

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. II.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1870.

NO. 2.

THE BRITISH COLONIST  
PUBLISHED DAILY BY  
DAVID W. HIGGINS.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERYDAY MORNING

AT THE

STATIONERY IN VARIOUS IN ADVANCE,

BY THE BUILDING GOVERNMENT AND

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All arrears of subscriptions to the Weekly Colonist must be remitted on or before the 1st of January, 1870, or the paper will be stopped.

The figures opposite the address on each wrapper indicate the date of expiration of the subscription.

Ways and Water.

As the chief commercial and maritime community, questions properly local to Victoria sometimes assume a colonial character and interest. It is obvious for the general good that there should be a commercial *entrepot* somewhere; and nature would appear to have indicated in a very clear and arbitrary manner that such relations shall Victoria bear to the rest of the colony, as well as to surrounding peoples—may we not say, to the Western World? Regarding this, then, as the natural commercial and maritime centre of capital, it at once becomes a matter of colonial interest that Victoria should be respectable, healthy, popular, attractive, seeing that it must, to a great extent, become the medium or gateway through which the colony shall attract shipping, trade, population. In order to this, two things would appear to be indispensable, and these desiderata constitute the caption under which we write. It may safely be taken for granted that no one will be disposed to dispute the proposition that good ways and water are essential to the prosperity of Victoria, and that she is destitute of both. One has not far to go for evidence on the former point. To leave Government and Fort streets is to flounder in the mud. In a pool across a road in the County Tipperary used to be stuck up a pole, having affixed to it a board, with this inscription: "Take notice that when the water is over this board the road is impassable." There are more than one of the public thoroughfares of this city where a similar inscription might not be considered out of place. At the beginning of more than one of our principal streets might the City Fathers, with great propriety, raise the inscription,

If you would travel,  
Pray bring your own gravel.

With the question of ways we of course include that of water-courses—general sewage, a more serious phase still, involving, as it does, convenience, comfort, health, life itself. And here, again, this community is in a sad plight. Wherever one turns stagnant pools and overflowing ditches, devoid of outlet, strike the eye, sometimes the nose. It must be perfectly clear that what is wanted most, nay, what is absolutely essential to a reasonable prospect of well-being is a thorough system of sewage for the whole city. Nor would the work be a difficult one, although it would, of course, involve a considerable outlay. No serious engineering difficulties present themselves. In fact, here again has nature been kind to Victoria, which possesses rare facilities for drainage. Without the slightest wish to disparage the efforts of the Municipal Council, we must be permitted to point out this fact: Work performed piecemeal, by the annual dribs and drabs of revenue placed at the disposal of the Council from ordinary Municipal sources is not work well done. Whether in street making or in drainage, it is of the utmost importance that there should be system. As it is, after the Council has striven most anxiously to do the best for the public, the expenditure on the streets and drains is miserable patch-work—only one de-

gree better than money thrown into the bottomless 'Pandora's Box.' Turning from the question of mud to that of water—pure, wholesome water, it may be asserted without much fear of contradiction—that good ways and a thorough system of sewage, however important in themselves, would be of little avail without a water supply. The human body, with its marvellous system of blood-vessels, conduits, canals, nerves, respiratory organs, if deprived of fresh air, what is it? So with a community—the body politic. Give it all else, but deprive it of that one simple and too little appreciated liquid called water, disease and death must supervene. The subject of a water supply for this city has already been fully discussed that it will be quite unnecessary to occupy the attention of the reader with it here. In truth, both the *entrepot* and the *water-supply* are palpably obvious, that it would seem to be quite sufficient to allude to them. The object of the present article is, therefore, to point out the remedy, or the most facile means of pronouncing the remedy, rather than to spend unnecessary words in demonstrating a proposition so self-evident. In order to establish and carry out a thorough system of gradients and sewage and place the city in possession of such streets and footpaths as appear to be demanded in the general interest, and in order to introduce an abundant and unfailing supply of good, wholesome water, a large expenditure would be indispensable; for it is clear that while the former cannot be well attained piecemeal, the latter cannot be attained good or bad in that way. Here, then, the subject comes to a focus—the real difficulty stares us in the face. How can so large a sum of money be obtained without involving the Municipality in annual interest and sinking-fund payments which would constitute a financial burden too heavy to be borne? In this way: Let the Dominion Government issue bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, maturing in, say, five years, to be handed over to the local government on the credit of the city, for the purpose of raising the amount necessary to undertake and complete the works referred to. 'Oh!' says one, 'but you assume Confederation!' Unquestionably we do. Nor do we hesitate to say that without it Victoria must be deprived for many a long year of the outlet of foul water or the inlet of pure water. But, would the Dominion Government undertake this? There is no reason to doubt that it would, if asked in the proper time and way. Indeed, what we have suggested is almost word for word what has been promised to Newfoundland, in respect of the water works of St. John's. It will scarcely be necessary to point out the great advantages to Victoria of such an arrangement. To say nothing about the immediate benefits to trade from so large an expenditure, for the city to be placed in immediate possession of the desiderata alluded to, and that at no greater annual expense than is now involved in an abortive attempt at mere amelioration is, indeed, a consideration of profound importance. What is a tax of 5 per cent compared with improvement which would increase the value of property five hundred per cent? Even were that tax to be additional to the present, property owners should not hesitate. But it need not be additional. What is now being fruitlessly frittered away in an honest but futile attempt would amply suffice; and, then, we would enjoy the fruits from the first, a consideration of no small moment.

Tuesday Jan 4  
Happy New Year!

The following extract from the journal or diary of the late Archibald Campbell, who was lately murdered at Beeby Bay by Indians, possesses interest at this season. The poor man's journal runs back many years. Some of the incidents of his life are told in verse, and not a few of the productions of his muse possess the 'true ring.' The extract we here give, though faulty in some respects, is meritorious:

The slow receding shadows of Old Time  
Still linger'd in the vale;  
With bursting grief his trembling hand,  
Yet feebly clasp'd the fatal brand;  
With lips upon a distant hill,  
A cheerful bright proclaim'd  
The New Year's Year!  
His golden locks wavy'd in the breeze,  
With a pale cheek'd, with rapture gay,  
Will deck the mound where rests his humble clay!  
There'll roll the wild flow'r wave,  
In silent grandeur plum'd  
An emblem of the spirit's ne  
That once had animated dust!

DANGEROUS.—Richard Marks, a stranger, got tight on New Year's night, lost \$101 at cards, drew a revolver, flourished it, and was taken to prison. Yesterday he was very sick, very sober and very penitent, and very willing to pay a fine of \$25 and sail away in the steamer Gussie Telfair in the afternoon.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL.—The pulpit of St. Andrew's (Presbyterian) Church, in this city, was occupied on Sunday evening by Rev Mr McGregor, whose arrival in this colony has already been announced. The spacious edifice was filled in every part by an attentive and interested audience. The preacher selected for his text the words addressed by God, through the Prophet, to the people of Israel, as recorded in Ezekiel 18th and 31st: 'Cast away from you all your transgressions, whereby ye have transgressed; and make you a new heart and a new spirit.' From this passage he preached a discourse which was very impressive and eloquently practical, and which was listened to with marked attention throughout, although, perhaps, open to the objection of being a trifle lengthy. His message is a genial one appealing, as midway between thirty and forty years of age, of commanding personal presence and a cordial manner—syndicate a scholarly education and a profound knowledge of the Bible, and a decided and disengaged mind.

THE NEW YEAR holiday was not observed at the Government offices, but the usual Saturday half-holiday was allowed. Government House received many callers on Saturday, who met with a cordial reception.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Last evening Mr George Pauncefort made his first appearance in this city in the role of Harry Jasper in the beautiful play of 'A Bachelor of Arts,' and created a most favorable impression. Indeed, we venture to say that no gentleman of Mr Pauncefort's profession has ever before succeeded so rapidly in ingratiating himself in popular favor. From beginning to end most absorbed attention was paid to the exquisite acting, broken only by an occasional burst of hearty applause when the audience could no longer control its emotion. At the end of each act Mr Pauncefort was called before the curtain and cheered, and at the close of the piece he reappeared in a neat speech. In the same piece Miss Carrie Carter appeared as Adolphus Thornton to great advantage, and Mr. Barry played the character of Andrew Wyke admirably. The performance concluded with the 'Swiss Cottage,' in which Carrie Carter took the charming part of Lisette. Yielding to the earnest desire of number of those present last evening, the management consented to repeat 'A Bachelor of Arts' this evening; to be followed with the glorious nautical drama of the 'Blackened Swan' Mr. Pauncefort appearing as William and Miss. Carter as Susan.

We congratulate Mr. Pauncefort upon his brilliant success; we congratulate the public of Victoria in having so fine a dramatic treat prepared for them; and we trust we shall be enabled, for the few days the company will remain with us, to congratulate the management upon a handsome pecuniary success.

THE WEATHER AND THE CLIMATE.—Ex-ception has been taken to a figure of speech employed in our New Year's article, where winter is represented as once more enclosing the dead Summer in its mantle of snow as in a shroud. The language, it will scarcely be necessary to say, was figurative and general—by no means framed with a view to its special adaptation to this exceptional and peculiarly favored part of the universe; yet we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity thus presented to refer to the fact that not only has the ground not yet been whitened with snow, but it has not been hardened by frost. Some idea of the extraordinary mildness of our climate may be gathered from the fact that not a few tables on New Year's Day were decorated with bouquets of beautiful flowers, fresh from the open gardens—such as roses, wall-flowers, violets and pansies, with all the fragrance of mid-summer about them. The climate is unquestionably a charming one; and the great wonder is that so few come here to enjoy it. It is, indeed, strange to think that, while those living on the Eastern rim of this continent have been 'snowed up' for weeks, not a blade of grass has yet been turned by Jack Frost in this salubrious region.

A MISSING MAN FOUND DROWNED.—On the day of the Crown Hotel fire at Esquimalt, a blue jacket belonging to the Charibyde named John Lynch, who had assisted in preventing the spread of the flames, failed to return to his ship and report for duty. About nine o'clock of the same night a civilian discovered Lynch lying asleep on the ground near the landing at Seville's wharf. The next day he did not appear and the harbor near the landing was frequently dragged for his body, but without success. On last Sunday night at nine o'clock, more than month after the disappearance of Lynch, the body of a man was found floating in the water near the landing. The body was identified by marks on the clothing—the features being entirely destroyed—as that of Lynch. The Coroner yesterday held an inquest, and a verdict of 'accidental death' was returned.

DEPARTURE OF THE GUSIE TELFAIR.—The steamship Gussie Telfair, Capt Rogers, arrived on Saturday last from Puget Sound, bringing about 20 passengers, and sailed again yesterday at 4 o'clock for Portland with 55 passengers. Among those on board were Mr and Mrs Chas Good and three children, D C Mausell, C Pope and Cof G F Fosier. The remainder of the passengers were principally from ports on the Sound, where they have been waiting for some months the commencement of the North Pacific Railway.

COLLEGES.—Richard Marks, a stranger, got tight on New Year's night, lost \$101 at cards, drew a revolver, flourished it, and was taken to prison. Yesterday he was very sick, very sober and very penitent, and very willing to pay a fine of \$25 and sail away in the steamer Gussie Telfair in the afternoon.

GAZETTE.—Hans Helmcken and Carroll

THREE BEAUTIFUL PRIZES will be raffled at the Boomerang in a few days. The 1st is Cassell's Family Bible, 2 vol., illustrated by the great French artist, Gustav Doré; the 2d, Dante's Inferno, Gaye's translation, containing 60 full page illustrations by Doré; and the 3d, Beautiful Women, a series of photographs of English beauties, from paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Lawrence, Landseer and others. The illustrations in the Bible and Dante are most artistic and bring forcibly to the mind the artist's conception of various scenes he so grandly and skilfully depicts. The chances are 60, at \$2.50 each.

THE installation of the officers elect of British Columbia Lodge, F & A M, will take place at Masonic Hall to-day at 12 o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. LELIEVRE'S Commercial and French Academy will be reopened to-day.

THE THEATRE.—During the engagement of Mr. Pauncefort seats may be secured at the box office from 11 to 3 o'clock each day.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.—The custom of New Year calls seems to be growing in this colony—and a very pleasant custom it is.

RESIGNATION OF SIR W. E. LOGAN.—This eminent geologist, for long chief of the Geological Survey Staff of Canada, has resigned on account of the infirmities of age having, he conceives, incapacitated him for the active duties of his position. He has recommended as his successor, Mr. Selwyn, of the School of Mines, London, and of 17 years' practical experience in Australia. It is believed that Mr. Selwyn, who is said to be a highly competent man for the position, will prove a valuable acquisition to a literary as well as a religious point of view.

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THE LODGE I O O F.—At a meeting of this lodge last evening the following officers were duly installed by D D G M, J S Drummond: Thos P Mitchell, N G. Chas Hayward, V G. Jas D Robinson, R S. Edgar Fawcett, P S (re-elected). Thomas Golden, Treasurer (re-elected). Jas York, Warden, Wm Wolfe, R S N G. R J Horne, R S V G. J G Taylor, I G. S T Styles, R S S. Jas Gordon Vinter, Conductor, R Bothwick, L S N G. Thos Flewen L S V G P J Hall, O G.

THE public will be gratified to learn that the condition of Governor Musgrave is in every respect favorable and that His Excellency's physicians confidently anticipate a rapid recovery. In four weeks, at furthest, it is expected the Legislative Council will be opened by the Governor in person.

THE FLYING SQUADRON of five ships, due here in April from Japan, carries 2,800 officers and men. They consist of H. M. S Ships Liverpool, Barrosa, Eddy-mion, Scylla, and Phœbe. The Satellite, as is reported, will meet the squadron at this station and go home with it, while the Scylla will remain on this station. The Austrian fleet is expected to arrive about the same time with the squadron.

LORD RAINFORD, accompanied by a friend and servant, arrived in this city on New Year's morning, having travelled through Canada, the Saskatchewan and Kootenai countries, down the Columbia river to Port-Laud, and thence overland and by steamer to Victoria. They will start on their return to London to-day.

PEACE RIVER.—Dull business at the lumber mills on Puget Sound causes some of the mills to run half-time; consequently, several hundred men are only half-employed and a strong feeling in favor of the new diggings on Peace River is already observed among them.

ESCAPE.—Three sailors of H M S Sparrowhawk and a 'blue' marine were despatched in the life-boat from their ship to the shore, at 8½ o'clock on Saturday evening, to bring off an officer. They never reached the shore, and it is naturally conjectured that when once clear of the vessel they pulled away for the American side.

THE first week of January has been set apart by the Evangelical Alliance for prayer on stated subjects, and the Methodist body of this city will hold meetings in their church every evening during the present week, commencing at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

THE installation of the officers elect of Victoria Lodge, F & A M, will come off on Thursday. In the evening the brethren will be entertained at a banquet spread in Masonic Hall.

THE Puget Sound steamer Olympia arrived at 8½ o'clock last evening, bringing 50 passengers and a quantity of live stock. The news is important.

THE B C & V I MILLS.—The sale of the B C & V I Mills has again been postponed to the 9th of February, when it will positively take place.

The brig Coquette arrived from Moody's Mills, Burrard Inlet, yesterday morning. She has on board 280,000 feet of lumber for Callao.

COLLEGES.—Hans Helmcken and Carroll

EVERYTHING HAS ITS USE! said a philosophical professor to his class. Of what use is a drunkard's fiery nose? I asked one of the pupils. 'It is a light house,' answered the professor 'to warn us of the little water that passed underneath it and reminds of the shoals of appetite on which we might otherwise be wrecked.'

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will be reopened on Thursday the 20th inst.

PARTICULARS of the accident at Bellingham Bay will be found under the telegraphic head.

H. M. S. CAMELION, Commander Wm H Anneley, arrived at Honolulu Nov 22d, 23 days from Victoria.

ADVICE RECEIVED by the Cape mail in England, state that it is the general opinion in the colony that Dr Livingstone is dead.

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100

## Important Discoveries in the North-West.

During the summer just closed, good work appears to have been done by the Geological Survey in the Lake Superior region. Professor Bell's party have all returned to their winter quarters after having experienced many of the hardships and privations incident to the life of the first explorers in the distant wilderness. We understand that the results of the expedition include a complete geological and topographical survey of the Lake Nipigon and an exploration of much of the surrounding country. This lake, it appears, will rank in point of size with the other great lakes of the St. Lawrence, forming the sixth and last in the chain. Prof. Bell has not yet been able to map the whole of his extensive survey, but thin's the area of Lake Nipigon will be found to exceed that of Lake Ontario or even that of Lake Erie—some five hundred miles or more of coast line having been traversed. This great lake is drained by the Nipigon River, or upward continuation of the St. Lawrence beyond Lake Superior, which is described as a large clear-water stream, about thirty miles in length. Upwards of a dozen rivers of considerable size are reported to empty into Lake Nipigon from all sides. We understand that one of the most singular features in the geography of the North-West is the immense number of islands which are scattered throughout its whole extent and presenting a great variety in size, form and elevation. It appears also that geological discoveries of a highly interesting and important nature have been made, and that, contrary to common belief, a large tract of level land, with deep and fertile soil exists in the Nipigon country. Prof. Bell had received instructions, in addition to his geological explorations, to collect as much information as possible in regard to a route to our great Western Territory, and his discoveries in this direction are perhaps not the least important of the results of the expedition. If we are not mistaken he has found that this country, so far from being a difficult country, offers great facilities for railway construction. Further, he has, we believe, ascertained that the elevation of Lake Nipigon above Lake Superior is very moderate, and consequently this lake may be found useful for the purpose of navigation in the desired direction. It will of course require considerable time to elaborate for publication all the geological data obtained upon this survey, but it is to be hoped that a special report on the engineering capabilities of the country will be obtained as soon as possible, since it is so desirable to have all the information available before finally adopting any route.

*Toronto Globe, Nov. 19th.*

## FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1868, MOTHERWELL & CO., Printers, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the Bank of England notes.

John Newell—LAWRENCE BROWN, of 22

of Messrs. CROSSE &amp; BLACKWELL, London, and we send you by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

and on the 30th of the same month, for GENE-

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing labels indicating of Messrs. CROSSE &amp; BLACK-

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The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday January 5 1870.

1869.—1870.

With hoary head and hobbling gait old. Eighteen-hundred and sixty-nine has just disappeared in the illimitable gulf of the eternal past, and Winter once more encloses the dead. Summer in its mantle of snow, as in a shroud. Standing, as we do, upon the ridge which divides the old year and the new—the past and the future—it is natural, and it should be profitable, to indulge in a little retrospective reflection. Although not marked by any very startling event, the year whose sands have just run out will probably be found hereafter to have projected its influences as far into futurity as any of its predecessors. It was most fitting that the year which completed the century of steam should be distinguished by the greatest triumph of the steam-engine, and there is, perhaps, no event better calculated to impart prominence to the receding year than the successful completion of that marvellous enterprise which has united the two great oceans, and brought New York and San Francisco within six days easy travel of each other. In fitting association with this great achievement stands that of uniting the two continents by means of the Franco-American telegraphic cable. Scarcely second to these, in point of possible commercial results, may be regarded the Suez Canal, which has just been successfully opened. Passing from the triumph of mind over matter of science over time and space, the past year will be found not to have been altogether barren of political-religious incident. True, the demon of war has for the most part slept. With the exception of the amens and apparently endless struggle in Cuba, the sword may be said to have rested in the scabbard, save in those never-at-piece South American Republics. Old Spain may still be considered in a state of political unrest; yet the Provisional Government has so far been successful in averting absolute disorganization and revolution. France has passed through another crisis, and it is cause of thankfulness that she has passed through it unscathed. While the life of Napoleon was presumed to be trembling in the balance, the nation appeared to be oscillating on the verge of revolution; but with the recovery of the former appears to have returned the reassurance of the latter. "Order, I can answer for—help me, Messieurs, to secure liberty!" Such are now the striking words of a remarkable man—words which indicate at once the strength and the weakness of Napoleon's Empire. The other European Powers are much as the year found them. Our own great nation continues to enjoy peace and prosperity. Although Irish discontent has not been wholly eradicated, yet the root of the disorder is being effectively grappled with; and if Gladstone should prove as successful in dealing with agrarian as he has with ecclesiastical disorders, Ireland will soon become in reality as she has long been nominally, as integral part of the British Empire. The new colonial policy of the Empire has become the occasion of much discussion, and has evoked severe comment. Although unable to defend the unmannerly treatment New Zealand has experienced, and although we cannot disengage ourselves from hardness and a harshness permeating some of Lord Granville's dispatches, yet there is, perhaps, reason to hope that as the new Colonial policy develops itself, and becomes better understood, it will do much of what now appears so repugnant to the colonists. Certain it is that the great principle of confederating and consolidating the Colonial Empire will commend itself to all; and we are not without hopeful indications that the home mind is being gradually brought to realize the true value and use of the colonies, in the light of their bearing upon the important and perplexing subject of overpopulation. The dire results of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, so freely predicted by an interested hierarchy, have not been in any measure realized. On the contrary, both parties in Ireland have evinced a disposition to accept the change, and adapt themselves to the new condition of things with a ready cheerfulness and good sense scarcely hoped for by the most ardent and sanguine promoters of the measure. Profound thinkers now regard the disestablishment of the Irish Church as the first step towards the general disendowment of religion, and the universal recognition of what is called the voluntary principle, the only principle adapted to a free people of mixed religious belief. But it is in the "Eternal City" that is being enacted a religious pantomime (if we may venture so to designate it) which must constitute the most prominent religious feature of the year. The spectacle of the Pope, followed by 700 Bishops, walking in solemn procession

to the hall of the great Council, amid the ringing of bells and the thundering of cannon from St. Angelo and Mount Aventine, and surrounded with ceremony and circumstance beyond anything ever witnessed during the present century, will doubtless be, to all who witnessed it, the event of the year, if not of the life. The practical results (if any) of the Ecumenical Council now sitting in Rome are still in the womb of futurity, and need not form the subject of speculation here.

"And Death himself, that ceaseless dun,  
Who waits on all, yet waits you none,"

has not been idle during the past year. In many instances he has doubtless "shurned the wretch who fain the blow would meet."

"The Prince, who kept the world in awe,  
The Judge, whose dictate fit the law,  
The Orator, whose all-persuading tongue  
Had mov'd the nation with restless sway."

France has lost her Berreyer. Our own nation has lost a Stanley, a Grosvenor, and, in all probability, a Northcote, while she unites with America in mourning the loss of a Peabody. America, too, points mournfully to the banks created by the death of a Stanton and a Raymond. Coming home to our own little colony, British Columbia has been called upon to mourn the death of a Governor, and of more than one valued citizen. To confine the view to what more nearly concerns us, the political results of the past year can hardly be said to have been satisfactory. Confederation has not made that decided progress either eastward or westward which many were led to expect, and the year leaves the boundaries of the Dominion just where it found them. True, Nova Scotia's discontent exists only in history, and it but remains to perform the ceremony of handing over the great Northwest Territory. True it is also that British Columbia, like a ripe apple, is ready to drop into the lap of the new empire; but it is left to the year upon which we are entering, possibly to its successors, to extend the boundaries of the Dominion to their ultimate limit. To Canada the year has proved one of measurable success; and not the least important and agreeable of its incidents will have been the visit of Prince Arthur. Coming still nearer home, the past year has not been one of marked prosperity for British Columbia; yet abundant cause do we find for gratitude. While other parts of the world have been visited by sword, pestilence, famine, earthquake, fire and flood, we have enjoyed remarkable immunity from all calamity. Our population has been healthy, our harvest abundant, and with the yield of our mines has fallen somewhat below the average there is abundant consolation in the fact of increased individual wellbeing and the prosperity of permanent colonial prosperity. To 1870 it must be left to develop the practical results of those political changes which have distinguished the past year. And now, having buried the past, turn we hopefully to the future. Having scrambled up to the verge of another year, who is not wistful to peer into the future, even beyond the possibilities of human prescience? Yet who, if he were endowed with the power of seeing to the end of 1870 as distinctly as he can look back to the beginning of 1869, would not tremble to interrogate so distant a future? Happily for us, we have just provision enough to enable prudence to advance—not enough to paralyze our will. To the extent that we can see into the future, there are good practical reasons for taking pains to see—beyond that very short distance foreknowledge would kill our best motives. We can see an obligation from the vantage ground of *le jour de l'an* much better than we can foresee events. What we ought to do is much clearer than what is about to happen. Yet, when we have toiling surmounted the ridge of a long and perhaps wearisome ascent, it is natural that we should cast an eager look over the "promised land" and note, as best we may, the outlines of the landscape. That done, we resume our march, giving due heed to the duties of the hour. But these forecasts seldom help us much, whether as individuals or nations, in choosing the right road; and we find that a daily adaptation of our duties to our position is the surest and safest way to prosperity and happiness. The fairest prospects, we all know, are liable to be suddenly overclouded. For aught that we can tell, the incident which will reverse all our anticipations may be occurring at this moment. How true is it that

"There is a providence that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we may!"

But, although each year defies anxiety yet, subject to unforeseen agencies and influences, everything in the compass of 1870 wears, from our outlook, a hue of promise and hope to British Columbia, and enables us, with less faltering than usual, to extend to our fellow colonists the accustomed greeting of—"A HAPPY NEW YEAR!"

**Sheriff.**—The suit of *Stamp v. The B. O. & V. I. Sawmill Co.* has been arraigned by the satisfaction of the judgment obtained before the Chief Justice of Vancouver Island some months ago, and the sale of the property by the Sheriff will not take place, as advertised. The small property, and steamer, however, will be sold to satisfy a mortgage, on the 10th inst., by Mr Franklin.

A RUSSIAN COMPANY have just appeared in New York. This company sing in the Russian dialect and possess some artistic ability. They have not yet made a pecuniary success, though the members of the company daily promenade the streets dressed in picturesque costume.

**Death of Vicar Mr. Gough.**—Rev. Mr. Smythe, Chaplain of H M S Charybdis, will preach at St Paul's Church, Esquimalt, to-morrow evening.

The California is expected next from San Francisco.

London Saturday Jan 11

**Lower French Irakia.**—It is reported that the Archdeacon of New Westminster has received information of the Church and buildings of Derby, built at the expense of the Colonial Government, having become the property of the Episcopal Church of the Colony.....The Indian Land Title differences on the Chilliwack are far from being settled. Gross partiality is charged to those who have had to do with these matters. We hear of complaints to the Government remaining unanswered for months of important letters being lost in transit, and it is said that the whole affair will be brought before the Council through the representative of the district. Perhaps some one on the spot will write us the particulars....A building is being fitted up at Moody's Mills for a school-house, and an efficient schoolmistress will take charge of the school in a few days. It is probable that equal taxation for school purposes will be the mode of raising funds for this section.

G. Turner, of New Westminster, has purchased a farm on the Oshawa and will move up there with his family in the Spring. Hall, of the former place, with his family, will also make Chilliwack their home in a few months. Miller, of Sunnyside, is coming back and intends bringing some others with him, so that these fine prairies will be the agricultural district of the Colony if they are not already....A genuine team meeting was to be held in the Wesleyan Church on Christmas day, free to all comers, and a collection afterwards.

**THEATRE ROYAL.**—Last evening *Bugstone's* glorious comedy of "Married Life" was produced by the excellent company. The comedy ranks among the best written during the present century and offers fine scope for the exercise of versatile talent. Carrie Carter took the leading character of Mrs. Samuel Caudle, and played it admirably. The lady was ably supported by Mr. Ellerton, in the role of Samuel Caudle, Mr. Barry, as Henry Dove, Miss Cummings, Mrs. Bird, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Bird and others. The house was better than the one that greeted the company on their opening night, but it was not near so good as it ought to be, when we take into consideration the attainments of the troupe. We hope to see a generous support extended the company during their brief stay. The pretty little farce of "Betsey Baker" with Carrie Carter as Betsey, and Mr. J. B. Robinson as Mr. Mouser—one of his favorite parts—was admirably done. This evening the new and beautiful sensation play of "Little Barefoot," with Carrie Carter as the heroine, will be played.

**Lake District School.**—We understand that a tabulated school report from Lake District was placed in the hands of the Government, giving information on the following heads: Number of children below 5 years of age attending School. Total number of scholars attending School. Total attendance. Average ratio. Number of non-residents attending. Books used and studies carried. Number in each class. School Furniture &c. &c. Such a report must be a work of some labor and we think there ought to be blank form issued by the Government as a help to the Teacher. We are glad to see a certified document like this containing statistics of use to the colony. Lake School has an attendance of 14 pupils with a prospective increase when the roads become passable. The school is under the efficient charge of Mr. W. Harrison, formerly of Craigforth School.

**APPOINTMENTS TO THE ZEALOUS.**—R. Williams, paymaster, to be secretary to Rear-Admiral Arthur Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific Station, and the appointment to date from the 1st November 1869. Sub-Lieuts E. P. Hooker, A. A. Taylor and E. Goldney to the Zealous, as supernumeraries. William J. Barnard, navigating midshipman, to the Zealous, for disposal. Dr John J. Oremser, staff-surg. to the Royal Adelaide, additional for service in the Revenue, to be appointed to the Zealous when recommissioned. George Murdoch, acting assist-surg. to the Royal Adelaide, additional for service in the Revenue to be appointed to the Zealous, when recommissioned. J. V. Blake, assist-surg. to the Royal Adelaide, additional for service in the Revenue, to be appointed to the Zealous.

**Barron Colonists** is, it appears, to be included in the Canadian Dominion, which will then stretch across the continent from ocean to ocean. The colonists are not divided by the change, but are anxious, according to Governor Seymour's dispatches, for local self-government, sharp retribution and some help, or at least sympathy from the mother country, which says Mr. Seymour, so entirely forgets the colony that British immigrants have ceased to go there. The colonists want a road, however, as a condition of union with the Dominion, being at this moment, writes the Governor, "as near to Japan as Ottawa." The tone of bitterness and despondency created by the laissez-faire policy of the Colonial Office is apparent in every line of the dispatches. *London Spectator*, No. 27.

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No HOLIDAY.—It is rumored that the New Year holiday will not be observed at the public offices. In the 'good' old time the Christmas holidays used to last about one week.

Some sailors from one of H M Ships at Esquimalt leant on Thursday night—at least, a boat is missing and so are the sailors.

**Divine Service** was held at the Methodist and Christ Churches last evening. At the Methodist Church the usual watch services were kept up till after midnight.

On Monday evening Mr. George Pauncefort, a celebrated comedian, will appear at the theatre in one of his favorite pieces.

The installation of the officers of British Columbia Lodge, F & A.M., will take place on Tuesday next.

The *Gusie Telfair* will be due to-day from Puget Sound and will probably sail some time on Tuesday for Portland.

#### European Mail Summary.

We have European files to the 27th Nov., which contain a great deal of interesting news. In England several elections have been decided. At Whitchurch Mr. W. H. Gladstone was re-elected after a contest, and at Hastings Mr. Kay Shulorthwaite, gained the seat vacated by the death of Mr. North. The election for the Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities is virtually concluded, and there the Conservatives have gained a seat by the return of Mr. Gordon in place of Mr. Moncrieff. Mr. Ellice, MP, for St Andrews, has decided the proffered peerage, and it is certain that Mr. Talbot, MP for Glamorganshire, will also prefer to remain a Commoner. The Right Hon. G. H. Elliot, the Ambassador at Constantinople, has been created G. O. B. The Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, vacant by the death of Lord Derby, is to be conferred upon Lord Lytton. A large meeting of colubists was held the 23d November, at which a resolution was unanimously passed condemning Lord Granville's recent dispatch to New Zealand, and also generally disapproving of the colonial policy of the Government. The famous clipper ship *Spiroffit*, on her voyage to China, went ashore in the British Channel near Dungeness, and became a total wreck. The cargo is valued at £200,000. The Royal Standard, a large ship, bound from Liverpool to Melbourne, has been wrecked on the coast of Brazil and 20 or 30 of the passengers and crew were drowned. The Rev. H. Hayman, of St. John's College, Oxford, and Head Master of St. Andrew's College, Bradford, has been elected Head Master of Bugby School, in succession to Dr. Temple. There were eight other candidates. Mr. Hayman, we understand, is a brother to Rev. Dr. Hayman, late of this colony. Epidemic relapsing fever has appeared in the case of London and it is feared will spread during the coming winter. In consequence, various parishes are preparing extra accommodation for fever patients. Finlayson, who murdered his paramour and her paramour, at Wood Green, London, has been convicted and sentenced to death. In the case of the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Justice Gifford has decided that a peer is liable to the bankruptcy laws, thus reversing the decision of the Commissioner in Bankruptcy. Notice of appeal to the House of Lords was given. A correspondence has been published in the Standard between Sir George Grey, ex-Governor of New Zealand, and the Colonial Office, which shows how exceedingly little that office really knows of its own business. Sir George Grey shows that the policy into which Lord Granville wishes to force the colonists, of acknowledging the administrative authority of the Maori King, had been already tried and rejected by the followers of that potentate, on the ground that they will take nothing but absolute recognition of his independent sovereignty—and of this fact the Colonial Office appears to have been quite ignorant. But, of course, Lord Granville will be logical, and recommend a rupture of the Empire and a loss to the Crown rather than not meet the Maori King's views—in which case, as Sir George Grey observes, he will promote a very much more formidable rebellion on the part of other Maori tribes. The spirit of discontent in Ireland remains unbroken. The National Free school preaches hatred to England and openly advocates preparations for armed rebellion. A robbery of arms has been committed in Cork, and a riotous spirit has been exhibited in several parts of the country. At Waterford election Sir H. W. Barron defeated Mr. Berndt Osborne by a majority of 16. The proceedings were comparatively quiet. At the Tipperary election, after much violence and intimidation, the Feeney convict G. Donovan Ross was returned by a majority exceeding 100 over Mr. Heron, Q. C. The latter, however, will take his seat in the House of Commons, as it is affirmed by lawyers that a convicted felon is incapable of being elected. Some differences have appeared among the new Irish Church body, and the laity in some dioceses are not agreed upon the demands of the clergy. The continuous fall in the price of corn has caused the failure of the firm of James Fin & Co., of Dublin. The Feeney sympathizers continue to proclaim their adherence to the British connexion, and denounce all attempts to obtain redress of grievances from the British Parliament as a delusion and a delirium. The election of a dispensary doctor at Munster, county Limerick, was made the occasion of a serious riot, which the police had difficulty in quelling, and ultimately the election was postponed. A man is in custody on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of O'Carroll at Cork. The Emperor of Russia has received General Fleury, the newly appointed French Ambassador. Great activity prevails in the formation of railroads in Russia, which are chiefly designed for strategic purposes. At a meeting of the shareholders of the European Life Assurance Society, the manager and several of the directors resigned. The Tyne boatmen have again on their own river defeated the Thames watermen in a four-oared race. A large meeting of Roman Catholics has been held at Birmingham in

opposition to the scheme of the National Education League, and in favour of the continuance of the denominational system. M. Lessoppe is to be created a duke. Viscount Canterbury is dead and is succeeded to the title by his brother, Sir Manners Sutton, Governor of the Colony of Victoria. From India we learn that great efforts in the direction of economy are being made by the Government. A large reduction in the Madras army is announced, and the contemplated outlay of large sums for public works has been suspended. The Amir of Afghanistan is reported to have become unpopular with the great chiefs, and his position is precarious.

**THE EARTH TO BE LAPSED UP BY FIRE.**—The sun's atmosphere, say the scientific men, is in a highly excited condition. A column of magnetic lights shooting out, further and further from the solar sphere, and it is now stretching out forty-five millions of miles. In other words, it has accomplished half the distance between us and the sun!

The interesting question, and one on which, perhaps, we do not wish any more light of this character is: How long will it be before it finishes the rest of the distance, and bridges the gigantic chasm between the earth and the sun? It is a messenger sent out to snuff us up as food for the incandescent monster that keeps himself warm by devouring planets, and whose fire-eating propensity this whole earth would satisfy for a few days only? If so, how long will this messenger be in reaching us, and carrying the globe away as if we were a gigantic lump of coal for a roaring furnace? The column of light at intervals indicates its approach by flashing and coruscating with fresh brilliancy. So decided are its effects that two astronomers, one in London, the other at Oxford, and neither knowing the experience of the other, supposed that the dark glass of their telescopes had been broken or put out of range, so strong was the flash of golden light upon the vision. It is predicted that before the end of next year this magnetic light will have got near enough to us to make the immediate and actual influence upon the earth distinctly felt. It is announced that in consequence we may expect to see phenomena that have never been seen or known before by the human race. If any of our readers, therefore, are yet disposed to complain of the weather and the earthquakes; let them remember that, by this time next year, they may have an entire new line of experiences to explain and endure in comparison with which the fetal winter and rough, rude autumn of to-day may seem like a June morning in paradise, and the earthquake's shock and lightning's storm, a pleasant rocking in the cradle with a pleasant lullaby of thunder.

**MILITIA BETWEEN A BARONET AND A VALET.**—On a recent unlucky Friday Mr. J. Fawcett, and Sir Hedworth Williamson, M.P. of Durham, Esq., attended a Masonic banquet, where the good cheer was plentiful and generous. At the conclusion of the repast Mr. Fawcett directed his wallet to secure the surplus wine, which James, nothing loth, proceeded to do, but during the operation secured too much of the decimal coinage for fever patients. Finlayson, who murdered his paramour and her paramour, at Wood Green, London, has been convicted and sentenced to death. After a violent and somewhat protracted struggle with varying results, Sir Hedworth "grasped" or rather "flung" his man in gallant style with what is known to the initiated as a well-timed "hobby's twister." The pugnacious vallet having been thus spread-eagled on the broad of the back in his master's passage, his more accomplished and powerful opponent at once threw himself on the prostrate finchion and held him in that position till the arrival of a policeman, who very considerately accommodated the valet with a night's lodgings in the city lock-up. The next morning, no one entering a complaint against him, he was discharged.

**TRAUMANN'S BOARS.**—It may interest the disciples of Gall and Spurzheim to learn that Traumann, the assassin à la mode in Paris, has been subjected to the scrutiny of M. Berger, a French Professor of Phrenology. The results of his investigations are at least startling and to the uninitiated might appear contradictory. The most highly developed organ of Traumann's head is the love of children. With the memory of his recent exploits fresh in one's mind this announcement is calculated to take one by surprise, but the learned Professor explains the singular abnormal development of the bump of secretiveness, secretiveness and megalomania enables an otherwise benevolent person to overcome his philanthropic tendencies. The well-known M. Desbarrolles has also been admitted to examine the head of the Pantin murderer, but his report is less favorable. In the lines of the palm he reads the sign of many evil passions and traces a general resemblance between his fingers and those of the notorious Duogillard, who was executed a few years ago for having murdered sixteen girls in seven years.

"Don't put too much confidence in a lover's right and wrong," said Mrs. Partridge to her niece. "Let him tell you that you have lips like strawberries and cream, cheeks like a carnation, and an eye like an asterisk; but such things often come from a tender head than a tender heart."

Mr. Darwin is preparing a new work, in which the main conclusions arrived at in his origin of species, and accepted by most naturalists throughout Europe, will be applied to man. The work to be published next year will consist of three parts. First, the descent of man. Second, on sexual selection. Third, on expression of the emotions.

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

5

The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday January 5, 1867. O.

British Columbia.

From the London Times.

Official papers just issued relating to the union of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada comprise some interesting despatches from Mr Seymour, the late Governor of British Columbia. On the 24th of September, 1867, forwarding to the Colonial Office a resolution of the Legislative Council in favor of a union, he wrote:—

"The EARTH TO BE LAFFED UP BY FIRE.—The sun's atmosphere, say the scientific men, is in a highly excited condition. A column of magnetic light is shooting out, further and further from the solar sphere, and it is now stretching out forty-five millions of miles. In other words, it has accomplished half the distance between us and the sun! The interesting question, and one on which, perhaps, we do not wish any more light of this character is: How long will it be before it finishes the rest of the distance, and bridges the gigantic chasm between the earth and the sun? It is a messenger sent to us to snatch us up as food for the incendiary monster that keeps himself warm by devouring planets, and whose fire-eating propensities this whole earth would satisfy for a few days only. How long will this emissary be in reaching us, and carrying the globe away as if we were a gigantic lump of coal for a roaring furnace? The column of light at intervals indicates an approach by flashing and corroborating with fresh brilliancy. So decided are its effects that two astronomers, one at London, the other at Oxford, and neither knowing the experience of the other, supposed that the dark glass of their telescopes had been broken or put out of range, so strong was the flash of golden light upon the vision. It is predicted that before the end of next year this magnetic light will have got near enough to us to make the immediate and actual influence upon the earth distinctly felt. It is announced that in consequence we may expect to see phenomena that have never been seen or known before by the human race. Many of our readers, therefore, are yet disposed to complain of the weather and the earthquakes; let them remember that, by this time next year, they may have an entire new line of experiences to explain and endure, in comparison with which the fatal winter and rough, rude autumn of to-day may seem like a June morning in paradise, and the earthquake's shock and lightning's storm, a peaceful rocking in the cradle with a pleasant lullaby of thunder."

"MILL BETWEEN A BARONET AND A VALET.—On a recent unlucky Friday Mr J. Fawcett and Sir Hedworth Williamson, M.P. of Durham, Eng., attended a Masonic banquet, where the good cheer was plentiful and generous. At the conclusion of the repast Mr Fawcett directed his valet to secure the surplus wine, which, however, nothing but proceeded to do, but during the operation occurred too much of the decimal cordial by pouring it down his throat, and when the time fixed for his master's return home arrived he was in such a condition that he had to be lifted on to his usual perch on the carriage. A sharp drive of six miles in a pelting rain sobered him down a little, but did not clear his muddled brain, and his first act on descending to terra firma, on reaching his master's residence, was to tell Mr Fawcett's noble but plethoric guest a tremendous blow in the pit of the stomach, which sent Sir Hedworth reeling in a doubled-up position for a considerable distance. This was too much for the Baronet to brook, and on recovering his equilibrium Sir Hedworth, who it is said to be a proficient in the 'manly art,' immediately closed with his assailant. After a violent and somewhat protracted struggle with varying results, Sir Hedworth 'grasped'—or rather 'flagged'—his man in gallant style with what is known to the initiated as a well-timed 'hobbye twister.' The pugnacious valet having been thus spread-eagled on the broad of the back in his master's passage, his more accomplished and powerful opponent at once threw himself on the prostrate flunkey and held him in that position till the arrival of a policeman, who very considerately accommodated the valet with a night's lodgings in the city. Lock-up on the next morning, no rods entering a complaint against him, he was discharged."

"TRANSPONTA'S BURG.—It may interest the peoples of Cali. and Spurzheim to learn that Traupmann, the assassin of a mode in Paris, has been subjected to the scrutiny of M. Berger, a French Professor of Physiology. The results of his investigations are at least startling and to the uninitiated might appear contradictory. The most highly developed organ of Traupmann's head, in the love of children, with the memory of his most xploits fresh in one's mind this announcement is calculated to take one by surprise, but the learned Professor explains that an abnormal development of the corpus of combativeness, secretiveness and aquiescentiveness enables an otherwise benevolent person to overcome his philanthropic tendencies. The well-known M. Debarnier has also been admitted to examine the head of the Paulin murderer, but his report is less favorable. In the files of the "Am. de Paris" the sign of many evil passions and makes a general resemblance between his fingers and those of the notorious Demolidier, who was exonerated a few years ago for having murdered sixteen girls in seven years."

"Don't put too much confidence in a lover's signs and vows," says Mrs. Partington to her nerves. "Let him tell you that you have lips like strawberries and cream, cheeks like a carnation, and an eye like an asterisk; but such things, derived from a tender head than a tender heart."

Mr. Dixson is preparing a new work, in which the main conclusions arrived at in his origin of species, and accepted by most naturalists throughout Europe, will be applied to man. The work to be published next year will consist of three parts. First, the descent of man. Second, on sexual selection. Third, on expression of the emotions.

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## On Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday January 5, 1870.

## The Red River Difficulty.

It has been quite interesting to observe the eagerness, the zest with which a portion of the American press and people have worked up the details of a tempest in a teapot, until it has, in their heated imagination, assumed all the importance and circumstance of a civil war. Indeed, it is a matter of surprise that Sumner or Chandler or some such irrepressible patriot has not introduced a resolution in one or other of the national assemblies for the purpose of conferring belligerent rights upon the French half-breeds of the Northwest Territory. It will be doing no injustice to say that in all this the wish has been father to the thought. No small section of the American people have viewed with jealous disappointment the successful development of the principles of Confederation on their northern frontier, and it would doubtless have gratified not a few to witness a formidable difficulty present itself in the new territory west of the great lakes. It will scarcely be necessary to state, that the sensational staff which has obtained circulation through the American press has hardly a particle of fact to rest upon. "Governor McDougall," as they are pleased to term him, remains quietly at Pembina, simply because he is not Governor. He is with the Hon. William McDougall, C. B., Chief Commissioner of Public Works for the Dominion, and member of Parliament for North Lanark, and such he will remain until the Northwest Territory is handed over to the Dominion and he receives his commission as its Lieutenant-Governor. It will thus be observed that had Mr. McDougall entered the Territory sooner he would have committed a grave error. The territory did not belong to Canada, nor to a member of the Canadian Government, he could have exercised no authority whatever therein. He would simply have been plain Mr. McDougall, a stranger and sojourner in the Northwest without the common rights of citizenship, certainly, although any official power which would enable him to deal with any exigencies that might arise. Clearly, if Mr. McDougall came and only proper course not to enter the Territory until such time as he could do so, clothed with full and unquestionable power and authority as its Governor. When that time arrives, if indeed it has not already arrived, there is every reason to believe that Mr. McDougall will be enabled to proceed to the seat of his government and assume the reins of power without encountering any very huge difficulty. All this has evidently been overlooked by the Americans in their eagerness to magnify the importance of a difficulty scarcely entitled to the notice we have given it. Thus they have had Governor McDougall advancing and retreating, one day making a "Bull's Run" of it, and the next, a prisoner of war, in the hands of the "Liberators"; one day engaged in an abortive attempt to raise an army within the territory, the next, enacting an army of invasion within the territory of the United States; thereby to international law and usage, all of which was prepared to support an unprovoked aggression, in the very same reason that Mr. McDougall had no power to prevent it. But there was another reason why Mr. McDougall should not be allowed to perform the functions of the Canadian Government. The Canadian Government was entitled to peaceable possession; and in view of any trouble or dispute, such as is said to exist, it would clearly have been Mr. McDougall's proper course to carefully refrain from performing any official act, either having in view the quelling of rebellion, or acquiring possession, thus leaving the affair entirely in the hands of those whose duty it was to give peaceful possession, and keeping the Canadian Government free from all responsibility. All this, we have reason to believe, Mr. McDougall has done, and in the doing of it, his acts of father, the absence of all action, have led the eagle-eyed critics to the conclusion that he had no end of abundance, judging from the tone of the American press, little anxiety was felt about the matter; and there is little reason to doubt that whenever the time arrived for Mr. McDougall to enter the Northwest Territory as its Governor, he would find a sufficient number of no less soldiers ready, need be, to rally round the new Government. It is conceivable, however, that before such entry the minds of the recalcitrant half breeds would be disabused of the falsehoods with which they had been purposely灌nised by designing persons, and that they would have learned to regard the new dispensation in the light of a blessing rather than the reverse. The Queen's Proclamation basing over the territory the Canadian Government was expected to be issued sometime during the week, and so far as the Queen's Proclamation is concerned, we have no objection to it.

present month, when Mr. McDougall would receive his commission and vacate the official positions held by him in Canada; and it is quite possible that the next news from the East will inform us of all this having been done. It is just possible, however, that this little disturbance may have the effect of delaying the taking over of the territory by the Canadian Government. Such a result would appear all the more probable from the following dispatch, dated Ottawa, Dec 17th:—It is reported that it is not the intention of the Government to complete the purchase of the Northwest Territory until spring, and until the Dominion is able to assert its authority by the presence of an armed force. It is said payment to the Hudson Bay Company will not be made for some time. The insurrection is left to be dealt with by that Company.

**NOTICE MOST** Thursday Dec 30

**CHINESE ANTI-IMMIGRATION LAW.**—A bill is now before the Senate of the United States which aims at preventing Chinese immigrating into the United States otherwise than on their own responsible risk, charge, and volition. Those familiar with the subject will readily understand that should this bill become law, and, as such, become operative, it will not only strike at the root of the projected coolie importation, for Southern plantation purposes, but it will virtually prevent the migration of Chinese to any great extent to that country.

It is a measure the enforcement of which will be attended with great difficulty, and must be pardoned for thinking that we discover in this piece of legislation something bearing a slight resemblance to the policy of the China of past times.—the same policy which raised enormous malediction on that singular country, a policy which one would least of all expect to see adopted by the United States of America. If there was discovered in this proposed coolie importation the probable germ of a system of enforced labor, it undoubtedly became the duty of the government to interfere and adopt effective measures for preventing such a contingency. Yet it appears to me that there might have been found a far more simple and efficient remedy, if that is all that is intended. But that, as you will all know, the bill before the Senate is, we suspect, intended to have a much wider application; it is intended to cover to be broad enough to cover the whole question of Chinese immigration, which has created so much unnecessary alarm in the United States. This broad interpretation is, however, distinctly disclaimed. It is asserted that the act is not to be construed to deny Chinese, free from any contract or obligation of services, the right of voluntary immigration into the United States. Notwithstanding this disclaimer, however, I prefer to think that the bill is admirably calculated, if not intended, to produce the broader result, and shall do that it is so viewed by a section of the American press.

**ANOTHER GREAT MAN GONE.**—Our last night's dispatch announces the death of Elihu B. Stanton, the distinguished profession of the Law, Mr. Stanton had no equals in his country. Entering public life in 1837, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Harrison County, Ohio, and from that early period up to the date of his appointment to the Attorney Generalship of the United States, he continued to be almost wholly occupied with professional duties in the state and supreme court, displaying such rare abilities as to be much sought after in important causes. But it was while occupying the important and trying post of Secretary of War, during the late rebellion that Stanton attained a place in the heart and history of his country which it has been the good fortune of few public men to reach. He was who held up the hand of Abraham during that terrible struggle; he it was who so manfully saved the life of "Andy," and it was without doubt in a great measure owing to his talents and firmness that the ship of state was steered safely through those terrible breakers which surrounded it, when it was struck down at the hands of the assassin. Quite of thought and firm of purpose, yet too impetuous and impulsive, he said of Stanton that he was a great politician without being a great a statesman. President Grant nominated Stanton to the Supreme Bench, and it was only on the 18th of the present month that the nomination was confirmed by the Senate. Appointed to the highest judicial position in his country, death claimed him before he could take his seat in the judicial functions. The Canadian Government was entitled to peaceable possession; and in view of any trouble or dispute, such as is said to exist, it would clearly have been Mr. McDougall's proper course to carefully refrain from performing any official act, either having in view the quelling of rebellion, or acquiring possession, thus leaving the affair entirely in the hands of those whose duty it was to give peaceful possession, and keeping the Canadian Government free from all responsibility. All this, we have reason to believe, Mr. McDougall has done, and in the doing of it, his acts of father, the absence of all action, have led the eagle-eyed critics to the conclusion that he had no end of abundance, judging from the tone of the American press, little anxiety was felt about the matter; and there is little reason to doubt that whenever the time arrived for Mr. McDougall to enter the Northwest Territory as its Governor, he would find a sufficient number of no less soldiers ready, need be, to rally round the new Government. It is conceivable, however, that before such entry the minds of the recalcitrant half breeds would be disabused of the falsehoods with which they had been purposely灌nised by designing persons, and that they would have learned to regard the new dispensation in the light of a blessing rather than the reverse. The Queen's Proclamation basing over the territory the Canadian Government was expected to be issued sometime during the week, and so far as the Queen's Proclamation is concerned, we have no objection to it.

**INCREASING PRODUCTION AND DECLINE IN PRIOR.**—It appears from commerce at San Francisco that the export of wheat, flax, and wool, in the port of San Francisco, has been fully one-third larger during the present year than they were in 1868, but the price realized by the sale of these products has been only \$2,000,000 less than in 1868. The price of cotton has also increased, and the demand for it has been correspondingly large. The price of tobacco has been reduced, and the demand for it has been correspondingly large. The price of sugar has been reduced, and the demand for it has been correspondingly large. The price of coffee has been reduced, and the demand for it has been correspondingly large. The price of tea has been reduced, and the demand for it has been correspondingly large. The price of rice has been reduced, and the demand for it has been correspondingly large. The price of cotton has been reduced, and the demand for it has been correspondingly large. 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## By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Cuba.

Sir JOHN, N.B., Dec. 18.—On the trial of MESSRS' for murder, last evening, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, accompanied by a recommendation of mercy. The Judge deferred sentence.

Cuba.

New York, Dec. 22.—The Sun publishes a lengthy proclamation by President Cespedes, dated Sangon River, November 8th. He claims to have 40,000 troops well armed with possible discipline, and to receive supplies and munitions of war quite regularly. He has asked recognition by Congress of the United States, and says: "We have captured 1,926 Spanish soldiers, 1,571 of whom were released on parole. We captured 6,325 stand of arms and 29 pieces of artillery from the enemy. Our lines to-day are within rifle shot of every city and town on the island east of Mantanzas, and we are able to engage the enemy at one point, or another daily. We have directed that our armies should burn and destroy the cane fields of the island and disable the sugar mills. We have liberated 145,000 slaves at a cost of \$100,000,000. We have our duty to do and have taken our wisest counsels into our confidence. We have gone straight forward in the programme of our duty."

SANTACRUZ, VIA HAVANA, Dec. 15.—The Spanish troops have finally retired from Magon in two detachments, one going to Nicotri and the other to Serrano. Subsequently 2,000 reinforcements arrived for the insurgents, with fresh supplies, and recruited their old positions. Insurgents are in great force in the neighboring mountains. The landing of filibusters at the mouth of Rio Osoana is confirmed. It is reported that Valmaseda has written to Havana that he may have reinforcements or resign—that it is impossible to carry on the campaign with 30,000 troops, a third of whom are sick. Sickness among the troops is daily increasing.

## Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A delegate from Florida called on the President this morning for the purpose of getting troops sent to Florida to aid the authorities in executing the circular prohibiting all manual correction, and enjoined that any reverend father guilty of striking shall, as penance, be made to dine on his knees in the rector's. For the instruction of Biondini, we may explain that this is exactly as if the Provost of Elton, Dr. Goodfellow, were to forbid Dr. Horby from making use of the block under pain of being set to eat his dinner kneeling in the middle of the college hall.

A Highland Scotch minister, being much disconcerted by the putting up of umbrellas here and there in a congregation, when he was addressing to the open air on the sudden appearance of a summer shower, took his head grimly, and fixing his eyes on the spectators, said, with a dreadful solemnity, "Friends, friends, there'll be no umbrella in hell!"

In the courts of law in Grenada there used to be a picture of a naked man with a large bundle of papers under his arm and certain words proceeding out of his mouth, of which this is a translation—I who won my suit am now stripped to the skin—what, then, must be the fate of him who lost it? Spanish litigation would seem to be almost as expensive a luxury as our own.

A very talkative little girl used often to annoy her mother by making remarks about visitors that came to the house. On one occasion a gentleman was expected whose nose had been accidentally flattened nearly to his face. The mother cautioned the child to say nothing about his feature.

Ima, in her consternation when the little one suddenly exclaimed, "My mother told me to say nothing about Mr. Smith's nose if they he had got it off," evinced

The Prince of Wales, a great risk of being killed a fortnight ago, has been so far

recovered by the limited mail train

when one of the carriages got the line of rail.

The Prince was jerked against the roof of the carriage, and received several

wounds about the head, and had to run away

escapes with his life.

Hopkin's Ointment and Pillar. Wrong and their

removal when the sale of arms by the

gunpowder is simple, and the gun re-

sists so fully known, it is a simple

and safe remedy, and inexpensive reme-

dy, but a more general cure for these

diseases mineral from the system, and a

more powerful than any other.

**FOR 30 YEARS.**

The dark and heavy dragoon of Spanish Amer-

ica has been MURRAY & LINDEN'S FLORIDA WATER

so firmly and toilet perfume. In the most

expensive and most popular perfume

and perfume, and inexpensive and expen-

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# The Electric Telegraph.

1000 Miles, 12500 Miles, 18000 Miles.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

## Washington Territory.

SANQUIN, Jan 1.—An accident occurred in the Bellingham Bay coal mines last night by which two men named Thomas Graham and John Donaran were killed. It appears that a cave occurred yesterday in one of the old rooms which closed up the air way of the mine; four men were at work clearing away the dirt through the gangway when a second cave came down, burying two of them. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

## Europe.

LONDON, Jan 1.—The Spectator, commenting on the recent diplomatic correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, says the notes of the first are improvements on Seward's dispatches, and contain no bungo; and yet there is too much undignified and sentimental complaint instead of a close adherence to the legal question. The American case on the Alabama question is one in which all the maritime Powers are deeply interested—but Secretary Fish does not do it justice.

The Peabody Trustees have purchased a site on Blackett Road for a memorial hospital from the estate of Mr. Colgate, who died in 1848.

CUBA, Jan 1.—The Cuban insurrection is considered ended and the rebels are everywhere laying down their arms.

NOTIFIED BY TELEGRAPH.—A young man, John Clarke, aged 31 years, foreman of W. P. Sayward's Saw Mill. He was a native of St. John, New Brunswick. St. John's papers have copy.

On Christmas morning at New Westminster, the son of P. & C. Clouston, deceased, died.

ELEGANT GOODS!

SELLING AT A GREAT DISCOUNT.

ENGLISH BAZAAR!

FORT STREET, VICTORIA.

MRS. JOHNSTON

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM EUROPE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LUXURIOUS FURNISHINGS.

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

CONSISTING OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Piano Fortes

Musical Boxes

Musical Albums

Work Boxes

Satchels

Writing Boxes

Ladies' Companions

Tutting Satchels

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

Silvers

Tin Sets

Biscuit Vases (the only ones imported)

Cake Baskets

Crust Stands

Dessert Knives and Forks

Tea Caddies

Rock and Spoons

Champagne Syphons

CUTLERY OF A SUPERIOR DESCRIPTION.

Carvers

Corkscrews

Dinner and Breakfast Knives

Penknives and Scissors

MISCELLANEOUS

French Jewelry

Books

A Choice Collection of the most Modern Comic Songs and Piano Forte Music

Toys imported from England, France and Germany, &c.

Toys imported from England, France and Germany, &c.

Colored Wax Tapers

French Jewelry

French Jewelry