The Weekly British Colonist,

Wednesday May 24th 1871

Rumor and Reality.

Ever since the memorable struggle which marked the passage through the Canadian Parliament of the Terms of Union the Press of that country has abounded in rumour respecting the British Columbian policy of the Dominion Government. One Ottawa correspondent describes that policy as one of imbecile hesitation and supineness. Another characterizes it as one of daring enterprise and prompt action. Looking at the matter in the light of mere policy, we are disposed to doubt the former description. The present Ministry have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a vacillating do-nothing policy. The passage of the Terms through Parliament cost them a struggle which almost imperiled their very existence. There is too much reason to believe that the opposition which the Terms encountered in the House of Commons is to be attributed to the imminence of a general election, rather than to any intrinsic objectionableness; and it is to be presumed that those who sought to use the railway as a lever with which to clear the treasury-benches will not hesitate to make use of it at the polls. It will be remembered that the strongest point raised against the terms was that Canada was asked to pledge herself to the completion within ten years of a most gigantic work, the engineering practicability of which was still uncertained, that she was, in fact, asked to take 'a leap in the dark,' and that to the tune of something between one hundred and two hundred millions of dollars; and hence it was that the amendment for delay in order that more definite and reliable data might enable the House to reach a more intelligent conclusion met with the largest measure of support. Of course it was not 'a leap in the dark.' The Government produced information, as to cost and practicability, which ought to have satisfied every honest enquirer after truth; and it *did* satisfy all except a political party chiefly concerned to grasp the purse-strings. But the objection was a plausible one—one which might carry weight with the people. And we have already seen that the leaders of the Ontario Opposition have not been slow in going to the country with this false alarm. We have seen Mr Blake, by no means the most unscrupulous of his party, telling the electors of West Durham that Sir Geo. E Cartier estimated the cost of the railway at one hundred and fifty millions, and giving it as his own opinion that it would cost a great deal more. How can the Government most effectually meet this cry, and defeat the object of its authors? Unquestionably by demonstrating at the earliest possible moment the groundlessness of the alarm; and that must be done by a thorough exploration and survey. If, by this means, the Government can demonstrate, by next session of the Dominion Parliament, that there are no great engineering difficulties in the way of the railway and that the cost of its construction will not appreciably exceed $100,000,000 and that it can be built in such a way as not to involve the Dominion in any considerable financial obligations, the Opposition will not have a leg to stand on. And there is no reason to doubt that a thorough survey will establish all these points. There are other and higher reasons, however, for haste in this matter—great, patriotic reasons of state, the same reasons in fact, which impelled the Government forward and closed their ears against every appeal for delay—the self same reasons which caused the gallant Knight of Quebec to shout "All aboard for the West," when rallying his followers in the House of Commons to the last final division on the Terms. In short, every consideration of self-preservation, every reason of state policy would appear to point to the necessity of exercising the utmost energy in obtaining such a survey of the route as will at once stop the mouths of the Ontario Opposition and serve as a bar's for capitolists to act upon. And it is a noteworthy circumstance that the organs of the Ontario Opposition have already begun to taunt the Government for the tardiness of the movements to prosecute the survey for the Railway. In view of all the circumstances and all the information which is reaching us through private channels as well as through the public press, there is no reason to doubt that every effort will be made to accomplish the survey during the present season; and we are only surprised that the organization of a surveying party to commence at the Pacific has not already commenced, that the ears of the people of British Columbia have not already heard the cheering clink of the surveyor's chain.

Where and What is It?

In the course of his very interesting lecture on Canada, delivered at Paisley, Scotland, a short time ago, Colonel Shaw illustrated the ignorance which pervades the home mind respecting Canada, by narrating the following incident:—Some years ago, when over in Scotland from Canada, he was visiting an elderly lady and gentleman, and in the conversation the lady somewhat astonished him by saying—'Ay, an' ye'll be a Yankee, then?' Her husband, seeing there was evidently something wrong about it, struck in with, 'Tut, woman, he's no a Yankee; he's frae Canada, awa doun by New Orleans, ye ken.' Colonel Shaw's case is by no means an isolated one; neither is Canada the only country erroneously thought to be 'awa down by New Orleans.' We are led to believe by what reaches us almost every day that, with a few solitary exceptions, the most profound ignorance respecting the character and geographical position of British Columbia pervades both the home and the colonial mind. Doubtless one effect of the recent debates in the Canadian Parliament and consequent discussion in the public press has been to bring this Colony into more prominent notice, and in some degree enlighten the public mind as to what and where British Columbia is; but no one can have read the speeches made in the Parliament or the articles published in the newspapers without being struck by the ignorance which prevails on all hand respecting British Columbia. Now, this is a condition extremely unfavorable to the prosperity of the Pacific Province. Few persons emigrate to a new and distant country out of curiosity to ascertain what and where it is. People emigrate with a view to bettering their condition, and it is essential that a country seeking population should make itself known. The supreme want of this Colony is population; and the very first step towards supplying that great want consists in making the country properly known in those centres of population from which it may reasonably be expected to draw a supply. Surely this step cannot be taken too soon.

Thursday, May 18th.

FROM SKEENAMOUTH—RETURN OF THE EMMA.—The steamer Emma Captain Peter Holmes, returned from Skeenamouth yesterday morning, after a very successful and rapid round passage of 11 days. The Emma went up the river 30 miles and landed her passengers, who took canoes for the Forks. Moore succeeded in getting his animals above the Forks, where they got plenty of feed. None of the animals died. At the Forks of Skeena a scene of great activity prevailed. Indians were engaged in packing the miners' goods from the forks to Babine Lake. The weather was very fine and everybody was in excellent spirits. A man named Oliver, a farmer of Comox and an Englishman, was drowned in Skeena river by the capsizing of a canoe. He managed to reach a rock to which he clung for some time, but in trying to leap to the shore his foot slipped and he was borne swiftly away by the resistless current. Mitchell and Farron have established a store 1½ miles above the Forks and are doing a rushing business with the miners.

Captain Holmes has placed us under obligations by presenting us with a copy of his log. He called at Nanaimo, Alert Bay, Bella Bella and Fort Simpson and reached Skeenamouth on the 9th inst. On the 10th he went 30 miles up the river, towing four canoes. At this point the passengers disembarked, giving the Captain a flattering testimonial which will be found in an advertisement column and three hearty cheers. At 4 p m Sunday, the Emma came down the river to Woodcocks landing. And sailed for Victoria on the following day. The steamer encountered heavy SE gales on the 13th, 14th and 15th inst, part of the time she lay at secur. On the way down she saw the U S Revenue Cutter Lincoln on her way to Sitka. Mr Woodcock came down as passenger.

A NUT FOR MR ALSTON TO CRACK.—One of the qualifications upon which a voter may register is being the occupier of premises of the *clear annual value* of not less than $40 per annum. At first reading one would suppose that if an occupier paid only $20 a year, or nothing at all, by way of rental, he would still be entitled to vote if the premises were *worth* the sum of $40 annually—and some who are under that impression have already qualified. But at the time the Act was passing through the Committee of the House Mr Phillippo stated that the clause meant that the person qualifying must *pay* not less than $40 per annum. The clause is at the best ambiguous and liable to misconstruction, and it would be well to avoid mistakes and confusion, if the opinion of the Acting Attorney-General were obtained upon it.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.—This treaty has been reported by the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, of the U S Senate without amendment or remark. It is generally believed that the Senate will ratify the Treaty.

ARRIVAL.—The American ship Dashing Wave Capt Lawrence, 14 days from San Francisco, in ballast, arrived yesterday morning. She is bound to Hastings Mills, Burrard Inlet, whither she will sail to-day. Capt Lawrence reports northerly winds to lat. 45°, since when he had southerly winds. The Dashing Wave will load for Shanghae.

FOR CARIBOO.—The Grappler sailed for Skeena yesterday at 7.30 p m with over ninety passengers bound for the Omineca mines. A large number of people assembled at the wharf to witness the departure of the hardy miners, who appeared to be upon the whole as fine a party of men as ever turned their faces toward a gold field.

ARRIVED SAFE.—A dispatch from Mr Wm Wilson to his brother announces the safe arrival at San Francisco yesterday morning of the steamship Pacific from Victoria.

KEYSER'S LIABILITIES at San Francisco are reported to exceed $9000. An affair like this works mischief abroad and scandalizes the city.

REGISTER! REGISTER!—But be particular in filing your declaration. A false declaration will lay the person filing it open to prosecution.

VICTORIA DISTRICT.—Persons entitled to vote in the Polling Division of Victoria District, must file their claims with Mr Leigh, jr., at the City Council Chambers.

Court of Assize.

(Before Chief Justice Begbie.)

WEDNESDAY, May 17th, 1871.

Queen vs Sellick—The prisoner was indicted for inticing two marines, Thos Thorp and William Tinkler, to desert from Her Majesty's service on 21st March last.

Acting Attorney General Alston for the Crown and A R Robertson, Esq, for the prisoner.

Mr Robertson raised a point as to laying the indictment under the Act 37 George 3d, chap 30, instead of under the Naval Discipline Act, 1866. After some discussion the Court decided that the case should go before the jury, and the points raised could be argued afterwards.

Edward Vice testified that on the 21st of March last the prisoner with two men whom he afterwards saw and recognized as marines, in the Police Court, came to his house at Cedar Bay and requested him to take them across to the American side, which he refused to do. They were dressed in plain clothes.

George Francis testified that he saw the prisoner and two marines on Sanford Plaine going toward Victoria on the abovenamed day.

Arthur Peat testified that on March 21st the prisoner and two marines called at his house on their way to Victoria. He afterwards saw the two marines in the Police Court.

John Dunstan testified that he saw prisoner and two marines at Bailey's Hotel at Parson's Bridge on the night in question. Prisoner told him that the marines were trying to get away, and said something about money passing between the marines and prisoner.

The Court informed this witness that he had made a note of his unsatisfactory statements in order that he should get no fees for attendance as witness.

Inspector Bowden testified to his having arrested the prisoner at Bailey's Hotel, also the marines. The prisoner voluntarily told him that he went with the marines from Victoria to Albert Head, and had returned by land. He added that the marines intended to step it, and that had he not been drunk he would never have started with them.

The Court—Do you think, Mr Robertson, that there is a possibility of having the indictment inverted?

Sergeant McMillan confirmed the testimony of Inspector Bowden in regard to the prisoner's confession, and in answer to the Court as to its being voluntarily, witness said he told the prisoner he had better make a clean breast of it.

The Court—You did a very wrong thing. Such a remark was similar to a threat. I will now repeat what I have said before! A policeman should be all eyes, all ears, all hands—see everything, hear everything, do everything but speak.

The Attorney General proposed to put in as evidence the deposition of Lieut Wright and the Sergeant of marines of HMS Scylla, but the Court, on objection being made by Mr Robertson, would not admit the evidence, as it had not been shown that proper efforts had been made to get the parties personally or to prove their absence.

For the defence Mr Robertson produced no witnesses, but ably argued the weakness of the case on the following points: That the indictment was brought under a wrong Act. That there was no evidence of an attempt to escape. There was no evidence as to the Christian names of the parties named in the indictment. That the statute required that the parties should be serving at the time of the alleged desertion. That the evidence only showed aiding after desertion, and that the law under which the indictment was brought applied to being accessory before instead of after the act of desertion—and, in short, there was no evidence that the parties spoken of by the witnesses were the parties named in the indictment.

His Lordship, on summing up, said that the evidence was sufficiently clear as to the identity of the parties. The statement of the prisoner himself was sufficient to convict him of aiding the desertion. He would, therefore, let the jury decide on the facts of the case as they appear in the evidence, and the legal points raised by Mr Robertson would afterwards be discussed.

The jury retired and returned in twenty minutes, with a verdict of guilty of aiding and abetting the marines to desert from Her Majesty's service.

The prisoner was ordered to be removed, and judgment reserved until after further discussion of the points raised by Mr Robertson.

Regina vs Ah Soun—This case grew out of an affray which occurred in the house of Chu Hun, in Johnson street, in which two Chinamen, Ah Soun and Ah Sam, had a personal conflict in which each received cuts with knives or other weapons, and each brought charges against the other, the investigations of which have been before the public through the Police Court.

The Acting Attorney General had arranged to first try the case of the Queen vs Ah Sam. Mr McCreight, counsel for Ah Sam, contended that as Ah Sam was the first to enter a complaint against A Soun, the latter should be the first to be tried by this Court, in which view the Court concurred.

The case grew out of the following circumstance. Ah Qui, a Chinaman, was sick and in debt, and his friends were about to relieve him of his liabilities and send him home to China. Ah Soun, being one of his creditors, refused to relinquish his debt and collected from Ah Qui $25, the amount due to him. Ah Sam, brother of Ah Qui, went to the house of Chu Hun, where Ah Soun then was, and demanded the return of the $25, which Ah Soun refused, and a quarrel ensued.

Ah Sam, the principal witness for the prosecution, testified that when he asked for the money the prisoner assaulted him with a knife and cut his leg, and in self defence he returned the assault and cut Ah Soun.

Ah Yee and other Chinamen confirmed Ah Sam's testimony.

A R Robertson, Esq, for the prisoner, ably opened the defence and proved by Chinese witnesses quite the opposite.

Ah Houn testified that he was in the house and behind the counter with the prisoner, who was entering some charges in an account book, when Ah Sam came into the house and angrily demanded $25 from Ah Soun, who replied that he had nothing to do with him in the matter. Ah Sam then rushed upon Ah Soun and cut him with a knife. The witness would swear positively that Ah Soun had no knife in his hand, nor did he raise one against Ah Sam.

Sam Que, Ah Yee and another Chinaman corroborated the evidence of Ah Houn.

Sergeant McMillan testified that the house in which the affray occurred was a gambling house and ill-famed.

The weight of evidence was evidently in favor of the prisoner, as was admitted by Mr McCreight, who acted as counsel with the Acting Attorney General.

His Lordship, in addressing the jury, said no reliance whatever could be placed on the Chinese testimony. One fact was proved by Dr Helmcken—that Ah Sam had received a cut on the leg at the time of the quarrel, and if the jury thought the wound was inflicted by the prisoner unlawfully they must find him guilty of a common assault.

The jury retired for about ten minutes and returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Court adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

LOWER FRASER ITEMS.—Mr A J Webster has been elected to the New Westminster City Council in room of the late Dr Black. ....Arrangements are progressing for the erection of a monument to deceased ex-Royal Engineers.....There are no vessels at Burrard Inlet and the mills are idle.....A man named French Louis who shot himself accidently at Burrard Inlet a few days ago is recovering. An inquest was held on the body of the man Chas Limber who died on board the steamer Hope. Verdict—Died from natural causes.....Tremendous strangements are in train for a fitting celebration of the Queen's birthday at New Westminster ....The steamer Lillooet, having been thoroughly refitted, made her first trip of the season and will run regularly between New Westminster and Yale.

DUTY OF COLLECTORS.—It has been reported to us that the Collectors for certain polling divisions in this Colony claim to be possessed of discretionary power to reject applications for Registration. We have only to say that 'The Qualification and Registration of Voters Act, 1871' invests the Collectors with no such power. Under that Act for a Collector to neglect or refuse to insert in the list the name of any person who may have given due notice of his claim is to expose himself to a fine of $25 for each and every offence. The Collector may, if he has reasonable cause to believe that an applicant is not duly qualified, write the word 'objected' opposite his name, but such objection shall only be dealt with by the Court of Revision, of which the party objected to must have due notification.

SMITH'S SENTENCE.—In the Assize Court yesterday Mr Bishop appealed to the Chief Justice to mitigate the severity of the sentence passed on the man Smith, convicted of arson. Mr Bishop stated that Smith had been in Her Majesty's service; that he wore several badges for faithful performance of duty, and that he had served in the Crimea. The Chief Justice replied that, sentence having been passed, he had no power to revoke it—an appeal to the Executive was the only course open.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.—We regret to hear that Mr Fredk Yoost, chief mate of the Enterprise, met with a painful accident by which he lost the index finger of his right hand. It appears that while superintending the transfer of the Lane & Kurtz machinery from the Enterprise to the Hope his hand was caught between the edge of the machine and the roller so that the finger was cut off as clean as if with a knife.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise, Capt Swanson, arrived from New Westminster at 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing a lower Fraser express and the following passengers: Mrs Irving, Miss L Irving, Miss Sheiden, Capt Irving, Capt Fleming, Rev Reynard, Messrs Lamb, Nelson, Walkem, Hughes, Eickoff, Maximilian Brew, Wadhams, Moody, Steinberger, Farwell.

WOLVES KILLED.—Two grey wolves—one of them a very large fellow—were killed with strychnine by Mr James Porter, near Langford's Lower Plain, between Mr Porter's premises and Mr Pritchard's. One was within three feet of where he took the bait, and the other was lying 180 feet distant.

THE CALIFORNIA sailed at 6 o'clock yesterday morning for Portland, Oregon, carrying a few passengers.

THE sailing of the Otter for Skeenamouth has been postponed.

Letter from Alert Bay.

ALBERT BAY, May 14th, 1871.

The U S revenue cutter Lincoln anchored off Alert Bay on Friday night on her way up to Sitka and American posts. Strange to say they report the Indians up that way are very troublesome this winter. Even in this district of Broughton Archipelago, Mr Nelson and family are and were in constant dread all winter from the cannibals about here. This place is getting to be quite a stopping place for steamers. The Otter, Wright, Grappler, Emma and other steamers stop to wood and coal, and taking it all in all it is quite a convenient way port for vessels. The Indians are expecting the promised visit of His Excellency the Governor, and some of the guilty ones have gone around the north end of the Island to evade a search.

J. F. McG.

We have the Proof

That Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills are reliable and certain remedies for heart disease, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, and scrofula in all its different forms and stages. Physicians of the highest standing have certified to these facts, and we invite all who entertain doubts to read our Bristol's Almanac, circulated free in this country, wherein are published the certificates in full. 662

The Queen of Perfumes!

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water invigorates and strengthens the weak and debilitated, soothes and quiets the nervous and excitable, and induces healthful slumber to the weary and listless.

☞ As there are counterfeits, buyers must be sure to get the genuine perfume prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York, sole proprietors. 565

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

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OILMAN'S STORES!

All of Superior Quality

PICKLES SAUCES, SYRUPS,
JAMS IN TINS AND JARS,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS & PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS & HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS]
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN QUART AND PINT TINS,
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS,
PEAS, CARROTS BEANS & OTHER VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES,
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES,
TONGUES, BRAWN, POULTRY
TONGUES, GAME POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh Supplies of the above may always be had from every Storekeeper throughout the world.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempts at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. ap27mlaw

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
(Ex Army Med Staff)

CHLORODYNE,

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION—Vice-Chancellor Sir W P Wood stated that Dr COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, being the inventor was deliberately untrue which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr J Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely and mean no other than Dr Browne's.—See Times, July 12 1864.

The Public therefore are cautioned against using any other than

Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the nervous system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most enthusiastically using it in great quantities in the following diseases, to wit:

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Cramp Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACT FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS

The Right Hon Earl Russell communicated the College of Physicians and J T Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec 31, 1864.

Frome A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other medicines had failed."

Dr Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from Medical Times, Jan 10, 1866—Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, to its efficacy in Cholera.—So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as Chlorodyne, from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Journal, Aug 1, 1869, which states that Dr J Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION—None genuine without the words 'Dr J Collis Browne' on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer, J T DAVENPORT,
33 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON;

Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

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QUERU'S

RELIABLE SOLUBLE

Balsam Copabia Capsules!

QUERU'S

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GELATINE CAPSULES OF PURE BALSAM COPABIA and OIL of CUBEBS.

R. RICORD'S

CELEBRATED

Compound Capsules of Balsam of COPABIA, PEPSINE, BISMUTH and TAR,

MUCH THE BEST GOODS MADE.

Sold by E. H. TRUEX,
mh17 d w Proprietor, New York

MISSING!

JOSEPH WOLF, AGED 23, WHO LEFT Mainz in 1868. Particulars respecting the said Joseph Wolfe will be thankfully received and forwarded to his parents by THE STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE,
Victoria, Vancouver Island.

April, 26th, 1871.

ap27d&w Guardian and Sentinel copy.

A CARD.

HAVING LEARNED THAT CERTAIN interested parties are spreading the report that Barnard's Express and Stage Line will not continue to be run regularly to Cariboo as heretofore, I beg to state that not only will that business be continued in all its past efficiency, but the arrangements are nearly matured for greatly reducing the rate of charges, and increasing the efficiency of the service, as soon as the Spring opens.

P. J. BARNARD

mh18 d&w

THEO. H. DAVIES,

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Importer and Commission Merchant.

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HONOLULU, H. I. n.hd 6m

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday May 24th 1871

The San Juan Question.

The Toronto *Globe* has a lengthy article upon the above subject, of which the following is the concluding paragraph:

"It is of course preposterous to suppose that British or Canadian ships should have to seek the ocean by first sailing under the guns of an American battery, though they never fire anything more damaging than a Fourth of July salute. And the commonest prudence dictates that we should not be subject to our Pacific commerce being at any moment stopped because, perhaps, some too zealous officer may have acted hastily and injudiciously off the coast of Newfoundland, or some too impulsive President fancied us guilty of unfriendliness. The tendency to create international complications generally presents itself in a corresponding ratio to the means of giving effect to the wishes of the aggressor. It should be distinctly understood, before Great Britain finally transfers British Columbia from her direct rule to confederation with the Dominion, that the San Juan difficulty is to be settled. The obstacles so long placed in the way of that result by the United States only prove the greater necessity that exists for the termination of the controversy.

While fully concurring with our contemporary as to the important bearings of the question upon British interests on this continent, we must dissent from the proposition that the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion should await the final settlement of the San Juan dispute. Delays are proverbially dangerous, and, in this instance delay might not only be dangerous but it would be ruinous. And, besides, we confess that we cannot discover any tangible advantage likely to accure from such delay in the direction indicated. The admission of this Colony into the Dominion of Canada changes its relations with the parent state, it is true; yet not, we think, in any sense which weakens the connection, makes British Columbia less British, or makes it any less the right and the duty of Great Britain to look to our interests in so far as this particular class of questions is concerned. Indeed, we incline to the opinion that the union would rather exert a favorable influence upon the settlement of that dispute in the interests of Canada. There is no use in disguising the fact that a large and influential political party in the neighboring Republic regard with no friendly eye the consolidation of British North America into one empire; and to have it understood that the completion of the great work of empire was contingent upon the final settlement of the San Juan dispute would simply be, as it appears to us, to hold out a very strong inducement, indeed, to the United States to resist any adjustment which would give the disputed Island to Canada. If, by the mere act of holding on to that Island, and postponing a settlement of the question, they could delay the extension of the Dominion to the Pacific, and, possibly, render British Columbia discontented and less inimical to another kind of union, it is perfectly clear to our mind that the prospect of an early adjustment of the dispute would be greatly diminished. So far, therefore, from this question supplying a reason for delaying the completion of Confederation by the admission of British Columbia, it appears to us to present a most cogent reason for hastening that union and thereby forever removing one obstacle to an equitable adjustment of a long-pending international dispute.

The State of Paris.

Our Exclusive Dispatches describe a condition of affairs in Paris to which history affords no parallel. Women marching in martial procession and demanding arms. Cowardly men marched off to prison by women. Female battalions marching against the Versaillists. What does all this mean? Frenchmen were not wont to be cowards. But such a suicidal struggle as this ought to make cowards of Frenchmen. It is truly distressing to look at France, prostrate and bleeding at every pore from self-inflicted wounds. Surely the time has come when the nations ought to interpose and stay this fratricidal strife. It is a disgrace, a living lie to the boasted civilization of the age that the Great Powers should continue to look calmly upon all this wanton carnage—stand gazing with folded arms while the flower of nations is destroying itself. It is no better than imbecile cowardice to say that the comity of nations forbids interference. What man would stand calmly by and see two dogs gnaw each other to death? And shall Christian nations, so-called, stand listlessly by while the first nation of Europe, of the world, gradually dies by its own hand?

Wednesday, May 17th.

EXCURSION.—The committee of the Mechanic's Institute have chartered the steamer Isabel to carry a company of excursionists to the British Station at San Juan on the 24th. Extensive arrangements are being made for a jolly good time. Tickets, $1, children under ten, 50 cents. Family tickets may be had by application to Mr McLean, of the Scotch House, Fort street.

RARE COLLECTION.—By far the most extensive and beautiful collection of native insects we have ever seen in this country has been prepared by Mr Boshell, of this city and is now on exhibition in the window of Mr Moss, Fort street. The collection comprises some three hundred varieties, many of which are indeed rich and rare. We understand that Mr Boshell is desirous of selling this beautiful collection.