The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 5, 1864.

THE STATE OF EUROPE

By the arrival of the Sierra Nevada yesterday we are in possession of European news to the 15th inst., four days later, than previous telegrams. The Danish war is still distracting the attention of the Great Powers. A fresh outrage had been committed by the allied forces in cannonading the town of Sonderborg on the Island of Alsen, without giving warning, and also the village of Duppel on the mainland. In the former place eighty women and children were killed, and the town was ultimately destroyed by the unfortunate inhabitants. It would really appear that Europe was fast relapsing into barbarism, when a causeless war like that now waged by united Germany against a small, brave, and inoffensive people, can be carried on with almost an exterminating spirit, while the principal Powers stand quietly by until the dismemberment of a nation is completed and the last driver of vitality has ceased. Conferences is called by these leaders of civilization, when the tomahawk of the German savage is hewing at the vitals of the Danish kingdom, and when the smouldering ashes of towns and villages are leaving helpless women and children out into the world as shelterless fugitives from armed aggression. A nice lot of Christians truly—these Great Powers—to offer intervention to stop the bloodshed of American civil war. It is still regret our readers will find the policy of England, in the Danish and other recent crises. No sophistries of the London *Times* dictated by the mercenary and avaricious feelings of London stock jobbers, no sorgomic statements of Lord Palmerston, nor anything you like seventeen from Mr. Russell can cover up this last disgrace of England to the Danish people, or assistance, and falling to succour them in the hour of need. There was a period, whose one long time dead, when to the defence of the honor cause England brought the highest valor, while all that was oppressed drew at sight on her treasure and her blood. It would have been glorious if she had evinced a magnanimity that calculated not on return, if she had continued to sow benefits, although she might reap ingratitude. We do not take exactly so high a view of international duties as this—the material school of philosophy has toned down many of the exalted and to a great extent ethereal sentiments of a less practical age, but there are limits to even the worldly policy of non-intervention. There is a point in national as well as individual life, beyond which it is infinitely safer to be an active participator than a passive observer. The brutal bully, after attacking one man with impunity, will quickly assail another, and the cowardly policy of the non-interventionist may in all probability subject himself to the same outrage which he witnessed on his weaker neighbor. When his day of trouble comes he will find that he reaps only what he has sown, and that neither sympathy nor friendship will interfere in his behalf.

We do not anticipate any crisis in England's history that will make her dependent on the arms of others for her own protection. But we can see very visibly that that *prestige* which she has gained by self sacrifice and sympathy with the cause of the oppressed is, under the present government, fast fading in held as Europe. It has enabled France to be the arbiter of the old world, and Louis Napoleon to be the modern oracle of Apollo. The despatches which have been recently presented to Parliament, in connection with the Danish difficulty, show clearly that material assistance if not offered in distinct terms by England to Denmark was at least implied in her correspondence with Prussia. It appeared that the German powers "entered *Holstein*," says the memorandum "on international grounds. Her Majesty's Government might be obliged to intervene." The German troops not only entered Holstein on international grounds, but passed into Schleswig, took possession of that Duchy, and have now advanced into Denmark proper, where they assail the integrity of the kingdom. Still the contingency of England's interfering is as small as it was before the first of the Federal troops had landed in Holstein several months ago. In a despatch written on the 6th of January by Lord Napier to Prince Gortschakoff it is said, "that an attack upon Schleswig appeared imminent, and if that attempt was made, it seemed not improbable that the Germans might find themselves confronted by the armed intervention of Great Britain." Schleswig was not only attacked, as we have said, but still further encroachments were made, yet the "armed intervention" lies determinedly dormant. In the midst of all these flourishes Denmark has been induced to grant concession after concession at the instigation of the "Great Powers," and after humiliating herself as much as it was possible for any spirited nation to do, she now finds that her "humble pie" has been eaten in vain, and that her considerate friends have left her to the tender care of her enemies, and the solace of her own mortification. But a Conference is got up for her especial benefit, through which the peace of Europe is to be "preserved," and it meets with the recent butchery of women and children fresh in its mind. Our European dates were within two days of the meeting of the Conference, so that by the next steamer we may reasonably expect something definite from this collective wisdom. As we have already stated, we do not anticipate a peaceful result. The elements of revolution are too wide spread and too active just now throughout Europe, to allow this belligerent boiling to simmer down into quietude. Gallicia is in a condition of quasi insurrection, with martial law proclaimed throughout the territory. Hungary is in a state of starvation, ready at any moment to respond to the call of Kossuth, who is earnestly engaged in that cause to which he has devoted the best portion of his life. The army of occupation in Venetia has been increased to the enormous force of 150,000, on account of the growing discontent of the population. Russia has her hands full in Poland. Garibaldi is in London and by no means idle. The Prussian people, and the inhabitants of the Principalities are wrought up to a pitch of insanity on the Schleswig-Holstein war, and will prove a very serious obstacle to any amicable adjustment that might be concluded by the Conference. The strings of revolution throughout Europe rest in England's hands. With all her recent policy, she is still the purest guardian of European liberty. Should she find herself coerced in taking the side of the weak and the just, as a *dernier ressort* she has but to give a vigorous pull at the wires and scarcely a throne in Continental Europe would outlive the convulsion that would follow. There are more ways of bringing Austria and Prussia to their senses than by sending a fleet to the Baltic, and such valuable instruments as Kossuth and Garibaldi, scarcely turn up in London at the present juncture in a purely accidental manner.

ARE WE TO HAVE SECTARIAN SCHOOLS?

Editor British Colonist.—In your issue of Friday last there appears a letter signed "Justice and Fairplay," relative to the Cowichan School Grant. Your correspondent on his adopted an excellent name. "Justice," however, ought to be well informed before it pronounces its decision, and "Fairplay" should be acquainted with the truth. With the application of Bishop Demers, two years ago, the Sisters of St Ann and the Indian girls, I have no particular business at present, farther than to say, that the white settlers in Cowichan north felt the need of a school so much that some of them were planning to send their wives and families to Victoria, in order that their children might be able to go to school. Thus the main stay of the settlement—*the wives and children*—would have been removed and a blight must have fallen upon the prospects of that portion of the Island. Again, the law of the settlement is, that whoever wants to build anything, whether it be a stable, dwelling house, barn or school-house, shall be assisted in the erection, provided only he conducts himself respectably, and apply at a time when seeding and harvest do not demand all the energies of the struggling neighbors. It will not therefore follow, because a few logs have been squared for a school, to be carried on under the auspices of the Sisters of St. Ann, by the heads of families gathered to a Bee, that they who gave their labors were prepared to adopt the system of the Sisters. Doubtless, some would send their children to a school sectarian than rather than have them grow up in total ignorance.

Exclusive of Indians and half-breeds, the number of Roman Catholics in Cowichan valley is extremely small. Will, therefore, anybody be bold enough to say that such a school as that contemplated by the Sisters was adapted to meet the wants of those settlers in those midst it was proposed to place it? Some may say so, but few acquainted with the state of society in the valley will credit the assertion.

Now sir, having unravelled the sophistry of your correspondent's lengthy exordium, I pass to the *personal* part of his communication.

Error 1.—"I have it from great authority that this money" (school appropriation) has been granted to the Rev. A. C. Garrett, or at least, to a gentleman teaching school at his place (and under his control), &c.

Reply—No government money has ever been granted to the Rev. A. C. Garrett, or to any gentleman teaching school at his place and *under his control*.

"Justice," blush! "Fairplay," gather correct information first and write afterwards.

The settlers in Cowichan north held a meeting in the church at Somenos, at which some twenty landholders were present. They there and then elected a School Committee of four, to superintend the working, teaching, management and general efficiency of the school about to be established. They adopted a petition to the Government on the subject, which was forwarded to Mr. Young, the Colonial Secretary and senior member for Victoria, and in reply to this united and unanimous cry for aid the grant was passed. Thus, to these very settlers who squared the logs for the Sisters of St. Ann, was the grant made, to enable them to obtain a school, where their children could be taught, free from Sectarian bias. Thus have the *people* obtained what the *people* asked for.

Query.—"I should like to know what religious instruction is given in that school."

Reply.—Neither the Church Catechism, nor the Creed of Pope Pius, nor the Westminster Assembly's Book; but the Word of God without note or comment, and with the perfect concord and acquiescence of the School Committee and parents.

Error 2.—"Where is the justice in denying assistance to one denomination and offering it to another?"

Correction.—No denomination has obtained any assistance. A struggling people cry, a considerate Government hear, and hence this din.

Finally, Sir, let this wretched bigotry and bickering cease. If the Sisters of St. Ann can do any good at Cowichan, let them do it. But let not "Justice" feel aggrieved because the vote of a large and crowded meeting is echoed in the Estimates, neither let "Fairplay" consider himself a martyr because he has manufactured his own persecution.

I am sir, yours,

Ard. C. Garrett.

Indian Mission, April 26, 1864.

P. S.—I regret having been absent on professional duty when the letter of your correspondent appeared. A. C. G.

Portland a Port of Entry.—The telegraphic news which we published yesterday morning containing an announcement that Portland had been declared a port of entry. This intelligence is as gratifying to us as it must be to the people of that city. We look upon it as the harbinger of a large and mutually advantageous trade to be inaugurated between the two cities.

Yale, B. C.—From this place we have advices to the 24th. The Lillooet and Reliance arrived there on the morning of the 24. On the Friday previous Barnard's stage was so full of passengers that an extra seat had to be constructed. Travellers were arriving in numbers.

The Enormous Street Traffic of London.—On every business day in London, upwards of 700,000 persons enter the city by its various approaches, and leave it again in the evening for their homes, at the West end, in the suburbs, or in the country. Seven hundred thousand persons represent a population equal to the whole inhabitants of South Wales, or the city of Manchester. Drawn up in line, two deep, standing close together, they would occupy an extent of over 120 miles; and ranged six deep, they would take more than twelve hours to march past a spectator, at the rate of 110 paces a minute. Of the 700,000 persons and upwards entering and leaving the city daily, (exclusive of those entering the West-end, and other parts of London,) it was ascertained by the officers of the city police, in the month of May, 1860, that an average of 535,000 proceeded on foot, and 171,000 in vehicles, making a total of 706,000 persons. The number of vehicles ascertained at the same time to enter the city every twenty-four hours, was 57,765; which, if drawn up close in line, would occupy a length of about 260 miles, reaching from London to York, and extending more than fifty miles beyond the latter place. The closeness with which the vehicles follow each other in the street may be inferred from the fact that between 10 and 11 a. m. on Wednesday, the 19th November, 1862, it was ascertained that the total number passing Bow Church, in both directions, was 1,255; of which 348 were omnibuses, 584 cabs, and 282 carts, drays, vans, and waggons, besides 41 trucks and barrows. The numbers and proportions of vehicles passing the same place between 4 and 5 p. m., on the same day, were ascertained to be as nearly as possible the same.—*Railway News.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sore throat, Diphtheria, and Bronchitis.—These medicaments boldly assert the value they possess in this malady; local relief and general purification progress together—the diseased portion is cured, the foul blood is cleansed from decay. Ointment, rubbed on the throat and chest exercises the most beneficial influence over sore throats, diphtheria, and cough, whether resulting from catarrh, asthma or bronchitis. The ointment acts simultaneously in arresting the extension of sores, healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and complaints where all destructive inflammation, irrespective of the originating cause, character, situation, duration, or severity. Holloway's Ointment, aided by his Pills, gives most immediate and most marked relief to those irritating, painful and painful swellings of the shins occasioned by mercury or latent syphilitic virus.

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As a proof of its efficacy, a few extracts from numerous Testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:

From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. Ridout, Esq., Surgeon, Egham: "As an astringent in severe Diarrhœa and an antispasmodic in Colic and Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Chlorodyne—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, on Jan. 11, pronounced "that it is clearly proved before the court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the original inventor and discoverer of a remedy well known as Chlorodyne, and so highly appreciated in India, China, &c."

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2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging.—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient to arrest the violence of the 3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of using it in all cases.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery, for to it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and which all other medicines had failed to cure."

Caution.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of this remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles having the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the wrapper. A secret trade mark, testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles, 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

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30th December, 1863. apl

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The wholesome effect conferred by these admirable Pills over the blood and fluids generally is like a charm in dispelling low spirits, and restoring cheerfulness. Their general aperient qualities well fit them for a domestic medicine, particularly for females, of all ages and periods of life. They never betray any disagreeable irritating qualities; they quickly eject all impurities from the system, and regulate every function of the body, giving wonderful tone and energy to weak and debilitated persons, while they brace and strengthen the nervous system in a most extraordinary manner.

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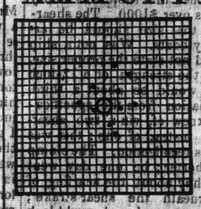

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