

SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH CULONIST PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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TERMS:

Three Months.... One Week..... PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. OFFICE-Colonist Building Government and Langley ireets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS. .Barkervil

rosby & Lowe .. 

Royal Meanesses.

isn't all royal. It is not long since Republicanism was ecandalized in the minds of all monarchical folk, at least, by the "ol' clo'" antics of Mrs. Lincoln. Britishers may well look nearer home, and they will find in the doings of a British Prince what will put poor Mrs. Lincoln's traffic quite in the shade. It is already known that the British Parliament was recently called upon to vote £3500 towards paying for certain presents made by the Duke of Edinburgh, while in Australia. The Commons didn't vote the sum, small as it was. over-gracefully. There was a sort of undefined feeling that they should not have been placed in so delicate and diagramethic a position that the the the disagreeable a position, that the thing ignoble fluckyiem with which the Dake was was paltry in amonot and wrong in principle,—that, in fact, if it so pleased His Royal Highness to make presents matters connected with his Royal Highness. to people while rolicking round the world he should pay for the luxury out of his private purse. It was, however, ex-plained that as the Prince was traveling in a sort of representative or semi- turn of the presents made. Why, we really official capacity it was understood that £3000 would be placed at his disposal for the purpose of making presents, and the good-natured Commons passed the item accordingly, although many of them felt that they would prefer paying the amount to voting it. As might well have been supposed this was not the last of it. When it became known in most respectable aper published in Victoria the community where these paltry presents had been distributed, ueither wisely nor well, it is intimated, that the Imperial Parliament had been asked to vote a sum for the purpose of paying the bills the indignation of the colonists ran high, and, if we may accept the tone of the Melbourne Age as an indication, there was a very general feeling that the colony had been scandalized. The loyalty of the colonists, says the Age, has been sorely tried, but it remains unshaken, and it expresses the sincere hope that they may be no more afflicted with such visitations, for they do not wish to be altogether disillusionized in regard to the attributes of royalty. The Australian colonists, it says, "have given the son of of many from Washington Territory also. All their Queen a right royal greeting at will bring with them more or less of nature's an expense of not less than £150,000. and they feel humiliated and scandalized by his application to be reimbursed for the few paltry presents he gave away, not always to meritorious objects, while amongst them. To show the light in which the matter is viewed. our contemporary mentions that a resolution hadbeen laid upon the table of the Colonial legistature moving for a return of the presents made and expressing a desire on the part of the colony to reimburse the British Government for the proportion given away in Victoria, and sarcastically suggests that a farthing subscription will more than suffice for that purpose. The Age proceeds :--

his second visit to give us a reminder by leaving portions of them still unpaid. His pees's English friends, and the bulk of his jeweller's bill were paid out of the funds voted by our Perliament. He paid his club bill, for brandy, sods, and eigars, with a flying topsail; but somebody took the blame of this off his shoulders. Like master like should meet them on common ground, com. in this consection. man, his officers are accused of having at-tempted to bilk a New Zealand washerwon man, who followed the ship from Welling-ton to Auckland to get paid £26, and then had to be content with ten shillings to the pound after spending as much in locking after the money. These things should be known to the holders of the British purse-

strings, for there is a possibility of the Prince being reimbursed for money spent not by bim, but for bim. If he leaves these matters to one of his suite, he may not be aware of what is done in his name, resting satisfied, as he may well do, with the koow-ledge that his visits result in profit rather than loss." These strictures are severe, but they

are scarcely more so than those of the Eoglish press. The Pall Mall Gazette says the presents appear to have been intrinsically All's not gold that glitters. Royalty paltry, that their only value in the eyes of the recipients was that they came from the Queen's son as a personal gift, a value of which they are at once deprived by the knowledge that they were paid for by the British taxpayer. The London Morning Star says in reference to this unhappy sub-

> ject :--"The circumstances are well known in England up to a certain point. It is well known, for instance, that the Duke made some so-called presents to persons who entertained him, and that the English tax-payer has since been made to pay for his Royal Highness' munificence. Other circumstances connected with this particularly mean piece of business are less well known, and some of them, as alleged-as to the destipation of certain of these presents, for example-are of a kind which the just rereceived may find a doubtful consolation in the singular freedom with which the Dake's

pare notes and see how it is that they can of those who may come from afar. The Exa bibition it will be observed falls on a Wednesday. The Hunt will run to suit the convenience of those coming from Paget Sound. The Enterprise will be equally accommodating to those coming from the Mainland; while the Douglas will be at the service of the East Coast settlements.

## Friday Sept 17 " Viator" and the "Douglas."

In another column will be found a communication upon the subject with which we dealt yesterday. "Victor" has evidently either not read the article or else he has read it to little purpose. We yield to no man, not even our correspondent, in a lively appreciation of the substanticl advantage conferred upon the East Coast settlements by the ranning of the Government steamer, and it was an ardent desire to see that advantage increased instead of withdrawn that dictated the remarks we ventured to make; so that the passes made by " V.ator " on that point are aimed at a " man of straw," and that, too, purely of his own manufacture. We need hardly say that the hour of 1 o'clock was used hypothetically, as, also, were the names; Samuel Harris, William Nelson. and " Viator " might with equal sense have brought as a crushing reply to our facts the statement that there is not a " Mrs A " residing at Cowichan. As regards the queson of cost to the Oslony, our correspon had much bester bot have prevented any con-

mast, she had \$1011 73 appearing to ber credit last year. The boat represents, we believe, something like \$30,000 of public money, and the Colony is about to incur a fresh expense of, say, \$10,000 for new boilers. \$40,000 would represent \$4,800 at the rate of interest the Colony is paying, and there would be nothing left for tear and wear and depreciation in value. But of all this we made no complaint ; we only de-

larrier's bill for presents to his Royal High- ington Territory, both in agricultural and were etsentially the people's property the horticultural productions, and if the people people would have the greatest passible inof the latter have got the start of those of terest in traveling upon and giving her all the former, we will not be the worse for their freight. Two or three steamships, now knowing more about it. It is better that we lying idle at San Francisco, are mentioned

> FROM THE DAWSON WHALING PARTY .- The excell, if indeed, they do excell. We are schooper Kate, Capt Douglass, arrived yesterglad to learo that the arrangements of the day morning from Cortes Island with 150 Committee of Management are very complete barrels of whale oil. Since the date of Capt. lation, in- Doufflass' last letter two additional whales struction and anusement for all, whether the were killed and secured, making fourteen in weather should happen to be propitions or all this season. The company have 450 otherwise, and we feel assured that every barrels of oil at the station. The product proper attention will be paid to the comfort thus far is 20,000 gallons. The schooner will discharge cargo and return immediately to resume active operations.

THE trial of Watts for the murder of Hib bard on San Juan has been postponed until the next term of the court. In the meanwhile the violation of the treaty by the removal of Watts from military jurisdiction and placing him in the hands of the civil officers, will be referred to the Imperial

Government.

CHARYBDIS V. THE FLEET .- The cricket match yesterday resulted in a victory for the Charybdis eleven. The Fleet scored 125 and the Charybdis 127, with six wickets to go down. Lieut. Thomas of the Charybdis scored 28, and Lieut, Wright, R. M., 22, which was the highest on their respective eides. During the first innings the rain poured down; but the afternoon was fine.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. - At a meeting of the Board of Delegates held Septemper 16th 1869 the following officers were elected for the ensuing 12 months ; John Dickson, President ; Frank Sylvester, Secretary ; E. B. Marvin, Treasurer. Judiciary Committee-Adolphus Peel, Robert Jenkinson, Charles Taylor, Finance Committe-William Dalby.

INCUEST .- The Coroner's jury in the case of the skeleton found in the woods, yesterday, returned a verdict that the remains were those of Joseph Baker, and that there was wood, and for a similar teason the stern-no evidence to show by what means he came post and rudger-frame bave also been made to his death. We hope the case will not rest of brase, the first instance, it is asserted

will be sold, the Douglas will still have

berning Mrs. A. let me assure you that it is an extreme and an isolated one. Is Mrs. A. sure that such a charge as 25 cents, was ever made or paid at Victoria for carrying two tin cups over the wharf, or that the stenmer charged or was paid 50 cents for cars rying them ? To whom did she pay these charges ? and at any rate if Mrs . A had asked any one who was going to Victoria to bring these articles, she might have got them I am sure at cost price.

I am inclined to think that the time for starting from Maple Bay for Victoria is 11 or K past 11 o'clock, but certainly not 1 o'clock, and when it is found that nine out of every ten clocks in the settlements are from half an hour to an hour wrong, one may easily conceive that a mistake may be made ; but for all this it is very seldom that any of the settlers miss the steamer. I have travelled a great deal in the steamer on the East Coset and I speak from experience, and confidently assert that as far as is within the power of the captain of the steamer, the greatest regularity is ensured, and I know that the settlers as a class are well satisfied with her management and regard the weekly trips that she makes as essential to the well-being of the settlements. VIATOR.

Victoria, Sept 16th, 1869.

THE ENGLISH NAVY .- A new unarmored frigate, the Inconstant, has just been built for the English Government, and is exciting great attention from the novelty of her construction. The Inconstant; though without armor plating, is built of iron, sheathed with wood and copper. The wood casing is laid on in three thicknesses, and is fastened to the ship in the following way : Edge strips of thickish iron are rivited to the plating, and the space between them filled in with the first thickness of wood. The next thickness is worked over this vertically, and is fastened by bolts which screw into the edge strips, care being taken that holes for thene are not drilled right through the plates, so that there may be no chance of a leak, if by accident the wood planking should get stripped off. The third thickness is worked horizoutally over the second, which is fastened by screw bolts, and the ship is then sheath-ed in the usual manner with Muntz's metal below the water line. In order to prevent any risk of galvanic action between the Muntz's metal and the iron, marine give is interposed between the different thicknesses of

troversy upon that point. It is little to the purpose to show that after crediting the boat with \$4,200 for carrying the mails on the started back for their "ground," fully pre- ditto on the upper deck, two of the latter being revolving. The Inconstant has c \$800,000 for hall, while her engines, of 1000 nominal horse power, by Penn, will cost \$330,000 in addition, making a total of \$1,-130,090. Having been built for speed, she has a greater proportion of length to breadth than any of the recent ships added to the Royal Navy, the exact figures : length, three hundred and thirty-seven feet four inches, breadth, fifty feet three and a half inches Her speed, at a recent trial trip, exceeded sixteen knots a hour, and it is anticipated that even that high rate may yet be passed. Two gentlemen just arrived from Montana, report that Wells, Fargo & Co.'s coach, which left Helena, Aug. 29th, was robbed at Malad Summit. Utah, 60 miles north of Corrinne, about midnight on the 31st ult. Eight men. masked, stopped the coach and assured the passengers that they should not be molested. They compelled the driver to deliver the treasure boxes in care of the Express Company, amounting to about \$30,000. The robbers saluted the passingers courteously and rode off with the spoils. The passengers had an aggregate of about \$40,000 on their persons, but no attempt was made to ake anything from them. AUSTRALIAN PRESERVED MEATS .- The reatest satisfaction has been expressed in Melbourne at the success of the Australian preserved meats. The London agents had not only sold all their stock and that which was afloat, but had booked orders to the extent of 213,000 tins, together 1,093,250 lbs., and they had moreover, closed their books, fears ing to commit the Melbourne company further. They report that they can with ease dispose of 100,000 6lb. tins per week, and this would absorb 25,000 sheep a week, which is ten times the amount the company is at present able to procure.-Dundee Advertiser.

not exceed tenfold in value the presents given by him, his character for generosity must be strangely misunderstood here. We shall being? It is most fitting that we should,

stand some chance of recovering out three or four thousand pounds. Let us roll this delicate morsel under the tongue. And in the second place. it is quite certain that we shall never be asked for any more money for 'presents' to the colonists, for no colonist with any spark of self-respdct is ever likely to accept any more of these precious gifts from the open-handed Sailor Prince, as they loved to call their guest." The Melbourne Arous the oldest and

88.78:-

The Duke of Edinburgh's bill for cigars and wine being left unpaid, was disebarged by a colonis, while his bill from the furrier and jeweller for presents to his friends being also left, was paid out of funds voted by the Colonial Parliament.

## The Twenty-ninth.

What about the twenty-rigth? It is the day fixed for the great Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition. It will surely be a great day for Victoria. The Island farmers will come. Many of the Mainland farmers will come; and as the energetic Committee of Arrangement has completely obliterated all international boundaries and swept away international obstructions, and especially as Capt. Wait has undertaken to do the generous thing, we may reasonably expect to have the pleasure of the company rich productions. Let our people then, be resolved to make the twenty-pioth a gala day for Victoria. Let all be resolved to worship at nature's shrine that day, for

"She has a wor'd of ready wealth, Our minds and hearts to bless; Spontaneous wisdom breathed by health, Truth breathed by cheerfalness."

This coming together of the farmers in riendly rivalry, this annual comparing of results and interchange of ideas, is of the utmost importance, especially in a new country. As iron sharpens iron, so does the farmer his fellow, and we cannot too highly estimate the beneficial results of such gatherings. The arrangement by which international barriers have been broken down, enabling the people of a foreign state to participate in the pleasurers and advantages of the approaching exhibition equally with our own people, is a new and happy feature. Why should it not be so? Are we not all brethern, descended "If the presents given to the Prince did from the same good old Anglo-Saxon stock, aiming at the one great end of general well-

sired that the employment of that amount of capital in that particular way should be productive if possible of greater good, by affording increased accommodation to the setlers and "Viator" has in no degree shaken our faith in the practicability of that dedesirable object.

CAN'T GET & UREW .- The ship Windward s lying here wanting a crew, which, it would appear, she finds it difficult to obtain. A few days ago, on the authority of a shipping house in this city, we stated that men were plentiful-that there was no occasion for a vessel to go to San Francisco for a crew when they could be had here. And the very first ship that happens along complains that a crew can't be had except at a rate of wages which no ship that expects to earn money can afford to pay. I This is a state of things very damaging to the port and very huriful to our lumber and mercantile interests. Is there no remedy ; or will vessels visiting these waters always be subject to such extortions as these?

PEERS OF THE REALM IN TROUBLE .- The affairs of the) Marquis of Winchelsea, who declared he would gladly place his head on the block to defend the Irish Church, are in the Bankruptcy Court. Another noble Lord (name not transpired) will be proceeded atainst for forgery. The Duke of Hamilton, deeply involved, offers the fine Island of Arran for sale; the Marquis of Bute bid £400,000; but his bid is trumped by Mr Young, of the Glasgow Parrafin and Mineral Company, who offers £450,000. The Island of Arran lies on the west coast of Scotland. near the month of the Clyde, and has an area of 165 square miles. In it are found marble, jasper, agates, cairngorms, and a fine species of rock crystal called the Arran diamond. The population is 7000.

THE Grappler and Fly, steaming towards. Esquimalt yesterday with coal, caused a rew port that the Active was in sight.

pared with good apparatus to overcome all the big fish that may heave in eight in the future.

A SAWMILL will shortly be erected on the Fraser near New Westminster, where the timber is of a very fine quality.

Robben-Wednesday night. An orchard t Metchosin. Of all the best fruit. Shame !

THE Gas Company are laying in a winter supply of coal.

The " Douglas"

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST -As a colonist interested in the East Coast sattlement I beg to take exception to some of the remarks in your issue of to-day concerning the steamer Douglai.

You assert that this vessel is maintained at an expense to the Colony and for the ex. press purpose of accommodating the settlers on the East Coast. Permit me to draw your attention to the debate which took place on this subject in the last session of the legislative council, in which was clearly demonstrated the fact that the versel was not run at any expense to the community ; and further let me state that any one may ascertain from reliable sources the truth of the statement that the "Douglas" is running now at a profit.

True, it may be that shortly she is to have placed in her a new set of boilers; but this is not a consequence of her being employed in the way she now is; and granting that the value of the vessel is sunk at present in fostering the infant settlements of the East Coast, and that she deteriorates by wear and tear may not the employment of her for the number of years past in which she has been engaged and the continuance of that employment be considered as an investment highly profitable to the Colony? Everyone is aware of the great importance which agricultural settlements are to a colony and what difficulties settlers experience in going forward, and I venture to assert that unless the Douglas had been running as she has been, the East Coast settlements would not have been in the state of comparative prosperity they now are.

Again the steamer is maintained otherwise than for the express purpose of accommodating the settlers, such as carrying supplies to About Oysters.

A New York paper says : 'Among the many whims of America, few are more mistaken or perverse than that which forbids the eating of oysters in the months without an 'r,' for the deep sea oyster is in his prime in scorching July, and brings from the pale, cool depths of his abode, a more delightful flavor and a firmer texture than the product at any wintry month. affords.' dry vineil vieno

Bently doal to say established ? I

### BRITISH COLONIST. SEMI-WEFKLY



Wednesday, September 15, 1869

Free Port vs. Protection.

Notwithstanding all that has receptly appeared in the colonial press upon the subject of a Free Port for Victoria. under Confederation, it is surprising to observe the amount of misapprehension still pervading the public mind in regard to it. Even people of intelligence will persist in weighing the advantages and disadvantages of a Free Port as against those of a protective Customs Tariff, framed by, and expressly for, British Columbia. Need we say that this is all wrong ? The advocates of a Free Port under Confederation have, as a matter of course, been weighing the advantages of their theory as against those arising from such protection as would Custome Tarif be afforded framed by the Parliament at Ottawa for the Dominion. The present writer will yield to no man in a desire to see agricultural and industrial pursuits flourish and expand under a healthy and discriminating protection ; and were the question of a Free Port for this section of the Colony to be discussed in view of a condition of things under which we could frame tariffs to suit the particular interests of this Colony we might hesitate to advocate a scheme by which free trade would extend over the whole of Vancouver Island. But, as we have said, the whole subject must be approached in the light of Confederation, and the advantages and disadvantages weighed as against those which would result, not from our present tariff, nor from any tariff which our own Legislas ture might be presumed to frame, but from the Dominion tariff. Viewing the subject from this the only true standpoint, we have no hesitation in express ing the firm conviction, a conviction of seeing British Institutions on this strengthened every day, that it is clearly the true policy of British Columbia as a whole, and especially of Victoria, as an important part, to employ every legitimate and constitutional means for the purpose of securing a Free Port under Confederation. In order that Lytton, should he tarry long enough, he the reader may, perhaps, have a clearer conception of the reasons for the faith he will penetrate the mountain fastthat is in us, we invite careful attention to a few of the principal items in the repetition of the selfsame wish, only in Dominion tariff bearing directly upon more ardent terms. Thus his Excelthis point. We find a "Free List" con prising two hundred and thirty-eight articles ; and amongst them are : Grain of all kinds, flour of wheat and rye, Indian corn, Indian meal, hay, vegetables for culinary purposes, bulbs, plants, shrubs, trees, hops, hides, wool, eggs, machinery when used in the original construction of mills or factories, fresh fish, tobacco unmanufactured. Herethen, we have in the free list nearly every article in respect of which a protective tariff would be desirable ! It is true we find butter liable to a duty of 4 cen's a pound, cheese 3 cents, lard and tallow 1 cent, meats, fresh, salted or smoked, including bacon, hams, &c., 1 cent; but what a mockery of protection. is presented in respect of these few articles. when the rate of daty they bear is compared with the rate imposed by our own Tariff. In tru h the only article that would enjoy a protection worth mentioning under the Canadian Tariff is that of live stock, which is as follows : Horses, \$15; horned cattle, \$10; swipe \$2; sheep, \$1, rates which we are disposed to think would suit the Mainland tion, or its rights, just pretensions and admirably in the course of a year or wo, but the adaptability of which to this section of the Colony may, perhaps be open to question. But even here it must be remembered that a big prefer many years of waiting to making alaughterhouse on, say, San Juan Island any unjust sacrifice. Upon this would supply our market with fresh meat, point, however, we apprehend there w ich would only have to pay one cent. a pound duty ! Now, then, we have the subject in a nuteshell. Shall we relinquish all the advantages of a Free Port for Vancouver Island, in order that the farmers on it may enjoy a protection of 4 cents a pound on cheese, I cent a pound on lard and tallow, and I cent a pound on bacon, hams, beef, mutton and meats of all kind ? and especially shall we do this with the sure and certain prospect of having even that infinitesimal modicum of protection swept away under the operations of a Reciprocity Treaty which all so ardently desire to see established ? Let punishment.

the people, the farmers and industrial Semi Werkly Brilish Calumist the people, the farmers and industrial classes, be honest with themselves and their fellow colonist ; let them look the question fair and square in the face. They cannot have their cake and eat it. Let them remember the dog in the fable. It is just possible that we may be told, "But, in all this you assume that we shall have Confederation ?". Of course we do; and the sooner all asume this, and act upon it by setting their house in order, the better. Public sentiment on the Mainland is undoubly in favor of Confederation ; and we verily believe there are but few even in this Colony who, when the issue comes to be fairly presented, will oppose it. It is the desire of the Canadian Government to complete the great scheme as soon as racticable, and it is the policy and de re of the Imperial Goveroment that Lr'tish Columbia should be embraced in 1 at scheme, although that Governmen will not " force' this or any other community in ; but the terms "force" when employed in a diplomatic sense must be understood with considerable qualification. There is a very homely proberb which says There are more ways than one of killing a cat."

Vice-Regal Visitation.

Although little more than a fortnight in the Colony, his Excellency Governor Musgrave is now on a visitation which is designed to extend from the Straits of Fuca to the toot-hills of the Rocky Mountains. This circumstance is of hopeful import, indicating, as it does, promptitude, energy, and determination to see and judge for himself. His Excellency will everywhere meet with a loyal and hearty welcome ; and wherever he finds a settled community of British subjects on the mainland, there be will find a community desirous continent concelidated and perpetuated by Confederation. At New Westminster he will have been assured by formal address. At Yale he will be similarly assured, and that, we feel persuaded, in no ambiguous terms. At will hear the same wish expressed, and nesses of Cariboo only to listen to the lency will return to the Seat of Government with a distinct knowledge of the fact-a fact frequently stated but sometimes questioned by persons in this ed as the property of a Nova Scotian named community-that whatever difference Capt. Baker, one of the Williamson Tuonel Of opinion may exist in this section of Company, who left Leech River nearly a of opinion may exist in this section of the Colony as to the desirability of becoming a Province of the Dominion which is already "raxing" its neck over the Rocky Mountains to invite us into the great British North American family circle, no difference of opinion exists in regard to it on the Mainland. Should his Excellency take time to penetrate below the crust he will find that the people on the Mainland are not actuated by a blind. unreasoning, and unreasonable desire for Confederation. There is probably not a bona fide Colonist in the continental part of the Colony, we might almost venture to say, in the United Colony, who would not look at the subject from a true British Columbian stand-point, approach the terms with earnestness and caution, and with a determination that this magnificent Colony shall not be placed in a false posiinterests forfeited, ignored or sacrificed. While eager for a change to which alone they look as the means of restoring their political rights and public confidence and prosperity, yet they would not very much ground for alarm. As a leading Cabinet Minister recently said in a letter to a correspondent in this Colony: "Canada expects to lose money for some years by the admission of British Colambia, and is stances. More's the pity. prepared to deal most liberally by her.' Canadian statesmen are neither knaves nor fools. They would not, it they could, entrap British Columbia into Confederation upon unfair or dishonorable terms. They know full well that in order that the magnificent structure they are engaged in rearing may be enduring and prosperous, it must rest attention from the gallast hosts. upon the broad foundation of equal justice and fairness to every part, and that anything repugnant to these prin. ed to arrive by the Guessie Telfair. He has ciples must sooner or later bring its own been ordered to join the Cameleon now on

Saturday Sept 11 Address Presented to His Excellency Governor Musgrave by the Municipal Council of New Westminster.

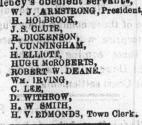
To His Excellency Anthony Musgrave, Esa Governor of British Columbia and its De pendencies, Commander in Chief and Vice Admiral of the same, dec., dec.

May it please your Excellency-We, the President and Members of the Municipal Council of the City of New Westminster, desire to take the earliest opportu nity of congratulating your Excelleccy on the sate arrival of yourself and family in the colony and at the same time of expressing the pleasure it gives us to welcome you to the Mainland of the colony and especially to our city.

venture to hope from the success which has attended your Excellency's ad-ministration of the affairs of other colonies that you may be enabled to inaugurate a more prosperous era in our colonial aflairs and place us in that position which, with our great natural advantages and resources, we

ought to occopy. With an earnest desire to see British institations perpetuated on this confinent we ven-ture to hope that in your Excellence we will ture to hope that in your Excellency we wil find a warm supporter of the great scheme of Confederation with the Dominion of Canada and trust that under your administration this hope may arrive at fruition. We trust that your residence amongst us

may prove the happiest and most successful of your life, and with our sincere welcome to yourself and family, we have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servants,



THE LANGFORD LAKE MYSTERY .- Mr Pem-

berton, S. M. and Dr Helmeken returned rom Langford Lake on Thursday evening. The boncs were exhumed by order of Mr. Pemberton, acting as Coroner, and a jury empanneled to hold an inquest. The facts elicited corresponded with those already given through these columns. No vetsage of clothing was found. It is said by the settlars in the vicinity of the Lake that sometime in February last a man who represented himself as a Leech River miner inquired at the farmhouses for traces of a 'mate' who, he asserted, started for town a few days before, but never reached there. The spot where the bones were found is some distance. from the disused trail to Goldstream. The remains were fully recognized by Dr Helmcken as those of a white man. . The inquiry was adjourned until Thursday next. ADDITIONAL-A HORRIBLE MURDER!

Yesterday, Police Officer McMillan was dispatched to Langford's Lake and returned late in the evening, bringing with him a vest, a pair of drawers, and a few other articles of clothing, which he found secreted beneath a log near where the skeleton was ound. The vest has four holes, evidently made by builets-two through the breast and two through the back. The vest is recognizyear ago and was last seen on the Goldstream road walking towards town. He had \$40 or \$50 in gold dust in his possession when he left the river, and was undoubtedly murdered. The fullest investigation will be had into the circumstances attending this horrible affair. ABRIVAL OF HM S CHARYBDIS -HM S Charybdis, 18, 1500 tons and 400 horse power, arrived in Esquimalt harbor at midnight on Thursday baving been 61 days on the passage from Payta, Peru. Contrary winds are reported for the entire trip. Fo!lowing is the list of officers, kindly furnished our reporter :

ST. GEORGE AND ST. PAUL ISLANDS .- The with a subject of extreme delicacy. Every steamer Fideliter, while North, visited the famous islands of St George and St Paul; which are comprised in the Aleutian group. The officers of the steamer say the for-seals seen there were innumerable. The shores for miles and miles were 'alive' with the animals. There must have been millions in full view from the steamer. None but Indians are now allowed to kill the fur-seal and then only for food. A detachment of U S soldiers now occupy the Islands for the sole purpose of protecting the seals from the incursions of the white fur-traders. The price of furs range high at Alaska, the Batives having come to a pretty correct knowlege of their value.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES AT ALASKA .-Taco river, where it is reported gold has been discovered quite recently by siwashes, who brought the evidence of the "find" to Sitka just before the sailing of the steamer Fideliter for Victoria, empties into the the gold presented it to General Thomas and it will soon delight the eyes of San Franciscans.

POLICE COURT .- Yesterday, Peter and John, unworthy namesakes of the disciples. were arrested for assaulting a squaw. Peter turned Queen's evidence and John fined \$20. .... G 1 Stuart was fined five dollars for over one of the driving faster than Esquimalt bridges.

To SAIL .- H M S Satellite, Capt Edye, will sail on Wednesday or Thursday for Mezatlan, and will cruise in the vicinity of the Gulf of O aliferni three months and then go further South. Her departure will be regretted by all classes, who will long retain pleasurable recollections of her officers and men.

THE BRIG COQUETTE.-The Charybdis passed, near the entrance to the Straits, on Thursday morning, an English brig, laden, bound in. Probably the Coquette from London.

THE FIDELITER sailed at balf-past 3 o'clock vesterday afternoon for San Francisco, having on board Gen Thomas, U S A. and staff. She also carried a mail and ex-

ARGUMENT in the case of the runsway steamer Veruna will be heard at an early day next week

THE ship Lady Lampson will sail from Socke for Valparaiso this evening.

THE Gussie Teltair will be due to-day from Portland.

# Lord Byron and Mrs. Stowe,

From the New York Times. We cannot but deplore the publication of a narrative such as that which Mrs. Stowe has thought proper to lay be-

detail of her story is contradicted by the circumstances attending the separation of Lord and Lady Byron. She is wrong in her quotations, wrong in her dates, wrong in the counts she gives of the mode in which Lady Byron quitted her husband's roof, She speaks of Lady Byron baving lived two years with her busband. The truth is that hey were married on the 3d of January, 1815, and on the 15th of the following Jan uary they were separated. She states that Lord Byron wrote a note to his wile order. ing her to leave bim. " He could not and would not," says Mrs. Stowe, "have her about him, and when her child was only five weeks old he carried this threat of expulsion into effect." This is quite contrary to the actual facts. The child was born on the 10th of December. Lady Byron went to her father's house at Kirkby Mallory in the ensuing month, for the benefit of her health. She wrote a letter from thence to her husband which has always been deemed a strong presumptive proof that Lord Byron was guilty of no gross offence towards her. Leigh Hunt, Captain Medwin and Tom Moore read his letter. A writer in a recent number of Blackwood's Magazine recalls ocean at a point about sixty miles above their testimony in regard to it. Leigh Si ka Island. The Indians who brought in Huat says it " was written in a spirit of good humor, and even fondness which, though containing nothing but what

Semi Weekly

Wednesday, Sept

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Agrarian

a wife ought to write, and is the better for writing, was, I thought, almost too good to Moore describes it as 'full show. of play. fulness and affection.' Captain Medwin states that it began 'Dear Duck.' A few days afterward Lord Byron received another letter from his wife's mother, inviting him to Kirkby Mallory. The very next letter be received was one from her father, informing him that Lady Byron had left him forever. Let it be remembered that Lady Byron parted from her husband on good terms, that she wrote to him in a very affectionate manner. and that without seeing bim again she suddenly cast him off. These are facts which have never been disputed. Now listen o the romance which Lady Byron appears to have foisted on Mrs. Stowe:

'On the day of her departure she passed by the door of his room, and stopped to caress his favorite spaniel, which was lying there; and she confessed to a friend the weakness of feeling a willingness even to be something as humble as that poor little creature, might she only be allowed to remain and watch over him. She went into his room, where he and the partner of his sins were sitting together, and said, 'Byron, I come to say good-bye,' offering her hand at the same time. Lord Byron put his hands behind him, retreated to the manile-piece, and, looking around on the two that stood there with a sarcastic smile, said, 'When shall we three meet again ?' Lady Byron arswered, 'In Heaven, I trust;' and these were her last words to bim on earth.'

We have no hecitation in asserting that whenever and wherever this story was invented, it is entirely without foundation, and we believe that it now makes its appearance for the first time. If it has been published before, it must be one of those tales which Lord Macaulay refers to as 'loathsome slanders' on Lord Byron's character, and Macaulay's comment upon them is singularly appropriate to this particular specimen ; It is not every day that the savage envy of aspiring dunces gratified by the agonies of such a spirit and the degradation of such a name.'

We have no inclination to undertake the vindication of Lord Byron's general moral

Captain-Algernon M L Lyons Lieuts-Fred A Sargeant, A B Thomas Richd H Byron, Ed A Holbeck. Navg Lieut-J O Thomas Lieut Marines-E O D Powell Chaplain-Rev J B Smyth Sargeon-J C Messer Paymaster-George Grandidier Chief Engineer-James Carlisle Sub Lieut-F V Isaac Asst Surgeon-Thes Canh, M D Asst Paymaster-Richd Harboard Navg Midshipman-G T Napier Midshipmen-R H Stewart, W Harvey

H C Dawson, Geo Drury, T F Pallen, J Grif fio, J A Graves, A S Pringle, A B Elwyn. Clerks-E A Smith, M G O Mallard.

THE SAN JUAN TREATY .- We learn that the circumstances connected with the violation of the treaty stipulation, by which San Juan Island is jointly held by our Government and that of the United States, were laid before Governor Musgrave at New Westminster. The trial of Watts at Port Townsend is illegal, and the man, let him be ever so guilty of murder, cannot be hanged upon a verdict obtained under such circum-

THEICAN. - A very pleasant inter tainment was given by the officers of the UnitedStates steamer Mohican, in honor of the American Consul and family, on Thursday afternoon. A number of young ladies rom the city and officers from H M ships at Esquimalt attended and received every

LIEUT. SIDNEY DICKENS, R. N., is expectthis station.

works. Mrs. Stowe has been made the life, and followed him with her sympathy in her exile. It is no jusufication of the course which Mrs. Stowe has unfortunatly been advised to adopt, that Lady Byron originated the calumy on an innocent lady. Lady Byron pursued the poet with a systematic maliguity which was sometimes scarcely compatible with the theory of her sanity. There was no offence of which she did not accuse him. It was only after he and his half-sister had been dead for years that she ventured to link their names together in infamy. Then it was done in a conversation with a comparitive stranger, and no proofs whatever were given to support the odious charge. Mrs. Stowe was not called upon to revive this miserable story of domestic anhappiness. She can produce no evidence in substantiaof the narritive. All the facts and

all the probabilities contradict it. Respect for the memory of Lady Byron would certainly have suggested the propriety of allowing a mystery which can never be cleared up to sink into oblition. She has now stepped forward with unsupportable allegations of a character so abominable as to compel us to receive them with incredulity, and it is but little extenuation of her fault that she suffered herself to be imposed upon by a woman of implacable disposition and rentless temper.

It is quite evident that Mrs. Stowe aproached her task in the spirit of a novelist. Her account of Lord Byron' affection for Miss Chatworth is of the gushing and sentimental order which certain writers of fiction habitually affect. Her moralizing, her eloquent digressions on the subject of angels, her reflections, which are meant to be pious and narrowly escape being profane, her ec-static account of Lady Byron's struggles with "fiends of darkness" for the redemption of her "husband's soul" may also be tolerated on the ground that they are part of the stock in trade of an imaginative writer. When Mrs. Stowe comes to deal with facts we get upon ground where we at once discover her singular incautiousness in dealing a pure and healthful beverage.

fore the world. It sets no question at of that would not materially differ from our rest, and consequently it will not even own. But we may believe him to have been satisfy the morbid cariosity of those per- guity of many faults without crediting the sons who are more interested in the disgusting story now made public. And we scandles of Lord Byron's life than in his are quite sure that so upprofitable a topic as his misdeeds ought now to be removed from the field of public discussion. It is to be remeans of circulating a revolting aspersion greated that Mrs Stowe has again invited aton Lord Byron's half sister-sister Mrs. tention to it. We must repeat that we are Stowe calls her-of whom all that is sorry for the part she has taken in the affair, known is that she was faithful to him It has rendered no service to literatore, it rein the darkest hours of his fiects no credit on Lady Byror, and it will not enhance the debt which the present generation owe to Mrs Stowe's useful and amusing pen.



EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST .- Whilst the Municipal Council are hesitating so long about the imposition of the Pound Law I would gladly draw their attention and that of the Public to a nuisance connected with cows, which has not yet been memtioned. 1 mean the sempiternal nuisance of their bells: I am told that in families, especially which contain young children, the above named source of annoyance is p stively incoler-able, and in the case of sickness worse than an burdy-gordy or the barrel-organ, nor can they, by the dole of a few pence be bribed to "move on." People have frequently got up in the middle of the night to drive the beasts away, but they of course as quickly return. I would therefore implore the Council to act in a determined manner, and no more to put the "poor" cow-keeper un-der a glass case than they would they " poor Indian.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT —Turn'which way you will, go whore you please, persons will be found who have a ready word of praise for this Ointment. For chaps, chafes scala, bruises and sprains, it is an invaluable remedy; for bad legs caused by accident or cold it may be conf-dently relied upon for effecting a sound and permanent cure. Incases of swalled ancles, errstpelas, gout and rheumatism, Holloway's Ointment gives the greatest confort by reducing the inflammation, cooling the blood, soothing the nerves, adjusting the circulation, and ex-pelling the impurities. This Ointment should have a place in every nursery. It will cure the long list of skin affections which originate in childhood and gain strength with the child's growth. 30

R.W.

MERT REWARDED.—It must be a source of gratification and pride to the inventor, after years of study and toil, to have success crown his efforts, and know his labors are appreciated This is peculiarly the case with Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Eitters which is composed of purely vegetable preparations, making the most effectual altera-tive that is possible for the medical intelligence and skill of our times to produce 27

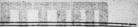
with the child's growth.

## THE QUEEN OF PERFUME.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER invigorates and strengthens the weak and debilitated, oothes and quiets the nervous and excitable, and induces heathful slumber to the weary and listless. Beware of the pernicious counterfeits; always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors Lanman & Kemp, New York. 549

BUY IT AND TRY IT .- Russell's celebrated coffee. The best on the C.ast. Warranted

two hundred acres, to him against all re cellent Homestead enforcing the old for people pay for the p and cultivating the Government give th nay, if need be, assi two in establishing Government, has o like a clear idea of The value of each E even in the Atlantic mated at \$500 by economists. If that estimate the value of into this Colony at what utter indifferen is regarded by the is to be feared, by people too. We aware that the great of this journal will n article through ; be with yawning care they for such ing, commerce, p have more or country land and cl interest, no attract our people. Do the that this dull and u lies at the founds prosperity? Minif make a country. settled population. Politics and town sess very much int backed by a thril Let our Governm and realize the true the inutility of eve long as that which ductive of permane glected. Let the with a view to agr be appreciated, an means be employ tion. This we hold most important du



extreme delicacy. Every ry is contradicted by the ending the separation of ron. She is wrong in her in her dates, wrong in the s of the mode in which tted her husband's roof, y Byron having lived two sband. The truth is that on the 3d of January. 15th of the fol owing Jan parated. She states that a note to his wile order. n. " He could not and Mrs. Stowe, "have her shen her child was only carried this threat of ex-This is quite contrary . The child was born on ember. Lady Byron went ouse at Kirkby Mallory in th, for the benefit of her te a letter from thence to h has always been deemed tive proof that Lord Brf no gross offence towards , Captain Medwin and Tom tter. A writer in a recent ackwood's Magazine recalls in regard to it. Leigh was written in a spirit or, and even fondness ontaining nothing but what write, and is the better for hought, almost too good to escribes it as 'full of play-ection.' Captain Medwin gan 'Dear Duck.' A few ord Byron received another le's mother, inviting him to The very next letter he e from her father, informing Byron had left him forever. ered that Lady Byron parted nd on good terms, that she a very affectionate manner, seeing him again she sud-off. These are facts which disputed. Now listen o ich Lady Byron appears to Irs. Stowe: ber departure she passed

bis room, and stopped to e spaniel, which was lying confessed to a friend the ing a willingness even to be able as that poor little creaonly be allowed to remain him. She went into his and the partner of his sins ther, and said, 'Byron, I d-bye,' offering her hand at Lord Byron put his hands treated to the manile-piece, ound on the two that stood castic smile, said, 'When meet again?' Lady Byron leaven, I trust;' and these ds to bim on earth.'

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# SEMIOWEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

### Democracy in Trouble. The Governor at New Westminster.

Wednesday, September 15, 1869

Senii Weekly British Colonist.

## Agrarian Reform.

Tn writing upon this subject, a few days ago, our remarks were chiefly directed to the evil of permitting the agricultural lands of the country to fall into the hands of speculators. Our present purpose is to deal with the land fit to be a slave, and the Asiatic is everyway creditable to the community, and system, and point out some improve- unfit to enter the United States. Up that the replies they drew forth cannot but ments therein needed. Legislation on this subject itself would present an in-African and Asiatic ! Southern Demo-allusion to the great question of Confederateresting study. The singular tenacity with which the Government has held on to the land, relaxing year by year little by little, proves how utter a stranger it is to the true use of land de policy which ought to be pursued in all of it amongst the settlers. During the first session of the Legislative Council of the united Colony a tolerably liberal land Ordinance was adopted; but, for some reason not satisfactorily explained. new countries respecting the distribution some reason not satisfactorily explained, it never became law. There have been some vague hints from Cabinet Minis-starvation and rage, all through Chinese ters about not having the power to make labor. When called upon to take up reception amidat the firing of a Vice-Royal free grants of land. But we are un-willing to accept that proposition. In half-starved devil," says our contem-been gaily decorated for the occasion. Capt. voting the Crown Salaries Act-an act porary, "would point to the heathen Raymour, the local Manager, showed the which secures princely stipends to the temples and dens of prostitution, and with all of which his Excellency appeared Crown officers, or heads of Departments leper bouses, and the row of filthy, stink- greatly pleased. Reembarking and rounding -we were understood to take over the ing Chinese dens, and would say, there spar establishment of Mr. Jeremiah Rogers, Crown Lands with full power to deal are the pets of the Government; there on English Bay, with the lumber slides and with them. Such, at least, was the bar- are the frugal people that support your works of which the Governor was much are the frugal people that support your gain, as expressed by the Government pampered and rotten wealth ; call upon Mesers. S. P. Moody & Co.'s Mills, the and understood by the people. The Co- them to sustain your honor and your Governor was here again received with a lony has faithfully-perhaps too faith- flag." Now, all this is very sensational, salute, and considerable display. The cerefully - fulfilled its part of the contract. and may catch a few silly, unthinking and party were ushered into a spacious Has the Crown failed to carry out its folk; but surely there are not many apartment where a sumptuous luncheon had part? It would seem so ; or else the who can be misled by such wretched people were gressly deceived as to the clap-trap. Democracy holds the Asiatics houses and general works and facilities of conditions of the bargain. The people to be an inferior race. They doubtless must have power to dispose of the pub" are greatly inferior to the Anglo-Amelic lands in whatever way they think best rican in many respects ; and especially Westmidster by Mr. Lewis' stage. His calculated to promote the true interests are the inferior in that very respect of the Colony. They must have power which renders it highly improbable, into make free grants. Without this we deed impossible, that they will ever enhave no right to expect settlers. The danger American institutions, or, least theory of making the public lands a source of all, make slaves of Americans, as our unarmed and unsuspicious traveler-laid in

The Democratic party in the Pacific It is already known that his Excellency States appears to be fearfully exercised Governor Muegrave arrived at New Westover the Chinese question at the present minster on Tuesday last, where, as might Council : 1900 moment. The Democrats are indeed well be supposed, he received a very hearty inconsistency personified. Constituting a large party of a great nation inseribing upon its banner "All men were born free and equal," they appear determined to give the lie to their national motto. Ac- Governor's reply thereto. We may be percording to their creed the negro is only mitted to remark that the addresses are cracy was wont to look upon all labor tion in the civic address is graceful, and inas essentially degrading. Western De-mocracy would enoble labor by degrad-ing two important races—is terribly alarmed least it should be pollated by alarmed least it should be pollated by Mongolian touch. As might be expect-ed the editor of the Portland Herald is Hospital, the Public Institute and Recading-Control School the Post Office

ence on the next and inbsequent days. . On mony of the reception over, his Excellency seen prepared and to which they did full ustice. With the mills, wharves, ware this enterprising firm the Governor expresed

himself highly pleased. Crossing over to Hastings, his Excellency returned to New Excellency and party left for Yale by the steamer Lillooet, on Saturday morning.

THE LANGFORD LAKE MYSTERY .- The finding of the hideous evidences of murderthe deliberate, cold-blooded slaughter of an of direct revenue by the sale thereof to contemporary foolishly intimates. As wait for at the edge of a lonely wood, and speculators inflicts grevious and fatal we said in a previous article, we do not shot down from behind by a stealthy assassin injury upon the country ; while that of regard even a very large influx of -adds another page to the long and fearful remaking them a source of direct revenue Chinese as likely to injuriously in . cord of mysterious assassinations that have by wringing the last dollar from the terfere with white labour, much less occurred in this Colony during the past settler in payment thereof is impolitic, enslave it. There is in the United eleven years, and of the perpetrators of oruel, and unjust. Let land be free as States abundant room for five or six which no clue has ever been obtained. Comthe air and water to all comers. Let it millions of Chinese without interfering mencing with the murder of a sergeant of

New Westminster Addresses. The fellowing is the Governor's reply to the address presented by the Municipal

GENTLEMEN, It is very gratifying to me to receive so kind an expression of welcome to the colony for myself and family on this occasion of my tirst visit to the chief town on the mainland. I have sought with eagerness the earliest op. portunity after my arrival to become personally acquainted with New Westminster and the settlements inland, which I propose to visit before my return to Victoria ; and I am so much pleased with what I have seen that I hope to be able frevently to renew our intercouse.

Any success which you are good enough to attribute to my administration of affairs in other places sprung from the ready co-operation of those with whom I worked for the community which we sought to serve. I will not permit myself to doubt that with a like good understanding, and the same support and confidence which has been afforded to me elsewhere, we, too, may achieve some improvement in the affairs of a noble coun-

try of which the natural advantages are so great as these of this united colony. It is my personal opinion that British in-perset would be consolidated and perpetuated by the union of all the British provinces. in North America, and I willingly would aid in bringing about such a result ; but my acquaintance with the affairs of the colony is yet too limited for me to pretend to know what practical difficulties may be in the way of accomplishing such a design. You may however be assured that the subject will obtain my most careful attention.

If, during my residence among you, I should be enccessful in promoting the interests of the colony as I earnestly desire to do, the period will certainly be emerg the happiest of my life; and it commences most pleasantly with the kind welcome which has been tendered to my family and my-

ADDRESS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To His Excellency Anthony Musgrave, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies. Vice Admiral and Ordinary of

the same, etc., etc : May it please your Excellency, We, the officers and members of the Fire Department of New Westminster, beg most heartily to congratulate your Excellency upon your safe arrival in this colony, and to extend to you a cordial welcome to this the chief city of the Mainland.

In approaching your Excellency as citizens, as well as members of an organization, we would wish to express the hope that in your Excellency we may find a warm supporter of this Department; and to assure you that our most untiring efforts will at all imes be used to merit the aproval both of the public and of your Excellency. We have the bonor to be, your Excellen-

's obt. servants, Wm. Johnston, Chief Engineer. J. S. Clute, Assistant Engineer.

Wm. Fisher, (per Wm Johnston) Captain. Thos. Walsb, First Lientenant. Wm. Visuna, Second Lieutenant. Hugh Burr, Secretary, W. J. Armstrong, Treasurer.

### His Excellency said in REPLY :

Gentlemen,-I thank you for your congratulations upon my arrival in the colon

tary duties and your readiness to perform

The Government Assay Office.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST .- In your issue

year was 13,725 32-100 ounces At \$16 per

ing, comes to \$549. rather more than enough

to cover one month's salaries and expenses

further enquiry on the subject and ascertain-

ed that the amount of bars shipped dur-

them with alacrity.

merston during the Crimean war may prove interesting as it touches on the subject : "Now allow me to draw your attention to a to less interesting subject—Our Ool-onial Empire. Your Lordship will have ob--erved from the development of the colonwhich in one instance resulted in the abrupt secession of large and populous territories, the United States. This was in the nature of things, for the colonists driven to arms by our blundering policy found themselves strong enough to break up a Dominion which had become a stumbling block to their fur-ther progress. A different course pursued by the Home Government towards other by the Home Government towards other portions of the Empire has hitherto checked any further dismemberment. But need I observe to your Lordship that this statu quo caunot last very long; that as, the colonies grow older and more powerful they will de-mand and obtain their independence; that our Empire in the course of nature will die a natural death upless it be hurried, on to a windent and her an individue in the modeline violent end by any injudicious intermeddling on our part in its internal administration. But why not change the old order of things to a new which shall give us a fresh lease of Empire? May not a new combination in the relation between the parent State and the Colonies bind us in one common polity as we are now bound by one common origin The chief cause of disruption would be in the Colonies aspiring to the dignity of in-dependent States when they should have developed their internal resources, in other words, when beyond the stage of pupilage. le there no English statesman bold enough and farseeing to forestall events, gratify their aspirations and imprint a beneficial character to this bloodless revolution ? Cannot we change the British Empire into a Confederacy of Angle-Saxon States, free, inde-pendent and united, of which Great Britain would be the nucleus ? Immeasurable advantages would accrue to the contracting parties of this Federal bond. To the Col onies one Federal diplomacy, one Imperial army and common flag. The economy, power and security which the new Confedate unity offers to each integral portion of the Empire are advantages which no single State or Colony could possibly hope to ob-tain by its own unassisted efforts. To the Mother Country friendly ports in war time, greater security and wider scope for its com merce, and all the untold profit from wielding such a power. Does your Lordship real-ize the difference of England's voice in the councils of Europe as the leader of the great Confederacy from its voice as a single State shorn of Empire ? Does it strike your Lord-

3

The Rise and Fall of the British

Empire.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST ;- As the ques-

tion of the separation of the Colonies from

the Mother Country is now on the tapis, the

following quotation addressed to Lord Pala

Near CLINTON, Aug 29, 1869.

ship how advantageous to English capital when invested in enterprises covered by our flag and regulated by our laws to its our hag and regulated by our laws to its precarious and risky struggle under the arbitary policy of separate States often tumultary, at times conflicting? Will not our commercial transactions, the world over, paintally feel the insccurity which the loceen-ing of the bonds of our Empire world nature ally produce? Quotations on the Stock Exchange would soon tell us that our wealth in transitu was no longer covered by the aegis of a powerful State; and I doubt whether any increase, however liberal, in our army and navy estimates would counter

materially differ from our ay believe him to have been aults without crediting the now made public. And we at so unprofitable a topic as ht now to be removed from c discussion. It is to be re-Stowe has again invited at-Ve must repeat that we are she bas taken in the affair. o service to literature, it re-Lady Byror, and it will lebt which the present gen-Ars Slowe's useful and amu-

## Kine Nuisance.

ten Colonist.- Whilst the col are hesitating so long tion of the Pound Law I aw their attention and that a nuisance connected with not yet been memtioned. 1 ernal nuisance of their belle: families, especially which children, the above named ance is p sitively incolercase of sickness worse than or the barrel-organ, nor dole of a few pence be on." People have frequently iddle of the night to drive but they of course as quickould therefore implore the a determined manner, and the "poor" cow-keeper unthan they would they " poor

R.W.

Exr -- Turn which way you will, go ersons will be found who have a for this Olutment. For chaps, chafes prains, it is an invaluable remedy; y accident or cold it may be confi-or effecting a sound and permanent relied ancies, erysipelas, gout and relied ancies, srysipelas, gout and sy's Ointment gives the greatest the inflammation, cooling the blood, adjusting the circulation, and ex-ies. This Ointment should have a ry. It will cure the long list of skin inate in childhood and gain strength wth.

-It must be a source of gratification ntor, after years of study and toil, to his efforts and know his labors are peculiarly the case with Dr. Walker's sitters which is composed of purely ns, making the most effectual altera-e for the medical intelligence and neednose 27

EN OF PERFUME.

an's FLORDA WATER invigorates and k and debilitated, cothes and quiets itable, and induces heathful slumber permicious counterfeits; always ask prepared by the sole proprietors w York. 549

TRY IT .- Russell's celebrated est on the C.ast. Warranted lthful beverage.

be proclaimed throughout the centers with anybody. There are avenues of police in 1859 and continuing year after of population everywhere that every labor and productive development in present what a shocking record of undiscoversettler can have a free grant of, say, which the proud American scorns to ed crime do our annals present ! In the case two hundred acres, and have it secured tread, and which, if occupied by the under consideration there is not the slightest to him against all reverses under our ex- cheaper labor of Asiatics, would add room to doubt that the remains are those of cellent Homestead law. Instead of enormously to the national wealth, and Capt Baker. H's vest is identified by a man enforcing the old fogy notion of making instead of cheapening and degrading people pay for the privilige of taking up while, and especially skilled labour it He was last seen alive on the Goldstream and cultivating the public lands, let the would expand and elevate it. In fact, road, about 116 miles nearer Goldstream Government give them all they can use, it is difficult to conceive of a more blind, Fowler, keeper of the Goldstream House, and a nay, if need be, assist them for a year or narrow and un-American cry than that hunter known as " Butch.," were out clearing two in establishing a home. Has our now being raised against the expected the road of failen timber one afternoon early Government, has our people, anything Chinese immigration. As a party cry in last January. When he parted company like a clear idea of the value of settlers ? we do not think it is likely to prove with them Baker said he would it p and The value of each European immigrant, very successful Democracy will never rest at Brown's Parsonsbridge House. He ride into the "White House" upon such never reached there-was never again seen mated at \$500 by American political a rickety hobby-horse as that. Sanday Sept 12 economists. If that be so, we may well

SAVINGS DEPOSITS .- Perhaps no better estimate the value of each settler coming into this Colony at \$1,000. Yet with guage of the thrift, indeed the prosperity of what atter indifference the whole subject a country, can be found than in the amount is regarded by the Goverment and, it of its deposits in institutions for the savings is to be feared, by the masses of the of the masses. Applying this test to Canada people too. We are perfectly well the country, although comparatively new aware that the great bulk of the readers would appear to have made considerable of this journal will not read the present progress in this respect. It appears, from

be with yawning indifference. What the savings deposits in the various institutions of the country amount to \$11,655,866 care they for such dull matters ? Mining, commerce, politics, town lots, all have more or less attraction; but A BEAUTY named Harrigan, late a fire country land and clod-hopping have no interest, no attraction for the mass of that this dull and uninteresting business lies at the foundation of all assured for assaulting the officer and five shillings screen himself. prosperity? Mining per se would never for being drunk and disorderly. make a country. Commerce without a

NAFOLEON, from the tenor of last night's settled population could never flourish. dispatches, would appear to be dying. His Politics and town lots would not posdeath at a time when his son is too young to sess very much interest or value unless assume the reins of government would be fatal backed by a thrifty rural population. Let our Government and people try to the Emperor's dynasty.

and realize the true position of affairs, WHALING .- The Howe Sound Whaling the inutility of every other pursuit, so Company have secured two whales lately and long as that which can alone be productive of permanent well-being is netried the blubber out. Several other whales glected. Let the value of settlement were struck, but got away.

LAID .- The short cable between Lopez caught in citizens' clothes while bargaining with a view to agricultural development be appreciated, and let every legitimate means be employed towards its promo- and San Juan Islands was laid yesterday for the bire of a boat to carry them to Port Oariboo. tion. This we hold to be the first and and the wires are now working in all direc- Townsend. They were given up to their most important duty of our Government. | tions.

than the spot where the sekleton was found. alive by mortal man save his murderer. His nonappearance is tows occasioned remark ; but in a new country where men's movements are erratic and uncertain, it was taken for granted that in a fit of the "blues" he had shipped on board some vessel and gone away. In addition to the bullet-riddled vest a pair of drawers, a grey shirt and an undershirt were found beneath a fallen tree. distant 25 yards from the place were the skeleton was discovered. The skeleton itself lay 50 yards from the road. The hat, cost. article through ; or if they do it will recently published official statistics, that boots and pants were gone. The opinion of the Police is that the man was shot on It also appears that these deposits are rapid- the road, the body dragged into the deep ly increasing, especially in the Province of thicket, stripped of its clothing, thrown into Ontario.

remaining to be solved is, Who did the deed? man on board the steamship Fideliter, became The stripping of the body would lead us our people. Do these people ever reflect drunk and disorderly, and when approached naturally to suppose that Indians were the by officer Raffit " butted " him in the face perpetrators ; but a white man might easily with his head. The prisoner was fined \$20 seek to divert suspicion toward the natives to

> Exports-Per H B Co's bark Lady Lampson, 333,845 feet of lumber; consigned to Messrs W Gibbs & Co, Valparaiso, and 3 cases of personal effects for JJ Southgate, Uolony from its commencement, and if the London. The steamer Enterprise on Saturday towed the Lampson from Sooke into the Straits and there cast her off.

DESERTERS -Two deserters from H M S

trary, it is only increasing the expense with-Charybdis were arrested yesterday upon a charge of attempting to desert. They were out a possibility of adequate rates; the freight on the materials alone is a total bar to the successful operation of an Assay Office at

> A LONG SUFFERING TAX PAYER. to applause . It is evident inter the

and your welcome to New Westminster. balance our moral loss in the fact of our no In common with all beneficial institutions longer being backed by a powerful Empire. which it will be a pleasure to me to aid and Now, my Lord, it is my humble opinion that promote. I shall be most cordially ready to at no time like the present, when the tide of give my support to your organization, to colonial sympathy runs strong towards us in this our struggle with Bossia, can we set afloat our newly conceived reform -- that of drawing the Colonies into closer companionwhich the community already owes so much. I am aware of the valuable services you have so often cheerfully rendered, and I regard the beautiful condition of your engine ship with the Mother Country ; of checking and its fittings, which I had the pleasure of the centrifugal by a centripetal movement." inspecting on Wednesday, as evidence of the interest which you take in your volun-

The movement here foreshadowed as early as 1855, of which failing health alone prevented Lord Palmera-ton from becoming the guiding spirit, has now assumed the dimensions of an important crisis in our national history. It behoves us Oulonists to look at the question from a colonist standpoint and to con-sult our real interest. If the institution o of the 10th I notice an article on the Gov-ernment Assay Office, in which it is stated powerfal confederacy of all the British that the amount assayed there during the Colonies should prove on mature reflec-tion to be a harbinger of peace. If it oucces this would amount to \$219.605, 12, the should promise to afford us a powerful police of the sess, a powerful preven-tive of war and hence greater security charges on which, at 1/4 of 1 per cent., which believe is the Government rate for assayto our commercial transactions :-- if our laws, institutions, civilzation and well being Being rather astonished at the result of these generally should be thereby advanced or figures I took the trouble of making some secured-then let a great colonial agitation thoroughly ventilate the whole scheme. Let ing the same period was \$1,780,587 which, deducting the \$219,605 12 done at a great colonial party agitate for the union of the colonies in this grand alliance. Let a powerful world-wide State, guided by a well New Westminster, shows \$1,560,982 as-sayed by the Bank of British North America, constituted central authority ,arise out of the present chaotic confusion of our relations with being rather more than seven times the the mother country and with one another. amount treated at the Government Office. Let a well ordered individual Anglo-Saxon The fact of the matter is that the Govern-ment Assay Office is and has been a per-State define and clearly lay down the duties and privileges of each component element or part. Let us have one common federal army petual drain on the resources of the Colony rom its sommencement ten yearsago, and and navy, diplomatic service and civil list. ought to have been closed long since had the Let the soverign authority of the new Con-federate State be well defined and limited, interest of the community been consulted. Originally started with a staff of four embut powerful and efficient. Let it be no ployees, it was reduced to two six years ago sham. Let each colony obserfully contribute and has been allowed to linger on even its quota to the federal treasury, bearing insince at a heavy expense to the country. mind, should the extra taxation prove someowing to the supineness and indifference of what irksome, that this a premium on a those in auth-rity. Now that our new Go-ernor has arrived, let us hope that among peace insurance policy paid to a great Peace and Reciprocity Insurance Association on a national, intercolonial, world-wide scale of other abuses this crying one will be fairly looked iuto, and that at the ensuing session which each colony would be a member, Let some of our popular members will obtain a Great Britaio, as the oldest and most exstatement of the cost of this office to the perienced State, be the head and front of the union, if she do not decline the honor, but result does not fairly startle your readers, I let us have union at all events as the great for one shall be greatly surprised. The harbinger of perhaps millenial peace. Let a suggestion in your atticle about the estabvast colonial convention assemble at once, lishment of a branch office at Cariboo tendagree on the preliminaries and sketch out iog to improve mat ers, is, with due respect the constitution of this new State for apto the writer, simply nonsense ; on the conproval, discussion or amendment by the several colopial, Parliaments, and we shall then be in a fair way of averting the disasters so. keenly felt in the above quotation as the result of the probable decline and fall of the

British Empire. the Logica Intends for a taisa with Gee

ficers.

# SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.



4

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe. NEW YORK, Sept 14-A Herald special from Paris says a rumor was very exten-sively circulated in the city to-day to the effect that the Emperor has seriously contem-plated abdicating in favor of his son. It is said a council of Regency will be created having the Emperor and Prince Napoleon Bonaparte at its head, as provided in the New Constitution; to endure through his minority. Napoleon's health remains in a

very uncertain condition. PARIS, Sept 13-The Emperor's health is better to-day. It is asserted that the Empress will again set out on her voyage to the East.

The London News says it is ramored that the proposition for the purchase of Cuba has found a powerful friend in the Spanish administration. If the rebellion is suppressed it is difficult to perceive how a change can be effected amid a subjugated people. The interests of England and France in the West Indies are scarcely inferior to those of the United States and they will have their say before the settlement is regarded as final. Lady Palmerston, widow of the late Lord Parlmerston, died yesterday. PARIS, Sept. 10—Lambert's Polar

at Marysville. Gold to-day 13534 @18616. San Fanoisco, 15.-Mr. B. Yoniz, As-sistant Superintendent of the Pacific Division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died this morning of ulceration of the 2850-Expedition is unable to start for want phagas. He was a native of Ohio, aged 30 of funds.

It is reported here that General Sickles' years, weeks. Flags on the telegraph buildings, Alta office, and Merchant's Exchange have late note to the Spanish Government de-clares that though the United States been at half mast all day on account of his have not yet recognized the insurgents deatb. of Cuba as belligerents, still, if the rebellion is not moderated soon, they will take steps to that end,

Spain is about to dispatch 24,000 men or reinforcements to Cuba. The first detachment, 4,000 strong, will embark during the present week.

Quebec speech. Although there is no deny-A fearful hurricane has swept over ing that Sir John succeds in making out a the north of France causing much damage to the crops and other property. tolerably strong case, yet one cannot get

The Emperor did not go out to-day on account of the severity of the weather. The Journal officially publishes the text of the senatus consultum, which is promulgated in the name of the Emperor and signed by Rouher and counter.

signed by Davergien. MADRID, Sept. 10—The disturbances have been quelled and the city and enlightened by the truer theories of modern colonial policy, had acceded to the wishes of country are now tranquil. The proposition for continuing the regency of the inhabitants of the Dominion of Canada Serrano three years longer is gaining and had accorded to them in full measure the rights and franchises which they claimed ground.

MADRID, Sept: 12-The imperial newspapers confirm the report that 24,-000 soldiers will be sent to Cuba. It states that the merchants of Havana have raised 90,000,000 reals for their

pay: LONDON, Sept. 12-The Times, in an editorial commenting on the Emperor's illness and the publication of the senatus consultum, says the person of the sovereign is of secondary importance. If personal government is ended, it matters little who is emperor or regent ; the

To this ladded that I believed generally speaking the people throughout the Dominessential questions are who is minister ion were well satisfied with the institutions and on what terms does he hold office. r which they lived. [Applause.] I then added that England was in no way indifferent to the position of the Dominion; that she viewed it with pride and confidence, that looking to this and assuming that the Cauadian statesmen and people were the best udges of their own interests, I said that if the people of Canada decided on some changes, I was confident that the proposition would receive from the statesmen of England a generous and friendly consideration. I argued from what had taken place to what might take place. I assumed at every stage that Canada should remain for all time to come a firm friend and faithful ally of England. There is no man of clear conceptions who does not know that it is impossible to conduct an argument upless the premises are clearly defined. There is no one accustomed to calculation even to the performance of a few simple pro blems in algebra, who does not know that if the premises are not stated with extreme accuracy, a confused jumble of figures and nextricable confusion will be the result, That was the case in the instance to which I am alluding I have not a word to retract or quality in what I said in Quebec. But some one or other wishing to prove that I had said that the Dominion of Canada was lightly esteemed by the people of England, or that England had some desire to get rid of the Dominion, substituted one word for another in the report of my speech, and on that word I wish to make an observation. I referred to the possibility of Canada wishing for some other form of ALLIANCE, and everyone could see from the context that 1 meant ALLIANCE with the mother country. (Vociferous applause-the whole company rising to their feet ) For the word ALLIANCE the word ALLEGIANCE was substituted-aword which I never uttered, and which does not occur in any part of my speech. The phrese 'change of allegiance' was added to the speech, as if it was possible that any Governor-General would speak before the people of the Dominion about a change of allegiance, or suggest that it could be looked upon with complacency by the people of England. I said that the statesmen of England look ed to the setatesmen, and people of Canada for guidance. Now this also has been misconstrued. I did not mean that they would be guided by the opinions of every person who did not find his position as agreeable as he could wish,-of any barrister, for instance, whose abilities did not correspond with his aspirations, or of any storek eeper whose oircumstances were not as pleasant as he defired Any change proposed by the statesmen and parliament of the Dominion, will be care-fully considered by the mother country. If the parliament and Dominion of Canada decide on a change in the form of alliance, it will be a matter of grave consideration for the people of England. The thought of the accorded to a like request from the people transfer of allegiance never crossed my mind. of the Ionian Islands for a union with Greece. (Loud applause.) It is evident from the re-

A committee was appointed to carry out these resolutions and the meeting then ad-journed with three cheers for annexation. The crowd was very orderly and scarcely any marks of disapprobation were expressed. HALIFAX, Sept 14—The steamer Hornet went to sea burriedly last night. She shipped a lot of hard characters here, and there is little doubt that append for the speech, that I assumed that the Dominion was to remain a firm and faith-ful ally to England forever, which could not possibly be the case if it transferred its al-legiance to a friendly but foreign Power." The Mormon Question.

there is little doubt that she is bound for Cuba.

California.

cellent health.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept, 13 .- Hon Mr. Sews

Arrived Sept. 12 .- Steamer Moses Tay-

Port Madison: Sept. 13th--bark Buena Vista,

from Teekalet; bark Sonoria, Port Dis-

covery ; schooner Page, from Sitka. Sailed Sept. 11-Steamer Active, for Vic-

toria; bark Gem of the Ocean, for Burrard

Inlet. Sept. 13-ship] Aureole, Port Dis-

coovery. The next steamer for Portland will be the

Three heavy shoeks of earthquake were felt at Lowa Hill this morning and also

unmarried and had been ill six

Sir John Young's Explanation.

In his speech delivered at the Halifax ban-

explanation of the perverted passage in his

was this, that the statesmen of England.

and which, in my opinion, they properly

At this moment you possess free re-

presentative institutions. Your destinies are in your own hands. You are free to

shoose and follow out your own views. The

than are the statesmen and people of the Do-

claimed. I then said:

minion of Canada.'

Moses Taylor, to sail on Saturday.

The difficulties in the way of getting at the bottom of the Mormon question are more formidable than would appear at first glance, and although every right rd and party returned early this morning by minded man in the country favors closthe Moses Taylor. Mr. Seward is in ex- ing out the polygamous crew, it is difficult to conceive a plan by which it can be accomplished. The Chicago Evening Post presents some of the lor, from Portland ; bark Chris Mitchell, from difficulties as follows :

Because men will have more than one wife, will the Government send an army against them? If so, when at its destinction, what will the army do? We tried that once and found that, though the force had been ten times as strong as it was, it could have done nothing. There was nobody to fight; there was nobody resisting the law; there were no rebels; there was nothing to fire even a blank cartridge at. But send an army to enforce the law against polygamy? Of course that may be done, but when a warrant is served, a jury empannelled and the trial commenced, does not the enforcement of the law rest with the jury at last? Can an army make that jury bring in such a verdict as it desires? Are there muskets, Springfield rifles and mountain howitzers enough in all our arsnels to make a Mormon jury find Brigham Young guilty, no matter what he is charged with? If he were acquitted, what then ? The persecuted saint, triquet, Sir John Young undertook a laboured umphant by God's special favor, is revenged more than ever before. But if condemned by a jury on his faith, he rises at once in the estimation of his followers, to the dignity next below quite rid of a sort of undefined feeling that martydom and the advantage of the there is something behind the scenes, 'I conviction is all with the man convicthold in my hand,' said Sir John, 'a correct ed. How then is polygamy to be pancopy of the speech, and what I said on the ished? Will Congress pass a law pro-noint which has been so much canvassed hibiting all polygamists from holding judicial office or sitting on juries ? All Mormons are not polygamists, hence the warned by the events of the last century, and remedy would not be effectual. Will the Government resort to the policy of packing juries for the purpose of securing conviction ? Can any Goverament afford to do that.

### Words of Weight for Wives and Mothers.

**Mothers.** The superiority of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS over all other tonics and correctives, as a remedy for dyspepsia, billousness, nervous affect ons, and all com-plaints of the visceral organs, and as a proventive of ma-larious disorders, is proverbial; but perhaps it is not so generally known that the ungredients of this tamous in-vigorant and alterative exercise a powerful and most benefic al infinence in: that numerous and distnessing class of aliments, of while so many thousands of delicate women are the patient, uncomplaining victims. The special trouble of the sex, commencing with the dawn of womanhood, and extending over a period of from thirty to thirty-five years, are as readily and certainly relieved by the operation of this admrable vegetable preparation, as any of the complaints common to both sexes, for which it is recommended as a specific. The attention of mothers is invited to its balsamic effect in those peouliar cases of functional irregularity and irritation, which when neg-lected or maltreatod, destroy the bealth and shorten the lives of so many invalids. There is no need for the power ful and dangerous drugs too citem resorted to in such cases. The milu unic and restorative action of the BUTstatesmen and people of England are not more free in the management of their own affairs or in adopting a line of policy which they think conducive to their own interests,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

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# Ayer's Ague Cure.

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Billous Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic maismatic poisons.

poisons. As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not All containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the agne dis-tricts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Agne medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we ecceive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Thacelimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be pro-tected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily. To *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity. For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly re-markable cures, where other medicines had failed. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass, and sold all round the world.

all round the world.

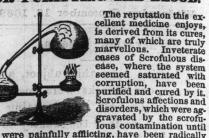
PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor

For restoring Gray Hair to

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla. FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



lous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every sec-tion of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses. Scroftlous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt

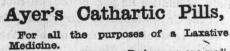
enemies of our race. Othen, this tinseen and unielt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lines or heard, or tumors formed in the liver, or it is shows on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasion, tapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lines or heard, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparitle is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARIL-LA' St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Sait Rheum, Soald Head, Hingworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scropitous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and nervous system. Synditis or Venerceal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for buy it, though a long time is required for buy its of the solution of the complaint. Leucorrhœ or Whites, Uterine Vinfying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almane, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when anten of each case are found in our Almane, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver, mation of the Liver, and Jaundito, when ration of the Liver, and Jaundito, when rising, as they often do, from the rankling tenant of the organism undermines the constitution and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases

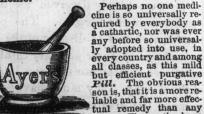
blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great re-storer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despon-dent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Ap-prehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.





Any before so universat-by adopted into use, in y adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative FUI. The obvious rea-son is, that it is a more re-iable and far more effec-tual remedy than any other. Those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it aver their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always — that it never fulls through any fault or neglectof its composition. We have thousands upon thom-sands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coaling preserves them ever fresh and makes no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action — remove the obstructions of the by its use. Nothing can restore the

into healthy action — remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derange-ments as are the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* ranidly cure: — Minute directions are given in the wrapper of the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:— For Dyspepsis or Indigestion, Listless-mess, Languer and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stom-and restore its healthy tone and action. Tor Liver Complaint and its various symp-toms, Billious Headache, Sick Headache, Jandice or Green Sickness, Billious Colic and Billious Fevers, they should be ju-diciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For Dysentery or Distributes, but one mild dose is generally required. For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpi-tation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Hack and Loins, they should be continuously the system. With such change the diseased action of the system. the system. With such change those complaints disappear. For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to pro-duce the effect of a drastic purge. For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a **Diance** *Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to pro-mote digestion and relieve the stomach. An accasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often ad-vantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digest their cleansing and renovating effect on the diges tive apparatus.

Whither are W There is in the rec British statesmen and upon the subject of t sisting between Canad State a breadth and cance which may well cans a thinking. pointed allusions to p the nature of the co between the United Confederated Empire the search after wh pooh poohed by a sill scatimentality. In th mons Mr Gladstone al cions Colonial policy' pointed out he neces lishment of new relati onies, and 'especially ones of North America banquet Sir John You told the Canadians that for a change in their Mother Country wou nest and respectful c Imperial Governmen held at St. Johns, N pointed to the advant by an assimilation of that existing betwe Scotland. The 1 Conservative organ,

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**VOL** 10.

THE BRITISH

DAVID W.

Oné Year, (in advance)..... Six Months, do Three Months do One Week.....

SEMI-WEEKLY BRIT

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Barnard's Express

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hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured

on what principle does he conduct the administration. No one can govern except through a cabinet enjoying the confidence of a majority of the people.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13-John Ross and A. J. Johnson, British and Americon Commissioners for the adjustment of claims under the Oregon treaty, have pronounced an award of \$650,000 in gold to be paid by the United States to the Hudson Bay and Paget Sound Companies, in compensation for their rights in the territories west of the Rocky Mountains, irrespective of their claims for the navigation of the Columbia River. NEW YORK, Sept 14-James Mace the English pugilist was among the passengers

by the Oity of Antwerp. LONDON, Sept 13—A heavy storm yester-day prevailed throughout England and the continent. Many damages are reported. Two thousand Irish favorable to the release of the Fenian prisoners held a meeting at Dundas yesterday. No disturbance. Ex-Minister Washburne writes to the London papers reiterating the statements of the barbarity of Lopez. He says there are but few foreigners now in Paraguay, and they are only permitted to leave.

### Eastern States.

PITTSBURG, Sept 13-Extensive preparations are being made for the Humbold! Centennial to-morrow. President Grant will arrive at ncon and be escorted. CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The centenial An-niversary of Humboldt was very generally celebrated by Germans in the principal cities throughout the country.

Canada.

QUEBEC, Sept. 14-Prince Arthur will arrive here to-morrow morning and be the guest of Lieutenant-Governor Belleau. Great preparations are being made to welcome him. An annexation meeting on Sunday adopted resolutions deploring the depreciation in value of real estate, the diminution of ship building, the steady emigration of young men to the United States from the dessolation which apparently marks the city for its own, and declaring these facts and the prosperity of the United States are due not to the imaginary boundary line but to the working of the institu ions of the two countries, and setting forth as the deliberate opinion of the meeting that steps should immediately be taken towards addressing a petition to the Imperial authorities praying to be informed whether the nearly unanimous desire on the part of the people of the Dominion for an incorporation with the territory of the United States would rot receive from the British people the same gracious reception

ful and dangerous drugs too oten resorted to in such cases. The milu tonic and restorative action of the BlT-TERS is all the assistance that nature requires in its Takks is all the assistance that nature requires in 18 struggie to evercome the difficulty, and the vast amount of suffering would be spared to the sex, if they placed impuort faith in this wholesome vegetable invigorant, corrective, and nervine, and discarded the pernicious nostrums advertised by ignorant and merconary charlaans.

## Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED Sept 15- tmr Isabel, Deveraux, Burrard Inlet. Sept 16-Sh Adeline, Vallier, san Juan Schr Experiment, Fallon, Port Townsend CLEARED Sept 15-Stmr Gussie Telfair, Sherwood, Nanaimo Stmr Isabel, Deveraux, Burrard Inlet. Sept 16—Schr Matilda, Horton, Burrard Inlet Sip Adeline, Vallier, Jan Juan.

BIRTH.

Cn this City, Sept 16, the wile of Mr Wm Steinbergen DIED. In this city, Sept 15, Mr Geo, J. Mercer, sged 42 years, native of London, England, late of San Juan Camp.



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But such as remain can be saved fo usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

hair where the follicles are destroyed,

or the glands atrophied and decayed.

HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

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