athartic Pills,
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Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have cured them; those who have es their neighbors and friends, at it does once it does always hrough any fault or neglect of e have thousands upon thou- of their remarkable cures of the , but such cures are known in and we need not publish them. and conditions in all climates; lomel or any deleterious drug, vith safety by anybody. Their ves them ever fresh and makes e, while being purely vegetable om their use in any quantity. heir powerful influence on the urify the blood and stimulate it remove the obstructions of the ver, and other organs of the irregular action to health, and ever they exist, such derange- origin of disease. are given in the wrapper on owing complaints, which these

or **Indigestion, Listless- nd Loss of Appetite,** they lerately to stimulate the stom- ealthy tone and action.
plaint and its various symp- **adache, Sick Headache, reen Sickness, Bilious s Fevers,** they should be ju- ach case, to correct the diseased obstructions which cause it. or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild uired.
m, Gout, Gravel, Palpi- Heart, Pain in the Side, they should be continuously change the diseased action of uch change those complaints

Dropsical Swellings they rge and frequent doses to pro- rastic purge.
a large dose should be taken sired effect by sympathy. , take one or two *Pills* to pro- elieve the stomach. e stimulates the stomach and action, restores the appetite, system. Hence it is often ad- o serious derangement exists. bly well, often finds that a dose him feel decidedly better, from renovating effect on the digestes.

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Vitality 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 thickair checked, and baldgh not always, cured othing can restore the follicles are destroyed, trophied and decayed. main can be saved for is application. Instead hair with a pasty sedep it clean and vigorous. e will prevent the hair ray or falling off, and revent baldness. Free erious substances which parations dangerous and e hair, the Vigor can not harm it. If wanted

DRESSING,
n be found so desirable. her oil nor dye, it does cambric, and yet lasts r, giving it a rich glossy ateful perfume.

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ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
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RICE $1.00.

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JESTY'S TABLE.
LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality. my19 1aw

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STYLES,
AT THE
T JOB OFFICE
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THE SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 10. VICTORIA. VANCOUVER ISLAND, WEDNESDAY. OCTOBER 13, 1869. NO. 58.

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DAVID W. HIGGINS,

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Three Months do	3 00
One Week	0 25

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PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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AGENTS.

S. D. Levi	Nanaimo, V. I
[illegible]	New Westminster
Barnard's Express	Yale B C
do do	Lytton
do do	Yanwinkle
do do	Richfield
do do	Barkerville
do do	Cameron town
do	Clinton
rosby & Lowe	Olympia, W. T
Mr Perkins	Seattle, W T
David Sires	Port Townsend
Hudson & Menet	New York
F. Algar	11 Clement's Lane, London
G. Street	30 Cornhill, London
L. P. Fisher	San Francisco

Duty and Destiny.

Have the people of Victoria anything like a realizing conviction of their responsibility in regard to the commercial destiny of this highly favored place? The world is just beginning to realize that somewhere on the waters of Puget Sound will be the great *entrepot* of the trade between the Orient and the Occident. The English, Canadian and American press is just beginning to realize this now. Without waiting to speculate upon the influence which the Canadian Pacific Railway must exert in deciding the seat of commerce on the North Pacific, let us glance at the position of Victoria, and the influence for good or evil which these great commercial uprisings, so to speak, cannot fail to exert upon it. Victoria is peculiarly favored by nature. Placed right on the track of commerce, whether that commerce passes over the American Northern Pacific Railway or the Canadian Pacific Railway, her magnificent harbours and her ample coal-stores invite that commerce in irresistible tones. Did we say *irresistible?* Great as are the natural advantages which we possess, they may, after all, be sacrificed through the stupidity or negligence of man. Commerce never forces itself upon any people. But what we mean to say is this: If the people of Victoria have only the common sense and the energy to *remove* the obstructions which short-sighted *man* has placed in the way, *nature* will *command* commerce to come here. In this way the people have a great responsibility resting upon them. To all human appearance, upon their action now must, in a very great measure, depend the commercial destiny of Victoria. It rests with them to decide whether she shall be built up into a wealthy and prosperous maritime city, or whether she must decline before neighboring advancement. Nor is the question a merely local one, which concerns this community alone. It is one in which the whole Colony has a direct and large interest. It is this: Shall the commercial *entrepot* for the British Pacific be established here or on Puget Sound? The one or the other is *certain*. If we do not unbar our gates *now* and let it enter, that commerce will sail past our door and seek a seat at the terminus of the American railway, on Puget Sound. We would beseech the commercial men of Victoria to remember that they are called upon to act, not only in their own interest, but in the interest of the whole colony and of future generations. As "pioneers," it behooves us all to remember that we are called upon to lay the foundation, so to speak, of future empire; that whatever we construct now must project a potent influence into the distant future, for good or evil. If ever there was a time when it behooved men to rise to the great responsibilty resting upon them as the architects of future empire it is now. Great events crowd upon us:—

In outline dim and vast,
Their peaceful shadows cast,
The giant forms of empires, on their way.

Our tide is rapidly approaching its flood; and it rests with the people to say whether it is to lead the colony on to future greatness, or leave it stranded—like a miserable lobster! Let the people endeavour, then, to view these important questions in the light of individual responsibility and future well being, and let it be the manly resolve of each to approve himself not to have been altogether an unworthy masterbuilder for future generations. It is in this way we shall best serve our own day and generation; and it is thus alone that we can discharge those sacred obligations resting upon everyone of us as the pioneers of our country on this coast.

Tuesday, Oct 12th

The Shooting for the Silver Cups.

The shooting for the Seymour Cup was closed yesterday—John Wilson scoring 53 points, against Connell's 49. Connell, it will be remembered, scored the highest on Saturday, when the shooting at the long range was interrupted by the fog. Yesterday he failed to score a single point while Wilson added 5 points to Saturday's score. The undermentioned are some of the leading scores, 16 rifles, 5 shots each, competing:

5 SHOTS AT	YDS.	200	300	400	600	TOTAL.
Col Sergt Peel		14	7	14	7	42
Corpl Allsop		16	12	5	12	45
Private Wilson		17	15	9	12	53
" Good		14	8	14	12	48
" Franklin		15	10	11	4	40
" Connell		19	11	19	0	49
" Homfray		17	12	12	2	43
Band Sergt Soar		13	10	14	9	46

By telegraph we learn that New Westminster's highest score was 51, by Alexander Bain.

In Bisley Cup competition the range was 300 and 600 yards, 5 shots each. These are the most difficult ranges. Corporal Allsop scored the highest—29; and Col. Sergeant Peele the next, 21.

Mr Allsop will have to win the cup two consecutive years to hold it.

THE ANCHOVY.—The present year has been without precedent as regards the immense quantity of salmon and other varieties of fish which have swarmed upon the coast and up the rivers of Oregon and British Columbia. Of salmon, large numbers are taken for home consumption and export, and are being sent not only to California but to Australia, South America, and the Hawaiian Islands. In quality they are not excelled. Upon the Coast of England the anchovy fishery is of considerable importance; but here it has not yet attracted attention. Immense numbers swarm in the waters of our harbor unmolested save by their natural enemies of the finny and feathered tribes. Along various portions of the water-front the bottom is thickly covered with dead anchovies that have been killed by the pressing of the living mass of fish of which they had formed a part, and from whom the scales, which strew the bottom, have been literally rubbed off. Praticularly is this the case near James Bay Bridge, where the fish have crowded in vast numbers, piling upon each other to a depth of several feet, seeming to be actuated by an eager desire to leave their native element for the land. As an eatable fish the anchovy is excellent; and we have no doubt its pursuit will in time become of importance in the Colony.

THE 'WIDOW'S COW' GORES A CHILD!—On Sunday a loose cow on North Park Street attacked and savagely gored a little child of Mr Franklin, Government printer. The little babe—only 14 months old—had strayed beyond the gate for a moment when it was attacked. Its injuries are a wound in the face and another in one of its thighs. Mr Franklin lost three children last Spring by diphtheria. Have we not submitted about long and patiently enough to the raids of the 'widow's cow?' The beast seems omnipresent. On Monday we find her destroying choice plants across James' Bay. On Tuesday she devours a poor widower's vegetable garden at the head of Yates Street. On Wednesday she is caught reveling upon esculents taken from the shop-front of a greengrocer on Fort street; on Thursday she visits New Westminster and leaves her X in the parlor of a respectable citizen; on Friday she is seen on the Saanich road pursuing a number of school children; on Saturday she helps herself to fruit in an orchard on Humboldt street; and on Sunday she varies the exercise by goring a child. 'Off with her head.'

THE THISTLE CROP is deservedly attracting general attention in Canada. Ottawa has made a move to abolish this nuisance. The *Citizen* says the city authorities have awakened to the duty of cutting down the unjectionable weed before it ripens into seed. Men are now at work mowing them down along the city roads. With private roads or property the corporation has nothing to do, so that the owners must cut them down, and if they neglect it the corporation, we believe, has the right to have the work performed, and can recover the cost from the negligent individuals. This latter provision of the statute should be introduced and enforced here.

THE ST. CLAIRS AGAIN.—Says the *Seattle Intelligencer* of the drab shorts and his companions:—"Mrs. A. N. St. Clair delivered lectures in Yesler's Hall on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, which were well attended. The great feature was a list of prizes, headed by a sewing machine worth $80! Numbers of pencils and cheap jewelry were distributed, but no sewing machine; unless it was intended that a *thimble* should represent that article, which a young man received, but he thinks it will require a lady to complete the machine!"

THE COLONIAL QUESTION.—Elsewhere will be found a very able and interesting letter, which we clip from a late copy of the London *Times*, and which will well repay a perusal. The ground put forward with so much force by the writer is not for the most part new in these columns, and there are few colonists who will not concur with "L. L. M." in thinking that there is nothing one-sided or unfair in the Imperial Government extending material protection and support to the colonies.

FOR THE ECUMENIAL COUNCIL.—Among the passengers for the Ecumenical Council, is the Most Reverend Francis Norber Blanchet, D. D., Catholic Archbishop of the Province of Oregon, who is on his way to attend the Æcumenical Council, which convenes at Rome on the 8th of December next.

A CASE OF ARSON.—The jury in the case of the Christ Church Cathedral fire brought in a verdict of incendiarism by party or parties unknown. It falls now within the province of the Police to ferret out the incendiary, not alone of Christ Church, but of Wells' house and hay-rick, Bailey's barn, Heal's two barns and the hay-rick back of the Colonial Secretary's. All these fires were purposely caused, apparently by the same person. Now, who is he?

THE NEW FRENCH HOTEL will be commenced on the site of the old building immediately by John Bigne. It will be constructed of stone and brick, three stories in hight, with a frontage of 33 feet and a depth of 120 feet, and a cellar running the full length of the building. There will be a large public dining, bar and reading room, private rooms for dinner parties and clubs, two parlors and 33 sleeping apartments Mr Vereydhen has in hand the preparation of the plans.

A BIT OF IRON-Y.—Professor Davidson, in his recent eclipse expedition in Alaska, discovered a range of iron mountains extending from the Chitkanah river to a point as yet beyond exploration. It was 2000 feet high, and caused a local deviation of the compass of ten degrees. The Chitkanah Valley possesses a highly favorable soil and climate.

THE charge of robbery perferred in the Police Court against three men of the Sparrowhawk was dismissed yesterday. The prisoners pleaded guilty to assault and after an eloquent appeal on their behalf by Mr. Bishop they were each fined $1 apiece, and agreed to pay the Chinaman for his watch, which was lost in the scuffle.

TELEGRAPHIC dispatches announce the prevalence of earthquakes along the coast of Peru. These shocks were foretold by an astronomer and the date of their occurrence indicated. Some anxiety is felt here for the safety of Her Majesty's ships on the southern station. The Zealous is among the number.

FROM PUGET SOUND.—The steamer Wilson G. Hunt arrived at 5 o'clock last evening from Puget Sound, bringing passengers and stock. The Eliza Anderson got in at 9½ o'clock from the same ports.

THE steamer Alexandra has been towed to Esquimait harbor and is resting her aged bones on the shore of a peaceful cove near the Hudson Bay Company's wharf.

MR. GRENNAN, senior member of the firm of Grennan & Craney, of the Utsalady mills, W. T., died at San Francisco on Tuesday last.

HEAVY ANCHORS.—Two seven ton-anchors for the navy have been discharged from the Medora into the schooner Discovery.

THE steamship Gussie Telfair sailed from Seattle, W T, on Thursday for Nanaimo.

THE steamship George S. Wright reached Portland on Saturday evening.

THE First National Bank of Nevada has failed, liabilities, $200 000

Wednesday, Oct 13 h

City Council.

Tuesday, Oct 12, 1969.

Council met at 7:45. Present—His Worship the Mayor and Messrs Allatt, McKay Russell, Gerow, Allsop, Bunster.

A number of small bills for City work were presented and referred to the Finance Committee for payment.

Communication from the Secretary of the Fire Department announcing the result of the late election.

St Andrew's Church Society was granted permission to lay a crosswalk on Broughton street at its intersection with Douglas.

Councillor Allatt moved and Councillor McKay seconded that J P Davies & Co's proposition for the leasing of the cattle yard as a Pound, be accepted,

Councillor Gerow, seconded by Councillor Bunster, moved to defer action.

The vote on the amendment stood—For—Russell, Gerow and Bunster. Against—Allatt, McKay and Allsop. The Mayor voted against it, and it was lost. The original motion was then adopted by the casting vote of the Mayor.

The report of the committee on the duties of the Poundmaster was read.

Councillor Allsop moved the adoption of the report.

Councillor Bunster moved to defer action. Lost, and the original motion carried by the casting vote of the Mayor.

Councillor McKay moved that the Poundmaster furnish bonds to the amount of $500.

Councillor Bunster moved to amend to $5,000,

The Mayor pointed out that the By-Law only required bonds to amount to $500.

Councillor Bunster—That wouldn't pay for our good horse.

Councillor McKay's motion was carried.

The Municipal By-Law to regulate the construction, regulation and maintenance of sidewalks, was read a third time and passed.

The Street Committee were ordered to ascertain the cost of a public cistern at the corner of Blanchard and Fort streets and the cost of the repairs of the cistern corner of Store and Johnson streets.

THE Enterprise was delayed till 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to take in 90 tons of freight for Holbrook & Fisher, New Westminster.

A PROMINENT MERCHANT of this city was placed under restraint yesterday, in consequence of mental derangement.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The Legislature of Washington Territory met at Olympia on the 6th inst. His Excellency Governor Flanders read a message which occupies four closely printed columns of the *Standard*. Upon the San Juan question His Excellency is particulary pronounced. He says as the treaty transmitted to the U. S. Senate refers the question to the Swiss Republic, it is hoped it will be rejected, and he recommends that the U. S. Government "should at once give notice to the Government of Her Britanic Majesty, of our intention to terminate the joint occupation of San Juan Island, and that the laws of Washington Territory will be enforced on that island." His Excellency's mode of settling this vexed question certainly possesses the merit of being simple and decisive. There would, in fact, appear to be but one defect about it; and that is the absence of the requisite *power* to enforce the laws of Washington Territory on San Juan Island. Governor Flanders must remember that George Francis Train is in these parts now. The message concludes with the following not overdrawn allusion to the prospects of the Sound:—"On Puget Sound will be built a city from whose wharves ships will sail to every ocean, and whose steamers will connect with every port on the Coast, with the Pacific Islands and with Asia, a city that will compete successfully with San Francisco for the control of the commerce of the Pacific, when that commerce shall be a hundred fold greater than now."

OUR OWN NORTH WEST.—Our Canadian contemporary of the London *Western Advertiser* has been reading Seward's Alaska speech, and has written a leading article upon it. The following is the concluding paragraph:—"The ex-Secretary's speech is pleasant reading, but for Canadians it has more than merely literary interest. If the climate and soil of Alaska are so endurable, how infinitely better must be *our* North West, which in comparison, is a southern latitude; and what capabilities of comfort and civilization may be concealed in its now remote and comparatively unknown borders! Mr Seward is a firm believer in the Monroe Doctrine. He covets British Columbia, which lies between the two U S territories of Washington and Alaska. But the Dominion can't spare it. Like Ontario, which exacts tribute from the traffic between the Eastern and Western States, British Columbia will benefit by the advancement and enterprise of her neighbors north and south."

FRAUD in India has now gone as far as the manufacture of wild beasts, for the purpose of cheating the government. Premiums are paid by the Indian government for slaying wild beasts; so tigers, bears and leopards are made to go as far as they can. First the skin is sent in with a skull of wood fitted into the head; secoudly, the real skull is brought forward; and sometimes, as a third resource, the real tiger or bear is dispensed with and the skull of the hog or jackal is tendered, provided with false teeth and covered with a pigskin, moulded on a real tiger's head. Some of the monsters are beasts of straw.

ADIEU TO CHIGNONS.—The Empress has decreed that high puffs and frizettes shall no longer exist. The long chatelaine braids, looped at the back of the head and falling to the shoulders, are hereafter the style. There is an evident trace of the changes in the Empress' sentiments in these modes of hair dressing and the fashions which follow them. In her brilliant prime she emulated the splendors and frivolites of Marie Antoinette's court and the *minauderies* of La Vallerie and Pompadour. In her pensive and graceful decline she reverts to the stately and exclusive manner of the ancient chatelaines.

PUBLIC READING.—Mr. Godffery Norreys will read several choice selections at the Mechanics Institute on Monday evening next. Mr. Norreys was formerly a lieutenant on Her Majesty's ship Sutlej, and is said by his friends to possess considerable talent as a reader and amateur actor. Among the selections are 'The Abbot's Oak;' 'The Convict's Return' 'Casual Acquaintances' 'The Cause of the Trial,' 'The Trial' and 'The Elderly Naval Man.'

LANGFORD LAKE MYSTERY.—Are no further exertions to be made toward unraveling the horrid mystery of Langford Lake? Has Baker left no relatives or friends in California or here who feel sufficiently interested to take up the threads of evidence where they were dropped by the Coroner's inquiry and weave them into a mesh for the discomfiture of the red-handed villains who slew that lone wayfarer? Baker's fate may be the fate tomorrow of any one whom business or pleasure may call to Goldstream or Leech River.

THE "OLYMPIA."—A very handsome photographic representation of the new steamer Olympia, now on the way out from New York to run on Puget Sound, was exhibited at Frank Campbell's corner yesterday and attracted much attention. The Olympia is expected to arrive here in December. Geo. S Wright, joint owner with Capt Finch of the Olympia, arrived in this city on Tuesday night.

CHERRY CREEK SILVER.—Mr W T Armstrong, who was fitted out in this city a few weeks since by several enterprising gentlemen to explore the Cherry Creek silver district, has notified his principals by telegraph from Lytton that his explorations have resulted unsuccessfully and that he is on his way down.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR.—It will be observed by reference to our telegraphic columns that His Excellency Gov Musgrave reached New Westminster last evening, and will come down to-day.

THE Austrian flag, which bore the symbol of the Roman empire, has been replaced since July by a new Austro-Hungarian flag, composed in equal portions of the red and white colors of the Austrian arch-duchy, minus the former Imperial crown, and of the red white and green colors of the Hungarian kingdom. Thus perishes the last vestige of the Holy Roman empire of Austria.

COUNTY COURT.—*Dally vs Gaston.*—In this suit his Honor Judge Pemberton yesterday gave judgment for defendant, citing copious authorities in support of his decision. Mr. Drake, for plaintiff, gave notice of appeal.

A heavy white frost fell on Monday night, which, considering the warmth of the preceding day, was rather remarkable.

The British Columbian Investment and Loan Society.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Bearing in mind the assistance rendered by you ever since the Union of the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, on the several applications to the Legislative Council for the passage of an Ordinance to encourage the establishment of Investment and Loan Societies, now that the Ordinance has received the assent of the Crown, and "The British Columbian Investment and Loan Society" has been incorporated under its provisions, I desire to avail myself of a space in your columns as a medium through which an explanation of the objects and system of the Society, and also some of the advantages which may be derived therefrom, may be placed before the public in a concise form. But before attempting this explanation it may be as well to state that societies established under the Ordinance will be similar in operation to those known as "Permanent Building Societies" and also to distinguish the "Permanent" from the "Terminating Building Societies," as the latter, although popular at first, have deservedly fallen into disfavour in consequence of the uncertainty of the time at which the funds will be devisible amongst the Investing Members, the period being dependent on the sufficiency of the securities taken for loans, because the funds of the society are not devisible amongst the members until the moneys paid as instalments on the shares and profits thereon are equal to the aggregate of the nominal amount of the shares, that is the amount subscribed for. For instance: supposing the shares to be $50, each payable as follows $2 on a given day, say, the 1st of January 1869, and the balance by twelve monthly instalments of $4 in advance, on the first day of each month. As the payment on all of the shares in the "Terminating Socities" have to commence *as* from the given day the funds of the Society would (if there had not been any losses and expenses *or* profits) be devisible amongst the members at the expiration of one year from the given day *i. e.* 1st January 1870; but the divisions may take place before or after 1st January 1870, according to the profits or losses and expenses. If this uncertainty is considered objectional by the investing members, how much more so must it be to a borrower who, under the impression that the Society will terminate at an early date, may have purchased shares (most probably, if not an original member) at a premium, and after having obtained an advance thereof from the Society at a discount, as was almost always the case, discovers that from unforseen circumstances the termination of the Society will not take place for double the length of time he had anticipated and that he will have to continue paying the instalments on his shares with interest on the nominal amount of the shares for the extended period; that is to say, until the actual cash in the possession of the Society shall be equal to the aggregate of the nominal amount of the shares.

In the Permanent Societies the system is different. In these Societies an investing member is entitled to withdraw the amount of his share (with profits if any) after payment of a certain number of instalments at stated times, and a borrower can repay his loan with interest by a stipulated number of instalments.

THE OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY ARE:

To create and foster provident habits amongst the industrial classes and to accumulate their savings.

To enable persons of small means to make some provision for their old age and to secure portions for their children.

To facilitate the acquisition of homesteads.

To enable persons, whether shareholders or depositors, to obtain readily a safe and profitable investment for money whether in large or small sums, free from anxiety or doubt as to its safety or the regularity of their returns.

To provide a fund from which the owners of real estate may obtain loans at a fixed rate of interest, with the privilege of paying off the loans and the interest thereon by small sums in the most convenient way to themselves.

(To be continued.)