

THE SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

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SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The figures opposite the address on each wrapper indicate the date of expiration of the subscription.

Ogden Point.

Amongst the least agreeable duties devolving upon the new Administration will be the work of 'wiping up' messes made by previous ones. The reader must not imagine from the caption under which we have chosen to write that it is our intention to indulge in the sentimental, and ask the public to join in singing

"Woodman, spare that tree," &c. Our present object is to seek to impress upon the Executive the duty of at once setting about a work which, while it may be disagreeable, is in many instances urgent. Not the least urgent and important work which presents itself under this head is that of deciding whether that tract of land known as Ogden Point belongs to the public or to the private individuals who have taken possession and are turning it to their own purposes. Should Victoria ever attain the status of a large city—and who that looks upon its natural loveliness and its incomparable commercial and maritime advantages, can be skeptical on that point?—it will be matter of unavailing regret and of great public detriment that grounds which ought to have been set apart for public parks have in many instances been gobbled up by shrewd speculators or grasping ecclesiastics—that the city has, so to speak, been in a great measure left without lungs; for these public parks and squares are to large communities what lungs are to individuals. We would not wish to be understood as advocating the recovery of Ogden Point, from the grasp of those who have obtained possession in order that it may now be set apart as a public park. We have no hesitation in asserting that it should never have been permitted to fall into the possession of private individuals; but, now that it has, the rights of these individuals must be dealt with as a sacred thing; and if, after due investigation by competent authority, it should appear that possession was legally and rightfully obtained, the verdict not only of the jury but of every right thinking person will be that these individuals shall be protected in their rights, even at the public expense. It would ill become us to give an opinion upon the merits of a dispute which must come before the constituted tribunals for adjudication; but we do feel ourselves called upon to urge the authorities to have the issue brought to trial without further procrastination. It does not say much for the cause of the Government that these people have been permitted to remain in undisputed possession for such a lengthened period; while on the other hand, it is most unfair to the public that property which may after all belong to the crown should be deprived of much of its value by having the beautiful trees with which it is covered, and by which the city is sheltered from the fury of ocean gales, ruthlessly cut down and turned into fuel. Those in possession profess to be desirous of having the matter decided, and further delay is alike a wrong to them and to the public. Let this matter, then, be brought to an issue at once by the Government, and let justice be done, even if it should be at the cost to the city of one of its lungs.

Prepared by F. & Co., Lowell, Mass., and Analytical Chemists. DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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The Results of Protection.

The protective theory has been subjected to a pretty thorough test in the United States, and no respectable authority will now attempt to conceal what cannot, indeed, be longer concealed—that it has proved to a very great extent "a delusion and a snare." There is now a very general outcry against a continuance of so high a tariff, and a demand for a renewal of a commercial treaty of reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada. There can be little doubt that when Congress meets this fall a strong effort will be made to renew reciprocal relations with Canada. The Canadians, although quite willing to become parties to a new treaty, have shown no eagerness for it; they are conscious that they can get on without it—it has been fully demonstrated that they can afford to do without it much better than their neighbors can. This air of independent indifference on the part of the Canadians has disappointed and annoyed the Americans, and although it made them ugly and selfish at first, it has doubtless had its share in producing the anxious desire for renewal of reciprocal relations now so widespread in the Eastern States. Perhaps, in no one instance has the United States suffered more than in that of shipbuilding. While the shipyards of the Provinces of the Dominion have been flourishing, those of the United States have been all but closed—many of them actually closed. Even shipbuilding in England and Scotland has received an impetus from this condition. In a recent number of the New York Times we observed an article upon this subject in which some startling facts and admissions are contained. Alluding to the condition of shipbuilding at New York, it says that there is only a solitary vessel on the stocks, where in 1863 there were thirty-two large ships, each of not less than one thousand tons burden. The explanation is perfectly simple: Much of the raw material was formerly imported free under the reciprocity treaty which is now subject to a high rate of duty. The consequence is that the prices of such articles are doubled in the shipyards of the United States, while the Canadian builders still enjoy them free alike of import duty and transport charges, and are supplied to the shipyards of England and Scotland at prices only a slight shade above what they cost at St. John and Halifax. But not only has the high American Tariff and the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty had the effect of doubling the price of shipbuilding material formerly obtained free from Canada, but from a similar cause the price of living and, consequently, workmen's wages, have gone up. The Americans are, as they deserved, smarting under a condition of things brought about by their own act—an act which was largely the result of a desire to injure Canada, and it is highly probable that they have been completely brought to their knees, and will now be willing to concede terms hitherto refused.

ARRIVAL OF THE G. S. WRIGHT.

The steamship George S. Wright arrived from Portland, via Port Townsend and San Juan Island, at 4 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing a large number of passengers and a full freight for Victoria. The memorandum kindly furnished by Mr. Neustadt states that the steamer left Portland Oct 14th, at 6 o'clock a.m.; arrived at Astoria 15th at 8:30 a.m.; left at 7 a.m. 16th; arrived at Port Townsend at 7:15 p.m. 17th; left at 5 a.m. 18th; arrived San Juan Island at 9 a.m.; left at 12:30 p.m.; arrived at Victoria above stated. The Wright discharged at Port Townsend 32 tons of freight for Puget Sound, and 15 tons at San Juan Island. At Astoria she connected with the steamship Oriskany and took on board Victoria passengers and freight.

ACCIDENT.

Mr. Good, cashier of the Bank of British Columbia, in this city, was out for a hunt with some other gentlemen yesterday. After getting off his horse he set the gun down with his right hand partly over the muzzle of one of the barrels. The slight jar in setting it down caused the cap to explode and sent the charge through the two smallest fingers of the right hand, tearing the little finger off entirely and a portion of another. He returned to the city and surgeons were called. We learn that Dr. Ghiselin, Medical Director U. S. A. of this Department, assisted by Dr. Temple, of Fort Stevens, amputated a portion of the hand, and that the patient is doing well.—*Portland Herald.*

BEVOLUNT SOIREE.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that a Soiree is to be held at the Alhambra Hall on the evening of the 27th inst., for the benefit of the Orphans of St. Ann's Convent. The claims of the institution in question are so well known and so generally admitted in this community that it would almost seem unnecessary for us to offer any words of commendation. There are, we believe, between thirty and forty orphans receiving food, clothing and education in the convent, so that the self-imposed task is no light one. It will be observed that the committee is a very influential one, and we are happy to hear that they are meeting with very general encouragement. A general concert for the sale of tickets and for donations will be held on the 27th inst. at 7 o'clock.

Tax-Fraser River steamer Onward.

Captain Irving will depart for New Westminster this morning to go into winter quarters. The Onward has been put in complete repair for next summer's business, and the new boilers, made by Spratt & Kriemler, of this city, are the best in the Colony. So pronounced Capt. Irving, and he ought to be a competent judge. The boilers were tested and found to be perfect.

A FAIRY PRINCE has been brought out at the Gaiete Theatre, Paris, entitled, 'The Wild Cat.' About £10,000 is said to have been spent in getting it up. The principal character is played by Madlle. Therese, the goddess of the concert room, who is supposed to be transformed into a variety of bipeds and quadrupeds, and finally into a magnificent tabula, under which guise she sings appropriate songs. Her imitations of the cat are said by competent judges to be very feilins.

The ballet master of the Rouen theatre is training a snake to take part in the choreographic displays which he directs. The interesting young female, however, whose name is Jans, has formed an alliance which for the moment has had the effect of interrupting her studies in art. She has been laying a score of eggs from which it is hoped that a fine school of dancers may be reared. What a prospect! Serpents and girls intermingling on the stage as in the garden of Eden!

A CONFEDERATION DISPATCH has been received by Governor Musgrave. Copies of the dispatch reached Ottawa Sept 22d. His Excellency is advised by the Secretary for the Colonies to ascertain the views of the colonists of British Columbia upon the question of union with the Dominion; the Secretary does not discuss or even sketch the details. We presume the dispatch will be made public in a few days.

HEAVY SUIT.—We are informed that suit has been brought by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, against C. H. Hale and others, for selling the steamer New World to parties in California, in violation of an expressed stipulation to the contrary. Damages are laid at \$75,000; a sum sufficient to swamp the defendant, if judgment be obtained against them.—*Daily Tribune.*

THE READING.—The 'east said of Mr. Geoffrey Norrey's 'rare intellectual treat' last evening the better. If the gentleman really fancies himself a talented reader, he is to be pitied; if he be aware of his deficiencies and only sought to fill the house and his pockets, he will be caught to be ashamed of himself! About 30 persons attended, and about 30 persons were considerably disappointed. —*Daily Tribune.*

NEW BOON.—Capt. Rogers, of the G. S. Wright, has placed on a bark off Danien's Spit a large, second-class iron buoy, painted red. The following are the bearings: N. E. by N., one mile distant from the light house, in 8 1/2 fathoms at low water; W. by N. 1/2 N., from the Southern point of Protection Island, 7 miles distant.

GEN. THOMAS has recommended a great reduction of the military force in Alaska.

THE WHALERS.—News reached Lowe Bros. yesterday from Dawson's station that four more whales had been secured, making 17 in all for the season. We learn that Lowe Bros. have sold the cargo of oil brought down by the Kate a few weeks since to the Hudson Bay Company, who will ship it to London.

FROM PUGET SOUND.—The steamer Wilson G. Hunt arrived at 5 o'clock last evening from ports on the Puget Sound with passengers and freight. The Eliza Anderson arrived at 10 o'clock last night.

A. D. BELZ, late editor of the Bulletin at San Francisco, is going to lecture throughout California in aid of the State Immigration Fund.

A young man named Kattie—evidently a cracked one—has just murdered a young girl named Wagner at San Francisco, who refused to marry him, and then blew his own worthless brains out.

The steamer Constantine is advertised at San Francisco to make regular monthly trips between Sicks and San Francisco, calling at Port Townsend.

THANKS.—To Mr. Neustadt, Purser of the G. S. Wright, Mr. Dodge, Purser of the W. G. Hunt, and Mr. Finch, Purser of the Eliza Anderson, for late papers.

CREDITABLE.—The appearance of the Daily Tribune at Olympia is quite creditable. It is published by Mr. Charles Prosch.

The bark Medora was towed down to Sooke by the steamer Fly. The bark will load with lumber for Valparaiso.

The steamer Gussie Tellair will sail from Portland for Victoria on Saturday next.

The G. S. Wright will load with coal at Nanaimo before going South.

CRANBERRIES have fallen to 50 cents per gallon at San Francisco.

Wednesday Oct 20

Municipal Council.

The Council met at 7:30 last night. Present—His Worship the Mayor, Councillors McKay, Russell, Allison, Bunster and Gerow. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed.

Tender from E. Phelps to put a cover on the corner of Store and Johnson streets, was read. There being only one tender the matter was laid over.

A communication was read from J. W. McDonald, Esq., drawing attention to the

passed.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company asking for the use of Council Chambers to hold a meeting. Granted.

An account from Mr. Wm. Emery for \$20, for work done on public school-house was referred to Finance Committee.

A communication was read from the Fire Department, calling attention to the condition of certain covers on certain streets. Referred to Street Committee with power to receive tenders for work.

An account from the BATTERY COLONY for \$33 was referred to Finance Committee.

An application from property holders to have a sidewalk laid on Kane street, was laid over for enquiry as to whether the owners had signed.

Councillor McKay moved, seconded by Councillor Allison, that the bonds of W. C. Webster and F. S. Bussell, for the pound-keeping be accepted. After considerable discussion the resolution was carried.

The Street By-Law, after some trifling amendments, was passed.

The subject of cutting down brush-wood on Quebec street was referred to the Street Committee.

Councillor Bunster called attention to the condition of the culvert at the foot of Douglas street.

Councillor McKay—"That this Council respectfully solicit his Worship the Mayor to take immediate steps in reference to the necessity of bringing in a good and proper supply of water for the city, and also to bring the subject before the attention of His Excellency the Governor. And further, that his Worship will use his utmost influence and best endeavors to carry through the Legislature an Act embracing this object." Carried.

Councillors Gerow enquired when the Pound Law would come into operation; whereupon it was resolved that a notice be inserted in the papers to the effect that said Law would come into force on Monday next.

The Council then adjourned till Monday next.

AMERICANS who have been engaged in the army of the Cuban insurgents and returned home, give a bad account of the condition of their countrymen there, and of the insurgent cause. They say the American soldiers have all the hard fighting to do, and receive neither honor nor thanks for it; that the Spaniards invariably kill the wounded left on the field, that the Cubans in the insurgent army are given to the assassination of their American allies; and on the whole, that Cuba is rather a poor place just now for Americans.

FROM NANAIMO.—The str. Edna, Capt. Rutherford, arrived from Nanaimo and was ported at 8:30 last night, bringing freight and passengers.

EDUCATION.—The Board of Education held a meeting at the Council Chambers last night, but we did not learn the result of their deliberations.

NATAL.—Many of our readers will regret to learn of the death of Admiral Sir Robert Lambert Baynes, K. C. B., which occurred at his residence at Norwood on the 16th of September. The late gallant Admiral entered the navy in the spring of 1810, under C. P. the late Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, and obtained his first commission in April, 1818. Admiral Baynes commanded H. M. Fleet in the Mediterranean in 1859, when General Harney of the United States Army landed a force on San Juan Island and took armed possession of it, and the bloodless arrangement subsequently effected by Genl. Scott and Governor Douglas was in a measure due to Admiral Baynes' moderation and tact. In consequence of the death of Admiral Baynes, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K. C. B., becomes Junior Admiral; Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Pomeroy Hastings, C. B., Junior Vice-Admiral; and Capt. James Newburgh Surge is promoted to Rear-Admiral. A flag officer's good service pension also, and by the promotion of Capt. Strange to flag rank a captain's good service pension, are at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Commander-in-Chief of the British Army has issued a general order to the effect that henceforth the service ammunition of the army is not to remain in the custody of the soldiers, but is to be deposited in regimental magazines. Proper care is to be taken that the key of the magazine is at all times in possession of some responsible person in camp or barracks, with a view to the immediate issue of the ammunition if wanted on emergency, and guards and escorts, or parties detached in aid of civil power, will invariably have the requisite quantity of ammunition served out to them before going on duty. The duty performed, the supply is to be collected and returned to the magazine.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS.—Mr. Bishop yesterday applied to Police the Magistrate to be allowed to be heard as counsel in the Spalding extradition case, under an ordinance passed by the Legislative Council in 1868, amalgamating the professions of barrister and attorney. The Magistrate declined to hear Mr. Bishop as Mr. King had conducted the case from the first. It appears that Mr. Bishop instructed Mr. Ring in the Verona case, but subsequently withdrew as attorney, in consequence of a disagreement with that gentleman as to the proper course to pursue.

Mrs. Bishop's LIBRARY INTERFERE.—The library attached to this institution has just been placed in good order and the work numbered, classified and catalogued. Large cases with glass doors have been constructed and the

THE BRIG 'COQUETTE'—We are at last in possession of intelligence respecting this long-due vessel. Messrs Sprot & Co., of this city, through their firm in London, yesterday received advice that the Coquette put into Tomo on the Coast of Chile, about the 20th of July, where she repaired damages, and sailed for Valparaiso reaching there on the 23d August; after taking in supplies she sailed again for Victoria on the 25th August, and is due here at any moment.

MARVELOUSLY PROLIFIC.—We have by our side a bunch of 112 stalks of fully-developed Obevalier barley, all on one stool and produced by a single kernel of barley. The 112 heads average 40 grains, thus making the yield about four thousand five hundred fold. The sample is from the farm of Mr. Fleming of San Juan Island.

BRONX vs SNOW.—According to the Springfield, Mass., Republican, a circle of devoted spiritualists in that city had an interview with Lord Byron through a medium. The poet says he read Mrs. Snow's article in the Atlantic Monthly, and that, for the most part, it is a d-d lie! These are his Lordship's very words.

THE NEW U. S. MINT.—The special Commissioner from Washington to examine the quality of the Newcastle freestone, with a view to its use in the construction of the U. S. Mint, buildings at San Francisco, arrived on the G. S. Wright on Monday and sailed on the same steamer for Nanaimo last evening.

'HOR-S'-UX-TAVAR.'—Gen. Tom Thumb and wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren, are exhibiting their various propensities at Portland, Oregon. The little fellows will probably look in on Victoria by the Quaiway Tellair.

The new steamer Olympia was spoken at sea on the 17th September, in lat. 11 N., long. 44 W. She is said to be one of the best of the class.

STEAMERS passengers are now carried for \$12 in Holladay's steamer from San Francisco to Portland.

The steamer Emily Harris, with a few passengers, returned last evening from San Juan Island, and is to sail for Victoria.

The steamer Onward and Enterprise sailed yesterday morning for New Westminster.

RECORDED SUCCESS.

Extract from the Globe of May 14, 1868. "The proprietors of the Cocoa have attempted for the first time to produce a cocoa, but through success had been achieved for Brothers discovered the extract system of preparation to this species of the Theobroma, they tried which superseded every other article of the purest elements of nature. The entire supply of cocoa-drinkers of the Maravilla Cocoa above all others, and this we can not recommend a valuable beverage." "Only by all others, of whom also may be had their Original HOLLADAY'S COCOA and Cocoa-Lane, London."

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Saturday, October 23 1869

Confederation.

Now that it is definitely understood—conceded by all parties that Confederation is our destiny, that it is desired by the great bulk of the colonists, it will be well to make the public mind as familiar as possible with the whole subject, in all its bearings and possible consequences. It is very possible, indeed, highly probable that some degree of prejudice may have been created against Confederation by the reckless assertions sometimes made by ill-informed, but for the most part designing persons. Very great prominence has been given to the revenues which would go into the Federal treasury, while compensating pecuniary advantages are carefully kept in the background. For instance, great stress is laid upon the fact that the receipts of Customs, the chief source of present Colonial revenue, will, under Confederation, go into the Dominion Treasury; and occasionally persons have been found willing to go the length of asserting, with an air of well feigned horror, that all present sources of revenue will thus be taken away, and that we shall be compelled to have recourse to fresh direct taxation for the means of sustaining the local government. Now, there is just enough of truth in this to invest it with an element of possible danger. The Customs receipts will unquestionably become Federal revenue, and thus a source of revenue which, under the present tariff, produces something like \$350,000 a year, will be taken out of our hands as a Province, though we shall still retain a common interest as a part of the great whole. But it should be borne in mind that if the Customs revenue is taken by the Federal Government, that government assumes the expense and responsibility of collecting and protecting it. Nor should it be forgotten that under the Canadian tariff the revenue derived from that source will lose its present proportions; and thus the people will escape a large amount of taxation. Not only would taxation upon foreign articles of consumption be greatly lightened, but the necessity for consuming foreign productions would be materially lessened, inasmuch as the products and manufactures of all the Provinces being admitted free, these would enter largely into local consumption. Thus it will be observed that under Confederation the Customs revenue would be a very different affair from what it is under the present system; and that difference would be all in our favor. We may be told that the Customs revenue would increase with the increase of population and development. Undoubtedly it would, but so would our share of Federal expenditure increase, and every other source of revenue and wellbeing would increase in an equal ratio, nay, in a far greater ratio, for it should be remembered that the fiscal policy of the Dominion is one of gradual approximation towards free trade, and that this class of taxation must become lighter as its base expands. Then, again, look at what we shall get in return. If the Dominion Government does take away the customs revenue it will give us back a dollar and a half for every one it takes, at least for some years to come. But we utterly demur to the proposition that in taking this the Dominion Government takes away our sole means of revenue, leaving us to fresh direct taxation for the support of the Provincial Government. We derive \$65,000 a year from Road Tolls. Would the Dominion Government touch that? We derive \$15,000 from Crown Lands. Would the Dominion Government touch that? We derive \$12,000 from Miner's Certificates. Would the Dominion Government touch that? We derive \$18,000 from Mining Receipts General. Would the Dominion Government touch that? We derive \$50,000 from Trading and other Licenses. Would the Dominion Government touch that? We derive \$10,000 from Fines, Fees and Forfeitures. Would the Dominion Government touch that? Here, then, we have left wholly untouched by the Dominion Government sources from which, even under present depression and stagnation, \$170,000 of revenue is produced every year, and which, under Confederation, would soon produce double or treble. Why, then, should such a pitious howl be raised about our being left without any source of revenue for local purposes? But we have confined these remarks to one phase of the subject. It must be left to another article to point out a few of those things which the Dominion Government will do for us. And, in dealing with this whole subject, we would have our readers understand that our object is less to present arguments in favor of Confederation than to seek to dispel the mist and misapprehension which, in some minds at least, surrounds a subject of present importance. We are rather dealing with a subject forced upon our attention by the

arbitrary and inexorable logic of events than seeking to persuade the public that what we regard as inevitable destiny, is a condition to be desired. We are firmly convinced that Confederation can be coupled with such conditions as will make it a great boon to us, if the people have only sense enough to improve the occasion which now presents itself. The great majority of the colonists believe as we do; and if there are still those who honestly hold contrary opinions, we would invite them to unite in ascertaining the very best terms that can be made; for all must be convinced by this time, we imagine, that the question virtually before us to decide is not "Shall we have Confederation?" but, "How shall we have it?" It will still be remembered how some stood out to the fact against the union of these two colonies; and although the same amount of pressure was not brought to bear on that occasion as will, if necessary, be brought to bear in order to drive us into a larger union, yet all acquainted with the merits of the case must feel that had the people of Vancouver Island approached the subject of union with the Mainland differently, and had they considered the conditions of that union in time and in a united and business-like way, fewer sacrifices would have been made, and the result would have been very different to both sections. In the matter of the larger and infinitely more important union now staring us in the face, let the people endeavor to avoid a repetition of past errors. Let no man, from a feeling of morbid antipathy, refuse to negotiate for terms while yet we have the opportunity. Admit the very worst. Let us regard ourselves in the light of a beleaguered city, and all hope of holding out vanishes. Surely it would be true wisdom on our part to improve the opportunity afforded to make the best possible terms of capitulation. But Canada does not come to us in the form of an enemy. She comes a true friend, and that in the time of our need. True, the Imperial Government will be prepared, if need be, to apply a little gentle coercion; but that, to a foolish and wayward child that does not know what is for its own good, can hardly be regarded as the act of an enemy.

California Immigration Movement.

California would appear to have become thoroughly alive to the importance of increasing its population, and active steps are being taken to accomplish that object. Mr. Bell, for some time connected with the press of this city, and subsequently with that of San Francisco, has been engaged to "stump" the State for the purpose of working up the scheme. It appears that the Pacific Railroad is now transporting immigrant passengers through from New York to San Francisco at \$75 in greenbacks; and from Omaha for \$42, and it is said that the number of emigrants has for some time past averaged one hundred a day, but these for the most part do not come through to California. Many stop at Utah, and Nevada, while others turn off into the northern Territories. This condition of things is by no means satisfactory to the Bay State; hence the present movement to aid and induce immigrants to come through. Amongst the obstacles is mentioned that of large tracts of land being held by speculators, and it is suggested that the necessary and legitimate cure for men who will look up their seventy-five or hundred thousand acres and refuse to improve or sell, unless at high prices, is a good, smart land tax. The people of California are suffering from an evil common to most new countries, and not uncommon in some old ones, but if the remedy suggested be faithfully applied there is no doubt that it will prove effectual. The people of California are going in for half a million of immigrants, and there is every probability that they will succeed in getting them; but we are disposed to think that the railway fare must come down to \$50, before there can be any very large immigration movement overland from the east. We, of British Columbia, apparently utterly helpless as far as any immigration scheme of our own is concerned, look upon this activity in California with complacency. Any great movement of population from the Atlantic to the Pacific side of the continent brings the centres of population nearer to us, and we are certain, sooner or later, to get the spray from the great wave. Much, even in this, cannot, however, be expected until communication between this Colony and San Francisco shall have undergone material improvement, and to this object should the attention of our Government be at once directed. Surely we have as good a field for, and as much need of, population as California; and as we cannot aim at the inauguration of any large and complete scheme of our own it will not be very creditable to us if we have not sufficient vitality to utilize the reflex benefit of contiguous development.

Thursday Oct 1 Restoration of Christ Church Cathedral.

The work of collection goes steadily on, and the radius of subscriptions generally enlarges as addresses offering condolence and aid from district settlers pour on to the main body. The extent, we had almost said general nature, of the movement, to replace the burnt Cathedral with a handsome edifice, is not inappreciated by the list of gentlemen who have already consented to act on the committee, which, we learn, is to be still further enlarged. As submitted at the usual Monday's 3:30 p.m. meeting at Dean Oridge's we glean the following names:—The Dean and all the Clergy Chief Justice Needham, Mr. J. W. McDonald, J. F. McCraith, Hon. H. P. P. Crease, Mr. Spark, Hon. E. F. Alston, Mr. Thorn, Mr. Faucett, Mr. Fawcett jr., Mr. Lester, Mr. Robert Burnaby, Mr. James Lowe, Hon. J. W. Trutch, Mr. A. Langley, Mr. Wootton, Mr. Frank Richards, Mr. R. E. Jackson, Mr. Ward, Mr. Charles Good, Mr. Leigh, Hon. W. Hamley, Mr. Lettice, Hon. M. W. T. Drake, Mr. J. D. Pemberton, Mr. Claudi, W. J. Armstrong, Capt. Cooper, Mr. Ed. Harrison, Mr. Smith Aitani, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Flewin, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Jenkinson, Chief Justice Begbie, Rev. W. Holmes, Mr. J. B. McKay, Rev. J. B. Good, Hon. P. O'Reilly, Mr. B. W. Pearce, Capt. Swanson, Mr. Spratt, Mr. J. C. Nuttall, Capt. Agnew Lyons, R. N., Capt. Mist, R. N. Capt. Anselby, Rev. J. Smythe and other officers, Archdeacon Woods, Hon. A. T. Busby, Mr. C. E. Pooley, Rev. A. C. Garrett, Spalding J. P. M. Bate, Mr. Allport, Rev. J. B. Cave, Mr. A. C. Anderson, Kenneth McKenzie, Hon. Thomas L. Wood, Mr. A. Watson, Mr. Ring, Mr. Baker, E. H. Jackson, Mr. Sawyers, Burrard Inlet, and others. The ladies' portion of the work of reconstruction goes on "right merrily" with their efforts to provide a peal of bells and organ for the new Cathedral. Bazaars, working parties, meetings, concerts, oratorios, Christmas trees, and lectures (to wicket reader—not Caudle ones) are on the tapis. If only half the pleasing programme be performed, the lovers of music, and rational amusement, have a rich treat in store for them, to while away the tedium of the dreary winter months; and it needs no prophet to foretell, that the fair workers will be the most popular branch of the little army of collectors.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR.—It would appear from recent Canadian exchanges that Sir Francis Hincks has really accepted the portfolio recently given up by the Hon. Mr. Rose, and has, consequently, decided to re-enter active political life in Canada, the scene of his joys and sorrows. This is to us more a matter of surprise than regret. Sir Francis has for many years occupied the higher position of Colonial Governor, with credit and success, and his services have been duly recognized and honored by his Sovereign. There can be no question about the administrative ability of Sir Francis; but whether his talents lie in the direction of finance or not we cannot say. The Opposition press is disposed to be very severe upon him. The Globe, especially, is industriously engaged in digging up all his old political sins, and setting them up in dread array; but we are certain to think that if the principle on a certain occasion applied with such signal effect to the case of an unfortunate woman caught tripping, we applied to Sir Francis there would not be found in Canada many men of thirty year's public life entitled to cast the first stone at him.

BURARD INLET.—The steamer Emma arrived on Sunday evening from Nanaimo, after towing out the Shooting Star from that place; she sailed again for Nanaimo at noon on Monday. The Isabel got ashore on Friday last, during the dense fog, at a place about 500 yards to the southward of the Ninepin rock, just outside of the first narrows, in English Bay. She is lying head on to the beach, and evidently is not touching the beach, there being a rock under her bows.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise, Capt. Swanson, arrived from New Westminster at 5 o'clock last evening. She brought 80 passengers, amongst whom were the Hon. P. O'Reilly and Mrs. O'Reilly, Mrs. Trutch, Rev. W. Aitken, Hon. G. A. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Miller and Mr. Chadsey, [Sumass,] H. P. Walker, A. R. Robertson, C. Pooley, W. J. Armstrong, H. Nelson, T. Moody. The steamer also brought Barard's Cariboo Express, with \$40,000 in bank treasure, and 55 bales of H. B. Coats, 60 barrels cranberries, 6 horses and a cow. There were amongst the passengers a number of Chinamen, just down from the diggings.

POLICE COURT.—Little interest was evoked in this court yesterday. A half-breed, named Alexander Gabriel, arrested by officer McMillan, on a charge of selling liquor to Indians, was put on his trial, and pleaded guilty. Gabriel having been up before the Magistrate on several previous occasions was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, or in default 4 months' imprisonment with hard labor. An Indian named Peter was charged with assaulting an Indian woman. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$10, or in default imprisonment for one month.

THE REPORT.—In another column will be found the report of the Exhibition Committee, duly audited. It will be seen by it that the Committee succeeded in raising the sum of \$1567 56, certainly no mean sum considering the depressed times and the circumstances under which they had to operate upon. Of that sum all was expended with the exception of \$37 81—a nice little "nest-egg" for future operations. The gentlemen composing the Committee assuredly, deserve the thanks of the public.

Cariboo.

We compile the following condensed summary from the Sentinel of the 6th and 9th inst: MINING INTELLIGENCE. On Williams creek nearly all the claims had subsided by the freshet, in consequence of which the week's operations were limited. Three men in the Sheepskin shaft had a narrow escape owing to the water breaking in upon them. The Bradley-Nicholson co. suffered much damage, losing fully two months' work. The only company which cleaned up for the week was the Downie 50 oz for three days' work. In Conklin's gulch the Felix co washed up 103 oz; the McDowell co 65 oz and several other co's smaller quantities. In Stout's gulch the Taffy le co washed up 130 oz. The Coombs' were running a tunnel, and only took out 6 oz. For three subsequent days 128 oz. On Stevens' creek there were some fair yields.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The new Governor's name has been given to a mining claim in Cariboo. On the night of the 6th a fire occurred in Chinatown, Barkerville, a stovepipe having communicated the fire to the ceiling of a gambled house. In less than five minutes the Fire Brigade had a stream of water playing on the burning tenement, speedily quenching the fire. The firemen displayed great presence of mind, and good discipline. The gold assayed in the Governor's office was large in proportion to the yield of the mines. Intelligence had been received from the exploring party that went up the river a few months ago. McKenzie had arrived at Fort George from Stewart Lake with the intelligence that "big gold" had been struck, but the report was not very circumstantial. Mr. Brown, of the Coombs co, shot a very large bird, measuring eight feet from tip to tip of the wings. The Steele, or California claim, above the canyon, on Williams creek, changed hands for \$350. Last year it yielded \$7,000.

ACCEPTED.—According to information received from England, the Hon. W. A. G. Young has accepted the appointment of Assistant Colonial Secretary for Jamaica, and was about to sail for that Colony. Mr. Young's position and services in this Colony would appear to entitle him to expect promotion, and the Jamaica appointment can hardly be regarded in that light, although, doubtless, £800 a year is better in Jamaica than in British Columbia; but as the West Indian colonies are shortly to be confederated the way, to promotion will doubtless be open to him under the new system.

CONTRACT THROWN UP.—M. C. Humber & Co., to whom was awarded the contract for the stone and brick-work of the new French Hotel have thrown up their contract, and in consequence it has been awarded to Kinsman & Styles, who will proceed with the building. The work of excavation will commence the morning. We learn that the contract for the carpenter work has been awarded to Messrs. Hayward & Jenkinson.

CLINTON.—The Assizes were held at Clinton on the 11th. The only case of interest was that of Richard Curson vs. M. J. Toy, bringing a suit for wages. The plaintiff got a verdict for \$4,200. Hon. G. A. Walker was counsel for plaintiff, and A. R. Robertson Esq., for defendant.

A BEAUTIFUL HORSE.—When on the Mainland, Governor Mungrave selected a very fine riding-horse from Mr. Barard's extensive stud, and brought it down for his use on the Island.

ASHROFT FALL RACES.—The fall races came off at Ashcroft last week. In the first race 7 horses started, Dr. English's mare winning stakes (\$2,300). In the second race Greyhound won (\$175). Greyhound was not permitted to run in the first race.

ON DIR.—That the Legislative Council will be convened at about the middle of November for a straight vote on Confederation, which will be the main topic of the speech from the throne.

YALE ASSIZE.—Chief Justice Begbie held Court at Yale on Monday. The only case of importance was that of an Indian charged with shooting at Mr. Alway, with intent. He was sentenced to be banished!

APLOT.—We are glad to learn that the str. Isabel, alluded to elsewhere as being ashore in English Bay, was got off yesterday morning, and is little, if any the worse for the accident.

FROM SAN JUAN.—The steamer Emily Harris returned from San Juan Island last evening, bringing Lieutenant Iman and some other officers from the British camp.

FOR COMOX.—The steamer Emma will sail on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Comox, calling at Nanaimo and all the way ports.

OFFICIAL DINNER.—His Excellency Governor Mungrave entertained a number of his officers at Government House, on Tuesday evening.

LONDON HOUSE.—Rich and rare are the dry and millinery goods now being opened at this well known establishment. The goods were selected from the choicest manufacturers of Great Britain and France, and came by last express. The stock is now one of the most extensive and best assorted on the coast. The firm have advices from their London partners that in order to send out the latest fashions for winter they are having made especially for them novelties in furs, jackets and millinery, very choice seal jackets, etc. These goods will arrive next steamer. Their winter stock of Alexander gloves are also being made to their order in Paris.

BUY IT AND TRY IT.—Russell's celebrated coffee. The best on the Coast. Warranted pure and healthful beverage.

The Delta of the Fraser.

FROGMORE, Oct 12th 1869.

HON. J. S. HELWICKER, SIR.—As you appear to take great interest in the settlement of the Lower Fraser, I have taken the liberty to send you a few vegetables, also a small sample of flax and wheat to show you that this soil is adapted. I planted a small piece of several things this year, merely to see what the soil would produce, and I find that almost everything would do well that is suitable to this latitude.

In your letter you refer to the overflow; as to that, I have no fear, I have now spent two summers and one winter here and have not seen more than 1 1/2 feet above the river banks and then as you say it only lasted a very short time. What stock I have, ran out all last winter and done well, they soon find the highest ground and the tides do not appear to trouble them but very little. The only high tides last winter were the Full Moon of November, December and January, and I find if we have no wind, the Spring tides do not overflow the banks, and from my experience here so far, the New Moon in summer and the Full Moon in winter produce the highest tides.

At present I might say I am monarch of all I survey! Would it was not so, I do not see that charm in solitude that some might, and would like to see a settler and family on every quarter section of land on the Lower Fraser and that would be many. There is, using the common saying, any quantity of Government land open to pre-emption.

As to the dyking it depends on the piece of land you intend to enclose, what 'twill cost per acre, or if you enclose 640 acres in a square piece it will cost much less than a piece 50 acres. A ditch can be dug 4 feet wide on top 1 1/2 in bottom and 3 feet deep for 50 per rod and that being thrown into a dike cannot be packed so close again, consequently the dike will be somewhat larger than the ditch and that I think sufficient, for a garden and stock-land say a piece of 5 acres that might be made say 4 feet high and that no drought would keep out all tides. Should the tide come over the sand that is collected, would it not be a benefit? Is not salt water a good fertilizer, and there is no danger of it coming over until after your crops are secured.

I omitted to mention that the soil has not been moved over 4 inches deep, nor a particle of manure used where those things grew.

I remain Sir, Your obdt. servant, WM. H. LADNER.

Earthquake at Sea.

The Valparaiso and West Coast Mail of the 31st ult, gives the following particulars of a severe shock experienced at sea by the steamship Payta—

On the 24th ult, at 1 p.m., the Payta being in latitude 19 deg 17 min S, longitude 70 degrees 21 min W, or about forty-nine miles from the port of Arica, and about 3 miles from the coast, and in 75 fathoms sounding, a most violent and prolonged shock of earthquake, lasting about 30 seconds, was felt on board, followed by a number of others, though less violent and of shorter duration, the last taking place about 4 p.m. The sensation experienced on board at the time of the first shock has been described to us just as if the steamer had been repeatedly lifted bodily up and dashed down again with great force upon the water. Some idea of the force of the shock and the danger to which the steamer was exposed may be gathered from the fact that glasses and crockery were thrown out of the stands and racks, the contents of a bottlecase in the Commander's state-room strewn over the floor, and a massive iron safe in the office of the Purser was wrenched out of its position and moved to a distance of several inches. At the time of the first shock the Commander was engaged below and upon reaching the deck he immediately ordered the vessel's head to be put off shore, which is here very high and precipitous, fearing that the shock might be followed by an earthquake wave. At the same time the shock was felt on board masses of loose material were seen to fall in succession from the peaks and points of the hills fringing the shore, and the sea which at first wore the appearance of a vast mirror, suddenly became agitated, spiriting up all around the vessel in precisely the same manner as is caused when heavy rain or hail falls upon water.

MUSIC.—The undersigned informs the public in general that he is the only teacher of the Pianoforte who combines Thorough-bass and Composition with his instruction in music and singing, and is also the most experienced and legitimate Tuner of Pianofortes in the Colony. Terms—Pianoforte and Singing \$6 per month. Pianofortes tuned and repaired \$15 00 and upwards. Music provided for Balls, Evening parties and Dinners.—D. G. PALMER, Kase Street, or at T. N. Hubben & Co's Book Store, Government street.—Mrs Palmer instructs beginners on the Piano at \$3 00 per month.

BRANFORD—BREW'S CO. & CO.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. THE CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE.—The singular success with which Mr. Epps' Food is taken by his homoeopathic preparation of cod-liver oil never surpassed by any excruciatingly bitter, though the knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the true principles of well selected cod-liver oil, Mr. Epps has provided a breakfast table with a delicately flavored beverage which is not only safe, but many heavy doctors' bills! Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in 4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labeled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

CHIEF SHAVING.—Fred. Payne, Tonsorial Artist, Johnson Street above Miner's Station. Shaving 12 1/2 cents; Hair Cutting, 25 cents.

FELL'S COFFEE has become the favorite Colonial beverage, and is to be found on every breakfast table from Victoria to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

CALL AND SEE SAMPLES OF WEDDING and Visiting Cards at the COLONIST OFFICE printing office.

Semi Weekly British Colonist

Saturday, October 23 1869

Confederation

The dispatch from E... urging upon Governor... expediency of completing Confederation, by the British Columbia, and in Excellency to ascertain the Colonists upon the subject the last lingering doubt skeptical mind. It is as slow some persons, possession of previous in dis subjects, have been to recognize the fact that the of all British North Am years be on the fixed B... Government, a grand scheme was not liked or left unfinished every one of the ten or eleven, women and children British Columbia still up voice against it. Still was it for a portion of it to suppose that they could errati in back when the e... Mainland were so unan... But suppose we admit f... argument that opposition, have the effect of keeping out of Confederation, What position would Br occur, and what would ran age o-? Tho- who such a course ought to b... in on the advantages... crue—to show that the... be better off without the... has been frankly admit... Statesmen—by the Brit... that the policy of govern... through an office at h... a complete failure, a Confederation scheme, a... fully experimented upon America, and to be at on the West Indian and Ant... nies? Now, suppose Br... had the power to remain... remain out, what would b... Would the Colonial Office system which has proved... perpetuated for the os... of British Columbia? A... picture would we... state of Downing-street... gling its chains, and ref... freedom! But why wast... a proposition so utterly a... man of sense must know... man of candor will admit... the Imperial nor the Cana... ment would think of subm... the grandest scheme of the... ed, simply because a hand... nists on the Pacific hav... tending alike to their own... try's good. We do not... that absolute force would... In diplomatic language, would be consulted. Bu... more ways than one of k... The colony would be... Confederation—made to... not better cut than in. E... for reform, every appeal... redress or help would be... stereotyped reminder that... constitutional changes a... such and such matters w... dealt with under the ne... things. But, as we have... no such unhapp and hu... dition is likely to be p... entire population of the... log been in favor of the... of British Columbia, up... equitable terms; and an... tempt to deny or misrep... will be worse than us... Excellency has just been... sonal contact with the... nists, and is no st an... sentiment on that quest... greatly disposed to thin... any British subject on... would be disposed to... now. May we venture t... the people of our sectio... come convince that Co... the destiny, the immed... the colony, will be tou... willing to consider the... would be most conductive... interests, and to enter int... for procuring the same? Surely be true wisdom... and in a matter of such... portance—at a crisis in... which must form an epo... not too much to hope... little lines of party diff... weakness and such a frui... be merged, and that al... working harmoniously to... together for the purpose... from the Dominion Go... most favorable terms cou... rights and interests of... of the Great Britain of

THE FRENCH HOTEL.—The... ders sent in for building the first story of the French Hotel street, viz., M. C. Humber Kinsman & Styles, \$5,000. Yesterday awarded to the for...

Semi-Weekly British Colonist.

Saturday, October 23 1869

Confederation.

The dispatch from Earl Granville, urgent upon Governor Musgrave the expediency of completing the work of Confederation, by the admission of British Columbia, and instructing His Excellency to ascertain the views of the Colonists upon the subject must dispel the last lingering doubt from the most skeptical mind. It is astonishing how slow some persons, possessing a full average of presence in regard to most subjects, have been to discover and recognize the fact that the Confederation of all British North America has for years been the fixed policy of the British Government, and that the grand scheme was not likely to be abandoned or left unfinished, even should every one of the ten or twelve thousand men, women and children inhabiting British Columbia lift up their united voice against it. Still more surprising was it for a portion of this community to suppose that they could keep Confederation back when the colonists on the Mainland were so unanimous for it. But suppose we admit for the sake of argument that opposition, if offered, will have the effect of keeping this Colony out of Confederation, what then? What position would British Columbia occupy, and what would isolation advantage us? Those who would counsel such a course ought to be prepared to point out the advantages likely to accrue—to show that the Colony would be better off without than within. It has been frankly admitted by British Statesmen—by the British Government that the policy of governing the Colonies through an office at home has proved a complete failure, and hence the Confederation scheme, a scheme successfully experimented upon in British America, and to be at once extended to the West Indian and Australasian Colonies. Now, suppose British Columbia had the power to remain out, and did remain out, what would be the result? Would the Colonial Office, with the old system which has proved a failure, be perpetuated for the especial behoof of British Columbia? And what a pitiful picture would we present. A slave of Downing-street ignobly hugging its chains, and refusing political freedom! But why waste words upon a proposition so utterly absurd? Every man of sense must know, and every man of candor will admit that neither the Imperial nor the Canadian government would think of submitting to have the grandest scheme of the age frustrated, simply because a handful of Colonists on the Pacific happened to be blind alike to their own and their country's good. We do not mean to say that absolute force would be employed. In deplorable language, the colonists would be consulted. But "there are more ways than one of killing a cat." The colony would be starved into Confederation—made to feel that it was not better out than in. Every petition for reform, every appeal for relief or redress or help would be met by a cold, stereotyped reminder that, as important constitutional changes are imminent, such and such matters would be better dealt with under the new condition of things. But, as we have already said, no such unhappy and humiliating condition is likely to be presented. The entire population of the Mainland has long been in favor of the early admission of British Columbia, upon fair and equitable terms; and any further attempt to deny or misrepresent this fact will be worse than useless, seeing His Excellency has just been thrown into personal contact with the Mainland colonist, and is no stranger to popular sentiment on that question. We are greatly disposed to think that few if any British subjects on this Island would be disposed to offer opposition now. May we venture to believe that the people of both sections, having become convinced that Confederation is the destiny, the immediate destiny of the colony, will be found ready and willing to consider the terms which would be most conducive to the general interests, and to enter into negotiations for procuring the same? This would surely be true wisdom on our part; and in a matter of such momentous importance—at a crisis in our history which must form an epoch, surely it is not too much to hope that all those little lines of party difference which have been such a fruitful source of weakness and unsuccess in the past will be merged, and that all will be found working harmoniously and earnestly together for the purpose of obtaining from the Dominion Government the most favorable terms consistent with the rights and interests of other sections of the Greater Britain of America.

THE FRENCH HOTEL—There were two tenders sent in for building the basement and first story of the French Hotel, on Government street, viz., M. O. Humbert & Co. \$4,475; Kinsman & Styles, \$5,000. The contract was yesterday awarded to the former.

European Summary.

[Dates to the 18th September.]

The rumors which have been current recently that the French troops would quit Rome are contradicted. The British squadron, with Mr. Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty, on board, has been in the Tagus, and was visited by the King of Portugal. It sailed from Lisbon Sept. 17th, on a cruise of four days' duration, after which the ships will repair to their respective stations. A complete denial is given from Oporto of the rumors circulated by an Austrian newspaper, that the Egyptian army is being concentrated and that the fortifications are receiving fresh armaments. A man named Judge and his wife and two children were found dead, in their house, at Bromley. They had been suffocated by the fumes of charcoal. An inquest has been held on the bodies, at which it appeared that Judge had been in great poverty from want of work, and that he and his wife had deliberately committed suicide. At a meeting of the London Common Council it was stated that the new Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Viaduct will be opened in October. Dr. Roget, F. R. S., author of the Bridge-water Treatise on Animal and Vegetable Physiology, died on the 14th Sept. last, at Malvern, aged 91. From Ireland we learn that Alexander Freyne, the bailiff on the property of Mr. Cusack, of Moydow, Longford, has been murdered; that Dr. Kiernan, the Roman Archbishop of Armagh, is dead; and that the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, which met in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Tuesday, held its last sitting yesterday, and was prorogued till the 30th September. A considerable portion of the ruins of the once magnificent pile, having shown signs of falling, Earl Clarendon, the owner, is now repairing and strengthening the great hall, Leicester's buildings, and parts of the external walls on either side. His lordship is also restoring some of the doorways, windows, and fireplaces. In the course of the repairs excavations have been made, and underground apartments, cells, and passages revealed which had been hid for centuries. The great hall, 90ft. by 45ft., still retains several of its fine gothic windows and some of the towers yet rise 70 feet high. Australian papers state that a number of fine pearls discovered at the fisheries carried on in the vicinity of Nicol Bay, Western Australia, have been exhibited in Melbourne. They are of great size and beauty, the most valuable among them resembling in shape and dimensions the eyeball of a large fish. This is said to be worth upwards of £200. There are two candidates in the field for the representation of East Cheshire, Sir Edward Watkin, brought forward by the Liberals, and Mr. William Brooks, banker, invited by the Conservatives, both Manchester men. Mr. Thos Salt, of Salsaire, and Alderman David Salomons have received baronetcies. The Election Commissions are still sitting at Bridgewater and Beverley. The first contingent of the 1200 English Volunteers invited to be present at the Liege Fetes left London on the 13th Sept., and proceeded to their destination by Harwich and Antwerp. The Times regrets to announce a terrible shipwreck which has befallen one of the finest fleet of mail steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the Carnatic, a powerful iron-built vessel of 1776 tons, which, according to the telegrams received Sept 17th by the company, was totally lost, with about 27 of her people, off the Island of Shadwan, in the Gulf of Suez, on the 15th Sept.

Canadian Mail Summary. Our Canadian files are to the 3d inst. and are greatly occupied with financial accounts and, for the most part, gossamer pictures of Prince Arthur. His Royal Highness has been going the rounds, and he appears to have evoked an amount of enthusiasm never before witnessed in any country, and scarcely ever excelled in any country. The Prince is served up in wood-stuff in almost every village newspaper; but we must confess that many of these artistic attempts are not very flattering to the subject of them, who is made to look more like "the last of the Mohicans" than a young Guelph. Nevertheless the Canadians appear to have taken to him wonderfully, and even go the length of suggesting the propriety of annexing him King—not of the Canadian Islands, but of Canada! Sir Francis Hincks, it is now asserted, has positively accepted the portfolio tendered by the Hon John Rose, and will seek a seat in Niagara. He was to have been sworn in the week after the mail left. The Hon Wm McDougall had left for the seat of his government in the Northwest. The Hon Mr Howe accompanied him. Mr Alexander Begg, of the Inland Revenue Department, has been appointed Collector of Customs for the Northwest, and would proceed to Fort Garry at once. Richard F Steels, Brookville, was gazetted Judge of the County Court of Leeds and Greenfield. It was rumored that Mr Morrison, member for Niagara, would receive an appointment in the Northwest, thereby providing a seat for Sir Francis Hincks. James Gibb, of the Quebec firm of Gibb, Lane & Co, died on the 25th Sept. He bequeathed \$100,000 to various charitable institutions in the city. The Provincial Fair, held at London, appears to have been eminently successful. The fair is to be at Toronto next year; the vote stood 35 for Ottawa and 45 for Toronto. It will doubtless be held at Ottawa in 1871. One of those terrible murders which crop up every now and then has recently come to light in New Brunswick. The double murder was committed at Loch Lomond, the victims being a woman and her child, and the supposed murderer John A. Munroe, of St. John. The matter was undergoing investigation and, caused intense feeling in St. John. Sir Rmt. Boisson, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, and who is administering the Government, is to be appointed Lieut.-Governor. The Hon. Edward Palmer will succeed him as Chief Justice. The Hon W H Pope, it was reported at Charlottetown, would receive a lucrative appointment in the North-West Territory. It appears that in addition to the Hon Mr Rose, the Banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co, New York and London, are also about to admit as a partner Mr Walter Watson, a gentleman well known in Canada, and for some years New York agent of the Bank of British North America. On the 5th October Prince Arthur was to have turned the first sod of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, at Weston. A dreadful accident attended by fatal results occurred at Clifton, near Niagara Falls, on the 24th September. A span

of horses and carriage, went over the bank near Clifton House. Several persons were in the carriage, one of whom—Miss Smith—was killed. Several others were more or less injured.

Is the Earth about to Burst like a Bombshell?

To the Editor of the New York Sun—Sir:—I see in the dazzling Sun an account of earthquakes, no doubt the fulfilment of the German astronomer as preliminary to more tremendous convulsions. I will give it in his own words: "To be moved in September or October by a movement of the earth that will put to shame the very respectable shock we had in 1858." Now, Sir, suffer me to present a prophecy from a very old book, which ought to be prized above every other, the prophet Isaiah, ch. xxiv., v. 20: "The earth shall reel and go from a drunkard, and it shall be removed like a cottage; and the transgression thereof shall be heavy upon it; and it shall fall and not rise again."

Agassiz, Hagar, ii. 67: "For thus saith the Lord of Hosts: Yet once, it is a little while, and I will shake the heavens, and the earth, and the sea, and the dry land; and I will shake all nations and the desire of all nations shall come."

We are not told when this will take place, but we have in this same book events that bring us down to the time. I will quote Matt. xxiv. 29: "Immediately after the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened [1780], and the moon shall not give her light [1780], and the stars shall fall from heaven [1833] and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken; and then shall appear the sign of the Son of Man in heaven."

See also Heb. xii. 26: "Whose voice then shook the earth, but now he hath promised, saying: Yet once more I shake not the earth only, but also heaven."

"These events bring us to the time: we may look for them every hour. Yours, looking for the Coming One. J. K. BULLOCKS.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, VICTORIA, B. C., 1869. ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS. JAN. 1, 1869. To balance in hand: \$108 00 Subscriptions per list: 782 00 Subscriptions for 1870: 100 00 Received J. Mady for books: 40 00 A. W. Piper for books: 17 50 Entries and cash at disposal: 488 00 Balance of day on hand: 25 00 Gregory, prizes returned: 2 50 J. P. Davies' subscription: 50 00 Total: \$1507 50

Sept. 29, 1869. By Price List: \$760 50 T. S. Allart, extra: 33 00 Hayes, for board: 80 00 Hibben, stationery: 14 00 Colonial printing, &c.: 24 50 Evening News, printing, &c.: 20 00 W. S. Gosman, bus hire: 20 00 J. P. Davies, for books: 25 00 J. Mady, refreshments: 15 00 Sundry payments, wages and services as per vouchers: 25 25 J. P. Davies, for books: 60 00 Balance in hand: 87 81 Total: \$1567 46

ROBERT BURNARDY, Treasurer. Having thoroughly examined the accounts of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, I hereby certify that they are correct, and that the balance on hand of eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighty-one cents. ROBERT BURNARDY, Auditor. G. W. THOMSON, Auditor. Victoria, Oct. 20, 1869.

DINNEFORD'S SOLUTION OF PEPPERMINT. DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. In the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections; IT IS THE PHYSICIAN'S GIFT FOR COLIC, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, and all other complaints of the Bladder. As a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers. N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA. J. G. NORRIS, Agent.

IN CHANCERY.—IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862 and 1867, and in the Matter of the BRITISH COLUMBIA and VANCOUVER ISLAND, S. R. T. MURKIN, and S. A. W. COMPANY (limited).—The petition of the above named Company is returned, on or before the 1st day of December, 1869, to send it in name and address, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any), to Samuel Lovetock and James Van Hornig Irwin, of No. 34, Coleman-street, in the city of London, and to the solicitors, to come in and prove all debts or claims, at the chambers of the Vice-Chancellor Sir William Milburn James, at No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, in the county of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such notice; or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. Wednesday, the 15th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudication upon the debts and claims—this 27th day of September, 1869. JOHN H. ALLEN, Clerk of Court.

Fraser River Salmon! SALMON BELLIES, - - \$16 per Barrel. SALMON, - - - \$5 75 per Barrel. PUT UP BY FEEDS, KAY & CO., New Westminster, B. C.

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Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Rum there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health; and, upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery, which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sole right to manufacture and sell it in the United States.

The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The cabalistic S. T.—1860—X was a talisman of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply.

Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Rum, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly astonished the natives. The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Rum needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSPEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above cut represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses.

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Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and Fever. THE "TAMES" OF INDIA, STATES that the discovery of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a greater blessing to the human race than even the discovery of Vaccination. The remedy is invaluable in the above diseases, and is indispensable to Emigrants, Travellers, and Families, a few doses being generally sufficient. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and to the Hon. the Secretary of State, information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne—See "Lancet," December 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Extract from "Medical Times," January 12, 1866.—"Extracted from a series of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus so generally prescribed did it not supply a want almost universal." DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Cholera, Typhoid, Asiatic Cholera, Consumption, Neuritis, Rheumatism, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in cholera:—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of a public stock in all cases." From a letter of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE to the Hon. the Secretary of State, dated 14th July 1864:—"Chlorodyne is almost a valuable remedy in Neuritis, asthma, and Dyspepsia. It is really one my returning to health after fifteen months' severe suffering, and which at other medicine had failed."

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FRAUD On the 23rd June, 1866, MOHAMED ALI, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the name of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Phair to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Subj. Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. CAUTION—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES under Messrs Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The OLIVE OIL manufacturers of Messrs Crosse & Blackwell may be obtained from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island. my 19 law

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