



The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 25, 1865.

COMMEMORATION OF THE DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Victoria yesterday mourned the untimely death of Abraham Lincoln. Citizens of every nationality joined with Americans in rendering homage to the memory of a great and good man.

Long before the appointed time for Mr. Garfield's address the theatre began to fill with ladies and gentlemen, and at three o'clock the building was crowded to its utmost capacity.

At three o'clock the chairman, Mr. Francis, introduced Mr. Garfield to the audience with the following remarks: "Countrymen and Friends.—A few days ago intelligence was received which rejoiced our hearts in the prospect of a termination of our country's troubles."

ded the haunt of the savage and wild beast, with limited means for social or intellectual culture, he had advanced step by step through different grades until he had been twice elected Chief Magistrate of the American nation by the voluntary suffrages of a free people—the highest honor that could be conferred on him.

Mr. Garfield then read the following resolutions, and moved their adoption, which was carried unanimously. Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in the all-wise dispensation of His Providence, to afflict the people of the United States by permitting Abraham Lincoln, their Chief Magistrate, to be stricken down in the prime of life and in the midst of usefulness by the hand of the assassin;

Whereas, the intelligence of this great calamity, not only to our country, but to the cause of Truth and Humanity throughout the world, has been received by us with feelings of the most profound sorrow; we deem this hour of our country's bereavement a fit and proper occasion to express the deep sympathy we feel for her affliction, as well as the grief which afflicts our hearts at this sudden and lamentable event.

But time will not permit us further to allude to his deeds and virtues. His work was accomplished, and he has passed from his labors, and however much we deplore his loss, we can but bow in all humility to the fiat of Him, who Deep in unfathomable mines Of never-fading skill Treasures up His vast designs, And works His sovereign will.

We, therefore, the citizens of the United States, residing in Victoria, Vancouver Island, for the purpose of expressing our sense of our country's loss, have Resolved—First—That while humbly bowing to the decrees of an All-wise Providence, which has permitted our beloved country to be afflicted by the death of its Chief Magistrate, at a period so momentous in its history, our hearts are filled with the deepest grief, and with our country we mourn in its affliction.

Resolved—Second—That in the death of Abraham Lincoln—the wise, the noble, the good—the nation has suffered a great and irreparable loss, and the kindly nature of the departed President has enshrined his name deeply in the affections of his afflicted countrymen, who feel that Liberty wept when Lincoln fell.

The first despatch.—By the arrival of the steamer Enterprise Wednesday morning we were placed in possession of an extra of the N. P. Times, containing the first despatch received in New Westminster by wire from Seattle. No mention is made in our exchanges of the completion of the line, but we presume it must now be in working order.

A LARGE CARGO.—The ship Aquila, now loading at Nanaimo for San Francisco, will take in a cargo of 1800 tons of coal, the largest load yet shipped in any one vessel from that port. The Aquila is the ship which brought out the ironclad Camanche from New York, and sunk with her in the harbor of San Francisco. She is commanded by Capt. Sayward, formerly of the brig Sheet Anchor.

Miss Bateman as "Julia"—On the 30th January Miss Bateman appeared at the Adelphi Theatre, London, as Julia, in the "Hunchback." All the papers speak of her performance in the highest terms. The Times says: "Miss Bateman having played no other character than Leah, in the drama of that name, during her brilliant career in London and the provinces, the announcement that she would perform Julia, in the 'Hunchback' filled the Adelphi Theatre last night with a most expectant audience."

SEEDS OF 1864. No. 5, Fort street. JAY & CO. A BEARABLE TO SUPPLY RELIABLE...

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.



Table with columns: Benson's London Made Watches, Gold Cases, Silver Cases. Lists various watch models and their prices.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness.

PEPSINE. T. MORSON & SON. Wholesale and Export Druggists. Manufacturers of the famous PEPSENE WIFE, are enabled to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice.

George Curling & Company, Wholesale Druggists.

16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON. Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers to their Old-Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine, PHARMACOPŌIA PREPARATIONS, Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil in Bottles.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. WILSON BROWN, Church Bank House, VICTORIA, V. I. PATRONS: DR. BELMCKEN, Speaker House of Assembly, ALLEN FRANCIS, Esq., United States Consul, HENRY RHODES, Esq., H. H. M. Consul.

Spörborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers. Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

The Invalid's Friend.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Nervous Disorders. What is more fearful than a tramping down of the nervous system? To be excited or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? It is one—Drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, abstain from them altogether; do not take coffee—weak tea is preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four of the Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, and avoid the use of slops. If these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind, strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARK CAUTION. Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been and are shipping Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Sheet Iron, of inferior quality, bearing our Names and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof.

AMMUNITION. TARGET 12 Feet Square. Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with good marksmen. ELEY'S AMMUNITION. Sporting or Military Purposes. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Fall Cartridges to prevent the leading of Game, Wing Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances.

The Weekly Colonist.

THE COW. In another column, His Excellency the settlers of the Indian question, self rather disgruntled inhabitants of the petition states with the Indians the native tribes, quence becoming their attitude to serious difficulties, year, from the potato crops by nothing new in the Colonist. We things over and additional weight, unanimous opinion concerned—the we say the sub one, and demand the Government means overruling by such acts of vile postponement native claims, about in New Government a colony plunge would have cost thousands times Indian masses how quickly to how little purities, be the our policy, the see that the against us. E side of the vitally import the matter, w tion—we mear tural district likely to retalying settleme disturbances, new country tural difficou thrown upon to protect h diat aggres grounded in retained by agricultural comes over after fight ground, has retain it, we gain as rath enterprise r The petit have the In able and ju taken to on at once. petitioners cessary for we think, shown that the Island who only and it is acres were his, inde a sufficient ever ever governme no dif ever the balance given to scarcely fioners, settlement the vicin growing all their Any sch Indian p the white snake, n formity though the settl be remo ting dric neighbors put up Indians as much as arrange lying o the east they a profit they a tion, h which carried of the Oa Lower huacianliate begin 000 14,000 sold.

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THE COWICHAN PETITION.

In another column will be found a petition to His Excellency Governor Kennedy from the settlers of Cowichan, in reference to the Indian question, which is just now forcing itself rather disagreeably on the minds of the inhabitants of that portion of the Island. The petition states that faith has been broken with the Indians by the Government, that the native tribes are every day in consequence becoming more and more hostile in their attitude toward the whites, and that serious difficulties are anticipated the present year, from the destruction of the Indians' potato crops by the settlers' hogs. There is nothing new in all this to the readers of the Colonist. We have reiterated the same things over and over again; but there is additional weight given to the matter by the unanimous opinion of the principal parties concerned—the settlers of Cowichan. When we say the subject of this petition is a grave one, and demands the immediate attention of the Government, we think we are by no means overrating its importance. It was just by such acts of bad faith and by such indefinite postponements of the settlement of the native claims, that war was brought about in New Zealand, and the Home Government as well as the people of that colony plunged into an expenditure that would have covered the original demand a thousand times. We want to hear of no more Indian massacres. Bate Inlet has shown us how quickly money can be absorbed and how little purpose, in suppressing native hostilities, be they never so insignificant. It is our policy, therefore, as well as our duty to see that the Indians have no just claims against us. But independent of the Indian side of the question, there is another and vitally important subject in connection with the matter, which forces itself on our attention—we mean the prosperity of the agricultural districts. Above all things that are likely to retard the growth of any young outlying settlement, is the probability of Indian disturbances. The farmer's occupation in a new country is surrounded by sufficient natural difficulties without the ones being thrown upon him of being ready at all times to protect his life and property from Indian aggression. So soon as any well-grounded fears of the natives are entertained by the settlers of any of our agricultural districts, that minute a blight comes over the settlement; for if a man, after fighting nature to get his crop in the ground, has to fight the Indians afterwards to retain it, we think he will look upon the bargain as rather an objectionable one, and the enterprise as an unprofitable investment.

The petition, therefore, of the settlers to have the Indian title quieted is only reasonable and just, and we hope measures will be taken to carry out this portion of the prayer at once. The suggestions made by the petitioners in reference to obtaining the necessary funds for settling the claims cannot, we think, be seriously objected to. It is shown that 3,500 acres of the best land on the Island are in the hands of the Indians, who only manage to cultivate about fifty acres, and it is also declared that if 3,000 of these acres were put up at auction in fifty-acre lots, under condition of actual settlement, a sufficient sum would be obtained to answer every purpose in connection with the government of the Indian tribes. So far we see no difficulty in the matter—when, however, the suggestion is proposed that a balance of 500 acres should be fenced and given to the natives of Cowichan, we are sorely disposed to agree with the petitioners. If we are to have flourishing white settlements we must get rid of the natives in the vicinity. We cannot have the two races growing up together, imparting to each other all their respective vices, without retrogression. Any scheme, therefore, that would leave the Indian population in its present proximity to the whites would be only "scotching the snake, not killing it." The evil in all its deformity would still meet our eye, and although the principal cause of disturbance—the settlement of the Indian claims—might be removed, yet the presence of intoxicated drunks would always make the natives neighbors of a disagreeable character. Land put up for sale on the condition that the Indians would be removed would fetch half as much again as land put up under present arrangements. There are plenty of Islands lying off the coast on which the natives might be easily induced to settle, and on which they could be turned to a great deal more profitable account to themselves and us than they are at present. This part of the question, however, trenches on an Indian policy which we are afraid is not likely to be carried out until the people have full control of the Crown Lands.

CANADIANS IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.—A Lower Canada journal, Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe, states that 43,000 Canadians have enlisted in the American armies since the beginning of the war. Of this number, 35,000 were French Canadians, no less than 14,000 of whom have died on the battlefield.

LETTER FROM CARIBOO. (FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.) Williams' Creek March 29, 1865. The spring has come at last! Yesterday, for the first time, we experienced a regular thaw, with a strong south-west breeze—a good omen for the speedy dissipation of all wintery indications. The season has been a long and tedious one in the mountains of Cariboo, yet very mild, generally speaking, up to the 26th of February, when the cold became more intense than ever experienced here. The thermometer lowered to 42° below zero, if we can rely on the instruments we have here. The severe weather has had the effect of depriving us of all communication for five weeks. Very little of interest has occurred on the creek all through the winter; things have been pretty much the same as last year, with perhaps increased dullness in business of every kind. I should not avail myself of your readiness to publish everything of public interest, if I had not some local news to relate that may be later than your numerous readers. I will start from the 20th of February, the period from which your last advices probably bore date.

The public health has been, and continues to be, excellent. The sad death of Mrs. Winnard, on the 26th February, which cast a gloom over the community has been in some measure counterbalanced by a birth, which took place on the 16th inst., on which happy occasion Mrs. Martin presented her husband with a little girl. The first, I believe, of her sex born in Cariboo.

Works have gone on, been left resumed, and left again, in consequence of the great variation in the weather. Prospects have been obtained in many places, but no excitement created, if we except that at the head of Lowhee; but the new diggings, reported so rich, were soon tested, and the triumph of the would-be discoverer but of short duration. Among the old claims on this creek the Nevada has shown forth as a new star. They have struck very rich dirt, and a new channel, which, passing at the back of the Never Sweat, crosses all the different claims located in the direction of the Forest Rose. The New Australia also reports paying dirt; this is the first claim on that side of the creek apparently worth something has been done at Lowhee; Lightning, Grouse, and Antler Creeks, but I have not heard of any results. Peterbon Creek has been also prospected, as well as many other little creeks in the immediate vicinity of Lightning and Van Winkle, and although in many places they appear sanguine in their expectations, I should not venture to say that they will be favored. Canningham seems to be the favorite creek for this year. A man coming from Keithley reports very favorably, and there is nothing to throw doubt upon his veracity; but after all, up to this time, they are not shown to be very rich diggings.

THE ONE-LEGGED OBJECTS TO "DRESS." Donato, the famous one-legged dancer, has cancelled his engagement with the proprietors of the Alcazar, because he would have been obliged to appear in plain evening dress, the authorities in Paris not allowing a performer to figure in costumes at a cafe chantant. Dancing in public on one leg in the evening dress of private life, would certainly be a difficult undertaking, and one is not surprised that Donato should shrink from such an ordeal before a Parisian audience.

NEW STAGE DIABLERIE.—A new sensation in theatricals—something in the ghost style, only more so—is about to be introduced in New York. The novelty comes from London, and is said to be a something which renders an actor visible or invisible at will, before an audience, and not only renders him invisible, but enables another actor to invisibly take his place and become visible as his substitute. It is being employed in London at present, with great success, especially in pantomime.

THE CROWN LANDS. PETITION FROM COWICHAN. The following is a copy of the petition sent to His Excellency the Governor yesterday: To His Excellency Governor Kennedy, O.B. The humble petition of the undersigned residents in Cowichan Valley SHEWETH: 1. That your Petitioners view with deep concern the position of the Indian question in this valley. This concern is based on the following grounds: (a) No compensation has ever been given to these natives for the lands now occupied by the whites. (b) Repeated promises of a satisfactory arrangement have been made and not performed. They therefore smart under a sense of wrong and have lost to a large extent that respect for the whites which justice and truth always engender in the savage mind. (c) They suffer positive and serious evil by the presence and proximity of the whites. Intoxicating liquor, a sure attendant upon the advancement of civilization, is consumed by them in large quantities to their manifest detriment, and their potato crops are annually destroyed by the cattle and pigs of the settlers. Therefore, 2. That this question urgently demands immediate settlement. 3. That in the opinion of your petitioners the Indian Reserves which amount to three thousand five hundred acres, would, if wisely dealt with, yield a sufficient sum to quiet the Indian titles and provide for their general improvement and good government. 4. That the Indians though distributed among five villages do not cultivate more than fifty acres altogether. 5. That therefore the present Reserves are vastly larger than necessary, and are held back from settlement to the evident loss of the Government, the injury of the Colony, and without benefit to the Indian. 6. Your petitioners humbly pray that a sufficient portion, say five hundred acres, be set apart and fenced off for the Indians, and the remainder sold by auction in lots of fifty or one hundred acres, on condition of actual residence. 7. The advantages of this arrangement your petitioners humbly represent are many. (a) Funds would thus immediately be provided for the settlement of the Indian titles. (b) All reasonable ground of complaint would be forever removed from the natives. (c) The present imminent danger of hostile action would be done away. (d) A flourishing agricultural district would be built up, capable in a short time of supplying the Victoria market with hay, grain and roots, and of contributing in an appreciable degree to the increase of the general revenue. (e) A flourishing agricultural district would be built up, capable in a short time of supplying the Victoria market with hay, grain and roots, and of contributing in an appreciable degree to the increase of the general revenue. May it please your Excellency favorably to entertain these views, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

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INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.—The International Telegraph Company requiring the services of a larger vessel than the Shubrick, the U.S. gunboat Saginaw will probably replace her, unless the company, as is contemplated, purchase a larger craft for their own use. The vessel secured will return here in about ten days. The two vessels en route here from New York with material for the Company are now fully due and may be looked for daily.

ESCAPE OF BROOKIE JACK.—The notorious highwayman Malignant, alias "Brookie Jack," has made his escape from the officers at King's, sixteen miles below Lewiston, says the Mountaineer of yesterday, and up to the present time no traces of him have been found. The particulars of his escape are not given, but it is very easy to suppose that such an event, with such a desperado, is the result of culpable neglect.—Oregonian.

THE PACIFIC AND THE SINGULINE CHARGE.—In the case of the United States vs. the steamer Pacific—seizure, for violation of the revenue laws, in unloading four trunks of opium in the night time, without a permit, the same not being on the ships' manifests, the owners of the vessel, the California Steam Navigation Company, filed a petition in Court admitting the cause of forfeiture as alleged in the libel, and pray that the Judge will make an inquiry into the facts and circumstances connected with the forfeiture, and cause them to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, to the end that he might mitigate or remit the forfeiture upon such terms and conditions as may be just and proper, if it shall appear to the Secretary that the same was incurred without wilful negligence or intention to commit fraud. Monday last was occupied in hearing the testimony on the petition. At the same time the evidence was taken upon the charge against Albert Dyer, the freight clerk, and Melville Erskine the first mate of the Pacific, that they had smuggled or clandestinely introduced these four trunks of opium into the United States. On yesterday morning the matter as to Dyer and Erskine was argued, and the Judge finding that the offence had been committed, and that there was probable cause to believe these parties guilty of its commission, ordered them committed to await the action of the grand jury, at the next term of Court, the first Monday in July, and fixed their bail at \$5,000 each. The penalty for the offence is a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both. The District Attorney has also brought a civil action against A.M. Burns, the Master of the Pacific, to recover a penalty equal to the alleged value of the smuggled opium, \$10,000, for not having the same upon his manifest. The defendant was arrested and gave bail. We understand that on Saturday morning next, counsel will submit arguments upon the testimony in relation to the forfeiture of the ship.

A French paper states that a great English countess, whose name will very shortly be before the Divorce Court, has arrived at Paris, having eloped with her coachman.

THE NIAGARA AND SACRAMENTO FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY. The expectation of a fight caused great excitement with the Spanish population, but the Stonewall apparently took no chance for an escape and returned to port.

It is stated on good authority that the rebel protest drafts will be paid to-morrow.

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ing where to get a crust of bread, or to find a night's lodging, but then he owed no man anything, and now he has scarcely a dollar in his pocket, and owes a thousand and one hundred.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA. The steamer Caledonia arrived from New Westminster Friday night at 9:30 o'clock, bringing 32 passengers and a small express.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. The steamer Enterprise arrived down on Saturday, at 5 p. m., with a few passengers and a small express. We take the following items from the Columbian of Saturday.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Tuesday, April 18. FAREWELL DINNER.—J. J. Southgate, Esq. M. L. A., was entertained by some friends at a farewell dinner at the Colonial Hotel last evening.

ABE A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE AND A LAWYER. There are few more popular men in the town than Abe Lincoln. A member is to be sent to the Legislature.

THE ALEXANDRA.—This steamer came down from Harrisonmouth on Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. The Official Assignee Mr. Hare, acting for the creditors of Captain Moore's estate, proceeded on board and took charge of her.

THE CARIBOO STAGE COMPANY.—Under this style Messrs. Humphrey, Pool and Johnson have formed a copartnership for the purpose of running stages above Quesnelmouth in connection with the Pacific Coast and Express line.

P. T. BARNUM IN COURT.—A libel case of the notorious Count Johannes, otherwise Mr. Jones, against Horace Greely, of the New York Tribune, has lately been occupying much attention in New York.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE CHURCH was again crowded yesterday on the occasion of the first communion of the pupils, and the attraction afforded by the choir and orchestra who performed De Monti's grand mass, the prayer from Moses in Egypt and other sacred music in admirable style.

THE NEW BOILER TESTER.—The new machine for testing steam boilers for the British Columbia Government was made from plans prepared by the Inspecting Engineer, Mr. Westgarth, by Messrs Spratt & Kriemler, Victoria.

THE ALEXANDRA IN BANKRUPTCY.—The people of New Westminster appear to have a strong attachment for the steamer Alexandra. On her arrival from Victoria on Tuesday morning she was attached for a claim of \$700.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.—For the week ending April 15th:—Duties, £3,259 9 8; Harbor Dues, £19 14 4; Head Money, £44 16; Tonnage Dues, £108 19; Gold Export Duty, £12 13 6; Fees, 4s. Total, £3,445 7 4.

THE NEW HYDRANT on the corner of Government and Fort streets was tested by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department yesterday, with very satisfactory results, a stream of water being thrown a distance of 45 feet through a 40 foot hose.

LETTER FROM LEOCH RIVER. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. Sir, The inhabitants of Leoch River do not intend being behind the Victorians in showing their loyalty by commemorating the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday.



The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 25, 1865

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

The biography of a great public man is often times the history of a nation. The mature life of Abraham Lincoln is the political record of the United States during the last quarter of a century. We see in his nervous anxiety in his early career not to interfere with the question of slavery, and in his gradual adoption of abolition sentiments. "In regard to the admission of any more slave States into the Union" he says at one time "I state very frankly, I would be exceedingly sorry ever to be put in a position to pass upon the question."

Above all the political thinkers America has ever produced, Abraham Lincoln is pre-eminently entitled to be placed in the foremost category of her "representative men." Throughout his career, whether we take it in a social or political aspect, he was the embodiment of the strength and the progress of the Republic. We see him in early life, the rough, strong lad, splitting rails and otherwise assisting his father on the farm, wielding the axe on the encumbrances of the land in the same spirit which he afterwards displayed when wielding the power of the Republic to clear the country of an undergrowth that was retarding the moral and political advancement of the nation.

Yet with all this gradual advancement, his school-boy educational experiences had been limited to a single year. His knowledge was that gleaned in intervals of leisure; but like the learning acquired generally by self-taught men, was substantial and tenaciously retained. He was thrown early into politics, and pushed his way gradually up until he at length became the great opponent of Douglas for the position of Senator for Illinois. Not having a sufficient majority over his Democratic rival, the State Legislature elected Douglas. In the subsequent election for President it strangely enough happened that these two men found themselves again face to face as opponents of the same conflicting doctrines they had enunciated in the previous contest. This time, however, the battle was with the strong. The rough, backward giant, the genial, honest, shrewd village lawyer became supreme head of one of the great powers of the world.

The important trust was confided to no unworthy hands. Earnestly and truly this good man worked for his country's honor and prosperity. If in his past four trying years he ever vacillated in carrying out those great principles with which his name will be inseparably connected—if he ever gave indications of faltering in his regenerating career—it was not because he had any fears for himself or his party, or that his mind was not wholly made up, but because he was always in dread of being too far ahead of public sentiment, and thus risking the success of that measure on which we firmly believe he had set his heart. It was this caution, this waiting for the first faint sign of popular expression, that carried Lincoln and his party safely through the stormy period. He kept just sufficiently ahead of public feeling to guide it in the most effective pathways; and what else could man do with twenty millions of thinking, and diversely thinking, people—all politicians, from the boy at school to the ancient granddame who talked of Washington and the "days that tried men's souls." It is easy enough in most European countries for the vigorous mind to take hold of revolution and mould it to its will; but where every man considers himself a sovereign the task becomes more than herculean. Opinion must be consulted, and he only is the successful leader who, seeing the small cloud that portends the storm, takes in sail, or discerning in the horizon the first indication of the grateful breeze, spreads out his canvas. Lincoln was this leader—the man for the age and the man for the place.

The great honest soul of the American President has departed, but the vacancy that is created in the most important position that man can at present hold throughout the globe is speedily filled. Andrew Johnson, the tailor, the Vice President of the American Republic, succeeds him that split the rails—fit successor of the murdered Lincoln. Born in Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1808, of poor parents, Johnson was soon obliged to shift for himself. He had no education beyond what little could be picked up in the tailor's shop, yet by dint of assiduity he mastered sufficient to enable him when twenty years old, to fill the post of Alderman in the village in which he resided. He was elected to the State Legislature seven years after—in 1835, and to Congress in 1843. Ten years after he became Governor of Tennessee, a post which he filled until 1857, when he was elected to the United States Senate for the full term of six years. In 1864 he was elected Vice-President—principally, we believe, because he had proved himself a man of astonishing energy and vigor in endeavoring to induce peaceful order from treasonable chaos while military Governor of Tennessee. He would not have been well adapted to the Presidency three or even two years ago, but in the present juncture of affairs we do not think he will be found wanting in those qualities necessary to adjust difficulties. In the lives of these two men—Lincoln and Johnson—we are brought face to face, as it were, with the grandeur and greatness of the Republic. We are shown that honesty and thrift, ability and industry, can win their way to the highest posts in the land—that those qualities which we too often find in Europe in the gutter, or staring in the garret are made to add to the wisdom and the power of a mighty nation. No man who feels at all for the elevation of his race can do other than rejoice at the termination of these dark days of the Republic, and the success of popular institutions under their greatest trial; and we are sure also that no sentiment which Mr. Garfield uttered yesterday will meet with a warmer response than that hope that the death of Abraham Lincoln would be the last great sacrifice required to be borne by the people of the United States.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE AMERICAN SITUATION.

[From the London Times of 17th February.] After one wistful glance at the peace which it would almost seem is not to be in our time, the Americans have flung themselves once more into the ghastly duel of which we can only find the like in a nightmare, or in the personal encounters and wars of their own half-settled borders. We have to recall the not uncommon case of two combatants, without either the power or the wish to escape, inflicting the most heinous injuries on the other, and indifferent to their own wounds so long as they had a chance of striking the last fatal blow. From the two ships lashed together as if in mockery of the old forced and ill-assorted union, the American eye now passes to many a point of presumed weakness in the enemy's defenses, to open ports, and deep inlets, and rapid rivers, and mountain ranges, and broad valleys, wherever the vast continent may happily be penetrated. Every day it hopes to read the sweet tidings of devastation and massacre in places whose very names were sacred to the other day, and whose flourishing statistics were taught to children in the State schools. So steadily is the instinct of a whole race changed, we may say in a day, and the very spirit of self-immolation infused into the vast multitude just before plerotic with wealth, saturated with enjoyment, and intoxicated with vanity. Thus far there is not the least sign of any real movement in the direction of peace, in two successive and protracted interviews. So long as one side insists upon a union as thorough as that which the sword has divided, and the other insists upon thorough independence—sweetened possibly, though we do not know this, by promises of political co-operation—there can be no peace. According to the old superstition, the rest of the spear alone can heal the wound, which the point has made. Neither of the belligerents is now master of his actions. He is the victim of a terrible though self-imposed necessity, which shows how a man may be a slave without the excuse, the honor and comfort of a master—a slave to a base passion, a slave to a horrid purpose, a slave to a fearful movement that can never be arrested, however wantonly set going. It is the white man who must now finish his task. It lies before him a huge pile, of unknown and still increasing bulk. Upon this he has to toil incessantly under a burning sun, and every element venting its worst spite on body and soul. He has to hack and to hew, to beat and to tear—to strain every sinew, rack every joint and exhaust every nerve. Bleeding at every vein and every pore, aching, withered and prostrate to the last limit of consciousness, he has to go on, and onward still, upon a labor inexhaustible and ever self-renewing. But it is a work of blood and fire, to unmake all he has made, to depopulate and blacken the paradise it was his glory to have created. This is his slavery. He cannot work his own deliverance, and there is done—so at least he feels in his desperation—to buy him out of it.

To be the slave of an idea is more of less the fate of individuals and communities. Men cannot indulge themselves in golden anticipations as to the future without finding themselves before very long occupying the place rather of the captive than of the "charioteer" in their own triumphal car. The dream of a world-wide Confederation, united only for convenience, defense and endless aggression, had taken, as it is now found, too strong a hold on the American mind. It had grown up into the intensity and seariness responsible form of a monomania. It had become a new law of justice and truth, that all nations were to bow to, although ever so harshly propagated. We may now afford to

ply a mental possession than which none had more excuse, but which surpassed all example. In every age there have been Powers which could not be content with their old limits, or even the older and more modest forms of political association, and which accordingly aimed to conquer the world or a continent—to establish a new system, or impose new principles of Government. They have all run through more changes than their authors ever expected, and much more rapidly. The age of antiquity have left grand traditions of art, science and religion, but political elements of disunion rather than union. The Capitol of Washington may not disdain to learn something of the fortunes of that other Capitol on the Tiber. That State was in succession a Monarchy, a aristocratic Republic, a Triumvirate, an Empire; first aggressive, then standing on the defensive; then two Empires; then the arena of universal and continual warfare by migratory races; then a spiritual dominion, then two spiritual dominions; then a centre of religious authority, recognized with severe limitations, and immense exceptions by some States of Western Europe and some large communities in the rest of the world. The Government, which represents the United States of course thinks its foundations deeper in moral truth and human necessity than Rome. It starts with a new continent, in which there is no considerable rival. The natural accession of new colonies and dependencies from the parent State, and the natural rejection of Old World trammels, which has produced the independent communities of America, is only the first step, so it seems, to their consideration. Everything favors the presumption that America has a destiny beyond the ken of worn out loyalists and exploded bigots. We cannot wonder, we ought rather to admire, that this new family of mankind, passing over the flood, and resting on its own sacred mount, high and dry from Old World violences and corruptions, should indulge in such a dream, so comprehensive and so glorious, and so large. We admire, but envy not. It is dream-land, and no more. The dreamers walk as in a trance—political somnambulists—bound by their own spell, serving a tyrant of their own invention, and running the course of inevitable ruin. The great machine tears along, and though the work of their own hands, they cannot stop it, or even mitigate its fearful speed. It was made to distance all, and crush all, besides themselves; but mankind look on aghast, and see its makers the victims of its power.

It is the immense scale of this fatal prepossession that cuts off remedy and escape. The idol of American worship embraces a continent—a world; it includes all the future, it claims to subjugate the entire realm of human thought. It is treason and heresy to stop short of the whole visible and speculative sphere. The world is to be regenerated on this new model—the New World, then the Old. Accordingly, the present holders of this august destiny can give up nothing. It was decapitation in China to doubt that the Emperor was brother to the Sun and Moon, and it is political death in America to doubt that all nations will receive the law from Washington, annex themselves to its mild rule, and bow to its easy yoke. In the Old World—which has been battled, and buffeted, and beaten by hard facts, if not into wisdom, at least into submission,—when a conqueror is defeated he gives up his conquest; when a State cannot fight the world, it says so and gives in. By the same rule, when a private man has played for great stakes and lost he sits down and makes the best of it. He knows that it is possible to exist without a large fortune, without a high position, without a dignified employment, without many friends, without acres of land, without even a house to call his own. He congratulates himself if he has not lost honor and sunk into a caste below his habits and natural instincts. The most overweening and overstepping ambition may end by accommodating itself to a very humble place and self-content. There are few, indeed, that have not had to surrender a good deal of their early day-dreams. The American cannot do this. The dream, which others on this side the Atlantic can better describe in all its grandeur, is too strong a reality for him. Being worshipped it and obeyed it—having laid on its side all he held dear, he is now its humble slave. He must do as it bids him, and go through blood and flames to enforce its dire behests. No partial sacrifice will appease it. All or nothing be asked for; all or nothing it demands at its pedestal. So long as that idol stands on its pedestal, the war must rage on; and we see no symptom of its early overthrow.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.—The Gazette of yesterday publishes a list with particulars of deeds of conveyance by the Hudson Bay Co. received at the Land Office, and notifies that claimants will be required to deliver up their instalment receipts, pay cost of stamp and to prove their right to the satisfaction of the Government. The following names appear on the list: John Lemay, R. Finlayson, Nicholas Anger, Jean B. Jolibois, Jas. Yates, Wm. Foot, J. S. Helmech, Hy Simpson, Robt Russell, Sir Jas. Douglas, Jas. Wilson, Robt J. Staines, [deceased], Geo. McKenzie. His Excellency has appointed Thos. Tronoe and William Fisher road commissioners for Esquimaux Town District. The Treasurer gives notice that the quarterly licenses commencing 21st April, 1865, are payable at the Treasury on Friday next. Mr. J. T. Pidwell is appointed ex officio Road Commissioner for the Districts of Victoria, Esquimaux, Mt. Town, Esquimaux, Cowichan and Nanaimo, and to be road commissioner for the district of Nanaimo Messrs. W. H. Franklyn, J. P. G. S. Nicol, J. P., P. Sabiston and Chas. York.

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