

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 9. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1868. NO 14

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.
HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

TERMS:
For Advertisers, in advance, per line, per week, 2 00
For Six Months, 10 00
For Three Months, 6 00
For One Month, 2 00
For Foreign, in advance, per line, per week, 3 00
For Six Months, 15 00
For Three Months, 10 00
For One Month, 3 00

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley
streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

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G. D. Lewis, Nanaimo, V. I.
H. J. Harris, Victoria, B. C.
S. M. Harris, Victoria, B. C.
G. D. Lewis, Nanaimo, V. I.
H. J. Harris, Victoria, B. C.
S. M. Harris, Victoria, B. C.

The news which we publish to-day, if not of an exciting character, is at least highly interesting. A crisis in the Dominional Parliament was not unexpected, and it will be no proof of the weakness of the Government should it decide, for the sake of knitting together more closely the various provinces, to admit Mr Howe—one of the ablest statesmen in the Confederacy—to its councils. The country would profit, no doubt, by the advice of so great and experienced a political economist as Mr Howe. We regret to observe that grave fears are expressed lest the Abyssinian expedition should not fulfil its mission this year, and that the poor captives of King Theodore will be left to pine in the dungeons of a barbarian for at least another year.

...the Tur...
...every engagement lately...
...their illiberality has alienated the...
...of the Cretons, it will be found too...
...expensive to ram loyalty down their...
...throats at the point of the bayonet...
...From Cariboo the most encouraging in...
...telligence reaches us. Many companies...
...are at work and the claims are rivaling in...
...the richness of their yield the famous...
...Steele and Cunningham claims in 1861...
...It is also worthy of note that a higher...
...number of claims are being successfully...
...worked this winter than paid expenses...
...during the whole of 1862. The gold...
...product of 1868 will be immense.

Monday, Feb 10
DENIES THE SOFT IMPEACHMENT.—The honorable (?) editor of the *Columbian* denies that he is the author of the "Argus" letters, and says that they are too clever for his mental capacity to produce. This is very strange. The same low, illbred, vulgar *Sunday Varieties* vein which the honorable (?) gentleman so much affects in the leading articles of the *Columbian*, runs through the "Argus" letters from end to end. Can it be possible that in the hamlet of New Westminster two persons can be found so lost to shame and abandoned by grace as to contribute such choice specimens of blackguardism as semi-weekly appear in the *Columbian*? Impossible! One community is too small to harbor a brace of such reptiles "Argus" and the *Columbian* editor are identical. Won't the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works place a small pecuniary consideration in the fellow's way and secure himself from similar attacks in the future?

THE SIR JAMES DOUGLAS arrived from Nanaimo on Friday evening at 10 o'clock. She had a very rough passage, the wind blowing a gale from the northeast. The ice had broken up in Nanaimo harbor, but Capt Clark thinks the last cold snap will close it up again. A concert was held at Nanaimo on Thursday evening last for the benefit of the schools and about \$150 realized from the proceeds thereof. The ship *Liverpool* is taking in a cargo of coal for San Francisco.

THE GOVERNOR has not yet intimated the day on which he will call the Council together. He has "made no sign."

A HUMOROUS STORY is related at the expense of a certain official 'high up' at New Westminster. It is said that he had owed a bill at the store of a merchant there for a long time. Persuasion and threats were alternately tried with no avail. The reply from the great man to the dun was invariably 'call again.' Out of all patience at last, on the 1st inst. the firm hit upon a plan to secure payment. They directed their man to proceed to the office, present the bill and remain there until the account was paid. The man, judging from past experience in the same quarter, naturally supposed he would have to wait some days; so on the way to the Camp he purchased one of those long French rolls and a piece of beefsteak. Arrived at the office, the bill was presented and a usual response given, whereupon the young man coolly drew a chair to the fire-place, opened his liveries cape, took the French roll and laid it across his knee, then unfolding the paper in which was the steak made a motion as if about to throw it upon the coals.

What—what are you doing there, sir? thundered the astonished official, who had watched the preparations for a square meal with unfeigned surprise—What do you mean, sir? 'Nothing, sir; I'm only going to cook my lunch.' 'Why, you impudent varlet, do you take this office for a cook-shop?' 'Not at all, sir; meekly replied the dun, 'but you see, sir, I'm acting under orders from my employers—who are very particular men, sir—not to return without the money; and as it seems, sir, I shall have to wait some time. I thought you wouldn't object if I just cooked this bit of steak on the coals while I'm waiting on your convenience, sir. You won't, will you, sir, be angry if I do?' and, setting the action to the word, the young scapegrace made another motion as though about to carry out his intention. 'Here I stop that!' vociferated the official.

THE OBJECT—Mr Brady, a respectable resident of Lillooet, a short time ago, received a copy of a memorial to the Governor asking for the removal of Mr Trutch. Accompanying the memorial was a letter stating that the object of the petition was to "retain the Assay Office at New Westminster by sacrificing Mr Trutch!" That's the little game, is it?

WILL the *News* kindly inform its readers which "ation" it favors—Confederation, Annexation or Ruination? The editor possesses the gift of throwing an irrefragable veil over his views by advancing one set of ideas at the commencement of an article and advocating another at its close. His readers naturally want to know where he stands.

GERMANIA SING VEREIN.—At the half yearly meeting of this prosperous society, the following officers were elected: J. L. Jungerman, President; Louis Vigelinus, Vice-President; H. F. Heisterman, Secretary; W. Lobbe, (re-elected) Treasurer; A. Hartnagel, Bibliothecar. On the 21st inst, a soiree will be given at Sing Verein Hall.

IN the west of France a very simple preventative for distemper in dogs has long been used, and was thence some years back introduced into England—to vaccinate the animal, when about three weeks or a month old, in the lobe of the ear. The same plan is also found of service when the malady has just been taken, and has not as yet arrived at any intensity.

FRED PAYNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johns street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

Letter from Cariboo.
Cariboo, B. C., Jan'y 28, 1868.

EDITOR COLONIST:—Since the winter set in we have had continued and very cold weather. The first half of this month was colder than ever before known in this district. At Richfield the mercury was congealed at different times. But at the Month of Questiel the cold was much more intense, the spirit thermometer indicating 58 degrees below zero. Many persons have been frozen more or less. The sleighing is capital, and now that the cold has at last succumbed to the influence of old Sol and southern winds we are having beautiful weather, which last is producing many smiling countenances, and the boys are going to work with a hearty good will. The mines here yielded up their hidden treasures very satisfactorily during the winter months, some of the claims paying very largely. For instance, the Minchajah, Willow and Ophir, on Moquaito Gulch; the Discovery and Catch-it-if-you-can, on Red Gulch; the Ruby, Prince of Wales, New Sweat, Hibernia, Australia, Welsh and Bull head, on William Creek; the Dioptry, Full Rig and Flame Co's on Grone Creek; the Alturus, Floyd and Taffvale on Stout's Gulch, and two or three claims on Conklio's Gulch taking out expenses. On William Creek many companies are just beginning to work—the Cariboo, two shafts; the Lillooet, one; the Sheephead, one, and the Sheepskin one—the drain being sufficiently advanced to enable these companies to work to pretty good advantage. If the weather continues mild William Creek will give a good account before the spring freshet sets in, for which the miners are determined to be fully prepared. Never before has living been anything like so cheap as this winter.

THE sanitary condition of the population is first rate. Were it not for frost bites and broken limbs, our comfortable hospital and its efficient doctor would be comparatively unemployed.

IN amusements we have had during the holidays a couple of pleasing performances—one a concert, the other an amateur theatrical—both of which were decided successes.

OUR staff of constables is extravagantly large. Far better appropriate the money that is foolishly spent on those useless specialists in paying the school teachers in and about Victoria a portion of their salaries long overdue.

THE prospects for a good incoming season were never brighter than at this moment. The Bedrock Drain, that retarded work so much on William Creek during the past year, is now well advanced, and the claim holders are determined to be well prepared for the spring freshet. If all goes well, William Creek, with its mining operations extending from Marysville to a mile above Richfield, will give employment to more this incoming season than at any former date. Then we have the Moquaito District where we know of at least 25 good claims, besides a good many new claims, which have prospered very satisfactorily, on outlying creeks and gulches. In fact, the past season has done more in developing the country than all the rest put together, and as a reasonable result we confidently look for a golden harvest this summer.

LETTER NO. 2, FROM "VICTORIA."
EDITOR COLONIST:—It is but a short time since free trade was superseded, and a tariff introduced for the purpose of encouraging the initiation and progress of domestic manufactures, and agricultural pursuits. If the people of the Colony enter into the Confederacy, all this will be changed and British Columbia become a field for the fattening of Canadian manufacturers and American agricultural

productions take the place of our own. By the North American Act it is enacted that the exclusive right of regulating the trade and commerce of the country and of navigation. It will be the right of the Parliament to frame a tariff, and such tariff will extend from one part of the Dominion to another. Before rushing into Confederation, it will be well for the public to consider how this tariff will affect British Columbia. It must be borne in mind that the tariff and Customs laws will be made to suit, not the ten thousand people of British Columbia, but the four millions in the Atlantic Provinces.

It is not quite likely that what may be beneficial to the latter may be ruinous to the former. This it will be found that whilst the duties upon agricultural productions are lower, those on dry goods are higher; then those pursued now in this Colony. If the policy now pursued in this Colony be correct, it follows that it would have a tendency to depopulate the rural districts, and at the same time destroy in a measure, the trade which our merchants have with our American neighbors whilst it would not supply anything to fill their place. In this way the population and wealth of the country would be reduced, and our lands continue unimproved.

It must not be remembered that Canadian manufactures or productions would be admitted duty free, and that this would, to a considerable degree, prevent the progress or prove ruinous to any manufactures of our own. It is quite possible that many an artisan, (such as shoemakers, &c.) would be thrown out of employment and find himself unable to live in the Colony. Those merchants who are now here would have to seek new business arrangements and deal with Canadian merchants to supply themselves with Canadian goods, which would be brought into active competition with English or American goods, saddled as these are with duties. From these causes trade would be very much damaged.

THE Pacific portion of the American States, and it is more than probable that if a number came from Canada again, they would be attracted as heretofore by and absorbed into neighboring American States. Canadian dairy and agricultural productions in their own countries, but they will still produce with similar prices in this country where labor is more valuable, or at all events fetches a higher price and where the soil is not so unproductive. It may be said that such things can be altered in Parliament. The House of Commons of Canada consists of 180 members. In case of Confederation two members may be sent from British Columbia, but what influence can two members have against one hundred and eighty? Indeed in this lies one great evil—this Colony would have no influence over its own affairs, that is as far as the General Government is concerned. But this can be spoken of hereafter.

REVELATIONS OF THE ITALIAN GREEN BOOK.—The Roman Question.

THE publication of the Italian Green Book makes up for the paucity of diplomatic papers on the Roman question in the French Yellow Book. Twenty-seven despatches deal with the formation of the Antilles Legion, which was unquestionably a flagrant and dishonest breach of the Convention of September by France. The first is dated as far back as June 2, and the last September 7, 1867. The documents relating to the Roman question amount to 66, and come down from December 20, 1866, to December 3d of the present year. M. Rouher, in his first speech this session, glorified in this avowal that General Damont had been specially sent from Paris to reorganize the Antilles Legion, as did also the Marquis de Moustier in the Senate. Moreover, they acknowledged that this body was made up of men who were actually in the French service at the time they volunteered to enter the Papal Com-

mand. This with a note published last August in the *Monteur* disavowing what Gen. Damont said at Rome, and a despatch of the Italian Minister, dated the 8th of the same month, communicating a declaration of the French Government—that the Antilles legion was independent of all foreign control. The Emperor's Government not only admitted that this should be so in principle, but was determined to conform to it. As to M. Damont, M. de Moustier said, "I do not disavow him; but I deny that we have anything to do with him." The

Cabinet of Florence instantly expressed its complete satisfaction at the full and frank explanation vouchsafed by the Cabinet of the Tuilleries. The communications relative to the present Garibaldian movement open on September 30th, in a telegram to the Chevalier Nigra who is ordered to go to Biarritz and sound the Emperor as to what he was likely to do in the event of a revolution, apprehended by Signor Ratazzi, breaking out in Rome. In such a case Italy would think it necessary to intervene in order to preserve public tranquillity.

The questions of the Italian Government the Emperor returned an evasive answer, susceptible of being read by the Pope or Victor Emmanuel as favorable to either. The only thing clear in it was that there was a revolution to take place France would not interfere without first consulting her ally, Italy, who was recommended to guard well the frontiers. Thanks are flashed back, and other despatches follow whose drift is to sound still deeper the Emperor. Meanwhile his Imperial Majesty throws down the mask. On the 14th October Ratazzi protests vehemently against the threatened violation of the Convention by France, and claims the right to occupy jointly the Eternal City. Signor Nigra on receipt of this takes the liberty to express an opinion that a French occupation can be avoided by the Italian Government redoubling its vigilance and putting down energetically Garibaldi. To prevent a revolution this will suffice without going to occupy Rome. *En passant*, I may remark that the Chevalier Nigra has been bewitched by the Emperor and some sycophants at Court. Other

brought to bear over to the French object of intense animosity, and such as that his being Italian legation in French alliance, as not see things in Italian intervention, both for the pro-

government. The same fire bears him the tide case will Napoleon con- Italian intervention, and he consider a revolution as a conse- of the acts of the Government of The Emperor of Austria comes and Garibaldi gets away from Caprera. M. Ratazzi determines to strike a blow. The plot thickens. Signor Nigra reports an agitated meeting of the Council of Ministers at St. Louis. Some members lifted their voice eloquently in favor of Italy. But ardent speeches were delivered against her, and the majority was against her. The Italian Plenipotentiary besought his Government to weigh well the consequences of the step they thought of taking. In return Ratazzi besought France not to place the king in an untenable situation and throw him into the arms of the Revolution. Simultaneously troops are sent across the frontier. Frosinone demands to be annexed to Italy. But by this time the king is thoroughly intimidated. The Toulon squadron is on the eve of sailing, and the *Patrie* publishes its celebrated declaration of war. Notes (not published,) are despatched to London, Berlin and St. Petersburg. England offers her good offices to prevent the entry of the Italian troops being considered in Paris as a *casus belli*. Prussia expresses sympathy, but warns her ally to be *circumspect*. But Bismarck having sent full instructions to the Prussian Envoy at Florence, as to the course he is to take should the Roman question take a European character, declines to answer directly the question addressed him by Signor Nigra. Russia is equally sympathetic, but does not clearly see what practical use she can be to a power in whose integrity she is not interested. It is clear that the time has not come for Prussia to effect a diversion on the Rhine. Strike our flag, therefore, is the decision of Victor Emmanuel. Ratazzi retires; Menabrea comes in; the French return to Rome, the Chassepot episode takes place, a conference is proposed by Nigra, Italy withdraws from the bold position she has taken up, and is complimented by the Tuilleries; Menabrea thanks Napoleon for his courteous assurances of friendliness, hopes for a speedy settlement of all difficulties; and M. Rouher makes his famous speech in which he declares that Italy shall not seize on Rome.

THE new bon-bon which the Paris confectioners intend introducing for the "Jour de l'an," will be styled the "Chassepot," which since the late contest at Mentana, bids fair to give the name to every novelty of Parisian origin, including bonnets, mantles, perfumes, coffures, new shades of color, and devilishly-dressed

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ALL OVER
...sense and judgment have learned to
...SYMPTOMS, Headache, Heartburn
...Breath, Salivary Complexion, &c., can
...ANTONYN BITTERS.
...successful tonic of the age. Young,
...are delighted with its effects.
...ays has a marked good effect.
...is necessary. Bat all you wish, of
...ritious food.
...are ever known for an overloaded
...which it relieves in a few mo-
...have the best and most popular
...id. We are not afraid to show what
...is compelled to recommend it.
...has been celebrated for over two hun-
...sold during the reign of Louis XVI.
...prize of its own weight in
...able for Dyspepsia, Fever, Weak-
...For Diarrhoea, Colic and diseases of
...inflammation of the Lungs and Drop-
...For enfeebled digestion.
...Aromatic, stimulant and tonic
...nervous debility.
...Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c.
...commutative; creating flesh, muscle
...by mothers nursing.
...orange, caraway, coriander, snake
...1860-X
...ingredient, of Spanish origin, im-
...complexion and brilliancy to the
...to the commerce of the world, and
...for the present.
...before the community, and evidences
...in all sides, the success of the
...upon the rock of truth. Almost
...in case of suffering which the Plas-
...levative and cure.
...ded by the highest medical au-
...arranged to produce an immediate
...pretending so-called Plantation Bit-
...the gallon is a swindler and im-
...in our top cabin bottles. Beware
...with imitation (deceitful) studs,
...persons are already in prison. See
...our United States stamp over the
...our signature on steel-plate of
...dealers throughout the ha-
...LAKE & Co., No.
...N & Co.
...LALIE