

Timely Organization.

This being Agricultural Week, we may be permitted to revert to the subject this morning. Another Annual Exhibition has passed over—we feel that we are warranted in saying—successfully and profitably. These reunions of the 'Soldiers of the Plough' are profitable to the merchant, the capitalist, the political economist, the professional man, the schoolmaster, to all in fact. They deepen the meaning of such words as Labor, Wealth, Competition, Co-operation. They make the farmer feel that he is a link, and no unimportant one, in the chain of Society—

that there are set before him fitting objects of ambition and responsibility. They enable him to contrast the results of careful and scientific farming with those of mere earth butchery. The late re-union forms a fitting subject for congratulation, both as regards farmers and manufacturers. It has helped to demonstrate more emphatically that all that is needed in order to become a self-supporting community is more homes and home-makers, a little more thrift and skill applied to the development of Nature's vast resources strewn all around with such prodigal hand. The present generation may be said to hold the keys of the future of this wonderful land. Let us all seek to exercise a reasonable amount of wit and foresight with regard to the future. But the late occasion should inspire feelings of thankfulness as well as thoughtfulness and ambition. How refreshing to be able to enjoy a brief respite from the corroding cares of business—how blessed to withdraw the mind for a season from the ghastly panorama of death and desolation now being unfolded in Central Europe, from harvests trampled beneath the feet of contending battalions, and homes desolated to contemplate for a little these peaceful triumphs of industry in our own quiet land. Who can sufficiently realize the blessings of peace? Oh! God of Peace! If thou art the God of Battles also, hasten the day when creatures made in Thine image shall realize that the only triumph worthy of them is triumph over ignorance, disease and sin. But the leading idea we wish to impress upon the reader is that of timely organization; and not the least hopeful feature of the late show is to be found in the fact that fresh organization for the future was made under the shadow of present triumph. Every past effort has taught us the importance of timely preparation; and while rejoicing at the success of the past, we must not be blind to the fact that success was somewhat marred by unreadiness and imperfect organization. Take, for instance, the Lower Fraser. Doubtless what specimens came from that important District were excellent, and deservedly carried off many prizes; but it must be clear to anyone acquainted with that District that the great bulk of its farmers did not put in an appearance at all, that whole settlements were unrepresented; and to the few who did come it was not very satisfactory to find that they were too late to enter into regular competition with those from other parts. It affords us pleasure to bear witness to the spirit in which the gentlemen forming the Committee of Management met this difficulty. They certainly did all that could be done under the circumstances; but yet it cannot be thought that the result was satisfactory. But it is of those farmers and others on the Lower Fraser who came not at all that we would particularly speak—those who were, for the most part, prevented from participating in the movement because they had not been properly informed as to the movements of the steamer, and other matters connected with the Exhibition. To avoid a recurrence of such difficulties no wiser or more effective steps could be taken than those adopted on the show ground, on Thursday; and if this preliminary organization be only followed up and project its branches into every district there need be no hesitation at all in predicting that next year's Exhibition will far surpass every one that has gone before it. The practice of drifting into the new year, almost into summer, without the slightest attempt at organization or effort, and then some half-a-dozen meetings to discuss the annually recurring question, 'Shall we attempt to hold an Exhibition this year?' is most detrimental to success. That question was propounded for the last time in 1870. It must never come up for discussion in this colony again. There is to be an Exhibition every year; and every succeeding one is to mark a decided advance. Now is the time to organize and work for the Exhibition of 1871, a year which is to constitute an epoch so important in the history of British Columbia. It would not be right were we to discuss

this subject without alluding to the valuable services rendered during the past by the retiring Honorary Secretary, Mr J O Bales. The large share of active duty which fell to his lot and the ready cheerfulness and efficiency with which it was performed quite justify us in saying that to him is largely attributable the success by which past effort has been characterized; and we do not think it is too much to suggest that some testimonial should be presented to him. The services of Mr Norris, although of more recent date, have been no less efficient, and are all the more appreciable from the circumstance of their having also been rendered gratuitously. These gentlemen, in common with the other members of the Committee of Management, have earned the thanks of the entire community.

BELLINGHAM BAY.—Our regular correspondent writes us from Bellingham Bay under date of Sept 27th: 'Since my last the weather here has been fine, and has brought several land-speculators who, feeling sanguine of the Northern Pacific Railway having its terminus near here, are anxious to buy up all the land they possibly can in this section. The agriculturists seem to have had good crops generally this year, though the fruit crops have scarcely been up to the average of former years. The coal miners have partially resumed working. The influx of water having somewhat abated and pound room having been made for the water still coming in, the miners are now enabled to commence in the cross-workings. They are working two shifts of eight hours each. There are two vessels lying here for coal—the bark Scotland and Mary Belle Roberts. A drunken frolic took place to-day amongst some of the miners. A fracas between two of them ensued, when John Tracey, an old and well-known British Columbian, was violently thrown down by a person known as Tennessee, by which Tracey's right leg was broken. Considerable sympathy is expressed by most persons here for Tracey, who is generally a quiet, industrious and inoffensive man.'

THE MONTGOMERY CASTLE.—This fine iron ship, 817 tons register, commanded by Capt John Huges, is supposed to have been passed in the Straits by the schooner Lovett Peacock on Thursday. The Montgomery Castle is 142 days out from Liverpool and comes consigned to Janion, Rhodes & Co of this city, with 1100 tons of English merchandise, 800 tons of which are destined for Portland. Six hundred tons of the freight is salt. The Montgomery Castle is rated A 1 at Lloyd's for 20 years. We publish the manifest and consignee list this morning in the full expectation that the ship will arrive to-day.

THE NEWS.—The story about the Russian note, the massing of near half a million of troops on the Prussian border, and the virtual declaration of war, is, indeed, startling; but it would be more alarming were it not for the various circumstances which render faith in its truthfulness extremely difficult. Indeed, when it is added, 'No one believes the dispatch in Chicago,' it can scarcely be expected that people here will be more credulous. It appears far more probable to us that the massing of troops on the Prussian border is a feint than that the Turkish tendency of Russia is such. We prefer to await confirmation before getting greatly excited over this Russian note.

ANOTHER FACTORY.—Within the past few weeks a new wagon and carriage factory has been opened on Johnson street by Messrs Robertson & Fair, two first-class mechanics of considerable experience in Canada and the Eastern States, where they acquired great celebrity for the excellence of their wares. Amongst other things in that line, there were exhibited at the Show this week some exquisite specimens of steel hammers, manufactured by Robertson & Fair, and which were greatly admired. It is always pleasing to see first-class workmen coming amongst us, and we have no doubt this new firm will be liberally patronized.

NAVAL CONTRACTS.—S J Spark, Esq, H M Paymaster at Esquimalt, advertises this morning for tenders for the supply of fresh meat, vegetables, biscuit and soft bread, provisions, soap, water, coals and firewood, and for the supply of fresh meat and vegetables for San Juan Island. All tenders to be sealed and made in sterling, and no tender will be received after noon on the 31st instant. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted and full particulars may be had at Mr Spark's office, between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m.

A GOLDEN BRICK.—A brick of gold, weighing 715 ounces, and valued at \$14,500, was recently purchased by the Halifax agency of the Bank of Montreal. It was produced from 120 tons of quartz obtained from Walter Lawson's mine, of Montague, being the result of three months' work. The brick cost the owner of the mine about \$2000, and, consequently, gave him a net profit of \$9500.

PERFORMANCE AT THE THEATRE.—On Tuesday evening next a musical and acrobatic performance will be given at the Theatre, when several new acts will be introduced. Messrs Robert Nelson and the Little Nelsons, William De Vaux, Charley Phillips and others will appear. One of the 'Little Nelsons' will perform the wonderful feat of fifty successive somersaults. The programme is varied. Prices of admission 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents.

LOOKING UP.—We understand that an increasing disposition to acquire land in the valley of the Lower Fraser has been recently manifested, and that in several instances partially improved farms have been sought after at good prices. The value of the rich bottom-lands of the Lower Fraser has not yet begun to be realized.

EDUCATION.—This evening Mr Harrison opens his school in Dominion Hall, Colonist Buildings. Having alluded upon a former occasion to Mr Harrison's fitness to teach, we have only to recommend such young persons as may not be able to attend a day-school to avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity as is thus presented. An hour or two thus spent may tend to much profit in after years.

GREAT DRAUGHT OF FISHES.—In King's county, Nova Scotia, two nets one day hauled 40,000, and on the following day 80,000 shad. The value of the fish caught within the week was estimated at \$48,000, or when cured and ready for market \$72,000.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—This great Canadian Railway, so long a source of loss and vexation to the shareholders, is rapidly assuming an encouraging and remunerative aspect. A carefully prepared statement before us shows that the receipts for the week ending July 16th gradually rose from £7692, in 1859, to £29,000 in 1870.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE sailed for New Westminster yesterday morning at 11 o'clock with about 30 passengers and a small freight. Among the passengers were: Hons Barwood and Carrall, Messrs J H Turner, John Jessop, G C Green and G F Corawall. Dr Carrall and Mr Jessop each got a secure constituency for the Legislative Council.

ARRIVAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The schooner Lovett Peacock, Capt Gustafson, arrived in Royal Roads yesterday morning in 13 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of goods. She is consigned to Millard & Beedy. The Lovett Peacock made the Cape in 9 days, was 4 days in the Straits, and passed the ship Montgomery Castle from London bound for this city.

GRAND HOTEL AT PORTLAND.—Portland, Oregon, is about to get what she has long stood in need of—a first-class hotel. A joint stock company of capitalists from Chicago has been formed to build a splendid brick edifice, furnished with all the modern appliances, steam lifts, &c.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.—The sale of unclaimed goods from Wells, Fargo & Co's Express Office will take place at Mr Lanley Franklin's rooms at 11 o'clock this morning. Among the packages are several which are supposed to contain valuables. There will be an active competition.

THE STEAMSHIP CALIFORNIA arrived from the Sound yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. She discharged cargo and will leave for Nanaimo to-day for coal, whence she will return to the city and sail for Portland about Thursday morning.

QUARTZ CRUSHER.—Mr Bacon of the Bank of B N A has created a couple of stamps for crushing specimens of quartz for assay. Yesterday the first operation of crushing was commenced on a quantity of rock from the Mount Douglas lead.

The mail steamer Isabel, Capt Starr, sailed for Port Townsend yesterday at 11 a.m. with about thirty passengers and a mail. She will connect at Port Townsend with the Alida for Olympia and way ports on Puget Sound.

CHARTERED.—The bark Corsair, Capt Sanders, has been chartered to load lumber at Moody, Dietz & Nelson's mills, for Collied. The cargo of the Corsair is now nearly all discharged.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—Messrs Lumley, Franklin, J G Norris, Arthur Bonster, E H Jackson and J Clayton are the Central Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society under the new arrangement.

DID NOT RESIGN.—Mr Jessop requests us to say that he has not resigned as joint Secretary of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and that his services are now, as before, at the command of the Society.

MARRIED VS SINGLE.—Weather permitting, there will be a match of cricket played at Beacon Hill to-day, between eleven bachelors and eleven bachelors.

SCHOOL AND ROAD TAX.—There were 8 cases before Mr Pemberton yesterday, 4 of which were dismissed, and the balance ordered to pay.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise is expected down to-day with Bernard's Cariboo express and important news from the interior.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Protestant population of Newfoundland numbers 85,504, and the Roman Catholic 61,970. The Protestants have thus a majority of 24,434.

FROM COMOX AND NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas will be due from Comox and Nanaimo this evening.

THE ship Joachim Cheys sailed yesterday from San Francisco for Barrard Inlet to load lumber for a foreign port.

WILL SAIL.—The ship Henry Reed, Capt Macrae, will sail to-day for London. Her cargo of spars is consigned to Sprout & Co.

H M S SPANBROWE returned from Nanaimo last evening at 6.30.

NEXT DIRECT STEAMER.—The Pelican, to sail on Wednesday next, 5th inst.

WHALES.—Arrivals from the Straits report the water alive with whales.

FOX SPOKE.—The steamer Sir James Douglas will make a trip to Sooke, this day week.

The Position of the Architect. I should not like to be an Architect. A man of genius and of cultivated mind, Long, patient study, and expert invention. Designs an admirable public building. Conventions, light, proportionable, stability. Forseeing with the eye of practical taste. Effects and merits unapproachable. To those who only look with common eyes; And having absolute control of funds; Possess the power to thwart him every way. And use their power to alter all his plans. What can be meant by a man of such ability? That he should be driven to submit to this? If I were a horse I'd be a brewer's horse; If I were a pig I'd be a Miller's pig; If I were a slave I'd be a woman's slave. But not the slave of half a dozen fools. —Quotation from an English paper.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The above quotation from a late English paper excites comment upon the action of the Municipal Council in the construction of the cistern at the corner of Fort and Blanchard streets. In 1862 two cisterns, by aid of the Government, were put in at the intersections of Johnson and Government, and Yates and Wharf streets, according to plans and specifications submitted by the undersigned. In 1863 the Fire Department, by various aids, constructed cisterns at the intersections of Yates and Government, and Government and Fort streets, according to the same plans and specifications; [but smaller dimensions] the plans for which I loaned for the purpose. At about the close of the last Municipal year the Street Committee applied to a civil engineer for a plan of a cistern. A plan was submitted, a fac simile of my own, which had been obtained from the President of the Fire Department. The sum of \$10 was recently paid for this copy and advertisements were posted soliciting tenders for putting in the cistern before named. The Council, in their wisdom, thought one of their own body should be allowed to have the whole control of the construction of the cistern, and his latent talent emanated in the production of the same plan inverted. The consequence is an abortion of all practical or scientific knowledge. The cisterns constructed by my plan were two feet wider at top than at bottom; the one now constructed is two feet wider at bottom than at top. Thus, instead of being self-supporting against pressure, from the outside it has to bear a superincumbent weight. I unhesitatingly state that the cistern will prove to the Corporation as ludicrous and as expensive as the camels imported to this colony were to the importers. I would wish it to be distinctly understood that the above remarks do not apply to the contractor for the cisterns, who I believe, has done his work faithfully. Yours, &c.

RICHARD LEWIS, Architect.

Letter from Paris. PARIS, Sept 3, 1870. The Chamber of Deputies, seems to have at last filed its War Minister, Palikao, by having him out daily to inform its members of the situation. The General stated, he was night and day working up the defence of the nation—that when he could without danger, he would tell any good news, but he hoped—in fact that they would not bother him—in the interim. He has done wonders in the way of creating armies, and is forming one at Lyons—his old command—to lead himself. However, between the Thiers party and the Left a good deal of cross-firing is going on. Whatever the Empire has lost, the Left has not gained, as the people desire but one thing—to get rid of the Prussians, by providing each with a French grace—the only courtesy to be granted. Yes, France before the Empire—the national safety before all dynasties. It is no use quarrelling like sailors over a drifting ship, when the winds and waves are masters. Bring the vessel into port, and when the danger has passed, dispute about the salvage. A Dictator is more what France for the moment wants, than a revolution. Forms of government will not stop Prussian bullets.

The preparations are formidable. Paris will have a corps of 100,000 additional men of the provincial grade, mobile, and the public workshops are to lodge them. The arc-de-Triomphe is being converted into a military observatory. Rochefort's electors have petitioned to form themselves into a corps of enfants perdus, to discharge all the forlorn-hope work about the capital if besieged—troops march quickly and silently to the railway station—no cheering now—a hasty squeezing of hands—a passing joke with the prettiest girls—and the adieu is made. The country people are betaking themselves to every available weapon—the late paternal system of government having left them without arms. In some cases National Guards do duty with sticks, and at Chalons, where the Prussians put in an appearance, the defence was confined to 85 men, with rifles, but never a cartridge was given to them! Mot, of Champagne notoriety has fallen from his high estate, for his cowardly surrendering of Chalons, as Mayor, to the enemy. He arrived at Havre, but the inhabitants petitioned for his expulsion. He has a new 'brand' now. It is at Berlin, his market for his wine, must henceforth be found. No; *coute qui coute*, France will never allow another of her cities to be captured like Nancy, where four Uhlands, as legendary as the sons of Aymon, entered and took possession. The Grand Hotel has had to part with its German Legion of ninety servants—the obliging Henry among the number. Some of the German editors have recommended a bevy of their Parisian conferees to immediately attend to the Uhlands, to march the Boulevard en *caracole*, to their lancers, caught a correspondent of a Paris paper

outside Rheims, and set him to cook their dinner—and after eating all the goose in the village, rode off, picking the birds en route. They are the boys that fear no noise, certainly.

A Prince Edward Island paper of the 18th ult says a card had been picked up on Seal Island, bearing the name of Dr E Schrepper, Memphis Tenn and written in a cramped hand, are the words, 'We see you have come to Dr Docker.' The card has been forwarded to the Minister of Marine, Ottawa, and is supposed to be from someone on the ill-fated City of Boston, concerning the loss of which nothing has been so far ascertained.

Nanaimo-Comox District.

REQUISITION

To the HON. JOHN ROSSON. Sir.—The undersigned residents and property-holders of Nanaimo desire that you will allow yourself to be put in nomination for the Representation of a District in the forthcoming Legislative Council. We are satisfied that your energy and ability will be devoted to the interests of Nanaimo-Comox District and to the general good of the whole Colony, we shall do our utmost to secure your election.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, J. B. HALE, JOHN BRYDEN, CHAS A ALPERT, EDWIN GIBSON, GEORGE DRUMMOND, SAMUEL CLIFFE, WILLIAM BARBOUR, JOHN HENRIE, JAC MCKAY BATHURST, JOHN FRUTON, JOHN HUNTER, JAMES SAGE, EDWARD WALKER, JAS ALLEN, SEN, GEORGE BIRCH, JOSEPH WELLS, WILLIAM BARTON, WILLIAM GIBSON, JOHN WILLIAMS, ANDREW MCKINLEY, JOHN CHAPMAN, JOHN GIBSON, THOMAS LAURENCE, Wm O Webb, Patrick Kennedy, John Grant, M.D, T D Jones, W Misagunation James, M D, John Malpas, John Hirst, John Holden, Peter Papley, John Campbell, Richard Turcotte, James Mills, Samuel Waddington, William O'Brien, Joseph Garner.

REPLY

To ELECTORS OF NANAIMO-COMOX DISTRICT, Sir.—In response to the Requisition you have been kind enough to present to me, I cheerfully consent to be put in nomination for the representation of the District in the Legislative Council, and in doing so, I will hardly be necessary to assure you that, if elected, my best efforts shall be earnestly directed towards promoting the interests of your District in particular, and those of the Colony in general.

In accepting your nomination and soliciting the suffrages of the District, it may be expected that I shall, in accordance with long established custom, indicate the outlines of my political creed; and you, the promisees with which my political views have been before the public would almost seem to render any exposition of them unnecessary at the present time. It may, however, be proper that I should state upon a few cardinal principles. The subject of Confederation completely overshadows every other political question at the present time, and I will tell you frankly that I am in favor of accepting that change upon the basis now officially before the public, believing that it is and through it the country will be able to very great financial and political advantages. There are two open questions of considerable importance which will be submitted to the people, through their representatives, viz, a choice local constitution and a choice of Customs Tariff. I hold the people of British Columbia to be fit and entitled to self-government, and I believe it will be their duty and interest to consent to full political rights as an independent nation. The acceptance of the Canadian Tariff, with its ample protection to protect miners and its long and ever extending free list, I believe to be the true interest of every community; it would relieve the people of a load of taxation for Federal purposes and would tend to stimulate industry. A Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, under which our coal and other products might find an open and ready market, I conceive to be amongst the most urgent needs of the colony; and any feasible movement towards that end should ever have my earnest and hearty support. The education of the young must ever be regarded as one of the best duties of a civilized government, and I cannot hesitate to say that the existing educational system is ill-adapted to the provisions of the transfer of the country to the Dominion of Great Britain.

ASHCROFT RACES.

THESE RACES WILL BE RUN AT THE RACE COURSE, ASHCROFT, ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1870. At 11 o'clock.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PATENT SAFES. THE ONLY PATENT SAFES IN THE WORLD. Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S

Harmless and Effective Remedies. Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World. INDIGESTION.—The popular remedy for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juices. It is powerful, pleasant, and safe. CONSUMPTION.—One of the greatest results of the chemical progress in the preparation of the active principle of the lungs is MORSON'S LUNG TONIC, which is a powerful and safe remedy for the consumption. WEAK OPINION.—In all cases where the elements for the formation of the lungs are imperfect MORSON'S LUNG TONIC has been shown to be a powerful and safe remedy.

THOMAS MORSON & SON

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions. 31, 33, 35, SOUTH BROADWAY, LONDON. RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON. 100, 102, 104, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 100, 102, 104, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Needlework, Miss Fox's Franklin's 1st. Strong wagon. Pickled salmon, Vienna 1st and 2nd. Apples, Herring 1st and 2nd. S Herrings 1st. Peas 3 W W Herring 1st. Melons, S W McRoberts 1st. Quinces, 1st. McCaffrey 1st. Cabbages, 1st. Marrows, S W Herring 2d. 1st. Home made wine, S W Mr Hall, 1st.

by Redivivus. I seek information. In my Member I find in the report of the... consequently, form of the localities best; but we believe that of the Island will prove soil is suitable. and other farmer who for our Member that of a Jack Dunsby. Can you tell which? AGRICOLA. tired of explaining the blunders of our... occasionally called by the... since the time that he... we informed him... out of eggs and potatoes, we have regarded... agricultural as... to the enjoyment of... had better inquire... COLONIST.

—The Hon Dr Carrill... morning to visit his... demand there is no... the people of Cariboo... representative at this... District. and Lillooet District... man to represent you in the... many of you have... of the District. I offer my... because it is the policy... irrevocable, and it will... no taxation. voted pensions to public officers... dered to their country, have... sense, justice and grati... ble officers as ours would... representatives at the next... Council, will be to examine... to make with Canada, and I... detrimental to the interests... their injustice and demand... majority of those who try to be... al; they forget that this is... a grain of common sense... I HAD RATHER SPEAK FIVE... THAN THE THOUSAND... and goodwill that exist... majority of the men in the Dis... to hear that I shall not collect... Friendship and goodwill... stand between you and your... If you elect me I promise I... have having voted pensions... discharged. Istrate ploughman, and your... GEORGE A. KELLY... 18, 1870, and 2 Swd...

WORKS... ROBERTSON, and Modeler... LER IN... American Marble, FACTURER OF HEADSTONES, DES, TABLETOPS, PLUMBERGLASS... KINDS OF Ornamental Work... MS FOR MONUMENTAL WORK... orted in Memorials... arble, Portland, Terra Cottia... ter, &c., &c. Ornamental Work done with... and Dispatch. MILLING AND DEAD... ON SHORT NOTICE... and Commercial Street, CRA. B. C. BAUD... MOTTREWALLAH, a Printer, wa... Blackwell's name, will be liable... Mr Justice Phearset. ROBIOUS IMPRISONMENT... of the same month, for... ROBIOUS ARTICLES... ion of Messrs CROSS & BLACK... O was sentenced, by the Sub... strate at Sealdah, to ROBIOUS IMPRISONMENT... SELLING VIGOROUS OILERS... Blackwell's name, will be liable... and will be vigorously prosec... commended to examine all goods... deliver of them. The OILERS... Cross & Blackwell may be had... TABLE DRAKE on Vancouver... 1870 1st

DOUGLAS LORENZON—In... case of INDIAN COMING... doer, stoted vation