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THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS.

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The Relations and Uses of the Colonies.

The subject of the relations between the Colonies and the Mother Country is receiving the attention of profound thinkers both at home and abroad, and whatever may be the new form which these relations shall assume, it is no longer to be doubted that we are on the eve of important changes. Sir George Grey does not think colonial representation in the present House of Commons would quite answer the purpose, as there are such a variety of essential things to be considered, and with, in which the English people would not like colonists to take any share, but he would support another House, in which there should be a representation of each of the colonies, and in fact of every individual of the Empire. He suggests that the best plan would be for the Secretary of State for the Colonies to have the assistance of a council like the Indian Council. By this means he thinks the whole Empire would be bound more firmly together, and that such a scheme of emigration might be devised as would enable the Mother Country, without depriving herself of the labour she requires at home, to get rid of her superfluous. But, while we rejoice to see the subject of the relations between Britain and her forty-five children receiving that earnest attention which its great importance ought to have secured for it long ago, it is even more gratifying to find that a kindred subject of still greater moment is beginning to engage home thought. After being stone blind for centuries to the true use of the colonies, as bearing upon the question of population and patriotism, it is intensely gratifying to observe unmistakable indications of a general awakening upon this subject. It is quite evident that public opinion in England is being rapidly educated up to the great question of transplanting the redundant population of the old country into the colonial fields. One writer of the advanced party now moving in this matter remarks, "What is emigration as long as they please; but it is, after all, the overflow of population in accordance with the natural law, like the swarming of bees, and must be voluntary. Transplantation as Mr. Young calls it, is colonization." How many years it has taken to discover so simple a truth, as a proposition. "Emigration," says the same writer, "for the strong and healthy gives fresh life blood to the colonies. The Americans do not hesitate to estimate the value of every man who sets foot in the United States at a thousand dollars, and every boy who is ten years of age as worth more than his keep. Can it be doubted for one moment that every able-bodied man who is in good health, is worth quite as much in either of our colonies; or that the colonial authorities, who would object to his going, would compete for the possession of such emigrants? We have before us the published report of a conference held in London, not long ago, presided over by the Duke of Manchester, on

the question whether colonization and emigration may be made self-supporting or even profitable to those investing capital, there is, and it is worthy of remark, as it is a source of no small encouragement, that an affirmative answer was the result of the conference, and that a company is being organized, under the Joint Stock Companies Act, for the purpose of reducing the theory to practice. Referring to this subject, J. S. Mill says: "There need be no hesitation in affirming that colonization in the present state of the world, is the very best affair of business in which the capital of an old and wealthy country can possibly engage." Dealing with the economic view, J. G. Wakefield says, "It is necessary, and very interesting to observe that colonization has a tendency

to prevent emigrants to Australia, he very likely enables an operative to live in Lancashire or Yorkshire, and make his own food, to the colony, for himself, he makes more to send home for the manufacturer, who his instrument makes, or the implement for the colonist." Alluding more immediately to the perplexing subject of pauperism, Lord Houghton said, "The rest of the English Poor Law is, in its essence, a monstrous and a low and a senseless of the world. It is a law which allows you to live; but to live in misery. But this country has not learnt a better state of things by what is going on abroad; the English principle is not state-made, and it is not Christian-like, we leave the paper to the work, and the report adds, "The ratepayer, the proprietor, and the unemployed, and also the mechanic and the small capitalist, are all equally interested in the questions involved in this report, the whole population of this country, judging from the amount of public attention which has been bestowed on the subject, are anxious to learn, and are indeed interested in the discovery of some remedy for an admitted evil. Emigration is acknowledged by universal consent to be the means for relieving the distress of the working classes, and reducing the burdens of the ratepayers; the report itself says, "The cry is, that the trade is leaving the country, and that the colonies are the only place to which it can be sent."

The great congestion of Bordeaux has suggested the following pleasant idea in French journal: "In case a hostile fleet should bombard a port, all that would be necessary would be to pour several hundred barrels of petroleum on the water at the wharf, and it is hoped, we shall be able to see the English principle, in not state-made, and it is not Christian-like, we leave the paper to the work, and the report adds, "The ratepayer, the proprietor, and the unemployed, and also the mechanic and the small capitalist, are all equally interested in the questions involved in this report, the whole population of this country, judging from the amount of public attention which has been bestowed on the subject, are anxious to learn, and are indeed interested in the discovery of some remedy for an admitted evil. Emigration is acknowledged by universal consent to be the means for relieving the distress of the working classes, and reducing the burdens of the ratepayers; the report itself says, "The cry is, that the trade is leaving the country, and that the colonies are the only place to which it can be sent."

Disfranchising the Niggers. "A. D. Bernier, in Paris, is bleaching noses, to which the teachers' influence of liquor has imparted a sordid glow. He does it by means of electricity. He has restored a lady of high rank to happiness, who had been a bleeding nose, into a delicate girl, and this case is a great sensation in the scientific world. Dr. Bernier is having his method patented, but not in England."

Mr. W. H. Russell, Vice President, Messrs J. S. Orr, A. Rutherford, Treasurer, D. McKay, Secretaries, Messrs J. Ross, J. D. Milne, Captain Rev. Thos. Somerville, Physicians, Dr. Turner and Committee, Directors, Messrs. Barrow, Stewart, McKay, Robertson, Johnston, Page, Sedgwick, Wardens, Messrs. Leitch and Co. The organization of officers will take place on Tuesday, 26th inst, at 6 p.m.

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Mr. Lincoln's Second Marriage... Mr. Lincoln's second marriage, which took place in 1841, was a subject of much interest to the public. The bride was Miss Ann Hilditch, a young woman of 18 years of age, who had been married to a man named John Hilditch, who had died in 1838. Mr. Lincoln was 35 years of age at the time of his second marriage. The marriage was celebrated in a private ceremony at the residence of Mr. Lincoln's father-in-law, Mr. John Hilditch, in London. The ceremony was attended by a few friends, and was a very quiet affair. Mr. Lincoln's first marriage, which took place in 1819, was to Miss Mary Ann Reade, a young woman of 16 years of age. She died in 1835, leaving Mr. Lincoln with three children. Mr. Lincoln's second marriage was a very happy one, and he and Miss Hilditch lived together for many years. They had two children, a son and a daughter. Mr. Lincoln died in 1859, and Miss Hilditch died in 1865.

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COMMUNION
The Communion is a religious observance in which participants receive the Eucharist. It is a central part of many Christian denominations, including the Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran churches. The observance involves the consumption of bread and wine, which are believed to be the body and blood of Jesus Christ. The Communion is often celebrated on a regular basis, such as weekly or monthly, and is a time of spiritual renewal and fellowship for the community.

BROTHERS
The Brothers are a group of men who have formed a fraternal organization. They are often referred to as the 'Brotherhood' and are known for their mutual support and assistance. The organization typically has a set of rules and regulations that govern the behavior of its members. The Brothers often meet regularly to discuss their concerns and to provide support to one another. They may also engage in various activities, such as sports, social events, and charitable work. The Brotherhood is a source of strength and comfort for its members, and is a testament to the power of human connection.

IRON
Iron is a chemical element with the symbol Fe and atomic number 26. It is a transition metal and is one of the most common elements in the Earth's crust. Iron is essential for the production of hemoglobin, a protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen throughout the body. It is also an important component of many enzymes and is involved in various biological processes. Iron deficiency can lead to anemia, a condition characterized by a lack of red blood cells or hemoglobin. Iron is also used in a wide range of industrial applications, including the production of steel and other alloys. It is a vital element for both human health and industry.

IRON
The undersigned, J. H. Iron, of the City of London, do hereby certify that the above-named person is a member of the Brotherhood of Iron, and is entitled to the same privileges and benefits as other members of the same. This certificate is given in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Brotherhood of Iron, and is valid for the period of one year from the date of issue. J. H. Iron, Secretary.

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