









The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 27, 1867.

The Grouse Creek Imbrolio.

The news from Grouse Creek is of a most melancholy character. The Flume Company's ground has been again invaded, a writ of injunction treated as so much blank paper, and the law for a third time set at defiance.

The Case of the "Aid" again.

Dr Johnson's definition of a ship and life at sea is rather a suggestive one. According to him "a ship is a prison with the chance of being drowned."

Friday, August 23d.

A FREAK OF THE LIGHTNING—Last fall the cable between Lop-z and San Juan Islands suddenly failed to transmit the electric current, and after repeated trials and as many failures, a new cable was laid and the defective piece raised and brought to Victoria.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND THE CANADIANS.—Mr Jefferson Davis was lately serenaded at Niagara. He expressed his thanks in the following speech: "Gentlemen, I thank you sincerely for the honor you have this evening shown me."

The following paragraph is going the rounds of the Paris journals: "Prince Mokekayo, son-in-law of Queen Pomare, is expected in Paris early in October. This Oceanic prince is a Parisian of pure blood, well known on the Boulevards; and if we are not mistaken the real name of the prince is Rogues, and he held the piano two years ago at the Varieties Theatre as accompanist."

KEEN—Horsey Young England is falling into the evil habit of consorting familiarly with trainers and jockeys, whom grooms and stable boys, of admitting them on equal terms to his table, and of sitting on equal terms with them.

THE THEATRE—This evening Miss Virginia Soledad, an accomplished young actress, will make her first appearance at the Victoria Theatre. Several new songs will be produced, and together with dance, burlesque and farce, will contribute to furnish a very pleasant evening's entertainment.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—Governor Seymour has notified the Board of Education that he will meet deputation from their body on Monday next, at 12:30 o'clock.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE CAPITAL—The steamer Alexandra will not be prepared to resume her trips until Wednesday or Thursday. Communication with the capital is therefore difficult, as only the Fly is on the route, the Isabel being too busily engaged in towing ships to allow of her making a trip.

A MEETING OF DELUGED ENGINE COMPANY No 1, was held last evening at the house, when it was unanimously resolved to nominate Mr E C Holden as their candidate for the office of Chief at the ensuing election, and to support the nominee (Mr A. F. Hicks) of the U. H. and L. Company, as Assistant Engineer.

ASSAULT.—Henry Miller, who not many days ago was brought before the Police Magistrate upon a charge of assaulting a man named Waters, was arrested again yesterday, charged with the unmanly act of beating a square. The Magistrate fined him £5 and cautioned him to be less pugnacious in the future.

NOMINATION.—Union Hook and Ladder Company have nominated Mr E. C. Holden for the office of Chief Engineer, and Mr A. F. Hicks for Assistant. The nominees are old and efficient firemen.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Leviathan came down from New Westminster last evening with Mr Wylie and Mr Richardson as passengers. The news is unimportant.

GROUSE ARE NOW VERY NUMEROUS in the woods in this vicinity, and many amateur sportsmen are engaged in "bagging" the feathered bipeds.

POST OFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE.—The Custom House was removed to the Government building, on Government street, yesterday, and the Post Office will be located in the adjoining building on the same thoroughfare after Tuesday next.

The Fly is expected from New Westminster this evening.

The Rite of Baptism.

VICTORIA, August 23d, 1867. EDITORS COLONIST—I was called upon this day to give Christian burial to an infant child of Capt. Swanson's, after it had been refused the same by the Episcopal Bishop of the Colony.

Scurvy and its Sad Consequences on the Bark "Aid."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I consider the thanks of this community are due to you for the prominent notice given in your journal to this matter. This is not the first time, by many, that it has been the painful duty of the press of Victoria to record the sad and fatal effects of scurvy, resulting from the long voyage from England to this port; neither, I take it, will it be by a great many the last, unless some action be taken in this matter to prevent its recurrence.

But no manifestations of indifference of this kind alter the fact or importance of the case, or the necessity of the matter being looked into. It is a way of evading duty and apologizing for it that might have been tolerated some twenty-five years ago, but since that period a new era has arrived; this is a humane age, and in nothing has it been more strikingly exemplified than in the care and attention that has been demanded both by the legislature and philanthropist, that the distress, cruelties and barbarities hitherto in operation with regard to maritime life should not continue to be in existence.

One of these unfortunate men, the crew of the "Aid," has had the billow for his winding sheet; one has found his last home in our cemetery; others when relieved from our hospital will perhaps drag a weary life the rest of their days, the results of the voyage as men before the mast in an English vessel to our shore. But lightly as we perhaps may let it pass amongst us, let us not forget the commiserating remark of some sympathizing mother who when she saw a group of boys stoning some poor deaf creature exclaimed, "dinna do it—he's somebody's bairn."

The Dominion of Canada.

There is something grand, nay, sublime, in the birth of a new dominion, be it empire, kingdom, or republic. It is a moment fraught with solemn thought, when the nations of the earth can say with one acclaim, "a new State, a new Nation is born unto us."

density, moreover, which was well known to be rather an incumbrance than otherwise to the Mother Country.

Now, this must have been a somewhat mortifying state of things for the high spirited, intelligent, and enterprising people of all the Provinces, and we think they have done well in assuming an attitude more becoming their rapid growth and nationality—under the protection of course, of the mother country. It was time for Canada and New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia to cast off the chrysalid shell of the colonial state, and come forth in the newer existence befitting their increased development.

The formation of this new State, the ushering in of this new constellation on the northern hemisphere, bears the impress of a master mind, of a far-seeing, all grasping genius. Happily accomplished, it is something to be proud of, and all who are interested in the noble country, and nobler people, beyond our northern frontiers, are proud of it, and do sincerely felicitate those who have effected such a favorable change in the destinies of "the British North American Colonies"—colonies now no longer.

If our friends beyond the St. Lawrence would permit us, and we think they will, to make one suggestion on this auspicious occasion, we would remind them that there are a number of poor Fenians in Canadian jails the dupes of selfish and designing knaves, who led them into bondage and there left them. Will the government of Canada shew itself more merciful to these misguided men than their own leaders, and inaugurate its new dominion by a splendid act of mercy? Let our young Queen of the North make her entrance into the assembly of nations with this act of amnesty to the Fenian prisoners in her hand, let her set the jewel of mercy in the maple wreath that binds her noble brow, and at once she will enlist the warm sympathy and excite the admiration of the civilized world.

The Dominion of Canada.

From the Charleston Mercury, June 11. The prospect that Canada will soon be reorganized as a dominion under the protectorate and supreme authority of the English Government, is not received with particular pleasure in the northern cities of the American Union. It is acknowledged that federation will destroy local jealousies and feelings, and that, as a united people, the Canadians may expect to advance rapidly on the broad road that leads to commercial greatness and national prosperity; but, to save the prestige of the Union, it is argued that the new scheme will in the end accomplish just what its promoters seek to avoid—the absorption of Canada by the United States.

The reasons alleged are that Canada still clings to the old and absurd ideas of caste, that the scheme of confederation is merely a cover to introduce into the new dominion all the customs of the aristocracy of the old world, that a repugnance to any distinction on account of gentle blood has been infused into Canadian people from the southern shores of the St. Lawrence, and that these elements working together will, in the course of twenty years, bring over that half of the population which is still opposed to annexation, and prefers to remain, as at present, a dependency of Great Britain.

Plausible as this catalogue of reasons may be considered, it gives but a very poor idea of the truth. The Canadians, have, it is true, bitter feelings amongst themselves. They are opposed to paying their quota of the expense of defending themselves against hostile attack or threatening demonstration; they wish to be rich, powerful, and independent; but

while these last things are not within their grasp, and while further support is necessary, they prefer England to the United States, and so will continue to do.

Surely when the Canadians look south there is nothing to fill them with envy or desire. They see a country in which party rules; they see a country in which the few in power oppress and injure the many, upon whom the sun of fortune no longer shines; they see a country in which ten millions of people are tied hand and foot, and placed under the control of an irresponsible military despotism; they see a country in which trade is languishing and commerce is stagnant; they see a country bowed down beneath the weight of an enormous debt, and a people groaning under excessive taxation; they see a country in which the masses pay millions of dollars out of their scant store to support the mills and factories of New England and Pennsylvania; they see a once great nation hurrying on to destruction and wantonly deaf to the words of warning wisdom. This is what the Canadians can and do see; and this will outweigh a thousand ranting speeches upon equal rights and abolition of the aristocracy. Do not the Canadians know that a union with the United States would impose upon them a share of the general burden, and a proportion of the general trouble? They do know it; and while they know it they will remain in that quiet and free condition which they now so well enjoy.

One day a change may come; one day this reign of terror may have passed. Then let the United States show Canada a united and happy people, enjoying alike freedom and the protection of just laws, and living under a Government whose aim it is to guard the liberties of the individual as well as the license of the blatant thousands, and then they may offer to receive the new Dominion into the Union without any suspicion being formed that self interest is the ruling motive of their words. But even then, Canada should act, as she would do at this moment. There is a conservative and reasoning spirit in her people; and they will, in all time, prefer a freedom which can respect and protect, to a freedom which has been tried and not found wanting, in preference to casting their lot with those of a nation in which justice and protection were least found when they most were needed.

Mr Browning and his Sophistry.

MESSRS EDITORS:—I observe that in your Saturday's issue Rev. A. Browning rushes into print to let the public know that Ministers of the Church to which he belongs will perform the burial service over persons who have not been baptized. For the information of the public (Mr Browning knows it well himself) let me state that by a rule of the church which the reverend gentleman has forbidden to read the service over the body of an unbaptized person. I do not claim that the rule is wise; indeed, I may say that I consider it unwise, and that I hope it will be expunged by the Pan-Anglican Synod, which is to meet at Lambeth Palace next month. But, right or wrong, the rule stares the clergyman in the face in the rubric; he cannot depart from it under a less penalty than that of dismissal. Mr Browning's church, on the other hand, compels him to bury anyone, dying under any circumstances; and should he refuse to do so, the penalty is no less severe than that which attends dereliction on the part of a clergyman of the Church of England. Mr Browning, it will be seen, is as strongly bound by his rules as the sect of which he complains are by theirs; and an attempt on his part to manufacture popularity by leading the public to suppose that for the sake of doing a Christian act he has cast aside the rules of the Wesleyan body and assumed a personal responsibility in the matter, is so palpably insincere, that I cannot let his note pass without exposing its sophistry.

LAYMAN.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

LILLOOET BREWERY, B.C., August 10, 1867. THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Messrs Jacob Miltz and Auguste Royer, Lager Beer Saloon and Brewery Keepers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Witness—Henry Featherstone.

ROYER & SPROAT,

Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have this day purchased the

LAGER BEER SALOON

Brewery, Etc.

Lately carried on by Messrs J Miltz and A Royer, and intend to continue the same as formerly, keeping nothing but the best

LIQUORS, WINES, ALES, CIGARS,

Wholesale and Retail.

Lillooet, August 10, 1867.

The Cariboo Sentinel.

COPIES OF THE ABOVE MAY BE obtained regularly during the season at the Bookstore of Messrs Ribben & Co., Government street.





