

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 11.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

NO. 38

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS:
One Year (in advance) \$10 00
Six Months do 6 00
Three Months do 3 50
One Week do 0 25

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

TERMS:
One Year \$8 00
Six Months 5 00
Three Months 3 00
One Week 0 25

AGENTS:
S. D. L. & Co., Victoria, B.C.
S. D. L. & Co., Nanaimo, V.I.
S. D. L. & Co., Port Townsend, W.T.

Was He a True Prophet?
After the 'Seven Weeks' War'—the last Austro-Prussian war—M. Prevost-Paradol wrote a book entitled 'La France Nouvelle.' This remarkable, almost apocalyptic, book acquires a strange and melancholy interest when read in the light of subsequent events. In it the author indicates, in terms as unequivocal as the holdest Frenchman dared employ, the present and possible future position of his country. The subsequent death of Paradol throws a romantic and melancholy interest around his work. It will be recalled that he was sent to represent his country at Washington where he committed suicide about the time the present war broke out. In explanation of that deplorable act a more feasible theory has yet been suggested than that he was the victim of a French delusion.

As the result of the present struggle, that he bought in death oblivion from national humiliation. It is not the object of these remarks to point out how far circumstances would appear to justify the extreme views entertained by the gifted and patriotic but unhappy Minister; but a glance at one or two of his propositions may not prove altogether devoid of interest at the present moment. Which, he asks, is the result of the events of 1866 for France? Where do these events carry us? Is Prussia going to follow in peace her invading march through Germany? or shall we attempt to stop it or at least encounter it, sword in hand? Which of these alternatives must we choose? Submitting these two hypothesis to a rapid survey, the author begins with that of a war between France and Prussia, whatever might be the pretext or occasion of it. 'Will we,' he asks, 'be victorious over Prussia?' The existence of serious doubt and foreboding in his own mind as to the result of such a contest is unquestionable. 'Not long ago,' he soliloquizes, 'when there were questions about the military power of the States on the Continent, the only question we propounded to ourselves was whether France would be able to confront a European coalition; now the question we ask ourselves is whether France could resist the single power of Prussia? and then breaks away as if from a sort of melancholy reverie, exclaiming, "Be it as it may, we shall either be defeated or we shall win," and he continues, "Let us take up first the latter, and by far the most pleasant hypothesis—that of victory. Suppose we get it. What would we do with it? Then he proceeds to show that by the annexation of Rhenish territory without reference to identity of race or of tongue France would only be weakened, and that Prussia, recovering from the first blow, would unite with Russia, treat Austria as another Turkey, the German debris of which would be for the new Germany, and the Slavonic for Russia; the Eastern question would be settled without a hearing from France; and Great Britain, sufficiently paid for her capitulation by the peaceful possession of Egypt, would see in a similar exclamation, "Before such a situation," he exclaims, "drawn with rather soft than faithful hand, should we hesitate in throwing aside, at least in this supreme hour, all our internal griefs, and seek victory or death under the national flag? And how could life

be a prize to us if we were obliged henceforward to carry it on a half demolished debris, covered yet by the partition of old France, but that could not float any more but at the will of all European caprices?" It is in this pathetic outburst that is clearly seen in the imprint of that soul which sought escape from national humiliation. "Be it, however," he continues, "that this strife becomes inevitable on account of our blunders, it should bear as only the troubles of victory. Victory may be unfaithful, and we must now consider the hypothesis of defeat. Let us suppose for a moment that Prussia, alone, or aided by Russia, should win it. We do not need to insist long in showing that it would be the tomb of French grandeur," and he proceeds to intimate the surrender of Alsace and Lorraine, and the reduction of the army and navy to the minimum, indispensable for the maintenance of domestic peace and for the policy of commerce, as the possible immediate results of an unsuccessful war. The author next proceeds to consider the hypothesis of peace; and he unreservedly pronounces the systematic and prolonged inactivity of France, while witnessing the continual aggrandizement of Prussia and the progress of German unity, as scarcely less to be feared than defeat. "It is sad," he proceeds, "to think of it; but both reason and truth show us very clearly that the result of inaction would be about the same as if France was thoroughly defeated, with the only difference that in the first case it would burst forth in a milder and more gradual form. Be the union of Germany in a single State accomplished in the presence of French inaction or after a French defeat, that fact alone would be the declension beyond call of French grandeur. These last words, which we have taken the liberty of putting in italics, have a sort of prophetic ring about them. It will be seen that Paradol assumed the declension of France as inevitable alike under victory, defeat or peace. Taken altogether, the book is a remarkable one, and it derives cumulative interest from the circumstances of its author having apparently given a martyr's testimony to his belief in the truth of his propositions.

100 Smart.
The is such a thing as over smartness; and one people have been known to be hoisted on their own petard. A few years ago the Canadians made certain improvements to navigation on St. Clair Flats. Finding these inadequate to the increasing trade of the Upper Lakes the American Government last year undertook to construct a canal across these flats which would connect with the deep water on either side. A Canadian vessel, engaged in carrying timber to the works, was seized by the United States Customs authorities. The seizure was made under circumstances which evoked newspaper comment, on the Canadian side, upon the petty spite manifested by the Americans. It was, moreover, claimed that the seizure was illegal and boldly asserted that the Canal itself was situated in Canadian waters. The American press, on the other hand, upheld the act of the authorities in making the seizure and utterly repudiated, as 'preposterous,' the pretensions of the Canadians. A survey was the result of this apparently trivial affair, and it has been demonstrated that not only was the seizure illegal, being made in Canadian waters, but the Canal itself is also in Canadian waters. Meanwhile a wonderful change comes over the tone of the American press. All the swagger is now gone. The Buffalo Commercial, referring to this subject, says, "A great mistake has been made, it is feared, in locating the St. Clair Flats Ship Canal, now in process of construction by the Government. It was intended that the Canal should be entirely within the bounds of the United States; but, on the contrary, it is found to be wholly within the Dominion of Canada. The obvious moral to this little story is that, as between individuals or between nations, the Golden Rule is the best. Well, the Canal in question belongs to Canada, and although constructed at the expense of the Americans, they can only use it by permission."

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
The Directors of this Society held their last meeting prior to the Show yesterday. The Site Committee again reported in favor of the Caladonian Lot, when a lengthy discussion arose over the relative merits of Davies' Cattle Yard, Buckley's Hall, and the site selected; also whether the Committee had been given full power to select a site. The Directors finally voted to accept the report and the Show will be held in the Caladonian Lot, as arranged by the Committee. Messrs T. H. Long, L. J. Franklyn, J. Clayton, J. G. Norris, A. Buxton and E. H. Jackson, were appointed a Committee of Arrangements, to make all necessary arrangements for the Show, and the Directors adjourned.

MR. PEMBERTON'S REMOVAL.
The person of known combative propensities, as several times exhibited on our streets, lugubriously acknowledges that his appeal to the public to get up a petition to oust Mr. Pemberton has ended in disaster. He says there was not even an attempt made to circulate a petition. What! After the frantic appeals of our cotemporary to the public, not even an attempt! Could there be more conclusive evidence of the warning influence of the Standard-bearer than this acknowledgement?

FROM THE SOUND.
The steamer Isabel, Capt. Starr, arrived from Port Townsend last evening, bringing the mails and quite a number of passengers. She received the mails and passengers from the Alida at Port Townsend. This is the first trip under the new arrangement, and the label behaved well, although the weather was very rough outside. We have to thank Purser Taylor for kind favors.

Public Commencement.
The Government steamer Sir James Douglas will leave Victoria on Monday the 28th for Nanaimo and way ports, returning on the following evening with exhibitors and articles for the Show on Wednesday. All up-freight must be sent down to the steamer on Saturday the 24th.

As Jawortay Antagonism.
It is now perfectly clear that to pursue the controversy on Responsible Government would be at once a waste of time and space and a sacrifice of self-respect. When an opponent is driven to the wretched expedient of systematically misconstruing our every proposition in order the more effectually to controvert them, it is time to turn away from him as an antagonist unworthy of our steel. We need hardly say that we distinctly deny having ever asserted, even inferentially, that the population was too small for party government, nor did we write the words "no party government" which were deprecated by the degeneration of Responsible Government to the loathsome caricature presented in the first instance by our cotemporary. We referred to the Dominion Government as affording practical proof of the proposition that Responsible Government can be carried out without a strict adherence to the party principle; and we might have gone farther and intimated Ontario, the affairs of which have also been most successfully administered under the coalition principle. It is clear, however, that proof and argument would be thrown away upon one who either deprecates or will not comprehend the subject. It is, however, gratifying to feel assured that the question will be safe in the hands of the people—that they, at least, have no desire to witness such a condition of things as our cotemporary appears so anxious to introduce.

SOOKS.
Capt. McKinnon from Sooks, reports the bark Adele in the harbor and ready for loading yesterday. William Moody, a native of Sookland, engaged in farming at Sooks, while threshing in his barn on Saturday, overexerted himself and broke a blood-vessel, dying almost immediately. An inquest was held by Mr. Muir, J.P., and a jury, and a verdict in accordance with the facts rendered. Deceased was a hardworking man and owned a farm in the district. The "mild of man runneth not to the times" when soldiers were so plentiful as now in Sooks harbor. The Indians call the fish 30 for a dollar, and Capt. McKinnon says the fish are very good.

REPUTING A MEMBER.
Editor Colonist.—You are quite correct when you say DeComos hasn't the ghost of a chance in District No. 2. His denunciation of the Canadian Pacific Railway, his recent attacks on the Confederation Terms, and his appalling ignorance in asserting that "osteopliers lay eggs," would have completely destroyed his chances in our district, even had he not made the buccaneer announcement through his paper that Responsible Government means Spoils, i.e., Robbery of the Revenue! On behalf of the voters of Saanich district, I beg to return Victoria her Favorite Son with the remark, "much good may he do her!"
Yours truly,
NORTH SAANICH.

Material Development on the Pacific Slope.
The Oregon newspapers are furnishing statistics, comparing different parts of the Pacific coast with their own, and claim for their State and Washington Territory a great and permanent superiority over the country further south and east. They show that while the population of California and Nevada has largely diminished and their mining and agricultural resources fallen off, their section has steadily increased in all these respects without artificial aid, and that the North Pacific road, while it will increase their facilities, will add but a trifle to the solid resources that abound in the State. The history of all gold mining communities is uniform. They grow poor on the metals taken from the soil. If it drained away to enrich communities which do not dig it, and in exchange for these necessary supplies which are in themselves an evidence of something richer than gold to the States that produce them.

With all the mines of precious metals, the only present reliable source of wealth in California is its agriculture; and the development of one good farm is of more importance to the State than a dozen gold mines. The neglect of this source of wealth, and the fever of speculation in mining stocks, have dwarfed the political power and resources of the country, and nearly every business interest is languishing.

It is now well understood that the commercial mart of the Pacific is not ultimately to be the Bay of San Francisco, but on Puget Sound. The great sheet of water, penetrating deeply into the continent, bordered by endless forests of valuable timber, with iron and coal mines, and fertile agricultural lands, blessed with a cool, moist climate, is to be the future seat of Pacific Empires. From its countless harbors are to spring the shipping that will compete for the trade of China and the Indies, and develop the whale and other fisheries of the northern Ocean. On its numerous streams the manufacturing interest of the extreme west are to arise, and labor in all departments receive its greatest and most certain reward.

It is fortunate for all this long-time waste of fertility and promise that no gold or silver mines have been found to retard its progress.

IMPORTANT SALE.
Mr. Lumley Franklin will hold an important sale of furniture and other goods this morning, commencing at 11 o'clock. Among the articles to be offered is the beautiful and costly silver service belonging to the estate of the late Hon. Charles Brew, which will be put up at 12 o'clock precisely.

ELECTION ADDRESS.
The address of W. H. Kay, Esq., of Clinton, Lillooet District, appears this morning. Mr. Kay is an old and respected resident of the District and if returned would make a good member. Many of his views we cordially endorse—especially those referring to Responsible Government and free trade.

THE STRANER ANEWSON.
Capt. Finch, arrived from Puget Sound last night, bringing a considerable number of passengers. She met with rough weather outside. Purser Finch has our thanks for customary favors.

THE CALIFORNIA.
The California sailed from Fortland for Victoria and Puget Sound last evening. Among her passengers are Hon. R. W. Carrall, Capt. Haskell, USA, and A. F. Keyser. She will be due off this harbor to-morrow.

POLICE COURT.
Two charges appeared upon the dook yesterday—a case of assault, and one of drunkenness. The drunkard was fined five shillings, but the parties to the other case compromised without the aid of the Magistrate.

MUSHROOMS.
The rain of the past few days have developed mushrooms. Beacon Hill and environs are covered with the delicious fungi.

THE QUARTZ SPECIMENS.
From Mount Douglas sent to New Westminster assayed \$11.75 to the ton. They contained 11 dwts of gold and 6 dwts of silver.

TO BE SKINNED.
The big fish from New Westminster will be skinned and stuffed and sent to Barnam, in New York city, for exhibition.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF ROCK.
From Mount Douglas will be sent to New Westminster for a practical test by Mr. Claudet, and a ton of the same rock will be sent on the Ocean Post to San Francisco for assay.

TO-DAY.
We would remind our young readers that this is the day fixed upon for opening Mr. Palmer's dancing academy for the season.

THE NELSON OILS.
That will probably be secured for the Great Show.

THE OCEAN POST.
Will load with coal at Bellingham Bay for San Francisco.

REPUTING A MEMBER.
Editor Colonist.—You are quite correct when you say DeComos hasn't the ghost of a chance in District No. 2. His denunciation of the Canadian Pacific Railway, his recent attacks on the Confederation Terms, and his appalling ignorance in asserting that "osteopliers lay eggs," would have completely destroyed his chances in our district, even had he not made the buccaneer announcement through his paper that Responsible Government means Spoils, i.e., Robbery of the Revenue! On behalf of the voters of Saanich district, I beg to return Victoria her Favorite Son with the remark, "much good may he do her!"
Yours truly,
NORTH SAANICH.

Material Development on the Pacific Slope.
The Oregon newspapers are furnishing statistics, comparing different parts of the Pacific coast with their own, and claim for their State and Washington Territory a great and permanent superiority over the country further south and east. They show that while the population of California and Nevada has largely diminished and their mining and agricultural resources fallen off, their section has steadily increased in all these respects without artificial aid, and that the North Pacific road, while it will increase their facilities, will add but a trifle to the solid resources that abound in the State. The history of all gold mining communities is uniform. They grow poor on the metals taken from the soil. If it drained away to enrich communities which do not dig it, and in exchange for these necessary supplies which are in themselves an evidence of something richer than gold to the States that produce them.

With all the mines of precious metals, the only present reliable source of wealth in California is its agriculture; and the development of one good farm is of more importance to the State than a dozen gold mines. The neglect of this source of wealth, and the fever of speculation in mining stocks, have dwarfed the political power and resources of the country, and nearly every business interest is languishing.

It is now well understood that the commercial mart of the Pacific is not ultimately to be the Bay of San Francisco, but on Puget Sound. The great sheet of water, penetrating deeply into the continent, bordered by endless forests of valuable timber, with iron and coal mines, and fertile agricultural lands, blessed with a cool, moist climate, is to be the future seat of Pacific Empires. From its countless harbors are to spring the shipping that will compete for the trade of China and the Indies, and develop the whale and other fisheries of the northern Ocean. On its numerous streams the manufacturing interest of the extreme west are to arise, and labor in all departments receive its greatest and most certain reward.

perity or curse its great permanent interests. It is the slow but sure work of agriculture, manufacturing and commercial industry that gives life and vitality to States.
By the time the North Pacific railroad reaches Puget Sound, a chain of settlements will bridge the continent. There is little of the country on that route not available for agriculture, and emigration in its greatest currents follows largely that parallel of latitude on the routes west of the Mississippi. This stream will soon flood down on the Pacific slope and spread itself all over Washington and Oregon, nor halt until British Columbia and Vancouver Island and the isles adjacent are subdued. The next decennial census will exhibit a growth and development in the extreme North-west States such as the more southern have never witnessed.

PRAGMATICAL REFORM.
As practised in the conjugal relation in Scotland, is not always pleasant—and may be very embarrassing by a slight mistake. A Scotch minister had been entertaining at dinner a clerical friend from some distance. The evening was unpropitious and the friend was invited by the minister to remain during the night and had accepted the invitation. They walked together for some time in the manse garden, and at dusk the minister asked his friend to step into the manse, while he would give directions in regard to his friend's conveyance being got ready in the morning. As the stranger entered the manse the minister's wife mistook him for her husband in the twilight; she raised the pulpit Bible which chanced to be on the lobby table, and bringing the full weight of it across the stranger's shoulders, exclaimed emphatically—"Take that for asking that ugly wretch to stay all night!" How the lady looked on discovering the blunder is not related, but the visitor is understood to have relinquished his intention of staying for the night.

LORD CLARENDON.
The Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial.—The official journal of the other day contained the announcement that the Court would go into mourning for eight days, beginning with Sunday, July 3d, for Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, who recently died at Baltimore. Meanwhile, no official announcement had been made as to when, if ever, the Court will go into mourning for the Empress's father, who also died a short time ago. If it is possible to speak with certainty on such a matter at any time it may be permitted us to believe that in the death of Lord Clarendon the Empress of the French had a right to mourn a father who, although the fact was a notorious one both in England and in France never, so great was his modesty, allowed himself to claim that distinguished honor. From all that I can learn, this story has the strongest claims to be believed. It is not of the same category as the tales that give so many and so noble fathers (to say nothing of the ignoble ones like General Flory for example) to the poor little Prince Imperial; but it is said to be believed in higher places. For my part, if it be true I think the Empress happy that if she cannot, and she certainly cannot be congratulated on her mother, she may at least take some comfort in knowing that she had a father she needn't be ashamed of. But what a Court, where, like as you may in the annals of either side of the house, you come upon nothing but such stories as these.
Paris Correspondence New York Tribune.

To the Electors of the Clinton Lillooet District.
Gentlemen—I purpose to stand for our District, and I solicit the honor of representing you in the ensuing session of the Legislative Council. Without presuming to class myself as one of your best men, whom it is next to impossible to secure for such a service, if only from the unavoidable neglect of private affairs, I simply offer myself as one of your number, as having an interest in the District and its welfare at heart. With this object in view, I beg to offer for your approbation the following political platform—

- 1st. Loyalty to throne and flag, the rallying points of the nation.
- 2nd. Integrity and consolidation of the British Empire.
- 3rd. Confederation with the Dominion. Union is strength if it implies mutual advantages. These to us mean sound money, monetary value, surplus revenue.
- 4th. Hon. DeComos Terms to this end.
- 5th. Canadian Tariff, to this end.
- 6th. Property Tax. If ever we are to have a buoyant revenue, a flourishing community, wealth here as in England must bear the brunt of taxation.
- 7th. Improved communications. The Eagle Pass opened. Hope and Kootenay, Lytton and Lillooet, the trunk line and Fraser River settlements, Yale and New Westminster joined by wagon roads and good trails. These rather than Custom Dues are the protection we need. To this end.
- 8th. Abolition of Road Tolls on all Colonial produce, raw or manufactured. Tolls on flour, bran, peccos, hides &c., are a hardship to the farmer, a stumbling-block to the capitalist, and an injury to the Colony. This carried, farmers will benefit by.
- 9th. Free Ports and Free Trade. The consequent increase of population and capital at our political, commercial and trading centres will but improve our resources.
- 10th. Honorary Justices of the Peace, a legal necessity, a social improvement, a check to litigation, and a stimulus for farmers, &c.
- 11th. Free grants of land to intending settlers, with a Loan Fund for irrigation canals &c., a premium to population, progress and development.
- 12th. An Indian Policy, objectively to civilize and utilize our Indian fellow subjects (Indian apprenticeship, industrial schools, &c.)
- 13th. Increased salaries and examination test for our civil service. It is as hopeless as it is unjust to expect high efficiency from underpaid officials. The highest wages ensure the best work.
- 14th. Loans through no means. Responsible Government, a right not a boon, previous to not after admission. Any less is to sacrifice our self-respect as a British community.
- 15th. I do not hope to see these our wants readily supplied; but it is well that we review and discuss them. Without it we can have no public opinion, no clear line of policy, no definite legislation.
- 16th. Gentlemen, come to the polls, show that you prize your privileges, that you value your rights, that you are mindful of your political status. By thus actually strengthening your influence in the election you will morally strengthen your Representative; whoever he may be, and you will confer the opinion in high quarters that you are united for or indifferent to political emancipation.
- 17th. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,
W. H. KAY.