Morgan, R Musters, W C Muller, G M Mills, W McDonell, D R McPherson, H Mason, A Montgomert, C 2 McFarlane, J Moss, G Martin, R Monteiro, J McFarlane, E A Miller, Miss A Mahon, A Malone, A W

Morton, E Noon. C Nemcombe, M Perkins, J Pryor, F. Pointer, N Paine, Mr Pressley, J H Pearke Mrs Plannezzi, Mr Pelancone, L Pike, C Mr. Parmeter, T Price, O Potter, R H

Oliver, W N O'Brien, S Quigley, J

Rath, N Reddish, J F Ross, W J Ross, J Ross, J M Robertson, JJ Reynolds, M Richardson, J Rea, Wm

Snetsinger, J Sixsmith. M Smith, CMH Spiegel, D Saunders, H Smallfield, T Sponenburgh, J Sweeney, J Scott, Wm Smith. W W E Semlen, E A Sinkler, R Schneider, H M

Turneil, T Tapson, W Thomas, R W Taylor, J G Tebbutt, E W Taylor, J Tynan, C or E Turner, Dr Turgoose, J Thompson, F

Vautrin, G Van Bleck, H B Visgen, Mrs Vidler, J

Workman, Mrs Williams, T W RED LETTERS. Cullis, S Hayes, M Peck, E

Marris, T

Hicks, AF

Portway, R C Spillet, J R Sampson, H PILLS AND OINTMENT FOR.

L CURE OF DROPSY.—The nedicines in dropsy is extraorwith such peculiar effect upon effuids arising from this direful ptibly carried off, and prevented accumulation. The sufferer relistrits, and rejoices in a comconstitution. These admirable ar happy effect on many other ly liver complaints and chronicat upon the constitution generate blood, regulating the secrement to the stomach and kidneys. I of rare balsams, without the adagrain of any noxious substances.

A CARD.

al dealer, Anderson & Co.'s eet, in retiring from the coal opportunity of contradicting has been circulated, to the as been bought out by the ers of this city. The rumor

BY EXPRESS. - A valuable fashionable and seasonable een received at the Victoria of Fort and Douglas streets. a England, consisting of rich th mantles, children's and , silks, poplins, embroidere nets, underclothing, &c. *

CTION .- A. J. Brunn has re ss from London, Self-protecseful article for Colonists. No er should be without one. As s about to remove to a more ore, he sells this and every ing, shirts, gloves, hosiery, t below cost, to save the exval. Call at A. J. Brunn's,

INTS OF CHILDREN.

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Pills.— Dyspepsia, indigestion, thurn, bilousness, nausea, want of the Philosophers trace the moral mind to the tate of the stomach; the wisdom in the speculation; the uman body is more than the kitnestic establishment—be it ever so d, the whole internal economy is young may smile at the simile, and emendous sacrifice indigestion extim. The day will come when they er their dyspepsia, as thousands emselves have done, when it will be emfort and nappiness if they only omfort and nappiness if they only propnetic words, and hold in readi-tills, a certain safeguard.

BRITISH COLONIS

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY. FEBRUARY 7, 1865. VOL. 6.

. NO. 13.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

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urnished to Subscribers for \$6 a year; 34 for six Months; \$2 50 for three months: payable in advance Marcoll in NOTIOE:

THE WEEKLY COLONIST

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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. First, we have the old artifice of trying to divide the opposing political party. A cry is raised that "we are going down on our knees to British Columbia"-that " we are humiliating the colony" and "drinking the dregs of abject servility;" like most addle-headed people, servility; like most addle-headed people, And this House pledges itself, in case Her however, these electioneering agents are rather inconsistent; for in almost the same to ratify the same by legislative enactment if breath we are told that the Union and Tariff required. party are striving to force British Columbia Resolved,

of defining the Union resolutions of the into his earnest and immediate consideration.

House. Then we have the other shallow We challenge the Freeporters, one and all, subterfuge of attempting to get up op- to point out in the above resolutions, the wor position candidates. A few individuals "unconditional." We ask them to show one who have been recently indulging word or one phrase that can be construed to in panegyrics on the Tariff have been en- mean "unconditional" or "unconditional efficient crew can be obtained for \$30 a gaged to shout for "Tariff independent of union." We defy them to draw any conclu-Union," and to talk of other candidates be- sion from the resolutions adverse to a union sides those already in the field, in the hope on fair and equitable conditions. On the that some two or three unthinking men may contrary, the resolutions state distinctly that join them and thus get up a " party," and lift the union shall take place " on such conditions a few nobodies into notoriety for the time as Her Majesty's Government may be pleased being. Then we have another class compris- to grant." Will any sane or insane Freeing, when they are all assembled, three indi- porter explain, how a constitution can be viduals, who being also tools of the free port made without conditions? Did ever anybody party talk loudly about the necessity of having hear of a constitution without conditions three or four Union and Tariff candidates, on Did any one except our Free-Porters ever the principle, probably, that in division there attempt to make any one believe that there is strength. As usual with bally-digested could be "an unconditional constitution" !! schemes, these miserable attempts to weaken The constitution of a country is that which the anti-free port party have resulted in com- defines the rights of the people and limits the plete failure, and have overwhelmed the in- power of their rulers." Are there no condidividuals engaged in the disreputable trans- tions, then, in a constitution where the action with ridicule and ignominy. A more people have rights guaranteed to them, or effectual effort has then to be made, and since they cannot create defection in the ranks of folly could be greater than this puerile atthe Union and Tariff party, the free port tempt to bamboozle the electors into the bepoliticians try what virtue there is in the lief that we would be united to British Column pecuniary " screw." Accordingly tradesmen bia under a constitution without a condition ? dation of the very existence of the colony. It is one in which the interests of the working classes are especially bound up, and which is nationality. For any person, therefore, to unfair or illiberal. If it be not as liberal as pledge himself to the principle which is put the people may desire, it would soon be made forward by Mesers. Sproat and Young, is so; for 10,000 or 15,000 people would speed-

the colony, lowering wages, and destroying [The Assembly, however, in entrusting Gov. the independence and comfort of every work. Kennedy with the negotiations connected ing man in the place. It is for the small with union, without in any way clogging his trader, the mechanic, the artisan and the movements, have the best guarantee, from laborer of every description to see to it-to his well known liberal tendencies, that the combine themselves into a political power new constitution will be framed with every that will crush out that insidious influence regard to our interests and condition, and which, by making us humiliatingly depend. with the object of securing public approbaent on foreign countries, has been reducing tion. If at any time the word anconditional the colony to beggary. Let every man, has been used by the advocates of union, it therefore, to day, who has a permanent interest had reference to the continuance of the free in the country, shun the paid agents of the port, and to nothing else; and that expensive free port as he would rattle-snakes. Let him luxury the electors in town and country have beware of the danger as well as absurdity of resolved to abolish. promising to split his vote; for the contest hinges on principles not men. To vote for Sproat and De Course of 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 Sproat, and if for union, tariff and substantial prosperity, to Messrs.

THE UNION RESOLUTIONS

DeCosmos and M'Clure.

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 fol-

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 :

AND THAT THE IMMEDIATE UNION OF THIS COLONY WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA, UNDER SUCH CONSTITUTION AS HER MAJESTY'S GOV-ERNMENT MAY BE PLEASED TO GRANT, is the means best adapted to prevent permanent causes of depression, as well as to stimulate trade, foster industry, develop our resources, augment our population, and ensure our permanent prosperity;

where the power of rulers is limited? What who are largely indebted, mechanics and What is more, no colony can have a constiartisans who are involved or depending on tution, except "Her Majesty's Government the free port party for employment, are sub- may be pleased to grant it," Washington jected to the "pressure." Fortunately this Territory only obtained such a constitution mode of influencing voters cuts both ways, as the Congress of the United States was and the gentlemen who do the financial pleased to grant. And what Congress is to " screw" may find out before they are many that Territory, Her Majesty's Government is days older that there are such things as to every British Colony. British Columbia public feeling and public influence, against did not make her constitution, nor did this which it would not be extremely prudent colony make the constitution we possess. even on the part of the wealthiest men in The Imperial Government holds supreme business to rush their heads. We deprecate and absolute authority over these colonies. the principle of returning evil for evil; but and not the smallest change can occur in our where the interests of the country are hang- constitution without its assent. The Asseming on a thread, it is a duty that devolves bly, therefore, could not do otherwise than upoh every man to see that the thread is not apply to Her Majesty's Government to grant rent asunder, whatever may be the other a constitution. They followed the only consequences. The principle on which course that is known to the British Constitu-Messrs. DeCosmos and M'Clure are prepared tion. We are not two little, petty, independto stand or fall is one which lies at the foun- ent 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 constito decide whether the people at large are to tutions for centuries, and we consequently be sacrificed for a few men, one-half of need entertain no alarm to the effect that the whom have interest in neither our soil nor constitution of the united colonies will be

THE DREDGE AND HER APPUR-

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 thems selves. 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

estimates for a cook, or for provisions for the ectful request that he may take the same officers and men employed, consequently we board or else leave their work at for their meals, which is simply out of the question. And how we should like in the name of reason is it to be expected that an month without board? Why it would cost the men every cent of the money to find and cook their provisions. We have been given to understand, moreover, that the engineers when they were engaged in England at \$80 a-month, labored under the very natural belief that as the work was carried on by the Colonial Government they would, as in

all similar cases, be found. It amounts simply to this, that unless pro-vision is made for boarding the officers and their men, the work cannot be carried on with any degree of efficiency, as their pay, with the one exception already noticed is wholly inadequate. Economy in the public service is desirable, but parsimony is bad economy in the end, and we hope our remarks may have the effect of causing this matter to be enquired into, and the grievance we have pointed out remedied. While on this subject, by the way, we may point out another mistake made by the House, in which economy might with propriety have been exercised. We allude to the item of \$1400 voted for blacksmiths. We understand that the Engineers have no need of two blacksmiths. When the machinery is in proper order there would not be sufficient employment to keep one man steadily at work.

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 indiguant that he should be suspected of anything but high and honorable political principles. He is ambitious withal of a kind of literary distinction, and modestly asserts that twothirds 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 unmistakable 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 cacoethes scribendi; but he is doubly so in being so wanton in his use of vulgar personality, indecent expressions, and disgusting profanity. When this gentle-man acquires a knowledge of the English language, eschews "dog-latin" as well as dogrel, 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 forward by Messrs. Sproat and Young, is so, to be simply to add his influence to a cause that is ily make their voice irresistible in Downing in the orthography or syntax, but to come simply to add his influence to a cause that is like their voice irresistible in Downing in the orthography or syntax, but to come forward as a fitting candidate to represent always warring, with that of labor-that is street, where the principle of colonial selfforcing hundreds of able-bodied men from government is acknowledged and acted upon. Victoria city.

THE NANAIMO SCHOOL VOTE. The following petition has been forwarded

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 ommittee appointed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of this town, to bring the site given by the Vancouver Coal Mining Co. for early as possible, had the honor of addressing your Excellency on this subject on the 24th of August last, and we now beg most respect-

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.

2. As we stated in the former address, the site of the proposed school house is presented upon the condition that it be used as such within two years from the date of donation; and in view of the serious want now felt for more and better school accommodation, and of the rapid increase in our school-going population we trust your Excellency may be pleased to extend to us sufficient means to meet not only the present but the future requirements of the town, and that the work of building may be commenced at an early

3. We have with care estimated the cost of clearing the ground, fencing, and making such an erection as we believe this town is entitled to (more so, when we consider that no public money has ever been expended on works of general utility to the town), and we find that the sum of \$800 as per appropriation appearing in the Estimates, to be wholly inadequate for the purpose. We would, therefore, earnestly beg your Excellency to propose an additional sum of \$1700 or the much desired object we are chosen to advance.

We have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient humble servants, MARK BATE, Chairman.

JOHN BRYDEN, JOHN MEAKIN, GEORGE MISENER, JNO. SABISTON. NANAIMO, V. I., Feb. 2, 1865.

ITEMS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS

duces four columns of quotations from Lord Derby's translation of Homer by remarking bat il la snother of the 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.

about a Sultan's revenge. A daughter of the late Sultan is married to Mahmoud Jeladeen Pasha, and like other Sultanas tyranized 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 befere this, and the whole story smacks strongly of the " Arabian Nights." 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 alvery 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 contemperaries, 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.

The storms during the last fortnight have

produced terrible disasters on various parts of the coast. The loss of shipping at the mouth of the Tyne recently has been very sad, and the loss of life still more melancholy. Vessels have foundered with all hands on board, there and elsewhere; but the greatest calamity of all is the loss at the mouth of the Tay of the Dundee and Newcastle steamer Dalhousie during the gale of the 24th ult. All the passengers and crew, numbering thirty-three or thirty-four persons, were swallowed up by this terrible calamity The vessel was an iron one, and was thought capable of living in any storm to which she might be subjected. The general impression seems to be that the decks had been swept by the storm, the water descending into the engine-rooms, extinguishing the fires, and leaving the steamer at the mercy of the elements. Afl this, however, is mere conjecture, for no one lives to tell the tale. These storms were all foretold, but the precautions of Admiral Fitzroy appear to be too often unheeded in these go a head days.

Muller's farewell to his parents has been published this week, and his father's reply.

Muller's letter is highly sentimental, protests his innocence, expaniates on his sin in leaving Germany without parental consent, ascribes to His Excellency the Governor from Na- 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" Twhatever 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 Dembach. The public school premises into practical use as matter is with him so real and terrible that he evidently does not believe that political motives could cause a false verdict and upjust 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 ast 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 Cornewall 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 bave 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 Premiera ship 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 the half of the new edition of his Websterand-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 Long. worth 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 LORD DERBY'S HOMER .- The Times intro- Malay congregations. It is expected to prove one of the handsomest architectural orna-

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 "genuthe Daily Telegraph publishes a wild story diums." "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 " sensation" of the piece, and brings down the

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 make 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 supposition that she had on board recruits for the Federal army, sailed on the 28th 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 ves-

On the 26th, two sons of Mr. Lascelles, Holly House, Bayswater, 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