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A Domestic Allegory.

In those parts of Asia which are subject to the British rule, the heat of the climate and the taste for ease and luxury which is engendered by the oppressiveness of the atmosphere, have encouraged the indulgence of habits, which in temperate climates would be thought extravagant and luxurious, although use and the custom of several generations have made them almost necessaries of life in the tropics. Take for instance, the retinue of servants which an European of moderate income is compelled to keep in India; in any temperate climate the number would be ridiculed as absurd and useless, then again, the master of the house never thinks of troubling himself about his servants, he will seldom even hire any others than the Kitmagar or butler, and perhaps a coachman. As long as there is no lack of money, and no very close overhauling of accounts, the affairs of the household will probably go on smoothly. The European who has his own business to attend to, is anxious for relaxation when the day's work is over, and does not desire to trouble himself with the *menage* of his household, or his stable, he tells his head servant what he can afford to spend upon his establishment per month, and gives himself no further anxiety; he expects to sit down to a comfortable dinner every day, and to have his horses and carriages in good order, it does not occur to him to grudge the wages which he pays to his butler or coachman for doing but little for him, nor does it anyway cause him uneasiness that the Butler will not so much as move a chair across the room for the lady of the house, or that the coachman will touch nothing in the stable or coach house except the whip and reins; so long as everything is properly ordered in the establishment, and the Muccadums see that all the underlings do their work properly, the Englishman pays the monthly bills readily and without a murmur; he is perfectly contented that his head servants should do no work themselves and be overpaid, and will not grumble if they cheat him, so long as he is not annoyed by the indolence or want of attention or thieving propensities of the rest of his establishment, but if the cook runs up enormous bills and produces indifferent dinners, or if the groom brings the horse to the door with a rough coat and sorry harness, then must the butler and coachman look to it or leave, and without a character. It is not entirely with the view of condemning these customs that we put forth this parable, the system is not entirely bad, if properly carried out, and as it is the nature and habit of Englishmen to submit to extortion rather than incur any trouble, it is not surprising that under the influence of a tropical climate, customs which tend to ease, and do not after all cost much more than would be expended if the employer looked after every separate department of his household himself, should be adopted; but it is certainly surprising to find any portion of a taxpaying community adopting a similar system, more especially in a country like British Columbia, where the climate is not ennervating, and where the business men of the Colony have ample leisure to look after affairs, and to see that they are properly performed; the reason that some amongst us openly avow for leaving things under the charge of one man, who is not even responsible to those who provide the money, is, that "public affairs are [illegible]," that "they do not interfere in politics," that "they detest professional politicians," but really the excuses of such men are so utterly devoid of reason, that to listen to them is tedious, and to quote them would be worse than useless, except for the sole purpose of pointing out how worthless and how mischievous they are; those who put forward such lame pleas for their non-interference in public business, are the very men who produce in countries, that state of public feeling which culminates in revolution; they are the same class of men that allowed the Stuarts to tamper with the English Constitution to such an extent as, but for the expatriation of the whole family by those who were active enough to move in public affairs, would have brought the monarchy to a close two hundred years ago. Much mischief is done in our own Colony by those who are content to leave our Government as it is. It is that class of men who say, "give the Government fair play," that encourage the present Governor of this Colony to believe that the people are satisfied, both with himself, and with the present form of Government, and that dissatisfaction is only a political cry. If the Governor were half as active as the principal servants in the East, whose system of doing their master's business we have sketched, [illegible] that the whole governmental machine worked economically and well, we could understand indolent and indifferent people saying, "let things remain as they are, they might be worse," but as it is, we can only suggest as a conclusion to our parable, that if the Kitmagar failed to see that those under him performed their work properly. If he permitted gross extravagance, and if he did not render a proper account of the funds committed to his charge for carrying on the establishment, he would be discharged and with such a character that he would not be likely to get another place.

Friday, Oct 2

County Court.

[Before His Honor Mr Justice Pemberton,]

Thursday, Oct 1, 1868.

Ellen McCafferty *vs* Lush—This case, very trifling in itself, was made to consume the whole of yesterday, giving it thus an importance it in no way deserved. The defendant is proprietor of the Park Hotel where the plaintiff was hired as cook, and the case arose out of a dispute about wages, Mrs McCafferty claiming $83, Mr Lush refusing to pay more than $42, on account of the plaintiff absenting herself at times and for small claims against her. Much extraneous matter assailing the character of the house was introduced, and upon this point His Honor in giving judgment remarked that notwithstanding all that had been said, the imputations against the house had not been sustained, and that the conduct of the plaintiff was open to censure. After a long and tedious trial, His Honor decided in favor of plaintiff giving her $52, being $10 more than the sum paid into court. Mr Wood instructed by Mr Courtney appeared for plaintiff, and Mr Bishop for defendant.

SALE OF THE "BRIGNARDELLO."—The Brignardello, as she lies, stranded on the beach north of the Cliff House, with some 300 tons of cargo, mostly Italian marble, sulphur and bigarrito paper, with the owners' interest in her anchors, chains and rigging, which have been carried ashore, subject to the claims of the salvors, was sold at the New Merchants' Exchange yesterday. The sum realized was $8,050 in coin, and the purchaser L. R. Meyer. The marble alone—if it can be got out—is worth more than that sum, and the purchaser has a chance of making a good thing.

Municipal Council.

The Council met on Wednesday evening. Present, the Mayor and Councillors Allatt, Gibbs and McKay.

John Russell, Esq, the councillor elect for Johnson street ward, presented his credentials and took his seat.

Communication of the secretary of the Victoria Gas Company giving notice of intended excavations on several streets, read. On motion leave granted subject to supervision.

Communication from the secretary of the Spring Ridge Water Works Company for permission to make a street excavation read. Granted subject to supervision.

Communication from Mr Bishop applying for a further instalment on behalf of Mr Titus; also from T G Phypers respect- an account; both read and referred to Finance Committee.

A tender from F W Green in response to the advertisement of the Corporation to survey the following streets: viz, Douglas street, from Fort to Humbolt; Pandora street, from Douglas to Quadra; Fisguard street, from Douglas to Blanchard; Blanchard street, from Fisguard to Mr Rhodes' premises, read; and on motion ordered to remain over for one week.

A communication from the Chief Engineer of the Victoria Fire Department calling the attention of the Council to the important fact that a quantity of gunpowder is being stored in different parts of the city, in violation of the ordinance forbidding the same, and also to the danger incurred by the city from the existance of certain Chinese washhouses in the most populated streets—his experience being that the most destructive fires often originate amongst these people; read, and on motion referred to the Fire Warden.

Communication from F W Green submitting the report of his examination of James Bay bridge, which in his opinion, is in a most unsafe condition; read, and on motion consideration deferred.

His Worship the Mayor appointed councillor Russell as Sanitary Commissioner and also Fire Warden for Johnson street ward, in the place [illegible]

The council then adjourned until Tuesday next.

SAN FRANCISCO COAL.—Imports from January 1st to August 16th. Anthracite, 18,823 tons; Australian, 13,348 tons; Bellinghan Bay, 5,680 tons; Cumberland, 2,597 cks, Chili, 4,191 tons; Coos Bay, 7,759 tons; English, 9,967 tons; Lehigh, 5,130 tons; Mount Diablo, 59,524 tons; Nanaimo, 17,509 tons. Imports of English Steam and other coals have been unusually liberal during the past week, causing a marked depression in most descriptions of Bituminous. The sales include 2,700 tons Chili, ex-Great Pacific, and 482 tons do, ex Forest King, private though quotable at $9 50@9 75. Australian is also plenty and cheap, though saleable at $9@9 75. Anthracite is on the contrary, rather scarce, and like Cumberland, favors the seller.

FRENCH OPINION OF THE BURLINGAME MISSION. [Translated from the Independence Belge.]—The Chinese Embassy arrived at Washington and will be officially received by Seward and the President at the White House. A fact much noticed by the diplomatic body is the earnestness of Russian and British Ministers to tender their welcome greeting, they having made the trip expressly to New York, without waiting for the Embassy's arrival in Washington. Mr de Stoeckl assured the Hon Mr Burlingame on the part of Prince Gortschakoff that he would receive a most cordial reception in St Petersburg, not only as a representative of the Chinese empire, but also as an American citizen. It is impossible to be more courteous.

THE Chilian government is circulating in the United States a pamphlet inviting emigration to the colony of Magellanes, on the Straits of Magellan, and also giving notice of a great agricultural exposition which is to take place next December at Santiago, Chili, and requesting contributions from American manufacturers, inventiors, artisans, and others Chille offers liberal inducements to the emigrant—free passage, abundance of land, and to Protestants the right to hold religious meetings in private houses.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND.—The Queen Charlotte Coal Company have sent the sloop Ringleader to Queen Charlotte Island for the purpose of bringing down the men employed at their mine. Work will be suspended during the winter season. On the return of the sloop, in ten or fifteen days, we shall no doubt receive some additional news of importance about the Company's interests

THE steamer G S Wright for Portland, and the steamer Diana for San Francisco left yesterday at noon.

THE steamers Active and Sir Jas Douglas for Nanaimo and the Enterprise for New Westminster will leave early this morning if the weather permits. The continuance of the dense fog is having a most serious effect on navigation, and may cause much suffering in Cariboo.

THE INSTITUTE.—The first of the weekly meetings for the season 1868-9 of the elocution class in connection with the Victoria Mechanics' Institute, will be held on Tuesday next at 8 p. m. Members of the Institute are invited to attend.

GUNS LAST NIGHT.—The firing last night at half past ten was supposed to be the Zealous in the Royal Roads beating to quarters, and not as at first thought the long threatened Fenian invasion!

The Delegates of the Confederate League.

EDITOR COLONIST.—In a leader on the 26th inst. you have the following: "Quite a number of persons were induced to sign the paper in question purporting to be a remonstrance against certain gentlemen who went as delegates to the Yale Convention, we believe the majority must have signed under a misapprehension. The true state of the case is this. The gentlemen who left Victoria as delegates to the Yale Convention never represented themselves as delegates from the people of Victoria, &c, &c," and that 20 out of 26 delegates represented the country.

As one of the signers of the memorial in question, I join issue with you on these points and refer you to the preamble of the resolutions at the meeting—"Whereas the convention composed of delegates representing different constituencies, has, at the general popular desire, and after due and public notice, been convened at Yale by the call of the Confederate League; and by the authority of the people of British Columbia declared &c, &c."

The constituencies, I should have premised, so far as the Island is concerned, were Esquimalt delegates, 1; Victoria, 4; Salt Spring Island, 1; Metchosin, 1.

Now let me ask in the first place who are the 20 popular delegates out of the 26? and in the next place, how a man can represent a constituency in which no meeting, no public canvass, no election has been held? none of these things have been reported.

These 'delegates' are either representatives from certain localities, in which case we should have heard of their election to such representation; or they are mere delegates from the League. In this latter case, hailing from Victoria, or Esquimalt, &c, is an accident, and does not entitle them to represent the people of these places.

Their aim and objects may be good, and as you say, nobody can deny them a perfect right to form a league for a legitimate purpose; but under the circumstances, in my opinion, the cool assertion that they represent 'different constituencies' and have the 'authority of the people of British Columbia' is as deliberate a piece of impudence as has for some time been perpetrated, and I venture to say that my opinion is not, by that of some hundreds of persons, a singular one.

I am, Sir,

E. M.

Victoria, B C, Sept 28th, 1868.

A Reply From Dr. Davie.

EDITOR COLONIST,—I never break a lance with anyone who has not the manliness to meet me face to face, but has the *cowardice* to shelter himself behind a fictitious name while he throws unseemly missiles. I will merely say, that if *Canadians* have no better arguments to use in favor of Confederation than scurrilous abuse and spitting in the hand of their antagonists *we Englishmen* had better think twice before putting our necks under their feet.

JOHN C. DAVIE, M. R. C. S.

RED RIVER.—The Nor'-Wester brings tidings from the Red River country, from which we extract the following:—The Government of Manitoba.—We are glad to be able to announce that the Government lately framed at Portage la Prairie still prospers and seems to satisfy the minds of the residents there, perfectly. We learn that the Court-house and Council Chamber are in course of construction, and bridges and roads have been made. Notwithstanding the scoffs and jeers of the monopoly party here, we are glad to be able to chronicle the success of this rude attempt at giving to all men in that district individual liberty. We can only say to our neighboring and more happily situated colonists, keep on in your course Avoid petty jealousies and strive only for collective benefit, and you will earn content for yourselves and the respect of all your neighbors.

Mr. Waddington's Overland Route.

The petition of Mr. Waddington, of Vancouver Island, to the Imperial Parliament, praying for aid to open a road from Lake Superior to British Columbia, and which has been published, does not disclose an attractive picture of his domicile. He attempts to explain the causes why that island has failed to realize the expectations which were nourished as to its eventual prosperity when it was first colonised; but we must grope our way through much obscurity to reach any solution: Climate, soil, coal, fisheries, harbours, and gold deposits are here; yet Vancouver languishes; one-half the population are anxious to depart—the other to annex themselves to the United States. Mr. Waddington has material interests at stake, and is evidently attached to the old flag. It is, therefore, natural that he should cast about for some remedy less drastic than a change of Government and transmuting himself into an American. He sees no alternative save in confederation, and the only obstacle in the way—the want of an interoceanic road. We quite concur with him as to the feasibility of constructing a waggon road from Lake Superior to the Pacific, because three-fourths of the route would traverse the Saskatchewan prairie country, and tolerably easy passes were long since discovered through the Rocky Mountains; but we never yet have been able to understand from any enthusiast of the Waddington school how we are to reach the west end of Superior for seven months of the year. We admit that for the other five, steamers can conduct the traffic; but when once the ice, bars the navigation, we should be as much shut out from the west as from Hudson's Bay or the east shore of Labrador and the Moravian missions. It is begging the question to assume that we can use the American railway to St. Paul and ascend the Red River, because the same argument would apply with more cogency against the intercolonial and in favour of the Portland route. A centralised and despotic power like Russia could establish a post road from St. Petersburgh to the Amoor River, along which the late Sir George Simpson sped at the rate of ten miles an hour for a thousand leagues. But even Russia parted with her possessions on this continent, although Alaska was more accessible from the Amoor in winter than the Red River is to Canada, if we confine ourselves to our own territory. Had the prairies of the Saskatchewan been placed by nature in close proximity to Western Canada, they would to-day contain the half-million of our people who emigrated to the neighbouring republic and Australia; but with hundreds of miles of rocky desolate country around Huron and Superior—shutting us out from the basin of the Winnipeg—we see serious impediment to free winter intercourse with the Red River country. We may be told that California furnished a case analogous to Vancouver Island and British Columbia, but it must be remembered that California was from the outset, self-supporting; and now, besides its gold and wool, exports twelve million bushels of wheat. She rejected greenbacks and sticks out stoutly for gold currency; whereas Vancouver is embarassed with debt, its revenue short of its expenditure, and its population moody and discontented. We heartily wish Mr Waddington every success in his appeal to the Imperial Parliament. A country that could afford to spend twenty five million dollars to rescue half-a-dozen captives from the den of a barbarian, ought not to forget its duty towards thousands of its children scattered between the Red River and the Pacific. A tenth of the sum lavished to gratify sentimental pride, would redound to the honor of the nation and confirm the prosperity of future generations. We wish some second Capreol would arise to point out the line of our water road to the Northwest, and suggest some feasible process of constructing it. We feel as if we were grasping at a shadow until a civilized mode of communication be established with our coveted provinces.—*London Canadian News.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—In all outward complaints a desperate effort should be made to at once remove these annoying infirmities, and of establishing a cure. The remarkable remedies discoveded by Professor Holloway will satisfactorily accomplish this desirable result, without any of those dangers or drawbacks which attended the old method of treating ulcerative inflamations, scrofulous affections, and scorbutic annoyances. The most timid invalids may use both the Ointment and Pills with the utmost safety and most certain success, provided a moderate attention be bestowed on their accompanying "Directions." Both the preparation soothe, heal, and purify. The one assists the other most materially, in effecting cures and renewing strength by helping exhausted nature just when she needs such succour. 4

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—the world's great remedy for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat.