

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST  
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DAVID W. HIGGINS

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST  
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

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AGENTS:  
S. D. LEVY, Victoria, V. I.  
G. S. CLARKE, New Westminster  
S. W. HIGGINS, Vancouver

The War in Europe.

"Man proposes, but God disposes."  
How very strikingly has this been verified in the present most eventful war. The echoes of the French battle-cry, "On to Berlin," had not yet died away in the valley of the Moselle, when the shout, "On to Paris," was raised by King William's victorious soldiery in the passes of the Vosges! The grand army of France was to have made a six weeks' march to Berlin. The army of Prussia made an eight weeks' march to Paris! The announcement made by Napoleon that he would "return to Paris a conqueror or a corpse" had scarcely been repeated in the streets of the metropolis ere he had laid his unused sword at the feet of King William! Where is all this to end? This crash of empires, winner does it tend? The dizzy whirl of the most astounding events takes one's breath clean away, leaving the most profound and the most superficial thinkers upon a level with our common exclamation, "What next?" What next, indeed! Are the dire consequences of that fatal drink of Ems water to roll on until France shall have ceased to be numbered among the Great Powers? Or is this mad fatalist only marching to his own destruction? It is said that the hereditary malady of his family, which carried off his father in a state of religious mania and his brother as a hypochondriac, betrays itself in King William through an inconceivable worship of his place and prerogative. He believes in the infallibility of monarchs as devoutly as Pope Six in the infallibility of Popes. So firm is his faith in the divine nature of his position that he keeps, and has for years kept, a minute diary of everything which happens to him, and whenever any new emergency arises he turns to his diary to see what he did, or did not do, on the corresponding day in all the previous years of his life of now seventy-three years. But even William may yet have to learn the truth of the proverb with which the present article commences, as many a proud monarch before him has. What now about the announcement made at the beginning of the present war, that he fought against a dynasty, not against France? Did not that dynasty fall at his feet on the banks of the Meuse? Why, then, are his armies beneath the walls of Paris? It may be that, regarding the present merely in the light of a Provisional Government, King William does not recognize the end of the Napoleonic dynasty; and it may be that as this war was forced upon him and so many thousands of his subjects have been sacrificed, he may feel justified in taking the position that from Paris alone will he dictate terms of peace to a nation which thought to dictate its terms to him from Berlin. Such a resolve would not appear altogether unnatural; yet it may prove to be fatal. Should that marvelous run of "luck" which has characterized the war up to the present time continue unchecked, we shall doubtless soon hear of Paris being in the hands of the Prussians; and then, indeed, may William make what terms it pleases him. But, if it should so turn out that he has carried victory too far, and has passed from justifiable defense to unjustifiable aggression, is it not possible that the God of Battles in whom he professes to trust may yet be found on the side of the French battalions? France is humiliated, but not annihilated; and the announcement that Prussia "will pro-

ceed the war indefatigably rather than abandon the idea of territorial aggrandisement," is causing a revulsion of the moral sentiment of the world. Prussia is strong, and her needle-gun is unerring; but even she cannot afford to lose the moral support of the civilized world. Let King William have a care. The "divine right" by which he professes to reign implies doing the right; and neither God nor man will passively witness the sacrifice of so many millions of unoffending people, the annihilation of a great and brave nation for the sake of territorial aggrandisement. So long as Prussia fought against an unjust and unprovoked invasion she had the sympathy of all disinterested Christendom. So long as she fights in order that her own peace and that of Europe may be placed on a more permanent basis, she has a right to count upon the moral support of the nations. But the moment these motives disappear, whenever the war becomes one of pure self-aggrandisement the whole situation is changed. Will the accession of Alsace and Lorraine by Prussia contribute to the maintenance of peace in Europe? Will it tend to the internal peace and wellbeing of Prussia herself? These are questions to which Great Britain appears to have returned a negative answer. All Europe must return the same answer. The opinion was expressed in these columns some weeks ago that the establishment of Alsace and Lorraine into an independent territory, the neutrality of which to be guaranteed by all the Great Powers, would constitute the best security for the peace of Europe, as well as that of the two nations now at war. The question now arises whether, in offering indemnity for the expenses of the war, the dismantling of her frontier fortresses, and the reduction of her army and navy, that is, assuming that she really did make the offer, France has not done all that Prussia has a right to demand. The present attitude of our own nation occasions some surprise and murmuring; but, if we accept as reliable the announcement of Lord Granville having definitely stated to Thiers that the Queen's Government positively declines to interfere, why should we not also accept along with it the statement that it was absolutely certain that Thiers was at London without instructions, credentials or any power whatever of offering any guarantee on the part of France? It is most natural that Great Britain, in common with all the monarchical powers of Europe, should regard with especial disfavour the establishment of a Republican Government in France; yet we are extremely reluctant to believe that she will look on with sphinx-like indifference, should this terrible war be pushed beyond those well recognized landmarks of justice and humanity set up by all civilized nations.

THE GREAT BOAT RACE.—EXTRAORDINARY ENTERPRISE.—The latest instance of newspaper enterprise has cropped out in the Standard of this city. Our cotemporary, who is always 24 hours behind The Colonist, failed to receive a dispatch from Montreal announcing the result of the great boat race. The Colonist, however, did receive a special and exclusive telegram on Saturday, posted it on the bulletin-board the same afternoon and published it on Sunday morning. Yesterday—four days after the race had taken place, with the telegraph line up all the way to Canada and ample opportunity afforded, by the expenditure of a few dollars, of ascertaining particulars—our cotemporary doubts the correctness of our dispatch! Nay, more; he actually announces—upon the excellent authority of Bell's Life of April or May last—that the race didn't come off at all!

CITY TAXES.—Of the summonses issued for hearing yesterday several were settled out of court, ten on the morning of hearing, and the remainder, sixteen, were proved against the parties, or otherwise dealt with. Wm. B. Ryan, road and school taxes \$4, without costs to pay in a week; B. Salvin, \$4, to pay on Friday; John Burroughs, postponed till Friday; Ah Ching \$4, and \$1 50 costs; John Costello, \$3 school and 95 cents costs; Ohong Mann, \$2 school and 75 cents costs; R. Opland, \$2 school; J. Canning, \$2 school and 75 cents costs; Cam Toy, exempt, under age; J. Anthony, \$4, exempt by order of the Mayor. District Tax—Robt Grady, Lake District, who did not appear in answer to his summons, had an order made against him by the Magistrate for \$27 80 and 75 cents costs, the case having been proved by Mr. Mallandaine.

RIDICULOUS.—The Alta, California is silly enough to propagate the following: "Popular petitions to the Queen are being circulated in Canada, praying that discussion of the question of annexation of Canada to the United States be legitimized." This is even more absurd than the story about the Victoria petition to President Grant. It is surprising how eagerly every nonsensical direction is elbowed at by a certain party over the line.

THE CAT-ASTROPHE EXTRAORDINARY.—Our San Francisco dispatch alludes to the extraordinary escape from a horrible death, of Mr. Alexander Gabel by the Providential intercession of a cat. Mr. Gabel is a prominent resident of San Francisco, and head of the Masonic Fraternity in that State. Without any disposition to make a pun upon so serious an incident, we may be permitted to suggest that the escape of Mr. Gabel is indeed an extraordinary Cat-astrophy.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND.—The steamer Isabel, Capt. Starr, arrived from Olympia last evening, bringing 75 passengers and six horses. The steamer Elias Anderson, Capt. Finch, arrived from the same place yesterday afternoon. We have to thank the gentlemen officers of both steamers for the usual kind attentions.

THE IDAHO.—The steamship Idaho arrived at Esquimalt at 10 o'clock yesterday morning having left Portland Saturday afternoon. She brought a small express for Wells Fargo & Co, but no mail, the latter having come on by the California. She will sail for Nanaimo at 2 o'clock this afternoon to load with coal, and will sail hence for San Francisco on Friday evening.

THE PANORAMA.—Mr. Barker, the artist, whose paintings we noticed a few weeks ago, has just completed a fine view of Lake Tahoe, California, by moonlight, with a stag and doe in the foreground. The noble sheet of water and the surrounding hills are well portrayed, but the animals are exquisite touches from Nature. Mr. Barker is a rising artist.

## LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

San Francisco, Sept 17.—Sailed—French ship Malabar for Port Townsend to load for Gallo, bark Jenny Pitts Seattle.

London, Sept 17.—It is announced from Brussels that the International Societies have begun to disseminate throughout Southern Germany documents calling on the people to make common cause with the people of France and to demand the abolition of nobility and monarchies.

London, Sept 18.—On Saturday General Venoy made a reconnaissance from Paris and discovered a force of 30,000 Prussians posted at Cretiel. A skirmish ensued, in which the French lost 15 killed and 30 wounded. A combat followed, which lasted two hours.

London, Sept 19.—There was an engagement yesterday before Fort Tierney between the Prussians and 3 regiments of the line, some battalions of the Guard Mobile and a battery of artillery under the commandant of the fort. At the last moment the Prussians appeared to have fallen back.

Paris, Sept 18.—There is great excitement at Prescott, Arizona, over rich gold discoveries near there.

London, Sept 18.—The Observer says Lord Lyons conducts the negotiations between Jules Favre and Bismarck. It is said that a brief armistice has been arranged already.

London, Sept 19.—A special telegram from Paris to-day says that a fight took place yesterday, 10 miles from Paris, between the Prussian advanced guard and a French reconnoitering party.

London, Sept 19.—The Prussians have appeared on the heights of Villeneuve and Brandy. Cannonading is now heard towards Bievre. Prospects for peace look more favorable to-day. The statement that Bismarck had consented to receive Favre formally is regarded here as a good indication.

ENTRERED: [List of names and addresses including San Francisco, Victoria, and other ports]

CLEARED: [List of names and addresses including San Francisco, Victoria, and other ports]

PASSENGERS: [List of names and destinations including Portland via California, San Francisco, and other locations]

IMPORTS: [List of goods including sugar, coffee, and other commodities]

CONSIGNEES: [List of names and addresses for various goods and services]

DEB: [List of names and addresses]

SOUND STEAMER: [Advertisement for a steamship service]

ALIDA: [Advertisement for a business or service]

Sound Steamer: [Another advertisement for a steamship service]

Sound Steamer: [Another advertisement for a steamship service]

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Agriculture.

The science of Agriculture—for Agriculture has long since assumed the rank and dignity of a science—has, with few exceptions, been most lamentably neglected in this Colony. When we consider the extreme fertility and richness of many extensive tracts of land, even within the easy reach of Victoria, it appears almost like a sinful neglect of the bounties which Providence has placed within our reach, that so few attempts have been made to turn them to the best advantage. Certainly the pernici- ous policy pursued on this Island, in dealing with the public lands and the dearth of labour, have contributed much to check the progress of Agricultural development. Up to the present time, the state of the labor market has been, and still is, the most serious impediment in the way of progress in this most important of all industries; and, although a necessarily limited scheme for assisting farm labourers to come out from England is now presented to most farmers, and ought to our necessities, the well-to-do amongst them still it must, in a great measure, be left to time, and those larger changes to equalize the price and value of labor in this Colony. The student of Colonial history will find nothing new in all this; and especially will he find a counterpart to our own history in that of other gold-producing countries. To those who have forsaken comfortable homes and excitedly rushed to new and distant parts in search of gold, the plodding, precise occupation of husbandry presents, perhaps, the least attractions. By the masses the most menial and dependent occupations have been preferred. And we see the unhappy results in this Colony, and more especially in this part of it. The Customs Returns tell us that the people inhabiting the lower country alone consume every year nearly half a million dollars worth of foreign produce which could and should be grown upon our own soil! The Government steamer is still carrying Oregon and California flour to our so-called Agricultural settlements. Nay, this very week it has been seen to carry hay to one of these settlements! To the eastward of the Cascade Range matters are far otherwise; but the difference may be chiefly attributed to natural conditions. There nature arbitrarily insisted upon the people being supplied from the rich valley and table lands of the interior. In the lower country an attempt was made to force Agricultural development by erecting an artificial wall of protection; but with what success the Customs Returns too plainly indicate. We have said Agriculture has long since assumed the rank and dignity of a science. It is problematical how far that is true as applied to British Columbia. It is to be feared that farming is, for the most part, not carried on in a very scientific way here. Indeed in many instances there is observable a degree of slovenliness and thoughtless indifference most painful to behold and most fatal to success. To elevate, improve and expand this industry, which may be said to lie at the root, which is, in truth, the support of assured wellbeing, ought certainly to be the earnest aim of all good citizens. Hence it is that we, with so much confidence, urge upon the public the claims of the Agricultural Society, now about to hold its annual Exhibition. The grand object and the sure tendency of such organized effort is to elevate and improve the science of Agriculture. No better means of attaining that truly desirable object has yet been discovered in the oldest and most experienced communities; and there would appear to be no reason for thinking that a means which has attained such marvellous and happy results in other lands will fail of success here. We know there is a tendency in too many minds to despise the day of small things, and regard with ill concealed contempt efforts which, when compared with kindred efforts in England and elsewhere, must look puny and ineffective indeed. But it should be remembered that if everything else were subjected to a similar test the result would not be essentially different. 'Rome was not built in a day.' Time was when, even in England, Agricultural Societies were as crude and feeble as they are here; and the man who despises and turns away from first efforts here because it looks foolish and hopeless alongside of 'matured' effort in old countries is unfit to be a colonist—unworthy to share the honor of laying the foundations of future Empire. It is, therefore, the bounden duty, as it is the interest and the honor of every class in this community to give a helping hand, and give it cheerfully, to the great work of placing Agriculture in its true position in British Columbia. It is the duty and it ought to be the pleasure

of the Queen's Representative in this colony to aid and encourage the movement by his money and his countenance and example. It is the duty and it ought to be the pleasure of the highest lady in the land to also help the good work forward by, in some marked way, bestowing upon it the favor of her patronage. It is the duty, rather let us say, the privilege of all, whatever may be their sphere, to assist in a movement which aims at the common good. But it is to the farmers themselves that we would especially appeal in this behalf. Although all are interested in the movement, they have an especial interest. Although all have a duty to perform in this matter, of the farmer is that duty doubly binding. It would, indeed, ill become the farmers to look with cold indifference upon such a movement. There is not a farmer west of the Cascade Range who should not be a subscribing member of the Society and a competitor at its Exhibitions. And here we hope to be excused for using great plainness of speech. In many instances, we regret to say, the farmers have displayed shameful, culpable indifference. After all the trouble and expense of getting up an Exhibition has been voluntarily incurred by persons less to be benefited than themselves, the farmers have in too many instances refused to take the trouble of sending articles to the Show, although free transit had been provided. Inexplicable indifference! Intolerable stupidity! 'The prizes are too small,' they tell us. Whose fault is that? They would be larger if all would do their part. 'I have nothing worth exhibiting,' they will say. Let everybody say that, and it is clear nothing will be exhibited. 'Oh! I have far better than that at home,' is the common exclamation of many, upon examining the various specimens on exhibition. The more shame to you, if you have it 'at home.' Pray, why didn't you bring it with you, and afford others an opportunity of seeing and judging of its comparative excellence? We appeal to the patriotism, the common sense, nay, even to the selfishness of the farmers, and ask them whether it is right or prudent thus to treat a movement which, while it aims at general well-being, has their particular interests especially at heart. In no other way can the farmers as a class make their importance and their interests more fully felt, and recognized than by coming up in all their might to these annual gatherings. Talk about the agricultural interests being overlooked in our legislation! How is it to be known that we have any farmers if these annual so-called agricultural gatherings are almost entirely composed of townsfolk? If, peradventure, we have farmers, let them come out and show themselves and the usual evidences that they are in reality farmers, at least once in the year; let them compete at the Exhibitions, speak at the dinners, and dance at the balls. Let them make themselves seen, heard and felt at these annual gatherings.

How THE NEWS OF THE SURRENDER WAS RECEIVED AT BRANIN.—Dispatches from Branin say rejoicings over the reception of the glorious news from Sedan baffled all description. It was known at 8 o'clock in the morning. The whole population poured into the streets and rushed to the palace of the Queen. In a very few minutes the Queen was out on the balcony, dressed in a plain mourning wrapper, weeping with joy, as she received the cheering cheers of the multitude. Hundreds of women were down on their knees, with streaming eyes, thanking God for the apparent approach of the close of the terrible war. Schools closed and processions of children formed in all quarters. Great crowds of the friends of Frederick the Great, crowning it with wreaths and flags. An impromptu procession of citizens was gotten up which marched through the streets with banners and music. All financial circles shared in the exultation, which was shown by the buoyancy of the markets. People gladly welcome peace on the most generous terms, consistent with perfect security against future wars.

CONFIRMED.—A few days ago we alluded to the reported discovery of a quartz ledge, less than one hundred miles from New Westminster, and net twelve miles from the Fraser, assaying over \$700 to the ton. News received yesterday confirms the report. The ledge is about 50 miles above New Westminster, and net more than three from the river. This is likely to prove one of the most important discoveries yet made.

London, Ontario, and the surrounding country were visited by a very heavy rain storm on the night of the 23d. The River Thames rose ten feet in a few hours, overflowing its banks in some places and doing considerable damage. At Ingersoll, Woodstock, and St. Mary's much damage was occasioned by the freshet.

It was rumored that the visit of Sir John A. Macdonald had won Prince Edward Island over to Confederation. On the 24th the corner-stone of the new Wesleyan Methodist Church, being erected on McGill square, Toronto, was laid by the Rev. E. Byerson, D.D., L.L.D. The ceremony appears to have been one of a more than ordinarily imposing character, an account thereof occupying nearly four columns in the principal local paper. The edifice is to cost upwards of \$70,000. Lord Campbell, a son of the Duke of Argyll, was at Quebec. Colonel Powell left Ottawa for England on the 25th, for the purpose of looking after the new uniforms for the Canadian volunteers. Mr. A. Waddington left Ottawa on the 27th to go West. He intended visiting Lake Nipigon with a view to making some explorations in reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway. On the 20th the boiler of Kirk's steam sawmill, St. John, N.B., exploded, killing two persons and severely injuring others. Fortunately most of the hands were at breakfast at the time. The annual council of the Hudson Bay Company was held at Norway House, in July, Donald A. Smith presiding. The usual number of Chief Factors and Traders were present. The private affairs of the fur trade having been disposed of, the following changes among the officers were made: Wm. McKay to be in charge of Swan River District vice Robert Campbell while on furlough. Robert Hamilton in charge Norway House vice James Stewart on furlough. J. H. McTavish in charge of Red River vice William Cowan on furlough. B. R. Ross in charge of Lac la Pline, vice Thomas Taylor on furlough. H. Belanger in charge of Cumberland House, vice Robert Hamilton. During Mr. J. H. McTavish's charge of Red River, Mr. Balaille will act as Chief Accountant. The Council adjourned on the 23d alt till the following year.

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Neutrality Laws.

As the neutrality laws of Great Britain stand, or hitherto stood, the Government had no power to interfere with the building of a ship of war for a belligerent Power. Her equipment and dispatch alone constituted an infringement of the law, alone constituting an offence of which the Executive could take cognizance, or in respect of which they could interpose any check. The utter futility of such a provision must be sufficiently manifest. An Alabama may be constructed in every ship-yard in the United Kingdom,—on the Thames or the Tyne, the Mersey or the Clyde, with special knowledge of her warlike intent and destination. Her every line may be laid with special regard to speed and fitness for her predatory work upon the high seas; she may be built to carry a certain number of guns of a particular calibre, and to outrange and outstrip her rival of the opposing fleet. All this may be known to the authorities, to the public of Great Britain, to the world, just as well as if the ship had already sailed and engaged in her work of destruction; but unless the equipment of the vessel has actually commenced, unless the guns and other warlike appliances are being placed in position, or she can be caught on the wing, as it were, the authorities have no power or right whatever to interpose, the State cannot adopt either preventive or punitive measures. Thus it was that the Alabama made good her escape at a most critical and unfortunate moment; and thus it was that the Court of Exchequer refused to support the action of the Government in ordering the arrest of the Alexandra. Notwithstanding the by no means unnatural outcry made against Great Britain by our Cousins over the line, for not having interfered to stop the Alabama while yet she was within the easy grasp of the authorities, the question arises: Would the United States have acted otherwise, had the case been their own? The United States Marshal might have been more expert in arresting the progress of the evil bird on the wing; but that their own laws, would not have permitted them to interfere one moment earlier is undeniable. In this respect their laws are no better than those of Great Britain. It is quite natural that the people of the United States should have felt hurt about the escape of the Alabama; but they have had time to cool down, and they ought to reflect, and remember that had the war been one to which our own nation was a party, and they, themselves, neutral, and had the Alabama been built with like intent in their own ship-yard, their own course of action could not have been essentially different, although it might possibly have been rather more successful. Indeed the Fenian movement furnishes a case in point. Taking the Fenian army to represent the Alabama, why did not the United States authorities interfere before the Fenians marched over the border? That army was recruited, drilled, armed and equipped openly and in broad day, under the very nose of the Government, and with the open and express object of infringing international law; with this avowed intent they passed through the country and were marched to the border; and it was not till they had invaded the territory of a peaceful and unoffending neighbor and were driven back by its brave sons that the United States authorities interposed. And why? Simply because they had to abide the breach of international law, which appears not to have been in the recruiting, drilling, arming, and equipping, or even in a march across the border, but in an overt act of violence. All this was very trying and very expensive to Canada, equally as much so, comparatively speaking, as the Alabama affair proved to the larger country; yet we are told the authorities acted up to the law. Well, so did the authorities of Great Britain. But the law, in both, is defective, vicious in its operations and consequences. Under it the Alabama was enabled to escape and do so much mischief—destroy an enormous amount of property, and make no end of mischief between two Great Powers which, of all the Powers on earth, ought to live at peace. Under it the Fenians have twice escaped into Canada, only, however, to retreat in greater haste than they advanced, but still to do very great mischief and put an inoffensive neighbor to very heavy expense in guarding its frontier. In so far as the neutrality relations of Great Britain and the United States are concerned neither would appear to have much reason to upraid the other. But

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Canada as a Maritime Power.

Canada as a Maritime Power! What nonsense! No, it isn't nonsense, though. In so far as her merchant marine is concerned the Dominion now stands the fourth rate power of the world! A very few years ago and her ships were scarcely known beyond her own shores; and if one of them should, peradventure, have been wanted to some foreign shore, its appearance became the subject of scarcely less curiosity than would be excited by the sudden appearance of an Asiatic junk in our harbor. Now the sails of her shipping white every sea. At her present rate of progress Canada will, by the end of another decade, have passed both France and the United States, and be second only to the Motherland. In one respect, indeed, she has already outstripped the world. The Canadian line of ocean steamers is by far the largest and best line afloat today. In the number of vessels, in their tonnage, and in their value the Canadian line is ahead of any English, German, French, or American line that does now or ever did sail the seas. This is something for Canada to be able to say. Americans have been accustomed to belittle Canada, and sneeringly allude to it as a 'one-horse country'—a mere mouthful, to be gobbled up by the American Eagle, whenever the moment fixed by 'manifest destiny' should arrive. And even yet a class of American politicians indulge in this sort of 'spread-eaglesim' in reference to Canada. But these people had better look less into their neighbor's knapsack and more into their own. The United States is truly a great country, whether it be regarded in the light of territorial extent, internal wealth, or the numbers and enterprise of its people. But such a great country ought not to indulge in such a bullying, spiteful spirit as is occasionally manifested towards Canada. The United States contains ten times the population of Canada, and has thousands of miles of a seaboard, while Canada is almost shut out from the sea, has little more than a channel to the Atlantic. And yet, while the Americans do not own a single line of steamships on the Atlantic, the Canadians have the finest and best line afloat—the finest and best line the world has ever seen! Why is all this? Is it because the Americans are behind the Canadians in any one of those elements or qualities, either natural or acquired, essential to success? Assuredly not. But it is the unwise policy recently adopted by the nation which has contributed to this condition of things. With a wise and liberal policy the United States ought by this time to have been the first maritime nation in the world, instead of which she is fast drifting into a fourth-rate position. A few years ago, in a fit of ill humor, they abrogated the Reciprocity Treaty, by which they hoped to attain the double object of 'punishing Canada for her alleged Southern sympathies, which had in reality no existence save in the overheated brain of a few unreasoning mad-caps, and courser her into the Union. For the former, it has been found that for every dollar Canada has lost by that act, the United States have lost two. Nay, Canada has gained more than she has lost. She has become self-reliant, and has gone abroad for customers which she was formerly content to find in her next-door neighbor. For the latter, Canada has been repelled rather than attracted. Instead of increasing the desire for Annexation the abrogation of the treaty has just had the contrary effect. Canada of to-day is far more intensely British than Canada of the days of Reciprocity was. Nor were these unnatural results. Had not the Americans been blinded by pride and perverted by greed they would certainly have anticipated just such results. The more moderate and thoughtful amongst American Statesmen begin to see it all now; but as yet they have not been able to stem the tide of blatant unreason promulgated by the Butler-Chandler type, before which the nation is still being carried in the wrong direction. The recent refusal of Congress to adopt President Grant's wise suggestion for relaxing the revenue laws in order to permit the purchase of foreign built vessels, shows how much they have yet to learn, or unlearn. That refusal is baffled with satisfaction in Canada, as it cannot fail to tell favorably upon her shipping interests, especially during the continuance of the European war. Referring to the maritime conditions already touched upon, the Buffalo Express, a paper chiefly noted for the virulence of its anti-Canadianism in times past, remarks:—
'These important facts should be generally disseminated throughout the country. They speak more forcibly than a thousand arguments. They establish the fact, now almost unheeded, that a great maritime nation is growing up at our doors. They show that while we are standing impassively, with our

County Court.

(Before Justice Pemberton.)

Ab Queen vs Dodd and Yates.—This case, adjourned from the 8th in order to give the parties an opportunity to compromise, came up again yesterday and occupied the greater portion of the day in legal arguments by the opposing counsel, Messrs McCreight and Bishop. His Worship the Magistrate, after a patient hearing, said he thought the damage claimed by the plaintiff very reasonable; that the case was a very aggravated one and might be made criminal. He did not attribute the cruelty manifested to the lady defendant in the case, but to those who undertook to carry out her instructions. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$120 with costs.

The Paget Sound Mail Question.

We are led to believe that a feeling of very general dissatisfaction exists in this community on account of the refusal of the Government to grant the trifling subsidy necessary to secure semi-weekly steam communication with Paget Sound. The stereotyped reply, 'no funds,' always so pat when an application is made by the people to have any portion of the public revenue diverted into useful and reproductive channels, will, in this instance at least, suffice to acquit the Executive before the impartial tribunal of public opinion. The sum required for the present fiscal year is now so close on the heels of the present fiscal year, so close at hand, that it is little better than trifling with the public interests to attempt to put the people off with the old 'no funds' dodge. There ought to be funds if, therefore, not, and the two or three months that must intervene before the sanction of the Legislature could be sought involves such a very insignificant expenditure that no Executive should hesitate for a single moment where the interests hanging upon the issue are so great. Where there is a will there is a way, and we venture to say that if the \$400 a month now asked for in the public interest were waited for the gratification of some Executive whim, the money would soon be forthcoming. It might possibly be said that the Executive has not the means of knowing, and does not, as a matter of fact, know that the people desire such an expenditure to be made. Least such a 'thought may possibly have something to do with the refusal of the Executive, it might be well to prepare a petition on the subject, which we feel sure everyone in this community would most readily sign. We do not need to be reminded that Victoria is not British Columbia; but it is an important part of it, and we venture to think that a Victoria petition ought to be good for four hundred dollars a month until the Legislature meets, especially when the object happens to be one in which every part of the colony has a greater or less interest. We are greatly disposed to think that such a petition would have the desired effect. At any rate the object is of sufficient importance to justify the attempt.

The Carrying Trade.

(Before Justice Pemberton.)

The amount of wheat shipped from the Western States during the four weeks ending 13th August last was 3,258,000 bushels, of which 1,481,000 sought a passage to the seaboard through Canada. Referring to the rapidly increasing trade passing through Canadian channels from the West, the Toronto Globe remarks:—'Nothing, apparently, like protection, such as our neighbors enjoy, for sweeping a nation's ships and commerce from the ocean. Assuredly, if it please them, we Canadians ought not to object.'

Encouraging.

The Rev A Ryleman Herring, now in Canada, in the interest of the various London emigration organizations, addressed two hundred emigrants at Ottawa on the 26th August. He stated that in Montreal he found many emigrants in comfortable positions, and had received most hopeful and glowing letters from emigrants settled in the western part of Ontario. He advised these English emigrants to follow the example of the Irish and send money home to bring out their relatives.

From Nanaimo.

(Before Justice Pemberton.)

The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt Clarke, arrived from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock with a mail, freight and a few passengers. Among the passengers were Mrs White and family, A Banister and the Purser of the G.S. Wright. The Wright broke an air chamber and is detained at Nanaimo, nor can she leave until the repaired chamber is taken up by the Douglas next week.

The St John's (N. B.) Boat Race.

The St John's (N. B.) Boat Race arrived at Montreal on the 26th August and proceeded to Lachine on the same day. They brought two boats with them. The crew were accompanied by Dr Walker and Chas Porter. They are as follows: Messrs E. Fallon, S Hutton, E Ross. The Tyne crew were regularly practicing in the waters so soon to become the scene of the most exciting nautical contest Canada has ever witnessed.

Letter from Paris.

History now marches in several league boots. On the 14th of July war was declared against Prussia, a fortnight later the Emperor arrived at the camp, and on the 2nd of August the French crossed the frontier at Saarbruck under the eyes of the Emperor and the Prince Imperial. Matters now became serious, on the 4th, Prince Charles entered France by Wissembourg defeating General Douay, and taking 500 prisoners. Two days later he follows up the blow by defeating Marshal McMahon at Nancy, leaving the East of the Empire open and the important town of Mulhouse and its population of 75,000, in the hands of the Prussians. On the same day, Prince Frederick advanced from Treves, drove the French under Frossard out of Saarbruck on the Forbach. Both armies are now massed, the Prussian divisions pursuing the Sadowa tactics have joined. Some say the first great battle will come off at Metz, others that the Germans will pass in their rear to make for the camp of Chalons and strike for Paris. But all this belongs to the unknown, and conjecturing is useless. It does not require many words to describe the state of feeling among the French at this disaster. Every nation jealous of its honor and proud of its antecedents can feel the emotion by the presence of an invader. But when that country is France—whose chief glory is in its arms—and when that invader is, above all others, Prussia, the agony of patriotism is felt at

Such is the subject of a most able and interesting paper in the July number of the Westminster Review.

The article opens thus:—

'To be, or not to be? That is the question which, in a wider sense than Hamlet's, this great nation is now putting to itself concerning its own imperial existence. Shall the British Empire continue to be a term applicable to a world-wide system of territories and States, or shall it apply merely to a small insular portion of the European continent? Shall the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland describe literally, and in fact, the limits of the Queen's rule? Shall that colonial empire which has been built up by means of so much individual sacrifice and toil, and which represents a sphere of political influence and national life, larger than has fallen to the lot of any other people, perish beneath dismemberment? Shall England abdicate her function as the mother of colonies, and force her sons, when necessity sends them from her shores, to find homes and citizenship in alien States? These are questions which surely are as well worth consideration now as many other topics of more popular interest, but of far less gravity and significance.'

The Future of the British Empire.

Wednesday, September 21, 1870

The writer proceeds to give a bird's-eye view of the Colonial Empire, its vastness, resources and capacity for distinctive national greatness. Commencing with India, at once the noblest and most extensive of all Her Majesty's vast possessions, he shows in 1850 the import trade amounted to thirteen millions sterling, and in 1866 it had risen to fifty-six millions. During the same period the exports rose from eighteen to sixty-eight millions, and the value of British manufactures consumed by its population rose from seven and a half millions to twenty-five millions sterling. Australia, twenty years ago was so to speak, nowhere. The entire export trade of that vast antipodean group in 1850 stood at four and a half millions, rising, however, in 1866 to thirty-one millions. During the same period the import trade advanced from five to thirty-five millions; the two together aggregating respectively ten millions in 1850 and sixty-six millions in 1866. Canada, at once the oldest and the nearest of Britain's Colonies, has made scarcely less marvellous strides during the twenty years. The imports of Canada proper, in 1850, were three and a half millions. They rose in 1866 to eleven millions. During that period her exports rose from two and a half to eleven and a half millions. The imports of Nova Scotia advanced from one to three millions; New Brunswick from less than a million to more than two. Prince Edward Island from £123,000 to £444,000; Newfoundland from £267,000 to £1,200,000. In almost every instance the exports exceed the imports, an unerring indication of wealth and prosperity. Referring to the Colonists of British America, the writer remarks:—

Men do not lightly change their nationality. Of what force would be the time-honored sentiment of patriotism if man could freely cast aside the citizenship they are born unto, as would be the case did British Colonists not carry with them the conviction that they were but moving from one part of the empire to another. The Scotch among the most frequent colonizers, but a countryman is so tenacious of his nationality as the Scot. It is not affirming too much to say that the success of British colonization has been largely due to the fact that if

The Weekly British Colonist

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Striking a balance, the writer finds that the Colonial empire costs the mother country one million a year, equal to about nine pence per head of the entire population of the United Kingdom.

CAUTION.

's Capsule Patents

THE COLUMBIAN INVESTMENT AND LOAN SOCIETY.

THE CITY IS EMPLOYED BY

BELLINGHAM BAY.—A correspondent writing from Bellingham Bay under date of Sept 13th, says:—"The working of this mine is, I am sorry to say, for the present, all but suspended.

HOP CULTURE.—The culture of hops is attracting a good deal of attention in California; and it is about time this branch of industry attracted some attention in British Columbia.

COMING OVER.—We are given to understand that there are likely to be a large number of people over to our Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibitions from Puget Sound.

THE HASTY RECOGNITION.—Under this head our contemporary of the Seattle Intelligencer has a very sensible article upon what he regards as the too hasty recognition of the quasi Republic of France by the United States Government.

COMING ROUND.—It was intimated the other day that the visit of Sir John A. Macdonald to Prince Edward Island might not be so likely to bear political fruit.

A WATERLOO VETERAN.—There lives at the Cape of Good Hope an old Waterloo veteran named William Denton, who has completed his 78th year.

CRICKET MATCH.—The match to be played at Beacon Hill to-day between the Fleet Eleven and the Victoria Eleven, promises more than ordinary interest.

THE RUMP.—It will be observed that the attitude assumed by the British Government towards the French Republic has occasioned the usual amount of demonstrative opposition.

NEW DEPOT.—Mr H S Caillier has opened a flour, grain and feed store at the foot of Yates street, on Wharf, and it is prepared to receive consignments from island or mainland farmers and from abroad.

FINA.—The condition of Humboldt street, from Douglas to Churchoy, is perfectly splendid.

THE MASONIC BALL.—The arrangements for the Masonic Ball of next Friday evening are progressing very favorably.

LAD OVER.—In order to make room for the somewhat lengthy dispatch, which reached us rather late last night, we have been obliged to lay over editorial and other matter, as well as several advertisements.

POSTPONED.—The case of Bell & Finlayson vs Robinson, in the County Court, was again postponed yesterday.

MOVEMENTS OF THE IDARO.—The steamer Idaro from San Francisco and Portland is expected to arrive here on Monday next.

A NEW FEATURE.—Robinson & McDonnell are preparing a lot of fancy toilet, magic and common brown soaps for exhibition at the approaching Horticultural Show.

THE ENTERPRISE sailed for New Westminster yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, carrying a small freight and a few passengers; also a mail and express for the upper country.

THE COASTERS' goods are very slightly damaged, it would appear. Many of the cases are scarcely stained; but a few bales look rather the worse for wetting.

THE ISABEL sailed for Port Townsend yesterday at 11 o'clock, for a fortnight to connect with the Alida for Olympia and way ports on the Sound.

POLICE COURT.—There were no cases on the record yesterday.

Letter from San Francisco.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "COLONIST." SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 5th, 1870.

The war excitement which during the past month has been gradually working itself up to this indefinite standard known as "ever heat," culminated on Saturday last in a style of enthusiasm the sweep away all minor considerations of business and money making.

It is strange that a few words spoken to a French Ambassador, on the esplanade at Buns, six weeks ago, should decide the Municipal election of an American city, removed by ocean and continent from the scene of diplomatic dispute.

A handbill with a war map on the one side and an Insurance Company's advertisement on the other is the latest plan of mildly presenting the advantages of life insurance.

The trail steamer, Chinese and Occasional, are making unwilling contributions to the city treasury of about \$2 per day.

The Orleans Hotel, Chinese and Occasional, are making unwilling contributions to the city treasury of about \$2 per day.

THE TROPICAL WEATHER of the past summer has brought tropical reptiles to the Northern States.

ORLEANS HOTEL.

THIS NEW HOUSE, FIRST OPENED

THE ORLEANS Hotel stands on solid earth, and is quite as safe as any other in the city.

PERSONAL.—I told you in a previous letter of Mr McCrea's arrival at San Diego and his departure for Arizona.

met his fate at the hands of the Apaches and that the U S officials at Prescott had full particulars of his death.

Mr Sebright Green was in the city a few weeks ago, but I have not seen him lately and do not know if he is still here.

Mr Tom Hammond returned from England with a wife last week and has started his old business of butchering.

The had times appear to be folding themselves up and quietly departing for other localities, says a city paper, and the other journals make the same assertion.

James W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California, is writing a book detailing his early experience.

It is still in the harbor waiting instructions from England. Her officers are active participants in all city gaieties.

Mr Thomas Mooney, the hyacinth cutter of expatriated miners, the Moses of Californian Irishmen, who was to lead the Fenian tribes to a Tipperary Canada.

Only one theatre in the city is at present open, the rest having had to succumb to financial pressure; and even the Californian is not paying ordinary expenses.

The Alca yesterday had the full terms of Confederation telegraphed to from Victoria, occupying three-quarters of a column.

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EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH

Having had a most distressing cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by Dr. Williams to use Fowler's Balm of Aniseed.

For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this old established remedy will be found invaluable.

THE DISCOVERER OF GOLD

THE SHOXER CARTRIDGES

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

ELEY BROTHERS

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD

THE REPUTATION of this excellent medicine is well known.

PREPARED BY

St. Nicholas Hotel

Government Street

