

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle

Tuesday, February 25, 1868

English and Continental Echoes

We have English papers to the 5th of January. The terrible explosion of nitro-glycerine turns out to have had not the slightest connection with Fenianism. This most explosive of all blasting substances had been for some months, it seems, kept in the cellars of a public house at Newcastle, without any of the legal precautions. There were at first thirty casks, which were slowly sold off, and at last, when the alarm was taken and the precautions adopted, which led to the explosion, nine were left. When the Mayor and other authorities heard of the existence of this dangerous substance in such quantities in the cellar of the White Swan, close behind the Branch Bank of Scotland, they ordered it to be removed, and destroyed, which was done under the superintendence of the Sheriff, Mr. Maxwell, himself a chemist, and the town surveyor, Mr. Bryson. Mr. Maxwell intended to have it spread in the marshy soil in the moor and it was taken out there in a spring tub with that view. After emptying the casks, however, some of the crystals adhered to the bottom and some of the party went to bury the casks in the moor at a little distance. This they seem to have done, and then to have beaten the earth down upon the tomb of the caskets with their spades. The shock exploded the crystals with a tremendous report, killed five of the men, and so seriously injured the sheriff and town surveyor, Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Bryson, that both of them have died since and died in great pain. The explosive force of the crystals left at the bottom of the casks must have been terrific. It blew some of those who were close to the spot almost to pieces. The examinations of the Fenians, Desmond, English, Millaney, and O'Keefe for blowing up the Clarkswell House of Detention have not yet been very satisfactory. Vaughan, a deserter from H.M.'s 58th Regiment and a Fenian, is the principal witness against them and according to him, they certainly had formed a plan to blow up the wall of the exercising yard and one of them, just before the explosion, asked him to pray for him if he was blown up. Remands have been granted for further evidence. Mr. Watson's great libel suit against the Times has terminated in a formal decision by the Chief Justice that a faithful report of a Parliamentary speech is a privileged publication. As a Member can be proceeded against for anything said in Parliamentary debate, the decision amounts to a refusal of redress for and protection of freedom of debate. The Ritualists had a great time of it in London on Christmas day. They arrayed their churches in the most attractive manner. At St. Alban's, Holborn, the office of the Holy Communion began with a procession in the usual order—four of the banners of the church; those of our Lord in Glory and the Blessed Virgin; the Eucharistic banner of St. Alban, the patron saint of the church, were carried, preceded by acolytes swinging incense before the choir boys, the choir, the preacher, and the celebrating clergy respectively. The two large banners were each kept in position by cords held by two boys, acolytes in scarlet cassocks and short surplices. At the four subsequent celebrations which took place at seven, eight, nine, and a quarter past eleven, three hundred and fifty persons received the communion. At Christ Church, Clapham, at St. Matthias's, Stoke Newington, at St. Andrew's, Well street, and various other churches, similar departures from the regular system took place and divided the general attention. A violent war is being waged in London between the grocers and the licensed victuallers. As the grocers sell wine and spirits, the publicans have resolved on selling tea and sugar. The windows of the public houses in the metropolis are pasted over with orders of the best tea at 2s. 4d. a pound. Meanwhile the public benefits. The man Baker, who murdered a little girl at Alton some time ago, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, was executed at Winchester on the 24th. A day or two before the execution he had confessed his guilt in a letter addressed to the parents of the murdered child. A crime corresponding somewhat in the details has been committed at Shrewsbury this week, and a laborer named Mapp, with whom the deceased was last seen in company, has been arrested. An anecdote is circulating in Rome of an individual having ordered a funeral service at the church of St. Andrea della Pace in honor of three Irish Zouaves killed at the battle of Montano. But an English private, wishing to verify the names of the defeated Zouaves, no three Irishmen being mentioned among the slain at Montano, found the condescending superior of St. Andrea about to perform solemn funeral obsequies for Messrs Larkin, Allen and Gould, such being the names that had been given him. A had instance of the effect of drink was presented in the arrest in London of John Pratt, a tall middle-aged man, said to be an astronomer, with scarcely a shoe to his feet or a rag to his

back, who was charged with stealing milk from people's doors. He was arrested and the case found in his pocket. The policeman said he had ascertained that the prisoner formerly occupied a very excellent position. He was master of several languages, a member of the Royal Academy of Music, and, in fact, a man of considerable attainments; but through drink he had been reduced to a most miserable condition. The prisoner, who seemed to feel his position, said he had been suffering from illness and was advised to drink milk, and seeing these cans and being without money he was tempted to drink the contents. He had no intention of stealing the cans. He had suffered much lately, having scarcely anything to eat, and at night sleeping under carts and in sheds. The magistrate said that the prisoner had, without doubt, through his drunken habits, brought himself to his present disgraceful condition, and he would have to be imprisoned for fourteen days with hard labor. The celebrated collection of plates belonging to the Crown of Hanover was lately taken from the cellar where it had been hidden. Independent of all question of artistic value, it is estimated to be worth several millions of dollars. It was immediately forwarded to Vienna. In the night which preceded the entry of the Prussians into Hanover some wagons heavily laden were seen to leave the palace and proceed towards the railway by the Leinestrasse. Every one then believed that the treasure had left for Vienna, but such was not the case. During the night it was brought back to the palace, where it was deposited in a secret cellar, and the entrance bricked up. More than a hundred persons were in the secret, and among them several workmen. The deposit would have been considered a legitimate prize by the Prussians, as is proved by the pillage of the arsenals at Darmstadt, and yet not one traitor was found amongst the persons cognizant of the fact. Napoleon received Baron von Goltz, Ambassador from the Confederation of North Germany, in words somewhat formally arranged. He thanked the ambassador for assuring him of the friendship of the King of Prussia, and believed he would continue his efforts to maintain a friendly understanding between the two countries. The Emperor says no word of amity to the Confederation, but only to its President in his capacity of King of Prussia. In Paris the speech is considered very "constrained."

Another Arrest or Charge of Perjury. Theodore V. Koskoff after a complaint in the Police Court today, in which he accuses Adolph Schmeiderberg of the crime of perjury. It will be recollected that Koskoff is under arrest on a complaint by Schmeiderberg for the same offense, and civil proceedings are pending between them in the Fourth District Court. The present complaint sets forth that on the 9th December, 1867, Prince Makenoff filed a written complaint in the Fourth District Court, against Adolph Schmeiderberg and his brother, Maximilian Schmeiderberg, in which, among other things it was alleged that the plaintiff sold and delivered to Adolph Schmeiderberg the ship Casaritch and 4,600 pounds of fish at Sitka for \$23,900 for which Adolph executed a note payable 30 days after sight, to Prince Makenoff at the Bank of California in this city. That Adolph Schmeiderberg filed a sworn answer to this complaint, in which he denied that he purchased the ship and fish of the Prince, but avers that he purchased the ship for cash of the Russian Fur Company, and the fish also, agreeing to pay \$7 per barrel therefore, besides 24,000 seal fur, 50 seals a piece, which, he says, with the price of the fish, made up the amount for which he gave the note. The complaint in the perjury case closes with the statement that in truth, the defendant, Adolph Schmeiderberg, did buy the ship of Prince Makenoff, did not buy it for cash, and that he did not purchase 24,000 seal furs of the Russian Fur Company for the note or any part thereof. Prince Makenoff arrived from Alaska last evening, and is stated his testimony, and that of several others from Sitka will clear up some of the vexed questions between these parties and determine where the responsibility of perjury, if any has been committed, actually rests. Schmeiderberg was admitted to bail this afternoon in the sum of \$5,000.—S. F. Bulletin, 10th inst.

CONFEDERATION—No. 7. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—In one of my former letters, I promised to show how Canada could be repaid for any deficit she might incur in the outstar with respect to this country. I purpose, therefore, to advert to that subject in this letter. It is the fixed policy of the Imperial Government to unite all British America under the Dominion. The acquisition of the Hudson Bay Company's territories shows the determination of Canada to carry out that policy; and after extending the boundaries of the Dominion to the Rocky Mountains, and incurring by that act in all probability of interest and sinking fund for the purchase of the Northwest Territory and Rupert's Land from the Hudson Bay Company, and the cost of constructing a road from Lake Superior to Fort Gary, an annual outlay for some years of \$22,000, independent of the cost of the Civil Government of Assiniboine, &c., it is not an unpropitious case that Canada would stop western extension, when she would have British Columbia for nothing, and merely undertake the responsibility of the Civil Government. If British Columbia were a foreign country, if it were under a foreign Crown, and if Canada wished to purchase it, she would have to compete against the United States; and that Government would gladly give fifteen or twenty millions of dollars for it. It is not to be supposed that she would have to provide for the Civil Government in case of a purchase, all that she would have would be the land, the revenue of which does not exceed at present \$7,500 per annum. Assuming that the Dominion and local Governments could not be carried on with our present population under an annual deficit of \$214,000, Canada, in case of purchasing the country from a foreign power, would incur a responsibility of \$264,000 per annum. It is, therefore, very perceptible how much more favorable the terms proposed are, with a deficit of \$214,000, than by purchasing the country. If we regard that deficit either as the minimum or the maximum amount, to be met by Canada for some years after our admission, it is very manifest that with the vast resources of this colony already known and open up, with its gold and coal mines, forests and fisheries with its millions of acres of prairie land ready for grazing and cultivation with its present imports and exports, population, all that is required is wise legislation and immigration to reduce the amount of the deficit. In fact, substitute a profit for a deficit on the annual balance sheet. If we compare our imports and exports with those of the Eastern Provinces, we stand at the head of all the wealth-producing and wealth-consuming colonies of British North America. The exports of Canada in 1866 were \$14 per head; New Brunswick \$7 per head; Nova Scotia \$2 per head; British Columbia in 1867 (assuming the population to be 10,000 whites and the total Indian population equal to 10,000 whites, which is above the mark) \$125 per head. The imports of Canada in 1866 were \$17 per head; New Brunswick \$33 per head; Nova Scotia \$44 per head; and British Columbia in 1867 \$65 per head. Manufactures and agriculture may be more advanced in the Eastern Provinces than they are here, and consequently home production ought to be taken into account with a view to determining the

exact amount consumed or produced per head in the Eastern Provinces, and help will be found to ascertain it is manifest that in proportion as we exceeded the other provinces in consumption of imports per head, so we would pay a higher rate of taxation to the Dominion than them, unless it were counterbalanced by proportionately large subsidies. When however, our agriculture and manufactures shall have reached a similar advanced condition to that of Eastern Provinces, we may assume that as a consequence of such equilibrium, our taxation per head under the Dominion would be the same as theirs. In the meantime, although our taxation may be more per head here than in the Eastern Provinces, we would expect more per head from the Dominion. It necessarily follows that from the paucity of our inhabitants in comparison with any province of the Dominion and from our new and very different circumstances, that the special terms of union must be different. But though different, and though assuming as a consequence of that difference that the minimum or minimum deficit of the Dominion would be \$214,000 per annum, it is not reasonable to suppose that Canada would incur such a responsibility, unless with some national object in view, or unless with the prospect of changing the deficit to a profit; at the very least, an equation between expenditure and revenue. The question therefore may be asked, what length of time is necessary to produce an equation between the expenditure and revenue? As the answer is mainly and essentially dependent on the increase of our population, let us first inquire, what number of population would be required? That is simply a question of proportion. If 20,000 people yield a revenue of \$276,401, yielding annually a deficit for expenditure over revenue of \$214,401, what number of population will be required to produce a revenue equal to the expenditure, that is \$490,401. The answer to this proposition is a population of 35,000. Assuming we have 20,000 taxpayers at present, we would require 15,000 more to enable the Dominion to balance her expenditure for the country by the revenue derived in and from it. With an overland road completed, with regular steam communication with San Francisco, with free grants of land to settlers, with practical men in the Government, not dilettante executive, three thousand immigrants might be added every year to our permanent population. Five years after the completion of the overland road, 15,000 would be added at that rate to our population, and in five years the revenue of the Dominion would equal the expenditure. The slow rate of increase that I have here suggested is a minimum rate. Were the Colony a private estate, an enterprising landlord would add 5000 every year to the country for the next ten years, and at the end of that period the country would be prepared to absorb double that number of immigrants every year. If, therefore, only 15,000 more permanent settlers are required to enable Canada to balance her expenditure for this country by the revenue derived from it, and if only five years of time after the completion of an overland road are necessary to add that 15,000 immigrants to the Colony, I would ask, whether there is anything visionary or unattainable in the scheme of Confederation? Canada would by the addition of 15,000 to our population gain \$214,000 per annum. We would increase our per capita subsidy \$18,750 per annum. Fifteen thousand more pioneers would add five thousand more to the population of our chief commercial city, and distribute ten thousand more throughout the Colony, engaged in every branch of our local industry.

County Court

Wednesday, Feb 19. Before His Worship the Squire Magistrate, Mr. Pemberton. Pierce vs. Jones.—An action to recover \$44 for services of Mrs. Pierce in nursing Mrs. Jones. Judgment for plaintiff. Assignees of Wilson & Murray vs. W. Saider. This was an action for goods sold and delivered. Judgment for plaintiff with costs for \$52.89. Schultz vs. Saider, for goods sold and delivered. Judgment for plaintiff, \$67. Rabson vs. Master-at-Arms of H.M.S. Zealous. This was an action for goods alleged to have been supplied to the Mess by the plaintiff; but with his usual luck in such cases, he failed to satisfy the Court that his claim was more real than imaginary. Verdict for defendant with costs. The docket presented a list of 36 cases in the morning, several of which were struck off. A number of suits still remain to be heard on Tuesday next, to which time the Court adjourned.

Josephs' Heard From

Victoria, 19th Feb'y, 1868. EDITOR COLONIST.—In reference to your interesting inquiries of yesterday's date as to where Josephs' I beg most respectfully to reply, "Attending to his duties within the City limits." Without any cold in his head, at present, he is very obedient servant, and poor and illiterate O. J. JOSEPHS. [Mr. Josephs' emphatically states he is attending to his duties within the city limits. The body of the dead horse referred to by us lies far beyond the line of Mr. J's duties, but the speech is sensibly felt within the city limits. It is therefore clear that if Josephs' has no power to remove the corpse, his duty demands him to suppress the matter. Having our correspondent's assurance that he is not troubled with a stoppage of his organs, we hope his hopes will not be quashed immediately and remove the body of the dead horse to some place.]

Arrival of the Del Norte

The steamship Del Norte, Capt Winsor, arrived at 8 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning, after a very quick and pleasant trip from San Francisco. On her way up the coast, the steamer touched at Humboldt Bay, Cal., and land freight and passengers. The Del Norte brings 60 passengers, among whom are several old residents, and a number of gentlemen who have come but to join Her Majesty's fleet at Esquimaux. Majors Davis and Graves, U.S.A., with a small detachment of U.S. troops for San Juan Island, were also among the passengers. The Del Norte, after discharging freight, will sail hence for San Juan Island to-day. Upon returning to Victoria she will sail on Friday or Saturday for San Francisco.

Confederation—No. 7

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Are you Sick?

What is your ailment? Is your stomach weak and unable to digest? Are your bowels constipated and producing piles? Is your liver deranged, hardened and torpid, causing pain in the side, right breast and under the shoulder-blade? Do not despair, there is hope and health for you in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

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The fragrance such as it is, of the ordinary toilet extracts, passes away in a few moments, and is lost forever, but the delicious perfume of the genuine MURRAY & LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER can be removed from the handkerchief, only by washing. As there are worthless counterfeits, of this exquisite perfume, buyers should always look for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, LAMMAN & KEMP, New York. Price per bottle, 50c. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

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Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructa, Flatulencies, and Stomachic Affections. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

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NEALS. Ask for Dinnerford's Magnesia. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

The World says

The World says Gratitude, and that he is mainly course. The President's reticence sought to ensnare to his destruction. The President merely plays Commercially thinks, but Grant acted honest. The conflict as one of the sequences of Radicalism. Chicago, Feb. 13.—It occurred between Grant and the consequences of the form of the New Orleans C

By Electric T... SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BR... Europe... London, Feb. 14.—Lord... Alabama claims. They ha... published. It being decided that the India steamers will not ton... some other place, probably... dthen as a station for the... The Fenian Lenoan, co... and felony, has been se... years imprisonment at hard... LONDON, Feb. 15.—Earl... very ill, but the rumor wh... this morning that he had... night previous, is unfoun... one of the members of... Queen's Bench, has also... Both, however, are recove... PARIS, Feb. 16.—Semi-c... this city deny that there... diate change in the Min... contradict the reports the... contemplates important a... constitution of the empire. LONDON, Feb. 17.—It is... that Lord Stanley will so... as the head of the British... Advice from Abyssinia... done was in camp near Mag... in a bad strait in a milit... An engagement between th... imminent. Very few d... chiefs now acknowledge a... Cassio Tigra dire... courts the favor of Gene... latter distrusts Cassio's m... gently seeks to arrange a... with him so as to hold h... at Goals. The advance of... two days march of Antio, d... dalia, where probably a... The Egyptians, with the... Bracing many Turks, are... dalia. The British officers... suffered considerably from... New York, Feb. 16.—fo... foreign advices have be... Paris Constitutionelle publ... Bucharest relating that... armed individuals, each... bled at different points... principalities. They appea... of foreign leaders, and are... Belgravia near the Tur... renew the scenes of brig... last year in Romania. Th... been warned of their inte... piring to disarm the band... The Austrian red boo... before the Legation Re... Affairs. It says Austria... since the treaty of Prague... friendly sentiments to... Italy as towards other po... Austrian loss of position i... imply the destruction of... ward her Federal allies... would not act with Pruss... boung difficulty. In the... culty, on the other hand... tempt to profit by a war... Prussia. The Imperial... care to prevent the Em... French statesmen from ex... eration of Austria in a co... Impartial and neutral as... attitude must have grea... wards the preservation of... BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The... is serious; he is unable to... FROBERG, Feb. 17.—Co... resolved to pay part of the... Eastern S... The World says Gr... duplicity, and that he i... mainly course. The S... wherein the President a... reticence sought to ensna... to his destruction. The... President merely play... Commercially thinks, bu... and Grant acted honest... the conflict as one of... the sequences of Radicalism... Chicago, Feb. 13.—It... occurred between Grant... the consequences of the... form of the New Orleans C