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and Distension of the tency, Diarrhœa, and Dys-

the above complaints should be appropriate doses of these pills, ed directions, delay may be fol- ecome consequences. These Pills are all the ailments of the alimentary the thorough direction of the kindly on the stomach, liver, s. As a household medicine they should always be at hand of

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y recommended as a simple but dy for Indigestion. They act and gentle aperient; are mild in safe under any circumstances persons can now bear testimony. ved from their use. 't is 1½d, 2s. 9d., and 11s. each. ggists and Storekeepers all d. be made payable by London de23 law

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 31, 1864.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Danish question seems by latest advices to be unchanged since our last European *resume*. Nothing of importance so far has resulted from the Conference, and it would appear that but little satisfaction can be expected. Both Austria and Prussia refuse to send representatives until the Danish blockade of the Jutlan ports is entirely removed. In the meantime the Danes are losing gradually every important point, and there is a generally expressed belief that before any concerted action can be decided upon by the Great Powers, "Denmark, as an independent monarchy, will have ceased to exist." The opinions of England is gradually shaping towards the necessity of vigorous action on the part of the British Government, and the liberal as well as the conservative organs are taunting the Cabinet with its vacillating and cowardly policy. The *Spectator*, in an article on "the Duility of Little Powers," shows, in a vigorous manner, what we have piteously attempted to illustrate ourselves, that it is neither economy nor wisdom to stand idly by while a neighbor, however small, is unjustly assailed. "The free little republic of Corsica," says the journal to which we have alluded, "was crushed by France amidst sympathy in England, such as England now feels, but does not show for Denmark. It was too expensive to fight for, however, on any adequate scale, and the island was very little, and our interests were not directly affected, and the balance of power was rather ideal, and so the independence of Corsica went, and we saved our money, and paid as penalty for that cowardice just four hundred and sixty millions in direct addition to our debt, and much about the same amount in permanent increase of taxation. Had England had the heart to delay the conquest of Corsica one month the Bonapartes would not have been born Frenchmen."

English politics seem to be undergoing a kind of transition that will by and by ignore the old party leaders, who live and have their being in slow, plodding pretension, but who have rarely got beyond that diplomatic cuning that seeks for outwitting foreign powers, and hoodwinking the House of Commons. Derby, the alternative of Palmerston, and Palmerston of Derby, is a political sore that hurts the self-love of the intelligent Englishman. A newer element is coming into active being in the House of Commons—an element that is not content with that glorious victory over Baron Splutterkin, by which the youthful Princess of Heliogabala was not made over to the Grand Duke Takeroff—but a healthy, vigorous element, unswaddled by gouty flannels, and unterrified at the delicate condition of the British Constitution—a party that will look more to the internal affairs of the country—to the happiness and prosperity of the people—than to making the name of England either feared or despised throughout the world. The present session is to be the last of Lord Palmerston's political life, and while looking upon the aged Premier as the greatest man of his class—the superior of every lordly or ducal politician in either house—we cannot help feeling that England will be making a step in advance when she gets rid of the great bulk of her statesmen of the old school. Starvation and misery throughout the country are nothing in their eyes to bullying Brazil and snubbing Louis Napoleon. It is nothing to them to plunge the nation in hundreds of millions of debt to support an effete and rotten despotism like that of Turkey; but to interfere to preserve a small but independent nation like Denmark, when a word in season would have had the desired effect; or to spend a few hundred thousand pounds in transporting their poor to those colonies capable of absorbing them, would be an act so utterly undignified and preposterous as to almost tempt the wrath of the political divinity. It is hopeful to turn from these old dreamers of the past, to the deep and expansive minds of Gladstone, Cobden, Bright and Gibson. The reforming genius of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has, however, been completely chained by his "rest-and-be-thankful" colleagues. It is only a few weeks since a deputation of the working men called upon Mr. Gladstone in reference to his Annuities Bill, and, amongst other things, complained that all the pledges of the Government on matters of reform had been thrown entirely overboard. The Chancellor of Exchequer replied that "no one regretted it more sincerely than himself, that he hoped soon to have an opportunity of expressing that opinion, but that a Government had really no power to make a fundamental change without strong support from the people of the country. If they declined to agitate, the Government was like a steam-engine without steam. To this the spokesman of the deputation replied, with great simplicity, that the Whig leaders had promised, in 1848 and 1849, that if the working classes would keep quiet they would themselves secure for them a share in the representation; but that now they were reproached with the inertness which was then made the condition of this reward." Mr. Gladstone was, of course, well aware, before this laughable *expose* of the duplicity of the pseudo reformers, of the unscrupulous manner in which the party in power had always treated the artisan population of the United Kingdom in their legitimate demands for a further extension of the Franchise; and had no difficulty in convincing the deputation of his own earnestness and sympathy with the cause of reform.

According to the London papers, the recent elections in Paris have returned to the Legislative body two of the most determined opponents of the Napoleonic dynasty, or at least, inveterate enemies of the Empire. M. Carnot and M. Garnier Pages were returned by a nearly three-fourths majority. Thirty one thousand Parisians voted in favor of these celebrated republicans, and but eleven thousand in favor of the Government candidates. The result of these contests is naturally beginning to affect even the cold demeanor of the Emperor. He cannot shut his eyes to the fact, that with all his police efficiency and repressive ramifications, the people seem determined to brave the consequences and, by overwhelming majorities whenever they can exercise their political privileges without too great restraint, to the most notorious enemies of the present *regime*. With all the anxious care and foresight of this arbiter of Europe—with all the energy he has displayed in attempting to build the Napoleonic dynasty on a firm foundation—it is quite evident that the moment he leaves the stage, the fabric which he has so miraculously reared, like the palace of Aladdin, will disappear, and another attempt will be made by the impetuous theorists of France to found a "Republic one and indivisible."

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE METROPOLIS.

[From the Standard, April 9.]

This afternoon Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princesses Helena and Louisa, and attended by Lord Charles Fitzroy, Lieut. Col. Du Plat, the hon. Mrs. Bruce, &c., left Windsor Castle and drove to Windsor station of the Great Western Railway, where a special train with the Royal saloon in the centre, a most commodious and elegant carriage, was in readiness by the side of the arrival platform for the conveyance of Her Majesty to Paddington, *en route* for Buckingham Palace, where, as has been already announced, the Queen purposed holding a Court, the first since the death of the Prince Consort, if we are not mistaken, for the reception of the *Corps Diplomatique*.

The day being beautifully fine—the fact of the Queen being about to proceed to London, for the purpose of presiding at a State ceremony, having been widely spread, a number of the principal inhabitants of Windsor were very naturally attracted to the station to witness the departure, the ladies, as is customary on these occasions, clustering near the Royal waiting-room, where the best view, and a close one, of the proceedings is always to be obtained, and where their patience is often rewarded by a bow or a smile from the Queen, or some member of the Royal family as they pass to the train.

On reaching the platform, Her Majesty and the Princesses were received by Mr. Kelley, the divisional superintendent, Messrs. Burlinson and Matthews, of the Great Western Railway, and conducted to the saloon, the Queen very courteously returning the salutations of the bystanders. Immediately afterwards, at ten minutes past twelve, p.m., the special left the station and proceeded at a rapid pace to the Paddington terminus, which was reached at a quarter to one o'clock.

At Paddington, both inside and outside the gates of the station, large crowds of spectators were assembled in the hope of catching a glimpse of the Queen. The requisite order and arrangements were, however, ably carried out by the Metropolitan Police of the A reserve and the company's servants.

On the arrival platform a large crimson carpet was spread in front of the position where the train was to stop, and on each side of this barricades, covered with crimson cloth, were erected, behind which a large number of elegantly dressed ladies and many gentlemen were congregated.

As soon as the train passed her Majesty and the Princesses left the train and passed across the platform on which were stationed Mr F. Saunders, the secretary, Mr. Kelley, and Mr. Gibson (the two latter gentlemen having accompanied the train) to their carriage, the Queen and Princesses bowing in return to the salutation of the spectators.

The Queen was dressed in mourning, her cape being trimmed with deep crape. The two Princesses, however, each wore light dove colored watered silk dresses, with black velvet mantles, and straw bonnets with roses.

The streets along the route to Buckingham Palace were lined with spectators.

Her Majesty and the Princesses return to Windsor this evening, and leave Paddington at a quarter past five o'clock.

OXFORD ELECTION.

The re-election of Mr. Cardwell took place to day. He was proposed by Councillor Pike and seconded by Mr. Wm. Walsh, chemist, and re-elected without opposition. The proceedings were very uninteresting.

NONE THE WORSE.—A "Horse Marine" coming home from the races yesterday evening, was thrown heavily from his horse, and carried insensible into the Occidental; in a few minutes, however, he stalked out whistling.

HOUSE BREAKING.—Mrs. Jeffrey's store on Government street, was broken into on Tuesday night, and a quantity of goods stolen. The burglar broke a pane of glass and seized all he could reach.

LIBERTY IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

The following account from a London paper of the extraordinary action of the Manx Legislature will be, no doubt, interesting to our readers, who will perceive the remarkable similarity between the case of Douglas and that of Victoria in the ineffectual attempt to obtain proper municipal powers from the petty Parliament, with its amusing assumption of dignity:

A statement has been forwarded to us and to most other journals in England which, if it is only as true as it looks, demands very serious notice. The Isle of Man is governed, as our readers are perhaps aware, by a petty Parliament, consisting of twenty-four persons, originally perhaps appointed by the Lord, but now filling up all vacancies for themselves. This body, called the House of Keys, has recently been quarrelling with the people of the island capital, Douglas. These worthy persons, some 9,000 in number, being enterprising and prosperous, had a notion that they could manage a municipality, petitioned the House of Keys, and were sharply snubbed for wishing to transfer "royal authority" to mere tradesmen. The editor of the Isle of Man *Times* did not take quite that view of the matter, and commented somewhat fiercely upon the tyranny of the "self-elected and irresponsible" Parliament of the island. The articles are not before us, but the paper is usually for a provincial journal very moderate, and the only case made out in the Keys itself is that one member had done something about some gravel which the paper said he had not. The House, however, was furious about the matter, and summoned Mr. James Brown, proprietor of the *Times*, before its bar, and without taking evidence as to his connection with the paper, called on him to answer the charge of publishing scandalous and libelous articles on the House. Mr. Brown simply justified the articles as fair comments on the proceedings, and was then sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the gaol of Castle Rushen, whither the unlucky proprietor was at once conveyed.

We do not know that much comment is required upon such a case, and do not doubt that Sir George Grey will find the means of doing very speedy justice in the matter. He now wields all the powers inherent in the ancient "Lords," and in that armoury we doubt not he can find prerogatives sufficient not only to release Mr. Brown, but to place the "Keys" in Castle Rushen in his place. If not, we would beg to remind him that Parliament has just as much right over Mona as over any other possession of the Crown. It is quite enough to permit the House of Commons, which is responsible to the people, to imprison editors for unfavorable articles; but to grant to a knot of silly little local magnates, without the restraints which make country justices moderate, a much higher power,—that of inflicting an irreversible sentence in their own case,—is a little too much. If the Crown has abandoned the habit of appointing these persons, it had better resume it at once, and so secure, if not much intelligence, at least some decent respect for liberty, justice and fair play.

THE "NUTJALLE" OF FRANCE!—The London correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing on 21 April, says:

The Confederate steamer Georgia has arrived in the Gironde below Bordeaux. I have not heard of the departure of the Rappahannock. You will note that all the Confederate cruisers resort to French ports as if they were their own, and draw your own conclusions. Not one of them comes into an English port, where their legal and recognized rights are the same as in the French. The reason for this will be seen in the future. And it may be well to remember, in the same connection, that the French have in their large and well appointed navy, no less than *forty three* iron-clad steamers, many of them the finest ever built. Remember, furthermore, that the Emperor has offered an unquestionable affront to America in his open violation of the "Monroe doctrine" and the establishment of a Mexican empire. The American government has not resented the insult; but how was he to know it would not, or that it will not at the first convenient opportunity? These Confederates may become any day his allies. These cruisers, in such a case would be a portion of his naval force. These are the reasons why the Florida, Rappahannock and Georgia refit in French ports and government docks—why Mr. Mason, driven from London, takes refuge in Paris; why Paris is the centre of all Confederate financial and diplomatic operations; why the Emperor is putting off any action in Europe till the Mexican question, and the question of war with America is settled. It is the reason, also, that while the French army is quiescent, the naval depots are in a state of great activity.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

QUEENSLAND.—A private letter received by a gentleman in this city from a friend at Bokhara Creek, about 40 miles from the Queensland boundary, whither he had just proceeded with 7,000 sheep, speaking of the nature and capabilities of the country says that a finer pastoral country could not be found in the world.

CARRYING WEAPONS.—Peter, a Cape Flattery Indian, charged with carrying a bow and two arrows concealed on his person, and with assaulting the officer in the execution of his duty, was yesterday fined $20 or in default one week's imprisonment.

THE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—We understand that the damages in the approaching breach of promise case are to be laid at $10,000.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Insufficient clothing, and exposure to damp and cold, produce many diseases of the skin, and greatly aggravate the suffering of the delicate and scrofulous. The ointment, applied to the part affected restrains all inside inflammation, while it soothes, cleans, and renders healthy any ulcerations or sores which have destroyed the skin and show little disposition to heal. This Ointment purifies the blood, renders the local circulation vigorous, and represses excessive irritation. Holloway's Pills are particularly serviceable in all strumous disorders, because they strengthen the stomach, improve the digestion, excite a proper action in the liver, and act as alteratives and aperients.

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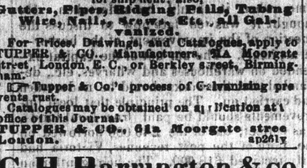

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Do. do. extra, 8 jewels	24 0 0	27 0 0	9 10 0	10 10 0
Pinlever, jewelled	18 18 0	18 18 0	8 8 0	10 10 0
Do. do. 6 jewels	19 19 0	22 0 0	10 10 0	12 12 0
Do. do. 8 jewels	22 0 0	27 0 0	12 12 0	14 14 0
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