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OMITING AND DISTRESS minutes after taking a dose o ATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPAS CHLORODYNE, discovered by M.R.C.S.L., (ex-Army Medical which was confided solely to 33 Great Russell street, e, London (Pharmaceutical dical testimony of civil, hos- aval practitioners pronounces it lieves pain of any kind, soothes ever, and imparts the most re- ut producing or leaving any o s of opium.

graciously favored J. T. Daven- ing extract of a despatch from L.'s Consul at Manilla, dated e remedy most efficacious in its Cholera) has been found to be ith a small quantity given to ave saved several lives." Earl ed to the College of Physicians, a despatch from Her Majesty's to the effect that cholera had y, and that the ONLY remedy of CHLORODYNE.—See "Lancet,"

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F. WEISSENBURGE, JOHN WILKIE, Assignees.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 7. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1866. NO. 46.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST AND VICTORIA CHRONICLE PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY B HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

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The Vexed Question.

The mail now due will put an end to all cavil as to the terms of the Union of the Colonies. Our New Westminster contemporary, regarding the question as already settled, claps its wings in ecstasy at the bare thought of Victoria being "left out in the cold." Yesterday, British Columbia would not have Union with Vancouver Island *at any price;* to-day it is reconciled to the measure and "does not feel disposed to object to the disposition which has been made of the vexed question," professes to see in it "the only means which offered for putting a final end to a ruinous war and saving a British Colony from utter anarchy and ruin," and the most effectual means "of promoting the permanent interests of the united Colonies as a whole, and tending to consolidate and strengthen British interests on the Pacific." Fortunately for the good sense and intelligence of the sister Colony, the political mountebank who conducts the editorial department of the New Westminster biweekly, does not in the remotest degree represent the voice and sentiments of the people. There has existed in that noble city from the earliest days of its history, a small clique of narrow-minded, unscrupulous, selfish, grasping lot owners, whose jealousy of Victoria and everything and everybody connected with her, has made them the langhing stock of the public. To such an extent have the members of this magnanimous clique carried their railings, that one of them, an M. L. C., actually charged a New Westminster pilot with running one of Her Majesty's ships on the Fraser river sand heads, in order to injure New Westminster and subserve Victorian interests. It is this highminded coterie that the *Columbian* represents. When the Union question was being agitated that journal took upon itself to assert that the people of British Columbia were entirely averse to the connection, but the soundness of its views were soon afterwards put to the test by a monster petition being presented to the head of the Government, signed by almost all the men of means and intelligence north of New Westminster, recommending immediate Union. The people's *quasi* mouthpiece, feeling itself "small potatoes," then made an effort to pick holes in the signatures, but it was equally unhappy in that attempt, and collapsed. Finding that the intrigues of their Governor have been successful in carving out a Bill however calculated to raise the price of New Westminster lots, the same journal is now ready to swallow the noxious *bolus*, regarding it as the only specific that will restore animation to the body politic. Well, we believe in equitable Union as much as ever we did, and we are ready to concede that it is owing to our own blundering politicians that we are now threatened with such a manifestly unjust and one-sided piece of legislation. But we maintain that the voice of British Columbia is equally opposed to Union on the terms which are now held out to us. New Westminster has no pretensions of any kind, either geographically or otherwise, to be the capital of the united Colonies. It may suit the vulgar ideas of our contemporary, now that it thinks that Victoria has been nailed to the wall, to talk of it as an "excrescence;" but to carry out the same elegant simile, we would like to know whether the hamlet of New Westminster, with its paltry few hundred souls, can be regarded as anything else than a "pimple" on the face of creation! The wealthy and influential men of British Columbia, upon whom the useless creatures collected around the government offices glut and fatten, are unanimously in favor of a more liberal Union, with the seat of government at Victoria. They are not actuated by any paltry feeling of envy; they know full well that it was the enterprise and capital of Victoria that built up the neighbouring Colony, that contributed to her revenue, built her roads, that sent supplies into her mines, gave liberal credit to her traders, and enabled miners to prospect for her hidden treasures. They know that New Westminster can never be anything else in our time than a mere port of call for river navigation, that a railway by way of Bute Inlet would of itself reduce her to a salmon fishing station, and that the key to the navigation of the Pacific must be on this Island, where commerce must consequently centralize. They are in point of fact sick of having the bogus pretensions of New Westminster thrust down their throats to the detriment of the interests of the two Colonies, and would rejoice at the settlement of the question by immediate Union, with a liberal constitution, the abrogation of obstructive duties, and the centre of government established at a point where all the laws of nature direct that it should be seated. The question of the seat of government, however, is one which, sooner or later, will cure itself, as the devices of man cannot bid defiance to the exigencies of nature; but it is the illiberal constitution—the result of the unconditional union resolutions—that will most result to our prejudice. So far as Governor Seymour is concerned, although we have grave charges to make against him, still if he is to be our acknowledged ruler, we must respect his office, and shall discountenance all factious opposition to his administration so long as he conducts the affairs of the country with equity, wisdom and discrimination. To-day will in all probability put an end to all doubts on the subject.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Monday, Sept. 24th, 1866.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "BELMONT."—Our readers are already in possession of the particulars of the accident that befel the British ship Belmont, in the Straits last week. A correspondent at Port Angeles sends us the following particulars of the discovery of the wreck produced by the collision. Yesterday morning, the figure head of some vessel was discovered on the beach outside the Spit a short distance north of the Ediz Hook Light House. It is a female bust, painted white, and entire—although slightly marred. Some fragments of the bulwarks were also found. The impression here is that it belongs to some English craft. It must have come ashore the night previous. Capt. J. P. Adams, Master of the sloop Letitia, who crossed the Straits Wednesday night, reports having seen a vessel headed towards and nearly on the Spit, and that he barely escaped running foul of her in the fog, which was exceedingly dense. Capt. White, of the Revenue Cutter Lincoln, which came up the Straits from Cape Flattery yesterday, reports several vessels outward bound, one of which especially attracted his attention by some peculiarity of movement when tacking, but he saw no signals of distress or signs of wreck. The bust and some of the fragments have been brought to the Custom House, in the hope that by them the vessel may be identified."

THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE—The Jewish Synagogue is advertised for sale by order of the mortgagee. Some $3000 of indebtedness remains to be cleared off, and the Congregation Emanu-El purpose raising that amount, if possible, by subscription from members of all denominations. To attain this desirable end Messrs. H. M. Cohen, Lewis Lewis, D. Shirpser and F. W. Keyser have been appointed a committee to wait on our citizens and solicit pecuniary aid. We hope that the application will not be in vain. The Synagogue was erected principally by public subscription, and it would be a pity to see the fine building pass into strange hands and the congregation deprived of the means of obtaining spiritual comfort and instruction. We therefore hope that an earnest effort will be put forth to raise the $3000 and place the society in a position of independence.

COWICHAN.—The crops in this district are all gathered, and the yield proves satisfactory. A very large panther was shot by Mr Robert Miller, on Friday night last, while in the act of taking a young dog. The howling of the dog awoke Mr Miller, and he got up immediately. The panther dropped the dog and ran into the fern, where Mr Miller despatched it with his rifle. The brute was the largest ever seen in the district, and had been committing depredations among the settlers' pigs for some time.

ORDINATION SERVICE.—Mr Raynard, recently arrived from England, was yesterday ordained a Deacon in accordance with the rites of the Church of England, at the Cathedral Church, by the Bishop of Columbia, assisted by Archdeacon Gilson and Dean Cridge. The rev. gentleman preached an excellent sermon in the evening.

SURVEY.—The ship Belmont was surveyed on Saturday by Capt. Raymur and Mr Laing, and was found to require extensive repairs before she will be in a condition to go to sea. The report of the surveyors does not differ in substance from the account already published by us.

GRIST MILL.—Mr Woodcock has received from California the machinery for his new grist-mill, which will be erected at Soda creek. The yield of wheat in the upper country has been large this season, and the erection of the mill will prove a profitable investment.

LECTURE.—Mr Legh Harnett will deliver a Lecture at the Theatre, one day this week, the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the Fire Department. Mr Harnett is an able lecturer and promises to tell our people some home-truths.

THE RIFLE MATCH between ten of the navy and ten of the volunteers, will take place at the rifle range of the fleet, Belmont, Esquimalt, on Saturday next. The volunteers are required to be on the ground at half-past 9.

YALE MEMBER.—Mr Wallace of the *Tribune* has been elected to represent Yale in the Legislative Council. Mr Wallace is an independent man and will make every effort to benefit the District he has been called on to represent.

☞ The steam-tug Diana, Capt. Wright, with all her colors set, came across from San Juan yesterday. As she entered the harbour a salute was fired from an "*eleven-pounder*" stationed on shore.

FIRE AT COWICHAN.—Mr Andean, a settler at Cowichan, and formerly a clerk at Lohse Bros., in this city, has had his house and all his furniture accidentally destroyed by fire.

☞ The Enterprise, on Saturday afternoon, towed the schooner Premier from New Westminster to this port.

☞ The steam-tug Leviathan came down yesterday for the British Columbia mail per Sparrowhawk.

AUCTION SALE.—Mr MCrea will dispose of the balance of Mr J. Loewi's stock of goods on Wednesday, at auction, by catalogue.

SOCIAL TEA MEETING.—There will be a Congregational tea meeting in St. Andrew's Church, Broughton street, on Friday evening next.

NEW MUSIC.—Mr J, Bagnall has received per Royal Tar from England, a large assortment of music and all goods pertaining to his business.

☞ The boat race between Francis and Lawrence, on Saturday, was won by the former, who distanced his competitor.

☞ The racing gig built by Lachapelle for the Rowing Club is now ready for service.

☞ The schooner Premier is laden with lumber and salmon for the Sandwich Islands.

Tariff of the Atlantic Telegraph—A Defense of the Heavy Charges.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

You refer this morning to the tariff for messages over the Atlantic Cable, which you think exorbitant, and to savor of "extortion." May I suggest one or two reflections to modify your judgment?

The Atlantic Telegraph Company was organized in 1856. For ten long years it has been endeavoring to lay a cable across the ocean. It has sent out five expeditions, and has probably sunk not less than $10,000,000, which has been literally thrown into the sea. After so many losses and sacrifices, it is hardly to be expected that at the first moment of success, or apparent success, they should be content with simple interest for their money.

But further, the risk is not over. True the cable is laid and working, but so, it did its sister, yet in three or four weeks it began to speak brokenly, and soon was dumb forever. So it may be now. Its projectors hope not. They have great confidence, because the new cable has been made with infinite care and laid in a perfect condition. But they are not blind to the fact that it may stop to-morrow. A business involving such great and constant risk can only be conducted at corresponding rates.

But the chief reason which has determined the present tariff is the necessity of keeping it so high as to prevent any overcrowding of messages. If it were put low, it is probable that more messages would be offered in 24 hours than could be sent in a week. The line would be choked up. As all would have to take their turn, messages handed in to-day could not be sent till next week. This would defeat the very object of a telegraph, which is an instant transmission of messages. In that case we may as well send letters by a steamer. To have it of any use it is absolutely necessary to clear the deck every day. Whoever considers that this is the only link between the whole system of telegraphs in the country, reaching to the Pacific ocean, and the system in Great Britain, and on the Continent, extending across Asia to India, and to the borders of China, must see that the pressure of messages may be very great.

Such was the fear of this that in London those who had most experience in English and Continental lines, said that the rate ought to be two guineas a word. This pressure may be diminished in a few weeks. If the Great Eastern succeeds in getting up the cable of last year and completing it, the company will have two cables instead of one. If the present success proves permanent other lines will be laid hereafter. In two or three years there may be a dozen cables across the ocean. With increased facilities the business may be done at lower rates. Then it will be very easy to reduce the tariff one-half or a quarter. I hope the time will come when this means of communication will not be the luxury of the rich, but within the reach of every Irish and German emigrant who may wish to send a message across the Atlantic.

Yours, truly,
HENRY M. FIELD.

New York, August 1, 1866.

The Mormon Difficulty.

The Philadelphia *Enquirer* says in relation to the Mormon difficulty: "The question—What shall we do with the Mormons? is one upon which the Special Committee of Congress, appointed to investigate the state of affairs in the Territory of Utah, can give no advice. Enough has been elicited to show a very bad state of affairs in that section of the country. Brigham Young carries on his administration in defiance of the United States and teaches the ignorant and debased persons under his control continual lessons of treason. The tendency of Mormonism, under the polygamous form, is to rebellion and wickedness. There is growing up in Utah, and constantly increasing, a population which only wants strength to resist the National authority by actual war. If the accessions of the Mormon community continue as rapidly as they have been made of late, it will not be long before the country will have to prepare for war, exceeding in atrocity any contest with wild Indians which is to be found on record. The great distance of Utah from the settled States of the East, the cost and difficulty of carrying provisions and supplies to the West, and the natural character of the country, will render that war tedious, costly and vexatious. Expediency, therefore, would seem to justify the prompt execution of extreme measures, among which would be the breaking up of the Territorial Government in Utah, and the substituting of a military government in its place. But the Committee of Congress does not think that it is advisable to recommend such a decided course. Neither does the members of that body favor the idea of dividing the Territory held by the Mormons among the surrounding Territories. There is, therefore, nothing done, except to report an inability to agree upon any specific course, and a request to be allowed to hold the matter over until December next. There cannot be any gain by this procrastination. Every day increases the strength of the Mormon hierarch, and renders him more hostile. Failing to grasp the subject boldly only injures ourselves. There are some difficulties which may be settled by the progress of time—but this Mormon trouble is not of them."

Correction.

EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE:—The little carving you undertook to do on mine of the 22d, has left a sentence quite unfinished, which you will oblige by correcting by inserting the following marked few words at the end of "street" in the 29th line: "The lightnings of Heaven would have been as unlikely to respond to the call, as the spirits of the deep were in the opinion of the unbelieving Hotspur."

CAUSTIC.

MRS GORDON AND EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.—Two letters addressed to the secretary of the Jamaica Committee by Mrs Gordon are published. They relate to the threatened prosecution of Mr Eyre. Mrs Gordon says: "I shrink from the step suggested. My martyred husband, shaping his course in public and in private life by his Christian profession, died forgiving his enemies. My earnest desire is to follow his example, and I feel that in doing this I am only acting in harmony with the sentiments he expressed in his last letter to me, and with the precepts of the Divine Master whose faithful servant he was. While yielding up my heart in gratitude for the grace which has been vouchsafed to me, and which alone has sustained me under this grievous affliction, I leave Mr Eyre and those who have aided him in his cruel proceedings in the hands of 'Him who judgeth righteously.'" In a second letter she says: "If, in a second time, it has placed the Jamaica Committee in any embarrassment, I shall regret the circumstance. My object in writing to you was to give my reasons for not becoming the prosecutor in this case, and I feel that to that resolution I must adhere. If, however, the Jamaica Committee consider it advisable, on the grounds of the public interests and public justice, and especially with reference to the future security of the black race, to take proceedings for the vindication of these great principles, so outraged by Mr Eyre and his coadjutors, I do not see how I can in any way interfere."—*English paper.*

The Accident to the "Belmont."

CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT ANGELES,
September 22d, 1866.

EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE:—There floated ashore on the outside of Ediz Hook just north of the Light House, a full figure-head, woman, painted white, together with a portion of the cutwater, stem and some pieces of the bulwarks. The head has been recognized as that of the British ship Belmont, which left Victoria probably on Wednesday last.

We fear that the Belmont has met with a severe accident. We have the head and pieces of the wreck at the Custom House.

Very respectfully,
E. T. DYER.

EUROPE ARMED.—In the present position of Europe the following statement, drawn from official sources, of the armies on a war footing, is not without interest;—"France, 903,617, Prussia, 650,000; Austria, 651,612; Italy, 424.193; Russia, 1,200,000; England, 265,000, not including 230,000 Volunteers; Germanic Confederation, 407,361; Spain, 171.900: Portugal, 64,181; Holland, 92,000; Sweden and Norway, 137,800; Denmark, 41,940; Switzerland, 198,291; Belgium, 80,650; Turkey, 341,580; Egypt, and Danubian Principalities, Montenego and Servia, 152,000; the Roman States, 12,000; making a total of 5,996,062!"

WEAK STOMACH OPPRESSION AFTER EATING, &c.—Indigestion takes innumerable shapes. Sometimes the stomach comes so sensitive that it rejects even the simplest food; and in other instances, digestion is so painful that the patient is afraid to indulge the appetite. It is in cases like these that the tonic properties of **Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills** are most strikingly manifested. Mrs Margaret McElroy, of Troy, New York, testifies that for five years, she was nable to gest solid food—taking nothing but jellies, rice, and arrow-root—and even these caused her so much uneasiness that she was obliged to limit the quantity to a copple of ounces three times a day. She was terribly emaciated, and to use her own words, "hardly cared to live." After having tried more than twenty modes of treatment, she at length commenced taking **Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills**, and she states the result as follows: "I am thankful to say that I am quite well. I eat heartily, sleep comfortably, have recovered my flesh, and feel no pain. All this I owe to **Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills**, and I earnestly recommend them to all who suffer from weak stomach They are sure." They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, **Bristol's Sarsaparilla** should be used in connection with the Pills. For sale everywhere.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine.—Dr. MAGGEL is the founder of a new Medical System! The quan itarians, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrum of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have oened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so-called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disenfectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that **Maggiel's Bilious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhea Pills** cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, **Maggiel's Salve** is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIEL, 11 Pine street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

SANITARY CONQUESTS.—Milton says, in the greatest of his sonnets;

"——— Peace hath her victories
Not less renowned than wa."

The victories which BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA has been daily achieving for the past thity years have been of this class. They have involved the defeat of almost al human complaints. Scrofulous disorders have been routed, cancers expunged, tumors obliterated, abscesses healed, eruptions removed, affections of the liver cured, and all distempers originating in an acrid condition of the secretions and corruption of the blood, rapidly overcome Scores of cases as hopeless as that of Mr Alexande Mann, of Rochester, New York, whose tongue, mouth and facial muscles were nearly gone, have been brought to a triumphant issue, and it is known that in more than twenty thousand instances the most malignant external diseases have been permanently cured by BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. For sale by all Druggists.

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FRESE'S HAMBURG TEA.

It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package. TRY IT!

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