

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, October 16, 1866.

Representation under Union.

The result of the late elections in British Columbia has inspired us with hope and confidence as to the future of these Colonies under Union. The men selected to represent the three principal districts are all well disposed towards Victoria, and avowedly opposed to the position and tone assumed by Governor Seymour in his despatches regarding this Colony. Kootenay and Big Bend will doubtless send down a good representative. New Westminster—the Black Sheep District—will, of course, return a member wholly committed to its interests—some man who imagines that the orb of day rises and sets within the corporate limits of that elegant town, who never saw an inch of snow fall there, and who declares that the story of the wicked Chamber of Commerce, that the Fraser sometimes freezes near its mouth, is derived from Indian tradition, and not from the actual observation of any living white or red man. A member possessing these peculiar ideas would be just the man for New Westminster—although he might not suit any other community outside of the limits of Bedlam; but his influence will pass for nil. We were always confident that the people of the interior of the sister Colony were disposed to mete us out a full measure of justice under the new order of things; but we feared that New Westminster influence might be sufficiently powerful to control the elections of the country as in times gone by. Our fears, we are glad to know, were groundless, and it now only remains for Vancouver Island, when her turn comes to select representatives, to send men of character, ability, experience and honesty to New Westminster. We want men who will carry weight with them—who, when they vote, will do so understandingly—who will be above party politics, trickery and chicanery, and who will strive by a wise course of conciliation to so shape the policy of the United Colonies that it will redound to the best interests of ALL sections—believing, as we sincerely do, that such a course and such a policy is the one by which Victoria will most prosper. Now, of all times in our history, we want good men in the Council. It is urged that the popular members in that body can do nothing against the weighty official influence that will be brought to bear against them; that all their efforts at reform and progress will be futile when opposed to the Governor and his party, who will naturally stand between the people and their rights. With this style of argument we cannot agree. We believe that much of our success or non-success as a Colony will depend upon the style of men we send to New Westminster. Official influence in representative bodies is at all times dangerous, because it is generally sufficiently powerful to make itself felt when a best vote is required. But we contend that, even with the Council as at present composed, much good may be effected by selecting proper representatives. Governor Seymour and his officials know that with the country they must rise or fall—that should the Colonies sink into a state of irretrievable decay under their rule, they must share in the general ruin. With this knowledge before their eyes, is it to be supposed for a moment that every good measure that may originate with the popular members will be quietly "shelved," while Government iniquities that will drive the few remaining people out of the Colonies, will be passed in opposition to the popular voice? Suppose the reader owned a goose that every day laid him a "golden egg," would he be consummate fool enough to wring the neck of the bird and cut off the supply of gold? Governor Seymour stands precisely in this position. He will not continue an expensive staff of officials because an attempt to collect the taxes to pay them would impoverish the country and further deplete the population;

and he will not attempt to outrage the feelings of the people by the passage of obnoxious measures, because he knows that to do so would result in disaster and ruin. Governor Seymour dare not, if he would, inaugurate a system of hostile legislation, and we ask the people of Vancouver Island whether they are prepared to follow the example of the up-country districts and select the right sort of members at the elections which cannot long be delayed? or whether they will entrust their interests to the tender mercies of scheming politicians and corrupt demagogues? The time is short, and if anything is to be done to improve our political condition, the armor must be buckled on immediately.

Governorphobia.

Our obscure evening cotemporary seems to be afflicted with a disease termed Governorphobia. No Governor or system of Government appears to suit the fellow. He hated good Sir James Douglas; he nauseates at the name of Governor Kennedy; he proposes to rotten-egg Governor Seymour; and, worst of all, he wants to haul down the British flag and hoist the Stars and Stripes in its place. We believe that if the place were handed over to the Americans to-morrow, he would immediately propose to annex it to the Sandwich Islands, or give it to the Irish Republic for safe-keeping. He is one of those unhappy creatures who are always trying to pull down without possessing the faintest idea of how they are going to build up again. His latest piece of impudent assumption is to "protest" against the citizens giving Governor Kennedy a farewell dinner; as though his protest would have any other effect than to create a smile of contempt. It is quite enough for the citizens to know that the traitorous organ is opposed to the dinner, to insure a great success. Let it be a bumper, and let only loyal men be invited to subscribe.

Rothschild and the War Expenses of Prussia.

[Vienna correspondence of the London Times.] The night before last some forty of the principal financiers received an invitation from Count Larisch, the Minister of Finance, to meet him in the hotel of the Minister of Police at ten o'clock on the following morning. At the appointed hour all the persons invited made their appearance, though they well knew that they were about to be called on to make great sacrifices for the benefit of the State. Count Belcredi opened the proceedings by giving a succinct account of the state of things in the provinces occupied by the Prussians, and then made a strong appeal to the patriotism and benevolence of his hearers. He informed them that the Government was at present in need of 30,000,000 florins in silver (\$20,000,000) with which to pay the expenses of Prussia during the war, and concluded by proposing to them to guarantee to the bank the repayment of that sum. After a long discussion, in which the Minister of Finance took no part, it was agreed that the banks should be requested to advance that sum; the Vienna bankers and merchants depositing bills of exchange for the whole amount. The security offered by the Government to the financiers are mortgage bonds belonging to the Austrian Credit Foncier, which not long since undertook to advance 45,000,000 florins on a part of the State domains, the half of the custom receipts, "and the pecuniary indemnification to be expected from Italy." The bills of exchange are to be prolonged every three months, and the whole sum is to be paid off within a year and a half. Baron Anselm Rothschild told Count Belcredi that he hoped the representatives of the nation would soon have an opportunity of expressing their approval of this financial measure. Though the Minister of State gave no reply, he is said to have nodded approvingly. Yesterday evening the brokers held a private sitting, during which they tried to come to an understanding in respect to the amount for which each of them is to be security. M. D. Rothschild put down his name for 4,000,000 florins (\$2,400,000), but some of his colleagues, though enormously rich men, were far less liberal. Being personally and even intimately acquainted with the gentleman in question, you will find it natural that I do not enter into details.

THE GUNBOATS.—The Britomart gunboat left Port Dalhousie, where she had been in dock for a few days on account of an injury to her screw, received in the Cornwall Canal, on Monday evening, en route to Lake Erie. She is a very formidable craft on account of her heavy guns and rocket battery, being of a similar class to the Cherub and Haron, and can pass through the canal without difficulty. She is commanded by Lieutenant Arlington, formerly second in command on the Kinsale, which vessel it may be remembered took Messrs. Slidell and Mason from the fort at Boston. There are also four other officers on board. Both officers and men appeared highly delighted with the novelty of fresh water cruising, and many of the former took the opportunity to visit the Falls of Niagara. During the two days they were in the port the officers and men attended Divine service in St. James Church, and the extreme neatness and spotless whiteness of the sailors' dress, and their attention during the services excited most favourable comments. Nothing

could exceed the kindness and courtesy of the officers to the numerous visitors who went on board, in explaining to them all about the Armstrong guns, and the various parts of the ship, a kindness and courtesy which never failed, though it must have been often severely tested. Prior to the departure of the vessel the officers entertained a few of their many friends, the quarter-deck being handsomely draped with flags for the occasion. Those who were fortunate enough to be there were quite delighted with the poverty of a lunch on a gunboat, and the attention and politeness manifested by the officers in making everybody as happy and comfortable as possible. During their stay at the Port, the jolly tars were drilled daily in target practice with rifles and navy revolvers, and cutlasses. They were likewise practiced in skirmishing among trees and fences on the adjacent farms. The commander gave every one who came in contact with him the impression that he was a thorough specimen of a dashing British sailor who would give a good account of the Fenian ruffians, should they dare to venture within his range. On Monday evening the Heron arrived at Port Dalhousie, where she remains for the present. —Canadian paper.

OFFICERS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Western Union Telegraph Company, which, by the recent consolidation of several companies now represents some \$40,000,000 of capital, had its first election for officers at Rochester, New York, last week, when the following named persons were elected directors:—J. H. Wade, Cleveland; Hiram Sibley, Isaac Butts, G. H. Mumford, H. R. Selden, D. A. Watson, and B. R. McAlpine, Rochester; Ezra Cornell, Ithaca; Anson Stage, Cleveland; Alfred Gaither, Cincinnati; R. S. Burrows, Albion; N. Green, Louisville; John Butterfield, Utica; P. McD. Collins, Wm. Orton, John P. Yelverton, Wilson G. Hunt, G. Livingston and E. S. Sandford, N. Y.; T. T. Eckert, Washington. At a meeting of the new board, J. H. Wade was elected President; Messrs. Sibley, Orton, and Green, Vice-Presidents, and A. H. Palmer, Secretary and Treasurer. The lines of this company traverse almost the entire continent, and embody companies which were in profitable operation even under the local and independent management, but in distributing its officers the preference, it would seem, has to a great extent been given to New York. Of the twenty directors elected, we observe that six are from Rochester, six from the city of New York, three from other parts of the state of New York, two from Cleveland, Ohio, one from Cincinnati, one from Louisville, and one from Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Charleston, New Orleans, &c. are without representatives in the monster company. [This is the company who control the Telegraph wires in the Lower Provinces.]

PETITION.—The following petition to the Earl of Carnarvon is being extensively circulated in the upper country. It is believed to have originated in Yale:

- 1. That the capital of the united Colonies should be permanently fixed, by an Act of Parliament, at Lytton City, the site of which city was wisely selected by a Commissioner sent out by Her Majesty's Government, under the direction of Sir E. B. Lytton, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose name it now bears.
- 2. That the fact of the capital being fixed at New Westminster, although only for the time being, has seriously affected the welfare and advancement of the central and most valuable portion of this Colony, which otherwise would not have been the case had the capital been fixed at Lytton, as first determined.
- 3. That in fixing the basis of representation, due regard should be had to both Colonies, each Colony to be represented according to population, regardless of what the resources of either Colony may be.
- 4. That the fiscal system for the united Colonies be fixed, which is essential to the welfare and prosperity of both.

The Coal Mines of Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

EDITORS COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.—It seems to me very strange in the present low state of affairs, and the continual cry of misery we hear at every street corner, that there is not a man of energy who will come forward and point out some remedy, instead of joining in the general lamentation, and waiting for some miracle from Providence to help us. We must first help ourselves, and Providence will assist us after we have shown that we are capable of doing something better than grumbling at each other continually and neglecting the very help that Providence has bestowed upon us in the shape of the different resources we possess in this country, requiring only to be dug out to make us all and thousands of others happy and comfortable. I more especially refer to our coal resources. Of all the wealth in a country, the coal formation is by far the best. It will give fortunes to the owners and permanent employment to a larger population (without population the best country in the world cannot be prosperous.) The demand for coal will increase continually by the growing development of industry and steam navigation in all parts of the world. In England the annual extraction of coal is about seventy millions of tons; in the small country of Belgium the annual extraction is about nine millions of tons, and it is the principal resource and wealth of the country. What prevents the coal mines of this place from being also a principal resource for the people here? Merely the development of them. What is required to do this? Firstly—the unanimity; secondly—the energy; thirdly—the honesty; fourthly—the perseverance of the people. The unanimity will give the money; the energy will dig the coal out; the honesty will dig it cheaper; and the perseverance will not feel discouraged at any difficulty. With such qualities, success must be certain. By the discovery of some very important seams of first quality of anthracite coal on Queen Charlotte Island, we have a great advantage over the discoveries of bituminous coal, and require only to apply the four qualities mentioned to make us in a short

time very prosperous and contented, for there is nothing to hinder the opening of the Queen Charlotte Coal Mine with the present monetary resources of the company, and make it self-paying in about six months' working time, and before a year shall have passed, the shareholder will doubtless receive a dividend by the gradual increase of the extraction of the coal. There is no doubt that, with good and competent management, the mine would produce above 2000 tons per month within two years. As anthracite coal is generally sold from \$18 to \$25 per ton in San Francisco, and the cost of delivering coal from the Queen Charlotte mine there will be only from \$10 to \$12 per ton, it is easily to be seen the very large profit that will be realized by the shareholders, and the large amount of money that will be circulated here in consequence. How is it that the Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company and others do not take more interest, and show more energy in the development of this vast source of wealth? A WOULD-BE NON-GRUMBLER.

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 all its pleasures. The first irregularity 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. They balance disordered 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 Complaints. 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 bilious 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 Pills are so permanent and extensive that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation promoted, so that both physical and moral energy 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 these fine purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities, will restore the blood to its normal state, and prevent it from determining to the head. Vertigo, dimness of sight, and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are 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 mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly earnestness. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject. Scrofula 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 ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every structure, as water saturates heath or as salt penetrates meat. The most 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 Ointment be simultaneously well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning. Indigestion—Bilious Headache. These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling but it should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, rub his celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, 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:

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula	King's Evil
Asthma	Fleas	Stomachic	Stomachic
Bilious Complaints	Flooding	Sore Throat	Sore Throat
Blisters on the Skin	Furunculæ	Stomachic	Stomachic
Bowel Complaints	Headache	Stomachic	Stomachic
Colic	Indigestion	Stomachic	Stomachic
Constipation of the Bowels	Jaundice	Stomachic	Stomachic
Consumption	Liver Complaints	Stomachic	Stomachic
Debility	Lumbago	Stomachic	Stomachic
Dyspepsia	Rheumatism	Stomachic	Stomachic
Erysipelas	Retention of Urine	Stomachic	Stomachic

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C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Claff's Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom Catsup, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Sals Oils is the finest imported. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Sayer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain Whittell's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder, and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste. Agents for VICTORIA, V. I.

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For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases, where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary PILLS have effected speedy and thorough cures. Only 25 cts per Phial. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. novaldwy Hostetter, Smith & Dean.

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