AND PROMO-
OF HEALTH.

WAY'S PILLS.

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male's Best Friend
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vigorous

Colds and Asthmas.
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rubbed into the chest and throat.

m—Billious Headache.
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stomach take Holloway's Pills, sub-
nt over the pit of the stomach, and
eive a change for the better in your
petite, strength and energy. The
it may be gradual will be thorough

are the best remedy known
r the following diseases:

male Irregularities	Scrofula King's Evil
vers of all kinds	Sore Throats
ts	Stone and Gravel
out	Secondary Symptoms
edache	Tic-Douloureux
digestion	Tumours
flammation	Ulcers
undice	Venereal Affections
ver Complaints	Worms of all kinds
umbago	Weakness, from whatever cause
les	
eumatism	
tention of Urine	

.....&c.....&c

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u Medicines throughout the civilized
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produced what is so undeniably
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who had hitherto found any pre-
have after one trial, adopted the
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and manufacturers have attempted
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Brothers discovered the caster-
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fect system of preparation to this
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entire solubility, a delicate aroma
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the Maravilla Cocoa above all others.
invalids we could not recommend a
inable beverage."

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OXER CARTRIDGES
Enfield of ·577 bore, and
ry, and Martini-Henry Ri-
bore, adopted by Her Ma-
Department, also of ·500
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ROOF Central-Fire Metal
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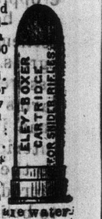

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 10. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869. NO. 75.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS.
TERMS:

One Year, (in advance)	$12 00
Six Months, do	6 00
Three Months do	3 00
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SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.
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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The figures opposite the address on each wrapper indicate the date of expiration of the subscription.

The Revolt and its Lessons.

Last week we published, with great doubt as to its authenticity, a statement to the effect that the Red River settlement was in a state of open revolt, that a party of armed and mounted insurgents met Governor McDougall *en route* to the seat of government, and politely escorted him back 'over the border,' utterly refusing submission to authority so autocratic, and demanding a representative government similar to that enjoyed by the Territories of the United States. It would now appear to be beyond doubt that the statement had at least its foundation in fact. We have not the means of forming anything like an accurate judgment as to the magnitude of the revolt and the elements found either directly or indirectly [illegible] meting it. It is enough for our present purpose, however, to know that a movement of sufficient magnitude to be dignified by the term 'revolt' has taken place in the settlement, and that the particular element in the community known as half-breeds forms the active force. From what little we know about the half-breeds of the Northwest we are by no means disposed to regard the present political movement as having originated with them or being confined to them. The half-breeds are warlike, dashing, intrepid fellows, for the most part owning good horses and well armed. But they know little about politics and, perhaps, care less. They are precisely the class that would be least likely to trouble themselves about political institutions; and, moreover, we were not prepared to expect anything like organization or concerted action among them. In view of these facts, we are disposed to regard the half-breed revolt as the manifestation of a deep laid scheme on the part of others who are merely making use of these dashing fellows as presenting a convenient agency. Whether the plotters are Americans or British subjects or both we do not care to speculate. We are for the present content to see in the movement a determination to reject the illiberal political institutions offered from Ottawa, and to enjoy a form of government as liberal as that possessed by their neighbors. However much we may regret this untoward condition, the feeling is attributable to *cause* rather than to *effect*. The Dominion is now for the first time creating political institutions where none previously existed; and it is, perhaps, well that the authorities at Ottawa should be taught a salutary lesson in the outset. One would have thought that Canadian statesmen would have long since understood the folly of attempting to govern a settlement situated as the Northwest is upon despotic principles; and as it appears they did not understand this it is scarcely to be regretted that the half breeds of the new territory should have thus early received the important appointment of Tutor to Sir John A. McDonald and his colleagues. It is doubtless humiliating to the three Knights at Ottawa to be so taught; but if men will permit themselves to attain the age and position they have reached without learning a lesson so obviously essential to successful statesmanship on this continent, they must be prepared to put up with a little unpleasantness now. It is in the interest of freedom and political progress, the success of the Dominion, in fact, that the lesson should be taught; and the earlier the better. It will have been seen by our delayed telegrams, published yesterday, that at a Fenian meeting, held at New York, on the 21st ult., a proposition to aid the Red River insurgents was warmly discussed. In the course of that discussion one speaker, it is said, "created an unpleasant impression by drawing a contrast between the conduct of the oppressed Irish and that of the oppressed half-breeds, favorable to the latter." On a previous occasion we stated our suspicion that an attempt would very likely be made by the Imperial and Canadian Governments to put British Columbia off without full representative institutions. Should such an attempt be made and submitted to by the colonists the time will come when an unpleasant impression will be created by drawing a contrast between the conduct of the oppressed British Columbians and that of the oppressed half-breeds of the North-West, favorable to the latter! This Red River business possesses a double warning—a lesson for the authorities at Ottawa and a lesson for the people of British Columbia. It is, perhaps, fortunate for us that a tendency on the part of the Dominion Cabinet to fall into the old Downing-street error is receiving a decided check before this colony is reached; and we may venture to hope that, thus warned, the attempt will not be repeated in our case. But should it, unhappily, be repeated, the colonists will have had placed before them the warning and the lesson. Not that we for a moment imagine that open revolt will be necessary in our case; much less do we counsel such a course. All that will be needed here to avert such a political outrage will be a timely and firm *moral* resistance. It will be scarcely necessary to point out the obvious fact that the claim of British Columbia to full representative institutions, otherwise called responsible government, is far stronger than that of the Northwest can possibly be. It was not altogether without some little show of reason that it was attempted virtually to administer the affairs of the Northwest from Ottawa for a short period. But it is essentially and vastly different in our case. British Columbia has been an organized Colony, the Mainland for upwards of twelve years, and the Island for nearly twenty years, the former possessing a sort of quasi representative, and the latter a more full representative form of government, and we have clearly a right to expect that in any constitutional change which may take place, our political institutions will be *more*, not *less*, liberal than those we have at present. Any attempt, therefore, to put British Columbia off without full representative institutions would be an outrage before which the Red River case would dwindle into comparative insignificance. The idea of our accepting anything short of *bona fide* representative institutions under Confederation must not, therefore, be entertained for a single moment.

THE SIDEWALKS continue in a most deplorable state and are daily growing worse. On Humboldt street, south side, the walk is impassable. At Patrick's Corner the wooden gratings have worn down and some night a poor creature will stumble into the deep cellar and require the services of the Coroner. On Wharf street, west side, between Davies & Co's auction house and the entrance to Brodrick's Wharf, the railing is gone, and a single misstep would let a person down the rocky precipice in a rather summary manner. These are but a few of the dangerous places we might mention. Almost daily a paragraph appears in the public prints directing the attention of the city authorities to the sidewalks; yet little progress is made towards the passage of the bylaw enforcing their repair.

MACHINE FOR WORKING BARS ON THE FRASER RIVER.—Mr. Joseph Holdsworth has recently come to the colony from Canada confident that by a hand dredge, which he has invented, the bars on Fraser River can be made profitable to himself and others. It is well known that many of the bars are always under water, and by this steel fingered hand dredge, the dirt can be taken up from 10 to 20 feet in depth. This will answer as exactly Mr. Holdsworth has applied for a patent and with his company is waiting in town until secured, when they will make for Hill's Bar below Yale. The apparatus has been rigged up in a scow in James Bay, and its working has been witnessed by several of our prominent citizens.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—The Masonic Order will give a grand ball on the 27th inst.... The Sawmill, known as Yales, on the Saanich road five miles from town, has been destroyed by fire—loss, $2 000. It had been put in working order for the winter. The fire was incendiary. Some blackguard appears to be going through Saanich enacting the part of the Fire Fiend.... Henry Morgan, reformed garrotter and present bogus $20 piece utterer, will be up for examination at the Police Court to-day.

The Election.

The contest in District No. 2 has resulted in the return of Mr. DeCosmos by a decided majority over Mr. Lowe. There is not the slightest gleam of hope for the best friends of Mr. Lowe to entertain a different opinion. Victoria District, where, it was asserted, Mr. Low would command a majority sufficiently large to swamp any advantage his opponent might gain in other districts, went dead against him and rolled up a large majority for DeCosmos. In Metchosin, Lake and Saanich the vote was still more marked land we are inclined to believe that the result will be similar in the districts bordering on the East Coast, whence official information will be had to-morrow night. The battle was fought purely on the Confederation issue. Previous to the nomination Mr. DeCosmos had issued no address, while Mr Lowe had issued one, and it had accepted Confederation as inevitable; but when, upon the hustings, he declared he would oppose it to the last and only go in for terms as a *dernier resort*, whilst Mr. DeCosmos announced that he would vote for Confederation upon good terms, the issue became unmistakeable. Many of Mr Lowe's friends—men who admire him for his business tact and ability and his many private virtues—either felt constrained to vote against him or abstained from voting entirely. The result is a pure and unadulterated verdict in favor of Confederation hot and strong, and the sooner the opposite party prepare for the last great change in our political affairs, the better it will be for the country and themselves. The vote, so far as received, is as follows. The official figures may alter the majorities slightly:

VICTORIA DISTRICT		
DeCosmos	145	Maj. for DeCosmos
Lowe	53	92
LAKE DISTRICT		
DeCosmos	27	
Lowe	5	22
SAANICH DISTRICT		
DeCosmos	30	
Lowe	4	26
METCHOSIN DISTRICT (Reported)		33
Total, so far as known		113

The election was conducted in a most orderly manner.

CITY COUNCIL.—On Wednesday evening C Vereydhen was ordered to place Broughton street in order.....Several communications complaining of the state of Bastion street were read.....Permission was granted W Chadwick and J Mary to lay crossings in front of their premises.....Hayward & Jenkinson were awarded a contract to cover the cistern at the corner of Johnson and Store [illegible] quire into the conduct of the pound-keeper found him guilty and the Mayor ordered him to be suspended for 14 days.....After the transaction of some minor business, the Council adjourned till Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock.

BASTION STREET.—Residents on the line of Bastion street have complained of the disgraceful state in which the contractors for the drain have left it. The Council have promised to take action. Is there not in existance a statute under which those who have thus wilfully and persistently placed obstructions in the way of traffic may be prosecuted and fined for misdemeanour?

THE ROAD TAX.—Summonses are in course of preparation for service upon all who have neglected or refused to pay the Road tax. The delinquents will be brought before Mr. Pemberton. The costs will amount to double the tax. Pay up and spare your pockets.

A MOUNTAIN OF COPPER.—It is reported that the copper lead recently discovered on Knight's Canal is one of the richest and most extensive in the world; in fact, that there is really no lead, but a solid mass of copper as high as a mountain. The ore is of the variety known as 'peacock,' assaying seventy per cent.

SUMMER COTTAGE, Esquimalt road, with the furniture and library, will be sold at the premises at 12 o'clock noon, to-day, by Mr Franklin. An omnibus will leave the salesroom at 11:30 punctually, to convey parties to the sale.

FOR THE WRECK.—Several schooners have sailed for the scene of the wreck of the ship Cowper with men and appliances for discharging the coal and getting the ship off. Everyone here hopes the effort may prove successful.

FROM TOWN TO COUNTRY.—The large frame building formerly occupied as a cattle depot on Johnson street, is in process of demolition. The lumber will be worked up in the construction of a dwelling house on a farm in Victoria District.

BALL.—The officers of H. M. Fleet were entertained last evening at Alhambra Hall by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Dancing was continued until an early hour in the morning and the affair proved one of the most successful of the season.

PUMPED OUT.—The Tigers' steamer went to work yesterday afternoon and pumped out the large tank at the corner of Yates and Government streets.

CORRECTION.—In the paragraph upon St. Andrew's dinner, which appeared in yesterday's issue, for 'Mr. R. Russell' read Mr. R. Burrell.

CHEAP SHAVING—Fred. Payne, Tonsorial Artist, Johnson Street above Miner's Saloon. Shaving 12½ cents; Hair Cutting, 25 cents.

Lord Ainsley's Secret.

(From the New York Sun.)

The short and mysterious career of the individual calling himself Lord Hubert Le Roy Ainsley has considerably agitated our upper town fashionables, and since his sudden and unexpected departure many enquiries have been made regarding his position, pedigree, title and means. These inquiries, it is evident, should have been made when his 'Lordship' first appeared in metropolitan society and before he was received so eagerly and entertained so sumptuously as he was by many of our best families. His advent and exodus have, however, taught them a lesson from which they ought to profit, and have once more proved the shallowness of what is called our 'best society.'

We first made the acquaintance of 'Lord Ainsley' in July last at Newport, where he was at that time quite prominent, but strange to say, was registered on the hotel books as simply 'Mr H LeRoy, London, England.' He dressed exceedingly 'nobby,' drove a splendid turnout, paid his hotel bills honestly, danced, flirted and enjoyed himself generally among the fairer sex, and was regarded by matchmaking mammas to be the most eligible man it had ever been their good fortune to meet.

While at Newport he chanced to fall in with the beautiful Miss Martin, of Staten Island, with whom he at once fell desperately in love. Strange to say his love appeared to be returned; but the mother of the young lady evidently looked with distrust upon the modern Romeo, and did all in her power to break up the sudden attachment and prevent the meetings of the lovers. The efforts of Mrs Martin were unfortunately not successful; and when Mr Le Roy left Newport he was congratulated upon securing such a charming *fiancee* as Miss Martin. Subsequent to this, at one of the hops at Union Hall, Saratoga, we were shown 'Lord Ainsley,' whom we at once recognized as Mr. H. Le Roy. For two days he made himself conspicuous at the different hotels, spent a great deal of money and invariably paid his bills, which, considering the facts now known, is remarkable.

From the Springs he came to New York, and at once commenced to entertain in such an unusual style of elegance and liberality as to excite the attention of fashionable society and make himself quite famous. In a little while the sensation he evidently desired to make was created, and he was for a month the great social lion in this city. He was deluged with invitations to dine, and his society was courted on all occasions. Possessing a fine education, and being evidently familiar with good society, Lord Ainsley soon made a good and strong impression upon his friends, who followed him from pillar to post. No one stopped to ask who he was, what had money and was a lord, and that was enough for New York toadies. Soon the news of his engagement was whispered in social circles, and his friend Captain Oliver, of Twenty-third street, thought it was necessary that a *dejuner* should be given to the happy man in order to announce the fact to the public. The affair duly came off, and a full account of it was published in the *Sun*.

Soon after this entertainment, Lord Ainsley suddenly left for Canada, and it was given out that he had gone to visit his 'old friend Prince Arthur.' We have since ascertained that the Prince entirely repudiates the Lord, and professes ignorance of having ever seen him, but thinks he has heard of Ainsley in London. Undoubtedly he has, for the latter in 1867 was conspicuous on all public occasions, and frequently figured in some rather disputable affairs. Upon the return of Lord Ainsley from his 'jolly Canadian trip,' a second *dejuner* was given at Captain Oliver's residence, Lord Ainsley this time officiating as host. The extensiveness and elegance of the entertainment formed a new topic for conversation in society, and the high sounding name of the liberal host was on everybody's tongue.

Meanwhile the mother of the *fiancee* had hastily dispatched to London an intimate friend to ascertain all he could of Ainsley, his family, reputation, and to seek for a confirmation of the elaborate tales he had told of his house at the West End, coach and four, servants and position. The friend arrived safely in London, and at once started upon his errand. The result can be told in a few words.

It was learned, on the best and most trustworthy authority, that the lord was no lord at all; that he was a gambler, a frequenter of low places, and in a word, an adventurer. He is not known at all in London fashionable circles, and if ever he was is now unrecognized. His mother, who died a few years ago, was a second-rate actress in Berlin theatre, and his father at present is engaged in the livery stable business in the lowest part of the city of London. Ainsley's right name is Redford, and as a *valet* to a wealthy French gentleman in Paris, acquiring his education—an education which has so assisted him in palming himself upon the too credulous American people.

Upon gaining this intelligence, which she had anticipated, Mrs Martin at once forbad Ainsley ever entering her house again, and annulled the engagement between him and her daughter. The scene is described as having been very stormy, during which the discarded Romeo exhibited the utmost coolness. Ainsley contrived, however, to meet the young lady at various times and places, who had not ceased to love him notwithstanding the astonishing disclosures that had come to light, stamping him as an imposter, and the wedding day was decided upon. It was agreed that the marriage should be clandestine. Cards were issued and all the preparations made, and upon Miss Martin expressing her determination to wed 'her dear Hubert' in spite of everything and everybody, the foolish girl was discarded by her mother and relations, with the exception of an aunt, at whose house up town the marriage was solemnized. The wedding occurred, and was followed by an English wedding breakfast, of which all the assembled company partook. Several respectable New Yorkers were present at the ceremony, who at that time did not know the character of their host—Dick Redford!

Little remains to be said, and we refrain from all remarks and comments. It was an unfortunate affair, and has brought sorrow and disgrace upon an estimable and highly respectable family. Mr and Mrs Richard Redford are now in Philadelphia, and will probably never return to New York society.

THE 'humors of an election' in England are only properly appreciated when an official investigation is made into the circumstances under which a seat was won. Such an enquiry has been going on in the borough of Bridgewater. Mr. Bagehot, the editor of the *Economist*, (London,) an author of an excellent work on the *English Constitution*, was a candidate for that constituency. He wished to stand on 'pure' principles, but his friends spent money for him without his knowledge. His legitimate expenses came to £194 10s. 2d., but the bill which his supporters made out against him amounted to £1,532 10s. 2. This Mr. Bagehot was advised by his lawyer to pay, and he was not elected after all. The successful candidate paid a good deal more than that. The spirit which inspires the ordinary British elector is illustrated in the following incident of Mr. Bagehot's canvass: 'I remember one man saying, 'I won't do anything for gentlefolks 'less they do something for I. The gentlefolks don't come to I 'less they want something; and I won't do anything for gentlefolks 'less they do something for I.' [Laughter.]' Stories of this kind invariably are received with laughter in England. The people seem to see nothing wrong in electoral corruption, unless it happens in the United States.

ENGLISH DOCKYARDS.—It is now confidently asserted that, in addition to Losing Woolwich and Deptford dockyards, the Government had decided on the abolition of Sheerness as a naval establishment as soon as the requisite arrangements connected with the change can be carried out. The only dockyards and naval establishments which will thus be retained are those at Chatham, Portsmouth, Devonport and Pembroke. The Deptford and Sheerness [illegible] effect to the recommendation of the Committee which sat some time since, in concentrating the whole naval resources of the Kingdom at some three or four large dockyards. For some time past Sheerness has been allowed to sink into the position of one of the minor dockyards, the large establishment at Chatham, some few miles up the Medway, monopolizing nearly the whole of the building and fitting of the ships of our ironclad squadrons, while the completion of the vast basins and docks now in course of formation at that port will leave no necessity for the retention of Sheerness as a separate naval establishment. As to the use to which Sheerness dockyard may ultimately be put, nothing definite would appear to be decided; but it seems probable that it will be retained as a place for depositing naval stores. The period for closing the dockyards is fixed for the 1st of October, when the whole of the mechanics and other hands employed at the establishment will be discharged. Already a number of the established workmen have been transferred to Chatham dockyard and the remainder will be sent to that and other dockyards as vacancies occur at those establishments.

South America and West Indies.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—The steamer North America from Rio Janeiro brings the statement that deserters report that Lopez has four thousand men and twenty cannon at Cuargvate. The allies are moving toward that place.

The English ship Royal Standard was wrecked off the harbor of Rio Janiero. Eight passengers drowned, seventy-three saved.

It was reported at the rooms of the Cuban Junta yesterday that the British Minister at Washington had been instructed by his government to transmit by telegraph to the authorities of the British West India Islands to allow vessels bearing the Cuban flag to enter their ports and remain unmolested for 24 hours, in accordance with international custom.

Advices from Montevideo report a 'pampero' at South La Platta, in which 13 wessels were wrecked. Names not known.

Advices from Jacmel to the 10th inst state that the insurgents of South Hayti are victorious. Salnave's most trusted General has deserted him and joined the insurgents, who are endeavoring to force his abdication.

Venezuelan news is that the government forces have occupied Maraicibo. Pulgar, the leader of the revolutionists, had taken refuge on an English gunboats.

FELL'S COFFEE has become the favorite Colonial beverage, and is to be found on every breakfast table from Victoria to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.