The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday, January 26, 1870.

The Great Work and the Present Opportunity.

Doubtless some have thought our views upon the subject of the Canadian Pacific Railway a little Utopian, while others may possibly have felt disposed to vote us a bore; yet if our constant iteration of these views should in any degree tend to arouse home and colonial thought to a correct apprehension of duty and of interest in relation to this matter, we shall be well content to bear the reproach of such as cannot see in it the perpetuation of the power and influence of Great Britain in Europe, and the erection of a Greater Britain in America. The subject has a negative, as well as a positive importance. The abandonment of this great enterprise involves the wane of British power in Europe, and the utter annihilation of British influence in America. Holding, as we do, these views, is it any wonder that we should persistently seek to impress them upon others, even at the risk of being considered tiresome? Chatham reiterated his warnings against the colonial policy of his time until the public began to suspect that he could think about nothing else. Cato kept on saying '*Delenda est Carthago*,' as if he had but two ideas in his head. The Athenians were ever led at length to think Demosthenes tiresome, with his everlasting Philippics. And if we fare no better at the hands of the public, yet considerations of this nature must not be permitted to enter into the calculation when a question involving such momentous consequences is at issue. But we are not disposed to think that any considerable part of the public, either here, in Canada, or in Great Britain, view this question as at all Utopian. Indeed, our readers have been placed in possession of facts which go very far towards proving the contrary. But it is especially interesting to know that the home mind is fast ripening on the subject—becoming quite prepared to regard the immediate construction of the railway in the light of a national necessity and a national duty. That such is the case we have from time to time adduced proof from the English press. We were especially gratified, however, to meet with an article upon this subject in a leading Lond n journal, and from which we make the following extract. Referring to the scheme about to be submitted to the Canadian Parliament, our London contemporary says:

"Although the Canadian Pacific Railway will, when finished, run from the St Lawrence to the coast of British Columbia, it would appear that the present scheme is to extend it only to the eastern foot of the Rocky Mountains, or six hundred miles short of the Pacific Coast—for two thousand five hundred miles, the length mentioned, is just about the distance from Montreal to the mountains. This is certainly as much as could be expected of Canada at present, at all events; for the proposed railway would completely open up the whole of the 'Fertile Belt' to settlement, which is to her a point of pressing and primary importance. The question of a through route across the continent of North America and of the connection of British Columbia to the Dominion *touch Imperial as well as colonial interests*, and we should not therefore, be surprised if Canada elects to leave the formation of the western section of the line until a future period, or until co-operation is received from British and British Columbian sources. Certainly no private company could be expected to undertake to make this six hundred miles of railway in a comparatively difficult country, and in which concessions of land could not be counted on to recoup the outlay. *It is much to be hoped, however, that even if it be at the expense of an Imperial guarantee, the western section of the Canadian Pacific Railway may be undertaken simultaneously with the rest of the line.*" Mr Gladstone last session laid down the axiom concerning such guarantees that 'they should not be given except for Imperial purposes.' *But would not 'Imperial purposes' be subserved directly and materially by the completion of this through route?* If they would not, then the Americans have been greatly mistaken in the grand ideas that prompted them to make their Pacific Railway with such astonishing and unprecedented speed.

These words (some of which we have emphasised) from such a source possess very great importance. They not only place the enterprise in its true light, but fully recognize the necessity for the early completion of it, *as a whole*. The opening up of the 'Fertile Belt' may be, doubtless is, 'a point of pressing importance' to Canada; but we have to warn both the Canadian and the Imperial Governments that if the enterprise stops, even pauses at the eastern foot of the Rocky Mountains, it may stop there for ever, so far as British Columbia is concerned. Whatever may appear to be the primary interests and necessities of Canada, we know ours to demand immediate consolidation by the only bond strong enough to retain British Columbia. The idea of the construction of the western section being undertaken simultaneously with the rest of the line is a capital one; and it is one which the people of this colony ought to unite with Canada in pressing upon Imperial attention. In fact, it is not too much to ask for an assurance that such will be the case, upon our entering the Dominion. Let the Pacific section be commenced as soon as practicable, after the admission of this colony, and let the last spike be driven at the junction which shall be formed at the Rocky Mountains. The Government and the Legislature should take strong ground upon this subject, at the coming session, and a great effort should be made to induce the Imperial Government to see and *do* its duty before the tide of national opportunity ebbs.

Wednesday Jan 19

THE RUE DU TOUR TRAGEDY.—The item of Paris news which will be found in our telegraphic columns this morning is indeed of a startling and important character. It is important on account of the high position occupied by all the parties, especially one of them; but it derives special importance from the fact of the peculiar temper of the nation at the present moment. There are times when only the first blow is needed to raise a riot; and the French nation is in that temper which makes the sight of blood peculiarly dangerous especially if it is the blood of a citizen shed by an aristocrat, and that aristocrat a Prince of the Royal blood and a near relative of the reigning Emperor. With so little information before us it is impossible, at this distance, to arrive at any conclusion, with any degree of safety, regarding this strange and truly lamentable affray. Prince Bonaparte is a soldier and a gentleman, and it is difficult to think him the brutal coward which one side of the story would make him. Taking his own alleged statement, he is still in a very unenviable position. He was the first and send a hostile, an intensely hostile message; and whatever a vivid imagination may have done for him, it is inconceivable that two gentlemen calling to arrange an affair of honor could really have contemplated making an unprovoked and most cowardly assault upon the Prince in his own residence. However anxious, therefore, one may be to believe the statement imputed to the Prince, it is impossible to accept the whole of it. Should a fair trial in open court be denied, the effect upon the masses might well be viewed with serious apprehension; but it is to be presumed that the Prince will not be permitted, even if inclined, to shield himself behind any so-called Royal privilege. The Emperor is not likely to commit such a blunder as that. Meanwhile the issue will be looked for with great anxiety. The bold and defiant tone assumed by Rochefort in his paper after the affair, proves him to be a fearless spirit. To hold such language under the very nose of the Emperor is what few men would be prepared to do.

THEATRE ROYAL.—The old favorite of Victoria, Mrs Fanny Morgan Phelps, took a benefit last night, and we are glad to say had a good house. The soul-stirring and ennobling military drama of 'The Child of the Regiment' was wisely chosen for the occasion, and most excellently put on the stage. Throughout Mrs Phelps did full justice to herself and to the pathos and sentiment of the play. We wish not only to commend the admirable manner in which she was sustained by the company—especially by Miss Cummings as Duchess de Grantele, and Mr Barry as Pumpernickle. The entertainment concluded with the laughable farce of the 'Jealous Wife,' in which Mr and Mrs Carter appeared, altogether affording one of the most agreeable evenings afforded by the company during their stay here.

THE BEECHY BAY MURDER.—We learn that the Executive Council have held a sitting upon the case of Me-Shak, convicted of killing Archibald Campbell in a most cold blooded manner for a mercenary object. The decision arrived at is not known; but how any difference of opinion as to the propriety of hanging the youthful murderer exists, we cannot discern. However, if the Government fails to do its duty, the settlers will not fail to do their's when Me-Shak emerges from confinement. No man's life will be safe in the district if Me-Shak escapes.

A Mr. S. M. Drew, has been appointed Collector of Puget Sound by the President. This clearly indicates that Genfielde, the Delegate from Washington Territory, has got things all his own way with Gen Grant. Genfielde, lately had Flanders, the Governor of the Territory, removed—the most creditable act he has ever done.

THE Steamship Gussie Telfair, with a cargo of coal, arrived from Nanaimo yesterday evening. She reports the arrival at Nanaimo on Monday of the Newbern, with Capts Leon Smith's body on board. The Newbern will arrive here to-day and sail immediately for San Francisco.

THE STEAMSHIP CALIFORNIA.—The Portland papers say that the California will touch at that port before coming on to Victoria. The Portlanders had better keep her. She is advertised to sail from Portland for Victoria on the 16th inst.

IN the matter of the collision between the steamers Oriflamme and Pacific a rigid investigation will be had; meanwhile the Captains of both vessels have been suspended from duty.

ALL Puget Sounders are going to Omineca in April. If the diggings prove rich, they will come back after the Sound and take that up.

THE Portland papers report the death of Mr J W Carter, chief of the theatrical troupe now here. Mr Carter, we must say, plays remarkably well for a dead man.

ACCIDENT.—A skatist fell upon Harris Bottom on Monday and received so severe a bruise on his forehead that he had to be carried home.

'JIMMY JONES' was yesterday ordered to find security to be of good behavior for one year, or to suffer six months' imprisonment. Poor Jimmy!

COURT COURT—Marvin v. Franklin.—Mr Pemberton yesterday gave judgment in this case, awarding $26 damages to the plaintiff.

'BUCKY!'—The Magistrate yesterday declined to discharge Bucky, and ordered him to be held in custody three days longer.

HARRIS' AND SKINNER'S PONDS were crowded yesterday by persons skating. The ice is as smooth as glass.

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The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these fine purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

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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. It is pre-eminently a remedy for bilious and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels; it 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 mental 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. Vertigo, dimness of sight, and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are speedily dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine.

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For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex, and every contingency perilous to the life of women, youthful 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 cleanses the surface of a sponge. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

Coughs, Colds and Asthmas.

No medicine will cure cases 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.

Indigestion—Bilious Headache.

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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Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Tic-Douloureux	Tumours
Bowel Complaints	Headache	Ulcers	Venereal Affections
Colics	Indigestion	Worms of all kinds	Weakness, from whatever cause
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	&c.	&c.
Consumption	Jaundice		
Debility	Liver Complaints		
Dropsy	Lumbago		
Dysentery	Piles		
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&c.	Retention of Urine		

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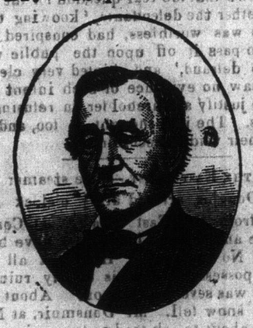

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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood, whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood healthy and all will be well.

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Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Rum there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health; and, upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery, which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sole right to manufacture and sell it in the United States.

The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The cabalistic S. T.—1860—X. was a talisman of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply.

Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Rum, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale abroad should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly "astonished the natives." The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Rum needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSPEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above cut represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses.

As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

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Most respectfully yours,
TO Mr POWELL. W. LINZELL, H.M.G.E. NEILEY.

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Wednesday January 26 1870.

The Approaching Struggle.

Never in the history of this colony has its Legislature been convened under circumstances calculated to impart so much interest and importance as those which exist at the present moment. Sessions there have been in which issues all important to individuals or particular communities were to be decided; but in the present instance issues must be decided which most intimately concern the entire colony, if not the nation of which it forms an infinitesimal part. But the coming session derives particular importance not alone from the nature of the questions themselves, but also from the new circumstances under which these questions will be considered. It must be admitted, it has been painfully felt that Legislative proceedings have hitherto been little better than a farce. Under more favorable conditions a house composed of two-thirds Government Officials could not be expected to be a very independent body. But here, with a despotic form of government, where the will of the Governor can make and unmake councillors, the case is even worse. On all Government questions—and somehow most important questions have assumed the form of Government measures—voting in the House has, of course, been a humiliating farce, a mere matter of 'Simon says thumbs up.' The representative members might 'have their say,' they might protest, they might even go to the extent of withdrawing in a body, as was done upon one occasion during the last session; but they were only sneered at for their pains. Legislation went on only the more smoothly for their absence. Perhaps of all the phases presented by our hybrid Legislature the most painful was that of 'Voting the Supplies.' To witness members of the Government not only voting themselves additional salaries, but standing up in their places in the House and piteously pleading for more in the form of allowances, was a sight but too well calculated to bring the entire Government into disfavor and contempt. To such a length was this 'little game' of raising salaries and increasing allowances and pickings carried that one official who started with £250 a year found his income growing till it reached the handsome figure of £1,500. Although we see no reason for thinking that any constitutional improvement has been made either in the composition of the House, or in the form of our Government, yet we venture to think that the working of these institutions will be greatly ameliorated under the management of the present Governor. In all probability, he has not the power to introduce a larger representative into the Legislative Council, but he has the power to render more effective the modicum of representation the people now possess. He can make a reality of what is now a sham. It is questionable whether the official members will not be relieved from the delicate service of voting upon their own salaries. In any event, we are not without hope that there will be fewer salaries to vote upon. The country expects that, whatever else may be left undone, the Governor will divert to much needed and highly reproductive colonial works a portion of that stream of revenue which has so long uninterruptedly flowed into the seemingly bottomless breeches pockets of the officialdom. If he does this the colonists will look with a lenient eye upon everything else. If he does not do this all else will utterly fail to satisfy public expectation and public need. Altogether, apart from impending constitutional changes, a sweeping measure of retrenchment is expected at the hands of the present Governor. To speculate upon the probable form in which the question of confederation—will come before the Legislature would scarcely tend to much profit. In little more than a fortnight public anxiety on that score will in all probability be set at rest; but we have not yet been able to divest ourselves of the conviction that the people are remiss in their duty in not making the conditions upon which this colony must enter the Dominion the subject of discussion and resolutionising. It is greatly to be regretted that the unofficial members upon whom so much responsibility must devolve in regard to this question, should in some instances go to the House presumably ignorant of the views and wishes of their own constituents. One subject of very great importance which is certain to occupy the attention of the Legislature is that of the Judiciary and we are greatly mistaken if the representative members at all events will not be prepared to act with greater determination to attain some practical results during this than during any previous session. There must be no more attempts at cramming inoperative bills, cooked up in the Colonial Office