drunk at dinner on board. Mr. Adams, in returning thanks, said that during the recent troubles he was selfish enough to wish that the cable might not be laid, as he would have been overburdened with telegrams, now he wished it every success, as he believed it would do more than any other agency to strengthen the bonds of union between the two countries.

The interests and object of Great Britain had all along been to maintain peace, and now that the contest which had distracted the United States had been put an end to, the same object they had in view was peace also.

No more visitors would be admitted on board the Great Eastern before she sailed.

The present condition of the cable is all that could be desired, and those most interested in it seem perfectly confident of its completed success.

New York, July 6—Gold 140. 10th, 140.

[From the Columbia and Times.]

EASTERN NEWS.

BALTIMORE, July 5—Yesterday evening, about eight o'clock at the Baltimore depot, the president's car just arrived from Gettysburg, ran into a freight train, owing to the misplacing of a switch. Signor Bunaga, Chilean Minister, and A. J. Halfin, who read the poem at Gettysburg celebration, were severely cut about the head. Col. Simpson, of the 8th Army Corps, A. S. Shaw, of the State Department, T. R. Milton, of the Executive Mansion, and L. L. Cronz, of New York, were slightly injured.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5—Subscriptions to the 7-30 loan on the 4th and 5th, amounted to \$5,500,000.

WASHINGTON, July 5—About 170 applications for pardon were granted to-day, of which 138 were of North Carolina, recommended by Governor Holden.

NEW YORK, July 6—The Herald's Richmond correspondent says that in consequence of the rumor in that city on Monday last that the negroes contemplated an insurrection, the guards were doubled, and other precautionary measures taken by the military.

The Herald's Charleston correspondent says that Gen. Hatch, commanding the district of Charleston, states that some planters in their contracts for labor made with their freedmen, have introduced clauses introducing a system of *penance*, the negro being bound to work out any debt that he may hereafter incur to his employer. In consequence of this the General issued orders declaring such contracts null; he also gave notice that in contracts to labor no language must be introduced intimidating freedmen. Planters design at some day to contest the question of emancipation of negroes.

NEW YORK, July 6—The Herald's Washington special says the President, for the first time since his illness became serious, left his bed to-day. Judge Advocate Holt was the only one admitted to see him to-day, and it is supposed that his business concerned the findings of the Military Commission.

The Tribune's Washington special says it appears that just previous to his departure for Cuba, John C. Breckinridge addressed a private letter to his friend, E. M. Bruce, formerly of the rebel Congress, of which the following is an extract: "I have had no news from the outer world since I disembarked near Woodstock, Ga, the last Confederate force east of Chattanooga. I trust there will be wisdom enough in the government at Washington not to drive a brave and suffering people to remedies that spring from despair. Every man should exert what influence he possesses to make the present cessation of hostilities permanent and honorable, and let it be remembered that there can be no lasting peace founded upon cruelty and oppression."

WASHINGTON, July 6—In accordance with the findings and sentence of the Military Commission yesterday, David C. Harrold, Lewis Payne, Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, and George A. Atzerott, are to be hung to-morrow by the military authorities. Dr. Mudd and O'Loughlin are to be imprisoned for life. Spangler is sentenced to six years' imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary at Albany.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—All the condemned conspirators sentenced to be hanged were executed to-day. On petition of Mary Surratt, through her counsel, Messrs. Aiken and Clement, Judge Wilder, of the Supreme Court of this district, issued a writ of habeas corpus to General Hancock, commanding him to produce in court this morning, at ten o'clock precisely, the body of Mary E. Surratt, or show the cause of her detention. The writ was served on General Hancock at eight this morning by United States Marshal Goodina; he immediately consulted with the Attorney General and Secretary of War. At ten o'clock the General had not obeyed the writ. This fact was brought to the notice of the Court by her counsel, but the Court had no power to enforce the writ.

To-day soldiers were placed around the Arsenal to prevent admittance of persons to the scene of the execution, none being admitted except those previously supplied with tickets by General Hancock.

The relations of Mrs. Surratt and Harrold spent several hours with them during the forenoon. They were also attended by their spiritual advisers, as were also Atzerott and Payne.

A few minutes after one o'clock the outer prison door opened. Mrs. Surratt was supported on her way to the gallows by two military officers; next to her followed Atzerott, Harrold and Payne, accompanied by their respective ministers of the gospel. Front seats were reserved for them on the platform in the following manner: Mrs. Surratt, then Payne, Harrold, and Atzerott. The officers entrusted with the execution and ministers occupied the intermediate positions. Gen. Harrold, who had been from the commencement in charge of the prisoners, came forward and read the order of the War Department approving sentences, and ordering the penalty of death to be inflicted. A heavy guard was placed on the walls surrounding the ground, while soldiers were formed on two sides of a square. Several hundred civilians were present, anxious to be spectators of the solemn scene. Priests attendant on Mrs. Surratt repeated a short prayer, to which Payne, who was seated next to her, attentively listened. The minister who had been attending on Payne expressed in the name of the latter his sincere thanks to Gen. Harrold, officers and soldiers who had charge of him, for their personal kindness. They had not uttered an unkind word nor given an unpleasant look or gesture, and seemed to have compassion for his misery. The minister then uttered a brief prayer, asking for Payne's forgiveness of all sins, and a passage out of this world into the joys of heaven.

The minister who attended Harrold also returned thanks for the kind treatment of the prisoner, and offered prayer that God would receive his soul. Harrold was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also gave thanks for him to General Harrold for his kind attention, and then invoked the mercy of God on the prisoner. The condemned were then requested to rise from their seats, when the chains were removed. They were all now on the drops, their hands fastened behind them, and their legs bandaged above and below their knees, while the caps were placed over their heads. Atzerott, while being prepared for execution, exclaimed, "Gentlemen, farewell! Be warned by the fate of the man now before you." One of the clergymen standing near exclaimed, "May we all meet in another world." As soon as the noose was put around each head, Mrs. Surratt being the last one adjusted, a section of the platform on which they had been standing suddenly fell, and the culprits were hanging several feet from the ground. Mrs. Surratt and Payne scarcely moved a muscle. Atzerott exhibited some nervous twitching, but Harrold showed more nervous sensibility than any of the others. The bodies hung until life was extinct and were afterwards taken down for burial, rough coffins being on hand for that purpose.

The arrangements for the execution were complete. General Hancock was present throughout the proceedings. It is said that Payne made a statement last night in behalf of Mrs. Surratt, exonerating her from complicity, and it is also said that all the other prisoners subscribed to an affidavit impeaching the testimony of important witnesses against her.

NEW YORK, July 8—The bodies of Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Atzerott and Harrold remain in the graves to which they were consigned yesterday. The military authorities are undecided whether or not to deliver them to friends.

Mudd, O'Loughlin, Spangler and Arnold are to be taken to the penitentiary on Monday.

NEW YORK, July 14—The Herald's Richmond correspondent says: The work of confiscating the property of leading rebels was inaugurated in Richmond on Monday last, much to the consternation of the people, by the seizure of the famous Tredegar Iron Works by Government agents. A description of a large amount of other property liable to confiscation has been taken, and the tenants thereof notified to pay no more rents to rebel proprietors.

The Herald's correspondent who has been through Northern Alabama, says that region is almost one continuous field of cotton. The planters are giving attention to the business again this year almost as much as before forced labor times. Negroes are now working for former masters for wages. The new labor system appears to progress well.

The Times' special dispatch has the following story: "That Mrs. Surratt's spiritual advisers were not permitted to visit her until they promised they would not proclaim their belief in her innocence from the scaffold, is untrue."

Government has sent an officer to Andersonville, Ga., to make special investigation into the brutal and inhuman treatment of Union prisoners, with a view to bringing before a military commission the rebels who had charge of our soldiers when this treatment was being practiced. Some of the guilty parties are already in custody of the Government.

CINCINNATI, July 14—At a festival given to Gens. Sherman and Cox at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, Sherman alluded to the charge that while he was in command in Kentucky he had demanded for the campaign two hundred thousand men. He said the fact was that when asked by Secretary Cameron he explained the difficulty of marching into Tennessee by different lines—one by Nashville, the other by East Tennessee, with a force smaller than the rebels confronting him on those lines. He had but 43,000 men to meet an opposing force of 180,000 men. When asked by Secretary Cameron how many men he needed, he replied for the present campaign 60,000, and before you can reduce the South to subjection you must have 200,000. This statement was made in presence of Secretary Cameron's military secretary, and was afterwards published in Eastern papers in a garbled form.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, July 8—A Vera Cruz correspondent mentions a rumor that the cession to France of the Northern Mexican States of Sonora, Sinaloa and Durango, so long talked of, would be finally consummated in a decree to be issued by Maximilian about July 1st.

The Emperor Maximilian was still on a tour in the interior. The Empress had left the capital to meet him. They were both well received by the people.

Guerrillas in different parts of the country were still giving plenty of employment to the Imperial troops.

Over ten thousand French soldiers for Maximilian recently arrived at Vera Cruz and passed to the interior. More were to come.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20—The whaling bark Milo, Captain Howes, arrived this morning, bringing news of the most extensive and wholesale destruction of American shipping yet committed by any rebel pirate since the beginning of the war. On the 1st April, the pirate Shenandoah reached Ascension Island, where she found the San Francisco whaler Edmund Curry, Hawaiian bark Harvest, American bark Pearl, and ship Hector. All these were burned, and their officers and crew, except those who joined the pirate, were left on Ascension Island. She then sailed for Okotsok sea, where on the 27th she burnt the whaling ship Abigail, whose crew went on board the Shenandoah. The Manning, her second officer, joined the Shenandoah as pilot, and not only steered the pirate towards our whaling fleet, but gave information where it lay. She arrived off Cape Thaddeus at the entrance of the Arctic Ocean on the 20th June, where she burnt the Ephraim; next day she fell in with and burnt the William Thompson. The Jubah two days after captured the Milo. The captures had become so numerous that Captain Waddell concluded to bond the Milo, instead of burning her. This he did in the sum of sixty thousand dollars, and putting all his prisoners who had not deserted their flag, on board, he gave her a clearance for San Francisco. Near where the Shenandoah was last seen, was a fleet of whalers, comprising about sixty vessels, mostly icebound, and it is the opinion that they have all fallen a prey to the pirate. The Shenandoah has two rifled guns at the bow, two heavy guns aft; she is a full rigged steamship with iron frame, iron masts and iron lower yards and topsails. Her length is about 250 feet; she is slight built, and could be easily destroyed by the poorest of Uncle Sam's naval vessels provided she could be got into range.

Arrived—the Brother Jonathan. Sailed on the 19th, steamer Sierra Nevada, for Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21—The ships E. Cary, Hector, Harvest, and Pearl were burned at Ascension Island by the Shenandoah had about \$150,000 worth of sperma oil on board.

About fifty suits have been commenced in the U. S. District Court, to day for confiscation of, as many different lots of wines and liquors the whole valued at about \$150,000, for alleged violations of the Act of March 3d, 1863, in entering the goods at the Custom House in false and fraudulent invoices.

The jury in the case of Ophir v. Burning Moscow Mining Co., tried in Virginia City, retired yesterday morning and up to this time have not agreed on a verdict.

The correspondent of the Bulletin makes the suggestion that the Governor or naval officers telegraph to the British authorities at Victoria and request them to send a British gunboat now in Esquimaux harbor in pursuit of the pirate Shenandoah. At least three weeks time could thereby be gained; now that England has withdrawn her acknowledgement of belligerents to the rebels, she is bound to regard the acts of this privateer as piracy, and inasmuch as the Shenandoah is armed and manned by Englishmen, and is making use of the English flag as a decoy in her work of destruction, it would certainly be entirely legal, besides being an excellent stroke of policy for the authorities of British Columbia to despatch a man of war in search of the pirate in view of the Shenandoah making her appearance in our waters. The local underwriters, it is understood, have fixed the rates of insurance against piratical risks 3 per cent. on vessels bound up the coast and back, and one per cent. on vessels up from the Equator, and hence to the Sandwich Islands.

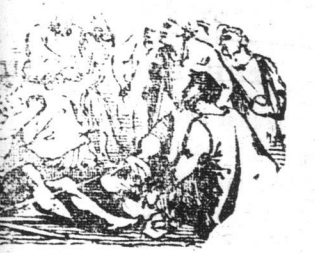
Legal tenders 73½@74; markets unchanged.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Advices say Barrios was captured while endeavoring to escape to Panama in a schooner. Barrios was sent to Leon.

Excursion—A large number of our townspeople availed themselves of the trip of the Enterprise to Nanaimo on Saturday to pay a visit to that flourishing clackan.

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's Ointment.

in the London Dispensaries much less cure, any chronic or stiff joints; whereas if this be effectually rubbed into such the effects will be immense. Men can derive advantages from other means fail.

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Sore Throats, &c.

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and Rheumatism.

the greatest certainty if large amount be well worked into the treatment must be used for some time and duly doses of Holloway's Pills, these diseases lies in the blood, through each vessel the pain and inflammation every contact with, and produces an enlargement about the joints gony and rheumatic maladies.

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