

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Saturday, November 28, 1868.

THE EPIDEMIC WHICH HAS PREVAILED to a considerable extent in this city and vicinity for some weeks, at last furnishes evidence of an abatement, and in a few days we hope to experience the satisfaction of announcing that it has entirely disappeared.

FOR THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday morning, taking a few passengers and between sixty and seventy tons of freight.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—An interesting Parliamentary return has been recently published in the London papers, upon English shipping. The return shows that up to the 31st Dec. 1867, there were registered in England 7,522 sailing vessels, 868 of and under 50 tons burden; and 11,360 steam vessels above 50 tons, exclusive of Scotland and Ireland.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN ENGINEER.—John P. Brodie, the well-known Scotch engineer, who has spent most of his life on this coast in connection with mining, died this morning of paralysis. Mr Brodie was formerly in the employ of the firm of Bolton, Barron & Co. and engineer of the New Almaden mines.

DISCOVERY.—It is said that M. Flourens has just made a discovery, in France, by which fractured bones may be entirely formed anew in the human system. It consists in taking out the fractured or diseased bone, but leaving the substance which is immediately around the same, and from which the secretion is formed which produces the socket around a broken bone in ordinary cases.

ARRIVAL OF THE S S ACTIVE.—The steamship Active, Capt R. S. Floyd, arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Portland and Astoria, bringing 49 passengers, eleven bags of mail matter, 209 tons of freight, principally Oregon produce, and merchandise for Cariboo.

COMING HOME.—Among the passengers by the steamer Arizona from New York, on the 21st of October, was the Right Rev Bishop Demers, of the R O Mission of British Columbia. Bishop Demers has passed several years in Europe with the double purpose of recultivating his health and collecting funds for the erection of a Cathedral and College in this city and the establishment of Missions throughout the Colony.

DRESSED OODFISH is a patented article prepared East that is becoming popular. Four pounds of the raw are reduced to one pound. A certain superlateness that is objectionable is lost in the process, and there is an absence of unpleasant odor in cooking. It becomes tender, and many bonifications are made from it which seem to please even fastidious palates.

RETURNING.—During the last few days a number of Indian families have returned to the city, and are quietly resuming their old haunts. In the alley running from Johnson to Cormorant streets a family have taken one of the houses which was cleaned and purified after the late Indian exodus; another family, with filthy blankets, and a still more filthy canoe, can be seen camped behind the Auction-room of J. P. Davies & Co. No sanitary measures can be carried out effectually while these people are allowed to reside amongst us with impunity.

VERDICT IN THE CASE OF COMMANDER MITCHELL.—In the case of Commander J. G. Mitchell, of the United States navy, who was killed on the evening of the 21st instant, at the corner of Sutter and Stockton streets, the Coroner's jury found the following verdict last evening: "Commander Mitchell came to his death from a fracture of the skull, in consequence of a blow inflicted by W. G. Smith; and that Thomas Savage was accessory to the death."

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived yesterday evening. She brought down about 20 passengers, among whom are Mr and Mrs Nichol, on their way to San Francisco; and a large freight of produce, live stock and game. She reports the Atlanta loading with coal for San Francisco, for which place she would probably leave next week.

THE STEAMER ISABEL TOWED THE BOLIVIA TO BARRARD INLET YESTERDAY.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—The money remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by different people for conscience sake, during the financial year 1867-8, amounted to £4,638. The previous year it amounted to £5,071, which is more than the Chancellor's salary. We never heard of any conscience money being returned in this Colony. Either we are very honest or very remorseless.

PROMOTION.—We learn that Capt Floyd of the Active has been promoted to the command of the Company's S S Montana, running between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands. Capt Floyd is known here as a courteous gentleman and a skillful commander, and the pleasure we experience at his advancement is not dimmed with a feeling of regret at his withdrawal from this route.

RACE.—A match is made up between Lucy and Volceke, to run one mile, for \$250 a-side. The stakes are deposited in the hands of a substantial citizen, and the race will be run on 1st December next, over the Beacon Hill Course.

THE ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN HAVE AGAIN beaten American cricketers—this time at Philadelphia—with two wickets to spare. The match was the best contested in the annals of cricketing in America.

THOMAS H. McCANN, formerly of this city and now a resident of San Francisco, has fallen heir to a large property in Ireland. One account says an Earl's title goes with the estate, but we doubt that.

NOT COMING.—Ben Holliday is not coming North, after all—he having telegraphed to that effect yesterday.

WHY IS A PROMISING CRICKETER LIKE flour and eggs? Because he is calculated to make a good batter.

THANKSGIVING DAY (American), falls on Thursday next, the 28th.

CIDER MANUFACTURE.—As a pendant to my letter on the culture of apples, I beg to make a few remarks relative to that fruit, for the purpose of cider making, and which as a commercial speculation cannot fail to be highly remunerative if entered upon with the requisite amount of energy, skill, perseverance and capital, in fact with the same amount of such requisites as business men usually take with them into commercial enterprises generally.

From the small quantities already made here, it has been proved that the juice of apples grown in this Colony is peculiarly fitted to make good cider, and with a climate exactly suitable for the purpose, success is certain. If the cider manufacturer understands his business, and various fermentation being now so well understood, thanks to Liebig and others, there can be no excuse for ignorance on this point, he will produce a beverage far superior to half the light wines of Europe, and one equal to any champagne brought into this market.

With respect to a market for large quantities of cider I apprehend no difficulty will be experienced on that score; a first class article will sell well, I am told, at San Francisco.

The first step towards success is to look out for a good clear piece of land, near some convenient place for shipping the goods, well suited to the growth of the apple tree, and of any extent from one hundred acres upwards, and after fencing, say one hundred acres, prepare the land as described in my former letter, and plant it with apple trees in rows at fifteen feet apart every way. For the first three years the land between the trees should be tilled with such crops as can most readily be turned to profitable account, at the end of the third year the whole surface should be laid down to permanent grass, and grazed with sheep. These and the crops, with proper management, ought to pay all the expenses incurred in preparing the soil for the trees, besides all the annual current expenses of management, etc. If properly chosen and planted the trees on the third year will produce on the average, say, one bushel of apples, and as every acre will contain one hundred and ninety-three trees, there will be 19,300 bushels of fruit on the 100 acres; allowing twenty-four bushels of apples to a hogshead of 63 gallons, we have 800 hogsheads of cider. For every gallon of this, I am informed, 50 cents can be easily obtained, and we have the respectable sum of \$25,200 as the gross returns of the older, and in addition to this amount the profit on sheep, and a considerable item can be realized by the refuse fruit from the older presses being converted into pork. What the returns would be during the succeeding five years may be guessed at from the above figures; and they will go on increasing for many years, realizing a handsome competency for a man's lifetime and his children after him.

The capital necessary to put the thing in working order may be set down at \$10,000; but if he cannot master so much at once a man may begin by planting 25 acres at first and plant more as his means increase. In

these days of colonial depression and grumbling when men are constantly calling on the gods and Confederation for assistance, it might not be 'time wholly lost' if some among us would give this subject serious attention, help ourselves, become wealthy men, and altogether independent of the gods and politics. H. MITCHELL, Victoria Nursery, November 4th, 1868.

NOVA.—To protect the stems of the trees from injury by the sheep, slightly smear them occasionally with a mixture of tar and grease. H. M.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—I omitted in my former letters to make any reference to the important part played in the future health and durability of fruit trees by the stock in which they are drafted, and to advise all purchasers to be careful in making their selection, especially with the cherry, which often comes to us on a stock ill calculated to produce a healthy tree. H. MITCHELL, Nov. 4th, 1868.

A Good Report from Cowichan. COWICHAN, Nov 19th, 1868. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—My attention has been directed to two items in your last Weekly which are calculated (though I believe most unintentionally) to create a wrong impression as regards: 1 The number of deaths by small-pox among the Indian tribes in Cowichan; 2 The absence of any attention to their medical necessities.

(1) On careful inquiry I have only been able to verify 6 deaths in the Quamishan village, and not more than 5 in that of the Somesco tribe. I am happy to say that as far as I know there are no fresh cases. (2) Mr Lomas, the Catechist of the Anglican Indian Mission, has been unremitting in his attendance on the sick, not only during the day, but at all hours of the night. The cases of recovery are numerous, and that, humanely speaking, is entirely owing to his personal care of them while sick, and his timely supply of proper nourishment [so far as our abilities reached] while they were convalescent. He has also vaccinated over 300 persons. Our want has not been that of a vaccinator but of vaccine, of which we have often had a very short supply.

WILLIAM S. REECE, Archbishop of Vancouver. Night Watchman. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—The item which appeared in your paper of to-day being calculated to create a wrong impression in the minds of parties residing on the late Mr McCann's "beat," permit me to say that since the death of that gentleman I have been employed by two-thirds of his subscribers to watch their premises; and that eleven days ago I was duly sworn in by Mr Pemberton, and have continued to discharge my duty ever since. D. CAMERON, Nov. 20th, 1868.

Dangerous. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—There are two stacks of chimneys standing erect like giant giants upon the land where the late fire occurred on Government street. It is somebody's business, Mr Editor, to see that these dangerous monuments are not allowed to remain, ready at any moment to fall, and maybe to rush to death or maim for life the poor laborers who are now busy removing the debris within a few feet of their heads. The Municipal authorities or the Fire Wardens should forthwith attend to the demolition of both stacks in order to avoid the danger spoken of.

FIREMAN. MAGNITUDE OF LONDON.—Its houses number more than 350,000, and its streets if placed in line would extend from Liverpool to New York, and are lighted at night by 360,000 gas lamps, consuming in every twenty-four hours 13,000,000 cubic feet of gas. Of the water supply, 44,383,328 gallons per day. The traveling public sustain 5000 cars and 1300 omnibuses, besides all the other sorts of vehicles which human need can require or human wit can invent. Its hungry population devour in the course of every year 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 240,000 bullocks, 1,700,000 sheep, 28,000 calves, 35,000 pigs, 10,000,000 head of game, 3,000,000 salmon, and innumerable fish of other sorts, and consumes 43,200,000 gallons of beer, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 65,000 pipes of wine. As a consequence, 2400 doctors find constant employment. London, finally, supports 852 churches which are presided over by 930 divines of greater or less note.—The Nation.

Among the miners in the peatage who attain their majority during the autumn are the Marquis of Bute and the Earl of Ichester, both in September; and the Duke of Norfolk, who attains his majority on the 27th of December.

Mrs MEXKEN was buried in the portion allotted to Jews, in the cemetery of Parc la Chaise. Her horse, led by a servant, followed the hearse.

Ecumenical Council.

A writer in the Paris Liberte enumerates the Ecumenical Councils which have hitherto been held:—The Council of Nicea (325), against the Arians; 2, of Constantinople (381), against the Macedonians; 3, Ephesus (431), against the Nestorius and the Palagians; 4, Chalcedon (451), against Eutychus; 5, second Constantinople (553), against the three chapters; 6, third of the same city (680), against the Nonothelates; 7, second of Nicea (687), against the Iconoclasts; 8, fourth of Constantinople (869) against Photius; 9, first Council of Lutheran (1129) to regulate various matters of discipline; 10, second of the same (1139) against Arnau De Brescia; 11, third of the same (1179), on discipline; fourth of same (1215), against the Albigenes; 13, Lyons (1245), against the Emperor Frederick II, the author of the famous work "De Teibus Importurbis" (Moses, Jesus, Mahomet); 14, second of the same city (1264), for union with the Greeks; 15, of Vienna, in Dauphine (1311), against the Templars; 16, of Pisa (1409), against the great schism of the West; 17, of Constance (1414), against the Hussites and against three anti-popes; 18, of Florence (1429) for a second union with the Greeks; 19, of Bale (1531), which, after twelve years of discussion, terminated in a schism, 20, of Trent (1545-63), which had to undergo still more vicissitudes than its predecessor. In its earlier sittings it only counted four archbishops and twenty-eight bishops; but in its later stages it possessed one hundred and twelve prelates. Such was the last of the Ecumenical Councils. It had in reality accomplished, after eighteen years of intestine struggles, only one of the three objects which had led to its convocation. Heresy, far from being extirpated, increased every day; the civil war had become more inveterate, and the schism was henceforth irrevocable; some changes in discipline were all it effected.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasures. The first regularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these fine purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. Their balance disorder action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback. Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach, Biliousness, Constipation, This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. It is pre-eminently a remedy for biliousness and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's invaluable Pills are so permanent and extensive that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation procured, not only both physical and moral powers are increased. Determination of Blood to the Head. This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels; which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of the celebrated Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach, regulate its secretions, and purify the blood. A permanent dimness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are on rarely dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine. The Female's Best Friend. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex and in every contingency perilous to the life of women, youthful or aged, married or single, this safe and speedy remedy is recommended with confidence. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject. Scrophula and all Skin Diseases. For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the contagion passes through the pores of the skin, and escapes every article, as water saturated; he sooner as salt penetrates meat. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous. Coughs, Colds and Asthma. No medicine will cure colds of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthma has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never failing remedy, particularly if the patient be simultaneously well rubbed in the chest and throat at night with liniment. Indigestion.—Bilious Headache. These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling, but it should be borne in mind that by indigestion and sickness, they often lead to serious results. Give thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual will be thorough and lasting. Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases: Asthma, Biliousness, Constipation, Dropsy, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Scrophula, Skin Diseases, Stomach and Bowel Complaints, Fevers of all kinds, Sore Throat, Spasms, Strains, Toothache, Urinary Disorders, Worms in all cases, Weakness, and all Diseases of the Blood. Sold at the Establishment of PROSSER HOLLOWAY, Grand (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the world, at the following prices:—1/6, 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6, 6/6, 7/6, 8/6, 9/6, 10/6, 11/6, 12/6, 13/6, 14/6, 15/6, 16/6, 17/6, 18/6, 19/6, 20/6, 21/6, 22/6, 23/6, 24/6, 25/6, 26/6, 27/6, 28/6, 29/6, 30/6, 31/6, 32/6, 33/6, 34/6, 35/6, 36/6, 37/6, 38/6, 39/6, 40/6, 41/6, 42/6, 43/6, 44/6, 45/6, 46/6, 47/6, 48/6, 49/6, 50/6. There is a considerable saving by taking the pills in bulk. Full directions for the guidance of patients in every disease are affixed to each box. Beware of cheap imitations. They will do you no good. For further information apply to the above-mentioned establishments.

Steam Sash and Door Factory, CORMORANT STREET, VICTORIA.

ALL SIZES OF SASHES AND DOORS made to order. Also, a variety of Mouldings. Sawing done to Order. W. JONES, Proprietor. INFORMATION WANTED. OF SOLOMON HAYS OR WILSON last heard of in San Francisco, in 1865; also of George Hays or Moore, last heard of in Franklin, Louisiana. Address, ROSA HAYS, Victoria, V. I.

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GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S REPORT. The system was created then Secretary—their joint recommendation may prove this. His Excellency ne indemnity bill to order it passed by; and he is pro the same thing as caprice may dictate nity. It is respo cept at the Colonie rience has taught us from the Governor's ten memorials s thousand loyal su present system, th that Her Majes should be selected material? That he energetic, working prejudice, vindictive ism? That he sh nature, education, perience to thin for the good of the responsible Govern may be anything as he brings n the Colony or upo cypher, so far as Co goes, and is bound ure passed by Parli by the Ministry, pro conflict with Imper he is sent to the Co it is upon the Mini Governor, that the and corrupt mea such a form of should not fear either of the present irresponsib ment. But under with the remembra present extravaganc prejudice towards and mo; importan Colony still fresh i colonists look forw of distrust akin to al by no means impro Biech to this Colony those who believe the present system c numbered; but that fallacious, and we learn to our sorrow it is postponed, and d cided to allow this C knocking at the doo for some years to here that we differ v and the 2 pus and the Confederation Party, assert that with the system matters not wh but we think we are under it everything having an industri economical man in chair, while unde neither the gentlemen fills it, nor Mr Biech, with a Responsible h him and the peop Colony the slightest consent of the po obtained rough the We say, then, that it present system we fear from a bad or nor, and for that rea others, we urge upon perialists, Confederationists and Reform one final constitution of the yoke by petit Ministry, which will in England, to se rights which, unde Administration have