

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, April 24, 1869.

CYCLES exist in the history of every nation and people, and who knows but we may be returning to the days of chivalry, when a guidon formed from a lady's neckribbon was esteemed more precious than a courtier's life. We can only judge from events; the Female Immigration resolutions were at one time threatened with the same fate as the Drawbacks Bill, but on second thoughts (which they say are always the best) it was snatched from its impending doom. Well, according to the old fable, toads were supposed to carry a gem in their heads; it is at least satisfactory to know that government, otherwise faulty, is gallant, and (our own weakness being in that direction) this fact will do much to sweeten the bitterness of our editorial ink when discussing the powers that be. We cannot, however, see the tendency of government in the right direction without applying our shoulder to the government stage coach in order, if possible, to force it in "the way it should go." We have from time to time shown, with great elaborateness, that our unoccupied lands are boundless in extent and of the finest quality; that our climate is the most delightful imaginable, particularly when compared with old England's, having all the mild characteristics of a southern climate, alternated with the breezy, bracing freshness of the north; that of all places on earth this is decidedly the place to which Englishmen should emigrate, not only as being adapted in the climate and nature of the soil, but as offering, at least so far as agriculture is concerned, a certain result to their advantage. What, then, is the natural conclusion; that by importing families, especially where the heads are likely to seek agriculture as an occupation, we should be achieving the object sought by the Female Immigration scheme. We should bring out the cultivators of our soil, who would benefit themselves and at the same time enrich the colony; and with them would come the young girls desired as female domestics, who would engage themselves in that capacity till their parents had secured their homestead, or until some lucky youngster had carried them off, bound in the happy chains of wedlock, and so secure us more customers and an increasing fixed population. We agree in a measure with a correspondent who thinks if we brought out female servants that we could not prevail upon them to stay; the attractions of San Francisco and higher wages would be much for their consistency. While admitting such a possibility, we do not go the whole length with the writer, because we don't think girls fresh from the old country would be so easily "beguiled from their homes." We do not anticipate the miner's nomadic habits being reproduced in our female domestics, but we think occasional temptation may produce such a result. To prevent this in the safest manner, is to bring out entire families, so that the ties of relationship will hold them to the country where they will make their homes. The amount granted for the scheme in relation to females only, is not large; but a small addition to the sum would do much to accomplish the more extended and the wiser plan. The young girls that would come to us by this means, would not be exposed to a temptation to go elsewhere to secure a higher rate of wages. They would never leave the proper surveillance of their natural guardians. This is a very important consideration for the heads of families here, and one we think that should weigh heavily with them; for though we do not for a moment question the propriety of the young girls who may come to us under the conditions of the present scheme, still there exists the possibility of a freedom of thought not esteemed the best where children are likely to come under its influence. By adopting the suggestion in relation to families, we secure a better class of population, a class that is likely to form itself with the Colony—the kind of people whose absence have brought all our misfortunes about. Many of the people who have come to this Colony for the most

part are not those who think of remaining; they come here with a view to the realising of so much money that they may carry elsewhere to enjoy. This class we must displace by the importation of bona fide citizens, and the only way we can accomplish that, is by bringing out families who will remain as our farmers, our apprentices, our domestic servants and as British Columbians, in the true sense of the word, not according to newspapers parlance.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES HEBBURN.—The death of Mr. James Hebburn, of pneumonia, occurred yesterday at the residence of A. F. Main, Esq. Deceased was a native of Scotland, aged 58 years. He was educated as a barrister and was called to the English bar; but in early life he contracted a taste for scientific pursuits, which he followed as a pastime with great assiduity. Mr. Hebburn came to the Pacific Coast a number of years ago, and resided at San Francisco, where he owned considerable property. The deceased gentleman has resided some years in this city, and was highly esteemed for his many good qualities. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from Mr. Main's house.

NEW FARM BUILDING.—Mr. James Tod, of Cedar Hill, has contracted with Messrs. Hayward & Jenkinson for the erection of a commodious dwelling upon the site of his present farm-house. It is always a good sign for a country when the farmers begin to draw about them the solid and substantial comforts that the producing classes in other countries enjoy. Mr. Tod is one of our few practical farmers.

AN ENGLISH COTTON CIRCULAR. received by the late arrival, concluded as follows: "We ask our friends what must the following state of affairs lead to: The Eastern markets all greatly overstocked; prices ruling there not likely to be increased; merchants losing heavily on every piece of shirting they ship; manufacturers producing cloth at a ruinous loss; and cotton rising?"

In 1846, before free trade, the general exports of Great Britain amounted to £60,000,000. In 1867 they had increased to £225,000,000. We must therefore believe, the Lancashire dissentients notwithstanding, that free trade has been a benefit to the country.

There are signs of an awakening among the dry bones across the Bay. An official answer to a letter on public business has actually been received in twenty-four hours' time. Let the good work go on. There is nothing like a little popular pressure to arouse sleepyheaded officialdom.

DETAINED.—The steamship *Gossie Telfair* for Portland, and the steamer *Enterprise* for New Westminster, were detained yesterday by the heavy southerly blow. The *Enterprise* and the *Telfair* will sail this morning.

CONVICTS PARDONED.—Philip Hearn and Wm. Brown have been pardoned by the Executive upon condition that they leave the country.

AN HOUR, A CHILD OF THE FLOWERY KINGDOM. is in the clutches of the law, charged with robbing the hen roost of the hon. Collector of Customs of a chicken.

The glass fell very low yesterday morning, and rain and wind prevailed throughout the day and evening. The past few days have been the stormiest of the year.

The U. S. R. C. *Licold*, from San Francisco, is fully due here.

The bark *Camden* finished discharging cargo yesterday. The goods are all in fine order.

Female Immigration.—Your correspondent "Subscriber" says that Protestant English servants are in great demand at San Francisco, and can get first class places there in a few hours after applying. He forgot to state, that the great demand is for barmaids. If he knows anything about what he writes, he must know that such is the employment Protestant English girls are wanted for at San Francisco.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.
April 16, 1869.

LADY BYRON AND HER HUSBAND.—She loved him to the last with a love which it was not in his own power to destroy. She gloried in his fame, and she would not interfere between him and the public who adored him; any more than she would admit the public to judge between him and her. As we have said, her love endured to the last. It was her fortune which gave him the means of pursuing his mode of life abroad. He spent the utmost shilling of her property that the law gave him while he lived; and he left away from her every shilling that he could deprive her of by his will; and what the course of life was, which he thus supported, he himself has left on record. Yet after all this, the interview which she had with his servant after his death shows what a depth of passion lay concealed under the calm surface of her reserve. It will be remembered that when Byron knew himself to be dying he called to his man Fletcher, and desired him to "go to Lady Byron and say to her that I have not said to her that I love her." Fletcher was obliged to reply, "I have not heard one say 'God'!" exclaimed the dying man; but it was too late for more. Fletcher did "go to Lady Byron," but during the whole interview she walked up and down the room, trying to stifle her sobs, and obtain power to ask the questions which were surging in her heart. She could not speak, and he was obliged to leave her. —*Harriet Martineau.*

THE CRICKET MATCH.—The wires remained up sufficiently long yesterday to enable us to get through a brief dispatch of the doings of the cricketers at San Francisco. The Match commenced on Thursday and the Californians scored 80 in their first innings to 66 scored by the British Columbians. The best playing on the side of the Californians was by Chisholm, a former member of our club. Howard of Esquimalt scored the highest on either side—18. The second innings commenced the same evening. Upon the fall of the third wicket, the playing appears to have ceased for the day—the Californians having scored 28, with 7 wickets to go down. The result is not discouraging, and we should not be surprised if we learned to-day that our side came off victorious in the second innings. There was considerable betting in town yesterday as to the result.

The family of Mr. Franklin, a compositor employed at the Government printing office, have been sadly stricken lately. Two beautiful little girls have been claimed by the fell destroyer within a few days of each other, and a third lies dangerously ill at the Female Infirmary. Under such distressing circumstances words can avail but little; but it must be at least comforting to the hearts of the bereaved ones to know that they have the warm sympathy of their fellow-citizens in their hour of severe trial.

English Politics.
[London Correspondence New York Times.]
BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.
The new Bribery Act continues to work to the satisfaction of every one except the sinners who fall under its chastening provisions. The Judges now decide a petition with a quickness, an impartiality, and a due regard for all the facts, such as could not be attained under the old plan of trying such cases before a Parliamentary Committee. The Judges thoroughly dislike the work, and one of them, the Baron Martin, complained bitterly of having to do it the other day. But they do it so well that no one sympathizes with them. Already a rather large sprinkling of members have been deprived of their seats, and others who were petitioned against have been adjudged innocent of the corrupt practices imputed to them. Whenever it has been shown that a clear intention existed to bribe or unduly influence electors the member has been unseated. It has not been necessary to show that the member was cognizant of these efforts in his behalf. If any of his agents bribed or used intimidation the candidate was held responsible. This, of course, must necessarily render candidates very cautious about employing agents in future. It will not do to send men about a town canvassing for votes and then to pretend that they acted on their own responsibility. If they do wrong the men whom they represent will suffer for it. The Judges soon see through all the dodges which may be adopted to thwart the inquiry, and it is no use for counsel to try to throw dust in their eyes. This comes of doing away with the jury. It was a sharp idea of Mr. Disraeli's, and, as you may remember, he forced it upon unwilling Judges and a reluctant House of Commons. The credit of this bill is due entirely to one man. When I saw him last year sitting hour after hour, defending its provisions and frustrating all sorts of devices to bring about the ruin of his scheme, it seemed to me that the "earnest man" of the House could not very well work harder in any cause which they believed to be good. If the bill does not in the end put down bribery altogether, it will make it a very dangerous thing to indulge in it. Men may be willing to pay £10,000 for a seat in the House of Commons, but they want to be sure that the honor will not be snatched from them in less than eight weeks after they dreamed that they had made it their own.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.
It is now known that the Queen will not open Parliament in person, but as she has had Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone to dinner lately, the ultra-Radicals are pleased to give her absolute. The Queen's health is far from strong, nor can any one be surprised at the circumstance, considering the life of seclusion she has led for some years past. Some one, by way of bringing the topic before the nation once more, announced that she would attend the opening of Parliament and read her speech. There was never any probability that the statement was true, and it is now positively denied. Even the *Daily News* graciously pardons Her Majesty for keeping away from Westminster on the 16th. The dynasty is safe for the present. The Queen's absence will not deprive the opening of Parliament of the exceptional interest which must necessarily attach to it. Mr. Mundella, one of the only genuine representatives of the working classes who were lucky enough to be elected, is to move the address in answer to the speech—an office usually given to some member who represents wealth rather than labor. It is rather a showy "concession" to the working classes, but possibly the new Ministry may intend to let it denote the character of the policy it will pursue. Mr. Mundella is an able man, and has been very successful in introducing arbitration in disputes between workmen and their employers, instead of strikes. He is much trusted by the working classes, and gained Mr. Roebuck's seat for Sheffield by the voluntary efforts of the operatives. There is no doubt that you will hear of Mr. Mundella's name very frequently, and you may safely take him as by far the best exponent of working-class feeling now sitting in the House of Commons.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli have both sounded the note of preparation; and their followers are on the alert. Great fights are before them—fights that will severely test the strength and endurance of each side. Mr. Disraeli's is the weaker force, but he is incomparatively the able general—and in a contest that goes for something. A leader may very easily manage to fritter away his strength, and it is an ominous fact that Mr. Gladstone's friends are all filled with the greatest uneasiness respecting him. They have everything they own way, but the less opposition they see before them the more doubtful they grow about their own captain. In private and in public the cry is heard, "What will happen to us if Mr. Gladstone breaks down?" It is like a horse in a race which may win, but whose temper is so uncertain that it is doubtful whether he will even start. The Liberals would give a great deal if they could put Mr. Disraeli's consummate temper and tact into Mr. Gladstone's composition—though take the two men all in all and of course they prefer their own.

Sore Eyes and Running Ears.
are the sure indications of acrofulous blood and humors. The poison must be neutralized and purged out of the system, if you hope to be cured. No time is to be lost. Take Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills; they will not disappoint you. Rely upon them. Use them freely, as directed, and in a few weeks every vestige of the disease will disappear.

BONES FOR FRUIT TREES.—Bones collect in considerable quantities about every household, and in villages many have no use for them. They may be had for the gathering oftentimes, or for a small consideration. A tree-planter can make no better investment of a few dollars than to purchase these old bones, and after crushing them into inch pieces, put a bushel or two into each border where a tree is set. They are at once an excellent food dressing for trees already planted, and may be dug in around the roots. Old trees that have become stunted and unfruitful are often started into new growth and fruitfulness by this means. It sometimes remedies the cracking of pears. All the bones about the premises should be saved for the fruit trees.

DOUGHNUTS.—One cup of sugar, two eggs, and three teaspoonfuls of melted lard, one cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, add a little nutmeg. Knead all together and fry in hot lard.

ROLLS.—Before cooking rolls let them rise an hour. Loaves, longer.

YAKS.—To make the same as yams, boil a handful of hops with the potatoes.

The First Napoleon's Company Manners.

People who take J. S. O. Abbott's view of the first Napoleon, may properly be asked to take a look at their hero when he was displaying his inbred gentleness of character. It is curious, by the way, to note the very wide difference in this respect between the uncle and the nephew of his uncle—the latter not lacking a certain decided magnanimity and kindness, the possession of which leads some additional color to the scandal about the Dutch Admiral and the entire lack of Napoleon blood in the present Emperor of the French. The story of the uncle, now for the first time published, relates to a dinner at Dresden, at the meeting of the Sovereigns, in 1812. The Emperor and Empress of Austria were present, and so, among others, were the King of Prussia, the King of Saxony, and Crown Prince (the late King) of Prussia. As the story is told by Varnhagen, in the tenth volume of his diary, which has just appeared at Leipzig, Napoleon, while at dinner, received some news which seemed to trouble him, whereupon, in entire disregard of the Empress of Austria, who was seated next to him, he leaped back in his seat, and yawned without concealment, indeed accompanied the yawn with a loud noise.

He then rose from the chair, and began walking up and down the room in a hurried manner, the ladies and the sovereigns meantime awaiting his good pleasure. At last he stopped and called in a violent tone, "Prince de Neuchâtel!" (Berthier, his chief-of-staff and general factotum). Berthier went to his master and received his orders. Next Napoleon called out in the same peremptory and insolent way, "Roi de Sardaigne!" The King duly obeyed, and a few minutes' conversation having been held with him, he was summarily dismissed. After giving this proof that even his habit of conquering kings had not deprived him of an uneasy respect for kingship, though it had affected his manners unpleasantly, he walked over to the Crown Prince of Prussia, pitched his ear and remarked at the same time, "You resemble your mother a good deal." The Prince was silent.

"Have you visited the fortress?" was Napoleon's next remark.

"No," said the Prince, shortly and respectfully; and in his version of the story, that was the end of it—except that all his relatives were angry with him because he had not said "Non, Sire," but only "Non." According to Austrian accounts, however, Napoleon angrily closed the conversation by telling the Crown Prince, "You are unwelcome,"—a not unlikely conclusion, but one that would be "made easily recollected by one's hereditary neighbors than by one's self."

The Court Dress Reform.

Gentlemen who wait upon their wives are to have in future their choice of two complete dresses. They may wear at levees a dark-colored cloth dress coat with a stand-up collar embroidered in gold, a white waistcoat, and dark-colored cloth trousers, with a gold stripe down the seam; substituting for these last garments on drawing room days, "cloth breeches"—we use the Chamberlain's unaffected vernacular—and black or white silk hose. Or they may appear in a more subdued but richer and more dignified dress, consisting, for levees, of a black silk velvet dresscoat, with gilt, steel, or plain buttons, a white or black silk velvet waistcoat, black velvet trousers—did not Mr. Disraeli try black velvet trousers many years since?—a black cocked hat, and a gilt or steel helmet "breeches," with black silk hose, shoes, and gilt buttons are to be worn. *tertium quid* remains. The present, or we hope we may say the late, Court dress, will still be recognized as Her Majesty's Court so that if any ultra-conservative in the matter of chocolate coats, bag wigs, and "flowery pot" waistcoats, linger in courtly circles, they will be enabled to appear in the guise of Sir Anthony Absolute in the play.

Surely these changes should gratify all classes and conditions of courtiers—from lords mayors and sheriffs, to honorable gentlemen who are asked to dine with the Speaker—from provincial aldermen who come up to St. James' with an address, to contractors for public buildings who are bidden to Buckingham Palace to be knighted. The dark-colored cloth dress coat, with its accessories, will be a kind of uniform not unlike that worn by consols, and a uniform having something military about it is ordinarily unobtrusive, yet picturesque. Two flunkies hanging on behind a coach may be laughable objects; but five hundred flunkies, all clad alike, would form a band of "retainers," and their hair-power notwithstanding, would look respectable. As for the silk velvet dress—we are glad the Chamberlain insists on the genuine article, for there may be sordid souls shameless enough to go to Court in velveteen—we venture to predict that it will become the most widely patronized of all the three Court dresses.

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By Glee

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