

Semi-Weekly British Colonist

Saturday, October 9 1869

Work for the People.

There would appear to be every reason for thinking that the year of grace eight hundred and seventy will constitute a sort of epoch, so to speak, in the political history of British Columbia. Everyone must feel that great constitutional changes are impending, changes which the people could not hope long to ward off even if they would, but which most persons will heartily welcome as a happy relief from Downing-street misrule and Imperial neglect. There is every probability that during the next session of the Legislative Council, which cannot, in the common course of events, be far off, some action will have to be taken with regard to these changes. It is known that the Imperial Government is anxious to complete the scheme of Confederation on this continent, before turning its attention to the West India possessions and the colonies of Australasia. It is also known that the Canadian Government, having taken over the great intervening territory and organized a government therein, is now waiting anxiously for British Columbia to take the initiatory steps provided for in the British North America Act, 1867, section 146. It is undoubtedly true that the people of British Columbia may still hesitate; but it is idle to suppose that such hesitation on their part would delay for any considerable period the admission of this colony. Indeed, if it be true that despatches from Lord Granville are now lying at Government House, urging the matter upon His Excellency, it is difficult to escape the disagreeable suspicion that this being a Crown Colony, and that, too, with a very small population, it may be handed over with very little ceremony. We are disposed to believe, however, that it is a reluctant Government, not a reluctant Colony, that presents itself. Whatever may be asserted to the contrary, there would appear to be no good reason for doubting that there is a very general desire throughout the Colony for a constitutional change, and that as most persons are convinced that Confederation is the destiny of the colony, so most persons are prepared to enter the Dominion upon terms fair and equitable. Such being the general conviction and desire, what is to be gained by continuing longer to put off the work of considering the terms? Every month that passes brings us just so much nearer the possibility of being handed over upon terms arranged for us, not by us. There appears to exist in the minds of some, a sort of hypochondriacal dread that once we consent to talk about terms we are "gone in, sure!" It is said, and doubtless, with much force of truth, that he who stops to parley with the tempter is lost; and if the Canadian Government is to be regarded in that light it will doubtless be our true wisdom to say, once for all, "Get thee behind me, Satan!" But we imagine there are few in this Colony so disposed to regard the matter; and we must be excused for attributing the strange mental phenomenon to which we have alluded to a disordered mind, or to gross misconception. Our own impression is that the people of British Columbia have everything to gain and nothing to lose by an early application of themselves to the great duty of considering the terms upon which it would be most advantageous to enter the Dominion. We have never been able to feel a common sympathy with those who may, perhaps, be denominated over zealous Confederationists; and a sense of duty has more than once placed us in opposition to a movement for immediate change. But it is impossible to conceal the fact that everything now seems to indicate the imminence of such a change—the ripeness, in fact, of the times; and the most plegmatic cannot now, with any show of reason, argue that the consideration of the terms of union would be premature or unwise or dangerous.

Saturday Oct 9th

REBUILDING OF CHRIST CATHEDRAL.—The organization for this object is, we learn, actively following up the collections so well commenced at their first meeting at the Theatre. A body which in times like these is self-possessed enough to sit in conclave over the burning embers of an honored Church, and lighted by the flames of the Cathedral, solemnly resolve to erect a far nobler structure for divine worship in its stead, deserves the sympathy and support of all earnest and reflecting men. We heartily trust they will succeed in constructing an edifice worthy of such a magnificent site. Everyone may well contribute towards a building which will help so prominently to beautify the city and attract strangers to sojourn among us; and this, irrespective of the material benefit which will be derived by our mechanics and artisans from the expenditure of the heavy sum of money which a stone Cathedral of the contemplated dimensions must require. We are confident that no one will begrudge material aid to a congregation the members of which have always been ready to assist in every good work, from whatever quarter arising, ever since Victoria became a town.

Presentation.

On the occasion of the presentation of a gold-headed cane to Mr John Dickson, the following address was read. The cane was made by Mr. H. Rudolph, of this city:

DELUGE ENGINE HOUSE, VICTORIA FIRE DEPARTMENT, B. C. OCTOBER 7th, 1869

MR. JOHN DICKSON:—Since you have stepped from the dignified position of Chief Engineer of the Victoria Fire Department, which you have honorably filled for two terms, to one which you now hold equally responsible, and even more so in a financial point of view, the members of Deluge Engine Company No. 1, of this Department have deputed us to speak a few words of commendation and praise for the uniformly faithful and efficient manner in which you have watched over and guided the interests of the Department and particularly while you occupied the Foremanship of this Company. The feeble abilities of those chosen for said duty we fear will fall far short of the expectations of the worthy members who so choose us as the exponents of their views, and feelings towards you as an officer and member of this Department. However, we believe we speak the sentiments not only of the members of this Company, but of the whole Department, when we say that when you assumed the duties and responsibilities of the many offices you have held, not only in this Company but as a Department Officer, you have at all times faithfully and to the best of your ability performed all the duties pertaining to those offices with honor to yourself and credit to the Company and Department. Under your guidance the interests of the Department advanced as they never did under any other leader.

You held office in the palmy days of our city, which may account somewhat for your great success. In the earlier institutions of the Department you were particularly favored with position; yet we do not forget that the work at that time was onerous indeed. With all that, such has been your course, and so watchful and untiring have you been in the execution of every duty, that we can say to you, "You have committed no error, you have suffered no neglect."

And now, the members of this Company and those of the Department feel a proud satisfaction in being able to point to the individual at the head of the Board of Delegates, and say to our citizens, "This was, and is, the chief among us!" This is the man whom we delight to honor, who honors us with his membership and valuable services.

The members of this body, entertaining these sentiments, have deputed us in your hearing, to give them expression, which we do with all our heart; and desiring to leave with you some substantial, visible token of their appreciation of your valuable services we have been requested to present to you and in their name, this Cane, which your fellow-members beg you to accept as an offering of their kindly regards.

And, as you approach the declivity of life, we hope you will find it a prop and a staff which will daily remind you of the many hearts which beat with gratitude for your noble labors, and with kindly solicitude for your future welfare and comfort.

Accept this offering, suitably inscribed, as a token of that better aid which the members will in future cheerfully bestow should the hour of need approach your door, and of our esteem and respect for you as a man, a citizen, a member and an officer. Remember that you can lean on our hearts as on this staff; and that while our Company survives you will never be without it.

J. S. DRUMMOND, E. B. RUVINON.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.—We have before us a late copy of the *Nor' Wester*, a paper published in the Red River settlement of the great North-West, containing an ably written article upon the relations which the various members of the Confederate family sustaining to each other, and pointing out the necessity which exists for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The land and water road now, in course of active construction between Thunder Bay and Fort Garry, our contemporary says is all right and proper, but he distinctly protests against the expenditure of a single dollar of public money upon a railway along the same route, as the cars would lie rusting one-half of the year, because Lake Superior would be closed by ice. "Let all public money and grants of land," says our contemporary, "be reserved for the one great object—the Canadian Pacific Railway," and continues, "This territory is able to bear the whole expense of the construction of such a road. If need be, and let as much of our public lands as are necessary be hypothecated for such a purpose and no other. We are willing to see our lands set apart for the building of such a road." Nobly spoken, friend *Nor' Wester*. If all the colonists were made of similar stuff we should soon hear the shrill neighing of the Canadian pony as it careered down the Western Slope to stake its thirst in the Pacific.

DE LIVINGSTONE.—Sir Roderick I Murchison has written a letter to the *London Scotsman*, giving the arguments on which he bases his opinion as to the movements of Dr. Livingstone. Persons familiar with Africa have suggested that Livingstone is probably a captive in the hands of the powerful king of Cazembe, but Murchison argues that the missing traveler is proceeding westward from Lake Tanganyika, to trace the watershed and drainage of the southern regions of the Atlantic. Murchison asserts that he has such implicit confidence in the tenacity of purpose, undying resolution and heroic frame of Livingstone, he holds stoutly the opinion that, however delayed, the great explorer will overcome every obstacle, and will emerge from South Africa on the same western shore on which he appeared after his first great march across the region, long after his life had been despaired of.

DR RAE, whom many of our readers in this Colony will remember as the celebrated Arctic explorer, won three prizes at the Wimbledon, England, Rifle Matches. One of £25 the Belgian of £25, and the Alexandra of £5

Memorial.

NANAIMO, Sept. 23d, 1869.

To the Very Rev. Dean Cridge, member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Columbia.

VERY REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Hearing that our esteemed Pastor is about carrying his intention of leaving us into execution, and being most desirous of retaining him if there is the slightest possibility of our accomplishing such an object, we have addressed a communication to him, praying his consent to remain, to which we have been fortunate enough to receive an affirmative reply. Copies of our letter to him and of his answer we have the honor to enclose for your perusal.

We have hereby to urge for the good of the church in Nanaimo, that the contemplated change be abandoned, or at least suspended, and that Mr. Garrett's request with regard to his duty be complied with. As this will be the second clergyman we shall have lost with whom we were more than satisfied, we fear that should Mr. Garrett leave us the welfare and prosperity of the church would be materially affected and retarded.

(Here follow the Signatures)

REPLY: VICTORIA, Oct. 1st, 1869. To the Memorialists of the Nanaimo Congregation.

DEAR SIRS.—At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, held yesterday, at which were present the Dean, the Archbishop of Columbia, the Archbishop of Vancouver Island, and the other members, His Honor Chief Justice Neesham in the chair, the subject of your Memorial for the retention of Mr. Garrett at Nanaimo was considered, and I am happy to inform you that the Committee have unanimously resolved to accede to the prayer; and I am requested to convey to you the sentiments of extreme gratification with which they have come to this decision.

The excellent feeling which manifestly exists between Mr. Garrett and his flock, the evident appreciation on the part of the latter of his exertions on their behalf, together with due consideration for the welfare of the church at Nanaimo which you, no doubt justly consider would be materially affected by Mr. Garrett's retirement, are also sufficient reasons why the committee should acquiesce in your request, added to which Mr. Garrett's long and untiring labors for the welfare of the church in almost every part of this vast diocese are a further incentive to this resolution in the hope that he may thus be induced to remain in the Colony.

I have therefore written to Mr. Garrett in the name of the Committee to ask him to continue in his charge until the Bishop's pleasure can be ascertained, and further to express their sincere hope that the church in this Diocese may long continue to enjoy the benefit of his valuable services.

Believe me, my dear Sirs, Yours very sincerely, E. CRIDGE, DEAN.

(Signed), E. CRIDGE, DEAN.

FRANK QUAST.—Yesterday Messrs J. H. Turner (foreman), T. L. Fawcett, W. Wilson and E. Piggiby were impaneled by Mr. Pemberton as a jury to investigate the circumstances attending the destruction of Christ Church Cathedral by fire. Messrs J. P. Kennedy, J. Taylor, C. Smallwood and W. S. Green, gave evidence. Mr. Kennedy testified that he sat down to rest on Christ Church evening of the 6 and 7 o'clock on the evening of the fire; remained there a few minutes—observed two men loitering about, one of whom passed quite close to witness and looked hard at him; afterwards descended the hill in the direction of the White Horse Inn. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Smallwood crossed the hill and passed the Church at 9 o'clock; there were then no signs of fire; within ten or fifteen minutes afterwards the alarm was given. Mr. Green was at his house near the Church and heard a cracking noise outside; passed around the balcony of his house and saw flames issuing from the southeast corner of the edifice about four feet from the ground, where the chancel joined the main building; ran to the Church and found it full of smoke and the fire fast approaching the roof; there was no light in the Church when witness first got there.

Adjourned till Monday next.

THE LECTURE AT ESQUIMALT.—Rev. Mr. Somerville's lecture in aid of the Harmonium Fund of the Presbyterian Church at Esquimalt was well attended, and seems to have afforded much gratification to his hearers. Mr. M. E. Wilby occupied the chair. The title of the lecture was "Six we are in Oregon." We copy the *News'* report:—"Mr. Somerville commenced by describing his trip overland to Portland, by way of the Copliuz River. He described the road as being very rough and the land in the immediate vicinity poor and thickly wooded until you come near to Portland, where there are some beautiful and well cultivated farms. He arrived at Portland, and found the city in a very prosperous condition having several fine edifices, amongst which is one being erected by the Wesleyan Methodist mission, which he described as having the largest window on the Pacific Coast, and he begged to contradict the statement that the St. Andrew's church of this city had the largest, as that one in Portland was twice the size. He spoke at some length upon the Chinese inhabitants of Portland, and said our city had not done its duty towards the Chinese. There they have a Sunday school, which is very largely attended. He left Portland and proceeded up the Columbia River as far as the Dalles, through the Willamette valley, which he compared to Jerusalem for beauty and grandeur. We are unable to give any further details for want of space. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was passed to the able lecturer, after which they proceeded to sell a lot of fancy bazaar, etc, which was presented by several ladies in Esquimalt, to be sold for the benefit of the Harmonium Fund. The proceeds of the sale and lecture amounted to about \$80."

THE SNIDER RIFLE.—The Snider rifle, the gift of Messrs Tunstall & Co, (London firm) of J. H. Turner & Co, of this city will be shot for on Saturday next at 200, 400, 600 and 800 yards ranges

The disestablishment of the Irish Church by the bill recently enacted by the British Parliament, has very strangely been almost immediately followed by the death, on Sept. 18th, of the Archbishop of Armagh, the Primate of Ireland. The history of this prelate, who was not a man of remarkable ability exhibits the system of church preferment in Ireland and its injurious effects upon active religious life. Family influence alone seemed to have secured the successive promotions of Marcus Gervais Beresford, one hundred and seventeenth Archbishop of Armagh. He was born in 1801, and was the son of Dr George Beresford, Bishop of Kilmore, and a near relative of the Marquis of Waterford. In 1839 he was appointed Archdeacon; in 1854 was consecrated Bishop of Kilmore, being successor of his father; and in 1862 was translated to the Archbishopric of Armagh, succeeding another relative, Lord John Beresford, who had been Primate of Ireland for forty years.

THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AND CHRIST CHURCH.—The Imperial Fire Insurance Company, through its agent in this Colony, Mr J. R. Robertson Stewart have performed a very generous deed. Christ Church Cathedral, recently destroyed by fire, was insured for \$2000 and its beautiful organ for \$500, in the Imperial. A part of the church plate, fittings, pews and organ were carried out in sections by those who arrived early on the spot, and were thus saved from destruction. Mr Stewart yesterday handed the Cathedral committee a check for \$2500—the full amount for which the building, &c; was insured—and, in addition, made them a free gift of everything saved from the fire. This generosity toward the suffering congregation of Christ Church is worthy of all praise.

REV. A. C. GARRETT remains at Nanaimo until the pleasure of the Bishop is known. The Standing Committee of the Diocese have so decided, in response to the very urgent memorial of the rev gentlemen's parishioners. The Committee have acted wisely. The translation of Mr. Garrett means simply the hopeless decay of English Church interests in the important district of Nanaimo. Than Mr. Garrett a more able, faithful, zealous, largeminded Christian gentleman is not in the Colony. The wisdom of the Committee in acceding to the earnest and dignified prayer of the memorialists is worthy of all applause. We publish the memorial and reply elsewhere.

DEPARTURE OF THE ACTIVE.—The steamship Active sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with 41 passengers and a deep load of freight. Among the passengers were Mr. Thos. Tye, Miss Weller, Mr. H. E. Gilbert, Count Metaxa, R. N., Mrs. E. T. Baillie, Miss Baillie, R. Rev. Bishop Demers, Father Seghers, Father Haupt and Capt. Glidden.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.—Under this title the first number of a new monthly has made its appearance in San Francisco. It is edited by Amasa W. Bishop, P. M., and presents a very neat and attractive appearance. It is a list of the office-bearers of Grand Lodges on the Pacific coast, including those of British Columbia.

THE DOUGLAS AND HER TRIPS AGAIN.

MAPLE BAY, Oct. 6, 1869.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The grounds for the statement in my last letter is from information given me by the owner of the wharf at Maple Bay, which is this: That no settlers using his wharf have missed their passage, by the Douglas leaving at 10 1/2 or 11 o'clock for the past 10 or 12 months; neither has she left so early as 10 or half-past, at the earliest seldom before 11 o'clock. One young gentleman only in the above interval has lost his passage and he was a visitor a short distance from Maple Bay, and came long after the time of the steamer usually leaving. I trust you will allow me space in your columns for this reply to "Ego" and wishing "Ego" a happier and more remunerative application for his pen in future, I take leave of the subject.

A NEAR RESIDENT OF MAPLE BAY.

A Terrible Tragedy—A Father Stabs his two Sons and attempts Suicide.

From the New York Tribune, Sept. 30.

For some time past Joseph Bausert, a resident of Union Hill, New Hampshire, has been at feud with members of his family and a few weeks since was arrested at their instigation on a charge of having murderous intentions towards them. On Thursday night he engaged in a quarrel with his wife, and having become abusive and threatening was ordered out of the house. After leaving he threw stones at the windows, and his eldest son, John D. Bausert, went out. Some high words followed and Bausert, senior became so enraged that he drew a large jack-knife and plunged it into the stomach of his son, Frederick, the younger son, then interferred to save his brother, but before he could render any assistance the father stabbed him in the stomach, side and on the leg. The wounded men were taken into the house, where they were attended by Dr DeGraft. The assailant fled and was found shortly afterwards covered with blood and his throat cut. About midnight Coroner White of Hoboken, took the deposition of Frederick Bausert, as it was feared from the nature of the wounds that he would not survive until morning. The deposition is a recapitulation of the facts already given. Coroner White committed the father to the County Jail to await the result of the injuries of the wounded men. The physicians expressed the opinion yesterday that there would be but faint hopes of either of the men recovering though they might linger for a few days. The prisoner is about fifty years of age and is disliked in the neighborhood because of his quarrelsome disposition. As soon as the affair became known the greatest excitement was manifested by the neighbors and great indignation was expressed against Bausert. The family came from Germany four years ago and have resided at Union Hill during the last three years.

BUY IT AND TRY IT.—Russell's celebrated coffee. The best on the coast. Warranted a pure and healthful beverage.

The Avondale Horror.

The New York *World's* correspondent at Avondale gives a graphic description of the scene at the mine at the time the bodies of the dead miners were brought up from the pit. The appearance of the dead men was very singular, nearly all of them showing in their faces and on their bodies ruddiness that could hardly be distinguished from the glow of health. Only one man was disfigured, and the expression on nearly the faces was calm and peaceful, denoting that the consumption of the unfortunate men, were Welchmen, the number of Irishmen being very small, and but one American is known to have been in the mine. When the staves of their labor had been washed away, the spectator beheld the curling locks, the finely cut features and columnar necks and busts peculiar to the sons of Cymri. But the sight of these dead bodies, showing neither emaciation nor disease, was far less painful and terrible than the sight of the widows and fatherless children. The loud cries of grief and wails of despair which were reported to have accompanied the very first news of the disaster, had died away when the full force of the blow was felt. The widows and women sat in their homes, usually on the thresholds or near them, unmoved, stern and stolid, looking out upon their neighbors or the throngs of passing strangers with a stony stare that seemed to express a wonder that the sun should shine and the rivers flow and men and women go and come now when all that made life living for was blotted out. The correspondent noted but two exceptions to this silent mourning, one was a Lish woman who rocked and ad in her chair, crouching the name of her dead husband or son, and the other was a young Welsh girl whom he found writing on the ground by the roadside, burying her face in the earth, with wild tumultuous bursts of sobbing, and broken ejaculations that she might die. From the general demeanor and temper of the miners the *World's* correspondent believes that dark days are soon coming for the capitalists of the mining district. The Welchmen are sullen and dogged, after their nature; the Irishmen, after their nature also, are noisy and fierce, and both classes believe that their comrades have been murdered. The Celtic portion at least are very demonstrative in their expression of this opinion, and their resentment shows itself in their demeanor towards everyone not of their class and station. One grey-headed old miner, who guarded the bodies of the dead, was approached by the correspondent with the request that he might be allowed facilities for learning the names of the unfortunate; the desire was civilly expressed, and the pro-credentials were shown, but the miner broke out fiercely—"Get their names, is it? Put a lamp on yer hat then, and go down the shaft like a man for their names. I suppose yer here to make money out o' this, God d—n ye!"

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Balm which you will, go where you please, persons will be found who have a ready word of praise for this Ointment. For chaps, chafes, scalds, bruises and sprains, it is an invaluable remedy; for bad legs caused by accident or cold it may be confidently relied upon for effecting a sound and permanent cure. In cases of swollen ankles, erysipelas, gout and rheumatism, Holloway's Ointment gives the greatest comfort by reducing the inflammation, cooling the blood, soothing the nerves, adjusting the circulation, and expelling the impurities. This Ointment should have a place in every nursery. It will cure the long list of skin affections which originate in childhood and gain strength with the child's growth.

Plain Truths.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure scrofula and old sores. Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure cancerous ulcers. Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure skin diseases. Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure all skin diseases. Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure all skin diseases.

MUST BE REWARDED.—It must be a source of gratification and pride to the inventor, after years of study and toil, to have success crown his efforts and know his labor are appreciated. This is peculiarly the case with Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar, which is composed of purely vegetable preparations, making the most salutary alternative that it is possible for the medical intelligence and skill of our times to produce.

THE QUEEN OF PERFUMES.

HEBARD & LANGMAN'S FLORIDA WATER invigorates and strengthens the weak and debilitated, cools and quiets the nervous and excitable, and induces beautiful sleep to the weary and listless. Beware of the numerous counterfeits; always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Langman & Kemp, New York.

F. DALLY

Desires to inform the Inhabitants of Victoria and its vicinity, that he has returned from the Upper Country with a Choice Collection of

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HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & FERRING'S CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and all other first quality every description of Olives' Stores of the highest quality.

Semi-Weekly

Wednesday, The

It has been pull down that is equally true tems or to mate much easier it is build up. Chris build, and cost, eighteen thous sufficed to red mass of charred venerable pile, a sacred memory away like a shad man life. But, le dead; it is with to do. Arise a temple. To do esteem as a honor. What conferred upon temple for the L in? To such an Israel, aspired, his less impulsive Solomon. As aware, active step re-building Chris will readily be contemplation to site recently occ pile a structure and adapted to for many years course, to be of that it is intend and beautiful free The probable cost when complete, at \$200,000. It sary for us to say templation to und construction of the section it is pro now. The plans this view, so that symmetrical, spac toria of fifty or may look to and donable pride, need, and as the offer, yet so that architectural beaut in no way be sa truly be said of that we build for the absence of any it is presumed that to be built now w It will hardly be the Committee we pelled to cut the c cich,—that they be guided very placed at their dis character of the rised. Our local reit that at least amount must com however willing church within the perfectly clear that nor their wealth tation that, in su these, anything li realized from loc building of a sin would wish to im mends of the color expel help from a evince a willingne and in proportion ingsness to do this distance from abro not be very cred were we to rest co effort, and appeal to bear the chief b doing little more to speak, with our result aimed at, c apart from its ind worthy of different. It is proposed to beautiful and comm city a cathedral v in the light of its tiveness, will const iminent feature of to catch the eye of sails up the Straits, the terminus of the Railway; the first of our city to arrest look upon it, who contribute towards which all might feel lower standpoint fro hesitate to invite a yet in this utilitari pe:haps, necessary such as the present, be made to the lowe may so call it, of pec The work which is taken will necessitate expenditure of more gathered together fr corner of British Col from England and land and Canada a large local benefit in all that money mus to this community, i detaking an addition liberal support of the We cannot, of course that the edifice, the

Semi Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, October 13 1869

The Re-building.

It has been said that it is easier to pull down than to build up. This is equally true whether applied to systems or to material structures. How much easier it is to burn down than to build up. Christ Church took years to build, and cost, we are told, well nigh eighteen thousand dollars. Two hours sufficed to reduce it to a smouldering mass of charred sticks and ashes! That venerable pile, around which so many sacred memories clustered, passed away like a shadow, fit emblem of human life. But, let the dead bury their dead; it is with the living we have now to do. Arise and let us re-build the temple. To do this should not only be esteemed as a sacred duty but a high honor. What greater honor could be conferred upon man than to build a temple for the Lord of Hosts to dwell in? To such an honor David, King of Israel, aspired, but it was reserved to his less impulsive and wayward son, Solomon. As our leaders are already aware, active steps are being taken for re-building Christ Church Cathedral. It will readily be imagined that it is in contemplation to rear on the beautiful site recently occupied by the old wooden pile a structure worthy of the Colony, and adapted to the wants of the city for many years to come. It is, of course, to be of stone; we understand that it is intended to use the excellent and beautiful freestone of Mayne Island. The probable cost of the new cathedral, when complete, is roughly estimated at \$200,000. It will scarcely be necessary for us to say that it is not in contemplation to undertake the immediate construction of the entire edifice. One section it is proposed will be built now. The plans will be prepared with this view, so that a building, complete, symmetrical, spacious, massive, imposing, such a cathedral, in short, as Victoria of fifty or a hundred years hence may look to and worship in with pardonable pride, can be completed at need, and as the means and opportunity offer, yet so that the completeness and architectural beauty of the edifice shall in no way be sacrificed. Thus it may truly be said of the present movement that we build for future generations. In the absence of any very accurate data, it is presumed that the section proposed to be built now will cost about \$50,000. It will hardly be necessary to state that the Committee will, after all, be compelled to cut the coat according to the cloth,—that they will, in fact, have to be guided very much by the amount placed at their disposal, in deciding the character of the structure they will raise. Our local readers need not be told that at least one moiety of this amount must come from abroad; for, however willing the friends of the church within the colony may be, it is perfectly clear that neither their numbers nor their wealth would justify the expectation that, in such pinching times as these, anything like \$50,000 could be realized from local effort for the re-building of a single church. Yet we would wish to impress this upon the minds of the colonists: We must not expect help from abroad unless we first evince a willingness to help ourselves; and in proportion as we prove our willingness to do this may we expect assistance from abroad. Indeed it would not be very creditable to the Colony were we to rest content with a paltry effort, and appeal to the people at Home to bear the chief burden, we ourselves doing little more than touching it, so to speak, with our little finger. The result aimed at, considered altogether apart from its more sacred phase, is worthy of different conduct on our part. It is proposed to place upon the most beautiful and commanding site in the city a cathedral which, viewed merely in the light of its architectural attractiveness, will constitute the most prominent feature of Victoria. The first, to catch the eye of the immigrant, as he sails up the Straits, or passes down from the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway; the first object in the picture of our city to arrest the eye of all who look upon it, who would not desire to contribute towards rearing an edifice of which all might feel proud? There is a lower standpoint from which we almost hesitate to invite a look at this subject; yet in this utilitarian age of ours it is, perhaps, necessary that, in an effort such as the present, an appeal should be made to the lower sentiment; if we may so call it, of pecuniary self-interest. The work which is about to be undertaken will necessitate a very large local expenditure of money, money not only gathered together from every nook and corner of British Columbia, but brought from England and Scotland and Ireland and Canada and Australasia. A large local benefit in the expenditure of all that money must, therefore, accrue to this community, thus giving the undertaking an additional claim upon the liberal support of the people of Victoria. We cannot, of course, conceal the fact that the edifice, the erection of which

is under consideration, is a Church, and as such, cannot fail to suggest sectional issues in a community made up of so many different shades of religious belief; but it will have been observed that in the present remarks we have rested the claims of the cause for liberal support upon ground wide enough to afford ample standing-room for all, of whatever creed or without any creed whatever. To those within the communion of the Church more immediately interested, the cause possesses an additional claim; but that is a claim the advocacy of which we may well leave in other hands.

Greater Britain.

When completed, when this, the key-stone, shall have been placed in the great British American arch, the Dominion of Canada will possess all the territory and resources necessary to constitute it one of the greatest nations on the face of the earth. Only population will be wanting in order to give it rank among the "great powers" which shall divide peace or war to the world. Only population? Yes, and that is likely to come in due course. One great drawback to Canada has hitherto been the want of a prairie country into which the tide of immigration might be directed. The Western States possessed such a country and, consequently, thither the millions resorted, leaving only a small percentage willing to face the timbered lands of the eastern Provinces. The day our own great Northwest was thrown open changed all this, and Canada can now present a field for immigration even more attractive in a material point of view than can be found in the United States. All that is needed now is ready communication between the Atlantic seaboard and the Northwest; and public opinion on the other side of the continent would appear to be fully alive on that point. Once get facile means of communication established, there will be no great difficulty in turning the tide of European immigration into the new channels thus opened up; and once the tide is turned in, it will be something marvellous to see how quickly that vast region will be filled. Looking at recent Canadian and English files, we find that there is a very general awakening to the importance of utilizing European and especially British immigration in peopling the broad acres of the new Dominion. In England especially, the public mind is at last beginning to discover that it is the true policy of the nation to guide its redundant population into colonial fields. So far as the experiment of assisted emigration to Canada has been tried, the results appear to be highly encouraging. Of the few thousands sent to the Province of Ontario this year, nearly all have done well; and one constantly sees letters published in the English papers from families thus settled in Canada, stating that the country is all it was represented to them, and that none willing to work need be a day idle, while industry and economy will, in a few years, secure comfortable independence. It is impossible to doubt the influence of such results. These letters will constitute the most effective emigration agencies; every man going out and becoming comfortably settled will constitute a living advertisement for others, and thus the flow of emigration will go on increasing until it becomes a mighty stream which will, in a marvellously short space of time, overflow the entire Northwest. If the Governments only do their duty in holding out liberal inducements to settlers and opening up railway communication, it is our firm belief that the rapidly with which the territory recently surrendered by the Hudson Bay Company will be filled up will find no parallel in the history of America. Looking to our own more immediate interests, this is, indeed, a cheering prospect for British Columbia. It has long been conceded by our most profound thinkers that it is overland, and not by way of the sea, we must look for population; but men, sighing, exclaim, "Not in our day can we expect population to reach us overland." Don't be too sure about that. In five years there will be a white population of one hundred thousand in the Northwest. In ten years there will be a million. The amount of benefit accruing to British Columbia must depend largely upon the means of communication. Our own belief is that in less than ten years we shall have continuous railway communication and a stream of immigration equal to our wants. Looking back over the past decade of years, and gauging future by past progress one would very naturally doubt the possibility of such results; but men begin to live faster now; the day of stagnation is over. North America is the theatre in which, within the next ten years, is to be enacted a scene of nation-creating progress which will take the breath clean out of old fogydom. We cannot stand still, even if we would. We must either expand, shoot up into British manhood, or else be completely overrun, absorbed by the Great Republic. There is no middle course. The Dominion has fairly launched out upon this job; and it must either slide fast or break through.

The International Boat Race.

The world was led to expect that the great boat race which took place on the Thames on the 28th August last was to be a test of the relative merits of the two systems. Such was not, however, the case in the fuller sense. The principal difference in the two systems is this: The Americans take no coxswain; but instead, the bow-men contrive to work the rudder-rope with his feet, keep a look-out ahead and do a share of the rowing at the same time; whereas the Englishmen take a coxswain, who sits in the stern of the boat, and whose sole duty it is to steer. When the Harvard challenge was sent the Oxford men declined to accept unless they carried a coxswain also, to which, after some correspondence, the Harvards agreed to. Both boats therefore were steered by a coxswain during the recent race, the English steersman weighing 101 pounds, and the American steersman 114 pounds, the latter thus virtually abandoning for the occasion their peculiar system in so far as its most important characteristic is concerned. The Times, in a leading article, regrets this departure from the chief peculiarity of their national fashion of rowing on the part of the Harvards, and expresses the belief that had they been permitted to adhere to their own system the result would have demonstrated that the coxswain is worth more than his weight in the boat, and it expresses the hope that if a return match is rowed, which it trusts may be the case, the Harvards will be permitted to dispense with a coxswain. The New York Times thus alludes to a return match: "In common fairness we maintain that the Oxoians ought to give them the chance of a return match. Let the accidents which told in this race against the Americans be courageously faced by the Englishmen. Then the two systems of rowing will have been satisfactorily tested. The Oxoians have shown themselves a spirited foe; it is not too much to expect from them a chivalrous emulation of the course taken by our representatives. If they come over here, they will be, during their stay, the most popular men in the country. The whole nation would take a pride in insuring for them generous treatment and fair play. Whether they won or lost the day, their reception would be a thing for them to remember all the rest of their lives. There is no civility or hospitality which has been extended to the Harvard crew which would not be repaid here to the Englishmen ten-fold. Let us, then, have another race on the Charles River, or some other suitable water. Two such crews ought not to be broken up without one more trial of strength."

Or Worms.—The editor of the New York Courier is veridical. Touching the "trichina spiralis" excitement, he says:—"Why should we start and fear to die by a curly worm, Trichina Spiralis, any more than a straight worm, or a worm of a whisky still, or any other worm? Worms are not to be feared. Take a microscope and look at the back of your hand, or lovelly Seraphina Upper Crust. White, soft, alabaster smooth to the naked eye—the moment you put the magnifier on it behold the white surface of that lovely piece of flesh, so lately squeezed with rapture by Augustus De-Bois's equipping, wriggling, writhing—a horrible mass of misshapen animal life—worms, worms, nothing but worms. In point of fact everything is worms. All creation is nothing but worms—big worms and little worms. What's the use, therefore, of this bother about Trichina, which is only one little worm and can be killed by boiling?"

A TRIP TO THE NEW WEST.—The Honble. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, Jas. Turner, W. E. Sanford, of Hamilton, Wm. McGregor, of Windsor, and a party of other gentlemen have started from Canada for the Red River of the North. They took with them waggon, horses, tents, camp utensil, and hunting accoutrements, intending to make a grand hunting excursion. The distance from Duluth (head of Lake Superior) is 600 miles, which has to be performed in waggon. The roads are good, being most of the way over prairie. The journey from Duluth is expected to be made in about fifteen days. Messrs. Sanford and Turner have already spent some time in the Red River country, having been sent thither on a Government mission, and they are enthusiastic in praise of the climate and the country. The party expect to return in November.

STRAGGLERS.—W. H. Clarke, Wm. Clements and R. H. McDaniels, were charged in the Police Court yesterday by Sergeant McCarty with being stragglers from H.M.S. Camelion, and ordered to be given up to the naval authorities. The two latter were also charged by assistant-gaoler Woolcott with resisting him and refusing to be searched after they were taken to gaol. The prisoners being drunk at the time, the magistrate said that he would dismiss the charge, but should write to the commander of their ship with respect to their conduct.

BURRARD INLET.—The bark Delaware and the ship Ruby, both from San Francisco, were reported in English Bay yesterday, also the schooner Matilda from Victoria, all for Moody's mills. The Gem of the Ocean at the B.U. & V.I. mills is proceeding with her loading; the Edouard at the same establishment, is loaded and ready for sea; she is waiting the return of the captain from Victoria. An accident occurred at Moody's logging camp on Thursday, when one of the men received an injury from an axe; the wound is not serious.—Guardian.

AMERICAN CASHMERE.—Kentucky promises that ere long American belles shall not have to send to India for Cashmere shawls. The Angora goat is now successfully bred in the United States and of the three thousand or four thousand wool-bearing goats of the best breeds, Kentucky claims the largest share. Neither France nor England has been so successful as America in acclimatizing this valuable animal; Kentucky, especially, is already producing superb worsted stuff from the Angora wool, and Cashmere shawls are the next in order.

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—Yesterday 15 riflemen competed for the Governor's cup, valued at \$150, 200, 300 and 400, and part of the 600 yards range were over when a thick fog ended the firing for the day, leaving three shots for each man to be fired. The highest score was that of Connel, 49; Wilson next, 48; Scar, 42; Homfray, 41. On Monday firing for the Governor's cup will be concluded and Mr. Birch's cup will be shot for.

DROWNED AT PORT TOWNSEND.—The body of a man was found floating in the water at Port Townsend on Friday, \$120 in gold was found in the pockets of the clothes. The body was recognized as that of a carpenter who had been on a "spree" several days and who, doubtless, tumbled overboard.

SUPREME COURT.—J. A. Craig vs. H. F. Heisterman.—In this case, which has been pending in the court for some time, to restrain the defendant from selling certain shares in the Baynes' Sound Coal Co., the Chief Justice gave his decision yesterday in favor of the defendants, and refused to grant the injunction.

THE BURNING OF CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—An address of sympathy has been adopted by the Committee of Trinity Church, New Westminster, for presentation to the Deas and Committee of Christ Church Cathedral lately destroyed by fire, and the Offerory of to-day will be contributed to the building fund.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY. Mrs. John Henry Will has reached New York in pursuit of her runaway husband, having followed him from England and Australia, Shanghai and Cape of Good Hope, and learned that he had just left New York for China. It looks like a tough job, but where there is a Will there is always a way to get at him, as she thinks, and straightway she goes to China.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND LOAN SOCIETY has been fully organized by the appointment of the Mayor, Messrs. E. Granville, F. Garabito, J. Lowe, E. Marvill, I. W. Powell, T. Pritchard, J. R. Stewart, and C. W. R. Thomson. As directors these names are a guarantee of the permanence of the Society and the earnestness of purpose of the projectors.

A LOOSE COW invaded the sacred precincts of Fort street last evening and gobbled up a quantity of vegetables exposed for sale in front of a green grocer's. Where was the poundkeeper?

COMMITTED AND DISCHARGED.—Richard Price, who is charged with shooting an Indian at Kootenay, has been committed for trial. Samuel Price, arrested as an accessory, was discharged for want of evidence.

CELESTIALS COMING.—It is said that 300 Chinamen are expected to arrive shortly on Sound; but whether to labor on the Western end of the Northern Pacific Railway or work at the lumber mills we are uninformed.

FOG.—A dense fog settled down upon this city and the Straits last evening and must have proved very annoying to shipping that happened near port.

THE steamer Enterprise, with twenty passengers and a small amount in treasure, arrived yesterday afternoon.

THE bark Ava, lumber laden from Burrard Inlet, arrived down yesterday morning.

The Mother Country and the Colonies.

[From the Times] TO THE EDITOR LONDON TIMES.—Sir, The present attitude of the Imperial Government towards its colonial dependencies is watched with deep interest in every quarter of the globe. As an Englishman, residing in South Africa, I am desirous of placing before my countrymen a few of the opinions and arguments I hear uttered by the colonists on this important question. The startling unanimity prevailing among statesmen of all parties on this point, and your own concurrence in their views, will not, I think, prevent your allowing the colonial voice to be heard in its own defence.

The colony of the Cape of Good Hope is threatened with the immediate removal of the Imperial troops, and even with the disbandment of that purely local corps, the Cape Mounted Rifles. We have every prospect of soon being left to the protection of the frontier police, a small irregular colonial force, numbering a few hundreds, whose duty it will be to patrol a border at least 1,000 miles in length, and to keep the peace between the colonists and the native tribes, the latter numbering, perhaps, 100,000 able-bodied men.

Those who recollect the savage and sanguinary nature of former Kafir wars will admit that our position in case of an outbreak will be extremely perilous, and that, making every allowance for differences of race and disposition, the horrors of the Sepoy rebellion may possibly at a future day find a parallel in South Africa.

"And why," ask the colonists, "should we be summarily deprived of the protection afforded by Her Majesty's forces? We are as truly her liege subjects as the Scotch, and far more loyal than the Irish. Our Governor is appointed by her, permission being graciously granted us to pay his salary. There is not an appointment in our Civil Service independent of her confirmation. Our local Judges are hers and we cannot

even have the pleasure of indulging in law without our suits going finally before her Privy Council. No member of our Parliament can take his seat without swearing allegiance to her, nor can any hostile vote of both Houses combined eject her elected and irresponsible officials.

To all this there is the usual retort, "You are not subject to Imperial taxation; you cannot, therefore, expect Imperial protection." But colonists are unconvinced by this argument. "Taxation and representation go together," they reply; "you have not offered us Imperial representation, you cannot demand Imperial taxation. We pay no Imperial taxes it is true, but you pay no colonial ones. We are taxed nearly as heavily as you, but it goes to Her Majesty's Colonial and not to the Imperial exchequer. Throw our contributions into the general treasury of the Empire, and you could no longer dispute our right to the protection of the army." This, it may be said, is impracticable. It cannot be called unprecedented. No one has disputed the right of loyal Irishmen to protection; yet, is it not a fact that they do not pay all the Imperial taxes? Does not taxation fall with a lighter hand on Ireland than on England?

In order to carry out the present policy to its legitimate conclusion we assert that if the colonies of Great Britain merit support from her army, her commerce should no longer receive the protection of the navy. "What we maintain," they say, "is that so long as we owe you allegiance—so long, but no longer—you owe us protection. Whether we pay a little more or a little less, and into which of the two exchequers our contributions go, are arguments equally beside the question, and the demand that will sooner or later be made is Protection or Freedom. This freedom, if conceded, would not ruin England nor benefit us; but would England concede it? Is she prepared to make a gift of her own offering, and to lock on unmoved while we contract alliances and adjust tariffs with other countries? I cannot believe it."

The colonists do not see that any reduction is contemplated in the numerical strength of the British Army. The forces, it would seem, are to be withdrawn from the extremities of the Empire, and concentrated in that small seagirt island, where God grant civil strife may never come, and to the invasion of which the accumulated resources of the great Napoleon were found unequal.

Why is this centralization? Is it to give England a more commanding position among European States, and thus enable her to join in continental quarrels? Should this be the result of the present line of action, the British tax-payer will live to rue the day he consented, from economical motives, to remove the troops from the colonies, and thus countenance a policy so eminently penny wise and pound foolish.

Again, sir, it may reasonably be asked, will the effectiveness of the British soldier be promoted by the change? Are sham-fights at Brighton and gay reviews at Aldershot better schools for the morale and discipline of troops than active service in the colonies?

These, sir, are the opinions of many colonists—and in the main they are mine. I, too, an Englishman, deny the justice and the wisdom of the present system. I deny the justice, because we seem to expect allegiance from our children though we refuse them support—and I deny the wisdom, because it will lead slowly, perhaps, but surely, to the severance of friendly relations between us, and I tremble lest a day should come when we shall have to face the hostility not only of our cousins across the Atlantic, but of our cousins the whole world over. I do not wish to see the British troops now employed in protecting rising communities and new centres of civilization withdrawn to the swamps of the Gorrage or the doubtful comforts of Knightsbridge.

Imperial Rome withdrew her legions from Britain, yet Britain flourished and Rome fell. Is Imperial Britain about to pursue a similar policy?

The sun never sets upon our Empire now. Is the day approaching when it will set, and for ever?

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
L. L. M.
Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, 27th July

TORPEDOES.—A letter from Trieste says that the American frigate Franklin, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Radford, is lying in that port. The Admiral, it is added, will go to Fiume to study the effects of our torpedoes. These engines, it may be said en passant, make a great noise in the maritime world, and lately even the Prussians have convinced themselves of the efficacy of this new invention, originated by M. Luppis, a retired captain in the Austrian navy, and brought to perfection by Mr. Whitehead, an English engineer, proprietor of a machine manufactory at Fiume. The Americans are greatly interested in these torpedoes and entertain a serious idea of making them the base, so to speak, of naval warfare, not only for defence but for attack.—Army and Navy Gazette.

Among the most popular sayings among the Chinese are the following.
"You must listen to your wife and not believe her."

"The minds of women are of quicksilver, and their hearts of wax."

"To cultivate virtue is the science of men; to renounce science is the virtue of women."
"If one is not deaf or stupid, what a position is that of a father-in-law! If with a wife and daughter-in-law one has also sisters and sisters-in-law, daughters nieces, one ought to be a tiger to be able to hold out."

"The happiest mother of daughters is she who has only sons."
"The tongues of women increase by all that they take from their feet."

"The most curious women willingly cast down their eyes to be looked at."

"When men are together, they listen to one another; but women and girls look at one another."

"The most timid girl has courage to talk scandal."

Avondale Horror. World's correspondent at a graphic description of the line at the time the bodies were brought up from the scene of the dead men were early all of them showing in their bodies ruddiness that distinguished from the glow of one man was disfigured, and nearly the face was calm noting that the consummation was almost painless, urinate men being Welch-er of Irishmen being very one American is known to mine. When the stains of it been washed away, the d the curling locks, the tures and columnar backs lar to the sons of Cymri, these dead bodies, showing a nor disease, was far less pain- than the sight of the widows children. The loud cries of despair which were reported and the very first news of died away when the full was felt. The widowed ear homes, usually on the ar them, unmoved, stern and up upon their neighbors or seeing strangers with a stony to express a wonder that hie and the rivers flow and go and come now when all living for was blotched out, not noted but two exceptions burning, one was a Irish ked to and fro in her chair, ne of her dead husband or er was a young Welsh girl writing on the ground by the ng her face in the earth, g bursts of sobbing, and fone that she might die, demeanor and temper of rld's correspondent believes e soon coming for the caping district. The Welch- ad dogged, after their nae, after their nature also, ee, and both classes believe des have been murdered, on at least are very demon- expression of this opinion, sent shows itself in their e everyone not of their class e gray-headed old miner, e bodies of the dead, was e correspondent with the ight be allowed facilities e names of the unfortunates; ily expressed, and the miner e shown, but the miner e. Get their names, is it? er but then, and go down an for their names. I fail, to make money out o' t'is, t—Burr which you will, go ecess will be found who have e this Ointment. For chafes, chafes rains, it is an invaluable remedy; accident or cold it may be con- e effecting a sound and permanent e called ancles, erysipelas, gout and y's Ointment gives the greatest e inflammation, cooling the blood, e adjusting the circulation, and ex- e. This Ointment should have a y. It will cure the long list of skin e in childhood and gain strength e.

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