

The Weekly British Colonist,
AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, August 22, 1868.

Mr. Waddington's Petition.

One allegation in Mr. Waddington's petition to the House of Commons, will be read with dissatisfaction by all his friends here, and is calculated to do us harm in England unless it is contradicted. That the people who remain in this Colony are "disaffected," or the least likely "to be driven to vote for annexation to the United States," we most emphatically deny. A more loyal body of men will not be met with in any part of Her Majesty's dominions—disaffected towards a system of Government that is thoroughly un-English in its form, we may be, we should believe, our ancestors were not so; but not one man of any position, influence, or respectability amongst us desires that the Colony should forswear its allegiance to Queen Victoria, the whole population would rally round the old flag should occasion require. Many people who are not great thinkers are apt to take up the opinion that those who in the discharge of what they conceive to be their duty, speak or write against the powers that be, can be nothing else than radicals of the worst degree, revolutionists in fact; but we are surprised that a gentleman of such enlarged views, as Mr. Waddington, should fall into this error. He ought to know the people of the Colony well, and we are quite sure that if he had reflected upon the meaning of the words, and upon their applicability, he would have struck them out. Gentling conservatism does not consist in supporting a Government any more than true patriotism is made up solely of persistent opposition to the Government. The English system has for years past recognized an organized opposition, it is in fact one of the great safeguards of constitutional government. Here, until we have representative institutions and responsible government, we can have no such an organization; nevertheless, those who take any interest in the progress of the country cannot do otherwise than watch with jealousy the acts and shortcomings of a government which is so nearly despotic that it gives the people no real voice in it. Thus we find in our Council that dim shadows of popular representation which is vouchsafed to us—the elected members are, in six cases out of seven, ranged on the one side, against official members on the other; and outside the Council, those who have any taste for politics and are in independent positions, are almost invariably to be found in opposition to the Government. Is this reasonable, or does it deserve such an epithet as "disaffected" taken in its common acceptation? No state so public man of any grade, no newspaper could exist were freedom of speech and thought and public expression of opinion denied them, or regarded as disloyal. Very few men take up a position of antagonism or opposition from their liking for it—we must give credit for higher motives. It is not because a speaker or writer has personal like or dislike to any member of a government or to members of a community that he seeks to hold up to notice his or their shortcomings; such conduct is as great a prostitution of the tongue or pen as the bestowing of praise upon public men for the sake of serving private interests. Mr. Waddington is a man of too high honor to have allowed himself, knowingly or with any forethought, to place upon record so grave a charge against this community, as his words would imply. Apart from this one sentence, the petition is calculated to do good; we all know how energetic and persevering Mr. Waddington is, and we have great hope that he will draw the attention of public men in England to this Colony, its resources and future prospects; so that they will be induced, not only to consider what are its wants and necessities, but also to take means to develop its resources by assisting emigration, and by open-

ing up such communication with the mother country as will place us above dependence upon the United States for carriage of our mails and passengers. Whether or not Mr. Waddington will be able to accomplish his overland route, time will show; at all events he is helping us by attracting public attention to us; and by so doing he is diminishing, to some extent, the time which must elapse before British Columbia will take the position amongst England's colonies, to which her mineral wealth and vast resources entitle her, and to which position she is destined to reach in spite of the inefficiency and want of energy of Governors and Government Officials.

Saturday, Aug 15

Church Meeting at Esquimaux.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening 12th inst., of those who have recently been attending the services conducted by Mr. Somerville in Sellick's Hall. There was present a good representation of the inhabitants of the town and district. By request the Rev. Mr. Somerville took the Chair, and opened the proceedings with prayer. Mr. Brookman having been elected secretary, the Chairman stated that the first business was the report of the committee appointed to inquire into a recent public meeting of the inhabitants. This was verbally given by Mr. Wilby, when it was moved by Mr. Dodds, seconded by Mr. Donner, and carried. That the report be accepted, and the committee discharged.

Mr. Somerville then stated that, hitherto he had seen very little of Esquimaux, because they appeared to be getting along very well with the church to which he with others had subscribed, that he had even advised the attendance of members of St. Andrew's Church, Victoria, who were resident here. When the committee first waited on him with the requisition to preach in Esquimaux, he told them this, and frankly stated that the removal of a minister belonging to a different church was no business of his, and did not present ground sufficiently strong for his interference. As they were aware, another requisition was presented, showing that there were more than twenty-five Presbyterians in this place, and neglect of their call would have been censurable. It would be well to know what he could do, and what he could not do. As a minister of the Church of Scotland, he must conduct service according to that church; this would not prevent the inculcation of the broad principles of Christianity, indeed the broader the better. He would recommend them to form a local committee of good men and true, such as they should feel able to manage all their temporal matters, take care of whatever property might accrue, and hold it for the form of divine worship. That so long as they agreed themselves, about these matters, he would have nothing to do with them. Experience had also shown him the advisability of having a distinct head to which they could appeal in the doubtful, difficult, or disagreeable, that without this any congregation here would only be an isolated atom at the ends of the earth; that his labors must be to a congregation, accepting his own church as their head, court of appeal. For a church thus established he saw nothing to fear in the future.

It was then moved by Mr. Hudson, seconded by Mr. Sellick, and carried, that a committee be appointed to hold and manage such property as may accrue, to the benefit of the Presbyterian form of Divine Worship as described by Mr. Somerville, at this meeting.

It was also moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Dodds, and carried, that seven be a committee appointed for this purpose, with power to add two to nine and that four be a quorum. Messrs. Wilby, Dodds, Hudson, Sellick, Thompson, Weller, Brookman, were elected as the committee.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned, and the Chairman's requisition and answer were laid over.

COURT CASES.—This Court sat again yesterday before His Honor Judge Pemberton and a jury of five, to hear the adjourned case of Stokes vs. Gerow & Bryant. The suit was for \$190 claimed to have been sustained by plaintiff in consequence of his buggy, sent for repairs to the defendant's shop, being allowed to lie several months in the open air, by which it had become worthless. Defendant resisted payment on the ground that the buggy was retained, because plaintiff owed them money; that he had previously been in the habit of taking his vehicles away at noon while all the hands were away, and to prevent a repetition of such practices they had taken the front of wheel from the buggy. The defence further contended no money had been offered for the payment of repairs; that it was the plaintiff's own fault that the buggy lay at the shop so long, and that it was not worth the price of the repairs when it came to their establishment. On these grounds the jury found a verdict for defendants. Mr. Bishop appeared for plaintiff, Drake, Jackson & Aikman for defendants.

SAN JUAN ISLAND.—An interesting scrap of history, connected with the San Juan Island affair, is afforded us by one of the former County Commissioners of Whatcom County, Washington Territory. The true date of the first difficulty between the English and American authorities is 1854. Several attempts had been made by the Sheriff of Whatcom County to seize and sell at public vendue some of the effects of the Hudson Bay Company, in default of that concern paying the taxes levied by the Territorial authorities, the agents of the company denied that they were in the jurisdiction of the United States; and when any attempt was made to sell the improvements and property of which they had charge, there were no bidders, and no sale took place. In March, 1854, Sheriff Barnes, of Whatcom County, accompanied by Mr. Gullen, who was County Commissioner and agent of the Paget Sound Coal Mining Company; Mr. Fitzhugh, agent of the Sellingham Bay Coal Company, and two others, crossed over from Bellingham Bay to San Juan Island in a small submerger, and attempted to seize and sell some sheep belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, in order to realize therefrom the amount claimed for taxes by the County of Whatcom. Griffin, one of the agents or traders of the Company, scattered the sheep so that they could not be caught; but thirty-nine choice bucks were found corralled in a remote part of the island, and were seized and sold on the spot, the companions of the Sheriff being the buyers at low figures. With these spoils the incident war, the party made their way back to the main land, having pressed a number of Indian canoes into their service, to freight the animals across. The agent, Griffin, posted off to Victoria and followed the Americans in the steamer *Beaver*, but failed to overtake them. From this apparently insignificant affair grew the difficulty between the two great nations, which threatened at one time to involve them in war. The Hudson Bay Company never got back their sheep, the value of which is claimed upon the United States unto this day.

FEW LAMBS.—We have seen at market, to-day, six out of fifteen lambs fed on this island, which in weight beat those we mentioned some time ago that were fed on San Juan Island. They will average from 40 to 45 lbs each. It takes, as a large 3 year old wether, grassed, to reach 75 lbs in either England or Australia. Our lambs from four to six months old average from 30 to 45 lbs. A man will have to travel a long way, in any part of the world, before he will see this weight beaten. Neither Oregon nor California can do it.

POLICE COURT.—Tom Taylor charged with selling liquor to Indians, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence. Andrew Coyne, under remand for selling whisky to Indians was fined \$100 to be paid by instalments, or in default of payment, six months hard labor. James Wright, who appeared as prosecutor the other day against the "bar-keeper" of the Prince of Wales, appeared yesterday in the dock under a charge of drunk and disorderly. The "original" did not have quite so much to say on the latter occasion, and for his little frolic was fined \$5, or 6 hours imprisonment. It is needless to say he went to goal.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, ESQUIMAUX.—Two sermons will be preached in this Church to-morrow, the 16th inst. in aid of the Church Building Fund. That in the morning by the Rev. T. R. Hamilton, M. A., Chaplain of H. M. S. Zealou; that in the evening by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Columbia.

FOUND.—On Sunday morning last the police found four pairs of pantaloons on the upper end of Yates street. They are all good; two pairs especially, one being probably never worn. If the owner will call at the Police office, prove property and pay expenses, they can be had: tail cloth included.

THE STEAMER "NEW WORLD" left for San Francisco early yesterday morning. She took down the officers and men of the *Savannah* remaining behind, and a few other passengers. Mr. Arnold of the whaling expedition also went down with her on business.

SALES.—The sale of general merchandise at the store of Mr. Bull, Fort street, on Wednesday was considered good. The attendance was large, and the prices on a general average were considered quite satisfactory.

SAILORS' HOME.—A deputation waited on Admiral Hastings yesterday in reference to this matter. The deputation was received cordially and every assistance that could be given was promised.

THE STEAMER "ENTERPRISE" resumed her trips yesterday morning to New Westminster. She took over 100 tons of freight for the mainland, and a number of passengers.

THE U. S. S. "SAGHAW" sailed up to the Hudson Bay wharf yesterday. She requires some slight alteration to her smoke stack; and other repairs which will be made where she now lies.

The Would-be Assassin of Prince Alfred.—Particulars of the Execution.

By way of Panama we have later advices from Australia. The chief news of interest is the account of the trial and execution of O'Farrell, the man who attempted to assassinate Prince Alfred. A letter dated Sydney, May 1st, says that he was hanged at a special sitting of the Central Criminal Court at Darlinghurst, on the 26th of March. O'Farrell, who attempted to assassinate Prince Alfred at Glenferrie, was brought up for trial. The case was postponed until the 30th, on the application of the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Aspinwall, from Victoria. At length the trial began, and was not terminated until Tuesday afternoon. The defence set up was that the accused was of unsound mind, "Morbidly-guilty," sentence—death. The terrible penalty of the law, on the criminal, was executed at Darlinghurst gaol on 21st of April. O'Farrell rose at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and as the hour for his execution approached, he shook hands with the officers of the gaol who had been in attendance upon him, and thanked them for the kindness and consideration with which they had treated him. Between 6 and 7 o'clock he was visited by the Sisters of Mercy, and shortly after they left, the Rev. J. Dwyer, Roman Catholic chaplain of the jail, arrived, and remained some time in conversation with the prisoner. At the sound of the bell striking 9 o'clock died away, the two executioners entered the "wing" in which the prisoner was confined, to pinion him. At the termination of this procession was formed, and the solemn cortege began to move towards the scaffold. The prisoner who walked by the side of the Rev. Mr. Dwyer, was preceded by two of the officers of the jail, and followed by the Sheriff (Mr. Maclean), the Governor of the jail, (Mr. Reid), the Under Sheriff, the Visiting Magistrate, and other officials. The spectators looked in vain upon the face of the culprit for any indication of emotion, but it was observed that his lips moved in response to the prayers which were being offered by his reverend attendant. On arrival at the foot of the drop the prisoner attended priest knelt a few moments in prayer, and then O'Farrell rose and mounted with quick movement—which might be called a run—the steps to the scaffold. One of the executioners took hold of his arms with a view to assist him, up, but the latter, upon the proffered help, and appeared to regard the touch of the grim functionary as an insult. On reaching the platform, the minister of religion offered another short prayer, which was inaudible to the spectators; and then, finally shaking hands with the condemned culprit, left him to his fate. It was confidently expected by many persons that the prisoner would make a statement on the scaffold; but no word did he utter after he had shaken hands with the clergyman. The adjustment of the rope, and drawing the white cap over the unhappy man's head, were but the work of a few seconds, and barely had these preparations been made by one of the executioners than the other withdrew the cloth, and O'Farrell dropped dead, his neck having evidently been broken by the sudden jerk. The only motion observable in the body was a slight drawing up of the feet immediately after the drop fell, but this was simply the action of the muscles without conscious pain. It will be seen from the foregoing that while there was an absence of everything like bravado in the demeanor of the prisoner in the last hour of his life, he met his death in a collected manner. It was evident that he was entirely self-possessed in the last moment. The following letter was read in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Maclean on Wednesday, 22nd April, which is believed to be an exact transcript of the one forwarded to the Governor by O'Farrell.

Being now about to appear before my Creator, I feel it my duty to give expression to my heartfelt sorrow for the grievous crime I have committed. From the very bottom of my heart do I grieve for what I have done. I have hitherto said that I was one of many who were prepared to do the deed, but I did not do it. I had not the slightest foundation for such a statement. I was never connected with any man, or body of men, who had for their object the taking of the life of the Duke of Edinburgh. Neither was I in any other than in an indirect manner connected with that organization in Ireland and elsewhere which is known by the name of the Fenian organization. I wish distinctly to assert that there was not a human being in existence who had the slightest idea of the object I had in view when I meditated on, and through the merciful Providence of God, failed in carrying into effect, the death of the Duke of Edinburgh. I have written to the priests of two Irish parishes an address to the people of Ireland. So general was the death of the Duke of Edinburgh, that I stated therein that which I believed would be the fact, and I think I have more than implied that I was but one of an organization to carry out the same into effect.

I need but say that the truth of the latter portion rests upon a slight foundation than the former; in fact, that unless from mere hearsay, I had no foundation for stating that there was a Fenian organization in New South Wales.

From constantly thinking and talking of what I may still be allowed to call "the wrongs of Ireland," I became excited, and filled with enthusiasm on the subject, and it was when under the influence of those feelings that I attempted to perpetrate the deed for which I am now justly called upon to suffer.

H. J. O'FARRELL.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PAIN EXPELLER.—A remedy which has been tested and proved in thousands of different ways, capable of eradicating poison, pain, from sores and healing them up, with a trial of its capacity for extracting the internal corruption from the bowels. On rubbing Holloway's Ointment on the abdomen a rash appears, and as it thickens the skin, it is a sign of its action as a derivative, this pungent drug drives all acid matters, and prevents inflammation, dysentery, and other diseases, which blistering was the old painful method of treating, now from this Ointment having proclaimed a remedy possessing equally derivative, yet perfectly painless powers, and how to eradicate all poison from the system.

THE PATRIOT OF MAY 29th prints what purports to be an Abyssinian version of the last moments of Theodore. The report commences by praising the loyal and generous conduct of England; "for, while regretting the monarch who was our friend, and who now reposes in 'immortality,' we must render homage to the courage and skill of the conquerors." On learning that the English had disembarked, Theodore thought that they would march on his capital by way of the fertile plains of Dembea, the entrance to which he was prepared to defend. He regarded the occupation of Senafe as a *ruse de guerre* to make him abandon the formidable positions he held, and did not move. This is why the English accused Theodore of indecision. He refused to listen to his spies, and when doubt was no longer possible it was too late. His cavalry remained at Amartha, and with 22,000 musketeers he marched on Magdala. He tried to defend the defiles, but there was no longer time; the advanced guard appeared. His Generals, too, were discouraged, and gorged with gold, abandoned their chief in his extremity. The number of Abyssinians buried amounted to 757, whilst 2,139 were wounded. To the rifle and steel gun the victory must be in a great measure attributed; but, why should we not say so? The English soldiers, (English is underlined) displayed great bravery and intrepidity during the assault and were humane towards the prisoners and wounded. Accustomed to bloody reprisals, the Abyssinians expected to be massacred. The severe discipline of the English army in preventing excesses and useless cruelty has won for itself the admiration of the conquered. Amongst the dead were seven balantcheras or men who resembled Theodore and were purposely dressed like him, and one General in Chief. The Abyssinians thought on the 15th that the English would remain in the country and they desired this. The generosity of the conquerors, their brilliant triumph and their respect for property caused it to be foreseen that under their administration there would be liberty, fortune and protection for commerce, industry and agriculture. They feared anarchy if the country were evacuated. Theodore did not commit suicide. Having witnessed the destruction of his army and having searched death in vain amid ball and shell, when he saw the head of the enemy's columns cross the breach he well understood that his last hour had come; he saw that resistance was impossible and that he was about to be made a prisoner. This reflection made him roar. If the English captives had been still in his power, their death would have been certain. In a fit of fury or rather madness, he ordered their extermination, forgetting that they were free in the English camp. On seeing his power fleeing from him with the blood of his soldiers, contemplating his Empire destroyed, his dynasty overthrown, his reign finished, two streams of tears ran down his cheeks; the muscles of his face and chest were contracted with pain and his limbs writhed in mute despair. His bitter sufferings should atone for many of his crimes. Two balantcheras, pistol in hand, stood silently waiting his order. He gave his will to Emheddo. Crossing his arms over his breast he prayed; then with a hollow voice he repeated several times, "Ethiopia! Ethiopia! my wife! my children!" The gate, under the blows of the assailants, was giving way. Proudly raising his head Theodore drew his sword to perish like a European. In the bosom of the Trinity, said he to the balantcheras. They both aimed at his head, but Emheddo's courage failed, and his arm fell inert. Area alone obeyed, and his bullet broke the skull of Africa's bravest warrior. The balantcheras remained by the body of the master expecting death. At this moment the gate was broken in, and the English soldiers, drunk with blood and carnage, rushed forward. Emheddo showed them the lifeless body of Theodore. At this sight the soldiers, stupefied let fall their arms, and the two guards were saved. The will was copied and distributed to such officers as had remained faithful.

THEODORE'S WILL.—In the name of the Trinity, Theodore, last King of Ethiopia. To conquer Theodore God said to the nation which holds under his sceptre more than half the universe, go and unite your armies and fleets, I shall be with you; we will fight together and crush him. It has been so. Should England keep the empire of my Abyssinian warriors, war to the oppressors. If they refuse I desire that my son, Mechecha, may succeed me; and I, Emperor, say to him—Be the friend of those to whom God hath given the victory, for they know how to protect their friends: be the friend of those warriors, for they are invincible. The other * * * jackals are afraid of the English lion. Mechecha, be great as thy father, and fear the Trinity.

This narrative is signed by Count R. du Buisson, a traveler in Abyssinia, who was always on friendly terms with its late ruler, and not in favor of the English expedition.

An Account of Theodore's Last Moments.—Will of the Deceased Monarch.

The prospect of some reason for relaxing in our improve our present system of government. ways men to be found in munity of such finite ide are in favor of letting th of things alone; others contented unless they ar the first places do not bel in letting well alone; the may do better; of course upon the standard of pe each man sets up; but o whose motto is "rest and are not likely to do so m the world, as the more en who are not contented to as they have strengt which they see set before The noble savage in his haps a fair type of "let and we are not prepared he is not as good as his r ed brother who wears th period, and drinks whis progress of civilization o the condition of the Ind improved. Of a similar who "let well alone," counsel their friends to " what turns up." We too many of both clas Columbia; there are am who invariably find fa paper writers who have say a word against the the Colony; what is the of calling attention cou faults of our officials and our system of Govern give the place a notoriety be inimical to it among hours of the States, a deter settlers from co shores. Besides, what newspaper do? it is but To this we reply, that if or trifling with the tr way to attract population let us rather be witho tion; by calling attention evils, we shall at a our neighbours that we what is amiss, and determined to try and medied. It is quite admit, that a nev not be able to do mu a painfully imperfect pu tration of affairs; not, account of its being bu the press is the voice the exponent of public when it ceases to be so, will cease also, and the will be amongst the relic Would that the Govern one and his advisers o ipstima verba of the people here when they Government and heavy complain at all of the ar individual members of ment, it is thoroughly E to pay a good price and article. But John Bull something done for his Governor were an en man of business, taking season of inactivity to acquainted with the people, by mixing m visiting the settlement for himself what progr what roads are wanti of money for public w beneficial, and a hande which can be ascertain sonal investigation, ho highly would the peopl think of him. Is it r error to spend the whi which he devotes to i in writing dispatches, of every other public d are not exacting in thei they do not expect the work miracles, or to m if it does not exist in th der his control; they d to outlast his own priv

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