

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, June 26, 1869

The debate in the House of Lords on the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill, was highly exciting. The feelings of the speakers were evidently wrought up to a very high pitch and undoubtedly were expressed in the utmost sincerity.

Our dispatches to-day describe the further advance of the allies and the unavailing efforts of the Paraguayans to stop the progress of the ironclads; the latter circumstance is not at all extraordinary, considering that these terrible engines of war are novelties in Paraguay, and science has not made sufficient progress in that country to evolve any obstacles that would offer formidable resistance to their ponderous weight and powerful artillery.

into the country towns and be pillaged and burned; but very few of the bold adventurers would ever return to tell the tale, or if they did, it would be by a more active use of their legs than their arms.

Supreme Court

Saturday June 19

Before His Honor Chief Justice Neesham.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

Dussol vs. the B. C. & V. I. Spar, Lumber & Sawmill Co.—This suit was continued yesterday. The evidence of Capt. Swanson, for the defence, was taken; it abounded in nautical and technical phrases and possessed nothing of interest to the general reader.

The Chief Justice declined to grant a non-suit, and said that the plaintiff had produced sufficient evidence to lay before a jury.

Mr. Robertson then opened the case for the defence in a powerful and eloquent address to the jury, claiming that the defendants were in no wise responsible for the disaster, which occurred in consequence of the ignorance or negligence of the captain of the Rosalia.

The Court was here adjourned until Saturday at 11 o'clock a. m.

THE SAN JUAN TRAGEDY.—The shooting of Mr. Augustin Hibbard by his partner Mr. Watts, is a very melancholy affair. Hibbard resided some fourteen years on Paget Sound. He was one of the earliest pioneers who found their way here in 1855 and traded extensively between Victoria and ports on the Sound.

His brothers are the extensive manufacturers of India rubber goods in that city. His age was about 40. The past seven or eight years he has been concerned in the San Juan lime kiln of which he was principal owner. Watts owned a farm, in partnership with a man named Decker, near Soda Creek, which he lately sold and bought an interest in Hibbard's kiln.

SICK OF IT.—La Minerne [of Quebec] has received gloomy accounts as to the condition of [Canadians who emigrated to the States, from a gentleman who has returned from thence. A number became poorer than before; many more would return at once if they had money. Wages are not much higher than in Canada and the cost of living double. Those few who have acquired a competence propose to return to Canada at once. It is stated that out of 1000 laborers engaged in Canada and set to work making bricks at Springfield, only the strongest were obnoxious on arrival, and the rest, by the number of thirty, were left to shift for themselves without money or employment, and the same treatment awaits other squads that may follow.

THE LATE GOVERNOR.—Funeral sermons will be preached at the Episcopal Churches throughout the Colony on Sunday. At Christ Cathedral, it is probable the Ven. Archdeacon will preach in the morning; and in the evening, at St. John's, the Rev. Mr. Jenne. At Saanich, Rev. Mr. Cave will preach a sermon devoted to the late sad event. Appropriate services will be held at New Westminster, Nanaimo, etc.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE did not get off till 12 o'clock yesterday, Capt. Swanson having been subpoenaed to give evidence in the ship Rosalia suit at the Supreme Court. Among the passengers were Mayor Holbrook, W. J. Armstrong, Capt. Fleming, Mr. Claudet, Mr. Nason and ten returning White Pioneers who are going back to the fresh fields of Cariboo, having been heartily disgusted with the outlook at Silverado.

FROM NANAIMO.—The Sir James Douglas, Capt. Clarke, arrived from Nanaimo and way ports yesterday afternoon. She brought 20 passengers and a quantity of produce, including live stock, skins, &c. There were no vessels at Nanaimo when the Douglas left; the Otter coaled there on Thursday, and left for her destination about eight o'clock the same evening.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND FREE PORT.—The News makes an excellent suggestion to the Chamber of Commerce, which we hope that body will act upon. Our temporary proposals, that the Chamber shall present an address to Governor Musgrave, shortly after his arrival, in which they shall state their opinion on Confederation, Free Port, and other topics of the day vitally affecting the mercantile interests. Some time ago we proposed that the Chamber should open negotiations with Ottawa upon the basis of Free Port. A late sad event and the appointment of an ardent Confederationist to the position of Governor of the Colony, renders that course unnecessary. The merchants can conduct their negotiations through the Governor.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMER—TREASURY SHIPPED.—The steamer Gassie Telfair sailed at daylight yesterday morning for Portland. She carried a few passengers and \$37,750 in gold, shipped by Wells Fargo & Co. on account of selves and the Bank of British North America and Bank of British Columbia.

MASONIC PICNIC.—The Brethren of the Masonic Lodges, accompanied by their friends, have chartered the steamer Enterprise, and by the kind permission of Captain Delacomb, R.M., will proceed to the British Camp on San Juan Island, on St. John's day, 24th inst. There will be singing, dancing and general enjoyment. Tickets may be obtained of any member of the committee at prices named in the advertisement.

PUBLIC RECEPTION.—Governor Musgrave, it is believed, will come via New York and the Pacific Railroad, in which case he should be here on or about the 18th proximo at furthest. Would it not be well if our public bodies met to take early counsel as to the advisability of giving His Excellency a reception befitting his high rank?

THISTLES.—Our vacant lots are likely to produce a plentiful crop of thistles if the Corporation do not stir themselves and have them uprooted. Why can't the jobbing gang be trotted out with instructions to cut them down? Two or three days' work with hoes would do the business.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE.—The officers and members of the District Grand Lodge, E. R. and the masters, officers and members of the Lodges at Victoria under this jurisdiction, are summoned to meet at Masonic Hall at 9 a. m., on St. John's Day, the 2nd inst., and attend the R. W. D. G. Master to divine service at Christ Church Cathedral.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE.—A country store in a most desirable and improving neighborhood is offered for disposal by Messrs. Promis & Saunders, grocers, of Johnson street, from whom full particulars may be had. To an energetic man a chance is offered that seldom occurs in a new country.

The ship Adela Carlo is on the way from San Francisco to load with lumber at the V. I. & B. C. Mills.

The Victoria Lodge I. O. of O. F. were bequeathed \$250 by the late John C. Keenan, in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' fund.

The firm of Ellerhorst and Co, the extensive grain shippers to England, have failed at San Francisco.

The steamer Active will be due here on Tuesday morning next.

The Rifle Butts—A word to the Wise.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—As persons, not members of the Volunteer Corps, have been improperly firing at our targets, I wish to caution the public that persons who do this will be prosecuted under the "Volunteer Ordinance, 1869," and will render themselves liable to a fine of twenty dollars. When firing takes place, a semaphore with the word "Danger" on it will be erected on Clover Point, when all persons are cautioned to keep off the point.

Yours, &c., F. Y. BOSCOE, Lieut. Commanding V. R. V. Victoria, V. I., June 18, 1869.

The Jealousy of Girls.

From Every Saturday. Girls are awfully jealous of each other. I should call this the girls' distinctive fault. See them when they are introduced or when they first meet at a ball or croquet party; see how coldly critical they look at one another, how insidiously they eye rove over every portion of their rival's dress; read in their faces the result of their scrutiny. "You think you have done it very well, but you have made a perfect fight of yourself, and I am much better than you!" Watch their disdains of the more admired amongst them, and how excessively naughty for attracting so much attention they think Ade or Amy is, about whom they hold she is! How ugly she is! Sometimes, if they are only, but the race is generally too transparent to deceive any one, and simply counts for what it is—a clever, faint that does not answer. It is quite a study to watch the way in which girls shake hands together, or take hands in the dances. The limp, cool impertinent way in which they just touch palms, then let their arms fall as if paralyzed tells a volume to those able to read the lettering.

Lord Robert Cecil.

One young man of brains was on the Tory side of the House of Commons, who did not like Disraeli, and never professed to like him. This was Lord Robert Cecil, who subsequently became Viscount Cranborne, and now sits in the House of Lords as Marquis of Salisbury. Lord Cecil was by far the ablest seion of noble Toryism in the House of Commons. Younger than Lord Stanley he had not Lord Stanley's solidity and caution; but he had much more of original ability; he had brilliant ideas, great readiness in debate, and a perfect genius for saying bitter things in the bitterest tone. The younger son of a wealthy peer, he had, in consequence of a dispute with his father, manfully accepted honorable poverty, and was glad, for no short time, to help out his means by the use of his pen. He wrote in the Quarterly Review, the time-honored organ of Toryism; and after a while certain political articles regularly appearing in that periodical became identified with his name. One great object of these articles seemed to be to denounce Mr. Disraeli and warn the Tory party against him as a traitor, certain in the end to sell and surrender their principles. Lord Robert Cecil was an ultra Tory—or at least thought himself so—I feel convinced that his intellect and his experience will set him free one day. He was a Tory in principle and would listen to no compromise. People did not at first see how much ability there was in him—very few indeed saw how much of genuine manhood and nobleness there was in him. His tall, bent awkward figure; his prematurely bald crown, his face with an outline and a beard that reminded one of a Jew pedler from the Minorities, his ungainly gestures, his unmelodious voice and the extraordinary and wanton bitterness of his tongue, set the ordinary observer strongly against him. He seemed to delight in being gratuitously offensive. Let me give one illustration. He assailed Mr. Gladstone's financial policy one night, and said it was like the practice of a pettifogging attorney. This was rather coarse, and it was received with loud murmurs of disapprobation, but Lord Robert went on unheeding. Next night, however, when the debate was resumed he rose and said he feared he had used language the previous evening which was calculated to give offence, and which he could not justify. There were murmurs of encouraging applause—nothing delights the House of Commons like an unsolicited and manly apology. Yes, he had, on the previous night, in a moment of excitement, compared the policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the practice of a pettifogging attorney. That was language which on sober consideration he felt he could not justify and ought not to have used, "and therefore," said Lord Robert, "I beg leave to offer my sincere apology,"—here Mr. Gladstone half rose from his seat, with a face of eager generosity, ready to pardon even before fully asked—"I beg leave to tender my sincere apology—to the attorneys!" Half the House roared with laughter, the other half with anger—and Gladstone threw himself back in his seat with an expression of mingled disappointment, pity and scorn, on his pallid, noble features.—JUSTUS MCCARTHY, in May Galaxy.

European Items.

Blanc, the proprietor of the Hamburg and Monaco gambings bells, is worth 60,000,000.

The French public debt has been increased since 1852, \$861,300,000.

Madame Walowski is writing a book which she calls the Book of Widows.

A man in Portugal has invented a machine which fires 800 shots a minute.

A grand niece of the Duchess d'Abrantes, Marshal Junot's wife, is now a member of the Parisian demi monde.

A large portion of the estate of the late Baron Rothschild was invested in United States bonds.

Bismarck's sister, the Baroness Armin, though 42 years old, is yet the handsomest lady of the Prussian aristocracy.

According to a recent report of the French Minister of Justice, there are five Americans, one of whom is a colored man, in French penitentiaries.

It is reported in Germany that Rosenkold, the Swedish Naturalist, and his wife have been shot in Paraguay, by order of Lopez.

The British Parliament has been memorialized for the passage of a law making it illegal to shear sheep—except in case of immediate slaughter, before the first of May.

The Holy Father was born at Sinigaglia, Central Italy, on May 13, 1772; so that on the 13th of last month he would enter on his seventy eighth year.

The Emperor of Austria has sent decorations to Dr. Peterman and Captain Koldeley for the part they took in the late expedition to the North Pole.

Friendly relations have been re-established between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Berlin, and friendly autograph letters have been exchanged between the two Monarchs.

Gen. Melnikow, Minister of Public Works to the Russian government, has been notified to resign, on account of the faulty construction of the railroad between Kursk and Kiev.

Frauds to the extent of several millions of francs have been discovered in several branches of the tobacco department in Italy, and several employes have fled, leaving important defalcations.

The authoress of the *Heir of Redcliffe*, Miss Younge, has gone to Paris to consult several psychiatrists. The lady has recently upon several occasions shown unmistakable symptoms of hypochondria, bordering on insanity.

A dispatch from Rome, dated April 12, sets forth that the Pope received of the previous day, more than fifty telegrams of congratulation from the principal dioceses, convents or Catholic committees abroad. The Nuncio of Madrid had forwarded the compliments of the chiefs of the Spanish Government. His His Holiness had thanked the Diplomatic Body, which, through the Marquis de Bannville, its elder, had asked to be present at the mess on the 11th. The director of the Pontifical telegraphs had left for Florence to come to an arrangement with his Italian colleague, and to settle the accounts of the two Administrations. The *Giornale di Roma* states that the Holy Father had received friendly messages from all the Sovereigns, from the Queen of England, the Emperor of Russia, the King, Queen, and Prince Royal of Spain, the Empress of Mexico, the King of Wurtemberg, the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

LOUISVILLE, June 11.—The remains of Lieutenant P. J. Farrell, an officer of the Fenian organization were refused the burial rites of the Roman Catholic Church. The Fenian Brotherhood appeared in the church in regalia, and the body was taken from the church and followed to the cemetery by a large concourse of Fenians. This action of the priest has caused a profound sensation.

A New Sensation—A Volcanic Arises in the Middle of the Sea.

The following interesting memoranda are furnished us by Captain Nickerson, of the ship National Eagle, which arrived in port yesterday morning from Hongkong, having made the run in forty-four days—a very excellent passage. May 6th, (seventeen days out)—This day was very moderate, with the wind from northwest, and fine weather. At half-past 4 a. m. made Smith Island—one of the group of islands south of Yeddo Gulf, Japan, which is in latitude 31 deg. 18 min. north, longitude 139 deg. 50 min. east. At the time we saw a very large column of smoke rising out of the water, about half a point to the northward of the island. Upon nearing it, I found it to be a volcano, and also that there was an island—consisting of a mass of rocks about fifty feet high, and extending northeast and northwest—rising out of the water. There was also a streak of muddy water about a mile wide, extending about 5 miles N.W. from the newly-formed island. This island bears N. by E. ½ E., and is 5 miles distant from Smith Island. We walked about midway between the two islands, and when abreast of the volcano could hear it roar fearfully. It was sending up a dense mass of smoke and steam, which apparently attained about the height of 1000 ft. The rocks must have been very hot, for when the surf rolled in upon them a heavy column of steam would rise up above them, and was accompanied by a fearful hissing sound. We could also see steam and smoke rising from a reef about a quarter of a mile N.W. from the island. Had it not been that we were so near Smith Island, we would have sent a boat and sounded—but the position of that island being correct on the chart, it was hardly necessary to do so.—S. F. Call.

The New York Herald's correspondent in England indulges in the bit of gossip about the Duke of Hamilton: "The Duke of Hamilton persists in his determination of avenging himself for the slight put upon him by the Jockey Club in blackballing him, by retiring from the English turf. He will accordingly sell off his stud in the week after the Derby, reserving only the flying 'Leonie' for stud purposes. He has been down at Newmarket all the week, riding about on his cob during the racing, and either avoiding or avoided by the majority of the English swells. His figure, one of the best known on the English turf—for though he is only 24 years of age he weighs, I should think, 220 pounds; is six feet high, has a purple face like a coachman's, the whole surmounted by a tremendous shock of red hair—which will be missed from Newmarket, as will also his horses. He ran them fairly and supported them handsomely, and despite his character, he will be a real loss to the English turf. After all, what is to be said in favor of most of the men who rejected him?"

Russian Designs on China.

For two centuries aggressive and ambitious Russia has been extending her sway through Central Asia towards the Pacific. While she has one eye fixed on Constantinople the other has been fixed on Peking. In the interval between the ratification of the Treaty of Nanking and the misunderstanding that brought about the Treaty of Tientsin, Russia at one gigantic stride planted herself within conquering distance of a prize above that of India. She, however, acquired the valley of the Amoor too late to make it a point d'appui for further annexation, for by the time that this long contemplated addition was made to her territory and power, her ancient antagonist, who was ever ready to thwart her designs on Turkey, had planted themselves in the capital of China and thus undoubtedly averted from China a Muscovite sway. The time will arrive when intelligent Chinamen will admit that our first war had the effect of securing the independence of the Empire. It is not now likely that England and the United States would allow Russia to proceed farther in her long cherished object of absorbing the Chinese Empire; it is certain that neither of those powers aim at territorial aggrandisement in China and it is not less certain that they could not permit other powers to accomplish its conquest.—Friend of China.

Count de Waldeck, of Paris, 103 years of age, has sent to the Fine Arts Exhibition in that city a picture representing not less than 225 persons. The veteran artist enjoys excellent health, and takes strong walking exercise every day. He is married to an English lady of forty, and has a son aged eighteen.

Saturday, June 26, 1869

As we predicted, Disestablishment Bill and reading in the. The struggle was un-ined, by those who c-ieved it was their c-ill; and had it not- of the moderate Ch-ervatives, there can-ill would have been- will soon be made- leaving aside the- Whigs of having su- their disposal as will- the sale of the Churo- land, the measure is- all the advantage- whether it is not m- Liberal panacea th- that party's advent- to power. We do- Whigs have ever re- the half of what they- tion in return for wh- time the most terrib- know them to be far- the Tories, who ret- Saxon blundering- marked by a great d- certainly with much- the Whigs, who a- time-servers. They- few bones; men am- Bright, but like him- until the party obje- Nothing so distinctly- principled character- than the advantage ta- rity to carry the Di- even in the face of a- Granted that the Wh- in believing that the- risk such an eventual- to prove more decid- political finesse. The- their organical syst- long ago and had it not- they would not have- for a long time to come- just as quick as the- in seizing an advant- their friends to accou- say, the Tory ranks- the school where aspir- gan their career; and- by ties of blood t- men deserted to the- a time, usually to fi- where it began. The- the ultra respectabil- Tory politics are be- scope for a man of am- on the other hand, are- appreciate incipient gen- account. The charlat- generally disgusts t- matured experience, w- that the safest prie- found in Conservatism- Gladstone is now the- ally, of the Whigs, w- trust him. Like all- former belief, he rus- extreme and is a fan- principles. His prese- a majority of them, - suppose, got safely into- an early opportunity o- if they can effect it, ar- may see him safely bac- vative ranks for the- We only hope that his- gant measure may not- much regret.

