

Saturday, November 20, 1869

Confederation in the Hands of Its Enemies.

Three more guns! She must be very drunk, writes Horace Walpole, who is interrupted at intervals by a wild she-neighbor's firing an old rusty blunderbuss out at her window, by way of scaring imaginary conspirators. People do not get drunk now; but when imaginary conspirators are about some people fire off wonderful guns. We have waded through the two columns of 'facts and figures' presented to the public through the medium of this journal by a certain local medical authority; and that is more, we venture to think, than can be truthfully affirmed by ten per cent. of our readers. There is nothing, said Canning, so fallacious as figures except facts. We were never so profoundly impressed with the force of the paradox as now. The looseness in dealing with figures and the bold misuse of facts displayed in the letters alluded to, comprise the features for which the laborer and student of production is chiefly remarkable. We will not commit the indiscretion of asking the reader to follow us through the labyrinthine maze of distorted facts and manipulated figures; but we will conduct by a shorter road to a more satisfactory conclusion. The 'original' or charter provinces, forming the Dominion of Canada are Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In what is called the Quebec Scheme, the basis of union of these four provinces was agreed upon, and was subsequently embodied in the Act of Union. But it was never intended that the union of these four provinces should be the alpha and omega of Confederation. It was from the first designed to embrace the whole of British North America. There were other provinces and territories which, while they were not parties to the Quebec Scheme, were designed ultimately to come into the union. It was necessary, therefore, that provision should be made in the Organic Act for the admission of these, and as it was clear that conditions fair and acceptable to any one of the four charter provinces might neither be fair nor acceptable to those outlying ones, the contingency was fully provided for by Section 146 a section which, although frequently quoted, we venture to reproduce here, with the hope that it may be read to better purpose than appears to have been the case with some.

It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, on Addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada and from the Houses of the respective Legislatures of the Colonies or Provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, to admit those Colonies or Provinces, or any of them into the Union, and on Address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada to admit Rupert's Land and the Northwestern Territory, or either of them; into the Union, on such Terms and Conditions in each case as are in the Addresses expressed, and as the Queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the Provisions of this Act; and the Provisions of any Order in Council in that behalf shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The above section provides for the admission of this colony; and it will be observed, that, in entering the Dominion, British Columbia has no more to do with the conditions agreed upon between the charter provinces than with the man in the moon. There are certain constitutional principles which must, as a matter of necessity, apply to whatever territory may come into the Union, but in so far as the assumption of our debt, and the amounts to be granted in the various forms of subsidy, and allowance are concerned, these are matters of mutual agreement, to which the people of this colony are now invited and urged to become a party, while yet the opportunity offers; and we cannot help thinking that the time and labor bestowed in building up two columns of 'facts and figures' upon false premises, would have been more usefully and patriotically employed in impressing the colonists with the importance of timely and united effort in securing the most favorable terms that can possibly be obtained. We frankly admit that the terms which would be unacceptable, in fact, wholly inapplicable to British Columbia. But no intelligent Confederationist ever dreamed of asking for accepting them. Everybody was, in fact, presumed to know that this colony had nothing to do with these terms; and the painfully labored effort of our esteemed correspondent to prove that they would not be beneficial to this colony is, therefore, utterly and lamentably in vain, just so much time and 'midnight oil' wasted. The effort of the Doctor reminds us of Currier's comment on somebody's definition of a crab as a fish that walks backwards, that, with the exception

that a crab is not a fish, and that it does not walk backwards, the description is admirable. One more remark, and we have done with a subject which, after all, had probably better have been disposed of in half a dozen lines. The customs tariff of the Dominion forms one of those constitutional and essentially Federal measures which must in its application be co-extensive with the Dominion itself. It may, therefore, be as well to expose an attempt to create misapprehension, and consequent prejudice. The colonists are told that 'each person in British Columbia pays \$12, per annum to the customs, but in the provinces only \$3 50,' and they are invited to believe that this glaring inequality will be perpetuated under Confederation, whereas it is one of the strongest arguments in favor of the Canadian tariff that it will at once obliterate such inequalities, by relieving us of a heavy load of present taxation. We might go on *ad infinitum*, and expose the extraordinary use that has been made of facts and figures, in order to mislead unreflecting persons, but what has already been said must suffice. How much more patriotic and wise, we merely remark in conclusion, for all parties to unite in securing under the provisions of the above quoted section of the Union Act, such terms as will be most conducive to the general well-being.

The Langford Lake Mystery.

The following evidence was added on Monday, and the prisoner, Patrick Fowler, committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Arthur Peat, sen., testified that Fowler told him that during the time Bath was away he heard the track of a rifle. He heard Fowler's statement at the inquest, which differed from his statement to the Grand Jury. Arthur Peat swore that he heard Fowler say that he went away with Baker, and that after they had been gone an hour he heard the report of a gun. He also testified that he saw the first of October Fowler told him he never lost sight of Bath the day on which Baker passed along the road. Never saw Fowler with a gun or pistol. Lech Harnett swore that Fowler told him that Baker went on alone and that 'Bath' in a short time walked away in the direction Baker had gone and was away a considerable time. Fowler added that 'Bath' had been shot. Fowler was under the influence of liquor when he made the statement. He is a kind, hospitable man.

R. J. McDonnell deposed that prisoner told him he was thankful Bath was with him sitting a tree when Baker passed along. Wm Millington—Was told by Fowler that Bath went to the Plains (Langford's) with him; and that he was not out of his sight at all. Have known Fowler as a good man.

Aaron White—Bought Fowler's house and farm three weeks after the inquest; he said he wanted to go to his wife and family on the other side. I have a good opinion of Fowler.

Mr. Cheakston, Mr. Thee, A. Williams and officer McMillan, were examined as to the inquest and the finding of the jury.

MUSICAL LITERARY INSTITUTION.—A very pleasant entertainment was arranged by the committee last evening. The attendance, considering the desperate state of the weather, was large and much satisfaction was manifested by the audience. Mr. Palmer presided at the piano and performed several operatic selections with correctness and taste. After which Mr. Brodie, B. M., was introduced by Mr. Franklin, President of the Institute, and favored the audience with a reading from Ingoldby's Legends.—The Execution.—A serio-comic piece, which was vigorously applauded. Mrs. Geo Beckingham sang in a sweet soprano the Crusader's Hymn, 'Parrain pour la Syrie,' and was encored. The same lady subsequently gave a cavatina from 'La Favorite,' and in response to an enthusiastic and prolonged encore repeated the cavatina. Mr. Brodie then read a humorous selection which was so highly relished by the audience that they called the gentleman before the curtain and applauded him to the echo. Mr. Brodie's manner is self-possessed and graceful; just the style that would do justice to a humorous selection from Dickens. Two quartettes were sung by Mr. Atwood and Messrs. Wilson, Jenkinson, and Fox. Mrs. Atwood's voice is a soprano of exquisite sweetness, blending with the male voices, created a pleasing sensation. The quartettes were encored. Mr. Redfern sang a solo with excellent judgment, and was loudly encored. The entertainment, after a vote of thanks had been carried by acclamation, concluded with the National Anthem.

The reported battery by the crew of the schooner Petaluma, in rounding away with the vessel from Requinah, is claimed to be incorrect. The captain was in town when word was brought up that the crew had weighed anchor, and was running out to sea. The captain procured a boat and started out to intercept the schooner, which he succeeded in doing. The sailors declared that they were bringing the vessel round to Victoria harbor; but as they had received no orders to more her, their course is suspicious, to say the least. The schooner, a light 20-tonner, altogether too small for sea-going purposes, is now at anchor near the Beaver.

WESLEYAN TEA MEETING.—The Annual Tea Meeting of the Wesleyan Church will be held in St. Nicholas Hall to-morrow evening. Several speakers will address the meeting, and a choir composed of volunteers from the various churches in the city will be in attendance. Tea will be served at 7 o'clock, and to be judged by previous tests, arranged by the same Church Society, a very pleasant reunion may be anticipated.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—In the Government Gazette is published an abstract statement of revenue and expenditure for the United Colony during last year. The estimated revenue was \$376,000, the estimated expenditure \$372,553. The actual revenue was \$534,008, the actual expenditure \$485,729. The principal item, of course, is the Customs revenue which, however with the Port and Harbor dues, only makes \$381,475, being \$31,475 in excess of the estimates and \$11,473 in excess of the previous year. Perhaps the least agreeable feature of these returns is to be found in the three items of miners' certificates, mining receipts, general, and licences, which fell below the estimates \$4,470, \$5,244 and \$14,622 respectively, making a total deficit in these three items alone of nearly twenty-five thousand dollars. This fact unmistakably indicates a diminution in the mining population and of the interests dependent thereon. In view of these circumstances we are not surprised to find a falling off in the Postage receipts amounting to \$2,247 and a considerable deficiency in Court receipts. The principal items of overdraft are: Governor, \$127,97, Colonial Secretary, \$660 12, Commissioner, Lands and Works, \$164 55, Postoffice, \$1,295 80, Attorney General, \$499 82, High Sheriff, \$500. The principal underdrifts are: Crown lands, \$2,524 46, Customs, \$2,524 46, Police, salaries, \$2,137 82, Gold Commissioners, salaries, \$5,234 37. The practical financial result to the colony is that \$66,673 82 less was expended during the year 1868 than the amounts provided by Acts for the service of the year. Looking at the matter in a general light, the returns, just published, cannot be said to be an unsatisfactory character, and we are bound to admit that they indicate a confidence and respect in handling the public revenue of the colony, creditable to those having the control.

The completion of the Pacific Railroad 'smashed' the markets formerly supplied by the Oregon woolen mills with their fabric. The dear labor of the coast cannot compete with the products of the cheaper labor of the East, and the increased facilities for transportation. By the mills are all about to close until Chinese labor can be substituted for white. Of course, a Chinaman, having fewer wants and no family to support, can underbid the laborer in a white man's establishment. The proprietors of a saloon called by the suggestive name of 'The Thunderbolt' are in custody on suspicion of causing the death by this means of an Italian who had wandered into their den in search of lightning.

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LOCAL NEWS.—A large oak tree has been blown across the road leading to Beacon Hill Park. A hay wagon, while being drawn along Yates street, yesterday, was upset by the southeasterly wind. Chinese and Indian vote will be recorded at the district election, yet any other class of three months' residence in the district may vote. The Police Court was a dreary blank yesterday.

Hudson Bay Co. vs. L. D. Deason.—This case occupied the County Court a Friday yesterday. At 11 o'clock evidence having been adduced, Mr. Bishop, for the defendant, addressed the Court, followed by Mr. Drake, for the plaintiffs. Judgment reserved till Thursday.

THE NEW ADMIRAL.—The Lords of the Admiralty have selected Captain Francis A. Hume to proceed as Flag Captain to Rear-Admiral Arthur Farquhar, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's naval forces on the Pacific station.

SOOKE TRAIL.—A gentleman who came over Sooke Trail on Monday pronounced it almost impossible for man and utterly so for beasts. Our item, it seems, was wrong.

AUCTION.—At 11 o'clock to-day Mr. Lunney Franklin will sell a large assortment of glassware, chairs, axes, wallpaper, cutlery, hardware, &c., all recently imported.

PURCHASE.—The Wilson G. Hunt and the steamer Fly, bound out, had to put back yesterday—the 'Soo' striking their bows in the reef.

AMOUNT THIRTY.—Chinamen, having in their possession from \$500 to \$5000 in gold, sailed on the Active for the Flowery Kingdom.

ANOTHER 'SOO' STRIKER.—Yesterday and today we fear, the 'Soo' will be a busy fellow.

EUROPEAN SUMMARY.—Our European papers are to the 16th of October. At Rome preparations for the approaching Council are actively being carried on, and already numerous ecclesiastics have arrived. Valuable presents in money and goods have been sent to the Pope from various parts of the world to enable him to offer hospitality to the assembled prelates. The

deaths of Earl St. Maur (only son of the Duke of Somerset), Lord Cranston, Lord Dymovor, and Mr. R. W. Grey, one of the Commissioners of Customs, have been announced. Mr. J. P. Heywood, a banker of Manchester, and active supporter of the Liberal party in Lancashire, has declined Mr. Gladstone's offer of a peerage. Mr. Young, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, has been appointed Lord Advocate, in succession to Mr. Moncrieff, who has accepted the office of Lord Justice Clerk. The Parliamentary vacancy caused by Mr. Moncrieff's promotion to the Bench promises to give occasion for a contest, Mr. J. S. Mill being put forward by a portion of the constituency. The appointment of Dr. Temple as Bishop of Exeter has provoked remonstrances from many of the clergy of that diocese. A married man of the name of Hinson, a carpenter, who had deserted his wife, and has been living for five years with a woman of an education very superior to his, Maria Deady, suspected that a neighbor of the name of Boyd, a man of profligate habits, also married and also living with a woman who was not his wife, was attempting to seduce Maria Deady. On the 14th Oct. he went from home, giving out that he should not return till Wednesday, but returned in the course of the morning, and found Maria Deady absent in London and Boyd also absent there. He waited for their return; they came together, and seemed to have spent the morning together at various public houses. Hinson knocked Boyd down at the railway station, half-dressed, half-dragged Maria Deady home, shot her through the heart with a loaded gun which he always kept in his house just as she was entering the door, and then knoked her about the head with the stock of the gun. He then went to Boyd's house, broke in the door with the stock, knocked him down on the stable, and knocked over his brains. Afterwards making a feeble attempt to destroy himself which did not succeed. He has been, of course, committed to Newgate on a charge of wilful murder. A very big jewel has been found in Australia, which was half believed to be a diamond—a thing nearly as large as a turkey's egg, weighing some 900 carats, 3,600 grains, or five times the weight of the Kohinoor. The last telegram from Melbourne from the diamond diggers announced that it was, however, believed to be only crystallized quartz; but it had been deposited in the Mint at Sydney for safe-keeping, and its authenticity as a jewel had not been disproved. A murder of an old man of 75 by an older man of 81 is not a common event. Such a murder, however, took place at Whitton, near Hounslow, England, and was followed by the suicide of the murderer, who blew his own head out. The quarrel was a common and trivial one, the murderer being a stevedore of his victim's and having in his caps marked his landlord, from whom he had received notice to quit. On the previous Friday the landlord, Mr. Kyzor, and the tenant, Mr. Green, had had a public quarrel. All Saturday and Sunday the latter brooded over it, got some horse-pistols in readiness, met his victim on Monday morning in his early walk, and shot him in the abdomen, returning home immediately to destroy himself. Mr. Kyzor, who was much respected, died within a few hours of his wound. Green's wife, who was evidently very much afraid of him, said he had had a slight stroke two years ago, and a fall on his head two months ago, which the doctor's jury made the excuse for finding that he committed the suicide in a state of temporary insanity. London Bridge is, choused with the traffic on it, and the City Council has been considering and rejecting all manner of expensive proposals for widening it. Foot passengers especially suffer. They are of an in danger, and as Mrs. Madge pointed out, the balustrades being solid, the bridge is a trap in god weather, and a ditch in bad. The Spectator asks, why the Builder tells us if there is any real reason why a bridge like London Bridge should not have a second story put on it—a wooden bridge like a railway crossing, supported on iron pillars, into the buttresses, and reserved for pedestrians? No work in water would be necessary for that, and cars would gain the space now occupied by the trottoirs. Must such a second story be too ugly for human endurance? The London Spectator says that Lord Granville has written a remarkable despatch to the Governor of New Zealand, wherein he peremptorily declines to allow the retention of the 18th Regiment, and confesses that his object in weakening the colony is to compel it to make peace with the Maori, acknowledge their independence, and restore the confiscated land. As Lord Granville is bold enough to assert that the policy which he wishes to see reversed is one which the Home Government have always regarded as pregnant with danger, we quote the following passage in a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to Sir George Grey, dated November 26, 1863, in which after reciting the plan of the Government of New Zealand for the confiscation of some rebels' land in the Waikato, and its distribution to settlers on a sort of military tenure, he goes on:—'I do not disapprove of the principle of the measure. I think that any body of natives which takes up arms against Her Majesty on such quarrels as are alleged by the Waikato, may properly be punished by a confiscation of a large part of their common property. I think that the lands thus acquired may properly be employed in meeting the expenses of carrying on the war, nor do I see any objection

to using them as sites for military settlements.' In another despatch the Duke especially warned the Government against making peace too soon, till the natives are fully convinced they are warded. The Home Government have regarded the policy which they now wish to reverse, as 'pregnant with danger,' not precisely always, but only since it became expedient to pick a quarrel with the colony.

Our San Francisco Letter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24th, 1869. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—With the approach of winter things are beginning to assume a more lively appearance again here, and the returning confidence on the part of the principal merchants and manufacturers is making its influence felt on the trade of the city; the money market getting easier every day offering renewed facilities in business transactions, and traders in consequence are fast recovering their long suspended animation. Building has taken a fresh start and the increasing demand for lumber has had the effect of steadying the price at a figure something below the ruinously high one of last fall, but still sufficient to be reassuring to mill owners. The rains have fairly commenced, and really—despite the snob and mud underfoot—we accept them as a decided relief to the alternating heat and cold, the wind and the everlasting dust of the dry weather. They came so suddenly, however, that large quantities of grain were caught out and damaged in consequence. The farmers are up and doing, the early rain having enabled them to commence plowing some time sooner than usual. A. The Mechanics' Fair will close in about a week, when a grand Carnival Ball will wind up a very successful exhibition—I mean successful only in point of attendance and money receipts. In other respects I'm afraid I must pronounce it a failure. What particular good there can be in a big display of cheese and bacon, pickles and sauces, with huge plaques posted over them to indicate where said articles can be procured genuine and cheap, I for one cannot see. The one exception, perhaps, to the rule of commonplace was the Pullman Palace Car, which was on exhibition for a few days and formed during that time the chief attraction of the fair. During the past week Deery, the great billiard player, has been displaying his wonderful skill with the cue, and really the style in which he handles it is something calculated to astonish the weak minded. Lately, the champion of the Pacific coast, has engaged him to play a few times, but poor fellow! he so far makes against Deery it is very little indeed—so little that it shows him little better than a novice at the game. But though it cannot in truth be said that it is only a little inferior to his opponent, it can very correctly be asserted that he is little inferior to Deery. The drama of Fennoy's beautiful poem 'Brooch Arden,' has had a successful run at the California Theatre. It had the good fortune to be well rendered by an admirable company of players, at whose head were Mr Adams and Miss Melville. The Alhambra is closed. The nude drama having played itself out for awhile here, the proprietor of that not very popular place of amusement has been obliged to take a holiday; but no doubt his fertile brain will be able to present something attractive to the playing public in a short time. I am glad your fine freestone has found so much favor in the eyes of the American Government. As superiority is undoubted and I should not be at all surprised if its use in the Mint building were the means of introducing it as a common article of import in the San Francisco market. The granite now in use for building purposes is such wretched stuff and so incapable of being worked with any degree of niceness that it seems to me it would be no far ahead of iron every way possible. So poor is the article nature has provided for the use of the inhabitants of this city that a company has been got up to manufacture stone out of the superabundance of sand, so heavily deposited every where round. I doubt, however, if they will be able to turn out an article approaching in quality that which may be had ready made on Newcastle Island, British Columbia. Find another article or two like your freestone, and you can be turned into necessities for San Franciscans, and you will set yourselves on your legs again better than the discovery of a new gold mine of fabulous wealth could do. It is said that the Rev. A. C. Garrett has been appointed to the Rectory of St James Church, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Egan. I have not heard anything lately that has afforded me more pleasure than this appointment. I have done a great deal of prospecting among the churches since I came down and have hitherto been quite unable to make up my mind to 'locate.' I can promise Mr. Garrett a success in his undertaking beyond anything he can possibly hope for. Besides having in an extraordinary degree just the peculiar talent that suits an American congregation, by which he will quickly win popularity, he will, I am sure, find at once the large floating population of whilom Victorians, with all of whom he is of course a prime favorite. I can promise him a hearty reception and true British welcome at the hands of a host of his old and ardent admirers. Many an honest sigh went up when the news reached us that the old church on the Hill had been destroyed with all its well remembered associations. Remove a few more of the time honored landmarks and you will findly tighten all the old friends of the place from returning to visit its desolation. How black and bare, and barren looking must now be the Hill. I can almost, as I write, fancy I hear the wind sweeping wildly over the ashes of the sacred edifice, but as in broken gouts its plaintive wail, its sighs and moans seem to go up to heaven as a mournful dirge over the grave of the dead past, I recover myself with the exclamation, 'Alas! alas! it was, and now is not. It is pleasant news to the many Victorians who are sojourning in this strange land that your energetic new Governor has given fresh impetus to life in British Columbia. God grant he may be as the rising sun of returning prosperity to you; let it once be shown that it is so, and, amid the crowd that will hasten eagerly back to the dear old place, the last will not be

Semi Weekly British Colonist. Saturday, Novemb. There is understood in course of clandestine this community, pra Grant to "endeavour Majesty to consent to this Colony to the United the petition appears to licity which ligetim generally court we hav of knowing to what ext class it is being signed, of the document we are local print; and any ap in taking up the suby tributed to the difficu periened in approxi farcical with any deg. Looking merely at the literary production, on led to conclude its au less familiar with the E than with his vernacul ed in the light of good manners, it will scar. The memorialists repres as 'residents of the Co Columbia, many of us l From this it would ap eigners have had a hand. It is difficult to believ of another country r Colony would so far fo to themselves and to t under which they are fo ing as to take part in ment. There are no subjects residing in Wa tory, for instance. thought of those perso in a petition to Queen for the "acquisition" of by the British Govern are a class of persons t United States who do urge 'President Grant, whole of British Amer arms; but we presume zens who owe allegian power and who may ha become parties to thep would soon to be aso organization known as residents of this colony d manded respect. Nor reason to complain of illiberal treatment as e to a full share in Munic they have even been nvi in the Colonial Govern have made political conc class of the community subjects could not hope United States or, indee country, it would be u regret should the crifi ality of the Govern and betrayed. It may liberality on the part of of this colony has led s a complete misappreh real position. We are lieve, however, that U found in this colony e number of foreigners, Americans, willing to p in such a false and disig. So far as the British s signed the Annexation p cerned, they certainly equivocal position; and dressed the prayer to reign, in-tad of to the country, we should ha Every Briton enjoys the tion; and it is rare are us who imagine that would be improved by legiance we have no dispu their right to be. authorities to grant th when British subjects a selves with those of ano petitioning a foreign po the British territory in; we are bound to regard being either extremely oessively naughty. We are surprised that some desire annexation to the The loyalty of British colony has been submi severe a test, one unda alty of most persons Country would long sin down; and all that cati the present movem fruits of misgovernm have made their appe harmful form than ope feasibility of the movem vantages promised by change are, however, affair. We have no v our surprise that there s in this colony a baker's sons silly enough to en that such a transfer of suggested can be made interests of the Confed not utterly forbid the th fluent to conceive of any probable than that Her orment would be prep a proposition for the tr Columbia to the Unite

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Europe.
TARRAS, Nov. 5.—Advises from Al-tarra state that the troops after a "battle" which lasted four hours, defeated the rebels and captured a strong position occupied by them near Lico. The population of two districts has surrendered to the Austrian authorities.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—The Regent refuses to accept the resignation of Topete, but the Admiral remains firm in his determination to withdraw from the Ministry. It is probable that the whole Cabinet will resign and then General Prim will form a new one.

It is thought that the Government will endeavour to fill the vacant seats in the Cortes with Deputies favorable to the elevation of the Duke of Genoa to the throne.

ATHENS, Nov. 4.—The Emperor of Austria has arrived here. He landed yesterday morning in the Piræus, and was received by the King of Greece and conducted to the city with great ceremony and festivity.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The Court went hunting yesterday at Compiègne. The Emperor was not present.

One of the electoral meetings held last night was dispersed by the police. Henri Rochfort, editor of the "Sémaphore," started from Brussels yesterday on his return to Paris. On reaching the frontier he was arrested, but was subsequently released and furnished safe conduct by order of the Emperor. He then resumed his journey, and his arrival here is momentarily expected.

WATSON, Nov. 5.—Admiral Topete has positively refused to withdraw his resignation, and it has been reluctantly accepted.

The Democrats and Progressionists are holding a joint conference to discuss the situation and adopt a common course of action. The critical condition of affairs create much anxiety.

The opposition to the Duke of Genoa are mustering their forces and organizing a general movement, which is daily gaining strength against his elevation to the throne.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A four-oared race for a £200 stake took place after the race today. The Thames crew, exasperated by defeat, shamefully abused and struck Walter Brown an American oarsman. Friends interfered and prevented the quarrel from proceeding any farther.

DUBLIN, Nov. 4.—While a party of priests and others were returning from a meeting in Cavan, they were attacked by persons lying in wait on the roadside and brutally beaten. One died from his injuries. The assassin's general consideration an Orange outrage. A coroner's jury brought in a verdict of murder against several Orangemen implicated in the affair.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—There will be another Council of Ministers to-day.

The Constitutionnel says the English Government is much occupied with questions regarding the Balmatins indiscretion. It also says that Bismarck has lost a great portion of his influence in German politics.

From late intelligence through Thornton, British Minister, it appears that our Government is prepared to reduce the rate of postage on the proposed letters between the United Kingdom and the United States. There is little doubt, therefore, of the early adoption of this measure of postal reform.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—The Cabinet has been partially reconstructed. Marico was appointed Foreign Secretary and Tejeruelo, Minister of Finance.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Nov. 2.—Quite a heavy shock of earthquake was felt last evening throughout Germany, particularly at Darmstadt, Muehlen, (Merxheim?) Mayence and Frankfort.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Times to-day comments on the rapid increase of importations of wheat from the United States. It says the most interesting question is the extent to which it can be kept up in competition with Russia and Central Europe, when the railways in that section are fully developed. The great question for the United States is the reduction of freight and other charges and the enlargement of communication with the Mississippi.

DUBLIN, Nov. 1.—Aretb's of Collins, in a pastoral letter just issued, exhorts all members of societies similar to the Fenian organization to abandon them. He adverts to the evils sustained by Spain and Italy through the machinations of secret societies and says that the members of such organizations will incur the penalty of excommunication, and cannot participate in the jubilee just published.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Times says that the news of Peabody's death will be read with no common sorrow on both sides of the Atlantic. Sentiments of regret will not be mere passing tributes to the munificent benefactor. He was a New Englander who, when the South was bowed down to the dust, came forward and claimed the right to sue for her. He was no courtier, yet he was honored by sovereigns. He was an profuse in charity as he was profuse in philanthropy. He was liked and highly honored. There was nothing hard or narrow about his philanthropy. He simply did whatever good came in his way.

The Post, in an obituary article says—Peabody was one of the few whose private virtues may be cited as examples in laying

a foundation of cheerful homes for the working classes. He acted upon a high sense of duty and touched the mainsprings of civilization. He made man's happiness and character that could not fail to elevate and refine the feeling his generosity inspired.

The Telegraph says: Peabody's lot was nobly happy. The inscription on his mausoleum may tell with unquestionable truth of a man who served two countries.

To-morrow will be a holiday in London. The Queen will visit the city to open a new bridge and viaduct.

When the gunboat Thistle was on a trial trip off Sheerness, her boiler exploded with terrible effect. Ten men were killed outright and several wounded.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount a half per cent.

Eastern States.
NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—A special dispatch from Paris says it is intimated as the popular impression accepted in the city that the Emperor will propose a plan for disarmament in his speech at the opening of the session of the French Legislature, and that the idea is likely to become general. It is said that Lord Clarendon conveyed assurances of England's approval of such a course to his Majesty, and that it will be agreeable to Russia. The tendency of Napoleon's policy is said to be objectively for the embarrasement of Prussia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—An article on the Byron scandal, from the London Quarterly Review, is published, which contains a series of letters written by Lady Byron to Augustus Leigh. These letters are expressive of the warmest friendship and were written at the very time she was charged with one of the most horrible crimes and regarded as the real cause of her separation from her husband.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—A large meeting was held to-night to hear the report of the Rev. Dr. Schaff upon his late mission to Europe connected with the convention for evangelic alliance, to be held next autumn. He reports that a large delegation promised to be present from England, including clergymen of the Church of England, Dissenters and laymen, while the Archbishops of York, Canterbury, Dublin and other leading prelates, expressed hearty co-operation with the movement.

The Convention of Jewish Rabbis at Philadelphia yesterday adopted resolutions favoring change in the marital laws, acknowledging woman as the equal of man; providing for an exchange of rings as part of the ceremony. Also, abolishing divorces to the judiciary of the State.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Special say it was announced in Wall Street yesterday that Secretary Boutwell is preparing to throw a new loan on the market, calling it all the five-twelves payable, and making the rate of interest at four per cent. It is also stated that an agent of the Treasury Department, sailed on the steamer Scotia on last Wednesday, to consult with Rothschild and other foreign capitalists relating to placing this loan on the foreign market.

BATZMAN, Nov. 3.—The Colonization Society's ship Golconda cleared to-day for Africa with a large cargo. She will take 400 colored emigrants from Savannah.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.—A terrible gale of wind, rain and sleet has been prevailing here since morning. It is feared much damage has been done on the lake.

Considerable excitement was occasioned here yesterday at the presence of Gen. O'Neil, President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—J. E. Peltzer, President, and C. J. Bridges, Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railroad, have been here a day or two on business relating to the extension of their route to St. Louis and other points west. They desire to stop some promise grants from here to Portland, Maine, and make rates which will induce the shipment of flour and produce to Liverpool and other European ports via Poland.

They will visit the East before their return to St. Louis.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Est. Hymenite in a letter to Rev. Mr. Bacon says: "I remain faithful to my church and if I have sinned in my protest against excess which diabolical and seem best on its ruin, you may measure the intensity of my love for it by the bitterness of my lamentations."

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The agreement for the consolidation of the Central and Hudson River Roads was ratified to-day. Capital stock, \$45,000,000 at 100 per cent, allowed to the Central and 65 per cent to the Hudson River. Vanderbilt is President of the consolidated company, and Augustus Sobell, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Frank Hamilton, a young married man and book-keeper in the establishment of John G. Hodge & Co., committed suicide at the Comopolitan Hotel early this morning by arsenic. He had been gambling extensively lately.

CONFEDERATION.
Now then let us suppose this \$300,000 instead of being taken by Canada, be added to the sum for the support of the local Government, viz 50,000. It will make that sum \$110,000.

Canada receives from B. C. \$400,000. Canada pays to the Government of B. C. \$400,000. \$350,000 plus the \$60,000, 410,000.

It is quite clear then that the same set down for the support of the local Government (Head money, Salaries of Governor, Judges and so forth are all paid out of the revenues of British Columbia). Where then are the thousands of dollars that confederateists assert Canada? Where, indeed? How much will the Government of this country be better off under Confederation than now? Not one cent, particularly she will have more than nothing, viz, her interests destroyed, her privileges, liberty and independence taken away for five members in the Ottawa Parliament, but even these will be paid out of Columbia's funds. This colony will still go on paying the interest and sinking fund upon its public debt, but as those debts are paid off Canada, British Columbia, will come in for a larger revenue, which she has not been at any cost to obtain. Thus in 1873 Canada will fall heir to \$36,000 and in 1883 to \$45,

650 and so on. It must be plain that these sums belong not to Canada, but to the Government of British Columbia. Is Canada to have this country and its future revenues for nothing? What British Columbia wants is a larger revenue than now, not a smaller one. (If this colony should unhappily be forced into the Confederacy, the people will have to make a bargain not for themselves only but for their descendants. They will diminish the public debts by handing over the cost of certain assets to Canada, they will sell their country, that Canada is so eager to obtain, and without which she will be nothing, and its revenue for what? Two hundred thousand dollars per annum clear, or \$310,000 dollars "subsidy for the support of the local Government" is not too much, Canada will have \$36,000 in 1873 and \$43,000 in 1883, and \$40,000 more in 1894. She can save \$69,000 per annum by a little financing, leaving Canada only equal to \$110,000, leaving for about two cent per head upon the people of Canada. When we consider that the Dominion Government has the power to levy taxes to any amount and by any system, it pleases, the people of Canada will be only too glad to pay that small sum for grandeur and for the future of British Columbia! What a future there is before it!

It is however maintained by the Confederation party that when Confederation takes place the Canadian Tariff must necessarily be applied and supply the place of that of British Columbia, and that the Canadian Government would lose thereby a considerable sum, estimated at \$60,000. The loss would chiefly be based on account of their being no duties upon agricultural produce and the diminution in the duties upon spirits. No one it is presumed would try to ruin the farmer and the country in order that he might get Confederation and his whisky cheaper. Because a tariff is lowered it does not follow that the revenue would be diminished. Let it be assumed however that the Canadian Tariff would diminish the revenue (the amount is not admitted) on account of its being so entirely unsuited to our farming and mercantile interests, and that consequently many of those engaged in those pursuits being unable to live would be obliged to leave the country. The country might truly thus become a burden to Canada, but in that case the country would have been ruined by Canada and Confederation, therefore the tariff of Canada affords one of the strongest arguments against Confederation. The Canadian Tariff is the very thing this Colony does not want, but it is at the same time the very thing Confederationists say, must be accepted. Surely this colony cannot be called upon to pay for the loss upon a tariff that will ruin it! Let it, however, be remarked, that if by the convenience of Canada this country is forced into Confederation and her tariff thereby thrust upon the colony, it is the doing of Canada and she has no right therefore to put down the loss to the Government of this colony. Would she do the same if she made a Reciprocity Treaty?

Admitting that the loss on the tariff would be large, it must be remembered that the \$60,000 supposed to be lost by the Canadian Government would not be gained to the Government of British Columbia, but would be gained chiefly by those who drink whisky. The local Government, therefore, would not be any richer—say, it would be poorer, because the country, being more or less depopulated by an unobtainable tariff its revenue would be diminished in consequence, so in place of the lower tariff being a benefit, it would actually be an injury both to Canada and British Columbia. Even then giving everything to the Confederationists, it is a little plain that the Government of this colony, instead of gaining anything from Coal derivation, will actually lose.

At this critical period it will be well for the people of this colony, to examine for themselves [I have inserted many items in order to assist them to do so] and not to accept every assertion made either by the friends or foes of Confederation as a truth. I think I have shown that Confederation may not only not enrich but may impoverish the Government of this colony! She may lose a great part of her revenue; she may lose her legislature, the power to regulate her own affairs as to maintain her position by suitably meeting coming and imminent changes around her by necessary treatment; she loses at least a part of her H. M. ships; she loses part of her population consequent upon having to give up her tariff which whilst it gives no encouragement to merchants, will probably ruin or reduce to great hardship new settlers, farmers, market-gardeners, dairymen and fruit-growers. She loses the inducements she now holds out to settlers and therefore will not get any new ones. She loses in fact all she has worth having, there being nothing that can compensate the loss of the power of regulating her fiscal, commercial, industrial and other affairs. She loses, or rather has all these surreptitiously taken away. All these must be kept or supplied of British Columbia will become the vassal and tributary of Canada for ever. J. S. HELMCKEN.

Shipping Intelligence.
PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
ENTERED.
Nov 12—Star Acove, Lydon, San Francisco
Star Emma, Westlake, Burrard Inlet.
Nov 13—Star Black Diamond, Redlin, Neaham

CLEARED.
Nov 12—Star Eliza, Middleton, Sealth
Star Ringleader, Lake, San Juan.
Nov 13—Star Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.
Star Black Diamond, Redlin, Neaham.

PASSENGERS.
Per steamer WILSON & HUNT, from Puget Sound—Mrs. Burn, Joe Lamond, Huron, Barlett, Henry, Sylvia, May, Calvert, McQuar, S. Patch, J. Coppeland, Tullis, J. Pratt, Smith, 2 Chinamen and 2 K. footmen.

BIRTH.
At Rock Bay, Nov 15th, the wife of Mr George Booth, of a son. Name, GEORGE BOOTH.
At Goldsping House, Cariboo, Oct. 28th, the wife of Mr. John Boyd, (Boyd & Heath) of a son.

A LADY'S ENDORSEMENT.
Madame E. is the acknowledged leader of the most refined and fashionable society in the city of New York, speaks of Huxley's "Lectures on Hygiene," in the following highly complimentary manner, viz: "The fragrance as fresh as the odor from blooming flowers, and imparts to the bath a delightful buoyancy. I use it on the toilet table and the handkerchief, to the exclusion of all other perfumes."

AUCTION.

BRITISH COLUMBIA & VANCOUVER ISLAND SPAR, LUMBER AND SAWMILL CO. (Limited).

Preliminary Notice.

To be sold by Auction, by order of the Mortgagees.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN

is instructed by the Mortgagees to offer for sale by Public Auction

At his Salesrooms, Yates Street,

On Wednesday, Dec. 22,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

The Sawmill at Burrard Inlet together with a large quantity of extra Machinery, Gang Saws, Planing Machines, &c. now lying at the Mill.

The MILL SITE comprises 243 Acres of Freehold Land, and the Mill is acknowledged to be the best, and capable of turning out more lumber per day than any on this coast.

The TIMBER LANDS comprise 15,000 Acres, 12,000 of which have been selected and are now being surveyed by the Government, leaving 3000 Acres still open for selection. The whole of the Timber Privileges and Freehold Land, together with various Buildings erected thereon, will be sold with the Mill.

At the same time, by order of the Mortgagees,

The Powerful and Fast Sidewheel STEAMER "ISABEL,"

146 Tons Register, 80 Horse Power (nominal), built in 1866. The strength and speed of this steamer are too well known to require any comment. She was built under special supervision, and is in every way a desirable and well-found Steamer.

The Auctioneer would beg particularly to call the attention of Capitalists to the above Property.

Conditions of Sale and Catalogues with full particulars will be shortly published and may be had on application to

LUMLEY FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, Yates Street, Victoria. DRAKE, JACKSON & AIKMAN, Solicitors, Bastion Street.

MORE THAN 200,000 PERSONS

Bear testimony to the Wonderful Effects of

Dr. Joseph Walker's



CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS,

Manufactured from the native Herbs and Roots of California. THE GREAT BLEED PURIFIER. FOR INFLAMMATORY AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, BILIOUS REMITTENT AND INTERMITTENT FEVERS, DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BLADDER, these BITTERS have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by VITiated BLOOD, which is generally produced by derangement of the digestive organs. Cleanse the Vitiated Blood, whenever you find impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood healthy and all will be well.

R. H. McDONALD & CO. IMPORTING WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner Pine and Sansome Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

JUST RECEIVED Per ROBERT COWAN FROM HONOLULU, S. I. 300 Kegs S. I. Sugar, Various Brands. 20 Bales of Pulu.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

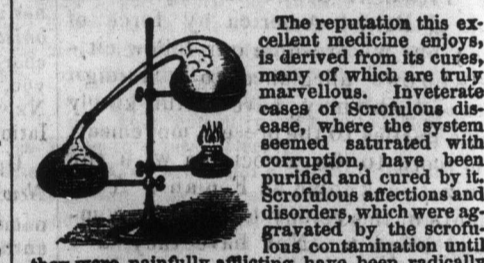
HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1.00.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

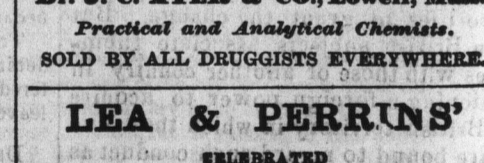


The reputation which excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Incurable cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the use of other remedies, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public are scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses. Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. It invites the attack of embolism or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vital organs. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcers on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is an advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and at length, cure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla: LEA'S Sarsaparilla, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Viceous affections of the muscular and nervous systems. Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Zosteritis, or Itch, Urticaria, or Hives, Eruptions, and various Diseases are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in the Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to its use. Also in the Complaints of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling action of the blood. This Sarsaparilla is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are languid and feeble, who are depressed, Sleepless, or troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, &c., give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietors, Worcester; Grocers & Dealers generally. Agents for Victoria—Messrs. Green & Rhodes, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1