vondale Horror.

k World's correspondent at a graphic description of the ne at the time the bodies of were brought up from the rance of the dead men was early all of them showing in their bodies raddiness that distinguished from the glow one man was disfigured, and nearly the faces was calm noting that the consummanyxia was almost painless. riunate men were Welche er of Irishmen being very one American is known to mine. When the stains of been washed away, the d the curling locks, the ures and columnar necks liar to the sone of Cymri. these dead bodies, showing por disease, was far less painon the sight of the widows hildren. The loud cries of despair which were reported nied the very first news of d died away when the full w was felt. The widowed her homes, usually on the them, unmoved, stern and at upon their neighbors or sing strrngers with a stony ed to express a wonder that hine and the rivers flow and go and come now when all living for was blotted out. nt noted but two exceptions ourning, one was an Irish ked to and fro in her chair, e of her dead husband or was a young Welsh girl rithing on the ground by the ug her face in the earth. ione that she might die I demeanon and temper of orld's correspondent believes e soon coming for the capining district. The Welchand dogged, after their naen, after their nature also, ce, and both classes believe des have been murdered. on at least are very demonexpression of this opinion, ent shows itself in their deeveryone not of their class grey-beaded old miner. e bodies of the dead, was correspondent with the ight be allowed facilities ames of the unfortunates; rilly expressed, and the provers shown, but the miner - Get their names, is it? yer bat then, and go down an for their names. I supto make money out o"tais,

NT — Turn which way you will, go recors will be found who have a for this Olutment. For chaps, chafes rains, it is an invaluable remedy; accident or cold it may be confident of effecting a sound and permanent alled ancies, crysipelas, gout and djusting the circulation, and ex-

n Truths. nd Pills cure tumors and ulcers, and Pills cure all skin diseased Pills cure abscesses. and Pills cure bad blood and

tor, after years of study and toil, to s efforts and know h.s labors are sculiarly the case with Dr. Walker's ters, which is composed of purely, making the most effectual altera

PS FLORIDA WATER invigorates and and debilitated, oothes and quiets

DALLY e Inhabitants of Victoria and its has returned from the Upper ith a Choice Collection of

tographic Views ery and other highly In-sting Subjects.

DE VISITE. ROUPS,

ith the greatest care and in the best Art, and warranted to give satis

situated on Fort street



SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.:

om Adulteration.

& BLACKWELL RS TOTHE QUEEN, JARE, LONDON

BLACKWELL'S ctures are obtainable from every ovision Dealer in the World.

that they are supplied with C. & and that inferior articles are tituted for them.

holesomess their Pickles are all t Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats. by STEAM COILS; and are precisely hose supplied by them for use at JESTY'S TABLE.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED AUCE, and are Manutacturers of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality. my19 1 aw

SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

as such cannot fail to suggest sectional issues in a community made up of so many different shades of religious belief; Wdneesday, October 13 1869 but it will have been observed that in The Re-building. the present remarks we have rested the claims of the cause for liberal support It has been said that it is easier to upon ground wide enough to afford pull down than to build up. This ample standing-room for all, of whatis equally true whether applied to systems or to material structures. How much easier it is to burn down than to

Semi Weekly British Calmist

pile a structure worthy of the Colony,

and adapted to the wants of the city

for many years to come. It is, of

course, to be of stone; we understand

and beautiful freestone of Mayne Island.

The probable cost of the new cathedral.

sary for us to say that it is not in con-

templation to undertake the immediate

construction of the entire edifice. One

section it is proposed will be built

now. The plans will be prepared with

this view, so that a building, complete.

symetrical, spacious, massive, impos-

ing, such a cathedral, in short, as Vic-

toria of fifty or a hundred years hence

may look to and worship in with par-

donable pride, can be completed at

need, and as the means and opportunity

offer, yet so that the completeness and

architectural beauty of the edifice shall

in no way be sacrificed. Thus it may

truly be said of the present movement

that we build for future generations. In

the absence of any very accurate data,

it is presumed that the section proposed

to be built now will cost about \$50,000.

It will hardly be necessary to state that

the Committee will, after all, be com-

pelled to cut the coat according to the

cleth,-that they will, in fact, have to

be guided very much by the amount

placed at their disposal, in deciding the

character of the structure they will

raise. Our local readers need not to be

however willing the friends of the

church within the colony may be, it is

perfectly clear that neither their numbers

por their wealth would justify the expec-

tation that, in such pinching times as these, anything like \$50,000 could be

realized from local effort for the re-

building of a single church. Yet we

would wish to impress this upon the

minds of the colonists: We must not

expect help from abroad valess we first

evince a willingness to belp ourselves;

and in proportion as we prove our will-

ingness to do this may we expect as-

sistance from abroad. Indeed it would

not be very creditable to the Colony

were we to rest content with a paltry

effort, and appeal to the people at Home

to bear the chief burden, we ourselves

doing little more than touching it, so

to speak, with our little finger. The

result aimed at, considered altogether

apart from its more sacred phase, is

worthy of different conduct on our part.

It is proposed to place upon the most

beautiful and commanding site in the

city a cathedral which, viewed merely

in the light of its architectural attrac-

tiveness, will constitute the most pro-

minent feature of Victoria. The first

to catch the eye of the immigrant, as he

sails up the Straits, or passes down from

the terminus of the Canadian Pacific

Railway; the first object in the picture

of our city to arrest the eye of all who

look upon it, who would not desire to

contribute towards rearing an edifice of

lower standpoint from which we almost

hesitate to invite a look at this subject:

yet in this utilitarian age of ours it is,

pe haps, necessary that, in an effort

such as the present, an appeal should

may so call it, of pecuniary self-interest.

The work which is about to be under-

taken will necessitate a very large local

gathered together from every nook and

land and Canada and Australasia. A

large local benefit in the expenditure of

all that money must, therefore, accrue

to this community, thus giving the un-

ever creed or without any creed what. ever, To those within the communion of the Church more immediately interbuild up. Christ Church took years to ested, the cause possesses an additional build, and cost, we are told, well nigh claim; but that is a claim the advocacy eighteen thousand dollars. Two hours of which we may well leave in other sufficed to reduce it to a smouldering hands. mass of charred sticks and ashes! That

is under consideration, is a Church, and

Greater Britain.

venerable pile, around which so many sacred memories clustered, passed When completed, when this, the keyaway like a shadow, fit emblem of hustone, shall have been placed in the man life. But, let the dead bury their dead; it is with the living we have now to do. Arise and let us re-build the temple. To do this should not only be constiture it one of the greatest nations esteemed as a sacred duty but a high likely to come in due course. One great his less impulsive and wayward son, drawback to Canada bas hitherto been Solomon. As our readers are already the want of a prairie country into which aware, active steps are being taken for the tide of immigration might be direcre-building Christ Church Cathedral. It will readily be imagined that it is in ted. The Western States possessed contemplation to rear on the beautiful such a country and, consequently, thithsite recently occupied by the old wooden er the millions resorted, leaving only a small percentage willing to face the timbered lands of the eastern Provinces. The day our own great Northwest was thrown open changed all this, and Canthat it is intended to use the excellent ada can now present a field for immirial point of view than can be found in when complete, is roughly estimated at \$200,000. It will scarcely be necesthe Atlantic seaboard and the Northwest; and public opinion on the other side of the continent would appear to be fully alive on that point. Once get facile means of communication established. there will be no great difficulty in turning the tide of European emigration into the new channels thus opened up ; and once the tide is turned in, it will be something marvellous to see how quickly that vast region will be filled Looking at recent Canadian and Hoglish files, we find that there is a very general awaking to the importance of utilizing European and e pecially Brita ush emigration in peopling the broad acres of the new Dominion. In England especially, the public mind is at last beginning to discover that it is the true policy of the nation to guide its redundant population into colonial fields. So far as the experiment of ass sisted emigration to Canada has been to the Province of Ontario this year, all it was represented to them, and that is nothing but wormsnone willing to work need be a day idle, while industry and economy will, in a few years, secure comfortable independence. It is impossible to doubt the influence of such results. These letters will constitute the most effective emigration agencies; every man going out and becoming comfortably settled will constitute a living advestisement for others, and thus the flow of emigration will go on increasing until it becomes a mighty stream which will, in a marvellously short space of time, overflow the entire Northwest. If the Governments only do their duty in holding out liberal inducements to settlers and open ing up railway communication, it is our firm belief that the rapidity with which the territory recently surrendered by the Hadson Bay Company will be filled up will find no parallel in the history of America. Looking to our own more immediate interests, this is, indeed, a cheering prospect for British Columbia. It has long been conceded by our most profound thinkers that it is overland, and not by way of the sea, we must look for population; but men, sighing, exclaim, "Not in our day can we expect population to reach us overland."

Don't be too sure about that. In five years there will be a white population of one hundred thousand in the Northwest. In ten years there will be a million. The amount of benefit accruing to British Columbia must depend largely which all might feel proud? There is a upon the means of communication. Our own belief is that in less than ten years we shall have continuous railway communication and a stream of immigration equal to our wants. Looking back over the past decade of be made to the lower sentiment, if we years, and guaging future by past progress one would very naturally doubt the possibility of such results : but men begin to live faster now; the day of expenditure of money, money not only stagnation is over. North America is the theatre in which, within the next corner of British Columbia, but brought ten years, is to be enacted a scene of from England and Scotland and Ire- nation-creating progress which will take the breath clean out of old fogydom. We cannot stand still, even if we would. We must either expand, shoot up into British manhood, or else be completely

Sunday Oct 10th The International Boat Race.

The world was led to expect that the

great boat race which took place on the Thames on the 28th August last was to be a test of the relative merits of the two systems. Such was not, however, the case in the fuller sense. The principal difference in the two systems is this: The Americans take no coxswain; but instead, the bow-oar contrives to work the rudder-ropes with his feet, keep a look out ahead and do a share of the rowing at the same time; whereas the Englishmen take a coxswain, who sits in the stern of the boat, and whose sole duty it is to steer. When the Harvard challenge was sent the Oxford men declined to accept unless they carried a coxswain elso, to which, after some correspondence, the Harvards agreed to. Both boats therefore were steered by a coxswain during the recent race, great British American arch, the Do- the English eteersman weighing 101 pounds minion of Canada will possess all the and the American steersman 114 pounds, territory and resources necessary to the latter thus virtually abandoning for the occasion their peculiar system in so far as i's esteemed as a sacred duty but a high honor. What greater honor could be honor. What greater honor could be conferred upon man than to build a conferred upon man than the conferred upon man than to build a rank among the "great powers" which national fashion of rowing on the part of the in? To such an honor David, King of shall dictate peace or war to the world. Harvards, and expresses the belief that had Israel, aspired, but it was reserved to Only population? Yes, and that is they been permitted to adhere to their own system the result would have demonstrated that the coxewein is worth more than bis weight in the boat, and it expresses the hope that if a return match is rowed, which it tuess may be the case, the Harvards will be permitted to dispense with a coxswain. The New York Times thus alludes to a re-

"In common fairness we maintain that the Oxonians ought to give them the chance of a return match. Let the accidents which told in this race against the Americans be courageously faced by the Englishmen. I hen gration even more attractive in a mateshown themselves a spirited foe; it is not the United States. All that is needed too much to expect from them a chivalrous now is ready communication between the Atlantic seaboard and the North sentatives. If they come over here, they will be, during their stay, the most popular men in the country. The whole nation would take a pride in insuring for them generous treatment and fair play. Whether they won or lost the day, their reception would be a thing for them to remember all the rest of their lives. There is no civility or hospitality which has been extended to the Harvard crew which would not be repaid here to the Englishmen four-fold. Let us, then, have another race on the Charles River, or some other suitable water. Two such crews ought not to be broken up without one more trial of strength.",

On Worms .- The editor of the New York Courier is vermicular. Touching the 'trichina spiralis' excitement, he says:- " Why should we start and fear to die by a curly worm. Trichina Spiralis, any more than a straight worm, or a worm of a whisky still, sory, was discharged for want of evidence. or any other worm? Worms we are and to worms we return. Take a microscope and look at the back of your hand, ob lovely Seraphina Upper Crust. White, soft, alatried, the results appear to be highly baster smooth to the naked eye—the moment encouraging. Of the few thousands sent you put the magnifier on it behold the whole surface of that lovely piece of flesh, so lately nearly all have done well; and one con- Boots, equirming, wriggling, writhing-a stantly sees letters published in the horrible mass of misshaped animal lifetold that at least one moiety of this amount must come from abroad; for, worms. What's the use, therefore, of this bother, at out Trichica, which is only one little worm and can be killed by boiling?"

A TRIP TO THE NEW WEST .- The Hooble. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, Jas. Turner, W. E. Sanford, of Hamilton, Wm. McGregor, of Windsor, and a party of other gentlemen have started from Canada for the Red River of the North. They took with them waggons, borses, tents, camp utensil, and bunting accourrements, intending to make a grand hunting excursion. The distance from Daluth (head of Lake Superior) is 600 miles, which has to be performed in wagons. The roads are good, being most of the way ever prairie. The journey from Daluth is expected to be made in about filteen days. Me-srs. Sanford and Turner bave already spent some time in the Red River country, having been sent thither on a Government mission, and they are enthusiastic in praise of the climate and the country. The party expect to return in November.

STRAGGLERS .- W. H. Clarke, Wm. Clemens and R. H. McDaniels, were charged in the Police Court yesterday by Sargent McCarthy with being stragglers from H.M. S. Cameleon, and ordered to be given up to the naval authorities. The two latter were also charged by assistant gaoler Woolscott with resisting bim and refusing to be search ed after they were toto gaol. The pris-oners being drunk at the time, the magistrate said that he would dismiss the charge, but should write to the commander of their ship with respect to their conduct.

BURRARD INLET-The bark Delaware and the ship Ruby, both from San Francisco. were reported in English Bay yesterday, also the schooner Matilda from Victoria, all for Moody's mills. The Gem of the Ocean at the BO & VI mills is proceeding with her loading; the Edouard at the same establishment, is loaded and ready for sea; she is waiting the return of the captain from Victoria. An accident occurred at Moody's logging camp on Thursday, when one of the men received an injury from an adze; the wound is not serious-Guardian.

AMERICAN CASHMERE. - Kentucky prome ises that ere long American belles shall not have to send to India for Cashmere shawls. The Angora goat is now successfully bred in the United States and of the three thousand or four thousand wool-bearing goats of the best breeds, Kentucky claims the largest share Neither France nor England has been so sucdertaking an additional claim upon the overrun, absorbed by the Great Repubcessful as America in acclimatizing this liberal support of the people of Victoria. lic There is no middle course. The valuable animal; Kentucky, especially, is We cannot, of course, conceal the fact Dominion has fairly launched out upon that the edifice, the erection of which thin ice; and it must either slide fast the next in order.

at \$150. 200, 300 and 400, and part of the log ended the firing for the day, leaving three shots for each man to be fired. The highest 48; Soar, 42; Homfray, 41. On Monday firing for the Governor's cup will be concluded and Mr. Birch's cup will be shot for.

DROWNED AT PORT TOWNSEND .- The body of a man was found floating in the water at Port Townsend on Friday, \$120 in gold was found in the pockets of the clothes. The body was recognized as that of a care penter who had been on a "spree", several days and who, doubtless, tumbled overboard.

SUPREME COURT .- .- J. A. Craigg vs. H. F. Heisterman .- In this case, which has been pending in the court for some time, to restrain the defendant from selling certain shares in the Baynes' Sound Coal Co, the Chief Justice gave his decision yesterday in layor of the defendants, and refused to grant the injunction.

THE BURNING OF CHRIST CHURCH CATHE-DRAL-An address of sympathy has been adopted by the Committee of Trinity Church, New Westminster, for presentation to the Dean and Committee of Christ Church Cathedral lately destroyed by fire, and the Offertory of to-day will be contributed to the building fund.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY. Mrs John Henry Will has reached New York in pursuit of her runaway husband. having followed him from England and Australia, Shanghai and Cape of Good Hope, and learned that be had just left New, York for China. It locks like a tough job, but where there is a Will there is always a way to get at him, as she thinks, and straightway she goes to China.

THE British Columbia Investment and Loan Society has been fully organized by the appointment of the Mayor, Mesers. E. Grancini, F. Garesche, J. Lowe, E. Marvin, I. W. Powell, T. Pritchard, J. R. Stewart, and C. W. R. Thomson. As directors these names are a guarantee of the permanence of of which the accumulated resources of the the Society and the earnestness of purpose great Napoleon were found unequal.
of the projectors.

A Loose Cow invaded the sacred precincts of Fort street last evening and gobbled up a quantity of vegetables exposed for sale in front of a green grocer's. Where was the poundkeeper?

COMMITTED AND DISCHARGED .- Richard Price, who is charged with shooting an Indian at Kootenay, has been committed for trial. Samuel Price, arrested as an acces-

CELESTIALS COMING -It is said that 300 Chinamen are expected to arrive shortly on Sound; but whether to labor on the Western end of the Northern Pacific Railway or nists-and in the main they are mine. I,

city and the Straits last evening and must from our children though we refuse them have proved very annoying to shipping support—and I deny the wiedom, because it will lead clowly, perhaps, but surely, to the

THE steamer Enterprise, with twenty passengers and a small amount in treasure, arrived yesterday afternoon.

THE bark Ava, lumber laden from Burrard Inlet, arrived down yesterday morning

The Mother Country and the Colonies.

[From the Times]

TO THE EDITOR LONDON TIMES .- Sir, The present attitude of the Imperial Government towards its colonial dependencies is watched with deep interest in every quarter of the globe. As an Englishman, residing in South Africa, I am desirous of placing before my countrymen a few of the opinions and arguments I hear u ed by the colonists on this important question. The startling unanimity prevailing among statesmen of all parties on this point, and your own concurrence in their views, will not, I think, prever t your allowing the colonial voice to be heard in its own de-

The colony of the Cape of Good Hope is threatened with the immediate removal of the Imperial troops, and even with the disbandment of that purely local corps, the Cape Mounted Rifles. We have every prospect of soon being left to the protection of the frontier police, a small irregular colonial force, numbering a few hundreds, whose duty it will be to patrol a border at least 1,000 miles in length, and to keep the neace between the colonists and the native tribes, the latter numbering, perhaps, 100,000 able-bodied men.

Those who recollect the savage and sanguinary nature of former Kaffir wars will admit that our position in case of an ontbreak will be extremely perilous. and that, making every allowance for differences of race and disposition, the horiors of the Sepoy rebellion may possibly at a future day find a parallel in South Africa.

'And why,' ask the colonists, 'should we be summarily deprived of the protection afforded by Her Majesty's forces? We are as truly her liege subjects as the Scotch, and far more loyal than the Irish. Our Governor is appointed by her, permission being graciously granted us to pay his salary. There is already producing superb worsted stuff from not an appointment in our Civil Service the Angora wool, and Cashmere shawls are independent of her confirmation. Our local Judges are hers and we cannot scandal.

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS .- Yesterday 15 rifle | even have the pleasure of indulging in men competed for the Governor's cup, valued law without our suits going finally bes fore her Privy Council. No member 600 yards range were over when a thick of our Parliament can take his seat without swearing allegiance to her, nor can any hostile vote of both Houses conscore was that of Connell, 49; Wilson next, bined eject her elected and irresponsiple officials.

To all this there is the usual retort, 'You are not subject to Imperial taxation; you cannot, therefore, expect Imperial protection. But colonists are unconvinced by this argument. Taxation and representation go together,' they reply; 'you have not offered us Imperial representation, you cannot desmand Imperial taxation. We pay no Imperial taxes it is true, but you pay no colonial ones. We are taxed nearly as heavily as you, but it go's to Her Majesty's Colonial and not to he Imperial exchequer. Throw our contributions into the general treasury of thei Empire, and you could no longer dispute our right to the protection of the army.'
This, it may be said, is impracticable. It cannot be called unprecedented. No one has disputed the right of loyal Irishmen to protection; ,et, is it not a fact that they do not pay all the Imperial taxes? Does not taxation fall with a lighter hand on Ireland than on England?

In order to carry out the present policy to its legitimate conclusion we assert that if the colonies of Great Britain merit support from her army, her commerce should no longer re-

'What we maintain,' they say, 'is that so long as we owe you allegiance—so long, but no longer—you owe us protection.
Whether we pay a little more or a little less, and into which of the two exchequers our contributions go, are arguments equally beside the question, and the demand that will sooner or later be made is Protection or Freedom. This freedom, if conceded, would not ruin England nor Benefit us; but would England concede it? Is she prepared to make rivale of her own offspring, and to lock on unmoved while we contract alliances and adjust tariffs with other countries?" I cannot

The colonists do not see that any reduction is contemplated in the numerical strength of the British Army. The forces, it would seem, are to be withdrawn from the extremities of the Empire, and concentrated in that small seagirt island, where God grant civil strife may never come, and to the invasion Why is this centralization? Is it to give

England a more commanding position among European States, and thus enable her to join in continental quarrels? Should this be the result of the present line of action, the British tax-payer will live to rue the day he consented, from economical motives, to remove the troops from the colonies, and thus countenance a policy so eminently penny wise and pound foolish.

Again sir, it may reasonably be asked, will the effectiveness of the British soldier be promo ed by the change? Are sham-fights at Brighton and gay re-

views at Aldershot better schools for the mor rale and discipline of troops than active service in the colonies?

These, sir, are the opinions of many colowork at the lumber mills we are uninformed. 100, an Englishman, deny the justice and the wisdom of the present system. I deny the Foc.—A dense fog settled down upon this justice, because we seem to expect allegiance and I tremble lest a day should come when we shall have to face the hostility not only of our cousins across the Atlantic, but of our cousins the whole wide world over. I fer one do not wish to see the British troops now employed in protecting rising communities and new centres of civil zation withdrawn to the swamps of the Corragh or the doubtful comforts of Knightsbridge.

Imperial Rome withdrew har legions from Britain, yet Britain flourished and Rome fell. Is Imperial Britain about to pursue a similar

The sun never sets upon our Empire now. Is the day approaching when it will set, and I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient

Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, 27th

TORPEDOES .- A letter from Trieste says that the American frigate Franklin, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Radford, is lying in that port. The Admiral, it is added, will go to Finme to study the effects of our torpedoes. These engines, it may be said en passant, make a great noise in the marriage world, and lately even the Prussians have convinced themselves of the efficacy of this new invention, or ginated by M. Lupis, a retired ceptalu in the Austrian pays, and brought to perfection by Mr. Whitehead, an English engineer, proprietor of a machine manufactory at Frame. The Americans are greatly interested in these torpedoes and entertain a serious idea of making them the base, so to speak, of naval warfare, not only for defence but for attack .- Army and Navy Guzette.

Among the most popular sayings among the Chinese are the following. You must listen to your wife and not believe her.

'The minds of women are of quicksilver, and their hearts of wax.' 'To cultivate virtue is the science of men ;

to renounce science is the virtue of women. 'If one is not deaf or stupid, what a position is that of a father in-law! If with a wife and daughter-iq-law one has also sisters and sisters-in-law, daughters neices, one ought to be a tiger to be able to hold out. The happiest mother of daughters is she who has only sons.

The tongues of women increase by all that they take from their feet.' The most curious women willingly cast down their eyes to be looked at.'

When men are together, they listen to one another; but women and girls look at one

'The most timid girl has courage to talk