The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday, January 5, 1870

## More Imperial Injustice.

In dealing with the subject of our relations with the Aborigines, we felt that the edge was in some measure taken off the interest by the reflection that under Confederation the very complete and successful Indian policy of the Dominion would take effect in this colony, thereby at once setting at rest all questions of Imperial mismanagement and responsibility, and, at the same time, relieving the colony of perplexing responsibility. Attention is now invited for a little to what we venture to designate as another instance of Imperial injustice to British Columbia, one which gains rather than loses in interest and importance from the consideration that Confederation may be regarded as close at hand. It is a notable paradox that, although this colony presents peculiar facilities and advantages, both in point of climatic conditions and the safety and amplitude of its harbor accommodation, the British Naval force in the Pacific continues to make its head quarters in a foreign country, and an unimportant one at that. This is a circumstance which has naturally excited the surprise of other nations, and it has been made the subject of remark in the Imperial Parliament, Lord Milton having called attention to the gross injustice thus done to British Columbia. It is no more than right we should mention that this was for a short period the headquarters of the British naval force on the Pacific; yet it was only for a short period, and Valparaiso has again become the British naval station. It will readily be understood that this question involves considerations of a monetary character, as well as those of defense and strength to the colony. Taking the lowest view first, it is safe to say that this colony is deprived of the expenditure of about half a million dollars a year by the removal of the station. It was, in earlier times, urged as an argument against the fleet being at Esquimalt, instead of at Burrard Inlet, that as the marketa here were chiefly supplied from foreign sources the expenditure was less beneficial to the colony—an argument which, however, loses much of its force in view of the fact that we are now beginning to draw our supplies of beef and farm and dairy produce to a considerable extent from the Mainland. We are not too proud to say that the annual expenditure of so large a sum as the presence of the fleet could not fail to ensure would contribute materially to colonial prosperity, and exert a potent influence in building up a large and loyal British community on the Pacific. But it must not be forgotten that there are other considerations involved in this question, not the least important of which are those of strength and defense. It may appear absurd to talk about defending this colony against foreign aggression; yet this is a subject which must acquire a more practical phase under impending political conditions. Peculiarly situated as this colony is, far removed from the parent power, cut off, in fact, from all kindred power, sandwiched by a powerful and covetuous neighbor, it is to the British naval force alone that the colonists can look for the means of defense. In June, 1865, when it was very generally rumored that the Fenian organization on the Pacific seriously contemplated making a raid upon British Columbia, the people of New Westminster held a public meeting and, in addition to organizing a new volunteer company, petitioned Her Majesty's Government to establish a military force in the colony. Lord Carnarvon replied to that petition through the officer administering the Government, under date Downing-street, Sept 4th, 1866. After complimenting the colonists upon their loyalty and the spirit and alacrity displayed in organizing a volunteer force, his Lordship said, 'I request you to inform the memorialists, in reply to their petition, that it is not possible for Her Majesty's Government to hold out the hope of a garrison being stationed in the colony. You will point out that as the neighbouring colony of Vancouver Island is the headquarters of the British naval forces on the Pacific, the two colonies are thereby placed under specially good protection.' Here we have the fact officially stated that this was the headquarters of the fleet, and that fact is alluded to as involving possession of the necessary means of protection. Why has this ceased to be the headquarters of the British naval force in the Pacific? It has already been intimated that this subject will derive fresh importance from Confederation. As a Province of the Dominion, this colony will undoubtedly acquire additional national importance, and it will be more important than ever that it should possess such an element of strength as could not fail to be imparted by the presence of the fleet. In view of the early admission of this colony into the Dominion, it, therefore, behooves the people all the more to press the claims of British Columbia to be the naval station; and they should feel the more encouraged to do this from the fact that impending political changes will add new force to the demand. In looking over the basis of union agreed upon between the representatives of Newfoundland and those of the Dominion, at a conference held in the early part of the present year, we find the following minute: 'The influence of the Dominion Government will be used to the fullest extent to procure the continued maintenance of a Garrison of Her Majesty's forces at St John's.' Now, we think we can discover in this the elements of encouragement. If the influence of the Dominion Government—no mean influence, it will readily be admitted—was to be pledged to the fullest extent to procure the continuance of what is directly opposed to Imperial policy in the interest of Newfoundland, surely it would not be too much for the people of this colony to ask that the same influence shall be used to the fullest extent to procure for British Columbia a condition of things in no way antagonistic to Imperial policy—to procure, in fact, the cessation of the outrageous injustice of the British naval force in the Pacific giving the advantages of its presence and expenditure to an unimportant foreign community, instead of giving both to a most important portion of the second empire of the British Crown. There can be little doubt that if the Imperial Government were approached through that of the Dominion, the result would be the permanent establishment of this as the headquarters of the Pacific fleet; and our readers will scarcely need to be told that this subject is one of sufficient importance to entitle it to a prominent place in the list of conditions to be put forward by this colony, in entering the Dominion. It is with this view that we have conceived it to be our duty to bring the subject up at the present time. There are many cogent reasons of policy which might be urged in support of the change of the headquarters of the fleet from Valparaiso to British Columbia; but enough has been said for our present purpose. It now rests with the people to consider whether they will include this in the list of conditions of union to be placed before the authorities at Ottawa; and there is this to be said in its favor, that it is asking the Dominion Government to do what it can have no hesitation in doing, and what cannot in any degree weaken our claim to other concessions: and it is asking what the Imperial Government cannot in reason in *decency* refuse to grant. It is asking Her Majesty to abandon an unnatural policy, and act in conformity with the first principles of nature and religion.

---

Wednesday Dec. 29

VIEWED FROM ABROAD.—The following paragraph, taken from the Toronto *Globe*, will assist the 'forty' therein alluded to in realizing how ludicorous their conduct must have appeared to people living at a distance:—The New York *Tribune* publishes a document, the impudence of which is refreshing. It pretends to be a petition from the people of British Columbia to the Queen, and is in reality a sister document to the petition recently forwarded to the President of the United States by the same forty Americans and 'whitewashed Yankees' who despatched the last. It paints in very gloomy colours the present state of the Island, and says that a very large proportion of the population have found permanent homes in the United States. We don't doubt it, and we congratulate British Columbia on the fact. The British Columbian gold fields attracted a large portion of the idle loafers and superfluous toughs of San Francisco, men who will do no work if they can help it, and who, when gold is not to be had, hang about towns living as best they may. They have tired of Vancouver Island, and have departed. The homely adage, 'good riddance of bad rubbish' was never more applicable. The idea of these forty residents petitioning the Queen to hand over British Columbia to the United States is so ridiculous that it is difficult to treat the matter seriously.

THE UNEMPLOYED.—The *Beehive* states that a petition to the Queen is in course of signature, praying Her Majesty to see that measures are taken without delay to enable the large number of persons at present out of employ and willing to work to go to those portions of Her Majesty's dominions where their labor is required, and where they may prosper and increase the prosperity of the whole empire. The petitioners also declare that they have heard 'with alarm and indignation' that Her Majesty has been advised to consent to give up the colonies, 'containing millions of unoccupied land, which might be employed profitably, both to the colonies and themselves, as a field for emigration;' and, in order to discourage and defeat all such projects for disunion, they humbly pray that England and her colonies and dependencies may be incorporated by name into one British Empire, and that proclamation be made that Her Majesty is Sovereign thereof, in like manner as she has been proclaimed Queen of India. The petitioners also ask Her Majesty to assemble her Parliament without delay that they may inquire into the causes of the present distress and seek a remedy.

---

HEAVY insurance preminms on the cargo of the Guesie Telfair were declined yesterday. In our opinion there is not the slightest reason to fear that the ship was out in the terrible gale of Christmas Eve. A light southerly breeze always ruffles Columbia Bar and renders crossing impracticable and the Telfair is doubtless detained at Astoria.

---

THE GREAT MAXIMILLIAN made his bow last evening and succeeded to perfection in mystifying his audience. The trick with the African balls was wonderful. Several other tricks of jumping cleverness were performed; but the crowning trick was when the Professor allowed himself to be tied neck and crop with a long rope by mine host Jacobs, of the St George, and the captain of the bark Ruby. The process of tying occupied eleven minutes and the Professor was bound in a way that extrication seemed impossible; yet in one minute and eight seconds Maximillian slipped from the fastening! The untying was done in a full glare of light and in the presence of the audience. After the performance the holder of No 72 drew the first prize—$25 in gold. A large number of other prizes were drawn. This evening the first prize will be a t a set of 46 pieces; the second, a $20 piece: the third, a $5 piece, and so on through a list of 100 prizes. Go early.

---

DISCOVERY OF A MYSTERIOUS VAULT.—Discovery was made yesterday of a mysterious vault or chamber beneath the floor of an office in a small brick building on Langley street occupied by a leading solicitor. The origin and the existance of the vault were unknown until yesterday, when the solicitor observed that the part of the floor on which his desk stood was apparently sinking. He sent immediately for a builder who took up the floor and discovered the vault, which is six feet deep and no one knows how wide. The chamber will be explored to-day when, whatever may be its secret deposit of treasure or "dead men's bones," will be brought to light. The building was erected by Mr John Copland in the palmy days of '63; but it is supposed that not even he knew of the existence of the chamber.

---

NAVAL CHANGES.—Rear-Admiral Arthur Farquhar will hoist his flag on board the Black Prince on the 1st November, have it saluted and then proceed on leave. As we stated last week, Capt F A Hume and Commander C G Fane has been selected to serve under Admiral Farquhar, and Lieutenants A T Dale, C Camo and A J Leith, and the Rev H Alexander, from the Asia, will also be appointed to the Revenge, which ship will be ready about the 15th November to go to sea. Lieut Rickman will be flag lieutenant to Admiral Farquhar.—*Times, Oct 30.*

---

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man named McLean, in the employ of the Hudson Bay Co at Okanogan Lake, attempted suicide a few days ago by cutting his throat with a razor. He lacerated the flesh, but did not cut deep enough to sever the windpipe or the arteries, and is recovering.

---

THE *Oregonian* says that the Guesie Telfair refused a great deal of freight for Victoria and the Sound. A long string of drays awaited their turn at the wharf, but the steamer was too small to accommodate one-half the freight that offered. Our cotemporary thinks another steamer of the same capacity as the Telfair might find profitable employment in the trade.

---

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE LOST.—Our dispatches announce the loss of the British steamship Deerhound, on the passage from Malta to Athens. Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India, was a passenger, and was lost. In the death of Sir Stafford a great Liberal light has gone out.

---

DIED SUDDENLY.—At Sayward's mills, Saanich, on Monday, John Clarke, foreman of the works, died quite suddenly of heart disease. Clarke was married only three months ago in this city and leaves a young widow to mourn his loss.

---

THE schooner Alaska, which formerly sailed between this port and Sandwich Islands, has been lost at the mouth of the Coquille River, Oregon. She was owned by Calhoun Bros, of Port Townsend.

---

CITY AUDIT.—The auditors are now engaged in examining the Corporation accounts for 1869. A meeting of the Council will be held as soon as the report is complete.

---

THE Dawson and Lizzett whaling crews have united for a winter cruise of six weeks off Howe Sound, 25 miles north of the Fraser, where lots of whales are reported.

---

THE Aviton Flying Machine Company have decided to build a flying machine large enough to test the practicability of the invention.

---

ON Christmas Eve the larder of the St George Hotel was robbed of turkies and geese. Verily, ye modern thief is a fellow of delicate and refined taste.

---

WINDBOUND.—There were no signs of the Guesie Telfair up to 12 o'clock last night. No cause for uneasiness. She is doubtless windbound at Astoria.

---

THE MASONIC BALL.—The Ticket Committee of the Masonic Ball will meet at the Colonial Hotel at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

---

COMMITTED.—Connolly, the Bailey Hotel burglar, has been committed for trial.

---

The following may be neither new nor true, but I give it as it was told me: A young lady and expectant bride had declared that although she would willingly promise to love and cherish her husband yet that she would never vow to obey him. She was told that she could not go through the marriage service without repeating the usual formula, and when her wedding day came, she appeared to do this. But her words cheated the ear, for, after the ceremony, she told her sister that she had kept her promise, by adding to the sentence another letter, *sotto voce*. That letter was B. So that her love, cherish, and obey B,' might be construed 'love, cherish and a baby!'

---

BEWARE OF GREEN POTATOES.—M. Victor Chatel, the French agriculturist, has just published some remarks upon the preservation of potatoes. After stating that they should never be allowed to sprout, he proceeds to show the importance of selecting a proper place to keep them in. Under the influence of light they soon acquire a sour taste which is increased in proportion to the development of the green matter *chlorophylle*, caused by their continued exposure to light. In this state the potatoes contains a peculiar substance called *a slanine*, which, if absorbed in large quantities, becomes a dangerous poison, and which becomes more abundant as germination advances. 'When I see,' writes M. Chatel, 'at the vegetable stores of Paris and elsewhere, potatoes grown more or less green under the action of the light, I ask how it is the officers of the public health do not forbid their sale. Of how many vomitings, colics and diarrhœas must they have been the unsuspected cause?' M. Chatel therefore strongly recommends that potatoes designed for human food should be kept completely in the dark.—*Scotsman.*

An English Duchess, meeting a member of Parliament as she was leaving the theatre, said to him: 'You have the reputation of being a vigorous public speaker. Pray call for my carriage.'

---

A NEEDLE IN THE HEART.—In one of the last sessions of the Institute for Science and Literature in Milan, Dr Serafin Biscell showed the heart of the deceased Count Filippo M——, a maniac, who had killed his father in one of his raving attacks, and often tried to take his own life. The unfortunate man died in consequence of a cancer on the tongue, which was caused by biting his tongue in one of his attacks. At the dissection, the heart showed an anomaly which stands unparalleled in the annals of science. The left chamber contained a needle six centimeres (two inches) long. On careful enquiries, it was ascertained that the unfortunate man had told his parents twenty-two months before his death that he had thrust a needle into his heart, which they did not believe at the time. During these twenty-two months the insane person, who suffered frequently from colic, never felt the slightest pain in his heart, nor in the vicinity of that organ, and his pulse was also perfectly regular at the time. The men of science consider his case as one of extraordinary importance, as a history will shortly be published with all the details, together with an engraving of the heart.

---

Silas Brown says that twenty-five years ago he dipped shingles in a large kettle of lime wash to which salt had been added, and the whole kept boiling. A few of the shingles were dipped in all over at a time, long enough to soak them well and then thrown aside to dry. In a short time all the shingles were thus prepared. Although what are termed 'sap shingles,' they have lasted twenty-five years, and may do so for years to come. Several experiments of similar character have been made since, with very successful results.

---

THE O'DONOGHUE AND BRIGHT.—The O'Donoghue has written a letter condemning the violent tone of those who are clamoring for the release of the imprisoned Feinans, and declaring that he is convinced that the British Government would be quite willing to liberate the prisoners but for the bullying of the heartless spouters, who are agitating the country. This is a spirited thing of the O'Donoghue, for he undoubtedly will forfeit much if not all of his popularity in Ireland by such language. The O'Donoghue is a devoted admirer of John Bright, who for his part regards the brilliant young Irishman with warm friendship. The friendship is a singular one, for no two men could be more unlike than the simple, pure, austere statesman and the reckless, gifted, ruined Prince of the Lakes—the Irish Adonis, with perfumed locks who ran through his own and his wife's property in one or two of what Carlyle would call 'resplendent years,' and first distinguished himself in the House of Commons by challenging Sir Robert Peel (the living scamp not the dead statesman) to fight a duel.

---

HOW TO LOOK LANGUISHING.—The Philadelphia *Dispatch* has it from good authority that many ladies are addicted the use of belladona, or deadly nightshade, in a preparation to which druggists and perfumers have given a euphonious but deceptive name. This poison is said to have the effect of imparting to the upper part of the face, but especially to the eyes, a languishing, half sentimental or half sensual expression which is considered perfectly 'killing' on the promenade or at the evening party. The cost of producing this effect for a few hours is $3, and a perfect misery is endured for about an hour, while the potion is making its deleterious impression on the system. Sometimes the extract is dropped into water and the eyes bathed with the liquid for a similar purpose, and while this mode of application is the least hurtful, yet the eyes must in time be greatly weakened.

---

AN ELOQUENT APPEAL.—The following powerful, eloquent and classic appeal was made in a court of justice recently, somewhere in Kentucky, by one of the learned heads of the bar: 'Gentlemen of the Jury—Do you think my client, who lives in the pleasant valley of Kentucky, where the lands is rich and the soil are fertile, would be guilty of stealing eleving little skeins of cotton? I think not, I reckon not, I calculate not. And I guess, gentlemen of the jury, that you had better bring in my client not guilty, for if you convict him, he and his son John will lick all of you.'

---

## 'Alpha.'

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Would you or one of your learned subscribers furnish me with the literal translation of the H B Co's motto, 'Pro pelle cutem'? It seems simple, but, inasmuch as I have heard many discussions on the point, I take the medium of your columns for ascertaining the correct reading. ALPHA.

Victoria, Dec 29, 1869

---

## Important Discoveries in the North-West.

During the summer just closed, good work appears to have been done by the Geological survey in the Lake Superior region. Professor Bell's party have all returned to their winter quarters after having experienced many of the hardships and privations incident to the life of the first explorers in the distant wildernesses. We understand that the results of the expedition include a complete geological and topographical survey of the Lake Nipigon and an exploration of much of the surrounding country. This lake, it appears, will rank in point of size with the other great lakes of the St Lawrence, forming the sixth and last in the chain. Prof. Bell has not yet been able to map the whole of his extensive survey, but thinks the area of Lake Nipigon will be found to exceed that of Lake Ontario or even that of Lake Erie—some five hundred miles or more of coast line having been traversed. This great lake is drained by the Nipigon River, or upward continuation of the St Lawrence beyond Lake Superior, which is described as a large clear-water stream, about thirty miles in length. Upwards of a dozen rivers of considerable size are reported to empty into Lake Nipigon from all sides. We understand that one of the most singular features in the geography of this beautiful lake is the immense number of islands which are scattered throughout its whole extent and presenting a great variety in size, form and elevation. It appears also that geological discoveries of a highly interesting and important nature have been made, and that, contrary to common belief, a large tract of level land with deep and fertile soil exists in the Nipigon country. Prof. Bell had received instructions, in addition to his geological explorations, to obtain as much information as possible in regard to a route to our great Western Territory, and his discoveries in this direction are perhaps not the least important of the results of the expedition. If we are not mistaken he has found that this country, so far from being a difficult one, offers great facilities for railway construction. Further, he has, we believe, ascertained that the elevation of Lake Nipigon above Lake Superior is very moderate, and consequently this lake may be found useful for the purpose of navigation in the desired direction. It will of course require considerable time to elaborate for publication all the geological data obtained upon this survey, but it is to be hoped that a special report on the engineering capabilities of the country will be obtained as soon as possible, since it is so desirable to have all the information available before finally adopting any route.—*Toronto Globe, Nov. 19th.*

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT!

CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE manufactures of Messrs Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island. my19 1aw

JUDSON'S

Simple Dyes for People.

are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered the public.

REGISTERED

Anyone can Use them.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLORS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Pea

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world; or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

19a Coleman street, London.

N.B.—A small bottle of Judson's Dye is sufficient to colour a ribbon.

SEE THAT YOU GET JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES

the wonderful popularity of which has caused numerous spurious imitations, which are calculated to injure both buyers and sellers.

For our Customers to instructed how to use the Dyes for twenty different purposes,

"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES." my19 1aw

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.

(Free from Adulteration.)

Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C & B are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality. my19 1aw