

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, December 14, 1870

The Critical Period.

British Columbia may not unfrequently be regarded as having reached that transition state which marks its passage from the helpless condition of a Crown Colony to that of a self-reliant, self-governing people. It is about to lay aside the shackles of serfdom, to shake off the fetters and red-tape of the Colonial Office and assume the rights and responsibilities of political puberty. Such may, indeed, be regarded as the critical period in the history of a colony, one during which those entrusted with the direction of its affairs cannot be too careful. There are, in the case of British Columbia, circumstances calculated to relieve the colonists to some extent of that anxious care which must otherwise press somewhat heavily upon a community so small and, in some respects, so crude. The change will not be from a Crown Colony to a separate and self-sustaining Colony, charged with all the affairs of State. The position to be taken by British Columbia, as a member of the confederated family of British North America, is one which happily relieves its people of those larger and more complex questions which may, perhaps, find a more congenial and healthy atmosphere in the enlarged arena of the Dominion Parliament. It is, therefore, for the management of that class of our affairs which may be denominated provincial in their character, that the political machinery of the Colony should be adapted. Next to the acceptance of Confederation, the most important work which must devolve upon the Legislature so soon to be convened will be the construction of the necessary machinery with which to carry on the Provincial Government. A new constitution will have to be framed; for it cannot be believed that there is really a serious intention to take a position as the Pacific Province of the Dominion upon a six-by-nine constitution. Even if there were no practical objections, considerations of prestige and self-respect would forbid our accepting such a position. The people of the other Provinces would accustom themselves to think of us as a sort of infer or race; the half-breeds of Winnipeg would laugh at us. British Columbians might endure ridicule; but they cannot any longer afford to endure political disability. Having had their local affairs managed and so deplorably managed from Downing-street, the people have no notion of trying the doubtful experiment of having them managed from Ottawa. If there is one point more than another in respect of which public sentiment is thoroughly matured and has pronounced an irrevocable verdict it is that of the right of the people of British Columbia to have full control of their own local affairs, under Confederation, as is enjoyed by the people of the other Provinces of the Dominion. The intensity of the desire for full Responsible Government may experience a momentary check from passing events; but the conviction remains unshaken, the verdict unannulled. It may not be beyond the bounds of possibility that an effort will be made during next session to postpone the inauguration of Responsible Government; upon some constitutional quibble, leaving that form of Government to be sought for under the British North America Act after union; but even should such an effort prove successful for the moment, it cannot stifle the desire of the people. It would but add intensity to that desire,—fuel to the flame,—and those in authority would be compelled to listen. In the construction of a new constitution provision will be made for a greatly enlarged representation of the people in the local Legislature. Some difference of opinion has cropped out regarding the precise number of representatives necessary to constitute the new House, under a system of Responsible Government, and various numbers have been suggested, ranging as low as fifteen and as high as forty. The number of twenty has been mentioned in these columns, as at once affording sufficiently full representation, and presenting ample material from which to construct a simple and cheap government. Without any disposition to be dogmatical or to quarrel about mere points of order, we confess that our opinion upon this point has not been the least altered by anything which has been advanced in opposition to it. It will not be denied that there are grounds upon which it may not appear altogether undesirable to have greater numbers in the Legislature. It has been intimated by very high authority that in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom; and one can easily realize that there would be some advantages in having the larger number to select from when Cabinets have to be constructed and positions filled. But, then, there is the stern logic of necessity on the other side. Can the Colony afford it? It must be clear that a Legislature of forty members would involve a much greater expense to the country than one of half that number. But it is also clear, that in order to induce forty good men and true, to leave their homes and avocations for, say, two months in every year to attend to the public

business, it would be necessary to present greater money inducement than might bring twenty to the capital; and that two evils would threaten the country: The management of its affairs would involve an amount of expenditure disproportionate to its circumstances and requirements; or the management of its affairs would be in danger of falling into the hands of a class of needy professional politicians who would be attracted by the amount of pay attached to the position of legislator. Of these two evils we are disposed to regard the latter as the greater; but it were better to avoid both as far as possible. But we do not hesitate to maintain that, taking into account the whole population of the Colony and the natural division of that population into communities, twenty would constitute ample representation, for the present at any rate. Suppose we particularise a little: Victoria City 3 members, Victoria District as at present constituted 4 members, Nanaimo-Coomox District 2 members, New Westminster District 2 members, Yale-Lytton District 2, Lillooet District 2, Cariboo District 2, Kootenay-Big Bend District 2, Okanogan District 1. Here we have twenty, and will it be seriously argued that the number is not ample, in so far as localities and population are concerned? To give more would be to overload the Colony, to fly from one extreme to another. Undoubtedly the present representation is too low—but, then, there is a great difference between nine and twenty. For the purposes of legislation and Colonization-making, we cannot but think that the number suggested would also be found adequate, for some time to come. For our own part, we earnestly trust the Colony may, during its earlier efforts at self-government, enjoy immunity from those fierce party strifes which some persons seem desirous of having inaugurated simultaneously with free institutions. It must, indeed, be the wish of all thoughtful and good colonists, that the administration of the affairs of British Columbia shall, in the first instance at least, be as free from party as may be consistent with the working out of Responsible Government.

Friday, Dec 9

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—James Grahamslaw, the well-known builder, appeared on remand before the Police Magistrate yesterday to answer a charge of assault on Henry Davies, son of J P Davies. The evidence of W G Lange, who saw the assault was taken and went to show that the prisoner pushed Davies' head through the window of Dr Beasm's office. The sudden departure of Dr Beasm has attracted the attention of the public, and the injuries sustained were not of the serious character represented by Beasm in his evidence before the Police Court on the 1st inst. Dr Trimble deposed that the boy's left eye was blacked and that there were several small punctures on his face. The skin was broken in several places on the cheek, but not seriously. There was a cut over the left eye about two inches long, and there was a tumor on the outer angle of the same eye. The tumor was caused by extravasated blood. The wound was a common cut and was not in a dangerous place, being two inches or more from the temporal artery; neither was the left eye endangered nor was there any danger of erysipelas. The defense offered no evidence. The Magistrate said he would commit the prisoner for trial but would accept bail for his appearance—himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each. The bail was promptly forthcoming and the prisoner was liberated.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—As much of President Grant's Message as the war of elements permitted to pass over the wires will be found under the proper head. The allusion to the Alabama question is couched in language which, separated from the concluding words, might almost be regarded as threatening. Viewing the subject in the light of the approaching Presidential election, there would appear to be no cause for uneasiness, although there are those who think that the next Presidential election ticket will be "Pay or fight." By far the most important feature of the case, however, is the very sensible proposition for the United States Government to pay off and assume all individual claims; for whether or not the British Government may be justly liable, it would appear to be perfectly clear that the subject is settled to indemnification by that Government which exists for the express purpose of protecting life and property. Without regard, therefore, to any opposition which has been made in Great Britain, the recommendation of President Grant is eminently just and proper.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The proprietors of the celebrated Tilt Cove Copper Mine have a large quantity of ore used at Swansea, and an immense mass of No 2 and No 3 ore at the mouth of the mine awaiting the process of dressing; consequently mining enterprise languishes. An exploring party, searching for copper, north of Tilt Cove, lighted upon quartz veins and leads which are pronounced equal to the gold-bearing quartz formations of Nova Scotia. The leader of the party, who is one of the best mineralogists in Canada, is very sanguine regarding the value of the discovery, and steps will be at once taken to test it. The failure of the firm of Ridley & Sons, will entail widespread suffering. It was the largest firm on the island, and had a branch establishment in almost every district. Hundreds of men will be thrown out of employment, and upwards of 25,000 fishermen, who looked to them for supplies for the winter, will be left in a destitute condition.

PORT SOUND IRONS.—(Condensed from the Seattle Intelligencer of yesterday.)—The Maxwell railway survey is progressing favorably. Messrs Maxwell and Murray had instructions to repair to Seattle to meet the Railway Committee who are on a tour of inspection along the Sound. One of the Maxwell surveying staff states that he had made a most successful test of the Seattle coal and is satisfied that it is well calculated to produce a first rate article of gas for illuminating purposes. The business exigencies of Port Townsend are now considered to be such as would justify the extension of telegraphic communication to that place. During last month dispatches costing over \$500 were sent from that place to the different places on the Sound for transmission.

Marriage at St. John's Church.

Yesterday morning, shortly before twelve o'clock, the nuptials of John Trutch, Esq, and Miss Zoe Musgrave were solemnized at St John's Church. Long before the time fixed for the ceremony had arrived, the sacred edifice was densely crowded by an interested congregation largely composed of ladies. The choristers of St John's were nearly all present. The party advanced to the altar at 10 minutes to 12 o'clock and were received by the Very Rev Dean Cridge, by whom the ceremony was performed. The bride was accompanied by His Excellency Governor Musgrave, Mrs Musgrave and Miss Musgrave. The bridegroom was supported by A Musgrave, Jr, Esq. There were neither bridesmaids nor groomsmen. Among the wedding party we observed Mrs Trutch (mother of the bridegroom) the Hon Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Mrs Trutch and Mrs O'Bielly. The ladies composing the party were elegantly dressed. The bride wore a corset white silk dress, long tulle veil and orange-blossoms exquisitely wrought into wreaths. His Excellency wore the full Civil Service uniform. The bridegroom was attired in an ordinary English morning suit. As the party entered and left the church little girls strewed flowers in their path. The choir having sung the hymn, commencing—

"Now let your notes of praise arise," the beautiful Marriage Service of the Church of England was performed. At the close of the ceremony the Dean gave out the 212th hymn—

"The voice that breathed o'er Eden, That earliest wedding day, The primal marriage blessing, It hath not passed away."

Miss Pitts, the organist of St John's, played a Wedding March as the party passed out and regained their carriages, the bells of Christ Church Cathedral and St John's Church, meanwhile, sounding merry peals. The party were driven to Government House where a large number of guests were entertained last evening by His Excellency the Governor and Mrs Musgrave.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The dispatches we publish this morning were received at Seattle. No dispatches have come through the cable to this place since Tuesday, and it is feared the long seven-mile cable between San Juan and Sydney Islands is defective. We shall know the best or the worst to-day. [Since the above was in type we learn that the long cable is broken. At least ten days will be required to make the repairs.]

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt Clarke, arrived from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, bringing 25 passengers, a yoke of oxen, a number of hogs, chickens, etc, and a quantity of butter. The gale of Tuesday night regred with unexampled fury along the East Coast, but no serious damage is reported to shipping. The bark Shooting Star arrived at Nanaimo on Tuesday night from San Francisco.

MERCHANTS' SALE.—The sale of Messrs Lowe Bros' stock by Mr Franklin, on Wednesday, was most successful. The goods offered comprised a general assortment of groceries, wines and liquors, for all of which excellent prices were obtained. The sale was distinguished by the presence of a large number of mercantile buyers.

SATISFACTORY.—The promptitude with which His Excellency acceded to the prayer of the Nanaimo petition, in respiting Jim, in order to admit of further enquiry into Quinman's connection with the Hamilton murder, gave great satisfaction in that community. It is to be hoped the grand object will be attained.

THE ALHAMBRA MINSTRELS.—Those who wish to see the Alhambra Minstrels had better improve the present opportunity, as the troupe will leave by the next steamer for California. It is a pity that this troupe of artistes and the worthy proprietor do not meet with the encouragement their enterprise entitles them to.

THE N. P. R. TERMINUS.—It is now said that at Birch Bay, which lies between Bellingham and Semiahmoo Bays, will be the terminus of the North Pacific Railroad. This is scarcely possible, Birch Bay being an open roadstead. If report made Semiahmoo the ultimate terminus we should be inclined to believe it.

DISOBEDIENCE.—James Ward, a seaman on board the bark Ada was yesterday, on complaint of Capt Fallshaw, brought before the Police Court on a charge of being drunk and disobeying orders. The accused was convicted and sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment with hard labor.

WHAT'S THE OBJECT?—Councillor McMillan has given notice of his intention to strike out the words in the 26th Rule, requiring the presence of four members of the Council to be present for the transaction of business. What is the object?

Two of the Misses Mills are now in goal under a charge of larceny. We have received from one of the ladies a letter for publication of so strange a character that, had we before entertained doubts as to her insanity, it would have entirely dispelled them.

L. O. or O. F.—Preparations have been made by the Odd Fellows' Lodges to receive Grand Master Fox, should he arrive on the Pelican to-day. Columbia Lodge will meet to-night at Omicron Hall.

BROKEN UP.—Sawyard's logging camp at Chemainus has been broken up for the season, and the men come down on the Sir James Douglas yesterday.

SNOW AT NANAIMO.—There was a slight fall of snow at Nanaimo on Saturday last. It did not, however, remain long on the ground.

Wesleyan Methodist Tea-Meeting.

There was a large and sociable gathering at St Nicholas Hall last evening, the occasion being the annual tea-meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The long tables were covered with edibles and were presided over by the ladies of the congregation, who, with other members of the Church, exerted themselves to make the affair agreeable to the guests. During the evening several fine pieces of sacred music were sung by the choir, which was led by Mr Thomas Wilson. Among the pieces were "Make a Joyful Noise," "See, the Chariot at Hand," "Jerusalem, my Glorious Home," and "Come, Follow Me," all of which were rendered very effectively. Addresses were made by Rev Mr McGregor, Hon Dr Helmcken and Rev Mr Russ. At 10 o'clock the articles remaining upon the tables were sold at auction by Mr C T Millard, who secured large prices for everything he offered, and carried much amusement by sales of wit.

The steamer Sir James Douglas will go to Sooke at 8 o'clock this morning. She tried to make the trip twice last week, but was driven back by gales.

REMANDED AGAIN.—Thomas Smith, the prisoner charged with the murder of Baker, was yesterday remanded for another week.



PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS & CO.

(Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by GROSSE & BLACKWELL, FURNITURE TOILETTE, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Persons should see that they are supplied with G. B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. G. B. are Agents for LEA & PERKINS' ORLEANS WORSTEDS, and are Manufacturers of every description of Orléans' Stores of the highest quality.



DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections;

IT IS THE PHYSICIAN'S CURE FOR GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and all other complaints of the Bladder.

And as a safe and gentle medicine: Infants, Children Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

THE ROYAL CARTRIDGES For Snider Enfield of .57 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifle of .440 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 bore for Military Rifles.

THE ABOVE CARTRIDGE CASES (empty) of all sizes, and of the different systems of breech loading Rifles can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for loading the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for revolving Pistols used in Her Majesty's Navy.

Copper Rim-Fire Cartridges of all sizes, for Smith and Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

Pin-Cartridges for Leitch's Revolvers of 12m, 9, 5m and 7m bore.

Central-Fire and Pin-Fire Cartridges for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E.P. Caps, Patent W.C. Rifles, Field Gun Wadings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Cartridge and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, GBEAY'S LANE ROAD, LONDON, Wholesale Only.

FRAUD. On the 27th June, 1868, MORROWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the name of the late Mr. Justice Eyre.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. On the 30th of the same month, Mr. SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. CAUTION—Anyone selling SPURIOUS OILY STORES, under Grosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—These are daily recommended at the Academy, Testimonials, of whom may be seen.—Sold in Boxes and Tins, by

TO PHYSICIANS.

New York August 16th, 1868. Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. My component parts are, BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBES, JUNIPER BERRIES.

Mode of Preparation.—Buchu, in vacuo, under Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used and a small proportion of spirit. It is most palatable than any now in use.

Buchu as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopoeia, nor is it a Syrup, and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hope that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation. With a feeling of profound confidence,

I am, very respectfully, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist and Druggist of 19 years' experience.

(From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.)

As an acquaintance with Mr. H. T. Helmbold, a 1864, the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU!

For weakness arising from Indigestion. The exhausted powers of Nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found, Indigestion to Excretion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horripilation of Disease, or forbidding of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyment of society.

THE CONSTITUTION

Occasional use with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, variably does, if no treatment is submitted to, Co. a m p n or insanity ensues.

Helmhold's Fluid Extract of Buchu in affections peculiar to Females; it is unequalled by any other preparation, and all complaints, incidental to the sex, or the decline or change.

Helmhold's Fluid Extract Buchu AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience or exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Opium and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE

Helmhold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Small diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and so matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "Stimulant" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price \$1.25 per bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe the symptoms in all communications.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel engraved wrapper with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

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The World's Highway.

In a late Puget Sound paper we find a news paragraph, the full importance of which may not appear at first sight. In it the information is conveyed that Capt Gebson, of the bark Galatea, recently arrived at Puget Sound in twenty-eight days from Nicolaivsky, at the mouth of the Amoor River, that he brought letters, drafts, and government dispatches, all of which he mailed at Port Townsend, for St Petersburg, duplicates having been sent overland, via Moscow. It is added that communication between Nicolaivsky and St. Petersburg by this route can be had in sixty days, even now with a sailing vessel and over eight hundred miles of stage travel, while overland via Moscow, it would occupy ninety days;—and it is very properly remarked:—"When the Northern Pacific Railroad is built, and steamers run between the Amoor and Puget Sound, not only will all mail matter come this way, but an immense trade which is now dormant will be developed and add its influence to swell the revenue of the road as well as the resources of the country." The conclusions arrived at by our contemporary would appear to be altogether justified, viewing the subject from his standpoint, Russia in Asia has an area of 239,556 geographical miles, or nearly three times as large as Russia in Europe, and its dormant resources are doubtless immense. Neither can there be much doubt that, with railway communication complete between Puget Sound and New York, and steam communication between the former place and the Amoor, the trade of Asiatic Russia would be for the most part attracted over that route. But, glancing only two or three years farther into the future, we discover a condition of things greatly calculated to modify the ardor of our contemporary's expectations respecting the advantages likely to accrue to his route from the trade of Asiatic Russia. With the Canadian Pacific Railway open, and with its Eastern terminus at Halifax, or peradventure, better still, at St. John's, within one hundred hours' steam of Liverpool, with its shorter, better, safer, cheaper route across the Continent, and with its western terminus at the magnificent harbor at Esquimaux, one hundred and forty miles nearer the open sea and so much nearer to the Amoor, it is scarcely conceivable that the trade of Asiatic Russia, or for the matter of that, the trade of any other Asiatic country, will continue to pass by Puget Sound. Trade is apt to fall, sooner or later, into natural channels, and it would, indeed, be strange if it should go a distance of even one hundred and forty miles past the coal-stores of the North Pacific, past the True Northwest Passage, only to find a longer and less facile way across the continent, with a much longer sea voyage awaiting it on the Atlantic. The circumstance of Asiatic Russia now looking for a more ready means of communication through North America goes towards strengthening the position long maintained in this journal, viz, that the Canadian Pacific Railway cannot fail to command the trade between Europe and Asia, between the Orient and the Occident.

Saturday, Dec. 10.

THE REVIEWS.—Messrs Hibben & Co have laid on our table the Edinburgh and London Quarterly. The former contains the usual amount of sterling reading. To the masses the "Campaign" of August, 1870" will be amongst the most popular papers in the present number, while the theologian will doubtless turn to "Dr Newman's Grammar of Assent," "Germany, France and England" is also a most able and instructive contribution. Turning to the London Quarterly, its well-stored pages will be found unusually attractive. Amongst the most interesting amongst its papers may be mentioned "The War between France and Germany," "The French and German Armies and the Campaign in France," "Prevost-Paredol and Napoleon III," "Terms of Peace," "Inefficiency of the British Army," "Mismangement of the British Navy" and "Sir Henry Bulwer's Life of Lord Palmerston." As will be suggested by the foregoing the present number of the London Quarterly possesses far more than average interest.

LOWER FRASER TREES.—The yield of grain crops on the Lower Fraser has been very large this season. As an instance, it is mentioned that the McCleery Brothers, on the North Arm, had an average of 42 bushels of wheat to the acre. The steamers Onward and Reliance went into winter quarters on Saturday. The now celebrated Dr. Rheum arrived at Burrard Inlet and crossed over to New Westminster on Tuesday. During Wednesday he was taken round town by Dr. Black, and shown through the various public institutions. We understand that he even inspected the goal, with the internal arrangements of which he is said to have expressed himself greatly pleased. In the evening, on the arrival of the Enterprise, the doctor eagerly rushed to the newspaper depot and purchased a file of the British Colonist, after which he mysteriously disappeared and had not been subsequently seen.

The weather was very pleasant at New Westminster yesterday.