

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, July 17, 1869.

The probability of great changes in our Revenue laws when Confederation takes place, is easily conceivable; but the time when Confederation will be consummated and these changes effected is still in the womb of time, and many events may require to be considered and properly investigated, before that takes place, at least involving a twelve months delay. In the meantime the horse starves till this grass grows, unless some interim provision be made for creating the requisite amount of nutriment. It is perfectly understood and admitted that our adhesion to the Dominion will be of ultimate benefit to us, but that would afford little comfort to those whose commercial interests are daily becoming more restricted, and whose profits for lack of business are being reduced to something merely nominal. We require immediate relief, and as a measure for that purpose (we allude to the Drawbacks Bill) was duly passed through the Legislative Council we can see no good reason why it should not be carried into operation forthwith. The measure was carefully prepared and every source of information was anxiously sought for; the mere views of the promoters, whose convictions were fully satisfied on the subject, were studiously ignored until the labours of the Committee appointed to investigate the matter had been completed; and so overwhelming was the evidence adduced in support of it, that gentlemen previously opposed to the measure confessed their error and became its most arduous advocates. The Executive was pressed to give an immediate assent to the Bill, as being an entirely preliminary act for the modification of our Customs laws, which were admitted on all sides to be wholly incompatible with the progress of trade; but this was evaded on merely formal grounds; and the Attorney General assured the House that the delay likely to arise in consequence of its being sent Home for approval would not exceed three to four months at the very outside. That time and more has rolled away, but there are no tidings of the Bill. Numerous measures of less importance have received the Royal assent, but not a whisper has been heard of the Drawbacks Bill. What has become of the Bill? Can anyone explain? Will it ever be assented to, or are we merely the dupes to governmental manoeuvre? In justice to their position as representatives of the people the members of the Legislative Council who supported and carried the Bill through should insist on having the matter clearly explained. Their position in the Council would be reduced to a ridiculous farce if any underhand influence can be brought to bear in order to neutralize their efforts in framing measures for the benefit of the public. If two or three public servants can prevent the adoption of laws duly enacted by Legislatures properly appointed to frame them, then the miserable comedy of a Legislative Council is beneath contempt. We are under the impression, however, that such an insult to the people dare not be attempted even with our peculiar form of government, and that possibly a studied neglect of the Bill on the part of those in authority may be the entire secret of the affair that it only requires the proper enquiries to be made about it by our representatives. This we trust will be done. If the Bill was brought into operation promptly a great relief would be given to trade, and by the removal of some of the most disagreeable restrictions from our Customs regulations, all would be done that can be achieved until the control of such matters is invested in the Government of Canada, or until the creation of a Free Port. It would encourage the prosecution of a trade with our neighbours that is now almost dormant, and help our commercial men to tide over the period that must elapse before we can have a change of Government. The subject is one of great importance to us all, and must not be allowed to rest a single day. It might be well for a delegation to wait on the Administrator of the Government and request him to take the necessary steps to procure the information required.

THE KOOTENAY ROAD EXPLORATION.—Messrs. Tolmie, Findlay and Barnard, waited upon the Administrator of Government yesterday to suggest the propriety of exploring the Selkirk Range of mountains with a view to the discovery of a pass which may be made available in the construction of a trail or road through British Territory to the rich gold fields of Kootenay. The deputation found the Administrator fully alive to the importance of the work. He expressed himself quite satisfied as to the existence of a practicable natural pass through the range and promised to lay the matter before the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. While the Government did not feel itself financially in a position to cut a trail at present, he was of opinion that the proposition to fit out an exploring party would be prevented by no financial obstacles. The Administrator and the gentlemen consulted several maps of the Kootenay country, during the somewhat lengthy conversation that ensued. It is probable that steps will be taken to carry out the objects of the deputation.

THE ENTERTAINMENT AT COLWOOD.—The picnic at Colwood yesterday in honor of the Officers of the French man-of-war lying at Esquimaux, proved a very pleasant affair. Some sixty persons were present, among whom were the Administrator of Government and Mrs. Hankin, Captains Miot and St. Hilaire, Edye and Mist, Commanders Peyron and Pender, Admiral Cloue, to the regret of all, was unable to attend. A bountiful collation was spread, and after creature comforts had been administered, the company engaged in singing, dancing, etc., until an early hour in the evening. Haynes' band was in attendance. The affair, which was most creditable to all concerned, was entirely impromptu and was arranged by a large number of contributors, among whom were Captain Pender, Mr. and Mrs. Spark, Rev. Frank Gribbell, P. Wakeman, Esq., and a few naval officers.

BOTH of our contemporaries are out on the subject of the alleged illegal letter-carrying which is still pending in the Police Court. Our morning contemporary, with the indiscretion that usually characterizes his acts and injures the best cause, led off in a philippic upon the prosecuting witness, and the latter, through the columns of his own paper and over his own signature, last evening "states his case" against the defendant. We cannot help thinking that both papers have disregarded a well-known rule in their zeal. They should have awaited a decision in the case before expressing an opinion either way. As they put the case it looks as though they were striving to excite a feeling of sympathy in the mind of the Police Magistrate for their respective "clients" with a view to the conviction or acquittal of the alleged offender.

THE U. S. S. MOHICAN.—The U. S. Steamship Mohican arrived at Nanaimo on the afternoon of July 7th at half past six, to fill up with coal before proceeding through the inland passages to Sitka. From there she goes to Plover Bay, Siberia, to take observations of the eclipse of the 7th of August. She left San Francisco on the 29th June and arrived off Cape Flattery Tuesday morning, anchoring at Port Angeles on account of the smoke. Her officers are as follows:—Commander, S. R. Franklin; Lieut. Commander, L. Kemble; Masters, Samuel W. Very; D. W. Davis; C. C. Todd; Ensign H. B. Mansfield; J. M. Wainwright; R. Rush; Chief Engineer, Philip Inch; Paymaster, J. B. Redfield; Surgeon, F. E. Potter; First Lieut. Marines, G. M. Welles; Assistant Surgeon, J. E. Gillespie; Midshipmen, Tremaine; W. Doty; W. H. Beebler; T. H. Stevens; E. Prime; Engineers, C. H. Goenleaf; J. H. Chaparran; F. W. Towner; J. Godie; Captain's Clerk, Richard Baker; Boatswain, J. T. Choate; Gunner, Grainger; Carpenter, J. P. Carter; Sailmaker, T. O. Fassett; Passengers—Professors Asaph Hall, J. A. Rogers; Pilot to Sitka, Captain George.

ANGLES and Ministers of Grace defend us! George Francis Train is on the Hunt and will be here early in the morning. Talk of a Free Port! We suspect our citizens are more likely to want protection. We presume everyone will be prepared to receive him; even the infants will be in arms. Suppose we let Billy Lyons off if he shanghaes him; it would rid us of the monster, and from what we learn of him, he would make an able seaman. Perhaps, after all, it would be better to conciliate him. The worst of it is he'll be here so early in the morning that nobody will be up for our dispatch informs us that he was at Sehome last night) and our gallant volunteers will be sure to advance that as a good and valid excuse for not defending the city. The only fear is that he'll take the Island in tow to the other side. There's one satisfaction; if he insists on giving us lectures at a dollar a-head, it won't pay; our own gas company are not paying dividends, and his won't burn long in this atmosphere. We think, after all, that Train is more of a talker than a fighter; and we should like to hear on his unique lectures. Give him a chance. Accompany in Train are Major Tilton, Senator Corbett, Mr. Canfield and Capt. Ainsworth.

ISLAND MANUFACTURE.—We were shown yesterday, at the store of Mr. Edgar Marvin, a plough and cultivator, manufactured by Spratt & Kremler of the Albion Foundry, of this city. The plough is after the most approved Scotch pattern and the cultivator is a real Yankee labor-saving institution. The implements were made with a view to combine lightness with strength. This object has been fully attained and the workmanship is of a character that would be creditable to the first manufacturers of the kind in the world. Why should we not manufacture our own agricultural implements?

THE PARK HOTEL.—A memorial to the Bench of Magistrates, praying that the license to sell liquor at the Park Hotel, be renewed, was in circulation in town yesterday. A number of signatures were attached to the paper. The petitioners base their prayer upon the ground of public convenience and accommodation.

THE DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE.—We have been appealed to by several of the farmers in the District for information touching the possible time when the writ will be issued for the election of a member of the Legislative Council. It is only fair that due notice should be given that they may have time to select a representative who will support their interests.

PIC-NIC TO THE FRENCH OFFICERS.—A movement is on foot for a picnic in honor of the presence among us of the sons of *la belle France* on l'astree and Lamothe P.quet. It is proposed that this movement shall not be confined to any one class or nationality; but that all shall have an opportunity of joining in a manifestation of respect to the distinguished visitors.

THERE is every probability of a rise in the price of breadstuffs in the markets on this coast. This year in the spring wheat was so low that it scarcely paid for sacking. The drought in California and Oregon, and the wet weather in the East have had a disastrous effect on this year's crops; and now we learn there is a likelihood of a scarcity in Europe.

SENT IN.—James McGilvray, a notorious vagrant and stowaway beggar, was yesterday sent to the chain-gang by the Police Magistrate for three months. The exercise will do him good.

A SETTLER was brought in yesterday from the District with a broken leg accidentally sustained. He was received into the Royal Hospital for treatment.

FIREARMS ACCIDENT.—A son of Mr. J. Partridge had his hand injured on Thursday evening, while attempting to draw a charge from a gun.

THE Enterprise sailed for New Westminster at 10 a. m. yesterday morning. She carried about 20 passengers, amongst whom were Sir James Douglas, Miss Douglas and Hon. P. O'Reilly. She took up a fair freight.

THE forest fire at Albert Head raged with great fury until within about fifteen feet of the long bridge when, by great good fortune, it was arrested.

THE wire "talked" last evening for the first time in a week. The fires appear to have subsided on the Sound.

THE steamships G. S. Wright and Gunzie Telfair will be due here to-day.

THE steamship Active sails Monday from San Francisco for Victoria and Sitka.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers.—Dially experience confirms the fact which has long been open position for thirty years—viz, that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses, burns, scalds, and, in truth all cases where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly is of primary importance, as the compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases, the Ointment has succeeded in affording a perfect cure after every other means has failed of giving any relief. Desperate cases best display its virtues.

NEW LIFE! When the mind and body are tried by over-exertion or by long study, a bath, in which has been mixed a half-bottle of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, will reinvigorate the physical powers, and impart a delightful buoyancy and clearness to the mind.

As there are counterfeits, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lanman & Kemp, New York.

ROWLANDS' three great preparations for the hair, the complexion, and the teeth, are known in all quarters of the globe. Their famous "Maccassar Oil" has been counterfeited in France, Germany, and elsewhere, but none of the spurious preparations have possessed the extraordinary properties of the genuine article. Rowland's "Kalydor" for the complexion has retained its prominent place among fashionable cosmetics notwithstanding the numerous new articles introduced for the complexion. The "Odonto" for the teeth is highly prized by thousands who have used no other dentifrice for years. Rowland's great success during the past two generations, and their present prominent position as manufacturers, may justly be attributed to the excellent character of their articles, and to the fact that unlike many other proprietors of established fame, they do not allow their cosmetics to deteriorate in quality.

Canadian Mail Summary. [DATES BY OVERLAND MAIL TO JUNE 19TH] The withdrawal of the Government Banking scheme meets with favor. All the opposition amendments to the increased Nova Scotia subsidy bill were voted down by a large majority. Resolutions respecting Prince Edward Island authorize the Government to make such arrangements as they may deem expedient for the admission of that island, such arrangements to include provisions for the acquisition, with dispatch, of the property rights of the original grantees of Crown Lands, for the purpose of affecting communication of tenure in favour of tenants on fair and liberal terms, and to raise a loan for that purpose. The Nova Scotia resolutions provide that Nova Scotia shall be liable for the excess of debt above \$9,186,756; to receive for ten years allowances of \$82,698 yearly in addition to all other payments under the Union Act. Nova Scotia shall from the date of the completion of the Provincial Building, be debited with five per cent. interest on the cost of the building till it is handed over to the Dominion. These resolutions are to be considered on Tuesday next. Mr. Morris has brought the following Bill into Parliament:— "1. Whosoever shall, under promise of marriage, seduce and have illicit connection with any unmarried woman of previous chaste character, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years in any jail or place of confinement with or without hard labour, or to pay such fine as the Court may award, in addition to or without any such other punishment as aforesaid. "2. No conviction shall be had under this Act on the testimony of the woman seduced, unsupported by other evidence nor unless the indictment is found within two years after the commission of the offence. "3. The subsequent inter-marriage of the parties may be pleaded in bar of conviction." The religious community in Quebec known as the Sisters of Charity, or Grey Nuns, have again met with a serious loss in the burning of their Chapel, and the almost complete destruction of the east wing of their Convent. The buildings are of stone and cover a large space of ground between Richelieu and Oliver streets, in St. John's Ward. The Church which was of gothic style of architecture, was a very handsome and attractive edifice, and although in an unfrequented part of the city, it was looked upon as a point of interest by all strangers visiting Quebec. There is probably no other religious community in connection with the Roman Catholic Church who do a greater amount of real good in a city than the Sisters of Charity. The loss is very heavy.

European Items. A German Roman Catholic newspaper, the *Duitsches Volksblatt*, makes some rather useful announcements regarding certain new plans on the subject of education which, it says, are just now in great favor in Rome. It is proposed, we are told, to establish Episcopal special schools in Germany for the education of priests, and in this way, by putting it out of their power to attend the University, to destroy the Catholic theological faculties in the German universities. M. de Lesseps, on arriving at Marseilles tried in vain to persuade the Prefect of the Bouches du Rhone to accept his resignation of the honor to become a government candidate. He afterwards went to Paris to plead his own cause against himself with the Minister of the Interior. The following advertisement appears in London paper: "A young lady who received a good education can read and is versed in geography, history, dancing and elementary mathematics, wishes a situation in a respectable family as washer and ironer. The Queen of England is said to have written an autograph letter to the Emperor Napoleon, thanking him for the attention shown to the Prince and Princess of Wales during their late stay in Paris. A shocking catastrophe is reported to have occurred May 18, off the Shetland Islands, where 18 men were drowned by the capsizing of a boat. The unfortunate men leave upwards of 800 children destitute. M. Henri Brisson, the candidate who retired in favor of M. Jules Ferry, has resigned his post on the staff of the *Paris Temps*, in consequence of M. Neffixer's hesitation to declare for M. Baucel. The International Workingmen's Society of Geneva intend to start a new journal, to bear the title of *Le Peuple*. Constitutions contaminated with scrofula are more than any others subject to disease, and of course have far less power to withstand or recover from it. Hence it is in thousands of cases, the real cause of sickness death, where no ulcrous manifestations of the disorder appear. The influence of scrofula is found not only to aggravate the course of diseases, but it originates many of them. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters purifies the blood, purging out the rot and corruption that scrofula breeds in it, giving it renewed vitality, and the force of yru th again.

FELL'S COFFEES has become the favorite Colonial beverage, and is to be found on every breakfast table from Victoria to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

Miss Burdett Coutts. The following sketch of Miss Burdett Coutts, so celebrated for her benevolence; and who sent out a number of emigrants to Canada a year or two since, lately appeared in the Boston Traveller: Thirty-two years since, when the Duchess of St. Albans died—(she that was Miss Mellob, and then old Tom Coutts's mistress, and then his wife), she left the splendid fortune she had received from her first husband to his youngest grand-daughter, Miss Angela Georgiana Burdett, daughter of the once famous but now forgotten Sir Francis Burdett, whose wife was a daughter of the great banker. This arrangement must have greatly disappointed the young Duke of St. Albans, who had married the old lady for her splendid pile of tin, and then after getting her didn't get "de moniah" which he thought he had wedded indissolubly, and from which his wife divorced him. The condition was that Miss Burdett should take her maternal grandfather's name, whence she is Miss Burdett Coutts. She is an admirable woman, and having the sense to remain single she does an immense amount of good with her money. Had she married, probably, her magnificent annual income—which cannot be less than a million of golden dollars—would have been worse than wasted on horse-racing, and even on worse pursuits than that. She used to have, and we dare say she still has, magnificent jewels. Thomas More, in his diary, (May, 1845), mentions the dress she wore at the Queen's ball, saying—"Next day I called at Miss Coutts, whom I had seen in all her splendor the night before, and found her prepared to send it all back to the bank. 'Would you like, said she, to see it by daylight?'—and on my assenting, took me to a room up stairs, where the treasure was deposited. Among it was the famous tiara of Marie Antoinette; and on my asking her what altogether might be the value of her dress last night, she answered in her quiet way, 'I think about a hundred thousand pounds.' Think of that ladies,—a dress worth a half million of dollars in 1845, and which would cost at least a million in greenbacks in 1869! But not the less will she shroud take its place some day or other, when the fusal order night shall fall upon its owner. The lady completed her fifty-fifth year on Sunday, April 25th.

The New Mayor of Cork. Mr. O'Sullivan's successor, Alderman Hegarty, was sworn in on Saturday, May 22nd, and entered on his duties as Mayor. This gentleman is a Moderate Liberal in politics, and Mr. O'Sullivan is said to have earned for himself the hearty detestation of many of his former supporters by voting for him instead of the "Nationalist" candidate, Mr. Nagle. The following additional particulars concerning the election of the new Mayor are furnished by a correspondent: The election was then proceeded with, and resulted as you have already learned, in favour of Alderman Hegarty, a Moderate Liberal, who defeated the Nationalist candidate, Mr. Nagle, by a large majority. Mr. Nagle who was the popular favorite, was loudly cheered by the crowd. He explained that his principles were Democratic-Liberal, and declared himself in favor of domestic legislation. The ex-Mayor voted for Mr. Hegarty, and was immediately turned upon and denounced as a traitor. One of the local journals gives the following description of the closing scene: The crowd—Mr. Dominick O'Mahony occupying a prominent position—here rushed at the ex-Mayor very excitedly; and asked him did he vote for Mr. Hegarty? The ex-Mayor, who appeared totally unprepared for such an exhibition of popular feeling, was unable to answer the question for some moments. Mr. Nagle here interposed for the protection of the ex-Mayor, and endeavored to appease the people. Mr. Dominick O'Mahony—You degraded yourself; you brought your office into degradation. (Cheers and uproar.) The ex-Mayor—I voted according to my conscience. (Great hissing.) One of the crowd, who assumed a most menacing attitude towards the ex-Mayor, shaking his fist in his face—You were put into a position by the people, and you betrayed them. (Great cheering.) You sold the country. [Applause.] The ex-Mayor—I did not, I—[Cries of shut up, you—traitor.] Mr. O'Mahony—You degraded the position, sir. [Cheers.] The ex-Mayor—I voted as my principles dictated. [Cries of "to hell with you," and fearful commotion.] At this juncture Mr. Nagle, Mr. O'Sullivan and other gentlemen interfered on behalf of the ex-Mayor, and endeavored to get that gentleman to leave the Court House. The ex-Mayor—Let me tell them. [Cries of "We won't hear you, you informer."] A Voice—Ah, Dan, why did you vote for leather belly? Another Voice—We'll stick Hegerty in the tan-hole. [Laughter.] The ex-Mayor—I am an Alderman of a ward—[Uproar.] A Voice—You ought to be a Ward in Chancery, you idiot. [Laughter and applause.] Another voice, "You will go out the next time, Dan." [Cheers.] The scene became so turbulent that the whole Council withdrew to an adjoining room, but the crowd followed Mr. O'Sullivan in so excited a manner, that it required all the influence which his friends possessed to shield him from the violence of his former admirers. There was a large body of police in the hall of the Court, but their services were not required, as the indignation of the mob, although very fierce, did not extend beyond menaces and abuse.

VICTORIA HOUSE.—Just received by Express the New and Elegant Lace Scarfs, (Garde Francaise, Chevreuse and Incroyable), Real Lace Shawls, Irish Poplins, Glass Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, Flowers, Trimmed Sets, Lace Falls, Silk Serges, New Dress Materials, and a variety of Fancy Goods; also a complete assortment of Ladies' Skirts and underclothing.