

DELATED DISPATCHES.

Europe.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Léon Rollin has accepted a nomination for the Corps Législatif from the first Paris district, without, however, taking the oath of personal fidelity to the Emperor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A Paris special of the 6th states that the concession for the proposed cable between Belgium and the United States was signed yesterday in Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Sir Roderick Murchison publishes an extract from the Rev. Mr. Kirk's letter as follows: "We may infer that before this Dr. Livingstone has sailed himself, whether any South African waters flow into Lake Albert Nyanza."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—A special reduction of the rates of postage between England and the United States from 20 to 12 cents per half ounce, only reduced the revenue twelve per cent.

BEVERLY, MASS., Nov. 9.—The Trustees of the Peabody Institute have directed that the building be closed until the arrival of the remains of Peabody.

FATHER HAYALON has written a letter to the Catholics of the United States, to be published shortly, in which he complains of the attitude of the American hierarchy towards the Holy Land.

QUEBEC, Nov. 9.—The steamer "Her Majesty" flying between New Brunswick and Labrador, west of the head of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, was wrecked on the coast of Labrador.

GOVERNOR SEWARD has arrived at Guadalajara, and was everywhere received with the most cordial and respectful attention.

HAMILTON, Nov. 8.—A robbery of \$2,000 worth of bullion from the Ontario mill was committed Saturday night. Three suspected parties were arrested, and the subscription for their ransom is being raised.

THE QUEEN is about to purchase a house in Bohemia. Two of her ladies have been for some time in France, looking after a large estate, and are expected to return in a few days.

District Voter on the Impending Election.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—I have read Mr DeCosmos' Card and the lie therein so directly and plausibly gives to the statement that he is in favor of Confederation 'without terms.' Probably in one sense it is true: Mr DeCosmos may require terms; but in the main and only important sense to the districts which he purports to represent, I say that were we to accept him as a representative we should accept a man pledged by word and deed to many a solemn obligation to such a Confederation as affords 'no terms to the farmers.'

I am one who admires Mr DeCosmos as a public man for many effective qualities. He is a man who understands justly enough the principles and practice of modern political science; intelligent and industrious, yet he is without exception as likely to go wrong from vanity and self-interest as any public man I ever saw, and in my judgment utterly unsuited to represent the personal and local interests of the farmers and settlers of this island.

Knowing Mr DeCosmos for the man that he is, I have little hesitation in saying that in this question of Confederation he is one who views to such a 'movement' mainly his own interests and the own distinction, and in contemplation of a career pregnant to himself with emolument and honor, will not stick at a trifle, and in his keeping the interests of the districts he represents will fare but poorly.

Were I a person of power and influence, instructed to obtain Confederation by management and address; there is no class of man whom I should look upon as more certainly to be played upon with effect than our ambitious friend, Amor DeCosmos.

As a politician he, it would seem, is pledged to support Confederation with the terms of representative institutions at least, it not responsible government; but if these conditions should meet with little favor do you suppose for a moment he would insist on the terms if induced to waive them by the offer of place and political distinction here or elsewhere?

Let us test for a moment his written pledges. I refer to his six political letters, published early in 1868, which I believe completed the series on the subject of Confederation. Read them for yourself. In no one of them is the farming interest ever mentioned except in the concluding sentence to letter 5, published in the Colonist of 11th Feb., 1868, in which he says, "In a future letter I hope to take up the subject of protection to our farmers and manufacturers."

This pledge, in his 6th and last letter, as I believe, he has most pointedly omitted to redeem. Let us now refer to the terms of Confederation as suggested by the resolutions of the Yale Convention, in September, 1868. In these I observed sentence after sentence in favor of representative institutions and responsible government and references to official mismanagement, reckless extravagance and the like, and a saving clause with regard to Victoria being a free port at a future period, but not a word about farmers; on the contrary, Term 12 is as follows: "At the time of admission the revenue laws of the Dominion of Canada to extend and apply to British Columbia, and thereupon the revenue laws of British Columbia thereby affected to be null and void, &c."

I am further assured that he stated at Yale, in reply to a question put to him, that he was in favor of the revenue laws of the Dominion; and these revenue laws are, as we know, unfavorable to home production, and we have a complete abolition of the farming interest. Does any wig man doubt that although Mr DeCosmos, in his card published on the subject, boasted that he was only in favor of Confederation on such terms as would protect the industries of the colony and place in the hands of the farmers and settlers the means of their own improvement, he is still to be heard in favor of the interests of the farmers and settlers under the shadow and ready-made pretence of existing resolutions and resolutions in their favor? Mr DeCosmos, in the summer of 1868, was the member for Victoria and advocated Confederation in terms distinctly favorable to the interests of the farmers and settlers.

Now he assumes to be in favor of the farmers and settlers, and will he remain so? Probably just so long as it is necessary to procure him a seat in the Legislature. Let us examine his card and consistency of conduct and principles above all other virtues in a representative of the people. Let the man come out! Let him come forward with his address and pledges to the distinct and candid favor of the farming interest. I honor candid and open professions of this kind. What are his views in favor of reciprocity? This is no doubt a measure which would advance or it may be protect some industries in the colony within the terms of the card. The free admission of obtained raw products would legitimately affect the farming interest; it must yet voted blind for a man who was admitted or failed to pledge himself to a written address, and I have a Sokon hatred for a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Yours, &c. A. DUNNOR VOTER.

To the Electors of District No. 2.

EDITOR.—At the urgent request of a numerous and influential body of Electors I have been induced to ask your suffrages for the seat rendered vacant by the death of your late greatly esteemed representative.

In the present critical position of affairs, I consider it absolutely necessary for the future welfare of our Colony that we should rush into Confederation with Canada, which it is the evident desire of the Home Government to force upon us, and which a small section of the politicians here are anxious to carry out on one.

I do not consider that the interests of the Agricultural community are likely to be improved by Confederation, unless a system of immigration to this Colony is made a condition. The longer Confederation is postponed the greater hope there is for us to obtain all the advantages which may be derived therefrom; and you will thus have the opportunity of carefully considering your position before you finally commit yourselves to the irrevocable federation without an Overland Railway, and regular mail communication by ocean steamer.

Should you elect me all my energies shall be devoted to protect your interests, and I shall be glad to touch upon, but I reserve them until I have the opportunity of meeting you personally. The question of Roads is, however, one I cannot overlook, as I consider that your welfare hinges on this subject, for without good and available means of communication it will be impossible for you to compete with our neighbors.

Yours, &c. JAMES LOWE. BURNABEE FARM, Nov. 17, 1869.

To the Electors of District No. 2. EDITOR.—At the present I think it is important that the best man should come forward to manage the affairs of state, I have, therefore, much pleasure in offering myself as a candidate for the representation of District No. 2.

My qualifications and claims upon your suffrages are too well known to need mention. A resident of twenty-one years, it will be readily admitted that I ought to know something about the wants and interests of the District, and I need not assure you that, if elected, I shall do all in my power to further your interests.

MATTHIAS ROWLAND. BURNABEE FARM, Nov. 17, 1869.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA. MARAVILLA COCOA. SOLE PROPRIETORS, TAYLOR BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE COCOA (OR CACAO) OF MARAVILLA is the most delicious Cocoa indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favored province. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivaled Cocoa, have by the selection of superior varieties, and the employment of elaborate machinery, produced what is so unobtainable elsewhere, the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it is not only superior to the ordinary Cocoa, but is also more palatable, and more agreeable to the stomach than any other Cocoa.

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A full Assortment of SEEDS and every requisite for the Farm and Garden, always in Stock at the Store, & always in the Greenhouse.

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Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Rum there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health; and, upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery, which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sole right to manufacture and sell it in the United States.

The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The cabalistic S. T.—1860—X, was a talisman of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply.

Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Rum, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale should be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly astonished the natives. The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Rum needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSPEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above cut represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses.

As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

Dr. RICHARD'S GOLDEN REMEDIES. \$1000 Reward for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure. DR. RICHARD'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 1, cures Ulcers, Ulcerated sores, Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Catarrhs, Eruptions, Eczema, Scalds, Burns, Scalds, Sores of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c.; it kills the greatest Revolver, Alleviates and Blood Purifier known, removes all mercury from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy. DR. RICHARD'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 2, CURES Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, &c. It is the most powerful and effective remedy for all these affections, and gives immediate relief in all cases. DR. RICHARD'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 3, CURES all cases of BRUISES, SWELLINGS, RHEUMATISM, &c. It is the most powerful and effective remedy for all these affections, and gives immediate relief in all cases.

THE

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PUBLISHED BY DAVID W.

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THREE MONTHS, do ...

ONE WEEK, do ...

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SIX MONTHS, do ...

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ONE WEEK, do ...

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