

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, June 13, 1865.

THE LAST DESTRUCTION

It is by no means an enviable task to be obliged to ensure almost every act of our Upper House of Legislature. It is certainly a labor we would be very glad to shirk if we could at the same time avoid the other shirking—the abandonment of public duty.

THE INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH

Considerable interest was felt in both colonies in the Cricket match between eleven of Victoria and eleven of New Westminster, announced to be played at the latter place on Thursday the 8th instant, and the result may be pronounced as gratifying as it was unexpected to the Victorians.

The steamer Sir James Douglas with the players, the Rifle Corps Band, and invited friends, to the number of about fifty, after a most agreeable run reached New Westminster early on Thursday morning, the lively strains proceeding from the band causing a rush to the wharf.

After refreshing themselves and partaking of a hearty breakfast at the "Colonial" the cricketers adjourned to the field in the vicinity of the Governor's residence, where the wickets were pitched; we may here mention that every effort had been made by the New Westminster club to place the ground in as favorable a condition as its nature would admit of.

At about half-past ten the shilling was thrown up and the Victorians winning the toss sent in Messrs. Bacon and Haynes. The former after some good play succumbed to a rattling ball from Mr. Pooley, having opened the score with five. Messrs. Haynes and Plummer soon yielded to the same powerful influence with two onerous "ducks' eggs" to their names, and were succeeded by Messrs. Card and Daniel who raised the hopes of the Victorians by adding twenty-two to the score, the former making fourteen and the latter eight; but after carefully guarding their wickets they received notice to quit from the same gentleman. Mr. Clarke commenced a careful score, but after two ones and a good three was served with a similar notice. Messrs. Drake, Howard, A. J. Alport, J. Wilson and Barnett dropped their bats one after another, with five alarming Shanghai berries, tacked to their names.

The fielding of the New Westminster eleven, although better in the first than in the second innings, was not so good as it might have been, and their opponents consequently purloined several runs. The Westminsterians now went in full of hope and with good reason as they had several "crack players" in their team with but forty-one runs against them.

Messrs. Howlett and Bullock first took the willow and the Victorians kept a sharp watch on the former gentleman who was known to be a formidable "bat." He opened the fight with a two, followed it up with a three and a one, when Mr. Daniel gave him a leg ball, which he dispatched with a slashing hit in the direction of Fraser river. Loud cheers rose from the Westminsterians, which were re-echoed by their opponents as the ball fell into the merriment grasp of Mr. J. Wilson, who knew his man and was cruising in that neighborhood. Mr. Bullock was bowled by Daniel for three. Mr. Clarke took Mr. Edward's stumps without giving him a chance to score. Mr. Wallace commenced with a three hit, but on adding one more was "balled out" by Mr. Daniel. Dr. Black was well caught by Mr. Clarke before he had broken three and Mr. Pooley, after making three was sent out by a bumper from Mr. Daniel. Messrs. Richardson and Good made the best score, the former ran up eighteen, including three threes, one four and a two, keeping his wickets to the end. The latter was bowled for nine, by Mr. Bacon, after making a capital stand. Mr. Bacon earned the white hat by levelling the wickets of Messrs. Good, House and Fisher in three successive balls. The scoring board told that the Columbians were ten a head and things looked somewhat blue.

The fielding of the Victorians, considering too that they were on strange ground, was excellent. Messrs. Daniel, Howard and Bacon bowled admirably. Clarke was a regular "iron clad" behind the wickets, and Joe Barnett "capawalloped" the ball at long stop with his usual precision. We omitted to mention in its place that the bowling of Mr. Pooley on the other side was admirable, and had a killing effect, as the score will show. Mr. Richardson also bowled well, and Mr. Wallace at long stop was perfect. Nothing daunted, Vancouver again took the "club," Messrs. Plummer and Barnett, added three and seven to the score; the latter making a four hit. Messrs. Daniel and Card again distinguished themselves, and although the latter gentleman received a painful blow with the ball which crushed his thumb nail, he still ran up to 16, including two 3's and two 2's, making 30 in the two innings, the highest score of the day. Mr. Daniel guarded his "lumber yard" splendidly, when he gave a sharp catch to Mr. Claudet at short leg, which sent him home with 18. The rest of the company did not do much execution, if we except "the baby" and Mr. Haynes, who made 16, and 11 in clever style. The face of affairs was now changed, as the telegraph showed that the Victorians had made 94, and their opponents required 85 to win.

no endless offices to make the general public contribute to their support? Do the members in the Upper House fancy that they are really lords, and in duty bound to protect the interests of territorial aristocracy; or do they in their old-country dotage fancy that the owner of a town lot or section of land in Vancouver Island is the founder of a Pacific nobility?

There is a kind of monomania amongst certain members in both the Upper and Lower Houses on the question of land. What is right and just with other kinds of property is wrong and inequitable with real estate. When a grocer or dry goods merchant dies without making a will they think it only right that the property should be equally divided among the family, and that the mother of the children should not be thrown helpless into the street; when, however, money instead of being invested in molasses or molasses, is buried in a lot 60x120, the whole functions of nature are changed, the channels of affection are dried up, and a number of helpless children are humanely made to feel that they are interlopers, and that it was a great mistake they ever came into the world unless in the shape of eldest sons.

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New Westminster pulled themselves together, and went in with a stern determination to the game, if they could not conquer; but the Victorians felt equally determined to hold their own, and Messrs. Daniel and Bacon commenced pouring in grape and canister, which caused the wickets to fall like "sheaves in autumn," without any larger score being made than 6, the total being only 25.

The weather throughout was beautiful, and a number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the match. Governor Seymour and suite were on the ground during a part of the proceedings.

The Rifle Corps band, under Mr. Haynes, added much to the attraction, their performances calling forth general commendation. Altogether the cricketers and their friends have much occasion to feel gratified with their visit to the sister capital. They were treated with the utmost hospitality on all sides. The New Westminster Club provided a refreshment tent on the ground, and in the evening invited their visitors to a supper in the Hyack Engine House, where mirth, song, and joviality prevailed until a late hour.

The Sir James Douglas left at 3 a.m. for Victoria, and it is our pleasing task to state that nothing could exceed the kind treatment which was shown them by Captain Clarke and those under his command.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes Bacon, Pooley, Plummer, Card, Daniel, Clarke, Drake, Richardson, Alport, Howes, Wilson, Barnett, Byles, Wides, Leg byes, No balls, Total.

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Umpires, N. W. C., Mr. Fisher; V. C., Mr. C. A. Alport; Scorers, Messrs. Wolfenden and A. Peel; Captains, Messrs. Pooley and Clarke.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.—The late decision of the Privy Council in the Colenso case has developed a rather novel state of affairs regarding colonial bishoprics. The London Morning Herald, commenting on the judgment, remarks that the bishoprics of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Nova Scotia, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbadoes, and Guiana, being recognized by Act of Parliament, are not affected by the decision. The bishopric in Canada may also be upheld, although the Bishop of Montreal's claims as metropolitan under an illegal patent are clearly void. In Colombo, Mauritius, Melbourne, Newcastle, Newfoundland, Sydney, and Tasmania, the salaries of the bishops are paid wholly or in part from the Colonial Treasury, which may imply a sort of recognition of their position but not of their jurisdiction. But as for the rest, there is no such thing as a see of Frederickton, of British Columbia, of Nassau, or of any of the Cape Town or New Zealand districts. The judgment does not affect Roman colonies and places which have no local Parliament.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION. To His Excellency, the Governor of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies, Sir: Your Excellency's late act in appointing a Board of Education, composed almost exclusively of one denomination, has given some universal dissatisfaction that the public feeling seems to be, and justly so, that a direct insult has been offered to all other denominations, by ignoring them on this occasion. I regret that it should have fallen to my lot to find fault with any official act of yours, but as I have taken a deep interest in the School Bill and supported only those representatives who pledged themselves to a purely non-sectarian school system, established on the broadest and fairest principles, I feel that I should not be doing my duty by remaining silent on the present occasion.

Never perhaps in the history of legislation was there such hickling to propose a school bill, which should steer clear of sectional battle-fields, never did a country need its more—never was such an opportunity offered to the Executive of any country to soothe the contention and please all parties, and never has one so signally failed.

Your Excellency, by your ill-considered partiality of want of care in the formation of the Board of Education, may enjoy the melancholy satisfaction of having given the death-blow to a measure which has cost the country so much labor, anxiety, and agitation to obtain. Also that the fond anticipations of the people as to the usefulness of the School Bill should be doomed to such sad and bitter disappointment. We may be treated, in reference to the Board, to the old story of "give them a trial, they may do better than you expect;" but *obsta principia* is a sound maxim. The oven-foot of exclusiveness and religious ascendancy has become unmistakably apparent. *Timeo Donagis etiam dona ferentes*. Alas! then it has come to this: We have Her Majesty's representative, if not abetting, at least sanctioning, the spoliation of the public domain on the one hand, and on the other pandering to the prejudices of a would-be dominant church faction.

It is neither my design nor inclination to say one word disparagingly, either individually or collectively, of the gentlemen who compose the Board of Education. They may be all very honorable men. But this I will assert, that not one of them represents in the slightest degree the wishes, feelings, or interests of the denomination to which I have the honor to belong. From your Excellency's oft-repeated declarations of being guided in the management of all matters in this colony in accordance with the views of the people, we were led to expect ever-handed justice at your hands. I need not add that in this important question of education we have been sadly disappointed. Even yet, we can hardly be persuaded but that justice will be done if your Excellency would discard those sinister influences, which it is to be feared have been brought to bear on you, and steer clear of the hazy and murky atmosphere with which those sleek and oily mentors have contrived to surround you. If your Excellency will in fact trust to your own good common sense and innate love of justice (qualities which we have heretofore admired in your Excellency's character) you will make what is not notoriously and decidedly wrong unequivocally and decidedly right. If your Excellency should unfortunately adopt this course, I would say let the excluded denominations of this island, and of this city in particular, organize, raise funds to educate their own children, carry their complaints to other and higher quarters, and my word for it their grievances will not go unredressed.

I have the honor to remain, Your Excellency's obedient servant, A. CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

THE HUDSON BAY TERRITORY.

In a work just published and entitled "Suggestions on the Trade and Practical Route from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean," we find the following remarks in regard to the adaptability of the Hudson's Bay Territory to become the home of tens of thousands of our intending emigrants:

Trade must find its natural outlet and agriculture demands its most advantageous markets. We cannot well force commerce through unnatural currents, and we cannot forever shut out the solid cohorts of advancing emigrants when they are thundering at our gates for a passage to lands inviting them by their extent, their accessibility, and their richness. It is better to open the gates willingly—better to guide than to be jostled by the throng. The splendid landscapes of the Assiniboine that adorn the great picture gallery of nature cannot be closed for ever. The measureless prairies that stretch in vast waves of beauty from the Lake of the Woods to the base of the Rocky Mountains, redolent and gorgeous with the richest profusion of roebushes, bluebells, woodbine, convolvulus, helianthus, and thousands of nameless and delicate flowers, tell the beholder the wealth of soil that supports them in their tangled and untrained luxuriance of variety and numbers. The thousands of small lakes—sweet eyes of earth—that dot the valleys invite him with their clear waters and fisheries; the rivers that spread, interlace, and ramify for thousands of miles tell of a well-watered soil. The yellow sand of the Saskatchewan, made brilliant by the noonday sun, flashes and sparkles with auriferous wealth; the dark black seams that crumble beneath his tread are signs of coal that tell his heart shall glow with a genial warmth that shall bid defiance to the external frost. The stately alms, the graceful oak and bending willow, the grand spreading ash and the ever-verdant pine, that fringe the prairies, gather in assemblies, and crowd so close upon the mountains that their leaves, limbs, and trunks shoulder and jostle each other in progressive development, tell him there is labor for the forerster, the lumberer and the builder. Granite, as compact and as strong as that on which the pyramids of Egypt rest, is scattered in numerous quarries throughout this great province. Game, such as the buffalo, swam over the plains, while the stately caribou, the prowling bear, the wily fox, the pretty mink, the busy otter, the nimble squirrel, and the scouted rat are swarming through the forest and by lake and river. Of birds, there is the majestic eagle and the blue-winged jay, the murderous hawk and the little jewelled humming-bird, together with duck and pigeon, sandpiper and cherry-

bird, lean and partridge, magpie and black cap, nightingale and swallow, grouse and snipe, kingfisher and plover. Here experiments have been carried on for fifty years, and here we find corn, wheat, and fruit, and vegetable thrive in a remarkable manner, and where wheat can be grown "for twenty years in succession." But all this land has been shut out from the knowledge of the world. A new era is at hand. The people of the Atlantic are woeing the people of the Pacific; they would be united with an iron band. The great Northwest invites British Columbia to share her future with her and to march hand in hand with her—to send her the tribute of the Pacific, the gold of Vancouver, Australia, California and Columbia, and the spices, teas and silks of India, China, and Japan; while from across the Atlantic will come an endless variety of exchanges.

BOOTH THE MURDERER.

The following particulars of the death and burial of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin, are given by the New York correspondent of the S. F. Bulletin:

MYSTERIOUS DISPOSITION OF THE BODY.

It is regretted of course that the assassin Booth was not taken alive, so that he might have been publicly executed, and have thus afforded opportunity for a more marked expression of public detestation for his crime. So speedy a termination of the villain's tortures in the flesh is felt to be far short of the retribution due in such a case. But from indications on the part of the populace in the neighborhood of the Capitol, which were noted at the time of the reception of the news of Booth's capture, it is possible that the taking of Booth's life by the hand of Corbett was a fortunate circumstance, all things considered. Now that the excitement consequent on the capture, has in a great degree subsided, it is easy to see that the bringing of Booth alive into the Washington Navy Yard would have been the signal for a boiling over of popular indignation. Nothing could have withstood the fury of the excited thousands congregated at Washington.

PAINFUL DEATH.

Although Booth did not survive his death wound many hours, he lived longer than he could have desired. He doubtless courted a speedy death as a relief from great bodily pain. The surgeons who held the autopsy assert that Booth must have endured untold anguish of body, as well as of mind, from the nature of the fracture of the leg—the small bone having cut its way through the flesh, and protruded. Mortification of the leg had also commenced, and it was the opinion of the surgeon that he could not have lived many days more in any event. This may account in part for the horrid expression of countenance and the general repulsiveness of the corpse.

It was found that the ball had passed just along the base of the brain, without injury to the brain, but by striking the spinal column had occasioned immediate paralysis. His death must have been horrible, indeed—the brain being active and consciousness complete up to the very moment of the dissolution.

CONSIGNED TO AN UNKNOWN GRAVE.

A photographic view was taken of the body of the murderer. The remains were then sewed up in an ordinary army blanket. Many persons desired to look upon the body, but they could not be gratified. It is stated that the relatives of the deceased made application to Government for the corpse. This is mere supposition, perhaps, founded on the circumstance of the presence in Washington of Edwin Booth and other relatives of the deceased. Be that as it may, however, the application was not granted, and it is stated that the grave of the doubly detested assassin is intended to be forever nameless. If, indeed, the body is accorded sepulchre in the ordinary manner, the place of interment is designed never to be known publicly. On Thursday last, the Secretary of War, without instructions of any kind, committed to Col. L. C. Baker, of the War Police service, the corpse of Booth. Baker, upon being subsequently questioned as to what disposition he had made of the body, replied: "That is known to only one man living besides myself. It is gone. I will not tell where. The only man who knows is sworn to silence." One rumor is, that on the same night a small row boat received the remains; that two men in the boat—one of whom was supposed to be the detective Baker himself—rowed away in the darkness. That in all that is known as to the mortal remains of J. Wilkes Booth. His spirit has gone to its splendid and inscrutable judgment, his body is denied Christian sepulchre, and his fame is infamous. Sic Semper Traditoris.

RIFLE TOURNAMENT.—Ensign Elliott, of the Victoria Rifle corps, while at New Westminster last week, concluded the preliminary arrangements for a rifle shooting contest between ten members of each corps. The match will come off shortly on the banks of the Fraser river. On Saturday the Volunteers marched to their new butts on Mr. Pemberton's property, where they engaged in target practice, and made some good shooting at 150 and 200 yards. The average of twenty-eight marksmen was five points per man.

SPLENDID FISH.—The Sir James Douglas on Friday brought down from New Westminster a magnificent salmon caught in Fraser River, weighing 44 lbs. The fish was very fat and in fine order. On the wharf at New Westminster an enormous sturgeon was exhibited, said to weigh 384 lbs! A number of Indians are now engaged in salmon fishing at the mouth of the river.

THE WIFE MURDER IN GLASGOW.—The case of Dr. Pritchard, of Glasgow, is attracting much attention at home. It is said that he has been corresponding with a young lady who has a fortune of £14,000 in her own right, and the police have searched her house and found some letters addressed by the doctor to her.

THE BURNING MURDERERS.—We learn that a special Court of Assize will probably be held at New Westminster this week to enable the two Indian prisoners brought here by Mr. Moss to be tried before Judge Jew-

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