

Saturday, July 10, 1869

The action of the Chamber of Commerce has been prompt, as we anticipated it would be when business men were appealed to. Like business men they only regarded the facts of the case, which could not be misunderstood on the subject of Free Port, and their decision almost unanimous was the immediate result. The conclusion at which the meeting arrived was generally anticipated by the public; but the subsequent arrangements to be followed were entirely dependent on the good sense of the gentlemen forming the meeting. The address embodying their views will be duly approved at a future meeting and presented to His Excellency Governor Musgrave. We predict for it that attention that will secure to the petitioners the object prayed for. The steps taken by Governor Musgrave can only be surmised; but we presume he will most likely dispatch the address to the Home Government with a strong recommendation in its behalf, as he will at once perceive the necessity for a change and the strong current of public feeling in its favour. It will thus be presented at London and Ottawa with backing sufficiently strong to sustain it against any pressure brought upon it by the Protectionists, or those whose interest it may be to oppose it. The progress of the petition after leaving the hands of our merchants, may appear likely to involve a long period of time; but there can be very little doubt that the mission of Governor Musgrave has Confederation as its principal motive; and as all parties to the Union are ready to execute the necessary documents, and as each are anxious to bring the affair to a conclusion, there can be no fear of any obstacle such as the creation of a Free Port here being allowed to interfere with so important a consummation; particularly as its existence can in no way inflict an injustice upon the Eastern Provinces, which are under the regulations of the present Tariff. There can be no doubt that this Island being throughout free to entry, would rapidly change the features of affairs. This city would always be the metropolis and the depot; but a dozen smaller ports where the various descriptions of merchandise could be obtained would spring up in various portions of the Island, and give rise to a profitable and increasing trade with the increasing population of the Sound, which would soon afford every one occupation. The entire coast would quickly be enlivened by the sails of large and small vessels seeking cargoes or supplies; and steamers would not confine their trips to the eastern side of the Island. Our mines and whale fisheries would receive new life and become really what they ought to be, a substantial and expanding source of wealth. Shipbuilders' yards and iron foundries would rapidly multiply. Our farmers would lose the present protection against imported produce, but they would have a population at their doors to buy their products, and thus still possess a great advantage over all outside competition. Freed from taxation, except trifling imposts of a local character, their position would be far superior to our neighbours over the Sound; and with a liberal annual subsidy granted by the Federal Government, and a liberal land system, our internal improvement would be rapid, and our prosperity as a member of the Confederacy assured.

The movement in Canada towards securing the independence of the Colonies is significant of a still greater change. The London Times, ever foremost in following the devious course of popular sentiment, in the article we give this morning re-echoes the keynote struck by the Premier in the House of Commons on the night of the 1st of June. The colonies may have their independence if they desire it. Great Britain will not raise a hand to stay the movement. On the contrary, she will assist it, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies hints, by "compelling each Colony to bear the expense of protecting it." The policy of the Gladstone Ministry is to part, certainly with the North American Colonies, and, perhaps, with all other of the Colonies, save India, the only

one it pays to hold. Consolidate the empire from ocean to ocean, and then follows independence. And after independence the Confederation will as surely obey the natural law of gravitation and fall into the outstretched arms of the United States, as did the apple that fell upon and bruised the philosopher's head. Annexation may be ten or twenty years delayed; but were we an annexationist (which we are not) we should advocate Confederation and Independence as the shortest cut to the accomplishment of our aim.

Tuesday July 6
ISLAND FRUIT GROWING.—A few years ago it was supposed and asserted that good fruit could not be grown upon this Island. We forget, now, all the reasons adduced why we should never grow our own fruit, but cold nights, late frosts and dry summers were among the combination. It has, however, been demonstrated to a certainty that fruit will grow here in abundance; that it can be made and has become a source of great profit to its growers. Strawberries, raspberries, currants, cherries, apples, pears and plums grow here as luxuriantly as in any part of California, and if they come later into the market than the same varieties in the Golden State, they possess the advantage of being much finer flavored. The other day we visited the garden and orchard of Capt. Pritchard, and were surprised to find his two and three year-old trees bearing beneath the weight of luscious fruit. Particularly was this the case with a cherry tree of the variety known as the Royal Duke. Its branches were propped up to keep them from breaking short off! Apples, pears and plums are coming on finely in the same gardens. Delicate little trees, scarce two years in the ground, bend beneath the weight of fruit that clusters thickly in their branches. The yield is truly wonderful. It excels anything ever seen in Eastern Provinces, and is not behind the most famous orchards of California or Oregon. And, we are told, Capt. Pritchard's orchard is a fair example of other orchards where equal pains have been bestowed upon the culture.

THE WRECK OF THE "JOHN BRIGHT."—Any statement that will throw additional light on the circumstances attending the wreck of the bark John Bright and the massacre of her people, will be read with interest by our citizens. We therefore reproduce from the Port Townsend Message a statement furnished that paper by Mr. J. G. Swan, a gentleman who has had many years' experience with the Indian tribes on Puget Sound and the West Coast of this Island, and who understands their language thoroughly. From the mass of contradictory evidence brought out on the trial, it required a very nice discrimination on the part of Judge and Jury to elicit sufficient of a reliable character to warrant the conviction of the two savages who are now awaiting sentence of death. For instance: a portrait contained in a brooch was handed to one of the witnesses, who identified the brooch as belonging to and the portrait as that of the Captain's wife, barbarously murdered by one of the prisoners. In conversation with Mr. Swan, a few days ago, he informed us that the brooch belonged to an Indian of the Nitinat tribe and that the portrait was that of a female relative of Mr. H. A. Webster, Indian Agent at Neah Bay. We mention this circumstance, not with a view to discredit the evidence on which the Indians were convicted, but to show how untrustworthy is Indian evidence as a rule.

CAPTAIN JOHN TITCOMB, whose sudden death we announced yesterday, was a native of the Eastern Provinces, born of Irish parents. He came to California in 1849, and ran as pilot on the steamer Comanche, the first boat to ascend the Sacramento river from San Francisco to the town of Marysville, for J. J. Southgate, Esq., now of this city. He subsequently piloted other steamers running on the same river, until 1858, when he came to Victoria and has remained here ever since. He was known as a competent, careful pilot, and was thoroughly conversant with the most intricate passages and channels in these waters. Captain Titcomb's many friends throughout the Colony will be sincerely sorry to learn of his sudden demise. The deceased was a member of the Victoria Lodge I. O. O. F., under whose auspices the funeral will take place to-morrow at 4 o'clock.

THE ENTERPRISE.—We are the victims of misplaced confidence. We reposed confidence in our morning contemporary and have been deceived. Yesterday we ventured upon his authority to state that the Enterprise would sail for New Westminster only once a week until further notice; but during the day learned to our dismay that the steamer would continue her semi-monthly trips as usual. Alas! alas! either our contemporary must be more careful in his statements, or we shall have to start a column of "editorial" small change specially devoted to "note"-ing his blunders.

THE WIND continues down. The burnt district is extending along the shores of the Sound. The wind yesterday favored the flames but scattered the smoke.

THE CALEDONIAN GATHERING.—This affair came off with all the éclat that Scotchmen usually manage to clothe all their fêtes with, and throughout proved a splendid success. The platform for dancing was splendidly finished and afforded a fine standing-ground for the listeners to the speeches, which were delivered by Messrs. Robson and Harnett and the Rev. Mr. Somerville. We were not present at the delivery of the several orations, but from what we can glean they were all extremely creditable. The dancing was commenced and kept up with slight remission during the whole time, and seemed to be the attraction most preferred by the great majority, the ladies particularly, the indefatigable exertions of some of whom deserve commendation. The ground chosen for the fête was remarkably well adapted for the purpose, there was space for every amusement, and sufficient of the picturesque to make the scene remarkably effective. The refreshments were provided by our friends Messrs. J. Piper and J. Mady, and we defy any public caterers to do better than they did to satisfy every craving of humanity. The amusements were carefully arranged for all, so that while the more mature were enjoying themselves in the fascinating dance, the little ones had swings and all kinds of diversions in other parts of the grounds, while those who sought for exercise of a more decided character, had the various games which have become national in Scotland, such as quoits, throwing the caber, putting the stone, &c., after which there were foot races, sack races, bag races (so far as the head was concerned) and races in which some of our stout citizens distinguished themselves; all these, we are unable to give the particulars of until to-morrow, inasmuch as they were not concluded when we left the grounds. From all appearances the Gathering would add considerably to the funds of the Institution, as there were 600 and 700 visitors present.

THE WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC-NIC. The children of the Wesleyan Church Sunday School (Rev. Mr. Russ) accompanied by their parents and lady and gentlemen friends, numbering in all 150, proceeded yesterday to Mount Douglas for a picnic. The day was delightfully clear and the spot selected—one of the beautiful natural terraces of the Mount—admirably adapted to the purpose. Upon arriving on the ground, the well-filled hampers were unpacked and the contents spread upon snow-white cloths, huge camp fires were lighted, and when coffee and tea were announced, grace was said by the pastor, and the company sat down and partook of a hearty repast à la Gipsy. After lunch, swings were erected and the youngsters "made the welkin ring" with the sound of their merry voices. During the afternoon there was singing, quiet play, jumping, &c. The day was passed most pleasantly by all who participated, and the company returned in the evening tired and happy.

PIC-NICING.—The streets were deserted and business was suspended in honor of the Fourth. All the flags were flying, and the suburbs were visited by crowds of picnickers and athletes who enjoyed themselves to the full bent of their inclinations. In addition to the Wesleyan picnic and Caledonian gathering (noticed elsewhere) many private parties of pleasure-seekers repaired to Elk and Langford Lakes and Goldstream. In town a stiff breeze rendered outdoor existence uncomfortable; but the favored localities selected for sport were sheltered by wood and mountain from the rude blast.

METCHOSIN WOODS ON FIRE.—Mr. Ogilvie, who started for Sooke yesterday, was stopped by a tremendous fire in the Metchosin woods. The timber on both sides of the road was on fire and the road itself blocked with fallen timber. The Albert Head bridge was in imminent danger, as the fire was spreading with rapidity through the dry brush towards it. A fire had been raging in the Metchosin woods near the mountains several days, and spread to the road on Sunday.

ORDINANCES ALLOWED.—A notification in the Government Gazette announces that Her Majesty's Government has allowed the following Ordinances:—"No. 19, of 1869. An Ordinance entitled the Game Ordinance, 1869." "No. 20, of 1869. An Ordinance to enable the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria to establish a permanent fund for the support of the Fire Establishments of the said City." "No. 23, of 1869. An Ordinance respecting the property of religious institutions in the Colony of British Columbia."

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Polikofsky came over from Port Madison on Sunday, with Dr. Powell as passenger. Mr. Meiggs, to attend upon whom the Doctor was summoned, is much better. The Polikofsky with Doctor Powell again on board, returned to the Sound at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

ATHLETIC.—At the Caledonian picnic yesterday the Mayor and Mr. J. Heywood opposed each other with the "Caber". Heywood made a good throw, but our burly Mayor was the victor by several feet.

CROPS, FISH AND GAME.—We regret to hear that the vicinity of Gold Stream is suffering from the continued drought, the crops look thin and weak, and even the wild-fruits of that section are withering away for want of rain. Fishing, however, in that neighbourhood as in our own, is unusually good, the trout especially being fine and numerous; Messrs. White and Peterson of Leech River caught one hundred and sixty-five splendid fish in three hours last week in Sooke river. On crossing Wolf Creek on Saturday on their way to town Messrs. Harnett and White saw an enormous panther, which coolly sat in the trail several minutes looking at them. As neither party had any fire-arms no advantage could be taken of the brute's impertinence. We learn from the same parties that grouse promise to be numerous this season.

ARRIVAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The aviso La Motte Pique arrived yesterday from San Francisco by sail and steam in eleven days. She carries four guns and a hundred men. The Officers are as follow: Captain St. Hillaire, Lieutenants B. DeBord and Granger, and Dr. Baude. She will remain until further instructions from the Admiral, who is expected to arrive here in a few days in the frigate l'Astree.

DEATH OF ANOTHER PIONEER.—Mr. Joseph J. Brown, a respected pioneer citizen, died yesterday morning at his residence on Yates street, of consumption, leaving a widow to mourn his loss. Deceased had been ill for a long time, and his demise was not unexpected. The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The new Press of the London "Times." [From the Court Journal.]
The Times is now printed by new machinery so perfect and so simple that it takes but one engineer and three laborers to print off the whole edition of the Times. The principle of the machine is that the paper is not cut into sheets before it is printed, but is brought to the machine in a long roll. It passes through the machine, is printed on both sides and divided as it passes out, the whole process being automatic. The idea has long been worked at by engineers, but has only lately been practically carried out, under the superintendence of Mr. Macdonald, the engineer who has charge of the whole Times' machinery. The new machine is called the "Wafer Press," in honor of the chief proprietor of the Times. It will quite supersede the Hoe machine, and is an improvement upon the admirable French Marinoni machine upon which the Echo is printed.

A SANGUINE ENVOY.—A curious illustration of the over-sanguine temper of Mr. Revere Johnson came within my cognizance accidentally since his departure to his own country last week. Though depicted on a difficult mission by an Administration which had but six months to live, Mr. Revere Johnson, on his arrival here in August last, forthwith entered into a contract for a residence in Portland place for a period of five years, at a much higher rent than that which had been paid by his more plegmatic predecessor. The agent of the owner, though little of a politician, had shrewdness enough to introduce a covenant in the lease providing for the payment of a very large sum as compensation in case the Minister Plenipotentiary should find it convenient to leave England before the period had expired; and under this stipulation Mr. Johnson I understand was obliged to pay before quitting England a forfeit of upwards of £2,000.—Manchester Guardian

Kleptomania neatly Punished.
The Paris Figaro tells this story: Mme. X., an elegantly dressed lady, entered one of the emporiums of fashion the day before yesterday, and requested to see some Valenciennes lace, but after some time, not finding any to suit her, withdrew without making any purchase. She had, however, been observed by one of the shopmen to slip a piece of the goods under her shawl. Nevertheless, she returned home as it were unnoticed, but on reaching the door of her house was accosted by a messenger, who handed her a small parcel and a letter, which was thus worded: "Madame, I am afraid that the yards of lace which you selected in my shop will not be sufficient to trim your dress; I therefore take the liberty of sending you a second piece of the same pattern. I beg to be informed whether you accept it." The signature was that of the master of the establishment. It is needless to say that the lady was only too glad to escape, by prompt payment for the whole from some very unpleasant consequences.

LIES BY CABLE.—There seems to be no fabrication concerning European politics too absurd for currency in New York. Some one, being in want of news, telegraphed to the papers there an announcement that a triple alliance had been entered into by France, England and Spain against America. The message was at once carried to the President, but says the reporter who witnessed the thrilling incident, "Grant looked as if he didn't care"—another fine example of his self-possession and fortitude. For some days the tale was fully believed in by the public and seriously discussed in nearly all the papers. Even assuming that it pays to print such silly falsehoods in America, it can hardly be worth while to keep correspondents over here to make them up and go to the expense of telegraphing them. They could be concocted just as easily in New York, and while the editor was in the mood he might as well tell another lie and say they came by cable.—Pall Mall Gazette.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.
—BY—
Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving the most distressing cases of rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and all the various forms of neuralgic pain. It penetrates the system, and purifies each tissue on its passage, and exerts the most wholesome influence over the general structure. It heals by cleansing all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent cure.

Gout and Rheumatism.
Persons suffering from these painful and distressing affections, who find that their Ointment will prove invaluable. Afternoon treatment with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible.

Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds.
This class of diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat and chest and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, this treatment may be followed with safety and safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scurvy.
This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scabby Scrofula or King's Evil, and all the various skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They can not be treated with the safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by the Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a permanent cure obtained.

Dropsical Swellings.
Persons suffering from these dangerous and stealthy complaints which frequently creep upon us by insensible degrees or trifling swellings, of which little or no notice is taken until they begin to swell. The cause of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's Ointment and Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and right side where those organs are situated, which it will invariably yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Fles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.
These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, (also deluging concealing them from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer from various fles and similar complaints when they might use Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect their own cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailments to anyone.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.
Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if the Ointment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of the back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immediate relief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect a thorough cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases—

Bad Legs,	Cancers,	Scalds,
Bal-Breasts,	Contracted Sore Nipples,	Sore Throats,
Burns,	Skin Joints,	Scrophulous Diseases,
Bunions,	Scrophulous Swellings,	Scurvy,
Bite of Mosquitoes,	Fistulas,	Sore Heads,
and Sand Flies,	Gout,	Ulcers,
Cheney's,	Gravel,	Wounds,
Chapped Hands,	Lumbago,	Yaws,
Corns, (Soft),	Rheumatism,	

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* There are considerable savings by taking the large size.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every respect are affixed to each box.

Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Fever.

THE "TIMES" OF INDIA, STATES
"that the discovery of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a greater blessing to the human race than even the discovery of Vaccination. It is invaluable in the above diseases, and is indispensable to Emigrants, Travellers, and Families, a few doses being generally sufficient."
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. F. Macnamara, Esq., the following information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See "Lancet," December 31, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from "Medical Times," January 12, 1866.—Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from the General Board of Health, London as to its efficacy in cholera. "So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we have already too forcibly urged the necessity of adopting it in all cases."
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, asthma, and Dysentery, and has proved my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."
It is necessary to warn the public against spurious imitations, which only bear the printed name, and are deficient of the true properties of the original. viz.: DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S, as was proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, in the Court of Chancery, in case Browne vs. Freeman, when the Vice-Chancellor stated that the story of Freeman being the inventor was DELIBERATELY UNTRUE.
Sole Bottles, 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 6d., and 12s., by the Sole Manufacturer, J. F. Macnamara, 35, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. jcl4 law

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Saturday,

THE Bay of Nipero from the United States were received with banners, is one of the harbors of the Queen. The invaders were on landing and lost bulk of the force. The Spanish volunteers themselves. The mandated by Colonel Confederate army, the island a mutiny and the ringleaders order could be re-stated that the escape an American port American steamer ma claims and further remarkable case. be remembered, all fish port, went to se furnished with g leagues distant from In the Nipo Bay a secrecy observed a vessel was fitting erment authorities intimation of capture, and wer cognizance of the ish Consul, alone, remits in his dut what was going o plaint before the A in the Alabama ca ister protested a of the vessel; bu protest the ship partly drawn fr dockyard. The U ment seems to be wards Cuba tha its claims against while they winked the Nipo Bay Ex the arrest of the York city, a few stance of the Span

To-day is appo tion of the indep States, and we event in the his more worthy of serv. The not early settlers in cast off the yoke 's only paralleled patriotic whole-h ers of the movem have obtained la aid, if given to reckoning wealt as no hing comp possession of fre on the altar of Their success on to the principles every true seekm mit to this day. framed by these try was the not labor. The anni ation of Independ trust it will cont in all future time its importance in ics, and will be h to nations yet un the constitution g gave up all, that nation great in e nation, as a hom heavy-laden, the pressed.

A GREAT deal against the pro Island grown fa toms duty; but produced on eith definite conclusi the face of this g ledge, furnish et of head of catt the v rious distr cluded; may be has led off in t are bound to say as the number of goes, is unfavou other districts m

BUY IT AND TRY coffee. The best of pure and healthful