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And Victoria Chronicle.

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NEWS.
FROM THE PUGET SOUND.
Murray, J. R. Stewart, James
son San Francisco—T. Wilson,
Do, Ash, Trout, Shoshone,
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Do, Do, E. B. Marvin, Douglas,
Do, Do, Do, Do, Do, Do, Do, Do,

IN THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE of 6th May, we find some further interesting details of the some further interesting details of the great eruption. These particulars are given by Dr. Hillsbrand, who visited the volcanic district in company with M. Beranger, French Commissioner and Consul. The latter gentleman made sketches of some of the most important volcanic appearances, which are said to possess great interest and scientific value. The account of the lava fissure at Kahuku is entirely new to the public.—SHE.—Having just returned from a journey across the scene of the late volcanic convulsions on Southern Hawaii, I hasten to give you a statement of what I observed there. Let me state here at once that I started from Hilo with a few friends for Kilauea on April 17th; descended the crater on the 18th; examined the extensive fissures near the Pana road on the 20th; the so called mud flow on the 21st, and the lava stream in Kahuku on the 23d. On the 24th we crossed the lava stream on the road to Kona, and reached Kealahou Bay on April 26th. First let me observe I find, what it is important to know as a matter of science, that the earthquake waves all moved from southwest to northeast, and overturned moveable objects standing at right angles with that line. A heavy book-case in the Rev. T. Coan's library, holding that relation to the wave, was overturned, while another heavy case, filled with shells and minerals, which stood parallel to it remained standing.

KILAUEA
must be noticed particularly to mark the changes that have taken place and which render the district at present almost unrecognizable to those once familiar with it. The ground around the crater, particularly on the eastern and western sides, is rent by a great number of fissures, one near the Pana road more than twelve feet wide and very deep; others of less size run parallel to and across the Kana road, so as to render travel on it very dangerous. The look-out house is detached from the mainland by a very deep crevice, and stands now on an isolated overhanging rock, which, at the next severe concussion, must tumble into the pit below. Many smaller fissures are hidden by grass and bushes, forming so many traps for the unwary. The Volcano House, however, has not suffered, nor is the ground surrounding it broken in the least. From the walls of Kilauea large masses of rock have been detached and thrown down. On the west and northwest side, where the fire had been most active before the great earthquake of April 2nd, the falling masses probably have been at once melted by the lava and carried off in its stream, for the walls there remain as perpendicular as they were before, but that this part of the wall has lost portions of its mass is shown too evidently by the deep crevices along the western edge just spoken of, and the partial detachment in many places of large prisms of rock. But it is on the east and northeast wall particularly that the character of the crater has undergone a change. Along the descent on the second ledge large

masses of rock, many more than 100 tons in weight, obstruct the path and form abutments to the stone pillars—small buttress hills similar to those observed in front of the high basaltic wall in Koolau, Oahu. So also in the deep crater itself, the eastern wall has lost much of its perpendicular dip, and has become shelving in part. The heat was nowhere so great that we could not keep our footing for a minute or more, although in many places it would forbid the touch of the bare hand. The great South Lake is transformed into a vast pit, more than 500 feet deep, the solid eastern wall projecting far over the hollow below, while the remaining sides are falling off with a sharp inclination, and consist of a confused mass of sharp lava. More than two-thirds of the old floor of Kilauea has caved in, and sunk from 100 to 300 feet below the level of the remaining floor. It was only on our return from the north west corner where it is deepest, that there presented itself through the mist in which we were enveloped, a high wall of 300 feet of grotesque and fantastic lines. On nearer approach we soon satisfied ourselves that this singular wall represented the line of demarcation of a great depression in the floor of the crater—a fact that surprised as the more as a bird's-eye view from above had altogether failed to apprise us of its existence. The caving in of the floor seemed to be still in progress, for twice during our exploration of the crater our nerves were disturbed by a prolonged heavy rumbling and rattling noise, as from a distant platoon fire of musketry, coming from the north west corner. Kaina, who keeps the Volcano House, and who has been near the volcano for the last five months, and a hired Chinaman were the only persons who remained at Kilauea. They told me for two months preceding the first shock, viz., from Jan 20 to March 29, the crater had been unusually active; eight lakes being in constant ebullition, and frequently overflowing. During all this time, (the date of its first appearance could not be ascertained, exactly) there was in the north west corner a "blow-hole," from which at regular intervals of a minute or less, with a roaring noise, large masses of vapor were thrown off as from a steam engine. This ceased about the 16th March. At the same time the activity of the lakes became greatly increased, and Kaina anticipated mischief. March 27th the first shock was perceived. Thursday, April 2d, at a few minutes past four p.m., the big earthquake occurred, which caused the ground around Kilauea to rock like a ship at sea. At that moment there commenced fearful detonations in the crater, large quantities of lava were thrown up to a great height; portions of the wall tumbled in. This extraordinary commotion accompanied with unceasing noise and ceaseless swaying of the ground, continued from that day till Sunday night, April 5th, but from the first fire began to recede. On Thursday night it was already confined to the regular lakes, on Saturday night it only remained in the great South lake, and on Sunday night there was none at all. The noises now became weaker and were separated by longer intervals. By Tuesday quiet reigned in Kilauea. On that afternoon the lava burst out at a distance of forty miles, southwest, in Kahuku.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The case of Charles Diller, packer, charged with attempting to evade payment of toll upon 1500 pounds of goods, came before Hon. P. O'Reilly on Tuesday last. The evidence of Mr. Bailey and the good character of Diller satisfied the magistrate that there had been no intention to defraud, and he dismissed the case on payment of costs. This case should be a caution to packers and teamsters. It appears it has been the custom for packers to rely upon the merchant or the owner of the goods to see the goods passed at the tollgate; but the carrier alone is responsible to the Government, and this will of course suggest to carriers the necessity of seeing that the actual amount of goods corresponds to the amount to be declared at the tollgate. Otherwise they hazard the risk of forfeiture of stock. At Lytton, on the 23rd, the case of the Indian charged with intention to shoot Mr. T. Seward, was withdrawn by request of Mr. S.—*Examiner.*

RIVER NAVIGATION.—An excellent movement is being made in the interior to extend the steamboat communication of the Upper Fraser. Hitherto it has been confined to Soda Creek and Quesnelmouth, a distance of 60 miles. It is now proposed to extend it to Big Bear Creek, which, we believe, is at least fifty miles if not more lower down the river. The advantage of this will be to escape the bad and useless portion of the Fraser route, and to give the travelling community in itself, as well as to shorten the road and bring a fine agricultural and good mining section into operation. In advocating this movement in a sensible article, we regret to find the editor of the *Yale Examiner* at the same time throws a stone at the Victoria merchants. It is natural they should prefer to apply the up country market rather than people in San Francisco, but it is not true they are laboring in favor of Butte Inlet road in order to shut up the Fraser route. As far as we know, there are few public movements receiving less attention here than the Butte Inlet road. For ourselves we cannot see how the latter is to benefit the merchants of Victoria more than the Fraser route, already settled and full of business life. Let the *Examiner* be assured the people of this city as a class are not opposed to the main land, but for their own interests wish to promote and extend its prosperity. It were folly if they did not. Surely it is time occasional jealousies and all efforts to continue them should cease. The press does no good by fostering them.

SOMERVILLE VS. TURNER & OTHERS.—This case, which is exciting such general interest and attention, was again before the Court yesterday, when the plaintiff's case was closed. Mr. Somerville was recalled in reference to certain letters he had written to the Church authorities in Scotland, reflecting upon the character of the Scotch Congregation here. The evidence principally went to show that although the plaintiff came out here to the general Presbytery, under which the communion was united, and towards which he had subscribed, he was working for the establishment of the Scotch Church. The contents of the letters have excited much feeling. Messrs Wallace and Hutchinson were also examined, in connexion with the legitimate mode of resignation or release of a Scotch minister from his incumbency, the object being to show that the action of the Kirk Session, which the plaintiff desired to be called, in order to release him on the ground of returning to Scotland, could not be valid, as it was formed only of three persons, of whom the plaintiff himself was one. The case will be resumed again next Wednesday, when the defence will be opened.

A PEER PRACARR.—With reference to Lord Radstock, who is now in London and Paris exciting some attention as a preacher, the *London Spectator* observes: Any peer may turn himself into a working farmer, intensely interested in muck, enthusiastic about tiles; or into a stableman, living among horses; or into a soldier absorbed in uniform and drill; but if he turned journalist or engineer, or dissenting minister, what a delectable world he would be! Lord Radstock is at this moment an itinerant preacher, expounding with considerable power of brain and immense power of heart ultra-Calvinistic theology, preaching in great ladies' drawing-rooms, in dissenting chapels, in barns; by the sea shore; anywhere, in fact, where he thinks he can do good. His Lordship is spoken of as a handsome man, in the prime of life, 36, who, without eloquence of a high order, has nevertheless many of the qualities necessary to make an attractive and successful minister.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.—The death of Lord Cardigan, at the age of seventy, was announced in our last. His military services, especially in leading the famous light cavalry charge at Balaklava, will be remembered by most of our readers. Indeed, few persons of rank, who were not much engaged in Parliamentary business and political controversy, have attracted to themselves, in one way or another, a larger share of public notice. His better qualities, and particularly that of daring personal courage, will certainly be remembered, and will, it is to be hoped, never go out of fashion in the British Army. The funeral of Lord Cardigan took place at Deane, in Northamptonshire, on April 6th.—*Hull London News.*

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—It is generally known that F. Weissenburger, Esq., is leaving in a few days. Associated as this gentleman has been with the Colony and Victoria in particular for the last five years, his many friends will be pleased to learn that a complimentary dinner will be given him this evening at the French Hotel. Few men better deserve this tribute of respect, and we feel assured that whatever the position of the colony in safe in his hands. We would rather that he should have remained amongst us, but as he must go, we are glad to learn that some fifty gentlemen are already engaged to be present at the dinner to be given him.

THE RED ROCK DRAIN.—Fears are entertained lest this great relief of the miseries of Barkerville should fail again this season. A great deal of labor has been expended on the bulldozers in order to confine the channel and prevent the creek from overflowing and running down the old shafts and drifts, which would inevitably choke the drain. The hot sun of Friday and Saturday caused a considerable rise in the water and for a time seemed to threaten the overflow of the creek in consequence of the large quantity of tailings brought down by the fresher water of the Raby flame gave way on Saturday morning, but was soon repaired and no serious damage occurred. It is now becoming a serious question as to whether hydraulic and ground sluicing should be suspended this season or not in order to ensure the safety of the drain. An injunction has been obtained by the Red Rock Drain Co. to prevent the working of the Morning Star and Point hydraulic claims. An examination will be had to-morrow to determine the matter, and we hope a satisfactory solution of the question will be arrived at.—*Sentinel.*

GRASSHOPPERS.—The grasshopper scourge which has proven so detrimental to the interests of our farmers in many portions of the territory since the first rising of home produce began, seems likely to be visited upon our beautiful fields with redoubled fury this season. The young hoppers are coming out in myriads over the Prickly Pear valley and in numbers of instances have seriously injured such crops as are out of the ground. One ranchman informs us that on his farm near the New York road, on the Prickly Pear, he believes there are ten thousand young grasshoppers to the "square" foot, in many parts of sandy patches over his fields. Reports from other districts are alike discouraging in this particular.—*Helena Herald.*

THE LATE EARL OF CARDIGAN.—The death of Lord Cardigan, at the age of seventy, was announced in our last. His military services, especially in leading the famous light cavalry charge at Balaklava, will be remembered by most of our readers. Indeed, few persons of rank, who were not much engaged in Parliamentary business and political controversy, have attracted to themselves, in one way or another, a larger share of public notice. His better qualities, and particularly that of daring personal courage, will certainly be remembered, and will, it is to be hoped, never go out of fashion in the British Army. The funeral of Lord Cardigan took place at Deane, in Northamptonshire, on April 6th.—*Hull London News.*

LAYING LOW THE MOUNTAINS.—One would imagine by taking a stroll up William Creek that the time had come when the hills and the valleys had made a compromise and had agreed to meet on a common level. The steady and unceasing play of twelve or fifteen streams of water, forced with terrific velocity by a pressure of one hundred feet head, opening up the sides of those seemingly overhanging hills, reveal the hidden treasure contained therein.—*Sentinel.*

THE TURK VESSEL.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Victoria Turn Verein, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:—President, A. F. Heisterman; Vice President, R. Lowenberg; Treasurer, Geo. Mitchell; Secy, W. G. Jamieson; Lingwart, E. A. McQuade; Turnwart, Chas. Dechant; Damen, L. Stemmler. We learn that the society is in flourishing condition.

CURIOUS PHENOMENA.—A microscopic examination, by Mr. A. Machettis of London, Ont., of the dark-colored snow that fell recently, shows the sediment to have all the animal and vegetable characteristics of Lake Erie mud, from which lake it must have been carried by violent storms.

THE CRICKET MATCH will take place on Beacon Hill to-day at 11 o'clock, between the West and the Victoria clubs. The following are the players on the Victoria side: Richardson, Garner, Howard, Blis, Drake, Tye, Wilson, Fisher, Leggatt, Ball and Theakston.

THE CALIFORNIA.—It is thought that the California will leave San Francisco for this port on Tuesday next.

THE MONKEY AND THE MEASLES.

EDITOR COLONIST,—I make it a practice to sit down to my breakfast with the newspaper, and sometimes find that interesting information gives a zest of enjoyment to the charming repast, but this paragraph of yours about the Monkey and the Measles quite spoils my breakfast. I don't know that I am particularly squeamish, but I have no pleasure in reading about measly monkeys when I am getting breakfast. If you should happen to know of any other monkey keys similarly afflicted, pray do me the favor of making no allusion to it.—
PATER FAMILIAS.

TRIP OF THE 'AMELIA' WITH PETERBOLUX FUEL.—On Saturday the steamer Amelia, which had been fitted up with Foote's Patent Apparatus, made a trial trip to Mare Island and back for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the invention, using California petroleum as fuel. The report which had proved defective on the previous experiment had been replaced by another one, which, however, proved partially defective also, before leaving the wharf. Quite a number of the most eminent practical engineers and scientific men of this city were on board to witness the operation of the invention, which, if so practical as is represented, will save at least one-fifth of the steam marine at this coast. The Amelia left Broadway wharf at 18 minutes past 10 o'clock, and carrying an average of 35 pounds steam, made the run to Mare Island dock against a strong ebb tide in 2 hours and 40 minutes. Returning the left Mare Island at 1.15 p.m., against the young flood tide, and arrived at Broadway wharf at 3.15 p.m., or two hours from dock to dock, a distance of 26 miles. On leaving her wharf on the up trip she was followed by the steamer Paul Pry, bound for Britain and Suisun city. The latter is said to be the fastest boat of her size in California waters, and her engineers had stated they intended to give the Amelia a brush, and to try coal against petroleum. The boats seemed quite evenly matched in speed, the Paul Pry being only about a quarter of a mile ahead when the steamer parted company near Mare Island. From parties on board we learn that a most favorable opinion was entertained of the practicability of the invention, and that the only question to be settled is the economy of petroleum as compared with the cheapest steam coal. We are informed that the Amelia will run on her regular route to Napa, using petroleum for a period of from two to four weeks, so that a fair comparison can be made of its use as against coal.—*S.F. paper.*

MEXICO.—Mexico is highly favored in religious institutions and their appendages. It has 1,223 ecclesiastical, 69 nunneries with 1,139 inmates; 146 monasteries with 1,541 residents, besides the servants 800 in number; 8 colleges of the propaganda with 258 students. Some of the institutions are permitted to make money by lotteries, and it was calculated by Tejada in 1850, who developed the plan for nationalizing the church property, that the value of rent paying houses and ground owned by the church in the district of Mexico was \$50,000,000. The total rents of the clergy in one year were \$18,000,000 or more. But the liberal party has triumphed at last and all this mass of real estate has been sequestered, under certain conditions, for the use of that State.

DEPTH OF THE SEA.—Captain Sir John Ross made some enormous soundings at sea, one of which, nine hundred miles west of St. Helena, extended to the depth of 5,000 fathoms, or 30,000 feet or nearly 5 1/2 miles; the weight employed amounting to 45 pounds. Another made 300 miles west of the Cape of Good Hope, occupied 48 1/2 minutes, in which time 2,225 fathoms were sounded. Captain Denham sounded in the South Atlantic, 7,706 fathoms, or nearly 7.7 geographical miles. If the existing waters were increased only by one fourth, they would drown the earth with the exception of some high mountains.

AN IMMENSE CAVE has been explored near Bentonville, Arkansas. One chamber is six hundred feet wide, and three hundred feet high. The cave has been explored to the distance of nine miles.

Intelligence.
BRITISH COLUMBIA:
NANAIMO: N. J. King, J. W. King, J. W. King, J. W. King.
VICTORIA: J. W. King, J. W. King, J. W. King, J. W. King.
VANCOUVER: J. W. King, J. W. King, J. W. King, J. W. King.
SOMEWHERE ELSE: J. W. King, J. W. King, J. W. King, J. W. King.