Semi Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday December 8, 1869

Ocean Roads.

The importance of good rural roads, as a means of placing farming and other industrial interests into communication with the markets of the country, was briefly pointed out in these columns a few days ago. To the consideration of the importance of facile ocean communication we now invite attention for a few moments. With most civilized countries the establishment of frequent, cheap and safe ocean or international communication is recognized as a subject of the very first importance, and in its attainment national revenues are unsparingly employed. We have said in *most* civilized countries this is the case. Strange to say it is not the case in *all*. China and Japan form notable exceptions. In the case of these singular countries the great aim for centuries has been to shut themselves in from the rest of the world. But even the walls of exclusiveness with which China and Japan have been for ages shut in are rapidly crumbling before the broader civilization of the present day. If facile ocean or outer communication is important in the case of old and populous countries how much more is it important in young and unpopulated territories? In the case of the former they are, so to speak, a world unto themselves. Possessing an amplitude of population; having all the resources, manufactures, arts, sciences, in fact, every element within themselves essential to wellbeing, they might be presumed to be in a position to enjoy an exclusive and wholly independent existence, neither needing nor desiring intercommunication with the rest of the world. This is very much the position which the two countries alluded to have thought proper to occupy. Populous, wealthy, possessing vast territory and boundless resources, advanced in science and learning, they occupied at one time a foremost position among the nations. But they shut themselves in, and called all else 'barbarian.' And what has been the result of this stupid exclusiveness? While all the rest of the world has been the theatre of one continued whirl of dizzy progress, these countries have been standing still. And now, when the doors are thrown open, it is discovered that they have fallen so far behind in the race of nations as to merit the appellation they were wont to give to others. But the conditions which might be presumed to enable such countries to adopt an exclusive and independent policy do not exist in British Columbia. True, we possess all the *natural* conditions necessary to make a great, powerful and self-reliant nation. These we possess in a remarkable degree. But these, without population and capital, must continue to remain as they have hitherto remained—dormant wealth in Nature's storehouse. To us facile ocean communication is peculiarly important—all-important. The ocean is, for the present, the *only* highway connecting us with the outside world. It presents the only means of reaching the colony. It becomes, therefore, a question of profound importance to us that we should have frequent, safe and cheap ocean communication, placing us in connection with the great centres of population, commerce and civilization, as well as with the great human currents of Emigration. In every one of these conditions we are singularly deficient. We have neither frequent, safe nor cheap ocean communication. China was never more effectually shut out, shut in, from the rest of the world than we are. But, while thus virtually shut in like China, unlike China we are destitute of those internal conditions necessary to prosperity. Indeed we may be more fitly compared to two boys who, shutting themselves up in a small garret, incessantly traded an old, rusty jack-knife back and forth all the afternoon, imagining that they were becoming rich by the operation. It is useless to expect population so long as our ocean roads—all that could be desired in themselves, Nature's highways—are destitute of the means of locomotion. These ocean roads of ours have been supplied in the most bountiful way by Nature; but we have not had the enterprise or the energy to put 'rolling stock' upon them, no, not even to the extent of 'Paddy's waggon.' How can we expect to prosper under such conditions? This subject is not new in these columns; but it is all-important and must be kept before the people until it receives practical attention. Whatever changes may be in the immediate future, let the colonists firmly hold the establishment of efficient and cheap ocean communication as a *sine qua non* in any change that may be accepted. Without this the colony must continue to droop and shrivel up. Without this no mere political change can bring material relief. Without this every attempt to ameliorate our condition or attain any measure of substantial prosperity must to a great extent prove abortive. We advocate no Utopian, no impossible scheme. The colony, if left entirely to itself, is abundantly able to establish and maintain an efficient ocean steam service between here and San Francisco. It needs such a service in the ordinary course of business. Such a service is essential to its commercial prosperity. With such a service its commerce would double in less that five years. But, there is no good reason why the colony should undertake such a scheme alone. As a province of the Dominion, this work will be undertaken for us by the Federal Government; that is to say, if our people unite in a timely endeavor to obtain favorable terms. Amongst other items in the basis of union between Newfoundland and Canada, as agreed upon at the conference held at Ottawa in June last, and subsequently approved by Her Majesty's Government, we find that, in addition to maintaining an efficient mail service between Newfoundland and Halifax, and 'an efficient coast steam service, including Labrador,' it is agreed that 'The Dominion will provide an efficient mail service between the present Dominion, Newfoundland, and the United Kingdom, *by steamers adapted and giving adequate facilities for the conveyance of passengers and cargo*.' (The italics are our own.) In negotiating terms of union between this colony and Canada provision for a similar service between here and San Francisco ought to be insisted upon by the people.

Court of Assize.

Before Chief Justice Needham.

SATURDAY, Dec. 4th, 1869.

Queen v Me-Saec, an Indian—This was a trial on an indictment for the murder of Archibald Campbell.

The prisoner was a young man, apparently not more than seventeen years of age, and pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney General appeared for the Crown, and there being no other Barrister in Court, the Chief Justice requested Mr Courtney to act as Counsel for the prisoner and to consider himself for the time being vested with all the powers and immunities of a Barrister.

Wm. Bowden, Inspector of Police, testified as to the condition of the body when found and the arrest of the prisoner.

R McMillian, Police Officer, who accompanied Bowden, gave the following confession of the prisoner, after the customary caution had been given him. The prisoner said that he went to the bush near Campbell's house to shoot grouse, leaving his canoe at the beach. When he returned he found his canoe had drifted away. He asked Campbell to assist him to recover his canoe. Campbell refused and ordered him out of his house. He (prisoner) did not go, and Campbell kicked him, and took up his gun and shot at him, the shot just passed his neck. Campbell commenced again to load the gun, which was double barreled, and he (the prisoner) jumped and caught hold of the gun. A struggle ensued, and the gun went off accidentally and shot Campbell. Prisoner then threw Campbell's gun into the salt water. McMillan further testified that there was blood on the floor from the bed to where the dead body of Campbell was lying. There was no blood on the bed nor was there any indication that he was shot in the bed. Deceased was dressed in working clothes and had his boots on.

Dr Helmcken testified to having held a post mortem examination on the body of the deceased, and that he had found three bullets in the body—two had passed through the abdomen into the back, and one had passed from the right cheek bone to the skull above the left temple, either of which would cause death. From the appearance of the wounds in the abdomen and the direction taken by the bullets it was not improbable that both bullets were shot from the same gun at the same time. The shot could not have been fired within a distance of less than two feet from the body. The three wounds could not have all been made at the same discharge from one gun.

Mr Courtney made a very able defence for the prisoner and was complimented by the Chief Justice.

His lordship charged the jury at great length, pointing out to them that the only evidence of the killing was the confession of the prisoner, and if that was taken for truth entire, the prisoner could not be found guilty of murder but of justifiable homicide, but that they were at liberty to accept a part of the confession as evidence and reject the rest, provided it was not consistent with the other facts in the case.

The jury returned for a short time and returned a verdict of wilful murder.

The prisoner, on being asked if he had anything to say, repeated, almost *verbatim*, his former confession, adding that he had no bad feeling against Campbell, and that he was very young, and begged to have his life spared, and be kept as a prisoner all his life.

The Chief Justice then passed sentence of of death with the assurance to the prisoner that he would intercede to have the sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

Thos Everett, convicted of rape, was then called up and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor.

A MAP OF THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY.—The Lands and Works Department has in its possession a very fair map of the Peace River country, made by Major Pope of the Western Union Telegraph Company. An application to the Chief Commissioner for permission to make tracings of the map was refused—why, we cannot understand, since the publicity given the map could do no harm, and might prove of great convenience to intending goldseekers in the Peace River country. We hope Mr. Trutch may be induced to reconsider his reply to the application.

The Rifle Match Score.

The rifle match yesterday was won by the Privates. Color Sergeant Peele scored the highest—56. Following is the score:

OFFICERS.

5 SHOTS AT	YDS.	200	300	400	600	TOTAL.
Lieut. Roscoe		12	5	12	7	36
Ensign Turner		11	9	7	6	33
Adjt Winter		16	15	13	6	50
Q M Sergt Mallandaine		1	4	0	0	11
Col Sergt Peele		17	16	10	13	56
Corp' Allsop		16	14	16	2	48
Band Sergt Soar		11	16	11	12	50
					Total	284

PRIVATES.

5 SHOTS AT	YDS.	200	300	400	600	TOTAL.
Wilson		14	11	12	3	40
Lang		14	7	12	0	33
Williams		13	7	15	7	42
Homfrey		15	13	10	10	48
Franklin		12	7	13	12	44
Hargreaves		18	11	15	8	52
Wolfenden		17	4	12	11	44
					Total	303

Privates won by..... 19

THE CROWN HOTEL FIRE.—It is said that the fire at Esquimalt broke out in a room where there was a grate and no stovepipe; consequently, the fire could not have occurred through a defective stovepipe. Mrs Cox who boarded at the hotel, had in a box beneath her bed silver plate and jewelry to the value of $1100. The men who ran into the hotel at the first alarm and stripped this room of its furniture say there was no box beneath the bed, and a careful search among the ashes failed to bring to light any evidence of melted metal. We are inclined to the opinion that the fire was accidental; but it is just possible that the box was abstracted by a thief and the place fired to hide the theft. Mrs Cox loses $1500, the policy of insurance in the Royal having expired only three days before the fire. A grand piano, property of the same lady, was smashed while being lowered from the upper story to the ground. The building was owned by Mr Wm Selleck, and not by Mr Trounce, as stated yesterday, and the owner, in addition to the $3500 in the Phœnix Office held a policy of insurance in the Royal for $1000. This brings the total insurance up to $5200, which covers one-half the loss. The marines, as well as the sailors, worked heroically in preventing the spread of the flames to surrounding property.

"NOT BLAYED OUT YET!"—Yesterday morning the report passed from mouth to mouth that poor Billy Barlow, the well known hackdriver, had departed this life; and many were the expressions of regret at the loss of so valuable a member of the horse fraternity. 'Ah, poor Billy! he used to murder the Queen's English awfully, but—he wasn't a bad fellow, after all," was the universal verdict of the public as the sad intelligence was spread abroad. The undertakers were particularly affected, and one of them proceeded to Billy's chateau to prepare him for the narrow home; but was shocked—shall we say, disagreeably?—to find the supposed defunct sitting up in bed eating breakfast with a relish! 'Why, Billy,' said the assistant of Grim Death, 'We heard you were dead!' 'Dead! me dead! Pilly Parlow dead? Not much! He ain't blayed out yet, you pet. Hant me another biece of doast, will yer?' Barlow, we are glad to hear, is rapidly recovering.

FROM THE MAINLAND—The steamer Enterprise, Capt Swanson, arrived from New Westminster last evening bringing 15 passengers—amongst whom we observed Mr A R Robertson and Mr Thos Spence—7 head of beef cattle from Chilliwack and 40 barrels cranberries. There is no news of importance. Capt. Irving's steamers Reliance and Onward went into winter quarters on Thursday. A vein of what is believed to be very rich copper has been struck by a logging party near New Westminster. The firemen of New Westminster are making preparations for a grand ball. Charles Hunt, who was injured on the Maud Heleh, is rapidly recovering.

QUICK TRAVEL.—A San Francisco contemporary mentions the circumstance of the arrival in that city of a gentleman who made the journey from Edinburgh, Scotland, in eighteen days, spending one day in New York. The same journal says: 'There is no reason why—if steamers and railroads connect—the trip should not be made in sixteen days.' From Edinburgh to San Francisco in sixteen days! It is not long since a voyage from Edinburgh to New York occupied sixteen days.

EAST COAST NEWS.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from the East Coast last evening. At Maple Bay the vote stood—DeCosmost 51; Lowe, 16. At Cowichan Bay, DeCosmos 48, Lowe 9. Rev Mr Garrett, late rector of the Episcopal Church at Nanaimo, and family, came as passengers. They are *en route* to San Francisco. As the steamer left Nanaimo, a salute was fired by the townspeople in honor of Mr Garrett and family.

TELEGRAPHIC.—Messrs Mumford and Gamble, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, are in town on business connected with the closing of the line. It is understood that the gentlemen will submit a proposition to our Government and the business people on the Sound before carrying out their present intention.

MRS PHELPS gave another delightful entertainment last evening, and on Tuesday will go to Nanaimo to give a few select performances. We warmly recommend Mrs Phelps as an accomplished *artiste* to our friends in the black diamond district.

IN the San Francisco *Alta* of the 29th ult, kindly furnished us by Messrs Mumford and Gamble—the steamship Active is understood to sail for Victoria direct on the 4th December—yesterday.

On the night of the 27th ultimo, at San Francisco, the Giant Powder Mills blew up with a report that shook the city. Two men were killed and a number injured.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER BAR was rough when the Olympia passed and the steamship Montana was lying off awaiting an opportunity to cross. The Telfair was doubtless detained at Olympia for the same reason.

THE shocks of earthquake, predicted to occur on the 5th October in Peru, did not come off. The people of Lima and Callao fled to the mountains and returned the next day to find their houses still standing.

ON the morning of the 29th ult., a pawnbroker's shop at San Francisco was discovered to have been robbed during the preceding night of $60,000 in jewelry and watches.

FOR PEACE RIVER.—P. Cargovitch, who returned on the Olympia, is going to Peace River. He has been to White Pine and gives a blue account of it.

REV MR GARRETT.—This gentleman will officiate at Christ Church to-day, morning and evening.

WE are indebted to Mr P McQuade for a file of San Francisco papers.

THE bark Glimpse sailed from San Francisco on the 2d inst. for Victoria.

"ROYAL BILL," the racer, brought $140 yesterday.

The King of Prussia at Home.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* thus describes the home-life of King William:

'From the library is the Berlin Palace it is but a step through a side door into the famous 'corner' room, where the King may be seen from the street, sitting at his writing table, any morning when he is in Berlin. This room, crowded with paintings, statuettes—one, among others, by the Crown Princess, of her husband, grasping a torn flag and cheering on his men—busts, sketchings, miniatures and countless other objects of art, is remarkable for one odd peculiarity; it does not contain a single seat of any sort, except the King's arm chair and a kind of stool like a saddle upon supports, without any back, upon which his Majesty mounts when he has to sign certain documents of paramount importance, such as death warrants, &c. Whosoever is received in this department has to stand while talking to the King, who rises from his chair at the writing table, turns his back to the window, and bears in that position whatever his visitors may have to say to him.

'Leading out of the 'corner' room is the council chamber, in which his Majesty presides over the council of his ministers; a noble apartment, richly decorated, and hung with costly pictures, by modern masters. The last room of the suite is a sort of reading room, filled with military sketches—some splendid water-color drawings of camp scenes in the French and Austrian armies—huge maps, sea-pieces, pamphlets, and souvenirs of the tented field. These are the standards of all the guard regiments and the drums of the Garde du Corps, always in the King's keeping, save on extraordinarily solemn occasions, when they are fetched by *compagnies d'elite* and delivered over with impressive formality.

'I forgot to mention two curious objects in the library; one is a 'progressive' map of the Prussian kingdom, starting with the 'Mark' of Brandenburg, in dull brown, and showing every successive acquisition in a different color; the other is a sort of memento 'diary,' arranged for the King by one of his most trusted servants, every day of the year registered upon a separate sheet of cardboard, whereon are recorded the several events in the king's life of which that day is an anniversary. This 'diary' is a monument of loving labor and thoughtful devotion on the part of its compiler; and his Majesty constantly refers to it. I noticed that the 'Cahier' for October was represented by a gap in the sheet containing the whole series; and on enquiring what had become of it, was told that the 'King had taken it with him to Baden.'

'Were I to recount all the anecdotes of the venerable Sovereign's goodness and amiability that I heard while visiting his apartments, this letter would swell into a volume; suffice it to say, he is the best served king in Europe, because he is one of the best men that ever wore the purple, or any other costume. Those who, like the writer, have been fortunate enough to learn the true story of his life, and see him live, can fully understand how and why he is so deeply loved by his people.

A contemporary thinks that Fanny Fern is entirely right in assuming that "there is no man who would not rather be shaved by a woman than to have a great lumbering man pawing about his jugular vein, and poking him in the ribs to get up when another man's turn came. I don't say how his wife might like it; I am very sure *he* would; and as to *his* wife, why—she could shave some other man, couldn't she?

When Louis Napoleon made his abortive Boulogne expedition, he drew a pistol on Captain Puygellier commanding the troops at that place. Puygellier said to him—'Prince Louis or not, I don't know you. I only see a conspirator in you. It is useless for you to talk here. Clear the Barracks!' The death of this captain is just announced at Paris. He has been in the army ever since the Boulogne affair, but never received any promotion.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* says that the following receipe will preserve garden seeds and all kinds of seeds and grain from the ravages of cut worms, birds, &c.—One pound sulphate of iron, one pound slices. Dissolve in water heated to 90 or 95° and pour over one bushel of grain and in a similar proportion for a greater or lesser quantity.

A California correspondent, criticising a gory sunset painting, remarks that 'the sun is poetically described as lowering exquisitively-tinted drapery around his evening couch; he never pulls down a blood-red mission woollen blanket to hide himself.'

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Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints.

This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. Its pre-eminence as a remedy for billious and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's invaluable Pills are so permanent and extensive, that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation protected, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head.

This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of these famous Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach, regularity to the secretions, and purity to the fluids. Vertiginousness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are entirely dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine.

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For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex, in every contingency perilous to the life of women, young ful or aged, married or single, this mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly earnestness. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

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For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every structure, as water saturates the soil or as salt penetrates meat. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

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No medicine will cure colds of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthmas has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never failing remedy, particularly if the Ointment be simultaneously well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning.

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These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling but it should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, rub the celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual will be thorough and lasting.

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Dysentery	Piles		
Erysipelas	Rheumatism		
	Retention of Urine		

&c.....&c.....&c.

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