...herry Pectoral,
...the Throat and Lungs,
...ghs, Colds, Whooping
...ronchitis, Asthma,
Consumption.

...efore in the whole history of ...ng won so widely and so deeply ...e of mankind, as this excellent ...ry complaints. Through a long ... among most of the races of ...her and higher in their estima... ...me better known. Its uniform ...r to cure the various affections ...at, have made it known as a re... ...inst them. While adapted to ...ase and to young children, it is ... most effectual remedy that can ...nt consumption, and the dan... the throat and lungs. As a pro... ...en attacks of *Croup*, it should ... every family, and indeed as all ...ject to colds and coughs, all ... with this antidote for them.

Consumption is thought in... ...umbers of cases where the dis... ...l, have been completely cured, ...stored to sound health by the

So complete is its mastery ... of the Lungs and Throat, that ...f them yield to it. When noth... ... them, under the *Cherry Pec*... ... and disappear.

...blic Speakers find great pro... ...ays relieved and often wholly

...generally cured by taking the ...m small and frequent doses.

...its virtues known that we need ...ificates of them here, or do more ...blic that its qualities are fully

Ague Cure.

...Ague, Intermittent Fever, ...Remittent Fever, Dumb ...al or Bilious Fever, &c., ... the affections which arise ...s, marsh, or miasmatic

...es, it does *Cure*, and does not ...ther Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, ...mineral or poisonous substance ...rise injures any patient. The ...nce of its cures in the ague dis... ...eyond account, and we believe ... the history of Ague medicine. ...d by the acknowledgments we ...al cures effected in obstinate ...er remedies had wholly failed. ...sons, either resident in, or ...iasmatic localities, will be pro... *AGUE CURE* daily.

...aints, arising from torpidity ... excellent remedy, stimulating ...y activity.

...ers and Liver Complaints, it is ...y, producing many truly re... ...re other medicines had failed. ...J. C. AYER & Co., Practical ...mists, Lowell, Mass., and sold

...00 PER BOTTLE.

...yer's

Vigor,

...ng Gray Hair to ...itality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thick... ...r checked, and bald... ...gh not always, cured ...hing can restore the ...follicles are destroyed, ...rophied and decayed. ...hair can be saved for ...s application. Instead ...air with a pasty sedi... ...it clean and vigorous. ... will prevent the hair ...ty or falling off, and ...vent baldness. Free... ...rious substances which ...rations dangerous and ... hair, the Vigor can ...ot harm it. If wanted

DRESSING,

...be found so desirable. ...er oil nor dye, it does ...ambric, and yet lasts ... giving it a rich glossy ...iful perfume.

...r. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
...NALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
...LL, MASS.
...CE $1.00.

GOLDEN REMEDIES
...ve time, health and money.
...any case of disease in any ... they fail to cure.
...RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM, ... cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore ... and Mouth. Sore Eyes, Cutan... ...eruptions. Copper colored blot... ...oreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, ... is the greatest Renovator, Al... ...e and Blood Purifier known, ...s all mercury from the system, ...saves the blood pure and healthy. ...DEN BALSAM, No. 2, CURES ...s, Rheumatism in all its forms, ...ief in all cases. ...2, $5 per bottle, or two for $9. ...DEN ANTIDOTE, A RADICAL ... derangements. Price $3 a bottle ...N ELIXIR D'AMOR, A RADI... ... or General Debility, in old or ... with wonderful effect. ...two bottles for $9. ...se remedies will be shipped to ...tion paid to all correspondents. ...he name of "DR. RICHAU'S ...E. RICHARDS, Sole Proprietor."
...RICHARDS 224 Varick St., N. Y.
...N, H. STETTER & CO.
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

...W. & SON,
...facturers of
Instruments,
... BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
...rs in all kinds of
...S' SUNDRIES
...and
...RIES' WARES,
...ATE ST LONDON, E. C.
...GUES forwarded to the Trade ...ot Business Card.
...8 1 a w 1y

The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday December 22, 1869

The Wanting Link.

Not long ago we drew attention to the great importance of supplying the wanting link in the highway between the seaboard and the interior, viz., that section between New Westminster and Yale. The necessity of the work was urged upon both local and colonial grounds, and it was argued that, as an outlet for the surplus stock and produce of the interior or midland districts, it would exert a marked influence upon the amount of foreign produce now flowing into the country on the seaboard. It is, perhaps, a noticeable coincidence that about the same time we were dealing with this subject our Cariboo contemporary was urging the necessity of the work with arguments almost identical. Under the caption of 'The Mainland feeding the Island,' he endeavors to show that with the construction of a road between Yale and New Westminster, affording means of continuous land travel to the seaboard, the Mainland would supply the Island with what it now draws from foreign sources. We ought, says our contemporary, to have a continuous road to the seaboard for man as well as beast. The gap between Yale and New Westminster should be filled up, not only for the purpose herein indicated but for every other purpose a road is intended for. When the steamers cease plying between Yale and New Westminster we are almost virtually shut out from the world, imprisoned for no fault of our own, but for the fault of the government—the fault of being too poor to build a road. The government shouldn't be so poor that it cannot build a road. The government ought to regulate matters so that there should be money enough to spare for road building. More road and less salary. With a road from the broad pastures of the interior to New Westminster, the whole of the lower part of the colony could be supplied with meat. Here, in Barkerville, at the present time, we have an abundant supply of superexcellent beef and mutton, at from eight to fifteen cents per pound. * * * * The pastoral lands of the colony, extending from Lytton to the base of the Rocky Mountains, are capable of affording sustenance to a thousand times the present number of cattle in the colony. The market, however, is a small one, and the efforts made to stock the country are limited; but if road facilities were available, the market would be largely increased by supplying the lower country, and more energy would thereby be imparted to this important branch of our agricultural resources. Every dollar sent out of the colony for what our own land is capable of producing is not only a direct loss of so much currency, but a customs-registered stain against the country, wrongly suggesting barrenness, and, therefore, discouraging to immigration. To look at the imports that one would scarcely credit the fact that there are vast tracts of land in British Columbia bearing bunch grass and wild timothy. What will benefit the mainland must produce corresponding good to the island. An outlet for our stock is fast becoming a necessity, and we trust that the islanders will contribute, in legislative effort, toward furnishing complete communication from the interior to the seaboard, which is needed at all times of the year and for all purposes. In inviting the attention of the government once more to this important subject, we trust the coincidence of the press at the two extremes of the colony being so singularly in harmony in urging the necessity of supplying the only wanting link in continuous land communication will not be overlooked or without its due influence. The importance of affording the settlers in the interior an outlet for their surplus produce cannot easily be overestimated, because it not only means increased development and prosperity to those more directly concerned, but it also implies a stoppage of that ruinous drain whereby fully half a million annually finds its way into the pockets of foreign producers, in exchange for those very articles for which the people in our own interior cannot find a sufficient market. Looking to the more immediate future, we can, in a great measure, realize the idea of 'The mainland feeding the island;' but it is when the view is extended through the vista of a more distant, yet not distant, future, that one sees large peoples established on the seaboard, and steamboats and railway trains crowded with people and merchandise from both hemispheres, that the full force of these almost prophetic words comes home to one's mind. Before taking leave of this subject we would remind the Executive that two resolutions, unanimously passed by the Legislative Council, during two consecutive sessions, have been placed on record, wherein the necessity of the work in question is recognized and urged upon the Government.

President Grant's Message.

That portentous State document called the President's Message is before us; and, however much we might feel disposed to dispute with the soldier-President some of the positions taken therein, we cannot but admit that the document is as able as it is formidable. We will scarcely be expected to review a paper comprising five columns of closely printed matter. Let a hasty glance at one or two of the points which more directly concern us suffice for the present. We may premise, however, that the Message is, as a whole, pacific, reassuring and congratulatory, thus affording a very marked contrast with the last Message of President Grant's predecessor. Proceeding at once to the great international question, President Grant takes up much the same ground as that occupied by Senator Sumner. The claim of the United States against Britain is made to appear too momentous for conventional adjustment—altogether too great for figures. In fact, the injuries inflicted upon the United States by the dignified neutrality so strictly maintained by Britain are only bounded by the injuries inflicted by the war itself; nor would there be anything unjust in holding that power directly responsible for all the loss in treasure, in blood, in trade and in commerce, inflicted upon the Republic during those four terrible years of civil war. The trouble appears to consist in the inability of the United States to name a sum large enough. Failing in this she prefers to make a sort of moral debt of the affair and keep the account an open one in view of any possible contingencies. We cannot say we regret this decision. Time is, after all, the best adjuster when international disputes assume a form so thoroughly Utopian and unpractical. Had Jefferson Davis been hurried to trial after arrest he would in all probability have closed his eventful career upon the gallows. Without any desire to push the parallel into disagreeable details, time will prove a far better arbiter in our case than the President of the Swiss Republic could possibly do; and if President Grant is content to abide by the decision of the hoary-headed old gentleman, certainly Great Britain should be the last to object. To the impartial arbitrament of Time let the vexed question then be left. Turning to another topic which very directly concerns us, President Grant declares himself opposed to the renewal of reciprocal relations with British America, the advantages of which he appears to think would all be on the side of Canada. Our internal taxation, he thinks, 'would prove a protection to the British producer almost equal to the protection which our manufacturers now receive from that tax.' What a damning admission for a country bidding for population to make! And yet it is true. Still, he would like to see some arrangement for the regulation of commercial intercourse. Well; if the people of the United States can get on without a return to reciprocal relations assuredly Canada can. In no period of its history has Canada enjoyed such a large measure of prosperity as since the abrogation of the late treaty. But, we greatly doubt whether the American people will concur with the President in this policy. Wait till they realize the full significance of exclusion from the fishing-grounds of the Dominion. Wait till Canada closes her markets against their coal, salt, and a few other articles, and we shall hear a different story. President Grant complains that the commercial marine of the country has been transferred to Great Britain. He may live to see other interests transferred to the same hands, not we trust, through another civil war, but through a policy scarcely less inimical to the interests of the country than civil war. Taking the Message all in all, we have no disposition to be displeased with it. We can say with the good-natured coal-heaver, 'It don'ent hurt I, and it pleases she.'

Wednesday Dec 15th

THE WEIGHT OF UNITED STATES TAXATION.—As an evidence of the height of taxation imposed upon the American People, in consequence of the late civil war, we give below an extract from an official document in relation to the taxation of Chicago, extending over a period of years from 1862 to 1869. The table shows the amounts have varied greatly, owing principally to the rates of taxation, and to the fact that articles taxed at one time were exempt from taxation at another. The tax collected on whisky the last fiscal year was much larger than usual, although the rate of taxation was reduced from two dollars per gallon to six cents. In six years and nine months Chicago has paid over $31,000,000 in taxes to the United States Government, exclusive of the tax paid for the support of the State Government and for municipal purposes.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th:

1863	$ 865,254 08
1864	3,636 164 60
1865	3,6-7,236 06
1866	6 678,479 33
1867	5 467,986 87
1868	3 998,315 33
1869	6 771,168 61
Total	$31, 104,695 97

THE RUBY—This bark has been moved a few feet by means of a hedge.

THE bark Bronies is ashore on Whitby Island.

THE CROWN HOTEL FIRE.—The examination into the cause of the late fire at the Crown Hotel drags its slow length along at the Police Court. The accused are prosecuted by Mr Courtney and defended by Mr. Drake. The evidence produced is very voluminous and has been listened to with great attention by the worthy Magistrate, who must possess an inexhaustible vein of the virtue known as patience. Yesterday several witnesses were heard for the prosecution, who rested their case at 2½ o'clock, when the defence called McKinnon, a boatman. This witness swore that he was early on the spot and assisted in passing out the furniture from the burning building. Among other articles he saved was an easy chair, on which were one or more antimacassars; and to account for the coal oil found on the chair and anti-macassars he swore that two coal oil lamps were passed out to him immediately afterwards; he took the lamps and was carrying them down the ladder when a piece of furniture carried by a sailor struck one of the lamps and knocked the top off. Another witness, called for the defence, testified that he placed two lamps partly filled with coal oil on the easy chair and subsequently he observed that one of the lamps had been broken. The defence here stated that six more witnesses remained to be called, and the Court adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock. The prisoners were remanded to the custody of the gaoler.

THE ROAD TAX.—Four summons for default in payment of the road tax, were answered yesterday at the Police Court. Fred. Tuttle, a resident of Cooks Road District, appeared to answer a summons for neglecting to pay a road tax of $5 50. Mr W S Green appeared to prosecute; the defendant very ably defended himself, but failed to shake the evidence of Mr. E. Mallandaine, witness for the prosecution, who proved that notices had been duly posted. The defendant appeared to oppose the tax because there was no passable road to his farm;—he had to reach it by means of a canoe. An order was given for the payment of $5 60 without costs. Robert Weir, similarly charged, pleaded informality of summons, through Mr Bishop, and a new summons was ordered to issue.....George Peerkes, informally summoned, was also ordered to be summoned anew.... The same action was taken in the case of Alex. E. B. Davie. All these cases were postponed till Tuesday next.

W. G. JAMESON, jeweller and watchmaker, of Government street, has just in stock a holiday presents to suit everybody's pocket, from elegant diamond sets to beautiful teasets and down again to the little souvenir whose intrinsic value is as highly prized as the hand that bestows it.

THE COWPER.—Intelligence from the wreck reports that she suffered no damage from the late gales. The only wind she would be exposed to is a Northwester. The work of getting out the coal progresses with rapidity.

SOFT SEATS FOR THE PRELATES.—Splendid easy chairs covered with red velvet have been ordered in Paris for the prelates attending the Ecumenical Council.

RUMORED—That the Treasury paraphernalia will be brought across the bay and placed in the Custom-house—thus practically amalgamating the two establishments.

THE TELEGRAPH, after a long silence, talked again last night. We have London dates to the 12th.

THE City Council did not meet last evening in consequence of the illness of the Mayor, who, we are glad to note, is recovering.

THE bark Ruby will be lightered of her cargo of lumber, and at the next spring tide an effort will be made to tow her off.

THE schooner Petaluma, in charge of a new captain, sailed yesterday for Sitka. She is deeply laden with goods.

THE schooner Industry, from the wreck of the ship Cowper, arrived yesterday with a cargo of coal.

DEPARTURES—The Douglas for the East Coast, and the Olympia for Puget Sound, sailed yesterday.

THE steamer Enterprise sails for her first weekly trip to the river this morning at 9 o'clock.

BETTER.—The insane ladies were pronounced better yesterday.

SCALY BUSINESS.—The Nevada *Enterprise*, of November 8th, describes the way in which the poisehermen blast trout out of the Carson River. The blasted practice is as follows:

They take a cartridge of giant powder, weighing about a quarter of a pound, inserting into it a piece of fuse, properly capped, about six inches in length, then lighting the fuse the cartridge is thrown into any deep hole supposed to contain trout or any other fish. After the cartridge has been thrown into the water, smoke and bubbles of gas are seen to rise to the surface, then in a few seconds comes the explosion—a dull, heavy report. The surface of the water is seen to bugle up, and the ground can be felt to shake for fifteen or twenty feet back from the water. Immediately after the explosion, all the fish that happen to be within a circle of twenty-five or thirty feet of the spot where the cartridge fell come to the surface either killed outright, or so badly stunned that it is some minutes before they recover. Our informant says that with two cartridges he saw over fifty pounds of fish killed, counting trout, white fish and chubs. In places after a blast the whole surface of the water would be covered with minnows, from an inch to three in length. At Elko they are practising the same style of fishing, only that out there they tie the cartridge to the end of a long pole and thrust it into the water, holding it till the explosion occurs. This is the most destructive mode of fishing we have ever heard of, it is a regular wholesale slaughter of great and small, good and bad.

A Mainland Cauliflower Vegetating Abroad.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS—Sir: In the British Colonist of Victoria, V. I., of the 6th ult., I find the subscribed letter from the Hon J S Helmcken, Surgeon to the Hudson Bay Company, and thinking that it deserves re-publication in your valuable paper I herewith enclose it to you, being at the terminus of the Union Pacific Railway, we probably receive these papers long before you do. The letter shows the astonishing fertility of these, as yet, unsettled lands. A land where vegetables of this size grow and are so common as to be thought not worth the while to send a 26-pounder cauliflower to the Agricultural Exhibition, cannot but be of immense value to the Dominion when joined by what may now, I hope, be called a *certainty*, the Canadian Pacific. Then Canadians can have a *West* of their own to emigrate to and shall there enjoy, what I have found, to be an inestimable blessing, living under the British Flag, an equivalent to exemption from the *ruinous taxation* and *protection we suffer here*.

In connection with this, in the same paper I see that at Governor Musgrave's reception in Cariboo three cheers were given for the Dominion of Canada.

Attached you will find the above mentioned letter.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
A NOT YET YANKEEFIED CANADIAN.

St. Louis, Oct 29, 1869.

A very large cauliflower was brought down by Dr Helmcken from New Westminster yesterday. It weighs 26 lbs. and was grown at Ladner's farm, on Fraser Flats. Why was it not send to the Exhibition?

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST—That cauliflower weighing 26 lbs. I purchased at New Westminster, thus rescuing it from the cook of the Colonial Hotel. Why it was not sent to the Agricultural Exhibition is unknown to me, but this much is certain, that upon Ladner's farm there are plenty of cauliflowers of nearly equal proportions. Land that will grow such magnificent vegetables must be of great value to the colony. There are thousands of acres equally good land round about Ladner's upon the Lower Fraser; the soil is stoneless and two feet deep, upon which is a growth of luxuriant grass. There cattle thrive wonderfully, the cows yield abundance of milk which makes the better 'that is all the rage at New Westminster.' For a few days during three months in the winter the land, save and except the ridges, which are numerous, is overflown for a few hours at full and change of the moon, but during the remaining months it is quite dry. Skilled persons assert that many of the flats can be embanked at a cost of three bits per acre! What I wish to point out is, that the meadows at the mouth of the Fraser offer every inducement to settlers, already there are many resident farmers there, whose experience when made known will very quickly attract others. I brought that cauliflower to Victoria in order to attract attention to these lands upon which, with ordinary prudence and a few cows, persons settling may speedily become rich.

J. S. HELMCKEN.

The New York *Sun* publishes a few statements about the late election in that city, which are interesting, in view of our becoming a part of the Great Republic. In one Ward, a gentleman was running for a Judgeship. According to the returns of the Inspectors of Election he received not one vote. Over six hundred persons in the Ward now swear that they cast their ballots for him. A Mr. Cohen, a nominee for the office of Supervisor, who spent over $70,000, as the *Sun* says, in presenting his claim for the office to the people, received 3,821 votes, according to the returns. Mr. Cohen says he has a list of over six thousand persons who declare they voted for him. In one Ward, where he was credited with 185 votes, 375 voters swear their ballots were in his favor. In one small district the returns give Horace Greeley for Comptroller fifty three votes. A well known resident of the district has sworn that 'to his personal knowledge over two hundred votes were cast for Greeley.' More cases of fraud are given but these are enough to show how they manage things down there. It might be convenient for a Minister who wanted to represent a constituency to have such facilities for getting elected without spending his money but the majority of Canadians would prefer to feel sure that after taking the trouble to vote money would be counted in.

MERIT REWARDED.—It must be a source of gratification and pride to the inventor, after years of study and toil, to have success crown his efforts, and know his labors are appreciated. This is peculiarly the case with Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters, which is composed of purely vegetable preparations, making the most effectual alterative that it is possible for the medical intelligence and skill of our time to produce. 27

Flatulency, Sour Stomach and Heartburn

are the warnings given by nature of approaching dyspepsia and liver complaint. Avert the danger by using Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. They invigorate the liver, tone and strengthen the stomach, and enable the bowels to perform their functions with ease and regularity. Occasional doses of Bristol's Sarsaparilla will greatly hasten a cure. 569

THE QUEEN OF PERFUMES!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER invigorates and strengthens the weak and debilitated, soothes and quiets the nervous and excitable, and induces healthful slumber to the weary and restless.

☞ Beware of the pernicious counterfeits; always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lanman & Kemp, New York. 555

TARTAN NOVELTIES.—At VICTORIA HOUSE will be found an assortment of the new styles of *Tartan* trimmings, braids, ribbons, velvets, sashes, &c, just received by express—also, a few elegant *French Costumes* in the new material Satin-Laine, *Dressing Gowns*, real laces, hemstitch handkerchiefs, infant's clothing, &c. A few CHRISTMAS GOODS, such as brooches, ear-rings, necklets, purses, portmonnaies, scarf cases, work baskets, etc have also been received. *

Woman Marrying a Woman.

An account of a very extraordinary marriage comes to us from Chili. It is probably without a parallel in the annals of the law. Near Santiago, the capital of Chili, are the baths of Colina. The people of fashion crowd to this watering place in the proper season, to find rest and quiet there. Near the baths have been wont to meet a young man who offered for sale newly-laid eggs, and many other articles, for which he found a demand among the fashionable society of the place. There was one peculiarity about this young man which attracted the attention of the police. He always wore a cloak. Whatever the occasion, the cloak was never removed. But that was all. Further investigation revealed nothing, except that the youth was a handsome and industrious young fellow, making a honest living by selling eggs. Among the beautiful senorites in the habit of resorting to the baths was a dark haired young heiress from Santiago. The engaging demeanor of the seller of eggs and perhaps the air of mystery about him, attracted her attention. This he quickly perceived; and it was not long before a courtship had resulted in the betrothal of the humble youth and the rich girl. They succeeded in satisfying the parents of the young lady, and the marriage took place. Only a few days passed, when the city was scandalized by the report for divorce brought by the wife. *She had married a woman.* The youth wearing the cloak, and with the dress and manner of a man, was one of her own sex. A divorce was, of course, immediately granted; but a serious question was presented to the court, as to the wife's property. It seems that the so-called husband, whose object was to obtain the property of her victim, had already made purchases and contracts in her wife's name. Should these be regarded as valid? The husband certainly acted as the agent of the wife, and with the wife's consent. Still, though the pretended husband is subject to other punishment through her fraudulent assumption, it seems hard to compel the wife to apply her money to the fulfilment of the contracts made under such circumstances. The case is yet undecided.

AN ENGLISH CONSUL ON THE WAR PATH.—The many friends of John Markham, Esq, H. B. M. Consul at Chefoo, who lately passed through San Francisco will be pleased to learn of his escape from an attack of Indians, while hunting on the prairies. From a private letter we (San Francisco *Alta*) are premitted to make the following extract: 'We had been out hunting antelope all day, and just at nightfall the hunter discovered traces of Indians, and we lay fireless and foodless throughout the night. At early dawn we discovered a small black bear, and, having wounded him, were following him close, when we were startled by a terrific whoop and several whizzing shots, which came from a band of twenty redskins, who made for us with demoniac yells. We gave them three shots, and I had the satisfaction of seeing two of the rascals drop, which seemed to disturb them somewhat, and we made a break for our horses that were hobbled in the chaparral not far away, for we were comparatively safe in the saddle, as the Indians were not mounted. We had made but a few steps, however, when the whole troop came yelling after us, but we fortunately reached our horses, and cut the hobbles amid a shower of balls. We laid out two more flying shots as we galloped off. I was hit twice by a parting volley, one bullet passing through my sleeve another tearing off part of my boot. We made a good time for the railroad, and I assure you I had quite enough of armed neutrality.'

Sardou recently visited the cell of Marie Antoinette, in the Conciergerie, which is about being demolished, in the vain hope of finding on the walls inscriptions by the illfated Queen for melodramatic purposes. The Prince Imperial is likewise to inspect this relic of decapitated sovereigns, probably in the way of wholesome warnings, and Queen Isabella knelt at its shrine lately, with profound emotion, no doubt induced by the fact that she barely escaped the fate of her Bourbon ancestors. Louis Napoleon was a prisoner in the same building before he was sent to Ham, and here the Girondists met together for the last supper before their heads fell under the guillotine.

Mitchell & Johnston,

OFFER FOR SALE

Ex Coquette from London

AND OTHER RECENT ARRIVALS.

WINDOW GLASS,

Large and Small Sizes.

PUTTY of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SACKS

Two and Three Bushel, Grain and Bran.

Preserve Jars,

Of Glass and Earthenware.

FLOWER POTS—London Make.

The Gardener's Friend.

A Patent Concentrated Manure.

FOWLER'S INSECTICIDE

For destruction of all kinds of Insects and Blight.

Registered Self-Acting Hand Drill.

For Sowing all kinds of Seeds—One of the handiest little Implements ever made.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

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de3 1md&w Fort Street.

Barnard's Express.

DURING THE WINTER MONTHS, THE Express will be despatched from Victoria every ALTERNATE FRIDAY, commencing November 12th, carrying Mails, Express and Passengers.

no12 2m F. J. BARNARD.