The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, May 7, 1867.

The Luxemburg Question.

By the telegraph we have one day's later intelligence from Europe. It would appear that the question whether France shall be suffered to buy the Duchy of Luxemburg and enjoy the purchase in peace, is to be submitted to the Conference that will shortly be summoned to meet in London. The fortifications of Luxemburg are in the meantime to be dismantled, and the decision of the Conference will be binding on all the powers participating. The effect of the Conference will be to hand the Duchy over to France. Prussia does not wish to fight. She has got her lately acquired and not half-contented Provinces to tranquilize before she will be prepared for another war, and she feels that she is so cordially hated by Austria and Denmark that she can never look for an ally there, while Napoleon has secured the neutrality, at least, of Italy by withdrawing the French garrison from Rome. Prussia has guaranteed the integrity of Germany; but the Conference will absolve her from that guarantee, and she will be enabled to recede from her position with some degree of honor. The French nation, which, it cannot be denied, is becoming impatient at the recent failures of Napoleon, will be quieted by the acquisition of the Duchy, and by the reflection that their limits have been extended nearer the "natural boundary of France"—the Rhine. A general European war will thus be avoided, and all sides will be satisfied, the King of Holland especially, who will fob a handsome sum of money for his share of the disputed territory.

"Blowing Hot and Cold."

The *News* of yesterday is as savage as a meat axe and twice as sharp in its onslaught upon the COLONIST, which it accuses of inconsistency because the *Islander* (a paper published in this office) has spoken against annexation, while the COLONIST—according to the *News*—has declared in favor of it. Now, suppose we were to retaliate by quoting from the *British Columbian* one of its abusive and denunciatory articles against Victoria—*published while the ostensible proprietor of the News was half owner of that establishment*—and were to contrast its tone with the tone of the articles that appear in the *News*, should we not have much greater reason for accusing the editor of the latter paper of "blowing hot and cold" for the purpose of gaining a livelihood than he has of accusing us of being inconsistent? From files of the *Columbian* in our possession we might show that during the year and a-half that the editor of the *News* was proprietor of the *Columbian*, that paper disregarded every consideration of respectability, honor and truthfulness in dealing with Victoria and its interests. We might show that the Paris Letter was endorsed as the production of a great and good man; and that Governor Seymour was bespattered with fulsome praise by the identical hand that has since *found it to his interest* to abuse the same Governor in a manner that has been correctly termed "brutal," and in terms that have called forth the unanimous condemnation of every right-thinking man We might show that only since the editor of the *News* retired from the *Columbian* has that paper assumed a more respectable tone, and appeared disposed to do justice to a community which, during the time of the *Newsman's* connection with it, it was in the habit of cruelly and wantonly misrepresenting. And, finally, we might show that the *very type on which the News is printed is the property of citizens of New Westminster*, obtained from them with the express understanding that the editor of the *News* was to come to Victoria to regulate Victoria politics and to "*reform* the COLONIST!" But we forbear, for the reason that we have no desire to accuse our contemporary of either *moral* or "political dishonesty." His past record spares us the trouble. The charge against the COLONIST of being annexationist in its sentiments to-day, while six months ago it denounced as "traitors" men who were endeavoring to hand the Colony over to the Americans by "*constitutional*" means, is both untruthful and ridiculous, because, in the first place, the COLONIST has *not* expressed itself in favor of annexation; and, in the second place, because we are not acquainted with any "constitutional" course that can be adopted to effect that end. We simply asked, "Is Annexation the only Panacea" for our ills? and in discussing the question represented the state of popular feeling on the subject,—the hopelessness of struggling any longer under the burthen of a Government which the editor of the *News* has been instrumental (through the *Columbian*) in foisting upon us; and finally pointed out that immediate Confederation, a cheap form of Government, and the guarantee of a loan for the construction of a railway from the Pacific to the Atlantic through British territory, were the three things that would preserve the loyalty of the people, and prevent them sinking into a state of poverty, of which, from all accounts, the moral "reformer" of the *News*—notwithstanding the elasticity of a conscience that will stretch from New Westminster to Victoria, and enable its owner to cross from one side of the gulf to another at a moment's notice from any "*five-dollar-a-month-subscriber*" — furnishes a capital illustration.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, May 2nd.

THE BOAT RACE—The interest manifested by the public in the race that came off yesterday between the three brewers and the sodawater manufacturer, was very great. The day was one of the loveliest of the year. The sun shone brightly, while a gentle breeze rippled the waters of the Arm and rendered the atmosphere cool and pleasant. The boats used were of the class called Whitehall, and were manned as follows:—1. By Mr. Vogel, lager beer brewer and one man. 2. By Mr Bunster, of Bunster's Brewery and one man. 3. By Mr Stuart, of Stuart's Brewery, and one man; 4. By Mr Philips, of the sodawater manufactory and one man. Every boat was allowed a coxswain, and each man pulled one oar. The contestants left the Hudson Bay Company's wharf at 20 minutes to 3 o'clock—the word being given by Hon. T. L. Wood, who acted as umpire and accompanied the boats in an outrigger. The crews kept well together for some distance; but before reaching the bridge across the Arm, Sodawater effervesced and fell behind, a position he maintained with rapidly increasing effect until the end of the contest. The other boats kept well together, but lager beer first reached the winning-post at the bathhouse on Yates' farm, followed by Bunster's Colonial Beer a boat's length behind, while Stuart's Pale Ale came in nearly two boats' length behind Bunster, and Phillips could be seen rounding the point a quarter of a mile astern manfully tugging at the oar and quite overcome by his laudable exertions. The distance rowed was 2½ miles; time occupied, 20 minutes. At the Gorge Retreat a great crowd assembled to welcome the competitors and a substantial lunch was provided by Beecroft of the Retreat.

THE PARK will be the main attraction of the Exhibition, for nothing has yet been seen like it. Forming its inner circle, and outside the iron belt of the gasometer, is a lofty and well covered arcade leading around its entire circumference. This is to be brilliantly lit at night, and this promenade will give access to all the cafes and restaurants which open on to it like shops on the boulevards. The plan arranged for the refreshment department is that each country is allowed to provide its own restaurant—rent, of course, being paid to the imperial commissioners. There one may dine one day according to the Spanish style, next the Italian, and so on in the German, Russian, English and French.

LOWER FRASER ITEMS—The *Examiner* and *Columbian* contain the following:—A petition from Nanaimo to have Capt. Franklyn reinstated as magistrate has arrived at New Westminster.....W. M. Hanson, in the employ of Moody & Co., lost an eye by a bradawl which flew into it while he was sawing lumber.....Capt Stamp's mill will be able to saw 70,000 feet of lumber per diem.... Hon E. H. Sanders has not resigned....The steamer Lillooet ran on a rock near the Sisters and carried away a part of her stem. She was speedily repaired.

MR AND MRS CHARLES KEAN, on Jan. 29th, celebrated what is known as the "silver wedding"—in other words, the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, which they did by giving a banquet to a number of their friends at the York House, in Bath, England. Among the presents sent was a wedding cake from Glasgow, surmounted by two figures representing John Anderson and his wife.

FROM CARIBOO—Mr Fiterre, of Grelly & Fiterre, who arrived from William Creek yesterday, informs us that there were several feet of snow on the creek when he left; a thaw had commenced and several companies were at work. Many miners had reached the creek from Victoria, and more were met on the road. On the wagon road a young German, name not known, had his hand shattered by the accidental discharge of a gun.

MEN VS. BOYS—On Good Friday four boys in the "Dart" rowed against four men in the "Glance" and were beaten. Yesterday the boys took the "Glance" and the men the "Dart," and were again beaten, although they showed good bottom, and were only a boat's length behind. The crews then again changed boats, when the boys were victorious in the "Dart," winning the race by about one minute. The men say they lost the race through one of their crew 'catching a crab' when passing the dredger. "Bully for the boys!"

THE ENGLISH RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY are promised a novelty in the shape of "the smallest Methodist preacher in the world." This last sensation is at present in the Peterborough circuit, where, we are told, he is "laboring with extraordinary success;" so much so, that "in some places where he has been engaged the numbers have been more than doubled." The reverend gentleman—we suppose he must be so styled—is about an inch taller than General Tom Thumb.

A GREAT PITY—The new Indian Liquor Law gives the magistrate no power to send an offender to the chaingang. The last man convicted was simply ordered to pay a fine. We shall now have all the bummers in town selling whisky under the nose of the police for the purpose of being lodged and fed at great expense. Better repeal the silly enactment altogether and give the Indians an opportunity to procure good grog of licensed dealers.

SOIREE DANSANTE—We were glad to see Mrs. Palmer's *soiree dansante* well attended by a most respectable class of ladies and gentlemen. Dancing was kept up till an early hour this morning to the music of Palmer's Band, and the enjoyment of the guests seemed unbounded.

A DESERTER FROM THE NAVY—Geo. Peak, *alias* Rumbel, was charged yesterday in the Police Court with being a deserter from H. M. S. Mutine. He acknowledged his guilt and the magistrate ordered him to be given up to the naval authorities.

CHIEF JUSTICE NEEDHAM—The colonists will be pleased to learn that Chief Justice Needham will retain his present position, advices to that effect having been received per last mail. It is supposed that Mr. Begbie will be transferred to some other colony.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN JAIL—The jailer made the following returns yesterday respecting the number of prisoners in jail: Prisoners with hard labor, 32; without hard labor, 5; insane, 5; on bail, 2; females, 2. Total, 46.

TO JURORS—Jurors summoned to appear at court some two weeks ago will bear in mind that this is the day on which their attendance at court is required.

FROM FRASER RIVER—The steamer Enterprise returned from New Westminster yesterday afternoon at 4:20 o'clock. Among the passengers on board were Mrs E. B. Holt, Mr Fiterre, and Rev. W. Jamieson.

THEFT—An Indian charged with stealing several articles from J. Jeffery, was yesterday remanded for one day, he being too drunk to appear in court for trial.

MAY DAY—Yesterday was seized upon as a sort of half-holiday by all classes. The stores were all closed at noon, and pic-nics and boat races were indulged in.

TESTED—The engines of the steamer Cariboo were tested yesterday and proved to be in first class order.

THE ISABEL will return from New Westminster this evening.

Bankruptcy Court.

WEDNESDAY, May 1st.

Trustees for Mary Rothwell vs. Thomas Rabson—Application for new trial by Mr Alston to set aside proceedings on behalf of Mr Rabson. Refused with costs. Mr Bishop for trustees.

In re Thos. Harris—Passed his second examination.

In re H. Fry—Application for official assignee's costs. Granted.

In the matter of the Fuca Straits Coal Co—Application for costs to be defrayed out of the estate. Postponed.

In re assignment of Evans—Application for Bank of British North America to prove accounts. Mr Gillon, on behalf of Bank, agreed.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Enfeebled Existence.—This medicine very response attributes required in a general and domestic remedy; it overturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organ, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, as they are a medicine without a fault for young persons, and those of feeble constitutions They never cause pain, or irritate the most sensitive nerves or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood, and the best promoter of absorption and secretion, which remove all poisonous and obnoxious particles from both solids and fluids.

Look at this Picture, and on that—Unconditional Union—Before and After.

MESSRS EDITORS:—The first of May has ever been regarded by us of Victoria as the especial day that ushers in the spring, and consequently there has always been evinced on the part of the citizens a disposition to make the joyousness of Nature spontaneous by cheerful and lively acquiescence in the general exhiliration. On all preceding occasions, in addition to numerous impromptu diversions, our Fire Brigade have turned out and received the encomiums of those in authority for their admirable and efficient appearance: we used then to feel that we were somebody—that we had a Government and a Governor to recognize us and be recognized. Who are we now? It is said that the Representative of Royalty is amongst us, for that positive intelligence has been communicated that he came to us some few days since, not exactly by the Forward, but by the backward of McNeil's Point to Government House.

Looking forward to the next joyous demonstration—the Queen's Birthday on the 24th of May—we have heralded the delightful information that with the view of all honor being rendered to the day, the Fleet will rendezvous at New Westminster, where, doubtless, the Representative of Royalty—our Governor, as we call him—will be in close proximity to share in the exuberant loyalty. Verily, by our change of Government in having played into the hands of our New Westminster friends, we have come to sit in the cold shade of aristocratic gubernatorial favor. Really, at the present time, we do not seem to have a Government or Governor either, unless it is when money is required or penalty is to be meted out for misbehavior. Such, alas! are some of the sour berries from the tree of Unconditional Union.

PUBLICO.

Letter from Lillooet.

MESSRS EDITORS:—We have had great reason, we think, to be gratified by the success of our late meeting at Lillooet—a meeting which we hope is but the forerunner of many others.

It is almost always a healthy and refreshing sign—we mean in a political sense—to see a number of respectable men, peaceably assembled, for the purpose of discussing principles seriously affecting their interests and liberties.

And this is as it should be, for rightly understood, it is as beneficial and instructive to those who are in power as it is productive of good to those who are out of power, and it is wise in practice to remember that the liberty which mankind enjoy to-day is the result of much bigotry, oppression and suffering on the one hand, and truth, humanity and wisdom on the other—to the humanity of "Hampden" and the wisdom of "Cromwell"—to the lofty and animated eloquence of "Milton"—is to be attributed much of the liberty which we inherit. To presume this liberty unsullied, is a duty which we owe to ourselves, nay more: it is a sacred duty which we owe to the immortal memory of those celebrated men who fought so hard to win it.

It is at meetings such as these that the great principles of toleration and civil freedom are best preserved, for they spread in proportion as they are better understood; yet there are bigots who, prompted by a dastard malevolence, will tell you that the people of this Colony are not sufficiently well informed, that they lack certain qualifications for political power, and that in consequence, they are justly inhibited from equal participation of political privileges, and all this in spite of the clearest evidence to the contrary. We think that the difficulty of proving that the people lack these qualifications, would be equalled by the impossibility of their detractors proving that they possess them. Bad principles are not always the safest because they are mean.

We agree with that great orator and statesman, Edmund Burke, that great principles and little minds go ill together." It was said long ago, by high authority, "that he alone deserves the name of a great statesman whose principle it is to extend the power of the people in proportion to the extent of their knowledge, and to give them every facility for obtaining such a degree of knowledge as may render it safe to trust them with absolute power."

That is the best form of Colonial Government which reflects an express image of the opinions and feelings of a well-informed community, in whose hands is placed the supreme power of the Government. As a general rule, no Legislative Council can remain long popular which exists independently of the people, and the cause of this is easily assignable, it has little or nothing in common with the people; defects in its constitution are easily noticed and vigorously attached. On the other hand, a Legislative Council which depends for its existence upon the favor of the people, will do all in its power to conciliate that favor; irregularities in the construction are seldom noticed, for the people have a large share in the building, and are interested in defending it; such a Legislative Council would not be infallible, but it would be satisfactory and useful.

Now, if there is any form of Government less useful and more pernicious than another; if there is any form of Government which excites more unmixed contempt than another, it is the form of Government which has existed in this Colony for the past five or six years; it approaches nearer to the form of a pure Oligarchy than any system of government which has existed where the English language is spoken for the past forty years. Forty years ago the people of Canada, tired out by oppression and terrible mismanagement, protested against a Government similar to ours, and turned both Governor and Councillors out of their country. We live in better times. Such extreme measures are not necessary here; bad Governments are differently disposed of now: it is by agitation, by petition, by determined and united opposition, that the interests and the majesty of the people is best preserved and attained.

It is always unsafe, and not unfrequently perilous, for rulers to contemn the opinions and the good intentions of the people, for the dignity and the safety of the Government depends upon the opinion and the good intention of the people for its preservation. Without the people the Government is nothing, it is an edifice erected for the people, an edifice defective, doubtless, but when properly administered, useful and indispensable.

We wish to be understood as not casting any imputation on the character of any honorable member of the Legislative Council. We allude to it merely as the Government, but it is difficult to write seriously and without severity of the action of that Council, a Council altogether unfit for the purposes required of it, a Council noticeable mainly for its unexampled impudence and futility.

Of the twenty-two Councillors, fifteen hold places under the Government at pleasure whose votes are influenced by the hopes and fears of their superiors, and who divide among themselves yearly upwards of a hundred thousand dollars.

Seven hundred and one thousand dollars a-year and a supplementary bill to follow, for the maintenance of a Government whose Executive has the power of refusing the popular members a place in its deliberations. A fearful price to pay for an establishment which every impartial man must acknowledge to be terribly defective; this, when coupled with free and untrammeled legislation, is laughably incongruous, and sounds like a contradiction in terms.

It is much easier to tear a coat to pieces, than to make one—demolition is a very easy and not unfrequently a very ignoble task, but it is sometimes necessary to pull down in order to preserve—when demolition and improvement are necessary to guard against eminent peril, the sooner it is done the better.

We do not impute to the Executive any wanton or intentional injustice; we believe him to be an honorable gentleman. But he who confounding local irritation with wide spread discontent, should omit, as too trivial for serious consideration, the deliberate sense of the people, will commit a grave mistake, and a mistake of this degree is not very easily remedied, as it is very likely to be the parent of other mistakes, equally dangerous, and in this regard the current turn awry, and lose the name of action.

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Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felons, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swelled joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frosted feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER

Another Medical Triumph—Wonderful cure of rheumatism. No disease is more agonizing than rheumatism; none more difficult to relieve; yet a case which, for thirty years, had baffled the Faculty, has, it appears, been completely cured. The particulars are given, with expressions of astonishment at the result, in many of the western journals. They state that John Roche, of Cleveland, Ohio, aged fifty-six years, had, for the greater part of his life, endured torments of the most terrible description. His limbs had been racked, and contorted by pain and muscular contractions, until his knee-joints were of the size of a man's head, and his fingers knotted and drawn up, until they resembled the claws of a bird of prey more than human hands, while a scrofulous tendency in the blood was indicated by blotches and pustules on various parts of his body. In this dire condition he began to use Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, in conjunction with that great antidote to the virus of scrofula, Bristol's Sarsaparilla. Eleven vials fo the Pills, and eight bottles of the Sarsaparilla, relieved him from every vestige of pain; and, although his limbs and joints have been only partially relaxed (for they were beyond absolute cure), he is now well, cheerful and able to attend to his business. The Pills are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. Both medicines are obtainable of all druggists. 417

Inflammatory Eruptions.—Few diseases of the skin that are not marked by constitutional symptoms, are so dangerous as Erysipelas. Its seat is in the dermis or true skin, and during its continuance the superficial vessels are surcharged with an infectious virus. Yet it yields with a readiness almost incredible to the depurative counter-irritating properties of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. All the external eruptions, such as Salt Rheum, Nettle Rash, Rose Rash, Inflammatory Scale, Rupia, etc., etc., are eradicated with great rapidity by this peerless vegetable specific. The bowels should be kept laxative for which purpose Bristol's Vegetable Pills are the best and safest medicine. 518

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