

The Weekly British Colonist
AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 20, 1867.

English and Continental Echoes.

Our English files bring us down to the 30th day of June, at which date the Reform Bill was nearly ready for the Upper House. The debates in the Commons during the fortnight were interesting; but as the features of the bill as passed are already known here, we have not room to-day for even an epitome of the speeches. The Trades' Union Commission sitting at Sheffield have exposed a very horrible state of affairs there among the workmen. The investigation at Sheffield was for the purpose of ascertaining the connection between the murder of one Linley, a grinder, and the Trades' Union of grinders in that city. It turned out that a Mr Broadhead, the Secretary of the Trades' Union, had actually paid for two attempts on the life of Linley, as well as for attempts to blow up a factory opposed to the Union, and to do other dreadful things; and the Trades' Union thought it quite right to act in this manner. Broadhead, a man of education and influence, according to his own admissions, entered into an agreement with his tools for taking the life of the murdered man Linley on payment of a given sum, and bargained with the murderers deliberately, and with as much coolness, as a butcher would higgly with a cattle dealer about the price of so many lambs or calves that he desired to purchase and slaughter. The details are so unparalleled and so sickening, that we ask, in amazement, whether it is possible that such monstrosity can have occurred in the very heart of England? No discovery could be made of the authors of these outrages, and no rewards induced a betrayal of the culprits, until the commissioners invited revelations by a promise of pardon. The fear of punishment prevented disclosure; but when immunity was proclaimed, on the sole condition of telling the truth, the tale of blood came out, and the cowardly creatures who could waylay and shoot a fellow-workman in cold blood, for a sum of money previously agreed upon, purchased the preservation of their infamous lives by laying all the facts bare. Broadhead confessed, and so did his tools. Linley was to be killed because he refused to belong to the Union and employed half-a-dozen lads. The Trades' Union must be sustained at all hazards, said Broadhead, and his current price for blowing up a house with gunpowder or assassinating a fellow-creature was from fifteen to twenty pounds. Sheffield will have reason to be proud of a society that could so coolly propose to sustain itself by such outrages, and the Unions generally will have to submit to much odium that may be undeserved in consequence. Trades' Unions, since these awful disclosures, have become most unpopular, and the Unions of other cities have denounced the societies under whose sanction the outrages were perpetrated—but the impression that the hands of all the Unions are tarred with the Sheffield stick is wide-spread. The master-tailors, taking advantage of the bad odor in which strikes stand, have had summonses issued against the president, secretary and other officials of the Operative Tailors' Association, on a charge of conspiring to impoverish certain master tailors, by inducing men not to work for them. On the 17th Aldershot Camp was honored by a royal visit, on the occasion of which a grand review of all the troops in garrison took place. The proposed visit of their Royal Highnesses was announced in an "after order," published at the camp on Saturday evening, and regiments were ordered to be as strong as possible. The funeral of the man Walsh, who was killed in the Waterford riot, was attended by 5,000 people, who walked in procession, contrary to the advice of the Roman Catholic Bishop. The hearse was decorated with green branches and flowers, and hundreds bore branches in their hands. The coffin was carried after the hearse by six men. All passed off quietly. At the breakfast to Garrison in London, on the 30th of June, Earl Russell remarked that, whereas differences of race, religion or institutions often led to sentiments of hatred between nations and to sanguinary wars, England and the United States having the same ancestry, the same religion, and, though different institutions, the same love of freedom, ought to be perpetual friends. [Cheers.] He acknowledged having been at fault in thinking, when the Southern States endeavored to establish their independence, and at the same time perpetuate slavery, that the North ought at once, not only to have declared their abhorrence of slavery, but have decreed its abolition. Distance and want of knowledge of the circumstances of America led him into that error, but he was convinced by the eminent man who represented the United States in this country [Mr

Adams] in frequent conversation upon the subject, that he had not rendered full justice to Mr Lincoln, who was not only the friend, but ultimately the martyr of freedom. After pointing to how much more difficult abolition was in America than the West Indies, on account of slavery being bound up with all the political and social relations of the South, and enjoining the course pursued by President Lincoln and his Government, his lordship expressed his hope that the animosities of eighty years ago had become extinct, remarking that we Englishmen shared in the admiration of Washington as the man of purest patriotism among all the great men of modern times, and rejoiced as much at the free institutions and prosperity of America as the Americans did themselves. He hoped the friendship of the two countries would be lasting, and that that meeting would tend to a closer attachment between communities which ought never to be at variance. Mr Lowe, it is believed, will be chosen to represent the University of London at the next election. The crazy creature Murphy, whose ravings gave rise to the Birmingham riots, is still lecturing, but as the Catholics pay little attention to him, his popularity is on the wane. The Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the Brighton and South-Coast Railway have presented their report. The Committee comprises Lord Westbury and Sir Charles Jackson, people who know what they are saying, and they report that the management for the last twelve years has been disgracefully bad, that the capital account has been increased by £8,072,000, and the revenue by only £113,000, the branch lines scarcely paying their working expenses. The *Moniteur* lately contained, in its official part, a paragraph beginning with this extraordinary sentence, "We omitted to mention the departure of the King of Prussia," which had taken place three days before. The words are of course intended to imply that the King of Prussia is a personage of no particular importance, and they have been interpreted, both in Paris and Berlin, as conveying an intentional slight. It is stated that the Emperor is greatly moved by the entrance of the South German States into the Zollverein, which will be followed, he thinks, by their formal admission into the Confederation. Germany will then be one and indivisible, and the value of guarantees will be tested. How little statesmen agree about what we are bound to do is evident from Lord Derby's and Lord Russell's different views, expressed on Thursday. "If France," said Lord Derby, "in violation of this treaty, should take possession of Luxemburg, England, though Prussia might call for assistance, was not bound to give it," which interprets the guarantee as illusory. On the other hand, Lord Russell said his opinion was that if France should violate the treaty, the other powers of Europe would feel bound to call on France to retire from Luxemburg." And that, too, is evidently Lord Stanley's feeling, supposing they are big enough and numerous enough to undertake such a business with reasonable hope of success;—hence his very just anxiety. But why is it necessary to enter into undertakings which every second statesman interprets differently? Surely, Lord Stanley's political use in this life is to see that political engagements are clear, definite and unambiguous.

Friday, Aug. 16th.

TUNNEL UNDER THE ATLANTIC.—The following, from the *Home Journal*, sounds a little Munchausenish: A proposition is on foot to start the gigantic undertaking of running a tunnel under the Atlantic Ocean, in order to connect the New and Old World together by means of a submarine railway. The most eminent engineers, both in America and Europe, have been consulted, and they have drawn up a report which is perfectly feasible, and only requires time and money to carry out, while the capital, though stupendous, will be forthcoming. So far as calculated approximately, it will require 500,000,000 English pounds, or \$2,500,000,000. Plenty of capitalists are ready to engage in this marvelous undertaking, and as soon as the plans are arranged the money will be advanced. The proposed plans are in themselves the wonder of this skillful age of engineering science.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALEXANDRA.—\$225,000 IN TREASURE.—The steamer *Alexandra*, with passengers from New Westminster and cattle from San Juan, arrived last night at 11 o'clock. She was detained some time by an accident to the machinery. Among those on board were Mr Gillon and Mr Glover, of the Bank of British North America, and Mr Ormandy, of the Bank of British Columbia, with \$225,000 in treasure. Mr Weil, from Kootenay, and Mr Landvoigt, from Hope, were also among the passengers. Governor Seymour reached Yale on Thursday night. The *Examiner* says that diggings that will pay \$20 to the hand have been struck on Rock Creek. Work on the Cherry Creek silver lead is being pushed forward. The news from Cariboo is generally good.

Hudson's Bay.—The governor and committee of this company intend to recommend a dividend at the rate of ten shillings per share, payable on the 10th of July next, in addition to the eight shillings paid in January last.—*London Times*.

LEECH RIVER.—Big Nuggets!—Mr Williamson of Leech River came into town yesterday. He brought with him a beautiful nugget, weighing \$17 25, which he picked up on the bank opposite his claim one day last week. Frank Pages of Bacon Bar, has taken out a nugget that weighs \$33 50. These are the heaviest "finds" since the \$119 nugget that was picked up in Martin Gulch, in 1865. Williamson says his company's tunnel has been run 197 feet into the hill, and that they have only got 25 feet further to run before striking the back channel, when they anticipate a rich harvest. The water in the ditch is low.

EAST COAST ITEMS FROM THE NANAIMO "TRIBUNE."—The result of the coroner's inquest upon the body of the negro found murdered on Salt Spring Island has not transpired. The Otter and Beaver steamers have started North, after coaling. John Dickson, one of the contractors for putting down the new bore at Chase River Plains, has been quite severely injured by a fall from a tree.

CONFEDERATION.—We believe we are correct in stating that the British Government has notified the Governor of the Colony of British Columbia that one of the first measures which will be brought before the Canadian Parliament, on its meeting in October next, will be the extension of the Confederation to all the British North American territories.—*Canadian News*, June 27th.

TESTIMONIAL.—Charles A. Solomon, for eight years a member of Union Hook and Ladder Company, and for a long time Secretary of the same organization, being about to take his departure for California, was on Wednesday night, at a meeting of the Company, presented with a handsomely engrossed testimonial on parchment, expressive of the esteem in which he is held by his associates.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Among the passengers who arrived on the *Active*, we observe the names of Governor Moore and Mrs Moore, of Washington Territory, and J. Ross Browne, Esq., a gentleman well known here from his numerous contributions to literature. They have taken rooms at the St. George.

POLICE COURT.—Yesterday John Otto, for striking A. W. Davey behind the ear, at Saanich, was fined \$10. Henry Miller, accused of throwing stones against the house and through the windows of John Waters, compensated for the damage done, and was discharged.

THE ISABEL returned from Burrard Inlet yesterday. The *Alexandra* from Victoria via San Juan, with 100 head of cattle, reached the Inlet on Wednesday morning and ran around to New Westminster the same afternoon.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—We regret to announce the death of the Hon. Thos. H. Haviland, Legislative Councillor of Prince Edward Island, President of the Bank of Prince Edward Island and Mayor of Charlottetown.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer *Sir James Douglas* arrived from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon, with a few passengers, among whom we noticed Mr Weil, of the Coal Company.

THE ACTIVE.—This steamer, from San Francisco on the 10th inst., arrived at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brings 50 passengers and a large freight.

THE FIDELITY.—This steamship, from Portland, Oregon, on the 13th inst., arrived yesterday. She brings a few passengers and a full cargo.

CHARTERED.—The ships *Day Dawn* and *General Cobb* have been chartered to load with lumber, at Stamp's Mills, for Melbourne.

SAILED.—The ship *Ava* sailed from San Francisco for Nanaimo on Tuesday.

The *Active* will leave this for San Francisco on Monday next, at 4 p.m.

CANADIAN REFORM CONVENTION.

Speech of Hon. A. DeCosmos.

An enthusiastic Reform Convention was held at Toronto on the 2d July. Over 600 delegates were present, and resolutions asking for reform in every department of the Government were adopted. Among those who addressed the meeting was Hon. A. DeCosmos, of this city, who made an able speech on behalf of this Colony. We quote from the report of the *Globe*:

Hon. Mr DeCosmos, of British Columbia, was then introduced to the meeting by Hon. Mr Brown. On coming to the front of the platform he was loudly cheered. He said: Mr Chairman and gentlemen,—I scarcely know whether this is a reality or a dream. Only the day before yesterday I entered your beautiful city, an utter stranger, except to one or two persons, and I have met such a reception as I never before experienced in my life. (Cheers.) I cannot claim that this reception is due to any particular merits of my own. I believe it must be considered as mainly a compliment to the country from which I come. But, there is another thing, I believe, which has inspired the people of Canada to receive an humble individual from British Columbia in the manner in which you have received me to-day, and in which the citizens outside have received, so far as I have been introduced to them—and it is this: The great Confederation spirit has swept over the land, and the people of Canada, and I have heard here yesterday and to-day, wish to consolidate all British America from the United States boundary to the North Pole, and from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island. (Cheers.) And they wish to build up through this great territory a people of one race, one language, one feeling, who shall exert their due influence on the continent of North America to the remotest generations. (Cheers.) I believe it is this great spirit which pervades my countrymen here—for I

am proud to be a native born British American—and which has induced you, the representatives of the great Reform party of Upper Canada, to receive me, an humble representative of British Columbia, in the manner you have done. But, sir, I also am a Reformer. Reformers may differ under different circumstances, as to the particular end arrived at; but the name, wherever it is uttered, means progress; and although coming from British Columbia, ignorant to a large extent of what constitutes the local policies of Western Canada, I can understand that the people of Western Canada have experienced, to a larger extent possibly than my own people, the evils that result from Conservatism, and that they are determined to sweep away those evils, and to enlarge the liberties and secure the happiness of their fellow countrymen. (Cheers.) I can speak from nine years' experience in British Columbia; and when I listened last night and to-day to the honorable gentleman who introduced me to this audience, I felt that I could sympathize with him. I know that it is a struggle, in that remote country, with Governors and Governments contending for these inalienable rights and privileges which Englishmen inherit, and which, as British Americans, we ought to enjoy. (Cheers.) Having for nine long years battled against combinations, against incorporated companies such as have held in chains a vast portion of British America, and against Governments, often standing almost alone with few sympathizers. I know what these things are, and can thoroughly appreciate the position of the hon. gentleman who is the acknowledged leader of the Reform party in this country. (Cheers.) But it will not be expected of me, I hope, by this intelligent audience, that I am to endorse every principle in the platform of the Reform party of Ontario. For I look upon your platform, as that of the Province of Ontario. But, when the Reform party of British America shall have had its Dominional Convention, and shall have framed its Dominional platform, then, if British Columbia shall have been admitted a member of the Confederacy, I hope I shall take that stand which every good reformer ought to take, side by side with the reformers of Upper Canada. (Cheers.) I had the honor a few years ago to act in favour of the Union of the Pacific Colonies, Vancouver Island and British Columbia. Last year we succeeded in effecting that Union. When the Legislature met, I had the honour of being one of the members of the Legislative Council. I brought up a resolution in favour of Confederation, and that resolution, I am happy to say, was unanimously supported by the Legislative Council. (Cheers.) Already His Excellency, the Governor of British Columbia, has communicated with Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Canada on the subject, and I believe there has been an interchange of communications with respect to the terms on which British Columbia shall be admitted, have not as yet, so far as I am aware, been entered upon. Now we do hope, in British Columbia, that, as you have engaged in the great work of Confederation eastward, so you will extend Confederation westward. (Cheers.) I heard the Hon. George Brown boast last night that, owing to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, you had now got a road to the ocean through your own territory. I hope you will ere long be able to boast that you have a road through British territory, not only to the Atlantic, but to the Pacific and the Arctic oceans. (Cheers.) It may seem extravagant to boast of an Arctic region; but I assure you that the Arctic region on the Western coast is of more value than is generally supposed. I have met many, in my brief sojourn amongst you, who speak of the great distance intervening between Western Canada and British Columbia, as the most serious obstacle standing in the way of union. Now, sir, I do not conceive that to be any serious obstacle. When California was admitted into the American Union in 1851, the intervening territory was not allowed to form an obstacle. Neither was it an obstacle with reference to the organization of Oregon as a State, the organization of Washington Territory, or the organization, going eastward of Montana and Idaho. And I ask, are British Americans less enterprising, less daring than our American cousins? (Cheers.) If the people of the United States can govern a territory on the Pacific Ocean, why cannot the four millions of British Americans do the same thing? (Cheers.) British Columbia comprises between 300,000 and 400,000 square miles of territory. At least one-half of that great country will grow beef and wheat; and everyone knows that a country that will grow beef and wheat will support a large population. It has a climate milder than this. We are prepared, then, to receive a large population, and offer them the means of acquiring health and happiness. And, in the name of British Columbia, I ask you, the Reformers of Upper Canada, to use your influence in order that British Columbia may be admitted into your Confederation—the intervening territory between Western Canada and British Columbia being regarded in the same light as our American cousins regard the territory intervening between Missouri on the east, and Oregon and California on the west. (Cheers.) For my part, having been a great wanderer over this continent—having been all over the American States, from Mexico to British Columbia—I think nothing of the distance, and but for 200 miles at the crossing of the Rocky Mountains, I would have come overland instead of by Panama. I shall now close by again expressing my thanks for the honor done me by this highly respectable assemblage, representing the great Reform party of Upper Canada.

Dominion of Canada.
ONTARIO.
The *London Free Press* of July 11th, says that a young man got off the train at Windsor on his arrival in that city Wednesday afternoon, who was soon after taken with the convulsions attendant on hydrophobia. Upon his first arrival he entered into conversation with a gentleman who noticed nothing peculiar about him, except that his eyes were very red and glaring like fireballs. He told this gentleman that he had been bitten by a mad dog in Detroit on Monday last, and that he had the piece cut out by two doctors in Windsor. He explained how he had received the bite while in the dressing room in a circus, and what the doctors had advised him to do. Soon after this conversation he was

seized with a spasm, and it was with difficulty that the two gentlemen could keep him quiet. At times he would foam at the mouth, try to bite at various objects, and frequently barked like a dog. He was finally taken to the police station, where he was kept during the night. He spoke quite sensibly and seemed quite rational at times; then again he would break out in the wildest screams, yelling like a dog, and trying to bite through the grating of the cell door. He had considerable money on his person, and when asked if he was given to drink he said, "No; I don't look like a person that drinks hard; I spend my money in clothes and such like." His real name he gave as Thomas J. Hopkins, and says his mother lives in Elmira, N.Y. He intends staying in London until the circus came, he said, and then he would consult with his brother what it would be best to do. He left Windsor Wednesday morning, and was told by his brother to stay in London till he came.

Since the Cabinet has been formed, there has been a lull in political matters. The interest is now concentrated in the formation of the local cabinets. Most of the Ministers have left Ottawa for their homes to prepare for the elections.
The Hon. Mr DeCosmos, of British Columbia, is in Ottawa.

South America.

CHILE.

Latest dates from Valparaiso are to the 3rd July. Immense excitement was produced in Valparaiso by the news received by the French mail, of the Spanish squadron under Mendez Nunez having left Cuba for Rio Janeiro, and of the reported intention of the Spanish Government to renew hostilities against Chile and Peru. This news was confirmed in the main by despatches received through the Overland mail from Buenos Ayres, which report the arrival at Rio of the Numancia and three other Spanish ironclads. This intelligence created quite a panic among the foreign merchants of Valparaiso, whose interests may again have to suffer. In the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th of June, the Ministry were pretty hard pressed by Matta, Lastarria and Santamaría, in reference to the real situation of Chile, and whether the Government meant war or peace. The Minister of war was forced to reply and the following will convey the substance of his declaration: "The Chamber of Deputies and the country should understand that the Government will wage a defensive war only, without running the risk of remote expeditions, however much it may be provoked thereto."

PERU.

Lima dates are to the 13th July. Great excitement prevailed in the capital and in Callao in view of the probable return of the Spanish fleet. The Government is vigorously pushing on the work of fortifications at Callao, so as to render it as impregnable as possible. Three new forts have been erected mounting Rodman's and Dahlgren's 12 and 15-inch guns.

Admiral Tucker was not, as erroneously stated in several New York papers, "dismissed" from the Peruvian navy. He was merely, by his own request, relieved from the chief command, and still held the rank of Vice-Admiral. In the event of active operations, Tucker will again assume command of the allied fleet. He had gone with a large party from Lima on an exploring expedition to the head waters of the Amazon, but as soon as the threatening intelligence of Spanish intentions reached the Government a messenger was sent after the Admiral in hot haste, recalling him immediately.

The new Constitution will be promulgated on the 28th of July, the anniversary of the independence of Peru, and a day of great rejoicing throughout the Republic.

A clam merchant, meeting one of his own fraternity the other day, whose pony might be considered a beautiful specimen of a living skeleton, remarked with the owner and asked him if he ever fed him. "Ever fed him! that's a good 'un," was the reply; "he's got a bushel and a half of oats at home now, only he hasn't got time to eat 'em."

s and crew are all cargo was thrown thought, there was sel being saved.

EC.

ANTHEM.—When H.S.M. Anora, the programme of band was as follows: 1. Rule Queen; 2. Rule less our new-born (national Anthem) master of the Andinglingly pleasing and which deserves to have no doubt it.

LECTORS OF MON- we send a *Rose* to on's garden, or a rearing a noble ation—Confedera-

China.

aba, arrived Aug. (S. F. *Examiner*). The news is quite local nature: a Chinaman seen rent buildings in as arrested by the a passing constab Police Station. ion the Chinaman as making off, was e. The affair had comment in Hong- y criticised by the

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Hospital.

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Committee have ance to the public, onorous to sup- a to subscribe for ular patient who as the Committee d endeavour to a institution on a Hospital at New duced in a very

EQUITAS.

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FRIEND.

AVIS'

KILLER.

oine of the age

s sudden colds, general debility, liver complaint, up and pain in t, painter's colic and dysentery. es felons, boils and scalds, cuts, points, ringworm frosted feet and the face, neu- is a SURE REM- ND FEVER.

Bad Legs.—Any un- all times disagree- taining—sometimes Wula and scurvy re- red by Holloway's use of the surface roulation in their the nerves of the and various eruptions arisal or temporary. By means of a attaining health.