

Saturday, September 12, 1868.

Who Will Commence it?

A correspondent asks this question, as if the power of retrenchment rested with the people; were the question, who ought to commence it, the answer would be simple enough. We have no representative institutions and it rests solely with the Governor, acting if it so please him under the advice of his Executive Council, to commence, carry out and complete those retrenchments in the public service which the people demand. Our correspondent seems to think that some reference to the Home Government is necessary before our expenses can be reduced; if he had perused such of the dispatches from the Colonial Office to the Governor, since the Union, as have been published, he would be aware that the Governor has not only the power, but has been positively instructed to make retrenchments. We confess, we are unable to extract any clear meaning from our correspondent's jumble of questions, "who will call a public meeting?" "who will attend?" "who will refuse to sign?" We presume he expects for answers to the questions, the three words, anybody, everybody, nobody; whether he would reverse the position of the two last words or not, we cannot say. If he sincerely desires action, we cannot understand why he should cavil at us for harping upon one theme; if the necessity for retrenchment be admitted, then it cannot surely be the duty of those whose interests are identical with those of the people of this Colony, to remain silent. Our correspondent evidently does not see that he is in fact pulling the Government wires, although his intention may be only to warn us from making the evils of our present system too patent to the world; this has always been the cry of those who really obstruct progress. There is a want of courage about those who think too much of the consequences of speaking out, which we cannot admire, their expediency too often leads them to mistake deception for caution. There can be no doubt that, after making allowances for particular influences which may affect the views of individuals, all who have their living to get in this Colony have the same end in view; the general prosperity of the country, but it is hardly in human nature for any man or body of men to see that his or their fall from power or removal from office, could by any possibility be a public advantage, and we can hardly expect any of the officials of this Colony to urge upon the Governor measures which would necessarily lead to their extinction as members of the Government. The supporters of the present system, do not point to any vigorous policy pursued by the Government; but they say, let it be a fair trial, let it improve, and some of those who see and acknowledge the weakness of the Government, are blind enough to confound it with weakness in the Colony itself, and are, like timorous gardeners, who fearful of injuring the tree by too much pruning, allow the straggling useless branches to exhaust the sap which is required to produce the fruit. Let our correspondent, by all means, take the initiative; we are most desirous of seeing prompt action taken; but pending action, we cannot remain silent. Is it a time to keep silent when a vast amount of damage has been done to Colonial property, which might have been to some considerable extent averted by foresight and timely expenditure of a comparatively trifling sum by the Land and Works department? We do not say that the Chief Commissioner is to blame for the burning of the bridges on the Spanish road, but if he did not make himself acquainted with the probability of such accidents occurring, we cannot acquit him of blame for want of knowledge which he ought to have acquired; and when the fires were raging, was it too much to expect of the head of a department who cannot be overworked in his office, that

he should have personally inspected the roads, and endeavored to prevent the destruction of Colonial property? Is it a time to keep silent when the only public works of real consequence that we have in the Colony—the bridges, without which every settlement will be isolated from communication with any market for produce—are rapidly becoming useless and there is no money to renew them. Do we learn of bridges becoming useless or being destroyed very frequently, when they are in the hands of contractors, who are under bonds to keep them in repair for a certain number of years? We would ask the Chief Commissioner to give the Colony the benefit of his experience in such matters; perhaps he could say whether it is the fact, and explain why private property of such a class is better cared for than that belonging to the Colony.

Municipal Council.

His Worship the Mayor Presiding.
Tuesday, Sept 1st 1868.
Councillors present—Lewis, Gibbs, McKay and Crump.
Minutes of last meeting read and approved.
On motion, leave of absence was granted Joseph Jeffery for the balance of the municipal year.
An account of one month's rent \$15, due H F Helsterman, read and referred to Finance Committee.
Tender from E Phelps for the construction of Blenheim street culvert, read. On motion ordered to be laid on the table.
An amended account from John Jeffery for \$80 25, read and referred to Finance Committee to report thereon.
Communication from the Secretary of the Victoria Gas Company, read. On motion referred to Street Committee for investigation and report.
Communication from Messrs Drake & Co was considered, and on motion, the Street Committee were appointed to confer with them in reference to matters relating to the Cricket Club.
On motion, his Worship the Mayor was requested to communicate with the Colonial Secretary respecting the present condition of James Bay Bridge.
Councillor Crump was appointed fire warden for Johnson street ward, and councillor Gibbs Sanitary Commissioner during the absence of councillor Jeffery.
Council then adjourned until next Tuesday.

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY.—We are informed by a gentleman well posted in the political movements of the Colony, that a new party, embracing a large portion of the intelligence and wealth of the city, has recently been formed. The policy adopted by this party is not without merit, and we have little doubt, that when officially announced, of its receiving support in Victoria and the Colony in general. The principal feature of this new policy, is to advocate Confederation between the Mainland and Canada, but to leave Vancouver Island out, so that Victoria may, if she chooses, become again a Free Port. A general conviction prevails amongst all classes that Confederation, as an Imperial policy, is a certain event at no distant day; but some appear to think that a free port is better for our local interests than the consummation of the great scheme of the age. At a more distant day, when communication across our territory to Canada will be expeditions; no doubt a free port in Victoria would be sound policy. With a line of vessels direct to New York, to China, Japan, and Australia, the world then gain an overwhelming importance on the coast; and as this route would be nearly 1200 miles nearer from those countries to New York, than that shortly to be completed through San Francisco; it is not altogether visionary to say the two cities would soon become rivals. At the present time, from the complication such a policy would give the present negotiations, we hardly think it advisable, or likely to be carried out. We understand the scheme is to be submitted to the approaching Convention at Yale.

Who is Responsible.—Yesterday the dead body of an Indian was found in the neighborhood of Mr. Finlayson's house, but in such a state of decomposition that it is utterly unfit to approach. The body is wrapped up in a blanket and Indian mat, tied round with a cord, leaving the feet exposed. It is supposed to be one of the Indians who died lately and carried out and left where found, by some of the deceased's friends. Another Indian woman is said to be lying dead on Fisguard street, from starvation, and if not attended to will perhaps be carried out to the suburbs and left to decompose like the other. The thing is sickening and disgraceful.
The bark Spirit of the Age will leave for Moody's Mill, Burrard Inlet, on Monday or Tuesday to load with lumber for Oaloo.

COUNT CHORINSKI.—The fate of this unfortunate man is determined at last. It will be recollected that he and the Baroness Ebergényi, as previously stated in this paper, poisoned the Countess Chorinski under peculiarly aggravated circumstances. He was sentenced, at Munich, on 27th June, to 30 years imprisonment in a fortress, and to exile afterwards, if he survived. The Baroness received, a few weeks before the Count, an equally severe sentence. The case excited great interest in Europe from the distinguished rank and great wealth of their respective families.

The steamer New World, running for some time between the Sound and this port, has got into a lawsuit at San Francisco. It appears when she was sold to the Oregon Steamship Navigation Co, it was agreed she was not to run in California waters again for ten years. The suit is to try whether the present owners are not bound by the original contract made with the Company who first purchased the vessel at San Francisco.

Mr Leander Doane, formerly of this city, and who was unfortunately subjected to an amputation of the leg above the knee, has had to undergo a second operation, similar, by having the stump removed from the hip joint. This was considered necessary to save life, and by last date he was recovering. The painful operation was executed in Boston, Mass.

OPPOSITION.—Lively times may soon be anticipated on the Sound. In addition to the G S Wright, which in future will run from Portland to Olympia, calling as usual at this port, the W G Hunt is expected to commence opposition to the Eliza Anderson, next week. Three steamers running on that line will hurt somebody, though it will be gain to Victoria.

The steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday. She took up 110 tons of freight, the greater portion of which was for Strauss & Co. She also took up a large Express, and a number of passengers. Amongst the latter were Mrs Captain Cooper and family, Mr Oppenheimer, Mr Strauss, and others connected with the Mainland business.

FIRE.—About half-past eight last night the fire alarm was sounded; a strong glare was seen between Cormorant and Fisguard streets, which lighted up the neighborhood in an instant, and as quickly disappeared; but how it came or whether it went, so strangely, no one could discover. The firemen, as usual, were out at the top of the bell.

WHALING.—Capt Rowe of the whaling expedition was to leave town this morning in the Emma with eighteen additional men. From the experience attained in the early part of the season, and the improvements recently made in the rocket, the Captain appears to have no doubt of final success. The party will be out about two months.

ELECTION.—At a meeting of the Union Hook and Ladder Co., on Wednesday last, B Jenkinson, W Dalby, and A Peels were unanimously elected delegates to represent that company at the Fire Board. The Hook and Ladder Co. is said, will shortly have a full dress, torch light parade and drill.

EXPECTED.—The bark Moneyback from San Francisco with a cargo of general merchandise for this port, may be expected in a few days, she is consigned to Millard and Geedy.

ERRATA.—In yesterday's article—line 29, read—the principal of the Canadian line is repayable in thirty-five years—not in five, as therein stated.

Will Confederation be of Any Benefit to us?

EDITOR COLONIST.—This is a question, that this community will soon be called upon to reply to, and it will be well for us, before we give our decided answer, not to make such stupid mistakes as we have hitherto in such matters; but brush our eyebrows well up and mind what we are about. Of one thing let us impress our minds, that objectionable as our present position is, if we are determined, and set about it in the right way, we can effect radical reforms and changes without going in for Confederation. To say then that Confederation is the only door open for a change in our circumstances, and that if dissatisfied we must adopt Confederation or remain as we are, is a delusion, and a trick of the enemy to deceive us. The British Government have always acceded to the changes we have asked for, and why should they not? What on earth object can the British Government have, in fostering upon us a state of things prejudicial to our interests, and stupid and blundering, as we have been in our affairs, allowing ourselves to be played by ducks and drakes, with, by professional politicians. It is still not too late to reek ourselves up, and ask, can we not put forth any other programme as a remedy for our present troubles than that of Confederation? I say yes, to be sure we can; let select and well qualified members of this community form themselves into a committee for that purpose, increasing in number as the work

progresses; and if those gentlemen now on their way to Yale had gone up with an open question like this, and not with a foregone conclusion in favor of Confederation, I would cordially have favored the movement; but to start as they do, fettered and bound to Confederation, and yet having this defective paragraph in their paper: "to devise means to secure Responsible Government for this Colony and to take such other steps as the convention may deem proper to obtain redress of the numerous grievances under which this country now suffers," causes me to hold this affair in the most thorough contempt. Now I have been trying to understand what good Confederation will do for us, and as yet I cannot discover it, it seems to me like "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal." In the first place, it will clog us with two Governments, federal and local, both endowed with powers of taxation, and of which both will be sure to avail themselves, be under no doubt about that. Yes, this little community with its handful of a population, will have two governments—we shall have a government at Ottawa and one at Victoria. To the government at Ottawa we shall have the privilege of sending five representatives, who will do us the honor of going there to represent our interests for the trifling consideration of being paid their travelling expenses and payment for their services; and what will these five gentlemen have to do when they get there. With the exception of the tariff and one or two other matters, and upon which their opinion will have to give way before a Dominion policy, almost every other matter will be questions relating to Canada Proper, in which we in this part of the world will have the most remote possible interest, and yet for this, this little community, whose revenue comes in by bits and quarters, will have to pay some thousands of dollars to support these gentlemen in mock dignity, every farthing of which is wanted for local improvements, and then as to our own local Government what power will that have? Why the very soul will be taken out of it by the Federal Government. The character of our local Government and its functions will be merely that of an enlarged municipality, to pass acts for the eradication of the thistle, the removal of Indians when they get the small-pox, or making a road to Nausimo, and yet even for such small gear as this the country will enjoy the luxury of paying considerable. As to Confederation giving us Responsible Government and Representative Institutions, this by experience will be found the veriest clap-net imaginable; be assured that anything that our handful of representatives could say in the crowded house at Ottawa will have very small weight, even if having all the impassioned eloquence of the Hon Amor De Cosmos to support it, and in the appointment of the principal officers of Government you may rest satisfied they will have a dominion favor about them, whether you like it or not. Men of Victoria, you are flatteringly told, that by the advantage of Confederation you will be in full possession of all your political rights and privileges. I contend, that if you will barter them all away, and that for ever; and that in a Confederate Government you will have about as much influence as the man who holds a few shares in a gas or coal company. Let not the circumstances of the British Government, or the Dominion Government, or even the Hon Amor De Cosmos, being in favor of immediate Confederation, influence you, it might suit these parties well, and the last mentioned party very well, and still not be good for us; and yet that is what we have to do with—that is the question for us to consider. I contend all the advantages proceeding from inexpensive and efficient government, we can have without going to Confederation or Canada for it; that it is to our interest to draw ourselves closer in connection with the British Government, that they have the power and disposition to serve us, and that for us to say we must go to Canada for these things because we cannot get them from England, when we never asked for ever sketched out to the British Government what we really did want, is at once a mockery and an insult. Finally, I desire to remind you, that those gentlemen who are off in full cry for Confederation to Yale, are seeking by political agitation, to bring it so to bear upon our representatives, that they may reverse their recent unfavorable decision for immediate Confederation; this is the stumbling block now in their way, and so long as it remains, they are powerless; for the British Government will never force this measure down our throats against our will, but once that stumbling block removed, we fall into the arms of Confederation and nothing can save us. Of one thing in the meantime I am satisfied, that the intelligence and wealth of this community endorse the decision of the Legislative Council against immediate Confederation; and that if we are true to ourselves we shall sustain it.

W. K. BULL.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Sores, wounds, ulcers, and other diseases affecting the skin, are amenable by this cooling and healing ointment. It has called forth the loudest praise from persons who had suffered for years from bad legs, ulcers, and chronic ulcers, after every hope of cure had long passed away. None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of this Ointment can form an idea of the comfort it bestows by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever this Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for, as the easiest and safest remedy for all ulcerous complaints. In neuralgia, rheumatism, and gout, the same application, properly used, gives wonderful relief.

The Agricultural Exhibition.

VICTORIA V. I., Sept. 1st, 1868.
EDITOR COLONIST.—I entirely differ from your correspondent John Clayton in thinking the Agricultural Society have treated Horticulture with a greater amount of liberality than has been observed towards her sister science agriculture. On the contrary horticulture seems to have been treated very scurvily, it seems to have had no representative in the Committee when arranging their prize list; or surely the usual course adopted by societies of this kind would have been followed, namely, that of offering prizes for the best specimens of the various vegetables in common use, as well also for the best collections. The amount of the prize need not have been more than one and a half to one dollar, by this course a spirit of friendly emulation would have been engendered among amateurs who cultivate a few rods of ground in their leisure hours, and who would think more of the honor of carrying off the first prize for a brace of cabbages, a brace of cauliflowers, &c., than he would of the intrinsic money value of the premium. The prizes offered for fruits are open to the same objections. The specification of the poultry list which is open to considerable criticism, and calculated to puzzle the intending exhibitor I will leave to the tender mercies of the "Fancier," and just remark by way of conclusion that I cannot see any rules laid down either for the guidance of the intending exhibitor or the judge. I infer therefore the former are left to the good sense, whim or caprice as the case may be of the latter.

Yours,
OBSERVER.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purges each tissue on its passage, and exerts the most wholesome influence over the internal 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.—To sufferers from these painful ailments, and Gout this Ointment will prove invaluable. After friction with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it not only lessens inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies.

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

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scabs.

The Ointment is a certain cure for all eruptions, Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They cannot be treated with a safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his famous Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a new course obtained.

Dropsical Swellings.—Beware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by unobtrusive means, or trifling accidents, of which little or no notice is taken until, though begun 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 famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach, and right side where the organs lie. Most dropsical cases will readily yield to the combined action of the Ointment and Pills.

Piles, Fistulas and Internal Hemorrhoids.—These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and delay considerable time and money. The degree of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer from these troubles, and under similar complaints when they might as Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his famous Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a new course obtained.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Bladder and Gravel.—Are immediately relieved by rubbing the Ointment over the small of the back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate and in time every case give immediate relief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect a thorough cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in these cases. See list of diseases to which they are applicable. See list of diseases to which they are applicable. See list of diseases to which they are applicable.

Gold Medal awarded to HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS, at the International Exhibition, London, 1862, and at the Victoria Exhibition, 1868.

BY ROYAL COMMAND
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Saturday, September 12, 1868.

Progress or Retard.

It is usual for those in favor of progress, and sort of vested interests as they are, teeth of those who see institutions of the country belong, that they desire for change; this been brought, and w of force against all taken any part in the convey Island for the years. It has been this part of the Colony ed much change in its ernment, but that is s that we should rest. the worst system of G it has ever been our lot Mr. Seymour had done peeted of him, by his m mirrors, or if, what is m pose, he had, set himself faithfully to carry out task of reduction, im Union being consumm staff of officials had b reasonable number of willing to collect and public moneys with a economy, and with s then the system could ated for a time, but n desired the mockery of that is allowed to the Legislative Council tinned for any length whole system of allowi lio servants to have voice in framing the voting supplies is so a calls for something bey dinary loyalty to tolera does not hand down such a monstrous system being adopted by any portion of a free Roman Empire certain governors and taxgathe possessions acquired by quest, but we certain hardly content to be plac with a Roman province. Government had been as perfect a manner as h energy, tact and perse haya carried it on, it wo un-English and womanly tinned satisfied with it fo of time; it must, of ne reformed at some stage to an increase of the pop and the moment such an been asked for. All perfection would have the request met with no inherent is the weakness evil of the system. But i evils of the system havin gated by energy of a they have been aggravat that has become intolerat want of energy, altho a to business. We should able to chronicle some efforts on the part of any ber of the Executive Co prove the public adminis Government of this Colo there has been room for provement, it is melanc men, to whom we must g ordinary ability, contes from year to year upon without making one sin redegm the character of ment of which they a without attempting in check the evils of the which they have been cognizant as the strongest the Colony, for we w their understanding so fa at their ignorance of the tinnance of evil; and w bring against the Govern tion of having neglected and earnest advice of Council. Had the men Council striven anxiously duty, Mr Seymour must have yielded to the press neither the energy nor- ance to withstand it. It