

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. II.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16 1870.

NO. 47

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS:
One Year (in Advance) \$10 00
Six Months 5 00
Three Months 2 50
One Week 25

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

AGENTS:
Nanaimo, V. I. J. D. L. ...
New Westminster, B. C. J. D. L. ...
Victoria, B. C. J. D. L. ...

At the Polls.
The Terms are endorsed. Confed-
eration and Responsible Government are
secure. Victoria has spoken as one
man in favor of British Columbia not
ing her destinies with those of Canada,
and without doubt, on the 1st of July
next Union will be proclaimed. The
successful candidates have reason to
feel proud of the honorable distinction
conferred upon them by their fellow-
citizens, and we are convinced that the
interests of the city in particular and
the colony at large will be benefited
by the choice. The gentlemen who
have been elected to stay at home—
have no cause to feel humiliated or dis-
graced by their defeat. The ones en-
tered so late into the canvass that he

the other, although first out, never had
the slightest prospect of return; while
the indiscreet, and, as we are informed,
unsolicited, espousal of their cause
by a certain disreputable sheet, edited
by a notorious Anti-Confederationist,
increased the majority against them.
Like wise men, however, they bore their
defeat good humoredly, and should
they again ask the suffrages of their
fellow-citizens will, we trust, be more
successful. We bespeak, on behalf of
the elected gentlemen, the discharge
of their duties, the warm support and
and sympathy of all good citizens, with
out respect to party or personal feeling.

European Mail Summary.
We have papers to the 13 of October.
The enthusiasm in favor of the French
Republic continues unabated in Dublin,
Cork and other towns in the South of
Ireland, but some of the National pa-
pers are becoming uneasy at the diversion
of the public sentiment from home
politics. Recruiting for the British army
is said to be almost at a standstill in
Ireland, but the cause is mainly ascribed
to certain unpopular regulations made
in respect to a selection of regiments by
the recruits. The Land Act is beginning
to come into operation, and already it is
found to have effected much benefit both
for the landlord and the tenant. Lord Alfred
Paget, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen,
has paid a visit of sympathy to the ex-
Empress of the French at Chislehurst. Lord
Alfred was wisely appointed for the duty,
inasmuch as he was in attendance upon the
Emperor and Empress during their visit to
London, and was personally well known to
both of them. The *New Free Press* of
Vienna says that after the battle before
Metz, the neutral powers (which were al-
ready acquainted with the Prussian con-
ditions, wished to interfere on behalf
of France. They received the following reply
from the royal headquarters:—"We shall
not abandon one of our conditions should we
have to fight against the whole of Europe."
The *Univers* says:—"In the battles before
Metz, on August 16 and 18, Marshal Leboeuf
vainly sought death. Before going into
battle he put on all his decorations, and in
full uniform of a marshal he wished to be
one of the first under fire. The bullets rained
around him, but officers fell by his side—
he alone was not wounded. He has openly
avowed that he had not dared to tell the Em-
peror he was not ready. The 'three Graces'
have been playing an extraordinary cricket
in Gloucestershire. Mr. W. G. Grace hit three
sixes off three successive balls. Dr. E. M.
Grace scored 211 (not out) in one innings,
during which he hit the probably unprece-
dented number of eleven sixes. Mr. Fred-
erick Grace struck a ball with such force
that it went clean through a lady's parasol
like a cannon-shot. The Queen has been
pleased to approve a marriage between the
Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne,

The Election.—Glorious Result.—Re-
turn of Messrs Helmecken and Na-
than by Large Majorities.
The result of the election yesterday took no
one by surprise. Whatever doubt the more
timid friends of Messrs Helmecken and Na-
than may have had the night before, were
completely dispelled upon reading the *Stand-
ard* of yesterday morning. The muddy
shower with which the bursting of the main-
pipe of that sewer bestrafed those two
gentlemen, spared their friends no greater
harmony and success. Mr. Montagu Brev-
er, C. C., has been appointed Recorder of Bris-
tol in place of the Attorney-General, who
resigned the office on account of dissatis-
faction expressed by his constituents. The
National Fund for the Relief of the Sick
and Wounded Belligerents exceeds £225,000,
and the French and German special
funds, particularly the latter, are very large
in amount. The deaths are announced of
Lord Charles Berke Percy, uncle of the
Duke of Northumberland, and of Mr Gordon
Rebow, late M. P. for Colchester, aged 71.
The Hon Arthur Gordon has been gazetted
Governor of the Mauritius and its Depen-
dencies. The recent decision of the House
of Lords in the Newcastle case, that peers
are subject to the operation of the Bank-
ruptcy Act, has led to proceedings against
several members of the Upper House. The
Earl of Whitchelsea has been adjudged a
bankrupt, and a petition against Lord Meston
remains undecided for the present. The
court-martial held to enquire into the loss
of the *Captain* concluded its deliberations.
They found that the fault lay with the ship
herself, and not in any way with her com-
mander, officers, or crew. Professor Mat-
hiesen, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the
distinguished physician to whom the medal of
the Royal Society was awarded last year,
has committed suicide by taking prussic
acid. Margaret Waters, the baby-killer,
convicted at the last session of the Central
Criminal Court, was executed within the
precincts of Holmwood-lane Gaol.

The Terminus at New Westminster.
The following resolutions were passed
at a public meeting held at New West-
minster on Friday night:
Resolved, That we, the inhabitants
of New Westminster, most strongly
deprecate the agitation at present car-
ried on by the people and press of Vic-
toria regarding the location of the Ter-
minus of the trans-continental Railway.
That we believe the same to be hurtful
to the cause of Confederation and at the
same time tending to create a sectional
feeling which, at this important epoch
in the history of the Colony, ought not
to exist.
The next resolution was moved by
Mr. H. Nelson, (our member elect.)
That a Committee be appointed to
draw up a series of resolutions to be sub-
mitted to an adjourned meeting on Mon-
day evening next.

The following gentlemen were ap-
pointed:—W. J. Armstrong, W. Fisher,
H. V. Edmonds, J. A. Webster, H. Nelson,
Capt. Irvine, and J. T. Scott. On
motion, by Mr. Fisher, it was resolved
to forward a copy of the above resolu-
tion to His Excellency the Governor by
first opportunity. It was moved by Mr.
J. G. Armstrong that the Secretary be re-
quested to communicate with Burrard
Inlet, Langley, Chilliwack, Yale, Clinton
and Cariboo and forward a copy of this
resolution. The meeting then adjourned.

FROM CARIBOO.—From passengers by the
Grappler from Cariboo, yesterday morning,
we have most encouraging accounts from
the mines. The Lightning Co., on Light-
ning Creek have struck new pay, which ex-
ceeds all former yields. Messrs. Aitred and
Wentin, shareholders in the claim, brought
down large quantities of dust, which was
yesterday deposited at the Bank of British
North America. The Cariboo Co., on Wil-
liam Creek has also struck new pay, and are
earning largely. The snow on the mountain
was 2 1/2 feet deep when the stage left, and
the sleighing was good to Boyd & Heath's,
at Cofferswood.

MR. GEORGE J. FINDLAY.—This gentleman,
long and favorably known from his connec-
tion with the mercantile firm of Findlay &
Durban (latterly Findlay, Durban & Brodie),
will sail in the *Pelican* to-day for England.
Mr. Findlay is an eight-years' resident of
Victoria and is one of our leading and most
successful merchants. His friends, whose
name is legion, will join us in wishing him
a pleasant voyage to the land of his birth
and a speedy return to the colony of his
adoption.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer
Grappler, Capt. Deveraux, arrived from
Burrard Inlet yesterday morning at 1
o'clock, having towed down the Bark Jo-
achim Christian, loaded with lumber. She
brought down the following passengers:
Hon. Hugh Nelson, Capt. Parsons, O. B. Swa-
ney, J. J. Arden, J. W. Wintrop, A.
Johnston, Barker, Sabers, F. Dibble, Glen-
denning and 6 others.

FROM HOWE SOUND.—The schooner
arrived from the whaling station at Howe
Sound last evening with a cargo of oil and
bone, which will be discharged to-day at
Esquimalt. The company have in all six
whales for the season.

FROM OMINCEA.—The Cariboo Sentinel
contains news of interest from Omincea, ex-
tracted from private letters: "W. Cost has
arrived from Omincea. He reports every-
body making money on Germanen creek.
Joy from ten dollars to three ounces per day.
Joe Claribee, Joe Brown and Paine have
the best claims on the creek. A tunnel run
into the hill paid expenses from the first start.
Cost thinks that grub having been sent up
in such large quantities, most of the miners
will have there. A letter from Mr. Fitz-
gerald dated at Stuart's Lake, 24th Oct.,
confirms the best news. He says some of
the boys have had a slight attack of scurvy.
He arrived there on the 15th to procure veg-
etables, but found all destroyed by frost. Up
to the present time no extensive diggings
have been found, but gold is found above
the canyon everything will be lovely and the
goose elevated."

MR. HIGGINS' LITERARY INSTITUTE.—This
evening Hon. Mr. Harkin will read "Biogen
on the Rhine," "Bob Sawyer's Party," and a
selection from "David Copperfield." There
will be a musical interlude by lady and
gentlemen amateurs.

The steamer Eliza Anderson, Capt. Finch,
arrived from Olympia and ports on the
Sound last evening at 6:15 o'clock with 25
passengers, 52 sheep, 63 hogs, 9 head of
cattle, 1 ton of flour and other freight.

The ALBEMARLE MINSTRELS held forth
a large and delighted audience last even-
ing. Several new and wonderful acts were
introduced.

SERENADE.—Messrs Helmecken and Na-
than, members elect, were serenaded last
evening by a large party of their friends, who
were accompanied by the Volunteer Brass
Band.

THE CORPORATION.—A. E. Robertson, Esq.,
was yesterday sworn in as Mayor and Messrs
Gorow, Heathers, McMillan, and Russell as
Town Councillors to serve during the ensuing
year.

THANKS.—To Parents D. Lowell and F.
Finch for favors.

Utah.—SALT LAKE, Nov. 11.—The same party of
Mormons who captured the two men sup-
posed to have been concerned in the robbery
on the C. P. Railroad, after bringing the
prisoners to the city started out again after
others and returned with two more to-day.
While the robbers were being pursued they
threw away both their saddlebags, which
have since been found. They contained a
large amount of greenbacks, Boise gold dust
and some jewelry, which is sufficient evi-
dence to convict them also of the Boise and
Idaho stage robbery, which occurred on the
6th August.

China.—LONDON, Nov. 6.—Advices from Tientsin re-
present that the French Envoy, unable to ex-
act further demands for the late outrage, has
accepted the terms offered by the Chinese Gov-
ernment.

Cariboo Summary.
We glean the following items of in-
telligence from the Cariboo Sentinel of
5th inst. A political meeting was held
at which Messrs Carrall, Walkem, Todd,
and C. Booth spoke. Dr. Carrall ap-
pears to be the favorite for Cariboo. A
Chinaman named Ah Mow, was murder-
ed on 2nd inst. at Barkerville; a
Frenchman, a farmer named Jean Bon-
anger, is in custody on suspicion. At
the nomination the show of hands was
in favor of Mr. C. Booth. The great
hope of Cariboo appears to be centered
at Lightning creek; the success of the
Spruce Co. has established confidence
and the most active exertions are being
used by the majority of the companies to
erect machinery sufficiently powerful to
contend with the chief difficulty—water.
There were about 18 inches of snow on
the creek when the express left, and
from two to three feet on the divide.
Sleighing was good to Boyd & Heath's
and thence downward wheeling was
excellent. The weather was cold and
clear. There was ice in the Eraser at
Quesnelmouth. The steamer Victoria
brought the passengers and stage to the
landing four miles below Alexandria
where the steamer would remain to
observe events; if the weather continued
open she would probably make two or
three trips more, if not, she would be
laid up. The telegraph working party
had reached Soda Creek and it was ex-
pected that the wires would be up to
Quesnelmouth this week; the impres-
sion formed by passengers on the road
was that the work had not been done
very substantially. The machinery and
pump for Lightning Co. was passed at
Cook's Ferry, going up. On reaching
Clinton the election for the member
from the Lillooet-Clinton District was
going on; the bulk of the votes had
been recorded at Clinton, showing a
majority of 15 for Lyon, but it was
stated that Humphreys was ahead at
Lillooet. Lumber has started with an
express for Germanen Creek before the
road express left. The news from Omincea
is very favorable, and a
large number of men are likely to go
over there from Cariboo in the spring.

On William Creek the Dawes Co.,
which had rigged up to work all winter,
had a slide which broke down their
dump house, and they have suspended
operations. All the ground-slucing
claims have stopped for the season. The
Forest Rose Co. washed up 160 oz. last
week and the Cariboo 90 oz. On Mos-
quito Creek the prospects for paying
quartz are very good. Mr. Jeffrey, who
is about leaving for Victoria, takes a
very fine specimen from Sadour's ledge.
Ox Lightning Creek the Lightning Co.
are getting very rich pay again, and the
yield this week is expected to be very
large. The Spruce Co. washed about
65 oz from 11 sets of timbers. The
Gladstone Co. have raised in the rock
and struck gravel which prospects about
20 oz. to the pan, but have not yet got
into the channell.

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and some jewelry, which is sufficient evi-
dence to convict them also of the Boise and
Idaho stage robbery, which occurred on the
6th August.

THEATRE ROYAL.—The management of
the Theatre has passed into the hands of
Messrs Ward, Thornton and Melville, who,
with the Pixley Sisters, Miss Eva, West and
other talented artists, propose giving a
series of select entertainments during the
season. Last night 'Meg's Diversion' was
most cleverly rendered—better than we have
seen it done on a first class stage in a large
city. Miss Annie Pixley as 'Meg,' Miss
West as Cornelia, Mrs. Belle Bird as Mrs
Verdon, Mr. Ward and Mr. Melville as the
pair of Pigeons, Mr. Thornton as Melton and
Mr. Dennis as Crow, were much applauded.
The management of the Theatre, Messrs
West and the inimitable Tony Ward were
evident. The artistries of the 'Spectre
Bridegroom,' concluded the entertainment.
This evening there will be another perfor-
mance.

FAST TOWING.—The Grappler towed
down the bark Joachim Christian from the
Hastings Mills to the Royal Roads in twelve
hours.

The brig A. Admiral sailed from San Fran-
cisco on the 9th inst for Burrard Inlet. She
will load lumber at the Hastings Mills.

F. CAMPBELL has received from Mr Mur-
phy, editor of the *Alaska Times*, Seattle, W.T.,
a rutabaga turnip from White River which
weighs 32 pounds.

H. M. S. SCARBOROUGH started from Nanaimo
at 8 o'clock yesterday morning to take a com-
pany of marines from San Juan Island to Na-
naimo, where they will be equipped to prevent
riot.

The Lightning Co., on Lightning Creek a
few days ago, picked up 86 oz in coarse gold
from their claim.

A Compliment to Our Fire Brigade.
Victoria, Nov. 12, 1870.
ERROR! Britain's Colonies. May I,
as a visitor to your city, be permitted,
through the columns of your paper, to ex-
press my satisfaction at the manner in which
your Fire Brigade did their duty, at the fire
at Mr. Golden's last night. For nearly a
quarter of a century of my life, I was attached
to the Police in England and Canada,
during which time I officiated as a
great many fires; but I have never before
seen such order, discipline and discipline dis-
played as on the occasion above referred to.
Every command of the officers appeared to
be obeyed quickly and quietly. So long as
the Fire Brigade of Victoria continue to
conduct themselves as they did at the last
evening, I think the citizens should be
proud of them. The only object I have
in writing this is to give encouragement to a
useful institution, and praise where I think
it is due. I am, Sir, yours, truly,
W. D. KERRIS.

California.—SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Flour—Weak.
Unchanged. Wheat—Receipts—Light Market firm.
Shipping \$1.90 @ 1.91. Choice milling \$2.
Barley—Receipts \$1.16 @ 1.20. Oats—\$1.30 @ 1.31. Potatoes—\$1.20 @ 1.21. Other
kinds \$1.20 @ 1.21. A bark arrived on the 10th from Petro-
pavloski with furs and skins. The wife of the Rev. Geo. Gerrish, English
Missionary at Tientsin, who arrived here last
week, died to-day. The arrangements have been completed
for a walking match between Miss Emma
Norell and Miss Mary Chapman, the first
professional walk in the West, and the
latter well known here. The match will
commence at Central Hall, Saturday on the
18th inst and continue till one or other
gives out—the winner to have the prize of
\$500. The stern-wheel steamer *Numford* put to
sea under sail for Manzanillo to-day.
Wells, Fargo & Co. have been notified by
telegram that the whole gang of robbers
who cleared out the express near Verdi
have been corralled and part of the money re-
covered. It is supposed the gang were posted
by a person here who has been arrested and
taken to Reno for identification.

Reno, Nov. 10.—Yesterday Chapman, one
of the railway robbers, came down here in a
train from the West in the same car with a
man who was searching for him; but did not
suspect who he was. Chapman deliberately
went into a saloon in the upper part of the
city, pulled off his coat and sat down by the
fire. Shortly afterwards officer Edwards
with two of the robbers whom he had in
charge, stepped into the saloon. One of the
robbers said, "Why, Chapman, what brought
you here? I had expected to see you at
Chapman's shoulder and said, 'I want you.'
A considerable portion of the money has
been recovered and there is now no doubt
that all the robbers have been arrested.

China.—LONDON, Nov. 6.—Advices from Tientsin re-
present that the French Envoy, unable to ex-
act further demands for the late outrage, has
accepted the terms offered by the Chinese Gov-
ernment.

The man who, in December, 1868, had predicted that before two years would have flown the city of Victoria would be as one man in favor of uniting the destinies of British Columbia with those of Canada, would have been regarded as on the verge of insanity. Victoria had just pronounced most emphatically against Union. The Government of the day announced that we were unprepared for the change. The policy of the Imperial Government was said to be averse to it; a noisy politician, who screamed from a platform, "To hell with Confederation," was cheered to the echo by his audience; and the Council, by an overwhelming vote, had recorded a vote so unmistakably adverse to the measure that Confederation was believed and actually announced to be "dead and buried." What a change less than two years have wrought! Yesterday at the hustings, among several hundred electors, not a voice was raised against Confederation. Of four candidates not one but stood fairly and squarely on the Terms and announced himself prepared to accept them and exchange Downing street and despotism for Ottawa and freedom. Not a proposer or a seceder who did not declare himself an out-and-out Confederationist and prepared to take part and lot with the Canadians. The question as to the expediency of Confederation was not once raised. All regarded Confederation as an accepted fact; and the only points to be decided by the electors to-morrow are the trustworthiness, the ability and the fitness of the candidates who are soliciting their suffrages. All have issued able addresses and all—save Dr Helmcken—have promised, if returned, to represent only liberal measures. Dr Helmcken, always good and amiable, was as singular and erratic in the expression of his political views yesterday as we have ever known him. He seems to concern himself more over the return of Mr Nathan than he does about his own chances, and he tells the electors that the greatest kindness they can do him is to reject him. He has not asked a vote, received a pledge or appointed an agent; but rests his claims entirely upon past services, which have unquestionably been great, and must not and will not be overlooked. But there is one point in his speech upon which he should have been clearer and may we say it—more honest. He says he will vote for Responsible Government. When? Next year? Or at the end of the four years for which the Government and Confederation. They do not want and will not quietly accept Confederation and four years of vassalage to Ottawa with agitation, heartburnings and ruin to many meanwhile. The doctor over to himself and to those electors who feel that they ought, as a matter of duty, to vote for him to-morrow, to explain this point before the polls open. If he intends to vote for Responsible Government whenever it may be brought up in the Council let his intention be known; for whether he seeks reelection or not, those who repose confidence in him ought to be made aware before they vote how he stands upon this all-important point. Should the doctor decide to explain as the best man before them, to vote for him as the "ring of the true metal"—no base ally will pass current to-morrow.

Mr Nathan's election we regard as certain; though a feeling of certainty must not induce his friends to relax their energies. We should give our firm support to Mr Nathan because of this view on Confederation, Responsible Government, the Terms, &c, accord with our own, and because we believe that his success in business through a most trying time in our commercial history is indicative of ability of a rare order and an engaging industry which will make him a very valuable member of the Council. The position assumed by Mr Nathan during the present canvass has been worthy of all praise. He did not consent to allow his name to be put in nomination without considerable reluctance; but when he had once resolved to come out he threw himself heart and soul into the contest; but he has carefully refrained from personalities or disparaging the merits of any other candidate. Mr Nicholson is a gentleman universally respected and liked. He is possessed of ripe judgment and great experience in commercial matters and has been late into the field—after Mr Nathan had secured a sufficient number of pledges from electors to place his return beyond question. At present Mr Carey's chances appear so desperate that we really cannot hold out to him the least encouragement. His address is good; but his claims to the support of the "workingmen" are simply ludicrous and will not catch many votes. Mr Carey is glib of tongue; but when he called "dommies" the Delegates who secured as the Terms he has endorsed in his address, he either shows remarkable incoherence or displays a recklessness of speech that is a very poor recommendation for a candidate for Legislative honors. We repeat, Mr Carey's chances are desperate, and the elector who votes for him throws his vote away.

[Since the above was in type, we have received a card from Dr Helmcken, which sets forth fairly and squarely on Responsible Government, and entitles him to the support of the electors. Read it.]

Victoria City Hustings.

At 12 noon, yesterday, the High Sheriff called upon the electors assembled at the Police Barracks to nominate candidates to represent them in the Legislative Council.

Mr G J Findlay nominated Mr J O Nicholson as a fit and proper person to represent the city. Mr Nicholson, he said, was a man of large commercial experience and entertained liberal views upon all matters connected with Confederation. He also referred to the candidate's manly, straightforward address, and said he had come forward at the eleventh hour at the urgent solicitation of many electors. He trusted the electors would show their approval of his course by placing him at the head of the poll on Monday, because a more fitting gentleman could not be placed in nomination.—Cheers.

Mr R Jenkinson seconded Mr Findlay and said that Mr Nicholson was sound on the Terms and every other good question. The charge that he represented 15,000 acres of land at Burrard Inlet was incorrect. Those lands were held under a 21-year lease and the mill company had only a right to cut timber upon them. He wanted to see some stick and tree in the country put to some practical use.—Applause. The mill company, too, paid for the privilege of cutting the timber, while as high as \$1 per tree had been paid to others for clearing land. Neither Mr Nicholson nor the company owed the electors a vote. He was satisfied with Mr Nicholson's wish to brag until 58 minutes before the poll closed.

A Voice.—Why didn't you bring him out before?

Mr Jenkinson.—He came out, at the solicitation of 70 or 80 gentlemen who were not satisfied with the gentlemen already in the field.

Mr Simson Duck proposed Mr Henry Nathan, jr. He was sound on Confederation and the Terms, would tax well lands, support Responsible Government and was a worthy representative of British pluck and enterprise.—Applause.

Mr A R Robertson—Mayor elect—seconded the nomination. He said there was a singular unanimity in the addresses of three of the candidates on the leading topics of the day. The coming session would decide the destinies of the country for good or evil, and he endorsed Mr Nathan because his address expressed the proper spirit on Confederation, Responsible Government and other topics, and because he was a gentleman of large mercantile experience and knowledge. One of his best recommendations was that he had carried on his business here successfully.—Cheers. Of Mr Carey, he had little to say. The electors must judge of his capabilities, experience, and desire to serve them faithfully. Of one thing he was sure, Mr Carey had no practical knowledge of business matters. With respect to Mr Nicholson, Mr Robertson said he did not believe he was actuated by proper motives in coming out. Cries of "No, no." Mr Nicholson was in favor of Confederation, Responsible Government, the Canadian Tariff. So was Mr Nathan. What reason, then, could he have in offering himself when three candidates were already in the field? What other objection could he have except—

Mr Nathan J. Mr Nicholson's address on land at Burrard Inlet, and when the question of Terms came up, he left the electors to judge which claims would weigh most with him—those of Burrard Inlet or Victoria.

A Voice.—Mr Nathan owns property at Burrard Inlet.

Mr Jenkinson handed Mr Robertson a copy of the Colonist containing Mr Nicholson's address, which he advised him to read.

Mr J E McMillan proposed Mr J W Carey, who, he said, was equally as good, if not a better man than the other two, who had copied largely from Mr Carey's address.—(Ob.) His candidate had always been in favor of Confederation. The others had merely sailed with the popular breeze. Mr Carey was in favor of placing the Terms at Esquimaux. He proposed; "No!" he didn't care a long word for 15,000 acres of land.

A Voice.—He'd like to have 15,000 acres of land.

Mr McMillan.—He has no interest in the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

A Voice.—He wishes he had.

Mr McMillan.—He has no interest in waste lands.

A Voice.—He wants to have. Tell us what he has got—not what he hasn't.

Mr McMillan.—Go to the Registrar's Office and see for yourself. I have two votes for you, and I will give you the other—I won't say who it is for. Cries of oh, oh, I won't say who it is for. Mr McMillan concluded by repeating that he had one vote still unpledged and that he didn't run after men with large purses.

Capt Walker seconded the nomination of Mr Carey, on whose good points he would not enlarge, for the least said is soonest mended. [laughter]

A Voice.—The sooner mended. [laughter]

Mr A J Leagley proposed Dr J S Helmcken who, he said, he served the country faithfully and well, and ought to be again returned. Therefore, he would advise the electors to make sure of Dr Helmcken before pledging all their votes to others. [Applause]

Captain James Cooper seconded the nomination of Dr Helmcken, whom he had known for 20 years.

Mr J O Nicholson was received with applause. He appeared before the electors in response to a requisition signed by 200 voters asking him to allow himself to be put in nomination. Confederation he accepted on the Terms arranged, which were quite as good as we had any reason to expect. He would cheerfully support a measure to fix the Terms at Esquimaux, and he believed that a would come there. [cheers] If the difficulties were too great to be overcome, he should give his support for a railway from Victoria to Nanaimo. [cheers] Responsible Government we must have simultaneously with Confederation, and the sooner the better. (applause) The adoption of the Canadian Tariff he would accept with Confederation; by it the best interests of the colony would be advanced. A free system of commerce, Education, and Liberal salaries for the teachers he would also favor. [Applause] On minor matters, if elected, he did not think there would be much difference of opinion between himself and the electors. In concluding, he trusted that a friendly feeling would be manifested throughout the contest, and if

beaten he would cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the electors. In response to questions, Mr Nicholson promised to favor a scheme for bringing water from Elk Lake or some other locality. Unimproved lands, he thought, ought to bear their quota of taxation, as well as improved land. Mr Nicholson retired amid much applause.

Mr Nathan was received with cheers. This gentleman briefly repeated his views on Confederation, the Terms, Education, the duty of responsible Government and ought to be at one primary importance. A tax on unoccupied lands he should support, but not a tax on unimproved lands, which would bear heavily on a poor man, who might hold 100 acres and only have capital to improve 5 or 6 acres. (cheers) He did not own a single acre of land on the Mainland. Being asked how he would vote on the question for officials, Mr Nathan replied that that was a question for the Dominion Government—one which he could do with.

Three cheers having been given for Mr Nathan with a will.

Mr Carey next came forward and spoke at some length. He said he had an interest in the colony, having just paid \$39 for Municipal taxes; advised the people to press upon their representatives that they must have Responsible Government coincident with Confederation, and showed that the British North America Act that it could be obtained. The people should be satisfied with Responsible Government, and as a rider to the Terms, or they would have to legislate four years longer to get it. It had been said that Responsible Government was a species of cannibalism; but he would sooner trust the most hungry cannibals he ever saw than the cannibals who had devoured our rights. [cheers and laughter] He might say that the cannibals were the electors, but it was requisite to get rid of the electors in order to secure the Terms. He concluded by saying that he hoped the electors would come and vote like freemen on Monday. In leaving the stand Mr Carey was cheered by his supporters.

Dr Helmcken was received with loud cheers. He spoke as follows: Fellow electors, a few months ago I stood before you as an opponent of Confederation. To-day I stand before you to support the terms of Confederation. I am perfectly satisfied with both positions, and perfectly satisfied with my conduct heretofore as well as now. My trip to Canada has made me more than ever convinced that this colony, if the railway would be built to meet with the English and Canada then I shall be ready to oppose Confederation again [applause.] You had here a few months ago opponents of Union. You now stand its supporters. We are all alike in this respect. What has made the change? The Terms of Union. We all think they will prove beneficial to the country and therefore we all support them. I shall vote against their being opened excepting for good and sufficient cause. I have not solicited a single vote from anyone. The vote you give to-day is voluntary—It is your own act and deed. With regard to Responsible Government I have promised to support it, but the consequences of its introduction you must bear. I merely carry out your wishes. I look to the money part of the terms as most important. In relation to the proposition of our local industries I ask you for full power to act according to the best of my judgment. I am sure that any industry to them will be equal to any other. They are the producers of wealth. A cultivated field is in the long run more valuable than a gold mine. The one is constantly productive of wealth, the other when once exhausted cannot be replaced [applause]. We must make both our gold mines and other natural resources work together for the benefit of our productive interests. The mines being exhausted our productive interests will remain to us. We must endeavor to have a larger domestic trade among ourselves. The gold of our mines must be changed for our production, as possible before leaving the country for the purchase of those things we cannot raise, or produce or manufacture for ourselves. We have no foreign trade. We have scarcely any market for our field productions but our own. We must protect that market. Gold and coal are, it is true, merely articles of exchange, but here is the difference—the gold is always in demand, coal is not. We can always get rid of our gold in any market in the world, but such is not the case with coal or any other of our productions, save, perhaps, peltries. Without protection, then, the country will be bled to death [Applause]. It is far better for Victoria to have one raised people in the rural districts, to raise cereals and so forth, than to have a number of importers in Victoria to purchase all those things in foreign places. A hundred farmers in the country will support almost as many things from foreign places will only support one or two. Which is the best for Victoria and the country? Remember, you cannot have free trade, you must have a tariff and duties upon goods. Let that tariff be carried to its legitimate extent for the benefit of our own country in general. One interest has no more right to be protected than another, but all have an equal right. With regard to Confederation I do not think it will do any immediate good. It will be immensely beneficial when the public works are commenced. There will be no sudden rise or fall in the condition of Victoria. It will be gradual, but there must be no injury to existing interests now, or those interests and the country will suffer. When public works are commenced it will be another matter. If you do not elect me I shall not go to the Council at all. I cannot be appointed and I will not accept any appointment if you reject me.

Some of my friends have told me they had promised both Nathan and Nicholson, and accompanying the information with the remark, "Oh, you're all right, doctor, you're sure to be elected." "No, if all my friends do that, I'll be beaten. (No, no, and laughter.) Gentlemen, if you've pledged those gentlemen, as honest men you must vote for them. I advise you to vote for my friend, Henry Nathan. He is an active, intelligent man, and of an age when he can readily acquire Parliamentary knowledge. To be young is no crime—besides, he is not younger than I was when I commenced to take an interest in the affairs of

the colony. Mr Nathan has proved his ability as a good business man; he has done his duty by coming out, and it now remains for you to do yours. [Applause]

A voice.—Doctor, you had better plead your own cause.

Dr Helmcken.—My friends have done so much to support me that I think I ought to do something to support Mr Nathan.

In reply to questions Dr Helmcken said he was opposed to taxing unoccupied lands, or taxing Chinese labor; and in reply to Mr Keay he said he had favored a bill which removed the road-tax from the members of joint-stock companies—banking and coal companies—who were represented here. With respect to the Terms he said that he should, of course, do all he could to fix it at Esquimaux. Dr Helmcken retired amid hearty cheering.

A show of hands was taken and resulted in favor of Dr Helmcken and Mr Nathan. Mr Jenkinson demanded a poll in favor of Mr Nicholson, and after a vote of thanks to the Sheriff the electors separated.

THE DIAL.—This is the title of a monthly paper published in San Francisco under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association and distributed free to Sunday schools, churches and families everywhere. It is supported entirely by donations and its continuance is guaranteed by a number of wealthy and influential men in San Francisco. Mr Dana O Pearson, now in this city, is the traveling agent and proposes to visit the Sunday schools to-day. On Monday he will call on the Government officers and business men in the city. Six hundred and sixty-five copies have been ordered for gratuitous circulation in all parts of British Columbia. Several clergymen and others in the city have volunteered their services and influence in circulating the Dial in this colony.

THE LIVING DEADHEAD.—The extraordinary illusion of a living, talking deadhead will be exhibited to-morrow for the last time. A matinee will be held from 2 to 4 o'clock, and in order that all may have an opportunity of seeing it, the managers have reduced the price of admission to 25 cents. We can assure our readers that an illusion so wonderful was never before exhibited. It excites every thing heretofore introduced to the public and astonishes, while it does not terrify, everybody. All should see it—including the little ones.

FOR ENGLAND.—Among the passengers for England by the Pelican will be Henry Havelock, Esq, who has been long and favorably known from his connection with the Press of this colony. Mr Havelock served one term in the Legislative Council of the colony—representing Yale District, and for the last two years had successfully conducted our best manly exchange—the Cariboo Sentinel.

THE NEWCASTLE QUARRY.—The barkentine Harrison, 400 tons of stone, was loaded and ready for sea at the Newcastle quay on Thursday last. The barkentine O L Taylor, was taking in 500 tons, and the schooner Ocean Pearl sailed to-day to load with 400 tons.

FROM NANAIMO.—The schooner Black Diamond, Capt Roddie, arrived from Nanaimo yesterday with 100 tons of coal for Mr Kriemler.

A RACE between Reynolds' horse Butcher Boy, and Fraser's mare Fanny came off at Beacon Hill yesterday for \$100. Fanny won by several lengths.

FINE GLASSWARE.—Messrs R F Pickett & Co will hold their next sale on Thursday first. It will comprise elegant glassware, brooms and baskets.

NET SALE.—Mr Franklin's next sale will be held on Wednesday next and will comprise lamps, crockery, brownware, etc, ex Pelican.

THE MATRIMONY.—Mr Robertson will serve as Mayor and we believe that the highest legal authority in the land has given an opinion that he is legally entitled to the position.

THE H B Co's bark Prince of Wales cleared at London on the 30th September for Victoria with a full cargo of general merchandise.

THE schooner Lovett Pascock will sail from San Francisco for Victoria on the arrival there of the Pelican.

THE TELEGRAPH.—There were 35 breaks in the line between Victoria and Seattle on Friday.

TWO FAZ GRASS were won at the Tenth Saloon last evening and presented by the winners to the patients of the Royal Hospital.

That 15,000 Acre Lease.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The question was asked Mr Nicholson "when" on the stand yesterday if the Hastings Mill Company had a prior right to purchase the 15,000 acres now held by them under lease. Mr Nicholson avoided answering the question. If such, however, is the case the interests of that company, so far as the railway Terms is concerned, is equally as great as if they were the actual owners of the land. SAMSON.

Dr. Helmcken on Responsible Government.

Mr. Editor.—Some of my supporters inform that I have not been explicit enough as to the time when I will vote for the inauguration of Responsible Government. I want it to be distinctly understood that I will use my best endeavors to obtain for this colony Responsible Government immediately after Confederation. I hope there may be no misunderstanding now. I have stated every circumstance that returned, I will support the demands of the electors on this point. Truly yours, J. S. HELMCKEN.

DRESS-MAKING AND MANTLE-MAKING.—These departments will be opened at London House on Sept 19th, under the charge of a thoroughly experienced cutter, who arrived from England by the Calibritas, and who is prepared to produce the latest styles.

D. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORO-DYNE,
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W Wood stated that Dr COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORO-DYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, being the inventor was deliberately untrue which he regretted had been sworn to. Knowledgeable Physicians of London stated that Dr J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely and mean no other than Dr Browne's—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The Public therefore are cautioned against using any other than

Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This INVARIABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the nervous system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of the unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when required. Thousands of persons testify to its marvelous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively using it in great quantities in the following diseases: Colic, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhoea, Colic, Congia, Asthma, Cramp, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cough, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon Earl Russell communicated the following information to J T Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eight months' severe suffering, and when other medicines had failed."

Dr Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1866) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, his patient recovered.

Extract from Medical Times, Jan 10, 1866.—Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it is not such a singularly popular drug that it does not supply its want and fill a place.

Extra. from the General and Medical Review, London, a fortnight in Cholera.—So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of its being kept in stock by all Dispensaries and druggists. Compound salts of Chlorodyne from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Journal, Aug 1, 1866, which states that Dr J Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

SOLE MANUFACTURER, J T DAVENPORT,
33 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON
Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., 4s., 6s., a nd 11s 1/2d.

LEA & PERRINS'
Worcestershire Sauce.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivaled 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 purchase the name of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the origin mark showing being applied with spurious Worcestershire Sauce, the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with a list of names of persons who have taken instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors, and any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Cross and Blackwell, London, &c.; and by Rogers and Olden, 51, Abchurch Lane, London.

ASSETS FOR VICTORIA—Janion, Green & Rhodes, 145 1/2 W.

NOTICE.
HARMLESS AND EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

INDIGESTION.—The popular and professional medicine is MORSON'S PEPINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice. In Powder, Lozenges, and Tablets.

CONSUMPTION.—One of the greatest results of the chemical progress is the adaptation of the active principle obtained from the Panacea of MORSON'S PEPINE, as MORSON'S PANACEA EMULSION and POWDER. It enables the weakest stomach to assimilate nutriment, and is essential to the constitution.

WEAK CHILDREN.—In all cases where the elements for the formation of bone are imperfect MORSON'S WEAK PHOSPHATE is the best remedy known to fail.

CHLORO-DYNE.—MORSON'S celebrated Andra is now being supplied to the public.

GELATINE.—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is MORSON'S.

ALL the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders which must be made payable in England.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions, 1, 31, 33, 124 SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
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CAMOMILE PILLS
ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and their benefits derived from their use, thousands of persons can now bear testimony to who have suffered from their use.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1/2d., 2s., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the world. Orders to be made payable by London House.

TO FREIGHTERS
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING 45 tons Machinery (heaviest cast 4000 lbs) from Victoria or Yale to Willits Reef, to be delivered by the schooner "Yale" on the 15th inst. The freight at Willits Reef—Security will be given. LANE & KYLE, Agents, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 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, 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By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

LONDON, November 6.—Dispatches received from Dolebeaux Nogent, Leroi, Kon, Obataun Dan and Brossy give particulars of the marked successes of the Franco-Prussians on the 5th and 6th inst. The Times says the armistice turned on the question of ingress and egress to and from Paris. Thiers insisting and Bismarck refusing. During the conference between Thiers and Favre at Saverne the Paris forts maintained a steady fire on the place of interview. The conference lasted over 8 hours. The morning papers deplore the failure of Paris in declining overtures of peace. Versailles, Nov 6.—Every day is quiet about here. There has been no fighting for several days. Fort Maitin at New Brissach, surrendered Saturday night. A fire had occurred inside which rendered it untenable. Two thousand prisoners and 5 cannon were captured. There are now 5200 guns in position on the defences of Paris. The Paris Liberte asserts that Bismarck supports the restoration of the Pope to temporal power. It is said that the French corvette Decau has captured nine German vessels since the 4th of Oct. The Duke de Grammont writes to the journals correcting the statement as to events preliminary to the war. He complains of Lord Lyons, the British Minister, for allowing Thiers to circulate the reports uncorrected. Vienna papers state that Prussia concurs with Russia concerning a revision of the Treaty of 1856. Petitions numerously signed throughout Belgium have been presented to the Chambers, asking the seizure of Bonapartist agents in Belgium may be prohibited. The newly appointed Government of Lorraine has ordered a census of all persons subject to military duty, and inflicting heavy penalties for any evasion. WASHINGTON, Nov 7.—The Associated Press dispatch received from Versailles, announcing that Thiers had received orders from Paris to break off the negotiations for an armistice, is confirmed by an official dispatch received in this city by the North German Minister. THOMAS, Nov 8.—Dates from Paris yesterday are at hand. Returns from all the provinces of the city show, yeas, 557,996; nays, 62,685. The Municipal elections resulted in the choice of Republican Mayor. The village of Annon, near Bapaume, has been taken twice by the Prussians and retaken by the French. As the Prussians have shot numerous peasants, the Pajal Zouaves are giving no quarter. Accounts from various parts of France announce the entire population as rising to expel the invaders. The Paris papers say that as Prussia will not consent to a re-visitual of the city nor allow Alsace and Lorraine to vote on the election of delegates to the Constituent Assembly, she has assumed all the responsibility of a continuance of the war. She has also refused the armistice. The journals here express the bitterest resentment at the duplicity of Bismarck, who, pretending to negotiate for a suspension of hostilities, has gained time for the approach of reinforcements and so warded off an attack from the army of the Loire, which could have taken the offensive with advantage. LONDON, Nov 7.—The French government has ordered the arrest of Bazaine and the officers of his staff wherever found. The troops in Paris have been divided into three armies, one of which is called the Garde St. Etienne. A Hamburg paper says nine French ships are in sight west of Heligoland. A Prussian dispatch from Versailles says that Thiers positively declined to conclude an armistice on the basis that the present siege would continue for weeks. He had no equivalent to offer for the preservation of Paris—consequently the armistice could not be concluded. A correspondent sends from Versailles an account of an interview with Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, who stated positively that while Germany was ready for peace, it would never hold a single instant in the war, pending negotiations for an armistice, which must be concluded before the guns are in position or the bombardment will instantly take place. The New York World's correspondent at Blois says the headquarters of the 16th corps are at Marchenoire. Headquarters of the army of the Loire yesterday were at Meur. Today a movement is general, and headquarters were removed from Meur to a village two leagues nearer to Blois, on the Orleans road. Forty thousand Prussians are reported to have arrived from Metz to reinforce Gen Taus. Paris dates to the 3d inst say that a vigorous movement started by Trochu had failed. Less than one fifth of the number asked for responded. Discipline does not improve. New York, Nov 7.—Tribune's correspondent telegraphs from Versailles to-day: Thiers has left Versailles for Tours. The negotiating parties never really approached the basis of an agreement for an armistice. The revivifying of Paris was insisted on from the beginning by Thiers and steadily refused by Bismarck. BERN, Nov 7.—Heavy cannonading was heard to-day in the direction of Maude and Belfort. LONDON, Nov 6.—It is probable the German Reichstag will be summoned to assemble at Versailles. BERLIN, Nov 7.—The King is expected to return to Berlin on the 11th inst. A dispatch from Dole on the 4th says Gambetta had been taken prisoner with 20 Italian officers. TOURS, Nov 6.—Advices from Paris say Henry Rochefort has resigned his position on the committee of defence in consequence of a misunderstanding with Government on a question about the election. The appointment of Gen O Thomas as commander of the national guard is confirmed. LONDON, Nov 6.—The Prussians have occupied Sevrennes, Morale and Herman,

Shirinishes between the advanced posts of the army of the Loire and the enemy are of daily occurrence. BERLIN, Nov 6.—The Staats declares that the relations between Belgium and Prussia are satisfactory. BRESLAU, Nov 5, via Berlin.—The bombardment of Briesach and Mortier continues. Sorties of the garrison have been repaired. DOLE, 6.—A serious engagement occurred on the road from Dijon to St Jean to-day. The Prussians, though using artillery and mitrailleurs, had gained no ground at 7 p.m. Metz is occupied by the Germans with artillery. LONDON, Nov 6.—A Versailles correspondent telegraphs that Thiers and Trochu had an interview at a French outpost in which the subject of an armistice was discussed and all its bearings stated. The committee of national defence was in favor of an armistice, but was not sure of its ability to realize its wishes. The Journal Official party says on that point that such an armistice as that proposed by the Powers cannot prejudice France until it is definitely ratified at Paris. TOURS, Nov 7.—Government has been giving public information of the result of the negotiations for an armistice. The impression prevails that the Ministry are not favorable to the scheme. A great number of addresses against it have been received from all parts of the country. BERLIN, Nov 7.—A correspondent telegraphs that the foreign Ministers have a dispatch saying the armistice negotiations are proceeding favorably. Thiers had requested a postponement in order to obtain further concessions from Paris. At Government headquarters an armistice was considered equivalent to peace. BRESLAU, Nov 6.—Gen Changarnier declares Bazaine was not guilty of treachery in the surrender of Metz. He was incompetent to command a large army—numbers bewildered him. He could not move men, could not operate the force. He had no judgment, no foresight. Trochu is utterly prostrated and incapable of doing business. Recently reconnoissances have been made in force. The troops have marched out of one gate, kept well within the line of forts and returned by another gate. The grossest military offences are passed over unpunished. Trochu and the other members of the committee are at loggerheads. Every sortie yet made has resulted in an orderly retreat of 300,000 national guards. Perhaps 200,000 have guns that would fire without bursting. LONDON, Nov 6.—It is rumored that Gladstone will stand for London in the next Parliamentary election in place of Baron Rothschild. VIENNA, Oct 8.—A correspondent asserts that the French Government acts as if it were certain of defeat. Its tone and manner are the same as they would have been had the French army been victorious and were it now before Berlin. LONDON, 8.—Private advices received from Versailles confirm the accounts sent by Bismarck of suspension of the negotiations for an armistice. Jules Favre and the majority of his colleagues favored the scheme for the election of the members of the Constituent Assembly and urged the acceptance of the armistice as negotiated by Thiers, but Trochu dissented and carried his point. LONDON, Nov 8.—Latest balloon post from Paris brings a number of the Figaro of the 4th inst containing a letter from Fleury, filling two columns and giving a description of events of 31st Oct. The arrest of members of the Provisional Government was not done by force, but by an agreement. The letter concludes—Do you then wish for it, war in order to repeat at Paris the disasters of Sedan and Metz. Paris journals publish a semi-official statement of reasons for Rochefort's retirement. First.—The failure to hold commune elections. Second.—Government's consent to an armistice negotiation. Favre, Trochu and five other members of the Government wrote to Rochefort asking him to return, but he refused. He intends to begin the publication of a new paper. LONDON, Nov 8.—Bismarck has furnished the following explanation of the rupture of negotiations for an armistice, the French Government having declined through its representative Thiers to accept an armistice on the basis of statu quo. The Government propose that the French should name a time for holding the election for the constituent assembly. The Germans promise in such an event absolute freedom of election should be accorded even in the territory now occupied by the Prussians. Thiers thereupon withdrew to the outposts to consult with Favre, but at length returned to Versailles without the power to accept the German terms. King William has issued orders that no person be allowed hereafter to enter or leave Paris. Passengers have just been captured and will be court-martialed for violation of orders. BERLIN, Nov 8.—All Berlin papers, official and others, throw the whole responsibility of the impending destruction of Paris on the French. MARSEILLES, 5, via London, 8.—Esquinas reports that the people are now completely submissive to the government authorities, therefore he submits his resignation, asserting that it is the duty of the hour to unite against the common enemy. The Mayor of the city has issued a proclamation annulling all acts of the revolutionary committee. LONDON, Nov 5.—Metz has not been made the capital of German Lorraine. The Times has reason to believe that the bombardment of Paris will not begin for two weeks. King William is reluctant to destroy so great a city and is giving the French every opportunity to negotiate for peace. Vigorous preparations are making at Lyons for defence. A large quantity of provisions has been collected and all able-bodied citizens have been thoroughly armed. All communication northward from Lyons has been cut by the Prussians. BERLIN, Nov 8.—The Prussian government has issued orders for the restoration of the lights and buoys at the mouth of the Elbe river. The order has been countermanded. FLORENCE, Nov 8.—Thiers has written to the Pope that the great Powers of Europe will consider his case at the coming Congress, and a position worthy of God's Vice Regent will be granted him.

Victor Emanuel will officially enter Rome after the national elections. EASTERN STATES. New York, Nov 8.—Voting in the city is proceeding quietly. It is probable the vote polled will be the largest on record. WASHINGTON, Nov 8.—A dispatch to the Union Republican Committee from Senator Kellogg of Louisiana, reports that New Orleans had gone Republican by between 3000 and 4000, and that the State of Louisiana is Republican by a very large majority. MONTANA. Reno, Nov 7.—At the election to-day Reno precinct gives Friley, Republican candidate for Governor, 91 majority. Wadsworth precinct gives Friley 25 majority. TOURS, Nov 8.—Yesterday a detachment of 30 cavalry men arrived here from Camp Halleck and are now scouring the country north and east in search of the desperadoes who so audaciously robbed the Central Pacific Railroad train on Saturday evening. Suspicious characters have been seen on the overland road near Deep Creek, proceeding east, and they have probably gone into southern Utah. The Sheriff and posse leave here to-night for that vicinity. NEVADA. VIRGINIA, Nov 8.—Samuel Bell, chief of police at Eureka, was shot last night at that place by a man named Libby. No particulars received. CALIFORNIA. Sailed—Steamer Pelican, Victoria; bark Oregon, Seabeck. Arrived—Sloop Oriflamme, Portland. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 8.—The Sixth U S District Court met to-day. In the case of the California Building and Loan Society, in bankruptcy, the appointment of trustees and a creditors committee was confirmed. W Layton has sued Professor Thomas Price for \$25,000 damages for the loss of his eyes by the explosion of a glass apparatus with which the Professor was making experiments, while illustrating a lecture at the City College some months since. He alleges that the accident was the result of ignorance, or carelessness on the part of Price. Weather warm and clear no indications of rain at present. A small steamer has been built here for navigating the Laguna of Caratlan, which runs back some thirty miles into the interior. This will open up new sources of supply for tropical fruit for this market. SANDRICO, Nov 8.—The steamer Senator, due yesterday, did not arrive until midnight in consequence of having been ordered by telegraph to put to sea and intercept the Colorado which had sailed from San Francisco for Panama, having on board one Van-tassel whom they were ordered to arrest on a charge of passing forged Government checks for \$10,000 on the Bank of California. The Senator reached the course of the Panama steamer at 8 o'clock Saturday morning and remained in the neighborhood until 10 o'clock, but failed to discover her. SPOKANE, Nov 8.—The White Pine Saloon, situated at the corner of Main and Sater streets, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss covered by insurance. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 8.—No Liverpool wheat quotations were received to-day through the usual commercial sources. The price given yesterday was 10s 10d, but news telegrams received last night quote the market at 10s 5d. This was not generally believed. Flour—Extra \$6 3/4 @ 50, Superfine \$5 1/2 @ 50. Wheat—Fair \$1.92, Choice \$2. Oats—Good Bay \$1.20, Choice \$1.25. Barley—Good \$1.37. Potatoes—\$1 @ 50. May \$13 @ 14.50. Sailed—Bark Oregon, Seabeck. Arrived—Ship Champlain, Arctic Ocean. OREGON. PORTLAND, Nov 9.—The steamer California arrived from San Francisco last evening. She sails again on Saturday. KING WILLIAM'S OFFICERS. A banker of Berlin, who is connected with one of the leading houses in New York, is now in this city. He related an incident or two of the King of Prussia and his officers which may be interesting just now. He says that since the battle of Sadowa every officer has been kept under strict military rule, as if in camp. The highest officers live in plain quarters, and some of them occupy rooms in third and fourth stories of the poorest buildings in Berlin. All extravagance and luxury were forbidden; no one allowed to run in debt; every one required to live on his salary, which is quite limited, and all are under the eye of the king, as if in camp. King William himself sets an example. The palace is occupied by officers of state for the transaction of business. The king's quarters are plain, humble, unadorned, and would hardly suit the ambition and pride of a clerk in Wall street. Molike's habits and style of living are more simple than those of any officer in the army. Like a professor in college, he stamps his daily round of duty, visiting every department of the army, and instructing the chief officers personally, and, through these, every private in the army is made perfect in drill and discipline. A DUTCHMAN, the other day, reading an account of a meeting, came to the words—The meeting then dissolved, but he could not define the meaning of the latter, but referred to his dictionary and felt satisfied. Inferred to his dictionary and felt satisfied. In a few minutes a friend came in, when Healy said—Do you make very hot waded here in New York; I ret an agout of a meeting were all de beoples had melted away. At Detroit a lady was recently surprised with a gift of a valuable set of diamonds from her Quaker aunt and godmother. They were accompanied by the following epistle:—They may find them convenient, Catherine, in case of necessity. FEARFUL.—A revengeful individual in the exuberance of his rage at some one who had offended him, said—'I'll have revenge—I'll do something terrible—I'll give his little boy a tin horn!

The Imperial Scandal. MORE OF THE TULLERIES LETTERS—THE BELLANGER SCANDAL. [Correspondent of the New York Tribune.] TOURS, Oct 2.—You have already received, I suppose, copies of those two letters of Marguerite Bellanger, which was found in the Imperial cabinet at the Tuilleries, tied with rose-colored ribbon, and labelled in Napoleon's handwriting, 'Letters to be kept.' You must not suppose that the story in many of its phases the very old story—of Marguerite Bellanger, is altogether a revelation to the Parisians. What is new is the questionable paternity of a little boy, and the disgraceful part played by the First Judge of the Empire in an affair of this kind. But all Paris can attest the truth of the reiterated statement of the letter of MRS IMPERIAL LOVER. That he has done a very great deal for her! Marguerite Bellanger's horses, carriages, dogs, jewelry, and loud dresses were well known in the Bois de Boulogne, and every cabman knows the snug and gorgeously furnished mansion on the Rue de Veneuil, where, within a stone's throw of the Avenue Des Champs Elysees, in which he took his official promenade with the Empress, the Emperor was wont to pass hours of idleness with Marguerite Bellanger. Only at the beginning of this year, and sometime after President Devienne had effected an arrangement, A HUSBAND WAS FOUND FOR THE LADY. On the occasion of her marriage, she objected that her hotel in the Rue de Veneuil smelt of the stables, and thereupon the Emperor gave her a sumptuous palace in the Avenue de la Reine Hortense, which, in her marriage settlement published in the Figaro of the time, was valued at one million and a half of francs. Her sale in some magnificent Gobelin tapestry, with the cipher of the crown which the auctioneer put into the catalogue to excite curiosity. The husband assigned to her was AN EMPLOYEE IN A LINENDRAPER'S SHOP. But as his function was too keep the books, she rather wittily said of him that he was not a tradesman but a man of letters. Writing this, as I am now doing, in the very house (now a hotel) in which Madame de la Valiere was born, I can only wonder that such joyousness du Roi, indulged in by the late successor of Louis XIV., should have required such ponderous machinery as that of the intervention of a Chief Justice to hush them up. The antecedents of Louis Napoleon are such that no additional instance of A BREACH OF THE SEVENTH COMMANDMENT could damage his reputation. From a variety of circumstances I believe the explanation of the extreme anxiety which made him invoke the assistance of President Devienne to be this. At the time when the Prince Imperial was in very bad health, he was certainly under the impression (whether truly or not) that he was the father of Marguerite Bellanger's boy. Imparting his grief to her at the prospect of being deprived of posterity, she in melting moments, got him to listen to her complacently, when SHE SAID THE SON WAS HIS. And that apart from social conventions which he might override, the direct line of the Napoleons was in any even assured. The Emperor, who has been so long in the habit of treating France as his wash pot, and who had reserved to himself by his constitution an absolute power to adopt an heir to the exclusion of Prince Napoleon, might very well have carried the idea over a cigarette that if he lost his legitimate son his power and might would be equal to the achievement of a plebeian conferring his adoption on an illegitimate one. Later the Prince Imperial got better. THE EMPRESS REBELLED. Against the Marguerite Bellanger scandal, and a moment came when the Emperor thought it expedient to obtain a disavowal from Miss Margaret of his paternity of her child, as a price. M. Devienne, at the time when he sold his ermine with the dirty business, was First President of the Imperial Court—the second Judge of the Empire. As a reward for services which the lowest patiflogging attorney would have been ashamed to own, he was promoted to the highest judicial office in the gift of the Crown—namely, the Court of Cassation. He is now impeached for disgracing the bench. His brother Judges and subordinates in the Supreme Court must try him according to law, and, although they were all Imperialists three weeks ago, it is not doubted that in the present temper of the times they will find him guilty and sentence him to dismissal. THE PAYINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT. Into the affairs of their predecessors have made it certain that most of the conspiracies against the Empire were gotten up by the police, and that the Emperor bribed porters and postmen to open letters. His main object seems to have been to get hold of the letters of his Ministers to their mistresses. The fourth division of the French papers contains the report of a man on the doings of the Russian Minister. This gentleman lost some document, and observes that it can only be his Prussian colleague who stole it from him. Such is diplomacy. Black, Red and Gold. The black, red and gold flag, the national German one is said to come from the times of Barbarossa. That Emperor was crowned in 1152 ruler of Germany in the Frankfurt Cathedral. The way from the Dome to the Romer Palace, where the Public festivities were held was laid with carpet representing the colors black, red and gold. After the coronation the carpet was given to the people, and everybody tried to cut off a piece, which was carried about the city as a flag. In the year 1484, at the Reichstag at Mayence, these colours were recognized as the true German one, and they were continued until Napoleon put an end to the empire in 1806. Since that time the Burchenshaften have kept the old colors in memory. In the revolutionary year 1848 the German colors were again brought to light by the members of the National Assembly at Frankfurt. There was considerable discussion as to the time as to which color had the precedence. Frillgrath sang: 'Powder is black, blood is red, and golden flowers the flame! That is the old imperial standard.' Frederick Wilhelm II, however, was the author of the motto bearing the meaning of the German standard: 'From night, through blood to light!

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. LEICESTER MEETING, 1868. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford, THE FIRST PRIZE FOR THE BEST WHEEL PLOUGH FOR GENERAL PURPOSES. THE FIRST PRIZE FOR THE BEST WHEEL PLOUGH FOR LIGHT LAND PURPOSES. THE FIRST PRIZE FOR THE BEST SWING PLOUGH FOR GENERAL PURPOSES. THE FIRST PRIZE FOR THE BEST SWING PLOUGH FOR LIGHT LAND PURPOSES. THE FIRST PRIZE FOR THE BEST HARROW PLOUGH. THE FIRST PRIZE FOR THE BEST HARROW PLOUGH. THE FIRST PRIZE FOR THE BEST STEAM CULTIVATING APPARATUS FOR FARMS OF MODERATE SIZE. THE FIRST AND ONLY PRIZE FOR THE BEST 5-TINED STEAM CULTIVATOR. THE FIRST AND ONLY PRIZE FOR THE BEST STEAM HARROW. THE FIRST AND ONLY PRIZE FOR THE BEST STEAM WINNOWER. THE SILVER MEDAL FOR THEIR PATENT SAFETY BOLLER. J & F HOWARD thus received TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL. Carrying of almost every Prize for which they competed and this their trial the most severe in prolonged ever known. Only Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867-Juror, 1862. PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES T. MOSON & SON, 11, 13, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London W.C. CHEMICAL WORKS, HORSNEY ROAD, AND SUMMERFIELD WORKS, HORSNETH. PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICAL PREPARATIONS, including the following specialties: PEPERINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and powerful remedy for weak digestion. In Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Globules. PANCREATIZED COD LIVER OIL & PANCREATINE in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected. GLOBULIN (Morton's), the universally approved Anodyne. GLOBULAR HYDRATE (New Solution) of CHLORIDE (Caution)—from Wood Tar, of white T.M. & Son are the only British manufacturers. GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass. Shipping Orders executed with care and dispatch by all Chemists and Druggists.

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PICKLES, SAUCES, STRUPS, JAMS IN TINS AND JARS, ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS, MUSTARD, VINEGAR, POTTED MEATS AND FISH, FRESH AND FROZEN SALMON, KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS, PICKLED SALMON, FRESH AND LOCHFRESH HERRINGS, FRIED SOLES, FRESH AND FROZEN HADDOCKS, BOUFS, IN QUART AND PINT TINS, PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS, PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE, PRESERVED BACON, CURED AND SMOKED SAUSAGES, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, YORKSHIRE GAME PATES, YORKSHIRE PORK PATES, TONGUES, GALLETTES, POLTRES, PLUM PUDDINGS, LEMON & LIME JUICES, LEMON & LIME SYRUPS, LEMON & LIME SODA WATER, LEMON & LIME FLAVOURING, LEMON & LIME ESSENCE, LEMON & LIME POWDER, LEMON & LIME SALT, LEMON & LIME OIL, LEMON & LIME EXTRACT, LEMON & LIME SYRUP, LEMON & LIME CORDON ROUGE, LEMON & LIME CORDON ROUGE SYRUP, LEMON & LIME CORDON ROUGE ESSENCE, LEMON & LIME CORDON ROUGE EXTRACT, LEMON & LIME CORDON ROUGE POWDER, LEMON & LIME CORDON ROUGE SALT, LEMON & LIME CORDON ROUGE OIL, LEMON & LIME CORDON ROUGE EXTRACT, LEMON & LIME 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Progress of Liberal Principles

Looking back a few months, one discovers but little harmony of view and action upon the question of Responsible Government. Many of our readers will doubtless remember the famous three days' debate which took place in the Legislative Council upon this subject. On the 18th of March the member for New Westminster moved the Member for Yale-Lytton seconding the following resolution:— "Whereas no union can be either acceptable or satisfactory which does not confer upon the people of British Columbia as full control over their own local affairs as is enjoyed in the other provinces with which it is proposed to confederate, therefore— Resolved, that a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, earnestly recommending that a constitution, based upon the principle of Responsible Government as existing in the Province of Ontario, may be conferred upon this colony, coincident with its admission into the Dominion of Canada."

Prince of Wales' Birthday Races

Yesterday afternoon's large concourse of people visited Beacon Hill to witness the races in celebration of the birth of the Prince of Wales. The day was fine and all seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. Much credit is reflected upon the management for the successful issue of the sports. Following is a list of the "events": First—Race for the Prince of Wales' Stakes, \$75—Won by Reynold's Wren, Black Hawk coming in second. Second—Hurdle Race, \$50—Won by Reynold's Jim, Governor coming in second. Other horses shut out. Third—Navy Race, \$40—Won by Lieut Wood's Balobor Boy, Mr. Duke's Champagne Charlie 2nd and Lieut White's Bill 3rd. Fourth—Scurry Stakes—Won by T. Eaker's Batcher Boy, a King's Folly 2nd and D. Frazer's Fanny 3rd. Fifth—Stakes for the Prince of Wales' Stakes, \$75—Won by Reynold's Wren, Black Hawk coming in second. Sixth—Hurdle Race, \$50—Won by Reynold's Jim, Governor coming in second. Other horses shut out. Seventh—Navy Race, \$40—Won by Lieut Wood's Balobor Boy, Mr. Duke's Champagne Charlie 2nd and Lieut White's Bill 3rd. Eighth—Scurry Stakes—Won by T. Eaker's Batcher Boy, a King's Folly 2nd and D. Frazer's Fanny 3rd. Ninth—Stakes for the Prince of Wales' Stakes, \$75—Won by Reynold's Wren, Black Hawk coming in second. Tenth—Hurdle Race, \$50—Won by Reynold's Jim, Governor coming in second. Other horses shut out.

The New Candidate

VICTORIA, Nov 9, 1870. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—I must confess that I am much surprised at seeing another Richmond in the field at this late hour of the struggle. It is well known that had Mr Nicholson come out at an earlier date previous to Mr Nathan's issuing his address, he would have had a very strong support; but to my mind I look upon Mr Nicholson as put forward by those influenced by private animosities. It is well known that the landed interests are held by a certain Mr. Nathan as a rival, and it is not surprising that Mr Nathan has not been quite fairly used in this matter, but owing to the timely canvass and large number of pledged votes for Mr Nathan his return should be beyond all doubt. Should any secession take place from Mr Nathan's forces (of which no one with a grain of self respect would be guilty) the result may be that which all good citizens would deplore, for I fear that in such a case neither he nor Mr Nicholson would obtain the coveted honor. R. C.

Our French Letter "On the Wing"

Journalists may now well say, "Sufferance is the badge of all our tribe." Next to the Uhlans and Franco-tiers, they are the first of all Free Corps. After vainly seeking a place to lay their heads beyond the range of Chassepots and Koppis cannon, they are dropping in here like stragglers from Sedan—which is likely to become the Headquarters of the Press Ambulant. The idea has been started to form a sort of Odd-Fellows club—and some propose founding a "Peter the Hermit" journal, subscriptions to be handed over to the "Sick Soldiers' Fund."

Out in the Cold

The foolish rejection by Newfoundland of the liberal terms of union offered by the Dominion Government must be known to the reader. It is doubtless also known now, that the election which brought the anti-Confederate party into power, and consequently, overthrew the union scheme which had been negotiated by the Administrator, was carried by means of the most unscrupulous misrepresentation, misrepresentation so palpable that none but an ignorant and superstitious people, one would imagine, could be in danger of falling victims to it. The common people were told that the terrible Canadians would multiply their taxes and make of them hewers of wood and drawers of water, the males would be drafted away to fight the battles of Canada, their babies would be subjected to a poll tax, and, if the statement of one newspaper correspondent is to be believed, the male children would be killed and the females would be ravished. In a word, these ignorant, superstitious and misguided people appear to have been led to believe that the Island should become a part of the Dominion, their lot would be no better than that of the Hebrews in Egypt under the regime of the Pharaohs who knew not Joseph. It has been seen, too, how utterly selfish and unparliamentary was the motive by which the Anti-Confederates appear to have been chiefly actuated. Bennett & Co, a wealthy company, were largely instrumental in bringing about the overthrow of the Confederation scheme. Holding a mineral land grant of enormous value upon a lease, which they had reason to fear would not stand the scrutiny of the law officers of the Dominion, they set themselves to work with a zeal worthy of a better cause to defeat Confederation. And it has been seen that they were only too successful. "Marry in haste and repent at leisure" is no more true than "Reject in haste and repent at leisure." Newfoundland has had every reason to regret its foolish rejection of Confederation, and a reaction is setting in which promises at no distant day either to hurl the present Ministry from place and situation, or compel them to accept the Imperial authorities towards that Province. That the policy adopted by the Imperial authorities towards that Province has had some share in bringing about a change in public sentiment cannot be denied. The Imperial Government has taken care to let the recalcitrant Islanders feel that they must expect no favors, but rather a bold and severe neglect, so long as they choose to thwart the Imperial will and policy by remaining out of Confederation. Bennett's Government and Earl Kimberley have been continuing the correspondence commenced by Earl Granville, with regard to the withdrawal of the garrison from St John, and Earl Kimberley firmly adheres to the position taken by his predecessor. Disappointed in this, the Newfoundlanders meekly requested the favor of having British gunboats in the harbor of St John, but were denied even that boon by the hard-hearted Admiralty. The colonists feel very sore over all this; but they are evidently in a more subdued mood. An intelligent correspondent admits that, in foolishly obstructing the Imperial policy by the rejection of Confederation, the colonists have deserved their fate. From other sources the feeling manifested by this correspondent is clearly shown to be the feeling of the masses; and having at length become convinced that the settled policy of the Imperial Government is that Newfoundland, in common with all the other British possessions in North America shall be comprised within the Dominion, they are now seriously turning towards Confederation as their only hope and, indeed, their true good. "In fact," says a well-informed contemporary, "there is now a complete revulsion of feeling on that question; and it is very probable that if the question were now submitted to the people, reasonable terms being held out, the verdict would be the reverse of that recorded at the last elections. The little Island of Prince Edward is very much in the same position. Would it not be true wisdom on the part of the people of British Columbia to take warning from such instances as these? Good terms have been offered to this colony—terms infinitely more liberal than were offered to either of the Atlantic Provinces just referred to. If these terms should be rejected there exists not the slightest hope of getting better, nor have British Columbians the slightest reason to expect that they will find more favor at Downing-street than the Newfoundlanders have experienced. The people are now admonished to re-

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THE TRUE VERDICT OF THE NATION is to be found. They have the ripest views about the future and the justest about the past. They accept the Republic, as it divides them least, but it must be one devoted to peaceful pursuits, not military chimeras. They desire to have to history the memory of those days when their Malachis wore their bright collars of gold. They will no more be the humble registrars of Parisian dictation—they dread not the perils of the Gordian nor the severities of La Verdee as consequences of independence. The country must color the towns—and true Republicanism replaces the idealism professed by Social Democrats. WE HAVE THE EVIDENCE to call a spade a spade—was the purloining by the late record of the funds of the City Savings Bank where the thrifty poor had deposited their humble economies. The Government has undertaken to make good the defalcation and announces the immediate payment of fifty francs per each book, were so entitled, and Treasury bonds carrying five per cent interest for the remainder. IT IS QUITE COMMON to meet in the journals offers from the humane adopter. ONE OR MORE CHILDREN. Made orphan by the war. Perhaps there is no nation surpasses the French in ordinary times in adopting little strangers, who are ever sure to find all the comforts of a home. Whatever degree of love a marriage de raison may command, there can be no doubt as to the affection for children by the French. There is hardly a Mobile from the Provinces now banishing in Paris, but the assistance from a friend in the capital to find a home, if wounded, with them; or, if killed, loving attention to seek him out and follow him to the grave. These Mobiles are really all "young men from the country"; and is a touching to study the radical differences in their characters. The most amusing are the Bretons beyond doubt, who dance and sing like Savoyards when not at drill. Two things they all agree upon to remain French to the last, and to defend Paris—their Meccas—with their lives. They have fallen into the city fault of keeping late hours, and Gen Trochu has ordered that if found out of their lodgings after 10 at night they will be punished, and the householders upon whom they are billeted are requested to give them no more than a tax according to the figure of their rent, the lowest being at the rate of 20 francs per month. This is a little too hard, after entrusting all "idle mouths" to the care of the city. However, one will not be grudge it to have on beautiful city restored to us, and equally will they be content to pay it over to the memory of the brave. An eyewitness informed me that he was present at the CAPTURE OF A TRAIN AT ORLÉANS. Four thousand Uhlans, all young, strong, intelligent men, seemed to drop from the clouds at the station. They knocked at the gates for admission, which on being opened, they dashed at the driver of a goods train, firing a revolver over his head to bring him to, which perfectly succeeded. In the twinkling of an eye he "table points" were raised and thrown with the telegraph apparatus into the river. The Mayor was seized and "confessed"; with a revolver beside his head. The cash in the "true boxes," and a requisition presented for man and beast that made the Mayor's hair grey. Ultimately the demand was compounded for some boxes of cigars and tobacco. Sniping some poultry, which they tied to their saddles, they departed for fresh fields and pastures new. WHY IS AN umbrella kept church? Because it is always kept.

THE HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE corner of Commercial and Washington streets and is in proximity to the Post Office, Bank, and other public buildings. Travellers can rely on good accommodation. and 6mdw

LEARY & WHEELER - Proprietors.

Information Wanted. ORENS WHEAREABOUTS OF ED KARN 10 years old, has lost a joint of the right fore leg, has black eyes and is tall and stout for his age. Last seen from Victoria on the 22nd April last, when he was bound for the Peace River Mine. Address: 1722-23 WELLS, YARRO & CO'S, Office, Yates Street

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Out in the Cold.

The foolish rejection by Newfoundland of the liberal terms of union offered by the Dominion Government must be known to the reader. It is doubtless also known now that the election which brought the anti-Confederate party into power, and consequently, overthrew the union scheme which had been negotiated by the Administrator, was carried by means of the most unscrupulous misrepresentation, misrepresentation so palpable that none but an ignorant and superstitious people, one would imagine, could be in danger of falling victims to it.

DEMOLISHING AN ANTAGONISM.—We direct the attention of our readers to the letter of Mr W J Macdonald, which appears in this issue. Mr Macdonald declines to fight his antagonist with his own favorite weapon—scurrility; but in a mild, gentlemanly way introduces to the public extracts from Mr DeCosmos' paper, to show that, within four months, that gentleman has changed his opinion with respect to the Railway and Confederation seven times. Further, Mr Macdonald proves what few people, we think, were aware of, viz, that Mr DeCosmos introduced into the Legislative Council at New Westminster a resolution which sought immediate Confederation without terms. Mr Macdonald, also proves that, Mr J D Pemberton, then a member of the Council, belongs the honor of introducing an amendment to Mr DeCosmos' No-Terms resolution asking for Union on fair and equitable terms. This amendment, in his issue of the 3d inst, Mr DeCosmos claims as his own. We refer our readers to the letter.

Ma. Nicholson's Address.—The address of Mr J O Nicholson to the electors of Victoria City appears this morning. It is a manly, straightforward document, breathing a proper spirit with respect to the Terms, the Canadian Tariff, Responsible Government and Education. Mr Nicholson also promises to strive and fix the Terms of the Railway at Victoria and Esquimaux, if found practicable. Mr Nicholson has been many years a resident of Victoria, where he represented the firm of Dickson, Campbell & Co and the Hastings Mill Company, and had decided at an earlier date to come out here if his principles were identical with those of Mr Nathan, and as the town had been already indisputably conveyed, and the pledges of the candidates secured for one of the other, Mr Nicholson's chances of return are extremely doubtful.

The Municipal Election.—At the Municipal hustings yesterday Councilor Carey nominated Mr A R Robertson for Mayor. The nomination was received with cheers. Mr MacMillan seconded the nomination. Mr Bishop proposed Dr Trimble, present Mayor. The show of hands was in favor of Dr Trimble and a poll was demanded for Mr Robertson. As Councilors, J E McMillan and W Heathorn were elected for Yates street Ward; for James Bay Ward, Councilors Carey and McKay were re-elected; for Johnson Street Ward, Councilors Russell and Gerow were also re-elected. Messrs McMillan and Heathorn, therefore, are the only "new blood" in the Council.

The New Mayor.—By the retirement of Dr Trimble from the contest, Mr A R Robertson becomes Mayor of the city. Mr Robertson is a gentleman in whose praise we need not speak. He is too well known to require a certificate of character from any one. It is seldom that so young a man has been placed in so exalted a position, but, nevertheless, it is not often so young a man is possessed of those sterling qualities which Mr Robertson for the office.

ARRIVAL.—The schooner Ossa, Pearl, Capt Kennedy, arrived from San Francisco yesterday afternoon, having been eleven days on the passage. The captain reports strong winds outside thick weather in the Straits. The Ossa Pearl brings a full cargo and is consigned to Millard & Beady. Among the passengers was a former fellow-townsman—Mr H A Pickett—who will reside here henceforth.

Major Trimble Declines a Re-nomination.

Victoria, V.I., Nov 8, 1870. To W T Linton, Esq, Returning Officer, Sir,—I hereby inform you that although I was put in nomination this eighth day of November, 1870, I decline to stand for the office of Mayor of the City for the ensuing year. I am, yours truly, JAMES TRIMBLE.

Inconsistencies Exposed.

Editor BAZILLON COLONIST.—I am sorry to trouble you again about such a well known theme as the inconsistencies of an inconsistent man, but after the very choice language in which Mr Amor DeCosmos gives vent to his feelings with reference to my letter which appeared in your issue of the 2nd, a few words may not be out of place. I am not surprised at the epithets applied to me in the Standard of the 3d. They are a good index of the source from whence they came. I have no intention of attacking Mr DeCosmos with his own weapons, so I will just call his attention to a publication called the Daily Standard with which I presume he is well acquainted.

I beg to refer him in the first place to the number of the 25th June 1870, wherein he says: "We frankly confess that we don't think Canada is willing to go into debt \$150,000,000 to construct the route. If she has the credit her statesmen could not consent to borrow the money." Her whole revenue to-day is \$14,000,000, and to construct the road would require a revenue of \$35,000,000. The people would not submit to the doubling of taxation, and no finance minister would attempt it.

Here follow a number of figures showing the running expenses, after which he goes on to say: "That amount we believe is a far heavier charge than Canada dare incur to construct the road within the next five or ten years." Then follow more figures tending to prove that the road would not pay for itself. "Now what company will take the risk of making a deficit annually equal to one-fifth of the capital invested on the road?" Now I will ask the public, is this supporting the railway scheme, or is it ridiculing or throwing cold water on it?

In the Daily Standard of 1st July 1870, Mr DeCosmos says: "We think it is far better to offer reasonable inducements to British Columbians to unite with the Dominion, than tell them that they will get a railway at once, when the thing is utterly improbable. We hold that it is dangerous to our best interests to give the people, for if the people, by false representations are led to believe the construction of the Pacific railway at once to be a certainty, and afterwards find that it will not be constructed at once, they may turn against Confederation, and the good that would have been accomplished will be deferred. Now we prefer to advise the people not to look for too much from Confederation, and not to accept Confederation at all except it can be clearly shown that our condition will be improved by acceptance. Now we don't hold out the immediate construction of the road as an inducement to join Canada."

All our people will be satisfied with the opening of a Wayon Road through the Rocky Mountains within three years and the expenditure of \$500,000, or \$100,000 annually, after these years for constructing our end of the railroad, they may get it. More at present they are not likely to get. Is this supporting the Railway scheme or throwing cold water on it? In the Daily Standard of 12th July, 1870, Mr DeCosmos, after quoting from the San Francisco Bulletin, what was supposed to be the Terms of Confederation, called the Colonist to task for saying that the Railway would be built in five or ten years, and says: "The Dominion Government will guarantee the construction of the Railway as early as practicable. Where is the five or ten years which the Colonist has spoken about in which it is guaranteed to be built if this be true? Do the words as early as practicable mean ten years? We wait for the terms to be formally announced to see."

You see that he doubts the thing to the end, and after having to swallow the transcontinental Railway, he utters and cavils at the time, in which, the undertaking is guaranteed to be done. In the Standard of 16th July, 1870, a light begins to dawn on the mind of Mr DeCosmos and he sees the railway looming up in the distance; hear what he says: "The commencement of the line itself simultaneous on both sides of the continent with the expenditure of \$1,000,000, a year in this country, would be a vast help of itself, and so far as it bears on the question of Confederation with Canada ought to offer ample inducements to our people to join Canada, other conditions being satisfactory, without aiming at too much and accomplishing nothing." We believe in having half a loaf rather than no bread, and being content with \$1,000,000 a year, on our end, rather than no road.

Government itself will not satisfy our people now without money being expended in a line of railway starting from Victoria and running towards Montreal.

The reader will see that on the 26th July nothing but a railway will satisfy Mr DeCosmos, while on the first he does not hold it out as any inducement to join Canada. In the Standard of 31st August Mr DeCosmos says: "Next to the financial terms is the provision for the commencement of the railway within two years and for its completion through to the Canadian railway system, say Montreal, within ten years."

And he winds up by saying: "We repeat that on the whole the terms of the Terms negotiated are satisfactory." You will perceive that on the 31st August Mr DeCosmos was satisfied. No growling about the Terms or the Tariff. In the Standard of 1st September it will be seen that Mr DeCosmos was not very long satisfied. He changed his mind since yesterday. "The poor fellow is not at all consistent," he says.

We ought to have obtained a larger subsidy; but nevertheless we venture the prediction that it will be accepted by the people. To get the railway we are to give up a tract of country as large as ten colonies the size of Prince Edward Island and that tract the best in the country. All that we are to get for it is \$100,000 a year for ever. Canada may seem to be acting liberally, but it is only our present necessities that make it appear so much more liberal than it really is.

In the Daily Standard of 3rd September Mr DeCosmos, in speaking on the tariff question, says: "We contend that this constitutes a great defect in the terms of Confederation and one that is likely to produce some degree of irritation." Mr DeCosmos, you will notice, was satisfied for part of one day. In the Daily Standard of 13th Oct, 1870, Mr DeCosmos says: "Now no candidate ought to be returned by Victoria unless he pledges himself to vote for Confederation on condition that Victoria be made the Terminus." Let the reader compare this with what Mr DeCosmos said on the 18th and 22nd of July, and 31st of August.

In the Daily Standard, Oct 31st, Mr DeCosmos says: "The Meeting having inaugurated the terminus question, let no candidate receive a vote unless he pledges himself, squarely to vote for the Terminus as a condition of Confederation." How about DeCosmos not finding fault first with one thing and then with another. These are a few of the inconsistencies of Mr Amor DeCosmos. At the last session of the Legislative Council, why did Mr DeCosmos not try to define the Terminus. The Terms were open to amendment. No, he prefers finding fault with others now. He knows full well that his mind never grasped the idea of such Terms as are now about being raised.

If Mr DeCosmos will make enquiries at the proper quarters he will find that Mr Trutch, who now retains the idea of a Railway on Vancouver Island, but is in favor of it if practicable. In addressing you on the 2nd, I quoted Mr DeCosmos' Confederation resolution from memory, which accounts for my not giving the exact wording, although I remembered the substance pretty well. I had no intention of falsifying or concocting. I can find no record of any resolution proposed by Mr DeCosmos on the 18th March 1870; but I find that he proposed one on the 9th of the same month which was not carried. Mr DeCosmos on the 18th March 1870, on resuming the debate on Confederation, said: "From what he had learned since the subject was last before the House, he was inclined to a permission to withdraw his former resolution, and to be allowed to introduce a new one to the effect that such measures should be taken for the immediate entrance of the Colony into the North American Confederation as had been provided by the Bill already carried through the Imperial Parliament."

No word about terms. Mr J D Pemberton, on the same day, 18th March, moved the following amendment—which was carried unanimously: "That this Council is of opinion that, at this juncture of affairs in British North America, it is very desirable that His Excellency be respectfully requested to take such steps as may be deemed expedient to adapt to insure the admission of British Columbia into the Confederation on fair and equitable terms, this Council being confident that in advancing this step they are expressing the views of the Colony generally." The Terms were left entirely to the Governor and the Canadian Government to arrange. There was no mention of Delegates. Mr DeCosmos, in another speech the same day, March 18th, said: "It was more to our interest than that of Canada that we should enter the Confederation. We should interest the Canadian Government in completing the route to Red River and the Canadas; there were only 400 miles between the great lakes and the Rocky Mountains, but would require Canada to do the rest." Such were Mr DeCosmos' ideas of Terms then—they amounted to very little. His one great wish was to get into Confederation at all hazards.

Robinson's Celebrated Magic Soap

For doing a Large Family washing in Two Hours, of Five or Six Pieces. DIRECTIONS: 1. Cut up fine a bar of the Soap, and put one-half of it into your boiler with sufficient water to cover your white clothes to be washed, and let the soap dissolve; then put your clothes in, stirring them, and let them just come to a boil, then pour out clothes and water into a tub and set them soak twenty or thirty minutes, stirring them around in the tub occasionally to loosen the dirt. Such articles as collars, wristbands or any other article very dirty, should be rubbed through the hands little while soaking in order to loosen the dirt before boiling. 2. While your clothes are soaking put the half of your cut soap into your boiler, with sufficient clean water to boil, and let it be heating. After your clothes have soaked writing them out well and put into your boiling water, and let boil from 5 to 10 minutes, then rinse, blue and hang out to dry. If the above directions are followed, we will guarantee your clothes clean and white. 3. For your colored and woolen clothes use the same water you soaked and boiled your white clothes with, only heating it up again, and pour it over your colored and woolen clothes, and let soak the same as your white clothes, also rubbing them through your hands while soaking if very dirty. Then rinse in clean water warm so your hands will bear, and you will have accomplished a large washing in two hours. By cutting up a bar of this soap into two gallons water, and let boil until thoroughly dissolved, and then leave to cool, you will have two gallons of the BEST SOAP as good as Common Soap for general house purposes. FACTORY—James Bay, Victoria, B. C.

WM DALBY

Rock Bay Tannery, Harness, Sole, Rousset, Bridle, Abarajo, Calf Kip, and other kinds of leather. Large assortment of harness, sole, rousset, bridle, abarajo, calf kip, and other kinds of leather. Also, a large assortment of saddles, bridles, and harness. The highest Cash Prices paid for Hides, Calf and Sheep Skins.

Assisted Immigration. NOTICE is hereby given that a scheme of assisted immigration, on an extended scale, being completed by the Government, applications will be received by the Secretary of the Board, from persons who are settled in the Colony who may be desirous of participating in the scheme, upon the following terms and conditions: 1. The applicant will be required to give security, or actually deposit the sum of Seventy-five Dollars (\$75) towards the Passage Money of each Adult, and the sum of (\$37) towards the Passage Money of each child, for exceeding Twelve Years of age, and not being a child in arms, and a further sum of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25) towards the Outfit of each Adult, or one-half that amount for each child not exceeding Twelve Years of age, no being a child in arms. 2. The Government will contribute the sum of Fifty Dollars (\$50) towards the Passage Money of each Adult, and the sum of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25) towards the Passage Money of each child under Twelve Years of age, excepting only children in arms. 3. Applicants desirous of setting out in families, will deposit or bid security for a sum proportionate to the above amounts for each Adult and child in the family. 4. The Outfit of each person will be subject to the approval of the Government, or of the Agent or Agent appointed by the Governor of British Columbia. 5. In cases where the above mentioned Outfit is not required, the amount deposited on account of the same will be returned to the applicant on making the passage. 6. The Intending Emigrants will be required to report themselves or heretofore at some Port of Embarkation in England to be hereafter notified. 7. Settlers desirous of obtaining Farm or Domestic Servants under this scheme, will be required to produce written characters of such Servants, which characters will be subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Emigration, or other the Agent or Agents appointed by the Governor in this behalf. 8. Such Farm or Domestic Servants will be required to sign an agreement, binding them to serve their Employers in the Colony for a term of years, at a stipulated Salary. 9. Upon the arrival of the Emigrants in this Colony the Employer or Friends of the Emigrants will be required to take charge of them immediately, and notice beforehand will be given of the time the vessel is to arrive. 10. Any Emigrant, not so immediately taken charge of, will be lodged and boarded at the expense of his or her Employer or Friend. 11. Applicants will be required to fill up forms, copies of which may be obtained from the Magistrate of the District, or from the Secretary of the Board, in Victoria from whom respectively any further information may be obtained. By Order of the Board, W. J. MACDONALD, Secretary.

NOTICE. THE HINERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARPENTERS and others in the employ of the Vancouver Coal Company at Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, who have received notice of a reduction in their wages of ten per cent., notwithstanding previous reductions which they have previously submitted to time after time—now find it impossible to continue at work in consequence of the high price of provisions. All men of the above classes are therefore notified that work is suspended at present. At a general meeting of the men it was unanimously resolved to use all moral and legal means to assert their rights and no more. To participate any advertisement from the Company's office for the above class of laborers it was decided that the above should be inserted in the columns of the Daily and Weekly Colonist.

TO SCHOOL BOARDS. A TEACHER OF MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE, and whose with can oversee the working of a school, is open to an engagement. Address, COLONIST OFFICE.

THE INDIANS indicted for murder near Nanaimo will be tried at that town, where an Assize Court will be held on the 23d inst. TREASURE SHIPPED.—\$125,000, FARGO & Co shipped per California—Wells, Fargo & Co. THE ASSIZE COURT will resemble on the 15th inst. THE INDIANS report a foreign bark ashore in San Juan Harbor. We understand Mr Nathan will address the electors of Victoria in a day or two.

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on by their com- pany for the 2nd October. In the realm they will proceed upon them bond Empire colds in existence, honest men has imposed by the political liberty, the invader, erect to elect its House him. Something full complement wanting as the the Germans, al candidates— te their office by more ballot boxes pellets forged by inhabitants will threefold increase latif. Whosoever candidate, the ex- trayed from a

THE NATION re the ripest views just about the public, as it de- must be one de- not military chiv- to history the on their Malachis of gold. They will strars of Parisian of the perils of the lies of La Verdee dependence. The and—true Be- false professed by

TO ROBBERS call a spee a ng by the late City Savings Bank had deposited their Government has the defalcation and te payment of fifty re so entitled, and g five per cent in- meet in the journals adopt

CHILDREN, ar. Perhaps there be French in ordi- nary strangers, who the comforts of a de of love a marriage ed, there can be no r for children by the y a Mobile from the pators Paris but has in in the capital to with them; or, if to seek him out and These Mobiles are on the contrary; and he radical differences most amusing arg- nt, who dance and not at drill. Two on: to remain French Paris—their Meo- they have fallen into g late hours, and that if found out of at night they will be holders upon whom ed to give them no a door after circum- a Government has occupying hoes a the capital, will be d to the figure of ing at the rate of 20 is a little too hard, less mouths" to clear, one will not be- eautiful city restored they be content to pay of the brave. An eye- hat he was present at

AIN AT ORIEL. le, all young, strong, ed to drop from the They knocked at the igh on being opened, iver of a goods train, is head to bring him succeeded. In the e table points" were e the telegraph appa- a revolver beside his e were emptied with e "true Bosco," and a r man and beat that r. Ultimately the ed for some boxes of Shizing some poultry, heir saddles, they de- and pastures new.

tan Hotel, LEWIS T. Proprietors. WANTED ON THE ed Washington streets and is e, Bank, &c. accommodation. nos1 6ndw AYED MAKE WITH BLACK a mark on near hind leg, eous- D will be paid upon informa- recovery of the animal being e with O J KING, Fairfield D E Y. ion Wanted ABOUTS OF ED KAHN a joint of the right fore leg, and about for his age. Last the 12th April last, when he River Mines. Address GY & CO'S, Omo, Yates Street

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

London, Nov 8.—A dispatch from Tours this morning says that last night a Prussian column with two batteries and 15,000 cavalry attacked the outposts of the army of the Loire at Poissy and Launay-Debois. The French were reinforced and drove them back. The Prussians left their dead and wounded on the field.

Tours, Nov 8.—Eyesing.—A general battle was fought 16 days near Orleans. All the ambulances have been sent to the front. No news has yet arrived of the result of the fighting.

London, Nov 8.—A correspondent writing from Poissy on the 4th says—Civil war has commenced here with frightful scenes. The Colonel commanding here was availed of by the Prussians to open a breach in the lines of the army. The chief of the Prussians met the same fate. The Mayor was stoned to death before his own house and another gentleman was pursued and killed with butchers' cleavers. The national guard was assembling.

Paris, Nov 9.—Trochu has 300,000 men for offensive service. Paris is said to be absolutely impregnable.

Outside of Paris there are six armies numbering 530,000 drilled and armed men, besides numerous detachments of franc-tireurs.

The German Parliament has been summoned to meet at Strasburg.

There is opinion said to be that the Prussians will not bombard Paris, but will shell and attack the forts.

Verailles, Nov 9.—News may soon be expected of something on a grand scale. Preparations are being made to meet it.

London, Nov 9.—The Tours government promise to issue a manifesto shortly, explaining the cause of the rupture of peace negotiations at Versailles.

The Gazette de France demands an immediate election to put an end to the arbitrary rule of the Provisional Government.

The official journal mentions five military operations on Saturday last.

There are 280,000 Prussian troops in Dijon, 150,000 pieces of field artillery.

Tours, Nov 9.—Paris arrived here last night by balloon from there.

Dispatches from Orion state that a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Thionville Saturday and Sunday.

London, Nov 9.—Prussians of the siege of Paris are to be sent to the front. The Prussians are to be sent to the front.

Verdun has capitulated.

While there was in Paris a large crowd collected at his hotel and cried, 'Down with Thiers, traitor and dog!'

London, Nov 9.—News by the balloon dispatches from Paris are to be sent to the front.

Representatives of France in foreign countries assure that Prussia must assume the responsibility of restoring the armistice.

Paris, Nov 10.—French successes have compelled the Prussians to evacuate Orleans.

Orleans, Nov 10.—Prussian fleet is said to have passed here going north. Lights and buoys are consequently removed and all pilots forbidden to leave port.

London, Nov 10.—The Prussians are to be sent to the front.

Verdun, Nov 10.—The Prussians are to be sent to the front.

English soldiers in North Germany have prevailed in the elections thus far reported.

A late issue of the Franco says the question of retreating back to the Rhine is not the subject of negotiation for an armistice. Elections in Alsace and Lorraine were not held and might have arranged the armistice.

Paris, Nov 10.—The Prussians are to be sent to the front.

Verdun, Nov 10.—The Prussians are to be sent to the front.

Verdun, Nov 9.—The London Herald's correspondent at Versailles writes on the 5th as follows:—Reports from the south of France are of an extraordinary nature. Fifteen divisions have absolutely secured the frontiers of France, and in conjunction with Alsace are engaged in organizing a separate government.

All the Prussian commanders regard peace as impossible until Paris has been taken; but even now the bombardment is not certain. Seize guns are actually in position of many points but it is believed that firing will not commence before the 15th.

Intercepted letters from Paris are filled with complaints of food.

A Tribune's special from the head quarters of the army of the Loire, under date of the 6th says: This army has increased rapidly and now numbers 100,000. The men are well equipped and fed.

London, Nov 10.—To-day's war dispatches chronicle important French successes before Paris, and the capture of several Prussian camps.

Garibaldi is again victorious and has routed a force of Prussians 5000 strong.

The latest from the army of the Loire says there has been three days continued fighting without decisive results. The losses of the French are frightful but the enemy was driven back 10 miles.

London, Nov 9.—The firing from Verdun has been incessant, but harmless, for the last twenty-four hours.

The bombardment of Paris is expected soon. From St. Cloud the Prussians can send shells to the Tuilleries.

The Herald's correspondent had an interview with Napoleon, in which the latter freely expressed his views on the situation, and compared France with America, saying that all conditions requisite to a true Republican Government were absolutely wanting in France. Those who grasped the reins of Government in Paris have shown themselves incapable, and have put heavier restraints than he did on the press.

London, Nov 7.—The World cable says that fearful distress and discontent prevail in Germany, caused by the prolongation of the war which the journals dare not speak of. Prussia is nearly exhausted.

London, Nov 9.—The London Times, this morning, discusses the Alabama negotiations to show that England can go no further in the way of concession. It says the Olarondont treaty abandoned in concessions, and many Englishmen thought that it yielded so much that ex-minister Johnson had out-witted Olarondont, as the rejection of the treaty by the United States was owing to political irritability. England stands free from all blame.

Madrid, Nov 9.—The editors of journals issued in this city have united in a manifesto opposing the candidacy of the Duke of Acosta for the Spanish throne.

London, Nov 10.—A special from Tours today says that at length the French armies have achieved triumph. Van Damm, who was at Orleans with 25,000 men, became afraid, that his position might be hemmed in, and was preparing to make towards Paris when he was assailed by the sixteenth corps, under Gen. Lussac. After a severe engagement he was compelled to evacuate Orleans, which is now occupied by the French. The Prussian loss was five thousand killed and wounded. Pursuit of the retreating Prussians is now going on under the leadership and capture of the whole force is probable.

A special correspondent telegraphed from Lille on Nov 9th at 5 a. m. At the headquarters of Gen. Bourbaki there is little agitation at the Prussians approaching the city. The movements are strictly concealed. The Prussians are reported fifty leagues from the city. Organization is proceeding with rapidity. The troops are said to be some of the best now in the service, and supposed to number about 20,000. Lille has been fortified like Strasburg and somewhat resembles that city. The inhabitants have been ordered to provide themselves with provisions for three months or leave the city.

Tours, Nov 10.—The Prussians evacuated Orleans yesterday in great haste leaving 50 sick and wounded. The day before the French gained success at Orléans. The Prussians were strongly entrenched in position, but were dislodged after a heavy loss.

The French are moving forward to Joigny where they will occupy a strong position. The French troops are acting excellently. One regiment of Chasseurs kept a large Prussian force checked until other French troops came up, when the Prussians retreated.

The journals of Lille announce that Gen. Bourbaki, who has not resigned, has organized a large force.

Tours, Nov 9.—Keraty, having organized the army of the West, is forming a corps of thirty for another army 100,000 strong.

Lyons is preparing for defence, and Toulouse is sending forward large numbers of troops fully armed and equipped. Order prevails in both cities.

Letters from Paris of the 6th says the news that the armistice had been rejected fell like a thunder-bolt upon the people. A day of such general gloom has not been witnessed since the commencement of the siege.

London, Nov 10.—Special cable dispatches received to-night state that the French fleet are bombarding Hamburg.

A dispatch from Bern via Berlin reports that Garibaldi has surrendered.

Tours, Nov 10.—Rumors are circulated of a serious combat east and west of Orleans, and it is reported that fighting was continued today. No official reports published.

Orleans was taken after seven days fighting.

London, Nov 10.—The Austrian Government has officially approved of the Italian policy at Rome.

Tours, Nov 11.—Dispatch just received as follows: We have taken possession of Orleans. The fight lasted two days. The aggregate loss of killed and wounded will not reach 2000. Those of the enemy was much larger. We have made more than 1000 prisoners thus far and have also captured 20 ammunition wagons, a great number of cannon and a quantity of provisions.

Tours, Nov 11.—Despatches from Chantilly report a large French force there well supplied with artillery. Troops from Lyons are marching to meet the Prussians.

London, Nov 11.—Workmen are occupied at Lille in the interior and exterior of the fortifications. Orders have been issued to provision the city for six months, the authorities having profited by the experience of Strasburg and Paris fortifications.

New York, Nov 11.—Panama papers contain but little news. The rumor that one French gunboat captured several German vessels is probably unfounded.

London, Nov 11.—The formal surrender of New Bresach occurred this afternoon. Col. Chavallier has been authorized to recall his Papal Zouaves to fight for France.

A special from Brussels states that political circles are impressed with the belief that new arrangements for arbitration have been effected by the four neutral powers.

Tours, Nov 11.—General reports that the Prussians have lost over 20,000 killed and wounded and 1800 prisoners in the fight around Chartres and Chateau Dan.

London, Nov 11.—Official dispatches have been received announcing the capitulation of New Bresach. The fortress and 5000 prisoners fell into the hands of the Germans. No guns captured.

A rumor from Bern and Berlin states that Garibaldi had surrendered Geney, is discredited.

The report published in the Daily News relating to the attitude of the Empress Eugenie is pronounced false.

It is thought Prussia will prefer the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to any guarantee from them acceptable.

London, Nov 12.—The Germans occupied Boucourt and Etaples on Thursday.

After a battle between Mont Belard and the Swiss border, Garibaldi with 12,000 men marched on Belfort.

The scene of the battle between the forces of Gen. Rollandens and those of Gen. Von Deroy was near Orleans.

Bresach, Nov 12.—Queen Augusta received the following yesterday from the King, dated Versailles 11th: Gen. Von Deroyan yesterday retired from Orleans to Tours before a superior force of the enemy. He fought all the way, and has already been reinforced by Gen. Whistler and Prince Ulychek, the latter coming up from Chartres. The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will join his forces to those of Gen. Von Deroyan to-day.

London, Nov 13.—The Prussians have plundered several towns in the Department of Oise.

The French Admiral at Cux Haven has restricted the navigation of the North and Baltic Seas to neutrals.

Bresach, Nov 12.—The North German Gazette, referring to the sinking of the bark Charlotte by a French cruiser, says it was a gross violation of international law.

London, Nov 12.—Bismarck has issued a circular to the representatives of North Germany in foreign States, giving his version of the late negotiations for an armistice. The King was even more eager for peace than Bismarck. Bismarck proposed a truce for four weeks, the respective armies, meanwhile to remain fixed in order that the elections might be held throughout France. The only effect on the French side of this truce would be a stoppage of the waste of ammunition from their forts.

They regretted that the revivification of Paris was not provided for, saying it was an indispensable condition of the proposed armistice. This absurd demand to go back 20 months in the prosecution of the war was impossible. Subsequently an offer for a short truce was made. This report this to the members of the Provisional Government, by whom it was rejected.

Bresach, Nov 12.—Dispatches were received here to-day from headquarters at Versailles stating that Paris will not be bombarded, the Prussian authorities being convinced that the city is fully provisioned that its surrender may be expected within a month from that date alone.

The battle of Orleans was a very serious one. Rumors are rife of a rupture between Bismarck and Von Buelow.

The authorities at Tours do not regard the rupture of negotiations for the armistice as final.

Six thousand German troops are marching on Montmeyre. A renewal of the bombardment of that town is expected.

London, Nov 12.—It is said Gambetta is intruding for the restoration of the Orleans dynasty, and has accepted the services of the Orleans Princess.

A correspondent telegraphing from Berlin says the capture of Orleans is confirmed. It is also confirmed that Ratisla has asked for a revision of the treaty of 1856.

There is considerable excitement here over a rumor that the bombardment of Bamberg is hourly expected.

California.

San Francisco, Nov 9.—Harry Meigs has, through Thos J. Graham, paid up most of his old indebtedness to parties here, and the receipts were sent to him to-day.

San Francisco, Nov 9.—The ship Japan from Liverpool, reports that his ship took fire in the hold on August 25th in latitude 57° and 47' S, in the Pacific. Her hatchways well battened down and every effort made to extinguish the flames, but without success, and she was abandoned by her officers and crew, 22 in number, who were transferred to the ship Matchless. Subsequently a portion of the crew were sent to Valparaiso and a portion to Concepcion. The Japan was bound for San Francisco with a cargo of 1100 tons of 300 tons of iron and a quantity of assorted cargo. The ship was captured by De Wolf & Co.

The U. S. Quartermaster's steamer Nereus, which started Sunday on her last trip to Victoria and Sitka.

Postal Agent Birrow has ordered the cars on the C. P. Railroad to be supplied with revolvers and Henry rifles, to be used on volunteer mail agents in case of another attack.

The sternwheeler Mumford, formerly belonging to the W. U. Telegraph Co., has been transferred to the Mexican flag and will start to-morrow for Manzanillo. If she returns there she will be hauled over the divide and set running on the Laguna de Cayuthan.

San Francisco, Nov 10.—A man who has been stopping at the What Cheer House for some days, was found dead in his bed to-day. He left a valise full of clothes, a shoe-maker's kit and a memorandum book containing the following entry: 'Life is too short to be lived in this life. Tonight I take my life. The What Cheer House owes me \$35, and also my baggage. I deposited with the clerk \$50, and drew \$15. Bury me and let my doctor have my bones. Dear and beloved friends I recommend you to Heaven. Signed—Kurnew.' He was apparently about 35 years of age and an Irishman. There was a morphia bottle in the room.

There are rumors on the street of heavy delinquencies in a leading Washoe mining co. The stock has declined very seriously on the strength of the rumors.

The fire this evening originated in a barn on Sacramento street, No 18, owned by Dr. Merritt of Oakland and occupied by Thomas Mooney as a hay depot. It crossed in a few minutes to Sanders' Hotel, No 209 Sacramento street, to the Arizona Mining and Prospecting Co. building, the Star Restaurant, No 4, Sanatopoli Coffee House, No 12, Philip Donnelly's barber shop No 10, and another not wholly destroyed. On Commercial street the office stand of Nicholas Autosavich, the coffee barn adjoining the hay store, and Deagan's Restaurant, all of which were wholly destroyed with the exception named. Some 12 families occupying upper stories were burned out. The loss is about \$40,000—insured for about \$20,000. There was a lot of coal oil in Batchelder's Ship Chandlery store on Commercial street, which ignited and produced a furious blaze, but the building was saved in a damaged condition. The Merritt property is in law and threats had been made to burn the buildings.

The following vessels have arrived and cleared within the last two days: Arrived—Ship St Lucia from New York, ship Eagle Sole from Liverpool, ship Sarah Bell from Liverpool, colt Reliance, Tahiti, bark Chesapeake, Pt. Madison, Sailed—Bark Mary B Roberts, Pt. Townsend, bk Tidal Wave, Pt. Madison, bk Jenny Pitts, Seattle.

Yesterday at Sao Barnadino a Chinese woman who had committed some petty robberies among her people was seized by the Chinamen of that place, tied firmly to a stake, a fire built around her and burned to death. Seventeen Chinamen have been arrested and lodged in prison and all the Chinese residents ordered to leave town.

San Francisco, Nov 9.—Arrived—Bark General Cobb, Seabeck, Ship Herald, New York, Ship Matchless, Boston, Bark St George, Bristol Bay.

Sailed—North German ship Herman, Port Townsend, Bark Live Yankas, Astoria, Schar Glata West, Kodiak, Sohr D. S. Williams, Seattle, Brig Admiral, Bortrad Inlet, Schr Mary Taylor, Sitka.

San Francisco, Nov 11.—The fine British iron bark River Mearney, hence for Liverpool, March 5th, with wheat, and the River Junma, same class of vessel, bound from this port for Australia, have both been given up for lost. The bark J. W. Leaver reports the loss of the schooner Alice at Behring's Island, Oct 9, she having gone ashore in a storm.

The one hundred thousand dollar prize was paid today. Hellman authorized Seligman & Co to expend \$5000 of the amount here in charity and the same amount in New York out of the prize.

A prominent firm of attorneys has refused \$15000 to defend Mrs. Fair on the charge of murder. It is thought a leading lawyer of San Francisco will consent to take the case.

Arrived this morning—Ship Intrepid, 171 days from New York, Ship Emerald laden with Manila, sugar and hemp, Steamer William Tabor, about 400 tons, from New York, for service on Puget Sound, arrived in San Diego to-day. She belongs to Geo S. Wright.

San Francisco, Nov 11.—Simeon M. Cohen, the quack doctor and fortune-teller, was arrested to-day on a charge of murder. It is alleged that he procured an abortion on Mrs. Fanny Lewellen aged 22, who has been some time separated from her husband, in consequence of which she died.

Eastern States.

New York, Nov 8.—The election passed off quietly. Hoffman's majority will probably be 50,000. In the State the Democrats gain three Congressmen.

In Massachusetts Wendell Phillips has supported the vote on Monday. Clinton, Republican.

The Republicans have a majority in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Louisiana has re-elected Ogden, colored. In Illinois the Legislature is doubtful.

In Chicago, Nov 8.—Returns from the State elections as far as received indicate the election of the Republican State ticket by a reduced majority.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nov 9.—Schr Ocean Pearl, Kennedy, San Francisco.

Nov 10.—Schr Ocean Pearl, Kennedy, San Francisco.

Nov 11.—Schr Ocean Pearl, Kennedy, San Francisco.

Nov 12.—Schr Ocean Pearl, Kennedy, San Francisco.

Nov 13.—Schr Ocean Pearl, Kennedy, San Francisco.

Nov 14.—Schr Ocean Pearl, Kennedy, San Francisco.

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Nov 33.—Schr Ocean Pearl, Kennedy, San Francisco.

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Nov 35.—Schr Ocean Pearl, Kennedy, San Francisco.

Nov 36.—Schr Ocean Pearl, Kennedy, San Francisco.

Nov 37.—Schr Ocean Pearl, Kennedy, San Francisco.

Nov 38.—Schr Ocean Pearl, Kennedy, San Francisco.

Nov 39.—Schr Ocean Pearl, Kennedy, San Francisco.

Nov 40.—Schr Ocean Pearl, Kennedy, San Francisco.

TO PHYSICIANS.

New York August 18th, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU the component parts are, BUCHU, LIME, SALT, GUMBER, JUNIPER BERRIES.

It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a stimulant in this (the active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection it will be found not to be a mixture, as made in Pharmacies, nor is it a solution, and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that your inspection it will meet with your approval.

With the feeling of profound confidence.

I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD

Chemist and Druggist of 19 years' experience

(From the largest Manufacturing Chemist in the World.)

November 4 1864

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WRIGHTMAN,

Firm of Powers and Wightman, Manufacturing Chemist, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU!

For weakness arising from indigestion. The exhausted powers of Nature, which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found, Indigestion to Excretion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forboding of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

THE CONSTITUTION

Once affixed with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU valuably does. Its use in treatment in submitted to, on application or instantly comes.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu

In affections peculiar to Females, it is unequalled by any other preparation, and all complaints incidental to the sex, or the decline of age.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Improved ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies. Copalva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price \$1.25 per bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

ADDRESS,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel engraved wrapper with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

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TERMS: No Year, (in advance) \$10 00 Six Months, 6 00 Three Months, 3 00 One Week, 0 25

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