

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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AGENTS: John Meakin, Nanaimo; Clark & Co., New Westminster; Diels & Nelson, Yale; Barnard's Express, Quesnelle, B. C.; Vanwinkle, Lytton; Richards, Richfield; Richardson, Barkerville; Cameron, Camerontown; Clinton; W. R. Burrage, Comox; L. P. Fisher, San Francisco; F. Algar, Clement's Lane, London; G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.

THE TRICKS OF POLITICIANS. It has become so much an accepted thing that "all is fair in love, war and politics," that we are not astonished to find the free port politicians carrying out the axiom to the uttermost by ignoring the ordinary rules which regulate society. Every conceivable design to influence this man, coerce that, and intimidate a third, has been and is being resorted to, in order that the popular sentiment may be stifled, and the country retained in that stream which is carrying it so rapidly to ruin.

WORKMAN, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Wetmore, J. Wall, J. Wolf, F. Wilson, T. Walker, R. Wharton, H. Whitrow, Mrs. Warren, W. Winterbottom, L. Wilson, G. Williams, T. W. Cullis, S. Hayes, Miss Peck, E. Hicks, T. Portway, R. C. Spillet, J. R. Sampson, H.

A CARD. A valiant and fashionable and seasonable been received at the Victoria of Port and Douglas streets, in England, consisting of rich tulle, mantles, children's and silks, poplins, embroidered nets, underclothing, &c.

INTS OF CHILDREN. Of fast-growing and scrofulous to curvatures and other detestable to give a tonic with an active without irritate it would be impossible to combine so many of the PILLS - Dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, nausea, want of sleep, &c.

the colony, lowering wages, and destroying the independence and comfort of every working man in the place. It is for the small trader, the mechanic, the artisan and the laborer of every description to see to it--to combine themselves into a political power that will crush out that insidious influence which, by making us humiliatingly dependent on foreign countries, has been reducing the colony to beggary. Let every man, therefore, to day, who has a permanent interest in the country, shun the paid agents of the free port as he would rattle-snakes. Let him beware of the danger as well as absurdity of promising to split his vote; for the contest hinges on principles not men. To vote for Sprout and DeCosmos or Young and M'Clure is virtually to render the vote a nullity and turn the election into a farce--for it is voting in the one breath union and separation, free port and tariff. A great principle has to be tested; let the voter, if he votes for free port, separation and ruin, give his suffrage to Messrs. Young and Sprout, and if for union, tariff, and substantial prosperity, to Messrs. DeCosmos and M'Clure.

THE UNION RESOLUTIONS. The advocates of the Free-Port at any and all hazards are making themselves extremely busy in falsifying the intent and purport of the Union Resolutions as passed by the Assembly. That the electors may read and understand the resolutions for themselves, we reprint them. They are as follows: Resolved, That this House after having taken into consideration the state of the colony, is firmly convinced that it is expedient at the present time to observe the strictest economy in the public expenditure compatible with the efficiency of the public service.

Resolved, That this House pledges itself, in case Her Majesty's Government shall grant such union, to ratify the same by legislative enactment if required.

Resolved, That the House, in order to give effect to the request that they may think the same into their earnest and immediate consideration. We challenge the Freeporters, one and all, to point out in the above resolutions, the word "unconditional." We ask them to show one word or one phrase that can be construed to mean "unconditional" or "unconditional union." We defy them to draw any conclusion from the resolutions adverse to a union on fair and equitable conditions. On the contrary, the resolutions state distinctly that the union shall take place "on such conditions as Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to grant." Will any sane or insane Freeporter explain, how a constitution can be made without conditions? Did ever anybody hear of a constitution without conditions? Did any one except our Free-Porters ever attempt to make any one believe that there could be "an unconditional constitution"!! The constitution of a country is that which defines the rights of the people and limits the power of their rulers. Are there no conditions, then, in a constitution where the people have rights guaranteed to them, or where the power of rulers is limited? What folly could be greater than this perille attempt to bamboozle the electors into the belief that we would be united to British Columbia under a constitution without a condition? What is more, no colony can have a constitution, except "Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to grant it." Washington Territory only obtained such a constitution as the Congress of the United States was pleased to grant. And what Congress is to that Territory, Her Majesty's Government is to every British Colony. British Columbia did not make her constitution, nor did this colony make the constitution we possess. The Imperial Government holds supreme and absolute authority over these colonies, and not the smallest change can occur in our constitution without its assent. The Assembly, therefore, could not do otherwise than apply to Her Majesty's Government to grant a constitution. They followed the only course that is known to the British Constitution. We are not two little, petty, independent republics, with sovereign power to make and unmake our constitution as we please; but we are subordinate appendages of a great nation accustomed to make colonial constitutions for centuries, and we consequently need entertain no alarm to the effect that the constitution of the united colonies will be unfair or illiberal. If it be not as liberal as the people may desire, it would soon be made so; for 10,000 or 15,000 people would speedily make their voice irresistible in Downing street, where the principle of colonial self-government is acknowledged and acted upon.

THE NANAIMO SCHOOL VOTE. The following petition has been forwarded to His Excellency the Governor from Nanaimo: To His Excellency Arthur Edward Kennedy, C. B., Governor of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY-- The undersigned, forming a provisional committee appointed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of this town, to bring the site given by the Vancouver Coal Mining Co. for public school premises into practical use as early as possible, had the honor of addressing your Excellency on this subject on the 24th of August last, and we now beg most respectfully to request your Excellency's consideration of the following important facts: 1. From data carefully collected we have ascertained the number of children in this place between the ages of five and sixteen years to be about ninety, of which number there is a preponderance of girls, thereby rendering separate apartments in our new school house imperatively necessary.

THE DREDGE AND HER APPURTES. The unfortunate Dredge and her appendages have been the theme of frequent comment in the columns of the local press and fresh blunders regarding this mismanaged undertaking still continue to present themselves. The House of Assembly on Tuesday voted the salaries asked by Government for the officers and men of the Dredge and Tug intact. It is clear, however, that the matter did not receive that consideration at the hands of the members present which its importance demanded or such palpable wrongs would most assuredly never have received their sanction. In the first place a sum of \$2,425 was voted for the Superintending Engineer of the Dredge while the Captain of the Steam Tug is to receive only half that sum. Did the House look at the fact that the latter officer will necessarily have, in addition to the command of his own vessel, to take the nautical management and control of the cumbersome dredge and the four barges? That he must lay out the dredge's anchors and place her in the position desired by the engineer? That he must be held responsible for her safety and that of the barges at night, and consequently after the dredging work is finished for the day he and his men will have the onerous task to perform in all weathers of seeing the six crafts safely moored? And, moreover, that should a gale of wind spring up during the night the master and his crew will have to be on board the dredge and work at her winches? We think not, or surely they could not insult that officer by granting him the paltry pittance of \$100 a month to find himself, while the superintendent whose duties, though important, are less irksome, will draw \$200 out of the public Exchequer? But the inconsistency of this arrangement is that the

of the laborious culture and graceful learning by which our greatest statesmen delight to relieve their sterner occupations, and a wonderful evidence of the perfection of the instruments which the country produces for the discharge of its weightiest duties. The Daily Telegraph publishes a wild story about a Sultan's revenge. A daughter of the late Sultan is married to Mahmoud Jelaldeen Pasha, and like other Sultanas tyrannized over him. Suspecting him of infidelity with a slave, she ordered the girl to be killed, and had her head served up in a dish at her husband's table. He drank some sherbet, raised the cover, and died either of poison or, suggests the writer, of horror. Turks don't die of horror at anything, or the world would have been rid of them before this. At the same time there must be persons in England who could tell a still more romantically horrible tale of one of Mehemet Ali's children, and the harem is, for the women in it, just like a ship. They cannot get out and the passions ulcerate. We are sorry to learn that Mr. Cobden is in indifferent health. He has not been strong of recent years, and only by great caution and a very discreet mode of life has he been enabled to discharge his public duties. The late journey to Rochdale, and the exertion of speaking there for more than a couple of hours, have brought on an attack of the old complaint--an affection of the lungs or the bronchial tubes. No serious symptoms have so far exhibited themselves, but his general condition is nevertheless giving uneasiness to his friends. Mr. Cobden has passed the meridian of life, and his services are so valuable that his countrymen naturally feel an anxiety about a public man who, beyond all his contemporaries, has influenced the public opinion of the age. Another distinguished politician Mr. Gladstone, has been confined to his chamber through indisposition. A severe cold has prevented him from attending two of the recent Cabinet meetings; but he is now better, and will shortly be enabled to resume his active and laborious duties. The illness of Lord Derby has nearly disappeared, and his sojourn is still at Knowsley.

AN ILL-USED MAN--Verily Mr. Young, like Daniel O'Connell, is a well-abused man. He is charged with "trimming," "changing his colors" and scribbling under false names, &c., &c. Being a sensitive gentleman, and exceedingly polite and fastidious in the use of his tongue and pen, he is naturally indignant that he should be suspected of anything but high and honorable political principles. He is ambitious without of a kind of literary distinction, and modestly asserts that two-thirds of the readers of the Press took the paper chiefly on account of his letters being published in its columns. Now we are assured by the gentleman who edited the paper mentioned that Mr. Young's celebrated communications were not so highly prized--that indeed they were most unimpeachable nuisances, and that Mr. Young was, with his scribbling importunities, a greater nuisance than even his letters--about two reams of which, in the form of rejected manuscripts, were obliged to be consigned to the flames. Mr. Young is unfortunate in being so seriously afflicted with cacothetic scribbles; but he is doubly so in being so wanton in his use of vulgar personality, indecent expressions, and disgusting profanity. When this gentleman acquires a knowledge of the English language, eschews "dog-latin" as well as dog-fel, and conforms to the habits of civilized life, he may hope not only to be able to write letters that will not require to be corrected in the orthography or syntax, but to come forward as a fitting candidate to represent Victoria city.

Muller's letter is highly sentimental, protests his innocence, expatiates on his sin in leaving Germany without parental consent, ascribes to that sin all his troubles, generalizes on "hope," apropos of his hope that his parents would forgive him,--recounts the story of his accusation not very truthfully, and strikes a savage blow at Matthews the cabman for having "sold him a slave" (whatever he may mean by that) for the 2000 thalers offered as the reward for the discovery of the true murderer. Muller's father replies in a very different tone from that of the German press in general, from Langen Dembauch. The matter is with him so real and terrible that he evidently does not believe that political motives could cause a false verdict and unjust sentence. "How are you fallen," he says, "We forgive you, and if you are guilty, so shall God also forgive you; and if you are innocent, so shall God soothe your last hours. I will conclude; my thoughts are beyond my control--God be with you!"

The county of Radnor has erected a monument in the shape of an Eleanor Cross to the memory of the greatest man it ever produced, Sir George Cornwall Lewis. The "inaugural ceremony" was performed on Wednesday, and Lord Clarendon made a graceful speech, declaring Sir Cornwall Lewis a man who in private or public life never made an enemy or lost a friend. His calm judgment and unimpassioned reason created a confidence which was never mistaken, and a man who might have been Greek Professor in any University of Europe rose so high as a statesman that he "would have succeeded, had he lived, to the highest dignity in the State," by which we suppose Lord Clarendon meant the highest in the State service. The determination of all moderate Liberals to raise Sir C. Lewis to the Premiership on the resignation of Lord Palmerston, was manifested.

In the unfortunate wreck of the Aberdeen and London steamer Stanley, Mr. Tegg, of Queen street, Cheapside, has lost more than half of the new edition of his Webster-Walker Dictionary, which had been printed in Scotland, and was on its way to the publisher's warehouse.

Father Mooney, of Rostrevor, who performed the "Irish marriage" between Miss Longworth and Major Yelverton, died the other day. The deceased gentleman was subjected to a very severe cross-examination at the trial of the Yelverton case in Dublin, and it is said "he was never himself since."

A new Mahomedan mosque is to be erected in Cape Town for one of the principal Malay congregations. It is expected to prove one of the handsomest architectural ornaments of the city.

It has been repeatedly stated that the Messrs. Davenport ignore spiritualism as the source of their "manifestations." In a letter to the Spiritual Times, however, Mr. W. Howitt declares the Brothers to be "genuine and very extraordinary spiritual mediums." "The only thing," he says, "which has given me a moment's concern in the fracas which their arrival has occasioned, was to see a card issued in their name which decidedly ignored spiritualism as the source of their manifestations. I am happy to find that this was a hasty act of the manager without the knowledge of the Davenports, and is not likely to occur again."

A very remarkable accident, which cost the lives of three persons, occurred at Aberdeen on the 27th. A number of people were standing on the pier, when a high wave broke over it, and swept off two boys and a man, and injured about twenty others by throwing them down.

At a recent *seance* of the Davenport Brothers, one of the audience, a gentleman named Draper, asked if he might be allowed to make a stab at the "spirit-hand," when it was projected from the "structure." Mr. Ferguson, amid a roar of laughter, emphatically refused permission. A few minutes after Mr. Draper asked that he might be allowed to try the effect of a revolver on the spiritual hand; but Mr. Ferguson again declined to accede to the request. Of course the audience drew their own conclusions from this incident.

A new drama, entitled "Mr. Briggs; or the Murder in the Railway Train," is drawing crowded houses at a penny theatre in Dundee. One of the scenes represents the interior of a railway carriage, in which Muller is seen to attack and throw out of the window the unfortunate Mr. Briggs. This is the "sensational" of the piece, and brings down the house.

The Belfast commission to enquire into the late riots has now sat for sixteen days, and there is no sign at present of its bringing the inquiry to a close. Many of the charges made against the military and civil authorities immediately after the riots have completely fallen to the ground. A report has been presented to the commissioners, from which it appears that there were 316 persons more or less injured. Of these, 298 were male sufferers and 18 female; 299 recovered, 11 died, and 6 persons are still under treatment. The great majority were of course adults, but there were five sufferers under fifteen years of age. One person is now suffering from mania caused by fright.

The Great Western, which had for some days been detained in the Mersey under the proposition that she had on board recruits for the Federal Army, sailed on the 29th for New York. It is believed the alleged Federal agents have sailed in the vessel. Messrs. Baring Brothers, the owners of the ship, have lodged a claim against the Government for losses sustained by the detention of the vessel.

On the 26th, two sons of Mr. Lascelles, Holly House, Baywater, were examining a fowling-piece, when it exploded, and the entire charge entered the breast of Miss Lascelles, a young lady of 17. She expired in a few minutes.