

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1865.

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(Sundays Excepted.)

AT VICTORIA, V. I.

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Executive shall guide the legislation of the country. It is a question, embracing some very nice points; for the self-love as well as the dignity of the inhabitants is at stake. If we admit the right of the Executive to shape the policy of the country, we tacitly acknowledge that the people are incompetent to manage their own affairs—a contention that is hard to force at any time from any portion of the Anglo-Saxon race. To say that Governor Kennedy and Messrs. Wood, Wakeford & Co. know the wants of the people better than the people do themselves, may be true, but a serious and incontrovertible truth.

His Excellency is, we admit, a man of considerable ability, but from various gubernatorial communications to the Assembly it is very evident he is not very conversant with colonial management. No man who has had experience in the United States or in the North American colonies would ever think of suggesting the idea of paid magistrates for rural districts, or would think of asserting that capable men to fill such offices could not be found in any of the agricultural communities of Vancouver Island. It is this want of knowledge, or want of affinity with the spirit of Colonial life that mars so much Governor Kennedy's administration. The old country idea of fancying official capacity to belong exclusively to that well known heap of helplessness called the "gentle class," sticks too prominently out. As for those "constitutional advisers," Messrs. Wood and Wakeford, we may be excused for dismissing them easily. Not naturally gifted, on the one hand, and totally inexperienced on the other, with an intense admiration for their own judgment and a kind of melancholy pity for the judgment of their neighbors, His Excellency could not have picked up more mischievous assistants or men more likely to bring his administration into disrepute.

So far, therefore, we believe the pretensions of the present Executive to legislate and govern Vancouver Island are not well founded; but to come to the right of the question it might be interesting to know on what ground these gentlemen have formed so high an idea of their mission as to arrogate the action of the people's representatives. Governor Kennedy is sent here to look after the legitimate interests of the Crown, to see that the measures of the Legislature are in accordance with the Constitution, to carry out as head of the Executive the laws of the country, and socially as well as politically to maintain the dignity of Her Majesty's representative. If His Excellency departs in any respect from these duties, or if he interferes with the desires of the people constitutionally expressed, he is to such an extent an injury both to the Crown and people. If his Legislative Council, which is virtually the Executive, tells the inhabitants of Vancouver Island they shall have no Lien Law, they shall have no Homestead Act, they shall have no reform in their franchise, it is simply violating its most sacred duties and imperilling the respect of the Crown. Through such outrages on popular right have British subjects in days gone by been obliged to leave their adopted country, and take refuge in the American Republic, where official ignorance and official superciliousness are not of such luxuriant growth. We are not too populous that we can afford to lose any portion of our citizens through such mischievous bungling. What the people of this colony want, they must have, if it is within the spirit of the constitution. They have come here and invested their money and labor, and it is a matter that concerns their very daily bread that the wants of the country should be attended to. We have already said the people know these wants. They are conversant with the means of supplying them. We have a population embracing the experience of almost every country and nationality under the sun, and one that will favorably compare with any colonial community in intelligence; when His Excellency or his subordinates, therefore, fancy that representative institutions in Vancouver Island are a mistake, and that they themselves are the Heaven-born statesmen to set things to rights, we tell them seriously they are laboring under a delusion. We tell them that the people who pay the taxes and support an expensive Government are not only able to legislate but determined to submit to no interference in their legitimate efforts to benefit the country. If His Excellency wishes to regain that position in the respect of the inhabitants which he once held, he will put his own happy speeches into action, and will leave the people, who are certainly the most interested parties in the country, to carry out what their reason and experience dictate.

The shooting on both sides was not what would be considered in these days of rifle proficiency frigate, although some dusky sons of the forest thought it was *skokum* good, but as all things must have a small beginning, we hope that this trial of skill is but the forerunner of some heavier scoring, and more closely contested matches. The position taken while firing by the Westminister men, with one or two exceptions, was not at all according to the Hythe school of instruction. By numerous modern experiments it has been a well established fact that the manner in which the rifle is held, and the position taken by the rifeman materially affect the accuracy of the aim. All military instructors of the present day make a great point of having the left elbow straight under the rifle, and the right in a line with the shoulder, the efficiency of which is proved by raw recruits becoming under the system, good shots in a very short time.

The Victoria men labored under one or two disadvantages in the match; in the first place, the range is all up hill, so that the sights on the rifles intended for level ground would not answer; and secondly, for some of the distances the Enfield Rifle is so constructed that the sights cannot be adjusted to allow for the additional attraction, therefore it had to be done by guess. During the day the band enlivened the interlude with a variety of stirring strains, which seemed to be listened to with satisfaction by a goodly assemblage of the fair ones of the sister capital. With their usual hospitality, the Westminister corps entertained their brothers in arms with a sumptuous dinner at their drill hall. Here not a fault could be found by the most fastidious; the tables groined with the weight of the many good things on them, which were placed on the tables in such profusion as even to astonish the sharp-set appetites of the heroes of the day.

After exercising vigorously for some time in the knife and fork drill, the usual loyal toasts were drunk, followed by the healths of Governors Kennedy and Seymour, the Press, the two Rifle corps, the Band, and last, but not least, the Ladies. Mr. Good proposed the last toast in a humorous little speech, expatiating largely on the Justice of those eyes which had acted as such strong stimulants to nerve the warrior's arm to deeds of prowess, ascribing the palm of victory to their influence. At 11 a.m. the company dispersed, all thoroughly satisfied with their day's amusements. So far as the Victoria men are concerned we are sure that all felt highly gratified with the reception given them, and thoroughly enjoyed their visit, although the fates ordained that they should not bear away the laurels.

The Enterprise left New Westminster at 2:30 a.m. and arrived here at 9:30, when the result of the match was soon heralded through the town by the Band in the appropriate air of "There's no luck about the House." "Cheer up, Sam," "There's a good time coming boys," &c. &c. &c. The following is the score:

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.
The chosen ten of the Victoria Rifle Corps went up to New Westminster by the steamer Enterprise on Thursday night, accompanied by the band of the corps, arriving there at seven a.m. The morning drizzle of some of our Westminister friends were dispelled by the "lively strains of martial music wafted on the breeze" at such an early hour, and many a heavy slumberer yielded to the power of melody, and was drawn forth to witness a portion of the day to which he was perhaps usually a stranger.

After fortifying the inner man at the Oyster, the battle sounded, and the Victoria men, headed by their band, by ones and twos the Westminsters came straggling to the ground—a proceeding which, on account, we must be pardoned for noticing as not quite *à la militaire*. As soon as the whole number had collected, it was decided that the Westminsters should commence the contest, and after the triggers had been tested, the cracking of rifles and patter of bullets soon told what hard knocks the target was receiving. The five rounds having been fired off, the Victorians marched to the front, and "Brown Bess" the latest bore, kept up a similar shower of lead on the target. The shooting at this distance, resulted, strange to say, in a tie.

The next trial, at 200 yards, produced a few long faces amongst the Victorians, the score showing a large majority in favor of the Westminsters. The flush of partial success did not, however, seem to have its usual effect, for at the next distance, 250 yards, a great falling off was observable on the part of the Westminsters, and the result was eight in favor of the Victorians. Then came the tug of war; the last range to be fired off, and only four points difference in the two scores. The Westminsters apparently went into the last firing, 300 yards, with greater confidence and coolness than their opponents, and made within one point of the preceding score; the Victorians on the contrary seemed to be nervous, and became discouraged on seeing some of their best shots making a few "bush-rangers." Towards the end, many seemed to grow careless, and the full moon on the target appeared to wear a derisive grin at their futile efforts. The result was known long ere the last shot was fired, for it was soon evident that the Victorians could not win. The score at this range gave the Westminsters 13 more to the good, making them the victors by 17 points.

On, dear, what a day he, which brought smiles to the many of the spectators.

The two great works from which I have derived very much satisfaction in the study of this subject, and which I think every Christian statesman who has anything to do with colonial governments cannot pursue in vain—are the volume entitled "Evidences of the Aborigines," and the late voluminous work on the extent, resources, government, &c. of all the British Colonies, published in three large volumes and dedicated, by permission to the Queen, by R. M. Martin, Esq., late Treasurer to the Queen at Hong Kong, &c. &c. in which a history of the management and mismanagement of native affairs is given, and is treated in a dignified, able, and impartial manner. The former volume contains a record of the various and highly important testimony given by missionaries, travellers, and others, before a large committee of the House of Commons a few years ago, appointed especially to consider the whole question of the best mode of treating aborigines. As this is a subject in which I have taken much interest, and in addition to a good deal of reading have had considerable opportunity during the last thirty years, as a son of a pioneer settler and missionary of a pioneer society, of learning something about the character and best management of the American Indian, east and west, I shall venture to express an opinion on a few leading points.

To the question, "Should the natives be treated as subjects?" I would answer, certainly, but in a qualified sense. Our children are subjects; but who expects or wishes them to enjoy all the rights of citizenship before they attain to their majority? The true idea is to treat the Indians, in many respects at least, as a minor. It is really surprising to see a gentleman of Dr. Helmcken's ability and observation rising up in the House and telling us (as reported by the press) that "the Indians must be treated in all respects exactly as the white man." Let them drink their own grog, and make it if they please. This wonderful stretch of liberality may do very well just now, but it is not a permanent policy.

As to the settlers, why should they not manage their own affairs as they do in the back townships of the Eastern Provinces? They are a similar people, in very similar circumstances. There I always found the system of self-government to work as well in the young settlement as in the populous district, and I do not see why a system of circuit judges, honorary justices of the peace, and a simple colonial system of municipal institutions should not answer as well here as on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. And if British America is to become at no distant day a confederated empire—as it most probably will if it is to remain British—would it not be well to assimilate our colonial policy from the first to that of the Eastern Provinces as much as circumstances will permit? But this is a subject upon which I must not enter, as my letter is too long already.

Yours, &c.,
R. WARR,
Nanaimo, June 29, 1865.

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G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London

THE GOVERNMENT OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

In our Saturday's issue we alluded to the growing dissatisfaction on the part of the Assembly and the public with Governor Kennedy's administration. The subject is one of too much importance to the welfare of the colony to be dismissed with the necessarily brief comments of a single newspaper article. It embraces in effect our future as well as our present well-being; for at no period in the colony's history has the necessity for good government—a result which can only come from harmonious action between the Executive and the Legislature—made itself more absolute than now. We must stand on neither trifles nor ceremony in so grave a crisis, but meet the difficulties of our political position as practical men meet the difficulties in their commercial or ordinary life. If it is well for ourselves and well for the colony that representative government on Vancouver Island should cease—that an Imperial agent should dictate what policy the country should pursue, let us by all means relinquish a right which we have been taught by British authority to believe is co-existent with taxation, and inalienable in every British subject—let us abandon representation and submit meekly to the guidance of the Colonial Office of Downing Street or of James Bay.

The object of all good government is the happiness and prosperity of the people, and it is merely a question with mankind what description of machinery is best adapted to produce this result. In most countries, fortunately or unfortunately as the case may be, this question is not left to the public to decide; the government has come into being through the right of armed force, and has been perpetuated on the profane supposition that it was inaugurated by Divine interposition. In various instances the Divine test has given way, and the people have resumed that power which had been so long usurped by the inaugurators and the inheritors of violence; but in the majority of cases, the Governments have been strong and the inhabitants ignorant; and the consequence is that either an individual or a small minority have continued to assume the right to control the destiny of their fellow creatures. From these facts a kind of aphorism is ad ded—that just in proportion to the intelligence of a people will be the popular character of the Government. If the masses are ignorant as they are in Russia, the rule is bound to be despotic; if they are enlightened as they are in America, republicanism must prevail. There is even a further maxim attempted to be brought forward, and that is that a country's prosperity is mainly due to the liberal character of the Government. America having the broadest political foundation, allowing every citizen a voice in the affairs of the nation, is the most rapid in its progression; England, forming as she does as near as possible a republic to those of her subjects who come within the franchise, is next; and so on by gradations; but it is evident, however correct the fact may be, that there is a fallacy in the proposition; for the nature of the country, its climate and its position, may have in many cases as much to do with its prosperity as its laws or mode of government. One thing, however, out of all this is irrefutable, and that is that *ceteris paribus*, the people whose Government is more thoroughly based on the opinion of the governed are the happiest and most prosperous; and this rule will apply whether the population be ten thousand or ten millions.

The question that arises in Vancouver Island just now is whether the public or the

EXECUTIVE SHALL GUIDE THE LEGISLATION OF THE COUNTRY.

It is a question embracing some very nice points; for the self-love as well as the dignity of the inhabitants is at stake. If we admit the right of the Executive to shape the policy of the country, we tacitly acknowledge that the people are incompetent to manage their own affairs—a confession that is hard to force at any time from any portion of the Anglo-Saxon race. To say that Governor Kennedy and Messrs. Wood, Wakeford & Co. know the wants of the people better than the people do themselves, may be to assert a serious and incontrovertible truth, but we cannot accept the statement as one beyond discussion. We are compelled to inquire the grounds for such pretensions. His Excellency is, we admit, a man of considerable ability, but from various gubernatorial communications to the Assembly it is very evident he is not very conversant with colonial management. No man who has had experience in the United States or in the North American colonies would ever think of suggesting the idea of paid magistrates for rural districts, or would think of asserting that capable men to fill such offices could not be found in any of the agricultural communities of Vancouver Island. It is this want of knowledge, or want of affinity with the spirit of Colonial life that mars so much Governor Kennedy's administration. The old country idea of fancying official capacity to belong exclusively to that well known heap of helplessness called the "genteel class," sticks too prominently out. As for those "constitutional advisers," Messrs. Wood and Wakeford, we may be excused for dismissing them curtly. Not naturally gifted, on the one hand, and totally inexperienced on the other, with an intense admiration for their own judgment and a kind of melancholy pity for the judgment of their neighbors, His Excellency could not have picked up more mischievous assistants or men more likely to bring his administration into disrepute.

So far, therefore, we believe the pretensions of the present Executive to legislate and govern Vancouver Island are not well founded; but to come to the right of the question it might be interesting to know on what ground these gentlemen have formed so high an idea of their mission as to frustrate the action of the people's representatives. Governor Kennedy is sent here to look after the legitimate interests of the Crown, to see that the measures of the Legislature are in accordance with the Constitution, to carry out as head of the Executive the laws of the country, and socially as well as politically to maintain the dignity of Her Majesty's representative. If His Excellency departs in any respect from these duties, or if he interferes with the desires of the people constitutionally expressed, he is to such an extent an injury both to the Crown and people. If his Legislative Council, which is virtually the Executive, tells the inhabitants of Vancouver Island they shall have no Lien Law, they shall have no Homestead Act, they shall have no reform in their franchise, it is simply violating its most sacred duties and imperilling the respect of the Crown. Through such outrages on popular right have British subjects in days gone by been obliged to leave their adopted country, and take refuge in the American Republic, where official ignorance and official superciliousness are not of such luxuriant growth. We are not too populous that we can afford to lose any portion of our citizens through such mischievous bungling. What the people of this colony want they must have, if it is within the spirit of the constitution. They have come here and invested their money and labor, and it is a matter that concerns their very daily bread that the wants of the country should be attended to. We have already said the people know these wants. They are conversant with the means of supplying them. We have a population embracing the experience of almost every country and nationality under the sun, and one that will favorably compare with any colonial community in intelligence; when His Excellency or his subordinates, therefore, fancy that representative institutions in Vancouver Island are a mistake, and that they themselves are the Heaven-born statesmen to set things to rights, we tell them seriously they are laboring under a delusion. We tell them that the people who pay the taxes and support an expensive Government are not only able to legislate but determined to submit to no interference in their legitimate efforts to benefit the country. If His Excellency wishes to regain that position in the respect of the inhabitants which he once held, he will put his own happy speeches into action, and will leave the people, who are certainly the most interested parties in the country, to carry out what their reason and experience dictate.

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.

The chosen ten of the Victoria Rifle Corps went up to New Westminster by the steamer Enterprise on Thursday night, accompanied by the band of the corps, arriving there at seven, a.m. The morning dreams of some of our Westminister friends were dispelled by the lively strains of martial music wafted on the breeze at such an early hour, and many a heavy slumberer yielded to the power of melody, and was drawn forth to witness a portion of the day to which he was perhaps usually a stranger.

After fortifying the inner man at the "Colonial," the bugle sounded, and the Victorians fell in, and marched up to the ground headed by their band. By ones and twos the Westminsters came straggling to the ground—a proceeding which, *en passant*, we must be pardoned for noticing as not quite *à la militaire*. As soon as the whole number had collected, it was decided that the Westminsters should commence the contest, and after the triggers had been tested, the cracking of rifles and pattering of bullets soon told what hard knocks the target was receiving. The five rounds having been fired off, the Victorians marched to the front, and "Brown Bess" the latest born, kept up a similar shower of lead on the target. The shooting at this distance resulted, strange to say, in a tie.

The next trial, at 200 yards, produced a few long faces amongst the Victorians, the score showing twelve points in favor of the Westminsters. The flush of partial success did not, however, seem to have its usual effect, for at the next distance, 250 yards, a great falling off was observable on the part of the Westminsters, and the result was eight in favor of the Victorians. Then came the tug of war; the last range to be fired off, and only four points' difference in the two scores. The Westminsters apparently went into the last firing, 300 yards, with greater confidence and coolness than their opponents, and made within one point of the preceding score; and the Victorians on the contrary seemed to wax nervous, and became discouraged on seeing some of their best shots making a few "bush-rangers." Towards the end, many seemed to grow careless, and the full moon on the target appeared to wear a derisive grin at their futile efforts. The result was known long ere the last shot was fired, for it was soon evident that the Victorians could not win. The score at this range gave the Westminsters 13 more to the good, making them the victors by 17 points.

At the conclusion of the firing, some of the spectators struck up "Oh, dear! what can the result be," which brought smiles to the faces of many of the spectators. The shooting on both sides was not what would be considered in these days of rifle proficiency, although some ducky shots of the forest thought it was *skokum pooh*, but as all things must have a small beginning, we hope that this trial of skill is but the forerunner of some heavier scoring, and more closely contested matches. The position taken while firing by the Westminister men, with one or two exceptions, was not at all according to the Hythe school of instruction. By numerous modern experiments it has been a well established fact that the manner in which the rifle is held, and the position taken by the rifleman materially affect the accuracy of the aim. All musketry instructors of the present day make a great point of having the left elbow straight under the rifle, and the right in a line with the shoulder, the efficiency of which is proved by raw recruits becoming under the system, good shots in a very short time.

The Victoria men labored under one or two disadvantages in the match; in the first place, the range is all up hill, so that the sights on the rifles intended for level ground would not answer; and secondly, for some of the distances the Enfield Rifle is so constructed that the sights cannot be adjusted to allow for the additional attraction, therefore it had to be done by guess. During the day the band enlivened the interludes with a variety of stirring strains, which seemed to be listened to with satisfaction by a goodly assemblage of the fair ones of the sister capital. With their usual hospitality, the Westminister corps entertained their brothers in arms with a sumptuous dinner at their drill hall. Here not a fault could be found by the most fastidious; the tables groaned with the weight of the many good things on them, which were placed on the tables in such profusion as even to astonish the sharp-set appetites of the heroes of the day.

After exercising vigorously for some time in the knife and fork drill, the usual loyal toasts were drunk, followed by the healths of Governors Kennedy and Seymour, the Press, the two Rifle corps, the Band, and last, but not least, the Ladies. Mr. Good proposed the last toast in a humorous little speech, expatiating largely on the lustre of those eyes which had acted as such strong stimulants to nerve the warrior's arm to deeds of prowess, ascribing the palm of victory to their influence. At 1 a.m. the company dispersed, all concerned we are sure that their day's amusement was so far as the Victoria men are concerned with the reception given them, and thoroughly enjoyed their visit, although the fates ordained that they should not bear away the laurels.

The Enterprise left New Westminster at 2:30 a.m. and arrived here at 9:30, when the result of the match was soon heralded through the town by the Band in the appropriate air of "There's a nuck about the House," "Cheer up Sam," "There's a good time coming boys," &c.

The following is the score:—

NEW WESTMINSTER.

150 yards.		200 yards.	
Lieut. Birch	12122-8	22121-8	
Ensign Wolfenden	21231-3	32113-10	
Sergt. Claudet	1111-5	00011-2	
Butler	22431-9	01111-4	
Tilley	22111-7	11111-4	
Syme	22111-7	11111-6	
Thorne	21121-7	11111-5	
Brokenbrow	21212-8	11112-7	
Maunsell	12122-8	12111-6	
Franklin	21121-7	11112-6	
Total	75	68	

250 yards.		300 yards.	
Lieut. Birch	01111-4	11211-6	
Ensign Wolfenden	11111-5	02211-6	
Sergt. Claudet	10000-1	01110-3	
Butler	01011-6	01010-4	
Tilley	00102-2	01011-4	
Syme	00212-6	10000-1	
Thorne	01112-6	10311-5	
Brokenbrow	01000-1	11100-3	
Maunsell	11212-6	00201-3	
Franklin	20001-3	11000-2	
Total	39	38	

150 yards.		200 yards.	
Lieut. Pearce	21231-11	11102-5	
Adjt. Vinter	11230-7	20200-2	
Sergt. Neustadt	22133-11	12011-6	
Hornfray	21112-7	13010-6	
Hargreaves	11212-6	11010-3	
Foreman	21113-6	00000-1	
Thompson	22121-7	12311-8	
Foreman	11211-6	11210-6	
Roscoe	13212-9	11101-4	
Newberry	02212-7	21011-6	
Total	75	46	

250 yards.		300 yards.	
Lieut. Pearce	11230-7	20200-2	
Adjt. Vinter	10001-2	10000-1	
Sergt. Neustadt	21121-7	10212-5	
Hornfray	11211-6	11000-3	
Hargreaves	20021-6	20100-3	
Quincey	11100-3	10000-1	
Thompson	22111-7	11102-6	
Foreman	21113-6	00000-1	
Roscoe	21110-3	11010-3	
Newberry	01001-2	00001-1	
Total	47	25	

Majority for New Westminster, 17 do
Do Victoria, 193 do
No. of points made by each marksmen:—
New Westminster—Ensign Wolfenden, 30;
Lieut. Birch, 26; Butler, 23; Maunsell, 23;
Thorne, 22; Tilley, 19; Syme, 19; Brokenbrow, 19; Franklin, 18; Sergt. Claudet, 11.
Victoria—Sergt. Neustadt, 28; Bandsman Thompson, 27; Lieut. Pearce, 25;
Hornfray, 21; Roscoe, 21; Hargreaves, 17;
Foreman, 15; Newberry, 15; Adjt. Vinter, 14; Quincey, 10.

THE SETTLERS vs. THE INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—SIR,—Without pretending to agree with you in everything you have written on the important and difficult question of the rights management, &c. of our natives, it is very refreshing to me, after hearing and reading so much of the superficial and impracticable views of some of our quarters, to read an opinion which is common-sense, moderate, and practical. That the proper management and unsuccessful management of aborigines in young colonies is a grave and difficult subject to handle skilfully, all who have considered it soberly must admit. See how the wisdom of the Colonial office, and the House of Commons—said to be the highest tribunal of wisdom and good sense in the world—is taxed to straining whenever the more difficult phases of this question come before them! Witness the recent debates on the New Zealand war! Also, how our most talented colonial governors quail before this subject, and fear to expound their policy of its most knotty points, and they often commend their wisdom by their silence. He who brings to his aid not only a sound judgment and much experience, but a thorough knowledge of the history of other colonies, the manner in which the natives have been treated, what part of their Indian policy has been most successful, &c., deserves most to be heard, for he is likely to speak most wisely.

The two great works from which I have derived very much satisfaction in the study of this subject, and which I think every christian statesman who has anything to do with colonial governments cannot pursue in vain—are the volume entitled "Evidences on the Aborigines," and the late voluminous work on the extent, resources, government, &c. of all the "British Colonies," published in three large volumes and dedicated, by permission, to the Queen, by R. M. Martin, Esq., late Treasurer to the Queen at Hong Kong, &c., in which a history of the management and mismanagement of natives has special prominence, and is treated in a dignified, able, and impartial manner. The former volume contains a record of the various and highly important testimony given by missionaries, travellers and others, before a large committee of the House of Commons a few years ago, appointed especially to consider the whole question of the best mode of treating aborigines. As this is a subject in which I have taken much interest, and, in addition to a good deal of reading have had considerable opportunity during the last thirty years, as a son of a pioneer settler and missionary of a pioneer society, of learning something about the character and best management of the American Indian, east and west, I shall venture to express an opinion on a few leading points.

To the question, "Should the natives be treated as subjects?" I would answer, certainly, but in a qualified sense. Our children are subjects; but who expects or wishes them to enjoy all the rights of citizenship before they attain to their majority? The true idea is to treat the Indians, in many respects at least, as a minor. It is really surprising to see a gentleman of Dr. Helmcken's ability and observation rising up in the House and telling us (as reported by the press) that "the Indian must be treated in all respects exactly as the white man." Let them drink their own grog, and make it if they please." This wonderful stretch of liberality may do very well just

while fencing potato patches and drinking liquor are the topic of conversation; but does the hon. Speaker intend to carry out his doctrine and allow natives, in their present state of civilization, to hold land in fee simple, to vote at elections, and sit on juries? It is found necessary in the eastern provinces still to treat the natives as minors, with few exceptions, although forty years ago they were equal if not superior to what ours are now; and since that period they have made great progress in enlightenment and civilization; so that our natives in their present untaught and helpless condition shall have conferred upon them all the rights and responsibilities of full-fledged citizenship, is more than any sensible man can advocate. While, however, they occupy the position of children, let them know and feel that they have in the Government a wise, kind and impartial guardian.

To the question, "Should the natives have the same privilege as the white man in regard to the use of intoxicating liquors?" If I had ten thousand voices they should all answer, No! The whole history of this question in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the Eastern Provinces, the United States, &c., answers, no! Why should not history and experience teach us? If our law-makers wish to make a wonderful exhibition of their wisdom and originality, they can suspend the prohibitory liquor laws for a few months, and then I venture an opinion that they will be glad to re-enact it with more rigor than ever. But the letting in of such a flood is a dangerous experiment. We are told that the experiment was made in this very country, and among these very Indians, for many years by the Hudson Bay Company, and that the results compare favorably with the working of our present law. Who does not, sir, I ask, see a great change between their time and ours? Then there were only a few white men in the country, and these were paid regular salaries and had no need to resort to a mean traffic to make a dollar. Their liquor was much superior to the stuff now mixed up and passed off for whisky, and they only visited the camps at long intervals and stayed for a short time. The Indians for the most part remained at home, and they had only begun to acquire an appetite for strong drink, while their means for obtaining it were very limited. But now, how different! Their appetite is strong, confirmed, hereditary. There are scores of depraved liquor vendors waiting to rush in and supply this appetite with the most corrupt stuff, not only for the purpose of making money, but in many instances with the distinct object of seduction and robbery, and in others, I fear, for the diabolical purpose of frustrating the efforts of christian labor among the natives. To say that the traffic should be placed under certain rules and regulations, and kept within the due bounds of my mind, something like the traffic in opium, is to say that the Indians' potatoes, it is a matter we are constantly hearing about in our various meetings with the Indians here and at Chemainus. I fully agree with you that we cannot expect the settlers to pen up all their animals, but their running at large should be subjected to certain regulations. There may be unlawful animals as well as unlawful fences. Should there not then be some practical law defining what shall constitute a lawful fence, and providing for the appointment of fence viewers in case of dispute on this point, where damages are claimed? I have met the Indians at their councils several times for the purpose of urging them to fence in their land, and have told them continually—sometimes to their displeasure—that they must enclose their lands or they would lose not only their crops but their lands also. But I find the great difficulty in the fact that the boundaries of what is to be their reserves are not officially fixed and distinctly marked out. The native reasons very shrewdly on this subject. He says: "The white man wishes to limit the Indian to the little patches we are now cultivating, and if we put a strong, permanent fence around the patches it will somewhat weaken our title to all that is not enclosed, and we and our children cannot do in the future as we have done in the past—use one piece of ground for a few years till it gets tired, and then work a new piece till a while and let the old piece rest." It seems to me that the great want at present is a man of perseverance, wisdom and experience to act as Colonial Indian agent, whose duty it would be to visit the natives at their homes, meet them in their councils, hear all their wants and grievances, and show them that he is their friend; and I believe that through such a medium the Government might do almost as it pleases with them or their lands. But if the Government continues to stand by and see them driven off all their lands piecemeal without having any settlement with them or giving them any equivalent, we must expect trouble.

As to the settlers, why should they not manage their own affairs as they do in the back townships of the Eastern Provinces? They are a similar people, in very similar circumstances. There I always found the system of self-government to work as well in the young settlement as in the populous district, and I do not see why a system of circuit judges, honorary justices of the peace, and a simple colonial system of municipal institutions should not answer as well here as on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. And if British America is to become at no distant day a confederated empire—as it most probably will if it is to remain British—would it not be well to assimilate our colonial policy from the first to that of the Eastern Provinces as much as circumstances will permit? But this is a subject upon which I must not enter, as my letter is too long already.

Yours, &c.,
E. Whitt.
Nanaimo, June 29, 1865.

ARRIVALS.

EVADA, from San Francisco, 2 children, W.A. Fenton, Mrs. M. Rachel, Mrs. M. Mr. Holtrop, W.H. Ross, Miss A.G. Hastings, Edward, Mrs. L. Weston, Mrs. W.F. & Co.'s Messengers, G. Salehall, Jos. Durbin, Chas. Gaskan, H.C. Taylor.

ANDERSON, from Puget Sound, Dr. Tolmie, W.H. Taylor, Capt. Deane, Capt. Blim, Ward, Lyon, John Ganin, Scott, C. Eisingen, Mas-

DEPARTURES.

EVADA, from San Francisco, 5 do nuts, 5 do cheese, 6 do stationery, and shoes, 9 do drugs, 2 y. 1 do ham, 40 ps paper, do hawks, 5 do oilcloth, 3 do shirts and spores, 1 cs shoes, 1 cs shirts etc., 30 do s. 1 do jewelry, 1 do stationery, 1 trunk mase, 2 s. 4 do vegetables. Value, \$7486.

ANDERSON, from Puget Sound, 2 bxs butter, 116 sheep, 1 horse, 28 barrels

DR. from Puget Sound, 2 bxs butter, 116 sheep, 1 horse, 28 barrels

MIST, from Port Townsend 120.

ARNEY, from New Westminster, Value \$502.

OLIS, from San Francisco, 20 bxs, 20 lbs, 10 shovels and axes, 1 marble boat, 7 tons hay. Value, \$9541.

Y, to Nanaimo—200 qrs sks, 5885.

LOVER, from Hong Kong, 55 bskts, 100 jars wine,

TELLIGENCE.

THOMPSON, from Puget Sound, 2 bxs butter, 116 sheep, 1 horse, 28 barrels

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, July 4, 1865

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR KENNEDY.

There is some peculiar fatality attached to the infancy of every British colony. Either the system of Government is bad or the men who are appointed by the Imperial authorities to rule are unskilled to the position. Whatever may be the cause we find that colonial childhood is a quarrelsome childhood—that discontent is the normal condition of affairs—and that in this fight which always ensues between the paternal pilot and the crew the helm is neglected and the unfortunate colonial craft is allowed to drift on a lee-shore or strike against a rock. The early history of every one of our colonies is the history of mismanagement and the record of Imperial folly. With so much profundity in English statesmen, so much sagacity in British diplomacy, the colonial blundering is the more remarkable. We have said either the system of Government is bad, or the men appointed to rule are unskilled to the position; in many cases, no doubt, the failure is due to both causes combined, a bad system and an unskilled man; but generally speaking we may sum up the difficulty in the perpetual struggle that is made to reconcile representative government with something like Imperial dictatorship. With a simple autocracy there is not of course the same warring elements at work, however much deeper may be the popular discontent. All the people can do is to pray to have the Governor removed. They cannot check his policy or thwart his designs. In an irresponsible representative Government, however, the people have just sufficient power to obstruct the representative of Her Majesty, without enforcing any policy, bad or good, on the country. This is peculiarly so with Vancouver Island; but more especially is it applicable to our present condition, when the public representatives are pulling one way and the Governor of the colony the other.

No Governor of any British colony was ever more popular with the inhabitants than was Governor Kennedy with the people of Vancouver Island a year ago. Her Majesty seemed to have got in him a representative not merely in name, but one who so far as the politics of the country went, would carry out the same non-interference policy of the monarch of England. If law-making was to be done, it could only be for the welfare of the people, and the people knew best what would conduce to their benefit; if appointments were to be made, the finances of the country as well as public opinion were considerations to be carefully weighed. Such were the feelings which the inhabitants of Victoria supposed actuated His Excellency. The people's desire was the Alpha and the Omega of his administration. Every speech that he uttered—every public remark which he made meant this, and nothing else. "I desire," said Governor Kennedy in substance to the people of Vancouver Island, "to carry out your views and wishes as expressed through your representatives in the Assembly. If this body does not properly represent you, the remedy is in your own hands; under any circumstances, I am bound to consider the House as the embodiment of public opinion and to act accordingly." We wanted no grander flights of statesmanship than this. Here was the man above all others suited to the position—a Governor who understood the policy that leaves the people to do all the fighting, while the Queen's representative, like a dignified and impartial umpire, stands by and gives his decision. Also how soon the dream has been dissipated. The House of Assembly is no longer the representative of public opinion; the people's wishes are no longer the subject of gubernatorial solicitude. Not to the Assembly, however, nor to the people is due this change, but to His Excellency Governor Kennedy. We care not to trace minutely His Excellency's descending career, from that pinnacle of public esteem which he at one time occupied; it is sufficient for the purpose to know that his popularity has been gradually on the wane until at the present time, and without any violent political offence on his part, he is anything but high in public favor. We say this sorrowfully; we regret being obliged to make such an acknowledgment; for we have been amongst the foremost of His Excellency's supporters; but it is a duty we owe alike to the public and to Governor Kennedy to speak the truth, and speak it candidly. If the House has of late shown a disposition to thwart the Executive, it is not through whim or caprice, nor is it an exhibition of feeling that is not shared in by the general inhabitants; but it is from a firm conviction that the course of the Executive is detrimental rather than beneficial to the inhabitants. When the House sees, and when the people see the best measures of the Assembly thrown out by the Upper House, they are not blind to the fact that the latter body, if not actually inspired by His Excellency, acts at least in conformity with his views; and the promises made a year ago in reference to carrying out the wishes of the people as expressed by the Assembly are forgotten with pain and humiliation. When we couple

with this the recent action on the school question, the extraordinary partiality in the appointment of the Board of Education; and when we think of other topics of even graver interest which have not met with that treatment which the public were led to expect at Governor Kennedy's hands, his Excellency need not feel surprised at the attitude of the House of Assembly, nor at the violent and unbecoming language that is sometimes used. We sympathize with no organized resistance to the Executive; we want to see no disruption of that harmony which should exist between the Governor and the people's representatives; on the contrary we desire to witness every effort made by His Excellency for the benefit of the country warmly supported. We are anxious to see the House and the Governor acting in unison, and we can perceive no insuperable obstacles in the way. There is a large majority in the Assembly as well as out of it, who are only too desirous to support the present administration; but they cannot, consistent with anything like public duty or public interest, give in their adhesion to a course so fraught with mischief as that which His Excellency has of late, through bad advisers, no doubt, been pursuing.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[From the Cariboo Sentinel.]

WILLIAMS CREEK BEDROCK FLUME. This undertaking, which promises to do a great deal for claim holders on the upper part of Williams Creek, has progressed with wonderful speed. Commencing at the canon, below the old Black Jack Tunnel, the flume is laid for a distance of 1600 feet, and in so substantial a manner that we do believe it will seldom if ever get out of order. The sides of the flume are of remarkable strength, the lumber being specially prepared so as to ensure durability, and the blocks of timber which rush through the flume with terrible impetuosity on this part of the creek. The crevices between the blocks in the bottom of the flume are designed so as to act as a trap for the gold. Several companies have commenced washing into the flume, and as the work proceeds others will follow. The great benefit of the flume is therefore beginning to be apparent by the number of men now employed on the hill side in hydraulic and ground sluicing. Where perhaps ten men would have had work without the flume ten times as many are now profitably engaged every day will add to their number. The sum laid out in the construction of the flume amounted to the last instant to upwards of \$120,000. In addition to this the company laid out last year more than \$200,000 in constructing a water ditch from Jack of Olobe Creek, a distance of five miles. It is a matter of much regret that the company have been impeded in carrying on the work this spring by the fact that several law suits have been instituted against them by claim holders who are deriving great benefit from the company. Before the law suits were brought more than forty men were employed, but since the Gold Commissioner gave his decision only eight or ten men are engaged. That the flume will ultimately become a paying speculation there is no manner of doubt; but so far it has not paid anything, and could not be expected to do so. Mr. Wm. Miller is foreman, and from his experience and intelligence must be well qualified to carry out the works to the advantage of the company.

CANON CREEK BED ROCK FLUME.

About ten men are at work on this undertaking, and the foreman of the company is desirous of taking on more hands as soon as he can get them. He visited Williams Creek last week for the purpose of employing men. The flume has been completed to the canon, where the work goes on slowly from the fact that for seventy feet the bed of the flume will have to be blasted through the rock. In about five weeks it is expected pay dirt will be reached and washing up commenced. Sanguine anticipations are indulged in respecting the success of the enterprise. Canon Creek is about ten miles from Beaver Pass from which place there is an excellent trail.

THE HORSE FLY TRAIL.

This new trail which intersects the wagon road at Blair's, 11 1/2 mile post, is the result of the persevering efforts of Captain Mitchell in his endeavor to open up a shorter route to Williams Creek. Our reporter lately passed over it on his way up country, and states that from Blair's to the South Fork Lake the trail runs through the beautiful valley of the Horse Fly. The valley is rolling land, thickly wooded, and is generally unfit for agricultural purposes, but a few fertile spots here and there might be turned into profitable cultivation. From Blair's to the South Fork Lake, a distance of 32 miles, small lakes are to be met with on the skirts of the trail, our reporter having counted no less than 18. There is only one house of accommodation on the way, and pedestrians must sleep one night in the open air on their journey. At the South Fork Lake, which is twelve miles broad, there is a ferry-boat plying, but the arrangements connected with her being anything but satisfactory great detentions takes place there. No doubt these inconveniences will be hereafter remedied. From the lake there is a mountain of easy grade to be crossed of four miles, when the trail strikes Captain Mitchell's bridge across the North of Queenelle. From the bridge the traveler takes the old and well beaten track of Snow Shoe and Antler mountains, which are so steep as to effectually prevent anything like a wagon road being made that way. The distance from Mitchell's bridge to Williams Creek is computed at about 42 miles, making the total distance from Blair's, including the lake, 120 miles. There is no question this route is much shorter than by the wagon road, but the steep hills, deep snow lying on the high mountains in the early part of the season, and the want of accommodation en route for travelers will render it anything but a successful rival to the grand trunk line. Captain Mitchell deserves credit for his enterprise and perseverance in connection with this trail.

THE BALD MOUNTAIN.

The snow on the Bald Mountain is still very deep—some places four feet. Mr. Spooner, the Expressman, in company with the "Live Yanks," came over it on Thursday last with great difficulty. There are four pack trains waiting at Deep Creek unable to get to Antler and Williams with their loads.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

It is a matter of the highest importance to the progress and development of this country that sufficient wheat and grain should be raised within its boundaries to supply its own large consumption. The amount of land this year under cultivation is unprecedentedly large, and from the fact of the farmers having had several years' experience in the country we have no doubt the yield this season will approximate to the demand for next year's consumption. From Lillooet to Soda Creek there is not a single ranch which possesses an acre of good land that the farmer has not been engaged in its cultivation. In the neighborhood of Lillooet alone upwards of 1200 acres of wheat will be grown, and on the ranches at Williams Lake a great deal of land has been laid down with the same crop. On the wagon road ranches sufficient oats and barley will be produced to make feed for horses both abundant and cheap. For instance, at one ranch not far from Soda Creek, that of the popular Frank Wags, there are more than 150 acres under oats and barley, the land being irrigated and highly cultivated. It is contemplated in the fall we believe to erect a flour mill at Williams Lake, containing all the most modern improvements, and at an expense exceeding \$10,000. Such a useful enterprise deserves encouragement and should command success. Although flour in Cariboo is at present lower than it has ever been before, should the crop of wheat now in the ground turn out well next year the staple of the mining camp will be still further reduced in price. It is only by cheapening the necessities of the miner that he will be able to prospect the country thoroughly, and we look forward to the success of the present season's crop as of the most vital importance to the progress and development of the country's resources hereafter. By reducing provisions to the lowest ebb a large population of miners will be attracted and induced to come here and prospect. Let us hope that the time is not far distant when flour instead of being 30 cents on Williams Creek will not exceed 10 cents.

PROGRESS OF THE TELEGRAPH.

The str. Lillooet sailed for Hope and Yale on Sunday morning, carrying up 200 miles of wire and insulators, one half for the line between this city and Yale, and the other half for the line above Yale. The wire is already stretched a distance of twenty miles above this city, and is progressing at the rate of about six miles a day. Mr. Piffeld at this office had communication yesterday with Mr. Conway five miles above Leplay.

SPECIAL ASSIZE.

A special assize will be held in this city on Monday the 3d prox. The Hon. Mr. Crease acting as judge by special commission. We understand that the object of the assize is more particularly to try the two Chilcoot Indians now confined in jail, and that the Hon. Charles Brew will act as Queen's Counsel upon the occasion. Mr. Wood, Acting Attorney General of Vancouver Island, has been invited to defend the prisoners.

MASSONIC.

The annual meeting of Union Lodge, No. 899, E. R. F. & A. M., in this city, was held on Saturday, St. John's Day, June 24th, and the following officers installed for the ensuing Masonic term: Hon. H. Holbrook, W. M.; Captain James Cooper, P. M.; H. W. Smith, S. W.; J. C. Hughes, J. W.; E. Dickinson, Treasurer; J. S. Olin, Secretary; Dr. A. W. S. Black, S. D.; John Murray, J. D.; O. M. Hooking, I. G.; P. Hick, Tyler.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 24th, 1865.

Duties (import), \$1099 15 6d; do. export, \$108 14 4d; harbor dues, \$16 17 6d; head money, \$31 8c; tonnage dues, \$44 19c. Total \$1331 14 4d. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 307.

THE HOPE-SIMILKAMEN TRAIL.

We learn that large amounts of goods are leaving Hope for the Similkamen, Rook Creek, and Columbia countries. The road over the Cascade Range is now entirely free from snow, and in excellent travelling condition the entire distance, with abundance of good grass springing up luxuriantly, so soon as the mountain range is passed. On the 22nd, Brown & Allison's pack trains started out from Hope for the Rook Creek mines, heavily laden, and on the 25th another large train started for the Columbia river diggings, each animal averaging 300 lbs. The Hudson Bay Company's pack train is expected to arrive from Colville early next week for a load of goods. Mr. Vernon, Capt. Houghton's partner, arrived at Hope from Shuswap on the 25th. He reports the travelling as excellent all the way. Large numbers of newly arrived Chinamen are leaving Hope, bound for the Columbia river mines.

CHERRY CREEK GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

A substantial company has been formed under the above title for the purpose of working what is confidently believed to be a rich and extensive quartz lead on Cherry Creek, a stream emptying into Lake Shuswap. The company is composed of gentlemen constitutionally averse to blowing, and thus very little has hitherto appeared in the public prints respecting their operations. Several samples of the ore have been assayed, one in San Francisco last fall yielding at the rate of a little over \$1,300 to the ton, while another assayed in the government office here yielded at the rate of \$1,000 per ton. The company have recently dispatched a train of pack animals to bring out a quantity of ore so that the lead may be subjected to a more thorough test.

FROM CARIBOO.

The news from Cariboo is to the 19th inst. The provision market was very much depressed, flour changing hands at 22 cents a pound. The claims were yielding largely, and the utmost confidence was felt. The yield of the Saw Mill claim for the week ending June 17th, was 768 1/2 cwt. The company declared a dividend on Sunday the 11th, of \$1,550 to the share (9 interest) clear of expenses, while on the following Sunday there would be \$1,240 per share.

The Brisson Company washed up \$13,950; the result of one week's work. Many other claims were paying well, while others were being opened up with the brightest prospects.

THE WESTERN EXTENSION CABLE Laid.

On Tuesday, the steamer Lillooet successfully submerged the cable across the Fraser, to connect the Collins' Russian Telegraph Line with the city. The cable crosses the river a short distance below the California State Telegraph Cable.

ARRIVED AT BURRARD INLET.

The ship Metropolis, Capt. Howard, arrived at Burrard Inlet on Tuesday. She will take in a cargo of lumber from Messrs. Moody & Co.'s mills, for the Mexican market.

CARIBOO INSPECTOR.

Mr. Thomas Spence has gone to Cariboo to act as government inspector in respect of the Alexandria road contract, the Cottonwood road contract, and the Williams Creek road, connecting Richfield and Cameronton.

Mr. Stevens has been appointed Government Supervisor on the road between Yale and Boston Bar, and Mr. D. Macgregor between Boston Bar and Clinton.

Mr. Wyde, revenue officer, seized 28 tins of opium from some Chinamen.

IMPORTANT FROM KOOTENAY AND THE "BIG BEND."

From a private letter just received by a gentleman in this city, under date Fort Colville, June 6th, we extract the following: "First rate diggings have been discovered on the Upper Columbia river, in British Columbia, near the 'Rapides des Mortes.' The water is awfully high, but those who are mining are taking out fair pay—from \$5 to \$12 per tin to the hand. There will be a great rush there from the Colville valley and Walla Walla in the course of three or four weeks. The diggings, so far, are bar diggings, but miners are going up every day for the purpose of prospecting the creeks. A man has just arrived from Dewdney's camp, on the Kootenay Lake; he reports a route there impracticable, and Dewdney will be compelled to follow one of the routes originally proposed by McDonald. The route he followed was good to Kootenay Lake, but there they met with mountains covered with snow, which he could not avoid. I start in half an hour for Wild Horse Creek, or as they call it here, 'Stud Horse Creek'—400 miles yet to go. Trains are going in every day. I shall be there by the 20th instant."

TOWN OF COLVILLE.

P. S.—I have just opened this letter. The diggings on the Upper Columbia prospect 25 cents to the pan, and on the creeks as high as \$1 to the pan. Some new strikes have also been made on Wild Horse Creek.

THREE VIEWS OF THE LONDON TIMES.

[From the London Times, Nov. 25, 1860.] It is evident on smallest reflection, that the South, even if united, could never resist for three months the greatly preponderating strength of the North.

[From the London Times, Sept. 14, 1864.] The public will admit that they have not been misqu岸ed by our comments. We said that the North could never subdue the South, and the North has now proclaimed the same conclusion.

[From the London Times, April 14, 1865.] The catastrophe seems complete and in all its accessories calculated to impress people with a feeling that the work is accomplished, and that the civil war is really at an end.

DOINGS OF A SECRETS EMBASSY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The rebels, it would appear, have kept up a constant communication with the Pacific coast, and have managed to be pretty well informed in regard to matters in this direction. Not long since an officer from Price's army was sent over by way of Panama as bearer of dispatches to Captain Semmes. Not finding the latter there, as expected, he doffed his uniform and proceeded to Victoria, Vancouver Island, where he just heard of the destruction of the Alabama. He returned to this city and was for a time the object of considerable attention on the part of the sympathizers, one young lady going so far as to make him a present of a diamond ring—saying the day might come when he might be taken prisoner, and the gift would then be of use. After exhibiting a number of men for Price's army and getting a quantity of uniforms made, the guest departed, the victim of an amount of teasing and feting that would have been sufficient to fill a prize alderman. He probably thinks San Francisco considerable of a place.—S. F. Flag.

SMALL POX GUARD.

A great discovery is reported to have been made by an English Surgeon in China in the way of effectual cure for Small Pox. The mode of treatment is as follows:—When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil, and tartaric ointment; this causes the whole of the eruptions, on that part of the body, to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the most established mode of treatment in the English Army in China, by general orders, and is regarded as a perfect cure.—Exchange.

SAYS.

Some misapprehensions exist respecting the probable loss of the mail matter for this place by the opposition steamer Golden Rule. We may, however, state that the mails for Victoria are not carried by the boats of the Nicaragua line, but by those of the Vanderbilt line running to Aspinwall.

CALIFORNIA.

LOSS OF THE GOLDEN RULE.

[From the Columbian.] By the steamer Sir James Douglas via Nansimo, we have our files of the Columbian of Thursday, containing the following telegrams:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The steamer Sacramento arrived at 11 o'clock. The Panama Chronicle of the 10th, gives the following account of the loss of the opposition steamer Golden Rule, bound from New York to Greytown, Nicaragua: On the evening of the 29th May, a dinner was given in honor of Capt. Dennis' birthday. A number of California bound Cyprians participated in the dinner, which concluded by the captain and other officers becoming intoxicated and fraternizing with Cyprians in unbecoming and promiscuous disorder. The orgie was unlimited, and save the second officer and one or two of the crew, all appeared to have lost their prudence. There was not the usual look out for danger and the ship was left to the guidance of Providence. At 3:30 a. m. on the 30th, she struck, on a reef off Roncador Island, one of the Antilles. About half an hour before she struck, the second officer went to the captain and told him that the ship was out of her course. The captain, who had an illicit companion with him, belated forth at being disturbed, and replied, "You be damned. The ship's all right, let her go along."

The passengers were landed in boats with, out the least danger or difficulty. When landing, permission was asked of the captain to open the baggage room so that the passengers might save what they could. He gave another snarl "go to hell and be damned" sort of reply. Very few passengers saved a few things which they had near at hand. The provisions landed were nothing but hard biscuit, and on that and a pint of water each per day, a scanty subsistence was made. The suffering from exposure to the sun was intense, and the appearance of the people plainly indicated it.

On the 2d of June the Purser, started for Aspinwall in a quarter boat, arriving on the 6th. The United States steamer Hunterville and State of Georgia immediately started for the scene of the wreck, and returned to Aspinwall on the 11th with the passengers, some 620 in number.

Last accounts state that the Golden Rule was fast going to pieces and the wreckers were busy at work. The above account was obtained from passengers. Capt. Dennis and his officers have not yet had an opportunity of giving the other side of the story.

Passengers who sailed from San Francisco on the 13th May by the America, to connect with the Golden Rule on the other side, were detained on the Isthmus. It was expected that they would embark on the Ocean Queen, which was to leave Aspinwall for New York on the 16th June.

The steamer Colorado, arrived at Panama on the 12th. She will leave for this port on the arrival of the Golden City, and will be due on Friday.

The Panama Star and Herald says a telegram received in England from Point De Galle, Ceylon, dated May 10th, states that a Confederate ship of war was about to sail from that port for Manila in a few days. This is no doubt the Shenandoah.

The dead body of Nathan Ware was found dead in the bay on Saturday evening.

MEXICO.

Mazatlan, advices report that the Liberals are expecting Gen. Corrales was at Cobola St. Nola with 3000 men, preparing for operations against the French. The French at Mazatlan feel sure of an outbreak with the United States army soon.

MARKETS.

The mining stock market was weaker today. Legal Tenders 73 @ 7 3/4, brokers rates. Flour—Market continues dull, \$7 @ \$8 per barrel for superfine, and \$9 for extra. Stock of old domestic nearly exhausted and prices nominal. Wheat—New is heavy and quoted at 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2 c. Sales, 600 sacks at the inside price.

Barley—Sales 500 sacks new at \$1 @ 1 1/2 c. Do new at \$1 12 1/2 @ 100 lbs. Oats—Jobbing sales at \$1 75 @ \$1 87 1/2 @ 100 lbs. Potatoes—Dull; small sales at 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2 c. Hay—A shade lighter; sales by the cargo \$10 @ \$13 1/2 ton.

INDIA.

Negotiations have been entered into relating to the purchase of Chandernagore from the French by the British; but the value put upon it is so high, that the latter government has been obliged to give up the idea of buying the town, which the French hold much against the will of their neighbors.

Official information has been received, announcing that Sir W. Mansfield had been appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, in succession to Sir H. Rose.

Small pox was spreading all over the country, but confined to the unvaccinated natives. A serious epidemic is raging in Serampore and Hoogley, amongst the native villages. Some localities are completely depopulated, and are without either medicine or comforts of any kind.

The government of Nepal have made many complaints of the depredations and violence committed by British subjects of the Oude frontier in the Nepal territory.

Great interest is being taken in the cultivation of tea in the south of India. Liberal premiums are offered by the British government to the natives to induce them to take hold of the enterprise. Samples sent to England are highly spoken of.

The cultivation of cotton is spreading all over the interior, and enormous crops are expected the present season. The price has fallen nearly 40% in anticipation of the heavy crops.—Delhi Gazette.

BURRARD INLET SAWMILL.

We learn that Capt. Stamp has not accepted any of the tenders called for erecting his sawmill on Burrard Inlet, but will build the mill himself. The tenders varied from \$13,000 to nearly \$30,000.

Tuesday

THE DREDGER.

The dredger irrepressible in of the Crown upon the subj been appointed ment of the ha and the House. Committee, ha of the work been formed to and contracts while its labors feet is again for House by a con jency. The de questing the s promptly respon there was ano House which w the submitting and we have from Govern difficulties wh Executive is of the room

The first can be let at money. This palatable; and in no way mo boat is found service for wh ported to me, the steam-tug, going purpose pose for wh towing the bar Victoria harb light, being 10 supply of co This is certain that the Go has plunged th building a ste completion to purpose for course it is parties in this mirable system is only to be spe should be spe teaching—E tractor is not performed in performed in plans and a pable parties. design, a y going purpose destroyed her point—that o is that the A her to be sold may be need of vessel for but it is quite a change in t It may do, v rices to spend experiments, Island cannot be used to cond duct our or who are best man ever th pair of boot marriages; his money at sta rable that a Works depa of boat-bul to pay for th sometimes d a humiliating services of c ginning to t ment scheme have gone b been suffici Government until they the machine tion. Surely government tem of rule, which is to most fruitless

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REMOVAL.

Francisco of this office departure fr Coast: "A pleased to s from the co has been lo ed for the e to lapse and conservati

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, July 4, 1865

THE DREDGER AND ITS AUXILIARY

The dredger question is fast becoming as irrepresible in its character as the question of the Crown Lands. After all the debates upon the subject—after a Committee had been appointed to inquire into the management of the harbor improvement operations, and the House, guided by the report of that Committee, had recommended a suspension of the works; after a second Committee had been formed to investigate the specifications and contracts of the dredger and the tug, and while its labors were still going on, the subject is again forced upon the attention of the House by a communication from His Excellency. The decision of the Assembly, requesting the suspension of the works, was promptly responded to by the Executive, but there was another suggestion made by the House which was not so easily carried out—the submitting the work to public contract; and we have, therefore, a communication from Governor Kennedy in reference to the difficulties which present themselves to the Executive in carrying into effect this portion of the recommendations of the Assembly.

The first thing required before the work can be let at contract is another outlay of money. This, to begin with, is not very palatable; and its disagreeable character is in no way mollified by the fact that our tug-boat is found to be almost useless in that service for which it was built. "It is reported to me," says His Excellency, "that the steam-tug, though well adapted for sea-going purposes, is totally unfit for the purpose for which she was intended—namely, towing the barges about the shoal part of Victoria harbor; her draft of water, when light, being 10 feet 2 inches, and with a full supply of coal between 11 and 12 feet."

This is certainly a nice admission to be made—that the Government of Vancouver Island has plunged the country into the expense of building a steam-tug which is found after its completion to be "totally unfit for the purpose for which she was intended." Of course it is no use asking who are the parties in this matter to blame; in our admirable system of irresponsible government it is only to be expected that the public money should be spent in that elaborate method of teaching—"How not to do it." The contractor is not at fault; for we believe he has performed his work as near as it could be performed in this colony, according to the plans and specifications. The really culpable parties are those who concocted the design. They desired to make a dredger's assistant, a vessel well adapted for sea-going purposes, and they got one; but they destroyed her utility in the most important point—that of light draft. The consequence is that the Acting Surveyor General advises her to be sold either here or in Mexico. It may be necessary to have a different class of vessel for towing the puns or it may not; but it is quite evident there is a necessity for a change in the management of public affairs. It may do, well enough for England or America, to spend money in naval or marine experiments, but we are afraid Vancouver Island cannot afford such luxuries. We shall have to conduct our Government as we conduct our ordinary affairs, and employ those who are best able to perform our work. No man ever thinks of going to the tailor for a pair of boots or to the undertaker for a marriage license; but when it is only public money at stake it is not considered undesirable that a civil engineer in the Lands and Works department should be made a judge of boat-building. Of course the country has to pay for this diversity of official talent, and sometimes dearly too; for it would be rather a humiliating thing to be obliged to accept the services of outside parties. From the beginning to the end of this harbor improvement scheme incompetency and blundering have gone hand in hand, and there has not been sufficient penetration on the part of the Government to discern the short-comings until they have displayed themselves when the machinery and vessels came into operation. Surely the worst species of responsible government is an improvement on that system of rule, the peculiar characteristic of which is to squander the public money in the most fruitless manner.

THE MAIL STEAMERS.—Passengers who came up by the Brother Jonathan assert that the Sierra Nevada is to be the last of the mail steamers that will come to this port at present. Should this be the case a steamer will have to ply between Victoria and the Columbia river to catch the mail steamer. All things are tending to the establishment of a direct and independent line of steam communication of our own.

REMOVAL OF GEN. McDOWELL.—The San Francisco Flag, formerly a strong upholder of this officer, now says of his approaching departure from the command of the Pacific Coast: "All true Union men have been pleased to hear of Gen. McDowell's removal from the command of this Department. It has been long enough obvious that he is not fit for the command, and has suffered himself to lapse under the control of the disloyal and conservative elements in this community."

AWMILL.—We learn that he accepted any of the recting his sawmill will build the mill himself. The price has varied from \$13,000 to \$15,000.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

House met at 3:15 p. m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, McClure, Tolmie, Dickson, Carswell, Denness.

THE SPEAKER read a communication from the Council stating that they would not insist on their amendments to this act. (A laugh.)

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.—The Speaker read the following communication from the Executive: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in reply to your letter of the 10th instant, in which you request that I should be pleased to submit a Report of the Acting Surveyor General for the information of the House."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, 29th June, 1865.

To the honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, GENTLEMEN.—Referring to the resolution of the House dated 9th June, on the subject of Harbor Improvements, I have the honor to submit a Report of the Acting Surveyor General for the information of the House.

It will be observed therefrom that very considerable expense must be still incurred if the views of the House be carried out.

It is reported to me that the Steam Tug though well adapted for sea-going purposes is totally unfit for the purpose for which she was intended, namely, towing the Barges about the shoal part of Victoria harbor, her draft of water when light being 10 feet 2 inches, and with a full supply of coal between 11 and 12 feet.

I would recommend that this vessel be disposed of at a fair price can be obtained.

It is to be remembered that the engines of the Dredger and Steam Tug are under articles of agreement with the Government for an unexpired period at a salary of from £200 to £300 per annum each, and it is therefore necessary that I should be in possession of the views of the Legislative Assembly as to making provision for the resumption of the Harbor Improvements by means of dredging at a future period.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, A. E. KENNEDY, Governor.

12th June, 1865.

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, I have the honor to report, viz: 1. I think it highly probable that many persons would tender for the work provided they were allowed the use of the machinery, vessels, &c., though I know of no competent or responsible person.

2. It would require the whole time and attention of a competent superintending engineer to see that the contract was properly carried out, that the machinery and vessels were not abused, and more particularly to keep account of the work performed, and to report on same from time to time and as to amount of payment due.

3. The ordinary wear and tear cannot be estimated, judging from past experience, at less than 20 per cent per annum on the whole cost of the plant, say \$5,000, and I believe this estimate will be found rather below than above the truth.

4. I am of opinion that no reliable contractor would hold himself responsible for the vessels and machinery unless at a very great rate of remuneration, as the risks of breakage and in winter of loss are great.

5. If all the vessels were laid up and it were necessary to put a steady man on board the Tug and another on board the Dredger to see to the moorings, keep the machinery bright and oiled, decks washed, paint well kept, &c. Each of these men would cost \$55 per month. The punts could not be left in the water or they would be eaten through by the teredo navalis in 12 months. They would require to be beached and blocked up above high water mark and kept tarred and occasionally wetted.

6. If every precaution were used they would certainly deteriorate in value but not in my opinion so rapidly as they have hitherto done.

7. The Dredger and Tug could be safely moored in the upper harbor over by the Indian village or in James Bay under our eye. The punts would require to be beached.

8. There is as reported in answer, five.

9. I am of opinion that proper security should be given by the contractor for the due care and delivery to the Government of the vessels on completion of the contract.

10. The Tug could certainly be disposed of either here or in Mexico. The Dredger I do not think could. The punts are of no use for any purpose other than dredging.

I have, &c., B. W. PEARSE, Acting Surveyor General.

The House fixed to-day (Friday) for the consideration of the subject.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—This bill was read a second time and sent to Committee.

CHIEF JUSTICE SALARY ACT.—The bill to explain the Chief Justice Salary Act was read a second time and sent to Committee.

The House then went into Committee on the bill to make the Marriage Licenses payable into the general revenue, Mr. Denness in the chair.

Dr. Helmcken said the bill was useless, as His Excellency had already told the House he could not consent to it. Of course the House had a right to legislate on any subject it thought proper.

Mr. DeCosmos said the House could always overcome such difficulties by an address to the Crown, as was frequently done in other colonies.

Mr. Franklin asked, if the bill compelled every one to take out a license. Dr. Dickson said it did not. Dr. Helmcken thought the license ought to be \$50. (A laugh.) He believed the old way of proclaiming the banns was the best. As the law was now, worthless fellows who perhaps were already married, defiled poor girls into marriage and then left them in a week or two. If they had to be proclaimed publicly it would give both an opportunity of finding out any impediments in the way of marriage. (A laugh.) Mr. DeCosmos said a \$50 license would be a great bar in the way of populating the colony. He knew parts of the world where people got married on a week's wages [laugh] and he thought marriage licenses should be reduced as low as possible, regarding it as one of the best means of increasing the population.

The bill was passed through Committee as read. The Committee then took up the bill to explain the Chief Justice Salary Act. Dr. Helmcken explained that by the present Act the barrister who was appointed Chief Justice was retained in office till he chose to vacate it, and this bill was to make him hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure. Mr. DeCosmos asked how this bill came up? Dr. Helmcken said he believed it was owing to some representations from Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. DeCosmos said he would certainly like to see the document. The law in England was that judges could not be removed, in that way, and he did not see why the same course should not prevail here. It seemed to him that the whole intention of the House was violated by this bill, as it virtually declared that the House should only vote the money during Her Majesty's pleasure.

Dr. Helmcken said the Committee had better pass the bill, and it could be recommitted. The bill was therefore passed, and the Committee rose and reported progress.

THE SPEAKER read a communication from His Excellency in reply to the motion for papers regarding the Coroner, stating that he would consider the propriety of producing any departmental papers on learning the nature and particulars of those required.

Mr. DeCosmos said it was a most remarkable request that persons should be asked to specify papers which they knew nothing about. (Heard, heard.) He maintained that this hole-and-corner work of keeping papers secret from the Legislature was a public injury, and he was indisposed to accept any such reply save from a personage as the Governor of Vancouver Island. He would not accept such a reply even from his master or his mistress, much less from him.

Mr. Franklin called the hon. gentleman in order, such language as "master or mistress" was unparliamentary. Mr. DeCosmos said it might be unparliamentary, but it was good plain Saxon. The House adjourned till to-day.

Friday, June 30. House met at 3:15 p. m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, McClure, Dickson, Denness.

CAPT. PALLISER'S REPORT.—The Speaker laid before the House from His Excellency a copy of Capt. Palliser's report on the interior of British North America, for the use of the Assembly.

THIRD READING.—The Marriage License bill and the bill to explain the Chief Justice Salary Act were read a third time and passed.

THE CONSIDERATION of the harbor improvements was deferred till Monday.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE BILL.—This bill will also come up for reconsideration on Monday next, viz. which day the House stands adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Council met at 3:45 p. m. Present: The Hon. Attorney General, Treasurer, and H. Rhodes.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.—The following bills were in order for consideration: Homestead, Imprisonment for Debt, Franchise, Estates of deceased persons and Pilot Bills.

The Hon. H. Rhodes considered these matters of too great importance to be dealt with when so few members were present, and the Council therefore adjourned.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.—A recent telegram having stated that the Great Eastern had sailed to take on board the new Atlantic cable, the attention of the Scientific American has double interest.

Every possible care and attention is bestowed upon the manufacture of the Atlantic cable so as to render its success, if properly laid, a continued certainty. The core consists of a strand of seven copper wires each covered with about half an inch of gutta serena composition, as an insulating medium.

The telegraphic core is then strengthened by wrapping around it iron wire, formed of Messrs. Webster Horsfall's homogeneous iron, capable of bearing a strain of 11 miles of its length. The whole is afterwards surrounded with yarn saturated with a chemical compound which, by its poisonous qualities, will prevent its destruction by marine insects, shellfish, &c. The new cable is met perfect throughout, and double the strength of the former one. The superior quality of the conducting wires and the greater thickness will admit of an average of eight words per minute being transmitted, against a fourth of that number under the arrangement of the old cable.

COOTENAY TRAIL.—The Colonist understands that the government will send out a surveying party in the course of a few days, for the purpose of laying out a trail connecting Shuswap lake with the Columbia river. This will be in connection with the new steamer which is about to be built on Shuswap lake for the Hudson Bay Company.

ARRIVED.—The Hon. Judge Begbie arrived at Richmond on Thursday last from the Mouth of Queen's. His Lordship will open the Court of Assize on Tuesday morning next. There is only one Crown case, that of Fether, who is accused of stabbing a man about 12 months since. There are quite a number of important cases of appeal from the Gold Commissioner's decision to be decided.

GOVERNOR'S SURVEYOR.—With Lieut. Cooper and Mr. Busby, arrived yesterday morning from New Westminster, in His Excellency's steam yacht LeMethuen, to be on duty at

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

A new work, styled "The Field, the Dungeon, and the Escape," by Albert D. Richardson, is in the press, from advance sheets of which, published in the Sacramento Union, we glean the following interesting items:

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S OPINION OF McCLELLAN.—In regard to General McClellan the President spoke with discriminating justice: "I do not, as some do, regard McClellan either as a traitor or an officer without capacity. He sometimes has bad counselors, but he is loyal, and he has some fine military qualities. I adhered to him after nearly all my constitutional advisers lost faith in him. But do you want to know when I gave him up? It was after the battle of Antietam. The Blue Ridge was then between our army and Lee's. We enjoyed the great advantage over them, which they usually had over us; we had the short line and they the long one to the rebel Capital. I directed McClellan peremptorily to move on Richmond at once. It was eleven days before he crossed his first man over the Potomac; it was eleven days after that before he crossed the last man. Thus he was twenty-two days in passing the river at a much easier and more practicable ford than that where Lee crossed his entire army between dark one night and daylight the next morning. That was the last grain of sand that broke the camel's back. I relieved McClellan at once. As for Hooker, I have told him forty times that I fear he may 'sit just as much one way as McClellan does the other—may be as over-daring as McClellan is over-cautious.'"

THE PRESIDENT'S STORIES.—His anecdotes, of course, were felicitous and illustrative. He delineated the tortuous windings of the Democracy upon the slavery question, from Thomas Jefferson down to Franklin Pierce. Whenever he heard a man avow his determination to adhere unwaveringly to the principles of the Democratic party it reminded him, he said, of a "little incident" in Illinois. A lad plowing upon the prairie, asked his father in what direction he should strike a new furrow. The parent replied, "Steer for that yoke of oxen standing at the further end of the field." The father went away and the lad obeyed. But just as he started the oxen started also. He kept steering for them, and they continued to walk. He followed them entirely around the field, and came down to the starting point, having furrowed a circle instead of a line.

"By the way" (mentioning us to our seats, and sitting down into his chair, with one leg thrown over the arm), "that reminds me of a little story which Hatterschitt told me during the trip. He bought a pony of an Indian, who could not speak much English, but who, when the bargain was completed, said: 'Oats, no! Hay, no! Corn, no! Cottonwood, yes, very much!'" Hatterschitt thought this mere drunken mauling; but a few nights after, he tied his horse in a stable built of cottonwood logs, fed him with hay and corn and went quietly to bed. The next morning he found the grain and fodder untouched, but the barn was quite empty, with a great hole in one side, which the pony had gnawed his way through. Then he comprehended the old Indian's fragmentary English.

This suggested another reminiscence of the same Western trip. Somewhere in Nebraska the party came to a little creek, the Indian name of which signified weeping water. Lincoln remarked, with a good deal of aptness, that as laughing water, according to Longfellow, was "Minnehaha," the name of this rivulet should evidently be "Minnebooboo."

THE PRESIDENT'S CHARACTER.—Our interview left no grotesque recollections of the President's laughing, his huge hands and feet, great mouth or angular features. We remembered rather the ineffable tenderness which shone through his gentle eyes, his childlike ingenuousness, his utter integrity, and his absorbing love of country.

Ignorant of etiquette and conventionalities, without the graces of form or of manner, his great reluctance to give pain, his beautiful regard for the feelings of others, made him "worthy to wear without reproach."

The grand old name of gentleman, which strong without symmetry, humorous without levity, religious without cant—tender, merciful, forgiving, a profound believer in Divine love, an earnest worker for human brotherhood—Abraham Lincoln was, perhaps, the best contribution which America has made to history.

His origin among humble laborers; his native judgment, better than the wisdom of the schools, his perfect integrity, his very ruggedness and irregularities made him a fit representative of the young nation which, by and by, as the ripe fruitage of free schools, free presses and free ballots, shall produce a far higher average man than the world has yet seen.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—The Countess of Fife, Watson, was loading at London at latest dates, and the Monitor, Mably, at Liverpool, for this port. The bark Ier (P), London, for Vancouver Island, is reported to have been spoken April 8th in lat. 49 N., long. 10 W. The Teas, Wilson, which was towed into Gibraltar, dismantled, previous to March 1st, was still at that port.

LEACH RIVER MINING BOARD.—The first meeting of the mining board was held on Saturday night. Gold Commissioner Foster presiding; the whole of the members present. A resolution was passed unanimously and forwarded to the Governor requesting His Excellency to allow them to appoint their own chairman and also the place of meeting. Colonel Foster having informed them that it was His Excellency's wish that he should preside. This is contrary to the rules of all Gold Mining boards, and we are sure His Excellency will respond favorably to the resolution.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.—W. A. G. Young, Esq., will assume the duties of his office, we understand, on Monday next, leave of absence having been granted him until then.

RETURN OF THE FORWARD.—The gunboat

Forward, Commander Fox, with Superintendent Hankin on board, returned from Claycoquot Sound on Thursday, after having landed the Exploring party under Mr. Buttle. The Forward left this port on the 19th inst., and arrived in Hecate Bay, Claycoquot Sound, on the 20th, having anchored one night in Neah Bay through stress of weather. Having landed Mr. Buttle and party at Tofino Inlet, Commander Fox and Mr. Hankin proceeded to examine the Abousett village at Cypress Bay, destroyed by the Sutlej last summer. The place was quite deserted, no attempt having been made to rebuild it, and the bones of the slain and remains of the houses still lying round. The Abousetts have formed a new settlement on Vargas Island, which the Forward visited on the 23d. Some 200 Indians were assembled, although a great many were absent on the fishing grounds. The residents were busily engaged making new canoes, about eighty having been destroyed by the Sutlej during her attack on the village. The natives seemed to have a wholesome dread of the man-of-war, and anxiously enquired if she intended visiting them again, or if peace would continue. Cup-cha, the chief who gave so much trouble last year, hid himself in the bush when he saw the Forward approach, and was with difficulty persuaded to make his appearance. He is a fine well-built fellow, but with a villainous countenance; he is still suffering from wounds received in the Sutlej's attack on the Abousett village. Mr. Hankin addressed the assembled Indians at this point, telling them that so long as they behaved themselves properly and did not molest the whites they would be let alone, but if they harmed a single white man they would be punished ten times as badly. They seemed to understand the force of this argument and promised faithfully to be good Indians. Presents of tobacco, tea, sugar, and biscuit were then given them. The Forward visited other villages on Claycoquot Sound destroyed by the Sutlej, and found them still in ruins. On the 24th instant, she reached Barclay Sound and next day visited Alberni where she found the ship Fray Bentos loading for Callao. Mr. George, the man left in charge of the mill, and who is now the only white man there, complained that the Oobuckites had been very troublesome, stealing everything they could lay their hands on. The Forward accordingly visited their village, and Mr. Hankin questioned them as to the charges, which, however, the Indians stoutly denied, requesting that their village should be searched. This was done and nothing found, so they were let off with a caution. Mr. Hankin states that Claycoquot Sound abounds with the finest codfish, the Indians readily disposing of a large fish for a biscuit. Messrs. Anderson & Co. have a man employed at Seestah, catching and curing them.

FROM THE WEST COAST.—The schooner Surprise, Captain Spring, arrived from a trading voyage to the west coast of this island, yesterday afternoon. Captain Spring reports all quiet and peaceable among the Indians along the coast. The Surprise went up as far as Woody Point and called at Nootka Sound, where she heard of Messrs. Smith and Whitaker and their party. The prospectors had only been a short time at Nootka, and had gone up Muskrat Arm, the same which was prospected by Mr. Buttle on his first trip. There was no news of the party having made any discoveries. The reported disturbances, which caused the recent visit of a gunboat to the west coast, Captain Spring says arose out of attempts made by the Claycoquot Indians, instigated by the seamp Cedab-Canim and others to impose upon some of the tribes by threatening to send for the men-of-war to pay them a hostile visit. The Indians are in great terror of the war ships since the memorable visit of the Sutlej last year. They are now pacified, and white men can go among them with comparative security.

GREAT FIRE AT LEACH RIVER.—We learn from Mr. Barnett, L.R.E., that a fire broke out at 11 o'clock on Friday morning at the lower end of Kennedy Flats, and in a very short space of time the whole of the bush was on fire, creating a tremendous blaze with excessive heat. Stage's Hotel, Walsh's store, Allison & Cole's smithy, and several miners' log cabins were in imminent danger of destruction, and were only saved by the exertion of a number of men who collected on the spot, and by the aid of buckets succeeded in checking the progress of the conflagration towards the buildings. The trees continued to burn all night, the fire extending towards Mount Ararat hotel. In the morning it had partially died, but revived yesterday morning and was blazing vividly on Saturday night.

ORDINATION SERVICE.—The ceremony of ordaining four Elders in the Presbyterian Church, was performed yesterday forenoon by the pastor, Rev. Thomas Somerville. The church was densely crowded, and the congregation listened most attentively to the impressive sermon on the nature and duties of the eldership, and to the earnest and eloquent address to the gentlemen appointed to the office. Mr. Somerville's congregation has increased in numbers so considerably that accommodation can scarcely be found for all who now attend.

LADY UP.—The steamer Alexandra is now finally laid up by her owners till the termination of the pending lawsuit. The steamer has been appraised variously at \$8,000, \$19,000, \$24,000 and \$25,000, and we understand that the owners offer to give bonds to the lowest amount to be allowed to run her; the owners of the Fidelity, however, demand the \$25,000, and thus the matter rests for the present.

THE FIRMNESS.—Another effort will be made to-morrow of the next day, should the weather prove favorable, to raise this unfortunate steamer. Spars adapted for the purpose are being procured from the neighborhood of Judge Cameron's mill at the Lagoon;

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, July 4, 1865.

A QUESTION OF PREROGATIVE.

It is not often that collisions arise in Vancouver Island between the House of Assembly and the Executive, but the merit, we must confess, has been mainly due to the very quiet demeanor of the people's representatives. The "easy way" is no doubt in many cases "the best way," but there are times when old land marks should not be entirely effaced, even if it cost an effort to retain them. The Lower branch of Legislature in British countries is not only a body which represents the opinions and views of the people on all matters pertaining to legislation, but is the especial guardian of prerogatives long since wrested from oligarchic or despotic power. To its keeping is in fact entrusted all those political privileges which form the great substantial boast of Englishmen. The question which came up yesterday in the Assembly, in reference to the Coroners' Committee, involves the maintenance or relinquishment of a right which is one of the surest guarantees a country can have of good government and public liberty—the right to demand papers from any branch or department of the public service. The Committee, appointed by the House to inquire into certain matters connected with the coronership required the attendance of the Attorney General and Treasurer, as well as documents from the latter official's department. The former request was not acceded to by either official, on the ground that they had first to obtain the sanction of the Legislative Council and the Governor. This response was, of course, only in conformity with the privileges as well as responsibility attached to the position of a member of the Upper House, and we cannot, therefore, take any exception to the course adopted, by the refusal on the part of the Treasurer to forward necessary documents to the Committee without the sanction of the Governor, is a very different matter, and infringes an important right claimed by all British representative bodies. The right exercised by the Committee in requesting certain papers, was virtually the right of the House: whether we look at it in the light of the privileges conferred on the Committee by the House, or the action taken by the latter body itself with respect to the Coroners' question. When the matter was laid before the Assembly, yesterday, by Mr. DeCosmos, the Chairman of the Committee, the House concluded to defer any action on the matter until Thursday, when probably, by that time the papers might be forthcoming. This will not, however, unless on a certain contingency, settle the question of prerogative, and it is one that ought to be settled, and definitely too. If it rests with the Executive to refuse the production of papers necessary to carry on a public inquiry there is an end to popular government, and we might as well be under the rule of an autocracy at once. The right which the House claims is maintained in England and in every colony where full representative government exists. May's Parliamentary practice supports it, and there is no authority that attempts to set up any opposite ruling. It may be objected, and we think it was hinted at yesterday by the Speaker, that there is no base of analogy between a government like ours and the responsible system which obtains in England. This is a very true, and we are well aware that there are many Parliamentary privileges maintained by May that cannot be exercised by the Assembly of Vancouver Island; but there is in the matter at issue a perfect analogy between the powers of the Assembly and those of the House of Commons. The Lower House here, as well as the Lower House in England, has full control of financial matters. It can vote the supplies by which Government is carried on, or it can refuse them and bring the Government to a dead-lock. It has such supreme control over the public purse as this, it is surely an absurdity to say that it has not the power to inquire how certain public moneys have been paid, and their amount? Yet it would appear that this is the view held by the Executive. But anticipating the only plea that is likely to be put forward—the fact that we have a civil list not provided for by the colony, but paid by the Crown—there is still an illogical sequence in the position assumed; for the moneys in respect of which the Committee wanted information were public moneys and could have been sent off from the Treasury during any session by the House. To make matters even worse for the Executive—the very officials alluded to by the Committee, the Attorney General and Treasurer, are, according to the opinion of the Crown itself, colonial officials, public servants of the people of Vancouver Island, at present paid out of the colonial revenues and liable at any moment to salaried suspension. What claims to exercise the rights of ordinary returns direct from any public department can we would like to know, be stronger than these? With regard to other Committees, as was mentioned yesterday in the House, the Executive has evinced a most laudable desire to place everything that was within its reach, before the members; let us hope

that in this isolated instance an unintentional mistake or oversight has been committed, and that the Committee may be enabled by the Executive to resume its work without any further delay.

Additional Eastern News.

New York, June 15.—The Tribune's special despatch says: Petitions for pardon from the leading men of the great rebellion are coming in by hundreds every day. Among the men of note whose petitions were received to-day, are Major General Edward Johnson and Joseph R. Anderson, of the Treadwell Iron Works. A clause is now inserted intended to prevent applicants from claiming in court exemptions from the operation of the confiscation acts, thus leaving the settlement of the matter of confiscation of rebel property to the courts and Congress thereafter, when the facts are such as to call for relief. The Tribune's Washington special despatch says: A delegation of colored men from Richmond arrived to-day, to seek an audience with the President. They represent that under the military restrictions in Richmond, their condition is no better than when they were in slavery, and they propose to ask that special enquiry be made in order that the proper remedy may be applied to place them on a footing in consonance with the liberal and enlightened policy adopted by the government as to other colored people in the Southern States. OMAHA, June 14.—Five hundred Sioux in camp fifteen miles west of Fort Mitchell, who were supposed to be friendly, this morning attacked the guard, killing Captain Frontz and four men, and wounding 7 others. Quite a number of Indians were killed. The Indians crossed over to the north side of the Platte river. New York, June 14.—John Mitchell, editor of the Richmond Examiner, was arrested this afternoon, and taken to Fort Lafayette, as is supposed.

MUTINIOUS SPIRIT AMONG COLORED TROOPS.

New York, June 15.—The World's Washington special says: The final dissolution of the 20th army corps took place to-day. A complete history of its organization was filed in the War Department. Twenty-two regiments were mustered out from this corps in one day. The 15th is the last day on which all Major Generals and Brigadier Generals who are without commands, or not on detached service, can remain with rank in the army. Butler and Banks go out of service under this order. A Fortress, Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer, under date of the 13th, says for some time a mutinous spirit has existed in the colored cavalry brigade, belonging to the 25th corps, the men declaring that the Government had no right to send them to Texas. On the 12th, when on board the steamer, the spirit of discontent took the form of open mutiny. The vessel was run up to one of the wharves of the Fortress for assistance. Two companies of the third Pennsylvania artillery were sent on board, under command of Major Van Schilling. On approaching the vessel containing the mutineers, they threatened to fire. The Major reported to strategy, and returning to the wharf, had the mutineers brought ashore under the guns of his men, in parties of two and three at a time. Thus they were all disarmed and returned again to the vessel. The effect will be only to prevent the second part of the expedition from sailing as soon as expected.

CONDITION OF THE SEWARDS.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The condition of Fred Seward continues most encouraging. Secretary Seward's health continues to improve. He now regularly attends to business and converses cheerfully with his friends, though his jaw is still supported by an iron frame work.

KIRBY SMITH GONE WITH AN ARMY TO MEXICO.

New York, June 16.—The steamer Evening Star, George Cromwell, from New Orleans on the 10th, reports that Gen. Heron has established his headquarters at Alexandria, and had issued orders informing the people of the emancipation proclamation, and that he had been forced to recommend the freed men to work for their old masters for wages. It appears that Buckner and Price surrendered without the consent of Kirby Smith, who issued an order at Houston, Texas, that he intended to struggle till the last for better terms, but being abandoned by the Texas troops, he conceived the rest to return to their families and resume the occupations of peace. It is reported that Smith, with 15,000 troops and \$16,000 in gold, had gone to Mexico. ESCAPED FROM THE COUNTRY. New York, June 16.—The Post's Washington special says that information has been received of the arrival of the rebel Secretary of State, Judah P. Benjamin, at Bermuda. It is reported that Breckenridge and Trenchum had also escaped out of the country. FURTHER FROM THE SOUTHWEST. New York, June 17.—The Herald's correspondent from the Gulf Department says that on the 2nd the rebel Generals Kirby Smith and Magruder were received on board of the United States steamer Fort Jackson, Captain Sands, of Galveston, when the articles of surrender of all the rebel Trans-Mississippi forces were signed by Smith. This does not agree with the preceding dispatch. On the 5th, Captain Sands and the other officers proceeded up to the town, landed and received the surrender. Generals Sheridan and Canby were in New Orleans on the 10th. The former was engaged in organizing and forwarding forces for the occupation of Texas. Weitzel's corps had arrived at Mobile and was ordered to move towards Texas. Canby's cavalry is already en route thither. The 13th Corps, under Grant, and a portion of the 9th Corps, under Steele, was expected to start for that region in a few days.

RED RIVER.

We have files of the Nor Wester, to April 15th.

THE NOR WESTER PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT HAS BEEN BURNED DOWN.

The first bee hive has recently been imported into the settlement from St. Paul, Minn., by Bishop Tache.

THE SMOX STORM.

A snow storm occurred on April 6th, which was believed to be the most severe for twenty years. The weather before and since the storm was mild and spring-like.

THE SMOX INDIANS.

The Sioux Indians were in great force on the borders of the settlement, and threaten a war with the United States this summer. There are 1400 tents of their near Devils Lake, and 4000 more warriors are expected.

CANADA.

A correspondent writing from Canada under a late date, has the following remarks: "You will doubtless have observed the debate in the Imperial Parliament respecting Canadian defenses. It is rather amusing to us to read the ideas of English statesmen on our situation and abilities of defence, in the event of war. More than five out of every ten in Canada consider our case utterly hopeless so far as defence is concerned, and there is a strong feeling getting up in favor of annexation, or at least some change of our political existence to avoid the eventualities of war, as well as to create more beneficial commercial connections with the Americans, more particularly since Federation of these provinces seems unlikely to be accomplished for some time. The notorious quack, Dr. Tumblety, who cut a prominent figure in Canada and the Eastern provinces some years ago, and subsequently became surgeon of a Federal regiment, has recently been arrested in St. Louis, Mo., charged with complicity with Harold in the assassination of the late President. The New York papers say Harold was the agent and confidant of Tumblety."

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

New York, June 14th.—The Mora Castle bridge Havana dates to June 10th. The evacuation of San Domingo, by the Spaniards was to take place on the reception of the first order. A number of persons loyal to Spain are leaving Santiago. Some were expected at Havana.

THE PATRIOTIC.

The Patriot, when other blockade runners were to leave Havana for England, was sold to the Spaniards.

THE REBEL GENERAL SLEIGHTER HAD ARRIVED AT HAVANA FROM MATAGORPAS ON 10TH JUNE.

SHIPS OF WAR AT CALLEJO.

The United States ship St. Marys entered the port of Callejo on the evening of May 12th, after a passage of 44 days from Panama. H.B.M.'s ship Leader is still in Callejo. The Shearwater went north to protect the interests of English and Americans during the revolutionary excitement. The new Peruvian gunboat America reached Callejo on the morning of May 5th. The Spanish iron clad frigate Numancia arrived three hours later, of the same day. The America is ship rigged, and her passage out was very creditable. She gives much satisfaction to the authorities in Lima and Callejo. The Numancia is reported to be really a magnificent ship. She is nominally of 1000 horse power, though this may be considerably more if desired. Her armament is 40 guns, with capacity for a larger number. Her officers are very gentlemanly, and treat visitors with an exceedingly hospitable welcome. The entire Spanish Squadron still rides at anchor in the harbor of Callejo, with the exception of one gunboat at Valparaiso. Of the Peruvian navy there were in Callejo the iron clad Los Andes, Victoria, the gunboats America and Sachaca, and the transport steamer Chalaco.

U. S. GOLD TAX—IMPORTANT TO COPPER-MINERS.

According to a circular issued by the Treasury Department Office of Internal Revenue at Washington, a graduated license on assays of gold and silver is imposed by the American government, according to the amount of bullion assayed, whether of home or foreign production. The duty of one per cent, it states, will not be required when it can be clearly shown that the gold assayed is of foreign production, and is exported and reshipped to a foreign port. No tax is imposed on refining gold, the product of a foreign country, which is exported in the form of bullion beyond the limits of the United States.

WHOLESALE SMUGGLING.

We learn from an authority on Fogot Sound, which may be considered unquestionable, that goods and boats to the value of about \$15,000 have been seized by the Customs authorities within the last four weeks. It is pretty generally known that a heavy smuggling business has been carried on between Victoria and ports on the Sound for the past eight or ten months. In the absence of the revenue cutter, it would seem, says our informant, that the nightly express has been making double quick time across the Sound, opium being one (and not the least profitable) of the articles of "free" trade.

HUDSON BAY CLAIMS.

The joint American and British Commission for the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson Bay Company and Puget Sound Agricultural Company have now got the respective amounts claimed by each finally submitted. The Bay Company's claims foot up to about \$4,100,000. The Agricultural Company \$1,100,000.

SIR SAMUEL COUNARD DIED ON THE EVENING OF MAY 1st.

The melancholy event had been for some time foreseen by Sir Samuel's friends, by whom, as well as by the public in general, his loss will be severely felt.

IRELAND.—Some leading Manchester men in view of the end of the American war, propose to start a joint stock company for the erection of calico and linen mills in various parts of the west of Ireland.

Our London Correspondence.

London, May 8, 1865.

ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN—GRAND JURY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday night moved the resolutions necessary to enable him to reduce the Income tax, the Tea duties, and the Fire Insurance duty, and passed them all with very little difficulty. The tea dealers have a month's respite to enable them to get rid of the stocks on hand, but Mr. Gladstone refuses to allow them any drawback. The advocates of Malt Tax Relief made a feeble remonstrance, but that subject has been completely disposed of by the speech of Mr. Gladstone on introducing the budget. He then stated that the consumption of beer was largely increasing in England, and that already the quantity drunk every year gave an average of 600 quarts for every adult male. A temperate dock laborer assured the surgeon in a hospital to which he was taken with an injury to his hand, that he drank eight quarts a day. The quantity for an "intemperate" man was reckoned at from twelve to sixteen quarts a day.

ON WEDNESDAY MR. BAILES, THE MEMBER FOR LEEDS, MOVED THE SECOND READING OF THE BILL FOR EXTENDING THE BOROUGH FRANCHISE BY TOWERING THE REQUISITE RENTAL FOR A VOTE FROM 210 TO 26.

It was opposed by three members of the Liberal side of the House, while the Tory Opposition sat silent and enjoyed the spectacle of its demolition like that of Ateon by his own dogs. Lord Elcho, who is best known as a gallant captain of Volunteers, moved the previous question. This was seconded by Mr. Black and supported by Mr. Robert Lowe, till recently Vice President of the Board of Trade, and supposed to be a great Radical. The bill was advocated by Mr. Leatham, brother-in-law of Mr. Bright, a smart and clever speaker; and Mr. Bernal Osborne. The arguments used against the bill were that "deserving" and "intelligent" artisans could put themselves in a position to enjoy the suffrage if they choose—a £10 house being within the reach of every decent man who chose to exercise a little self-denial—giving up for instance some of those daily quarts of beer which Mr. Gladstone describes him as drinking. It was further insisted that the interests of the working men and of the poor were admirably cared for by the present House of Commons, and that men engaged in daily toil were not capable of giving politics much attention. This bill of Mr. Bailes' would, it is said, unsettle everything and settle nothing—it was another step towards democracy, and when this country was given over to democratic rule, then farewell to its order and prosperity. Mr. Lowe concluded thus: "The great liberal party may be presumed to know its own business better than I do, I venture however to make this prediction: that if they do unite their fortunes with the fortunes of democracy, as it is proposed they should do, in the case of this measure, they will not fail to do one of two things. If they fail in carrying this measure, they will ruin their party; and if they succeed in carrying this measure, they will ruin their country." Six o'clock, the hour at which all Wednesday discussions end, having almost arrived without any member of the government having risen, the adjournment of the debate was moved, and an indescribable scene of tumult ensued. The government were called upon to give up a day for the resumption of the debate, but this they seemed unwilling to do, and in the midst of the clamor the clock hand reached the fatal point, and the Speaker declared that the question had dropped. The government have however since consented to the resumption of the debate on Monday night.

THE LORDS' COMMITTEE ON WHAT IS CALLED THE EDMUNDS SCANDAL.

The Lords' Committee on what is called the Edmunds scandal, have presented their report. Mr. Edmunds is condemned in the most decided language; Lord Brougham is entirely exonerated; his brother, Mr. Wm. Brougham, is severely blamed for having made an arrangement with Mr. Edmunds, when he was appointed to pay over part of his salary for the benefit of the Brougham family, and the Lord Chancellor has been saved by a majority of one. The Conservative members of the committee voted for a distinct condemnation of the occupant of the "woolsack," because he had not prevented the grant of a pension to Mr. Edmunds. The Liberals voted for a much milder paragraph, declaring that the Chancellor had been actuated by an improper or unbecoming motive. The Liberals were in the majority, and thus the Chancellor was delivered.

MISS CONSTANCE KENT HAS NOW BEEN FULLY COMMITTED FOR TRIAL FOR THE ROAD MURDER.

At the examination before the Trowbridge magistrates on Thursday, the lady superior of the Brighton religious house was a principal witness. She was habited in a long black cloak with an old full round beret. She begged that she might not be asked more questions than were absolutely necessary for the relations between herself and Miss Kent had been almost those of mother and daughter. She said that in various religious conversations she had pressed on Miss Kent the great aggravation of her guilt, and she at last related to her how she had committed the crime—carrying the poor child out of its cot when it was asleep and killing it in the closet with one of her father's razors. She said that she did it to revenge herself upon her stepmother. The Rev. Mr. Wagner was also examined, but refused to answer many of the questions put to him because "as a minister of the church he could not break the seal of the confessional." Elias Gough, the nurse, who had not gone to Australia, as reported, was also a witness. Miss Kent maintained the utmost composure during the examination, and said nothing. Her father has had an interview with her in the goal, and then she was much affected, but she expressed more self-restraint than her parent.

TWO VERY AFFLICTING SUICIDES HAVE TAKEN PLACE THIS WEEK.

Mr. Prescott, head of the firm of Prescott, Grole & Co., well known bankers, and Admiral Fitzroy, whose weather predictions have lately been so famous, have both cut their throats. The latter gentleman had so overworked himself that he had lost his self control. Two very afflicting suicides have taken place this week. Mr. Prescott, head of the firm of Prescott, Grole & Co., well known bankers, and Admiral Fitzroy, whose weather predictions have lately been so famous, have both cut their throats. The latter gentleman had so overworked himself that he had lost his self control. The usual Exeter Hall meetings by which the month of May is celebrated in London,

are now in full play. This week the Hall has scarcely been empty from morning till night. The great religious societies show unabated vigor. The Church Missionary Society reports an income of £144,000; the Wesleyan Missionary Society, £214,000; and the British and Foreign Bible Society the amazing sum of £187,000, being £12,000 more than it ever raised in a single year before. It issued two and a half million copies of the Scriptures, in 170 languages, last year.

ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN—GRAND JURY.

It is long since the Metropolis has been in a greater state of excitement than it was on Wednesday, when the assassination of President Lincoln was telegraphed from the Nova Scotia as she arrived of Queenstown. The first brief dispatch stating the fact that Mr. Lincoln had been shot, and an attempt made to assassinate Seward, in the fewest possible words, was posted up at one of the newspaper offices in Fleet street, and was regarded by the public as a hoax, but as one after another of the newspaper offices announced the same fact, and it was known that other telegrams had been received, great crowds assembled round the placards and eagerly besieged the offices for their second editions. Halfpennies were given on Change for second editions of the Times. Business was suspended, and men's heads were so full of the afflicting news, to admit of their thinking of anything else. Grief, rage, indignation filled every heart—even men whose sympathies were wholly with the Southern cause spoke their unfeigned abhorrence of the crime, and their deep regret that Mr. Lincoln should have been shot down in the hour of his success, and when his life seemed so necessary to his country. While Mr. Lincoln's death was the commencement of his presidential career was decided as an incompetent and ill-timed joker, he has gradually enforced the respect of the English Nation. They have noted his transparent honesty and simplicity of purpose, and they have been compelled to confess that he had uniformly spoken well of England and done all he could to preserve peace between the two countries, and they had been especially struck by his magnanimity to the South whom he had by his pertinacity and resolution laid at his feet. The regret at his removal was greatly heightened by the distrust felt towards his successor Johnson, whose antics when sitting in Vice-President had disgusted everyone; he said, too, to act under the inspiration of Gen. Butler, and this seemed to argue sanguinary policy, and to make war with England much more possible. The friends thus were down considerably, and all kinds of securities were affected. Similar excitement raged in Liverpool, Birmingham, and other provincial cities. Earl Russell, in the House of Peers, and Sir George Grey, in the Commons, have a formal address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to communicate the grief of her Parliament to the American Government.

THE AMERICAN IN LONDON MET ON MONDAY EVENING, UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF MR. ADAMS, THE AMERICAN MINISTER, TO EXPRESS THEIR SENTIMENTS ON THIS DEPLORABLE EVENT.

The well-known Fernando Wood took a prominent part in the conveying of this meeting.

ON THURSDAY EVENING MR. GLADSTONE OPENED HIS BUDGET, BUT IT WAS A RATHER LESS ELABORATE PERFORMANCE THAN USUAL.

He first of all took a review of his past budgets and dilated on the triumphs of his policy, culminating this year in a surplus of more than four millions for the income of the year amounted to 70 millions, and the expenditure to only 66 millions. But the principal part of his speech related to the malt tax, and he demonstrated most convincingly that there was no good end to be answered by reducing it. If half of it were taken off it would only reduce the price of beer a farthing a quart, and that the tax could not be much grievance to the farmer he held proved by the fact that more and more barley was cultivated year by year. He proved that tea was much more heavily taxed than malt, and therefore he should reduce the duty on tea 6d. a pound, but he should not touch the malt tax. He should also make a reduction in the duty on fire insurance, in accordance with the expressed wish of the House. But his great coup was the taking of two pence more of the Income tax, thus reducing it from 6d to 4d in the pound. This, with some small modifications in the stamp duties, exhausted all the surplus but £253,000, which modest sum he asked to be allowed to keep in the hands of the Government. The "farmers' friends" are of course very irate with the budget, but it has given entire satisfaction to the rest of the community.

DR. PUSEY HAS PUBLISHED A LETTER GIVING HIS REASONS WHY HE SHALL SUPPORT MR. GLADSTONE AS A MEMBER FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD AGAIN.

He has such a high opinion of Mr. Gladstone as a man of conscientiousness and integrity that he believes the interests of the Church are safest in his hands. As for extension of the suffrage, he does not see why it should not strengthen the Church politically, even as it has done in France. Beethoven's Choral Symphony was performed at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, by M. Mains and the usual band, Madame Parepa and other good singers assisting. It was a grand achievement, and the band performed their part magnificently, but if the truth must be spoken, it was, diametrically uninteresting and so terribly long that the audience were thoroughly tired out. Yet it was announced for repetition.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—OUR HONOLULU EXCHANGES ARE TO THE 20th MAY, BUT CONTAIN NOTHING OF INTEREST.

The Hon. E. H. Allen, Chancellor of the Kingdom, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, had returned to his duties. Mrs. Lucy White left on the bark D. O. Murray, May 19th, for Southampton, bearing official despatches for Her Majesty Queen Emma in London.

THE BRITISH OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.—THE NOR WESTER WAS AT GEORGETOWN AWAITING THE BREAKING-UP OF THE ICE TO TAKE THE TELEGRAPH WIRE DOWN TO FORT GARRY.

The telegraph wire down to Fort Garry.

THE LAST

We have all with history of America. We have seen a w at its causes, its m We have observed toring and blunder then sadly perple and at last calm victorious. In each wretched, the in-fault task of cent-vernment based ex will, but we have civil rights were a great military p of one man took keeping. That m iated with victo wherever it willed foe. It had grow brous mass into strength, compell State and outfo the traditional dan ary despotism a peace the power History repeats it face of the milita hard, no doubt w be dispensed, w be ignored. The statesmen were a the nineteenth ce the fate of Rome a Robespierrean E thing wrong eviden out of its groove, not the only thing finatics was utterly prophecies impud que, however, sho history was at fault rite calamities th have come to pass.

The great war authority that to guard, is dissolv civil power is qu tions which have The Court marit handed in their reigns again sup of all the victor ing of Richmond Sherman's feat advance an inst with this great history of the Popular freedom a pupu supremacy made subservient. The most powerfolute dictatorialty obeyed—felt throughout—had more thorepublic, and ye all the influence there was no retaining that p upon to relinquish land to retain its upon it for its fact with a gra by no confined rejoice that civi strides; that th has reached the lectively not it estrated with man can exar where it is a so to think that th erment has b branch of the under orders t-trying. Not of-tion; there is a tion to be recel-fairman that changes in any as to induce a relinquish rights sake of the cour is over, to induc the privileges We know that such a tacit arr integrity. We s of a cow-d's have said, instr of this remark our American in the form of people, or th YHAWK form on every indiv a great de beyond doubt Mill-French oribe a marty education whi who claims t something mo required; the obtained at privilege; so family may When we thi

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, July 4, 1865.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

We have all witnessed the extraordinary history of America during the last four years. We have seen a war the most memorable in the chronicles of the world, whether we look at its causes, its magnitude, or its results. We have observed the Northern States blustering and blundering at the commencement, then sadly perplexed and sorely afflicted, and at last calm, powerful, confident and victorious. In each of these stages we have watched, and the world has watched, the difficult task of centralising authority in a Government based exclusively on the popular will, but we have seen how one by one the civil rights were relinquished until at length a great military power directed by the mind of one man took the country into its keeping. That military power became associated with victory, marched its regiments wherever it willed, and subdued the internal foe. It had grown from an irregular, hazy, and unorganised force into a disciplined and compact strength, compelling obedience within the State and enforcing respect without; but the traditional danger was at hand—a military despotism would never relinquish in peace the power it had acquired in war. History repeats itself, and we all know the fate of the military republic. Well, it was hard, no doubt very hard, that history should be dispensed with—the military should be ignored. The classic mind of European statesmen was shocked that a republic in the nineteenth century should not submit to the fate of Rome and Greece, or even of the Robespierian France. There was something wrong evidently, and history had got out of its groove. The record of events was not the only thing despised—the science of finance was utterly scouted and its disciples prophesies impudently sneered at. The sequel, however, shows that science as well as history was at fault, and that none of the terrible calamities that were to have happened have come to pass.

The great war is over, and the military authority that rose up like the prophet's sword, is dissolving almost as rapidly. The civil power is quickly assuming those functions which have been so long suspended. The Court-martial and military tribunals have handed in their powers, and the civil law reigns again supreme. This is the greatest of all the victories. Before it pale the taking of Richmond and the surrender of Lee. Sherman's feats in Georgia or his subsequent advance are insignificant when compared with this great moral triumph. A republic in the history of the world has the majesty of popular freedom vindicated itself. *Salmus populi suprema lex esto.* Everything has been made subservient to the safety of the people. The most powerful monarchy, the most absolute dictatorship has never been more implicitly obeyed—has never made its mandates felt throughout the length and breadth of the land more thoroughly than this American republic, and yet without all the power, with all the influence wielded by individuals, there was no more thought of any person retaining that power when he was called upon to relinquish it, than there is for the land to retain its military when the sun calls upon it for its daily tribute. We record the fact with a gratification that is deemed in by no confined prejudices of nationality; we rejoice that civilisation has made such rapid strides, that the intelligence of mankind has reached that point when the people collectively, not the sittings of classes, can be entrusted with the greatest privileges that man can exercise. To the Englishmen everywhere it is a source of no mean satisfaction to think that the great problem of self-government has been so signally solved by a branch of the Anglo-Saxon race, and solved under orders the most terrible and the most trying. Not only, however, is it a satisfaction, there is a lesson to be learnt, instruction to be received. We want to know the fact that has worked such wondrous changes in any portion of the human family as to induce a people in a great crisis to relinquish rights to the Government for the sake of the country, and then when the task is over, to induce the Government to return the privileges thus temporarily conferred. We know that in no country in Europe could such a tacit arrangement be carried out with integrity. We should have a reign of license or a coup d'etat. It is, therefore, as we have said, instructive to examine the causes of this remarkable trait in the character of our American neighbors—whether they are in the form of Government, the habits of the people, or the education of the masses.

The form of Government which throws on every individual a certain responsibility, has a great deal to do with the matter; it breeds a doubt, De Tocqueville as well as Mill—French as well as English writers ascribe a marvelous influence to this political education which is forced upon every person who claims to be a citizen. But there is something more than the political instruction required, there is the education which is obtained at the school and at the college—privileges so common that the poorest family may obtain it for their children. When we think how much ahead the United

States is in this respect over the generality of nations, we are not at all surprised that she should be patient in adversity, and collected in the hour of victory—that historical comparisons should be thrown away upon her, and that she should show, after her recent disasters, even a greater adoration for the cause of law and order.

Later Eastern News.

New York, June 20.—A Washington special says: Thirty-four warrants for pardon were issued to day by the Secretary of State. All the parties were citizens of North Carolina, none of them being persons of note. The pardons were granted upon the suggestion of Governor Holden. The President gives preference to persons in honorable position in the matter of bearing petitions for pardon, and has determined to hold under advisement for the present applications from any persons of distinction. The President has directed that petitions for pardon be referred especially to Governors of the several States where applicable reside, so that the best evidence may be obtained as to the merits or demerits of the petitioners; also that the governor in each case adopt such action as to them may seem proper.

Special to the Colonist.

San Francisco, June 27.—An astonishing development has just been made in the Moore Frank forgery cases. Several parties have been arrested and the principal conspirator has confessed everything, and it is ascertained to a certainty by this confession and by corroborated evidence that the Frank forgery cases and that portion of each jury was selected by Frank himself. Letters between Frank and certain parties on the last jury have been obtained, and correspondence between Frank and his co-workers in a locality has been seized showing up the infamous business in detail.

Two million dollars in greenbacks were lost on the steamer Golden Rule. The Government will not lose thereby as a memorandum of the No. of the notes are kept on duplicates which are struck off in the event of loss. The office of the San Jose Railroad Company at San Mateo, was robbed of the safe and its contents last night. It contained two million bonds that the city engaged to subscribe to the Western Pacific Railroad Company, delivered last night. Stocks are flat today with Yellow Jacket at 107 and Savage at 127.50. Legal Tenders 73 at 134.50. Brokers' rates—Hour unsettled with a downward tendency. Sales 20 (1) barrels superfine Chile, in bond, for Mexico at \$8.40 quarter sacks Old Napa, Extra \$8.00. Wheat—Sales aggregate 4500 sacks new barley—Firm. Sales of 50 sacks new wheat \$12.00. Hay—\$12.00. Potatoes—2000. Wool—Lower. Agents from the West being nominal. Quoted at 17.00. Rice—Sales of 1885 (Mats No. 2) China at 85.00. Tea—28 chests Oolong Pouchong at 44.00.

June 27th.—Cleared—Bark Narragansett, Port Townsend; bark Domingo, Los Victoria, V.I. June 28.—Sailed—Bark George Washington, Puget Sound; bark Gold Bearer, Puget Sound; brig Sunny South, Portland; June 27.—Steamer Sierra Nevada, Victoria and Portland; brig Hugh Barlet, Puget Sound; schooner Noga River.

San Francisco, June 27.—It is rumored that the following changes are to be made on this coast: W. B. Farwell, naval officer, to be succeeded by Noah Brooks; John D. McLean, Surveyor of Port, to be succeeded by Richard Cheney; Navy Agent to be succeeded by A. J. Bryant.

Additional names of persons arrested in connection with the Frank jacking conspiracy are G. K. Rich, saloon keeper; E. H. Clarke, carpenter; and John Hayes. CALIFORNIA. San Francisco, June 24.—The steamer John L. Stephens arrived here this morning about 9 o'clock from ports on the north-western coast of Mexico. Her dates are from Mazatlan to the 14th and Cape San Lucas to the 18th of June. She brought \$148,846 in specie and 980 bags of ore. The news received by the Stephens reaches to the 17th June. There is little that is new or interesting relative to the political or military situation of the country. On Wednesday last General Decatur, his staff and an escort left this city for Durango. General Decatur was lately in command of the imperial force in the department of Mazatlan, and he was succeeded by Brig. Gen. Aymer. The same paper of June 10 mentions that Gwin was expected in Mazatlan early in August. The Times of 10th June gives particulars of a horrible series of murders committed on board the Mexican balandri Haydee, captain's name, Martinez. It appears that this vessel sailed from Mazatlan for Lapaz on the 19th of April last. She had on board the following passengers as entered at Ogaree, the port from which she sailed: J. B. Chinnelle, the owner of the vessel, Galvino Barano, Augustin Marcello, Guadalupe, Francisco Castro, Maria Medina Agiles, Barato Ramon de Ochoa, and three children, and Rafael Palao. The Haydee had a crew of 30 or 40 men in addition to the parties above enumerated. There were also on board Charles Magree, a Frenchman, and a Greek, and an Italian whose names were not known. These three, the Frenchman, Italian and Greek, were the perpetrators of the terrible deeds about to be related. The Times says, some two weeks since, no tidings having been received concerning the Haydee, apprehensions for her safety were felt, and after a few days longer delay it was determined to dispatch a vessel in search of the missing vessel. Accordingly the steamer Zenith was sent to Lapaz, and on reaching that port learned that the Hay-

dee had not been there. The captain of the Zenith then went south, and reaching Tomales, in the bay of Bodega, found the vessel for which he had been sent. Two young men, the cook and steward, were found with the Haydee, both of whom were brought to this city by the Zenith and lodged in jail, where they are still confined, awaiting further examination. The operator has carefully omitted to supply particulars of the murders.

A young man about 28 years of age, in the employ of McKinn & Bro., of Clay and Drumm streets, as assistant book-keeper, made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide at the American Exchange here this morning. The overland line is out of order beyond Fort Laramie. Gold in New York on the 22nd was 142. Greenbacks here, 72 1/2 to 73. In the nine mile match between Fillmore and Seward, Fillmore paid the forfeit. A double team race between Duane and Hector against Spot and Bully, for \$500 a side took place. First heat by Spot and Bully, time 2:52; second heat won by Duane and Hector in 2:44 1/2, distancing the other two and winning the race.

Potatoes selling lower, with sales at 14@20.30. Wheat, market low and unsettled under increasing arrivals. Sales of 700 sacks Suivan, 630 do. Stockton and 850 do. Vallejo at 1.12c. 200 do. Martinez, 1 1/2 @ 1.00 choice do. 1 1/2 @ .90 per pound. Barley is very firm for old and steady for new. Sales of 450 sacks old do. at 2.25c. 300 do. at 2.25c, and small parcels of old do. at previous prices. Oats—Firm. Sales, 500 sacks at 1.10 @ 1.15. Potatoes selling lower, with sales at 14@20.30. Wool—Sales—15,000 lbs. medium fleece at 20c. 30 lbs. 50 lb. assortment of light and heavy. Private dispatches from New York dated yesterday, quote market dull and depressed, with sales of Oregon at 42 1/2c, current.

San Francisco, June 25, 3 p.m.—William Linen, whilst laboring under a temporary aberration of mind, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor yesterday afternoon. The unfortunate man had inflicted a severe gash on the left side of the throat. Dr. Henry was summoned, who found the man almost lifeless from hemorrhage. The wounds were sewed up, and the patient has a fair prospect of recovery. No other local news of interest. The overland line is down east of Salt Lake. No arrivals.

June 26.—The steamer Sacramento arrived at 11 o'clock. The steamer Golden Rule was wrecked on the 30th of May. All on board were saved and had embarked on the steamer America at Panama.

EUROPEAN. FARRAR POINT, June 14.—The following is additional by the Hibernia: The Duke of Argyll has written a long letter to the Edinburgh Scotsman, in response to some remarks by Lord Dalhousie, viz. that the following: HAVANA, June 20.—The Aiaz from April 10th, his arrival. President Johnson's Agency proclamation, was generally commended. The Star characterizes the terms as wise and generous. News of Kirby Smith's surrender is viewed with satisfaction, as conclusive evidence of the termination of the war. The Army and Navy Gazette, referring to the surrender of the last Confederate general, says by this event the Federal troops have been brought face to face with French outposts on the Rio Grande.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness. MORSON'S PATENT LOZENGES, POWDER, PASTILLES, GELATINE, & GRANULAR PREPARATIONS, &c. &c. MORSON AND SON, 13 and 14, Southamton Row, London. Sole Importers for the Colonies, J. T. DAVENPORT, 38, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles of 8, and 16, and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN-BLACKING! 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. For affording nourishment and strength to the system, and for its use in the treatment of Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness. Sold by all First Class Houses in British Columbia and the Colonies.

Dinnelford's FLUID MAGNESIA! HAS BEEN DURING TWENTY FIVE YEARS, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Agent for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULOUS LEMON JUICE, it differs from all other purgatives, in that its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in localities where the water is impure, it is highly beneficial. Manufactured by DINNERFORD & CO., 10, BOND STREET, LONDON. Sold in Victoria, by W. M. SHARBY, Chemist, Government Street, and by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

China dates are to May 7th. It is stated that the American ministers at Peking and Japan are returning. Cause not stated. SHANGHAI, May 7.—Prince Large has been reinstated in the Presidency of the Foreign Board. Tea declining. Silks inactive. HONDURAS. By the special report of the British Honduras Company (limited), it appears that the question of labor for that colony is receiving a satisfactory solution. The Agnes, with Barbadian laborers, had reached Belize, and a vessel with Chinese emigrants was on the way. Some planters from the Southern States of America have been at work there for some time, and were anticipating the arrival of others with their workpeople. The colony possesses a million acres, timber, cotton, sugar and tobacco lands, in Honduras; and in order to develop this large property the directors intend raising money on debentures at three, four and five years, rather than issue additional share capital. The mahogany market continues favorable, and an interim half year's dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum; being the same as last year, will be recommended.

Drugs and Chemicals. George Curling & Company, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON. Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers, to their Old Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine, PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS, Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil in Bottles, Capsules of Capsaicin, Cubes, Castor Oil and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Renowned Specialities. Lozenges, Confectionery, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments, Medical Glass, and every article connected with the Drug Trade. Orders confined to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch. Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon application. Parties Indenting through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their orders be placed in the hands of the undersigned. GEORGE CURLING & CO. ONLY AGENTS.

AMMUNITION. TARGET. 12 FEET SQUARE. Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with a single shot. ELEY'S PATENT. ENFIELD. CARTRIDGES. ELEY'S AMMUNITION. Sporting or Military Purposes. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Belt Wadings to prevent the loading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killing Game, &c., at long distances. Breach Loading Cartridge Cases, of superior quality for Shot, Guns and Rifles. Cartridges for "Lefauchaux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres. Jacobs' Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colts, Deane's, Tranters', Adams', and other Revolvers. BALL CARTRIDGES. For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richards', Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breach Loaders. Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Bismuth Lead. ELEY BROTHERS, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, W.C. Wholesale Only.

Worcestershire Sauce. THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. MORSON AND SON, 13 and 14, Southamton Row, London. Sole Importers for the Colonies, J. T. DAVENPORT, 38, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles of 8, and 16, and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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