

# THE SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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**THE BRITISH COLONIST**  
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**SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.**  
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

**TERMS:**  
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Six Months 4 00  
Three Months 2 50  
One Week 25

**AGENTS:**  
S. D. Levi, Nanaimo, V. I.  
Clute & Clarkson, New Westminster  
Barrett's Express, Victoria, B. C.  
Lytton  
Vancouver  
Richmond  
Barkerville  
Gambroville  
Clifton  
Seattle, W. T.  
Mr. Perkins, Fort Townsend  
Hudson & Mene, New York  
F. A. Galt, 11 Cornhill Lane, London  
G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London  
L. P. Fisher, San Francisco

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**The Election and its Lessons.**  
Now that the election for District No. 2 is over, and the smoke of battle has lifted, let us glance for a moment at the field and the parties. And let us distinctly state in the outset that Confederationists may fairly claim the result as a clearly and emphatically pronounced victory. The election turned on Confederation pure and simple. Personal popularity or personal merit had no part in the issue; or if it had, the defeated party enjoyed all the advantage of it. Nor can it be said that the constituency which has pronounced such an emphatic verdict in favor of Confederation is an unimportant one, seeing it comprises all the rural districts on Vancouver Island, districts which send eight members to the Legislative Assembly, under a former representation. The district is large and important, and the vote was large. Possibly we may be reminded that the vote was unduly swayed by universal suffrage. So it was. Yet on that point the defeated party ought to observe a discreet silence, inasmuch as this is the very weapon with which they defeated the Confederation candidates in the city last year. Through a weak and partisan government, they invoked the universal vote to accomplish their purpose; and now they must not complain if this Republican bird comes home to roost. But with so large a majority, the Confederationists can afford to make the "Aldin's" present of this "cock of the island" past. It has been claimed that the whole of Vancouver Island was opposed to Confederation; and that as it comprised rather more than half the whole population of the United Colony it was fair to assert that, by count of noses, the Colony was opposed to the change. The circumstances of all the representative members for the Island having opposed Confederation certainly lent color of truth to the assertion, but we now see how utterly deceptive was that circumstance. There is strong reason to doubt that District No 2 was opposed to Confederation last year. There is no room to doubt that it is decidedly in favor of that measure now. Last year the Nanaimo election did not turn upon this question. The only candidate in the field distinctly stated this. We have good reason to think that an appeal made now would elicit an emphatic verdict in favor of Confederation. That the election in this city turned upon Confederation must be admitted, and that a majority of this community pronounced against it is equally undeniable. Yet it must be borne in mind that the question presents itself under very different circumstances now, so different that we do not hesitate to say in appeal to this community upon the subject of Confederation would not now find a majority or anything like a majority willing still to offer opposition. Viewing the change as inevitable and imminent, all save a very small minority are now willing to unite for the purpose of obtaining the most favorable terms. So little doubt exists upon this point that those who regard the change not only in the light of inexorable destiny, but as a thing ready to be desired, unite in urging upon the two elective members for the city the duty of consulting their constituents—seeking fresh instructions before

the opening of the Legislature. Thus it may fairly be claimed that every electoral district in the United Colony is now in favor of Confederation, and nearly all of them are unanimously in favor of it. Under these circumstances surely no sensible person is called upon to become a martyr in a bad cause. Should not all rather unite in the common cause of rendering a change which all have brought to regard inevitable, as beneficial to the colony as possible. The recent attempt to carry District No 2 in the interest of Anti-Confederation is a fitting conclusion to a played out cause. Let it be the last act of unreasoning opposition. There is a voice for which we have no hesitation in claiming a high antiquity, which that last act forcibly brings to our mind: "Jack and Jill went up the hill, To fetch a pail of water, Jack fell down and broke his crown, And Jill came tumbling after."

Nor need those who voted against Confederation last session experience any difficulty in reversing that vote now. The vote was against Her Majesty's Government taking any decisive steps towards the present consummation of Union. Those who voted for that resolution a year ago are in as good a position to vote for immediate steps now as those who voted against it. Time and circumstances have obliterated those lines and differences which existed then; and all find themselves now occupying the table land of common duty and present necessity.

### The Late Election—Official Returns.

We are indebted to High Sheriff Elliott for the following returns of the recent election in District No 2:

Books	Low	Mal	For	Dis
Salt Spring Island	18	2	20	11
Maple Bay	80	12	92	34
Strait Landing	86	0	86	27
Neches and Kepl	49	16	65	33
North Beach	50	12	62	24
South Beach	52	12	64	24
Victoria	148	58	206	92
Total	403	118	521	255

### THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

Day or two ago we announced that the Western Union Telegraph Company had offered to sell that portion of their line which runs through British Columbia to the Government; and we recommended that the matter had better be laid over for the action of the Dominion Government. We learned yesterday that the company propose to make a free gift of the line with all the instruments, furniture, &c., to the Government, only exacting in return that the line shall be maintained in working order at Government expense. The line from New Westminster to Quessamouth cost \$150,000 to build. Messrs Munford and Gamble start South to-day by the Olympia. The object of their mission North is to maintain, with public assistance, telegraphic communication between Victoria and Portland. From a commercial standpoint, it is of the utmost importance that this communication should be maintained. The people of Puget Sound, we hope, will view the matter in its correct light and meet the gentlemen in a liberal spirit.

**STRANGE SCENE IN A THEATRE.**—At the Leeds (England) Amphitheatre, one night recently, Sims Reeves appeared in opera. During the performance a member of the book company made bad work with some, which irritated Mr. Reeves, so that he struck at one of them, hitting him on the shoulder and sending him spinning against the table. He also gave another a lift with his foot as he was going off. All this the audience saw and were astonished. Two or three hisses were raised, whereupon the great tenor came forward and, addressing the assembly, said: "Of all the unseemly ruffians I ever met with, these are the worst." Some of the audience appeared to agree with him, for there were plaudits after this speech. Among the chorus singers, however, there was great indignation, and the leader sent Mr. Reeves notice that unless an ample apology was made, legal proceedings would be instituted. Mr. Reeves made no reply.

**THE GUSSE TELFAIR.** Capt. Rogers, arrived at 11 1/2 o'clock Sunday night, bringing a large freight and 60-and-odd passengers. At very rough times was experienced in coming up. The steamer first encountered a heavy head wind, next ran into a log-bank and finally got short of fuel. Capt. Rogers, with extreme difficulty, reached Neah Bay, where he succeeded in getting 25 cords of wood, which lasted him to Victoria Harbor, into which he ran in distress, landed his passengers, and yesterday morning, after taking in 35 tons of coal and without landing any Victoria freight—proceeded out to Seattle, W. T. We should add that, on reaching the mouth of the harbor, steam was so low that a few tons of coal had to be sent out to her before she could reach the wharf. The Telfair will sail on or about Thursday for Portland direct. Purser Goodhue will please accept our acknowledgments for the useful hints.

**STRANGE DEATHS.**—Capt. N. L. Rogers, late of the G. G. S. Wright, has been transferred to the command of the Gussie Telfair, Capt. Sherwood, late of the Telfair, takes charge of a Southern coast steamer, Mr. Neustadt, late purser of the Wright, is now purser of the Active. The G. S. Wright goes into the Sandwich Islands' trade.

### Rev. Mr. Garrett—Public Meeting at Nanaimo.

On the evening of the 29th inst., a public meeting was convened at Nanaimo, the Magistrate, Mr. Spalding in the chair, and Mr. C. A. Alport acting as Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting and the following address was passed unanimously—

**TO THE REVEREND ALEXANDER CHARLES GARRETT, B. A.**  
Reverend and Dear Sir:—On behalf of the members of your congregation and in common with the general community of Nanaimo, we desire to express to you our leave us the unfeigned regret we feel at parting with you.

Although your residence among us has been one of short duration, we cannot permit you to depart without giving some token of our esteem and affection for you as our friend and pastor, and affording testimony of our warm appreciation of the earnest and able performance of your pastoral duties. In you the Church has a zealous and faithful advocate. We grieve to see leaving the country an eloquent preacher, a kind hearted, a ready promoter of every good work, and a firm supporter of religion.

Your loss to the Colony we cannot but believe will be deplored by all classes with whom you have been associated during the past ten years; but what is our loss will, we hope, be your gain—at which we ought truly to rejoice.

Accompanying this address is a purse of \$50, which we beg you will accept as a trifling and altogether inadequate mark of the respect we feel for you. Had your stay been prolonged by your departure earlier made known, our presentation would have been more creditable to ourselves and more worthy of your acceptance.

When in other lands, however far away from us, these farewell lines may serve as a reminder of the good will entertained for you by the inhabitants of Nanaimo, by whom your name and works will long be cherished and remembered, as deserving a far higher testimonial than we are able to give, or any feeble words of ours could express.

We wish you abundant success in your new sphere of labor. We also pray for your prosperity, and wish you and your estimable family happiness in this life; and when your earthly joys are over may He in whose service you go forth, reward you with a Crown of Righteousness that fadeeth not away.

**WARNER R. SPALDING,**  
Simplicial Magistrate,  
Chairman of a public meeting held at the Court House, this 29th Nov., 1869.  
Nanaimo, V. I., B. C.

**Mr. Garrett replied as follows:—**  
My dear Christian Friends:—Your truly affectionate and complimentary address has produced a profound impression upon my heart.

Deeply sensible of the inadequacy of my labors, and keenly alive to my multiplied deficiencies, such words of warmth and strong regard have stirred my soul with no common power.

I left England ten years ago with the fixed resolve to make my home in this Colony and to take my part in the struggles and excitement of its youthful growth. Circumstances, however, with which you are acquainted, have rendered the abandonment of that resolution imperative. The work thus given to my cherished hopes; the reading of the many ties which bind me to the friends I have won; the regret occasioned by departure from a country to whose delightful climate, generous inhabitants and struggling Church I have become strongly attached; the inter-annihilation of ten years' professional standing, and the expiration of myself and family, are not to be estimated lightly, nor passed by with every-day application.

Grave, indeed, and serious even to solemnity is the change which I am about to make. A foreign soil; a foreign budget; a foreign Church; strange institutions, laws and government; a busy, teeming and ever moving population; and a ministerial life to be begun again when the sands of my allotted time have already half run out—all present difficulties sufficiently formidable. My authority for so bold a step being contained in the ever memorable words—"Go ye into all the world, and my commission from on high expressed with equal clearness—"Preach the Gospel to every creature," I apprehend no disaster and dread no danger in the execution of the duty to which I have been called.

Apart from the special sanction of his sacred office, no higher honor can reward the faithful minister than the affectionate esteem of his congregation, coupled with the discerning respect of the general community. That grace has been afforded me to secure these, your trusty friendship; your substantial sympathy, your warm-hearted address; your benedictions, generous and most unexpected present, are my triumphant guarantee.

I thank you, dear friends, from a heart full of overflowing joy, wherever I may be sent among my most precious recollections the love and practical regard exhibited by you, the inhabitants of this, the Newwest of the Pacific, as of no other point of the globe.

May the God of mercy and might bless, preserve and keep you until the separation of Time shall have given place to the reunion of Eternity.

**On Saturday morning, the members of Mr. Garrett's congregation accompanied him to the boat and saw him safely embark.**

As the steamer moved off, a salute was fired from a gun stationed on the wharf. The call from the St. James' congregation was quite unexpected by Mr. Garrett, and in the most liberal and delicate way they sent him a draft to defray the expense of his outfit and voyage down to San Francisco.

**The Gussie Telfair will return here from the Sound and then go to Nanaimo for coal.**

**BONDING TEA SENT OVERLAND.**—Six packages of tea in one consignment left San Francisco a few days ago for New York. The great difficulty in the way of shipments of tea, and some other classes of goods, has been, thus far, that they could not be sent by rail in bond. In the Eastern States a system is being adopted of sending trains of cars laden with bonded goods, under the care of an Inspector of Customs, the cars being sealed by the Government officials. The San Francisco *Atlas* says that in shipping goods by steamer or rail vessel from that port, they leave there and arrive in any prominent Eastern city in bond, thus saving the seller the immediate payment of the duty which would necessarily entail considerable loss; at least in interest. Were a system similar to the one referred to adopted, the amount of freight, particularly of bonded goods, sent East by the railroad would doubtless be largely increased.

**FROM THE WRECK OF THE SHIP COPPER.**—The schooner Favorite, Capt. McKay, has brought in 60 tons of coal from the wreck of the Copper. The schooner's Black Diamond Alert is now engaged in relieving the ship of the cargo as fast as possible—the fine weather favoring the work—and the schooner Discovery has started up with the same purpose. The rigging in all saved and the mainmast was cut away on Friday to leave the ship, which now lies easy on the rock. At low tide eight strips of copper are shown. Nearly all—if not all—the coal will be recovered, and the wreckers are hopeful of getting the vessel off.

**FROM PORTER SOUND.**—The fine new steamer Olympia, Capt. Finch, reached her wharf at 10 1/2 o'clock last night, bringing fifty passengers a mail express, and a small freight. The Olympia, in all her appointments, is the finest steamer on the Pacific.

A man named John Barker, trading at Swinowich, has been murdered by Indians. The shooting story at Seahorse was given by G. S. Griffith, an American, and an Italian. The Italian was intoxicated and assailed Griffith with a knife before the latter shot him.

**TO OUR NANAIMO READERS.**—Mrs. Fanny Morgan Phelps will give a musical entertainment and reading at Nanaimo this evening. The many in our city who have attended Mrs. Phelps' select performances will join with us in heartily recommending her to the public at Nanaimo. We trust the lady may meet with the encouragement due her great abilities.

**MILLINERY.**—London House has now completed its staff. A professional milliner from Paris arrived by the Gussie Telfair, and J. H. Turner & Co. are now prepared to furnish the latest styles of hats, bonnets and head-dresses, as well as fashionable mantles and cloaks, a dress made to order.

**TO TRAVELLERS.**—The sailing of the Panama steamers from San Francisco have been changed to the 3rd and 18th of each month, except as those dates fall on a Sunday, when the steamers will depart on the Saturday preceding.

**MECHANICAL, LITERARY, INSTRUMENTS.**—On Thursday evening, at the Institute, Hon. Mr. Haskin will read from Dickens and Legold's "Legends and there will be vocal and instrumental music by lady and gentlemen amateurs.

**STORM.**—(Market)—Enthusiastic sportsmen of Victoria and vicinity will have a fine opportunity to test their abilities. Brown's Pavilion, Bridge Hotel, on Friday, 10th inst., a grand display of Christmas games will be given.

**THEATRE.**—We hear that the Bata Truppe, with the addition of Mr. and Mrs. Carter, have telegraphed from Portland to arrive in town to make arrangements for a company, probably the Bates.

**OVER ONE HUNDRED MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN** were crushed to death in a silver mine in Mexico by the fall of 25,000 tons of rock from the roof of a chamber in which they had gathered to partake of their noon-day meal.

**REV. MR. GARRETT** preached two effective sermons at Christ Church on Sunday morning and evening. The sermons were attentively listened to by very large congregations.

**THE FIRE ALARM ON SUNDAY** arose from a sooty chimney. The engines turned out, but they ought to have sent Benj. Wakefield, who was on duty, to see that the alarm was not a false one.

**THE ENGLISH MAIL** by the Telfair was only to the 28th October. Her departure was a disappointment to many.

A pair of Young Pretenders have turned up in London and are to be found constantly in the British Museum. Their names are John Strotius-Stuart and Charles Edward Stuart, and their history in this told by our authority, the *Guardian*. Charles Edward, the only original Young Pretender, married in Italy, 1772, Princess Louisa, a daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, Prince of Silesia, and she was married to the Duke of Brunswick. In 1778 his son was born, the marriage of St. Stuart, and for a time the fact was kept a secret. The child was brought on board at English bridge, and subsequently educated as the child of the commander, Admiral O'Halloran. He was having grown up he was married to an English lady, and so late as 1837 was living. His children are the Stuart's claimed to be the Young Pretenders.

**THE BARK MESSIAH** sails to-day from Sooke for Valparaiso with 300,000 feet of lumber.

**A VISIT TO THE CITY OF CONFUCIUS.**—Markham, an English Consul in China, has written an account of a visit to Kiu-too, the city of Confucius, which has been printed with other reports of British Consuls in China and Japan. Markham says Kiu-too is a city of no importance, but it may be called the historical city of China. There Confucius was educated, lived, taught, and finally died and was buried. His birthplace, a cave, is in the Ne-shan Hills, some twenty li to the northward. His representative or Kungyih, or Duke of the Empire, dwells in the city, the whole of the north and west of which is taken up with the grounds of the great palace and temple to Confucius, spacious and splendidly wooded. The temple is a building on a far more magnificent scale than any Markham saw in China. There are numerous relics of the age, some of the bronze censers, etc., bearing date 2300 B.C. The city has a population of about 25,000, which is composed entirely of the descendants of Confucius, eight out of every ten families bearing his surname. The office of Censor or magistrate is hereditary in the family, as is hereditary in the family are also the official appointments. When the rebels occupied the surrounding country they spared the city of mandarins, declaring that they only wished to destroy the unjust and corrupt rulers, but that Confucius' descendants could not be so. Except the fact of so many families bearing the sage's surname which requires some little explanation, nothing could be more satisfactory; and it would be well for some of the rising generation, instead of taking books on the shelf, they were to take a leaf out of the book of Confucius, who we may be sure never saw the face of a ball in Kiu-too, and whose bronze censers, etc., were never profaned by the viciousness of a hammer. Like some people's family plate and tazing cups in these degenerate days, Tsin-hien, in the city of Mencius, is similarly dedicated to the memory of that sage. He has a fine temple and his descendants are pensioned by the State.

**A GIM.**—The celebrated apostrophe to water given in one of Gough's temperance lectures, is again. Pouring out a glass of water and advancing it toward his head he said: "Look at it, ye thirsty sons of earth! Behold it! See its purity! How it glitters as if a mass of liquid gems! It is a beverage that was brewed by the hand of the Almighty himself! Not in simmering stills, smoking fires, choked with poisonous gases and surrounded by the stench of sickening odors and rank corruption, does our Father in Heaven prepare the precious essence of life—that pure cold water, but in the green glade, and glassy dell, where the deer wanders and the child loves to play, there God brews it, and down in the deep valley where the fountain murmur, and the rills sing, and high upon the tall mountain tops, where the storm clouds brood, and the thunder crash; and away far out on the wide sea, where the hurricane howl music and the big waves roll the chorus, sweeping the march of God—there he brews it—that beverage of health giving water—and every where it is a thing of beauty glimmering in the summer rain, shining in the ice-bum—till the trees, all seem turning into little jewels; spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or a white gauze around the midnight moon, sparkling in the easterly, sleeping in the glimmers, dancing in the hail showers, folding its soft curtain about the windy world, such wearing the many colored iris, the blue, the purple, the red, the white, the purple is the rain drop of the earth, whose roof is the rainbow of heaven; all checkered over with celestial flowers; by the mystic hand of reflection, still always in its beauties, that blessed life water. No poison bubbles of the drink; its foam brings no sadness or murder. It is the

**FATHER YACHTING EATS MEAT ON FRIDAY.**—An incident occurred on Friday last in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which, though trivial in itself, affords the religious status of the ecclesiastical lion, Pere Yachtin. On the afternoon of that day the distinguished Father walked with his usual dignity from his parlor to the magnificent dining hall of the establishment and, having taken a chair at the festive board, hurriedly glanced at the bill of fare. It was a critical moment for the ex-Carmelite, for a hundred eyes were on him, and as many ears open. The Catholic about him expected and hoped that he would stand by his old faith and call for fish—but he didn't. He told the attendant behind his chair to give him a broiled underloin steak; and, said our Catholic informant, who was an eye-witness to the scene, "he made no bones about it either. There is some more rigidly enjoined in the Catholic Church than abstention from meat on Fridays. It is a weekly commemoration of the first Good Friday, or the Crucifixion, and it is strictly observed by the disciples of the Church of Rome every where. The violation of this positive precept on the part of the great preacher of the Cross has been the subject of much newspaper comment at the hotel, and it is regarded by Catholics and Protestants alike as an indication that Father Yachtin will soon be good by to the former land."

**ONE OF THE WIVES** of a certain American gentleman Governor Grant met General Grant in the city of New York. He was in the city of New York, and she was in the city of New York. They met in the city of New York, and she was in the city of New York.

**THE GENERAL** sailed for the general's office, and he was in the city of New York. He was in the city of New York, and she was in the city of New York.

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Semi Weekly British Columbia Saturday December 11, 1869

City Council

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec 7th.

Council met at 8 o'clock. His Worship the Mayor in the Chair and Councillors Russell, Alleop, Gerow, Carey and Walker, present.

Red River Rebellion.

A nation a little over two years old with a rebellion on its hands!

It will have been seen from the dispatches which we published yesterday that there is rather more in the Red River revolt than we at first supposed. We correctly surmised that the recalcitrant half-breeds were merely the tools of more designing persons; yet there still exists a good deal of mystery about the silent agency by which these desperadoes are being hounded on to acts of outlawry and violence.

It would not surprise us in the least to learn that Fenianism has much to do with the matter. It is at least satisfactory to know that the movement does not command the sympathy and support of the more respectable and intelligent settlers—that even the English half-breeds stand aloof from it. Six hundred of these rebellious spirits, it is said, are banded together under an oath to resist the Canadian authorities, calling themselves Liberators! This certainly smacks somewhat of Fenianism.

That six hundred half-breeds, without the sympathy and support of the settlers, can become a very formidable force, much less successfully administer the affairs of the territory, for any considerable period, would appear to be altogether preposterous; but that they may succeed in inflicting serious injury cannot be denied; and that the work of disorganizing and subduing them may involve both time and expense is equally obvious. In truth, the whole matter is surrounded with considerable difficulty.

Did the means of reader communication through British territory exist, such a force, either regular or volunteer, as would make short work of these Liberator could easily be sent into the settlement. But the only available communication at present is through the United States; and apart from the question of permission to a military force so pass, such a passage might well be rendered hazardous by the emissaries of the Fenians, who are strong in the Western States. In all probability whatever force is found necessary will be raised from among the settlers themselves, organized and led by officers from Canada, possibly with a sprinkling of regulars or Canadian volunteers. This question will not fail to impress very strongly upon the Canadian and Imperial Governments, in the very outset, the necessity of continuous railway communication through the Dominion—the folly, in fact, of attempting to govern such a wide-spread territory without such ready means of communication. This little rebellion—this tempest in a tea-pot, may possibly cost as much as a railway from Lake Superior to Fort Garry. Talking about cost, who is to meet the expense of this revolt? Not the Canadian Government, surely; for the territory has not yet been handed over. It is in reality still in the possession of the Hudson Bay Company. The illness of Governor McDermish—a circumstance to be regretted in any event—appears to be peculiarly unfortunate at such a moment, as with the experience and influence he cannot have failed to acquire, that gentlemen would have been especially fitted to counteract the poison instilled into the minds of these ignorant half-breeds by evil disposed plotters. Meanwhile the Liberator would appear to be making common cause with the Hudson Bay Company, in the disposition of their goods. We congratulate our contemporary of the West upon his appointment of a printer to the Liberator. The position must be quite a 'nobby' affair when the printers are attended by a 'guard of honor.' It is not improbable that this unfortunate difficulty may be brought to an earlier and less disastrous termination than many fear. The statement that there was a strong organization awaiting a favorable opportunity to declare for Governor McDougall looks hopeful; and it is by no means improbable that we shall soon hear of the complete suppression of the revolt by means of the loyal settlers themselves. In any case, we hope the authorities at Ottawa will profit by this little bit of experience, both as regards its bearing upon political liberty and the means of facile locomotion. It is a serious responsibility for a young nation to assume the government of so vast a territory; and that responsibility is increased rather than lessened by the circumstance of the central and western portions being so largely inhabited by a semi-barbarous people. Stretching along the Republican border, as it does, the country must possess liberal political institutions; and the Dominion Government must be prepared to maintain these institutions with a firm hand. The government must be liberal and benign; but it must also be strong and firm. To this end continuous railway and telegraphic communication are indispensable.

Commentation from the same is in answer to a request from the Mayor and Council for Police assistance in carrying out the Health and other Bylaws, read. The answer states that Mr Pemberton has been requested to furnish the necessary assistance.

W Bond offered to gravel CORMORANT street between Douglas and Government streets, for \$210. George Stelly tendered for same work at \$2.37 per cubic yard, in all 190 cubic yards. Consideration of tenders postponed till after the Estimates have been passed.

Permission was granted W Bond to run a box-drain from the American Hotel to connect with the Yates street drain.

Tenders from News and Colonist offices to print 100 copies of the Footwalks and Streets By-Laws were read and ordered to be awarded to lowest bidder.

T Chadwick complained that Bastion street is now a perfect quagmire.

The clerk, in answer to Councillor McKay, said that he had notified Mr Verrydeen to repair the street, who had replied that men were at work improving it.

Councillor Russell said the parties who broke up the street pleaded poverty. He thought more time ought to be allowed them to macadamize the street or put brick under it.

Councillor Walker said nothing but macadamizing the street would do the street any good.

Councillor Carey asked who had given permission to open the street.

Councillor Gerow said he had given permission to open Government street only.

The Clerk explained that permission was given Mr Verrydeen to open Bastion street.

It was finally resolved that the Mayor be empowered to take such action as he might think proper to cause the street to be repaired—the Mayor saying that he would bring the matter up before the Chief Justice.

Communication from J. P. Davies and others, complaining of the riotous and immoral conduct at the inmates and habitues of shanties on Fisgard street. Postponed for one week.

Account of W. Bond, for \$45 for making box drain, etc., on Cook street, ordered paid.

Account of E. Phelps, \$30, for making culvert on Humboldt street, ordered paid.

The appraisers of the Corporation, furniture in the Queen Charlotte Coal Company's office, valued it at \$21. Ordered to be paid.

The Street Committee reported that \$300 will be required to deepen View street drain.

The Clerk stated that there was a balance of \$38 50 due poundkeepers; and in addition, \$42 25 for the keep of six dogs 165 days at 25 cents a day.

The Clerk was instructed to look into the dog account, and the balance of \$38 50 was ordered to be paid the poundkeepers.

Councillor Carey said Mr Davies had reported to him that the Pound was in a very filthy condition. He thought somebody ought to be employed to keep the stalls clean and that the expense be deducted from the poundage fees.

A committee was appointed to examine the state of the Pound, viz: Messrs McKay, Carey, and Walker.

County Court

Tuesday, Dec 7.

Burt v. Drew—Action to recover \$27 for goods supplied. Ordered that full amount with costs be paid plaintiff.

H B Co v. Dodgson—Action brought to recover a cow alleged to be the property of plaintiff, in defendant's possession. Adjourned till 4th January.

Robson v. Dorn, Mr. C. Conroy for defendant; Plaintiff for self. Plaintiff is proprietor of the late British Columbian newspaper and defendant was one of his carriers. It was alleged that defendant owed the office \$69.93, for papers sold him. The decision was reserved till Friday.

Whitney v. Pyle—Suit was brought by plaintiff against defendant, who is poundkeeper, to recover damages for having, as is alleged, improperly impounded a cow belonging to plaintiff. Mr. Drake for plaintiff; Mr. Bishop for defendant. A long argument arose between the legal gentlemen as to the nature of the action—whether it was of tort or replevin. The Magistrate finally decided that a suit of replevin must first be tried. The case was then adjourned till the 4th of January.

STEALING AT THE FIRE—A sailor was brought before the Magistrate yesterday upon a charge of stealing a book—the property of Mrs Cox—saved from the fire at the Crown Hotel. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and presented a defiant, impudent air towards the Court and witnesses. The theft was fully proven, and the prisoner exclaimed, 'Well, if you want to punish me you can punish me, I've got no show here.' The Magistrate then told the man that if guilty he had better plead so; his punishment would be lighter than if sent for trial to a higher Court. 'Well, then,' said the hardened sinner, 'I plead guilty, myself.' He was then sentenced to three months imprisonment, and left the Court with a grin on his face.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTIONS—A dispatch dated St John's, New Brunswick, Nov 27th, says the Newfoundland elections have resulted in the return of nine Confederates and twenty-one anti-Confederate members. This is, indeed, an overwhelming defeat for the Union party. Well, what do these fish-eating islanders propose to do? They will soon be starved into Union when Mr Bennett's land claims will receive prompt attention.

'Let them alone, they'll soon come home, and bring their tails behind them.'

The outward result will have the effect of precipitating the extension of Confederation to the Pacific.

The Lay Vote.

The question of admitting the laity in the Free Irish Church has been the subject of considerable debate.

At a late conference recently held in Belfast, it was decided that the lay representatives in the constituent body of General Synod shall be elected by all male parishioners, selling themselves Protestant Episcopalian, and not by communicants only. It was also decided in spirit of a spirited protest, that women shall have no voice. It was further decided that the laity shall have as much authority over doctrine and discipline as over applying discipline. It is believed now that the laity will be admitted to the vote.

Two maiden ladies, laboring under aberration of the mind, are at the barracks, they having been found by the night-watch on Douglas street near View, shortly before day light yesterday, in a state of great excitement and alarm. Their aberration appears to be of a religious type. They are now tenderly watched and attended to by a relative, and it is hoped will soon be restored to health.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Mr. Homfray says that there was an occultation of the planet Venus by the moon on Monday night at 9 o'clock, but unfortunately it was too cloudy to be seen. There will be, on the 14th of this month, at 10 o'clock at night, an occultation of the planet Jupiter by the moon; and also another of Uranus on the 20th at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the latter not visible on account of daylight.

CLARENDON INFLUENCE AT PARIS.—It is asserted on good authority that Lord Clarendon exercises great weight in French affairs. The Emperor listens to him willingly, and his advice is believed to have much to do with recent constitutional changes. The associations are somewhat remarkable—a Bonaparte and an old Whig!

COMPLAINT is made of the early hour—6 1/2 a.m.—at which the East Coast steamer now leaves this port—an hour so early that some intending passengers miss the boat altogether, and nearly all those who do manage to scramble aboard have to do without their breakfasts. Cannot the old schedule be adhered to without injury to the service?

THE NEW PARTY.—The Conservative organ—the London Quarterly—advocates a complete re-constitution of the Conservative party, with Mr Disraeli in the House of Peers, or in Heaven. The party is neither to buy votes nor scramble for office, but to earn both—wait until it can command both with proper dignity.

FOR POORER'S SOBER.—The new steamer Olympia sailed at 11 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning for ports on Puget Sound, carrying fifty passengers and a small freight. Among the passengers were Messrs. Mumford, Gamble and Lamb, of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

No more detective sidewalks. No more obstructed streets. Rejoice, oh ye denizens of this fair city. The Governor has signed the Municipal Ordinances relating to the regulation of highways and byways. One-half the surgeons now find their occupation, like Oihello's, gone.

LAGERS DEFICIT.—It appears that in India there is a revenue deficit for 1868-9 of £2,750,000. It is thought there will also be a deficit of £2,000,000 in 1870, owing principally to the famine in the North-West and a fall in opium.

THE PERMISSIVE BILL.—Dr Temple recently presided at a meeting held in Manchester to discuss the subject of the Permissive Bill. This bill proposes to exclude grogshops from any district where two-thirds of the rate-payers object to them.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.—So effective has been the administration of Mr. Davies, Health Officer of Bristol, England, that the death-rate has been reduced from 28 per thousand in 22 1/2, a saving of about 1000 lives a year.

INQUEST HAZED.—Before Lord Derby was dead, the question of who should succeed to the Chancellorship of the University of Oxford was not only publicly discussed, but Lord Salisbury was actually proposed for that office.

FROM THE WRECK.—The schooner Discovery, with 45 tons of coal and a quantity of rigging from the wreck of the ship Copper, arrived yesterday. Hopes are still entertained of getting the ship off.

The great Australian diamond, larger than the Koh-i-noor, turns out to be a beautiful crystal. One of the local banks advanced £700 upon the supposition that it was a real brilliant, and suffers to that tune.

The ball of the Delage Fire Engine Company will come off this evening at St. Nicholas Hall. A very pleasant evening is promised participants by the promoters.

The steamer Six James Douglas sailed for Nanaimo yesterday morning at half-past 6 o'clock, but had to return owing to a defect in the boiler. She will sail again this morning.

The bark Ruby, laden with 450,000 feet of lumber from Moody's mill, will sail for Australia to-day from the outer harbor.

The European mail landed from the Olympia, yesterday, was to Nov 7th.

The Activis, from San Francisco, will be due to-night.

The Veruca case is set for trial on the 12th inst.

Victor Emanuel has only seven mistresses, and finds them so expensive that he wonders that Brigham Young manages to support seventy.

European Summary

(Dates to November 6th)

Mr. Powell, an English gentleman hunting and exploring in Abyssinia, was murdered, with his wife and servants, by a Shanagilly tribe. No redress was expected from Government after his recent exploits, and accordingly two brothers of the murdered man resolved that they would play the part of 'Avengers of Blood.' They landed in Abyssinia with fifteen followers, obtained aid from Prince Kassal, attacked the tribes, killed eight men, and destroyed all their houses.

A series of forgeries has been discovered in the city, amounting to many thousands of pounds for the aggregate, in which the William Lindos, described as of 21, Waterloo, and 27 Grosvenor Street, and for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued, is alleged to have been implicated. The forgeries have been committed in relation to bills of lading upon large quantities of corn and other commodities, and two firms alone connected with the Corn-Exchange are said to have been defrauded to the amount of about £20,000.

Two of the late directors of Barnes's Banking Company—Messrs. Mozley, father and son—were charged at the London Mansion-house with putting forth an untrue prospectus, with a view to deceive the shareholders. One of the parties being absent, the case was adjourned.

The mail which sunk in the Carnatic, recently lost in the Red Sea, have been recovered, and have been forwarded to India.

Very high tides had occurred in the Thames for several days, and the low-lying portions of London, situated on the river banks have been flooded.

A body of persons returning from a tenant-right meeting at Cavao gave offence by their flag and party tunes to the Orangemen, and they were fired upon at Drummaure. One man was killed. The district is in a very excited state. The Fenian sympathizers have declared their intention to prevent meetings on the land question until the political convicts are released.

The Great Eastern has left the Midway with the Bor-bay and Aden portion of the India and Seas telegraph cable.

Mr. W. H. Gladstone has been appointed the new Lord of the Treasury. He will succeed to the vacancy created by the abolition of the third Lordship, and under this arrangement the additional £1000 a year which the third Lord would have enjoyed will be saved.

The wife of a practising solicitor in London, living separate from her husband upon an allowance of 5s. per week, died from want.

The Marquis of Salisbury has accepted an invitation to succeed the late Lord Derby as Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

Several new peers are to be created shortly. Among them it is expected will be Mr. Robertson, M. P. for Berwickshire, and Sir J. Simon, M. P. for the Isle of Wight.

Several additional seats in Parliament are vacant, Southwark, Chester, Lynn, and Hastings being among the number.

Commissioners from New Zealand are expected immediately to negotiate with the British Government the terms upon which military forces will be permitted to remain in the colony.

European Mail Summary

(Dates to Nov. 12th)

Fenian amnesty meetings continue to be held in Ireland, but the sympathies with the convicts have split into two sections—one favouring continued agitation, and the other preferring to rely upon the goodwill of the Government. Great animosity exists between the two bodies, and a meeting of the moderate was forcibly broken up by an irruption of their opponents. Several fresh attempts at assassination are reported. The indignation among the tenant farmers to continue the payment of rent in view of the anticipated changes in the tenure of land is said to be extending.

The marriages of two daughters of the Duke of Abercorn with the Marquis of Blenheim and the Marquis of Ladbroke respectively were celebrated yesterday in Westminster Abbey.

The Bishop of St. Asaph is reported to be about to resign his Episcopal charge.

Vice-Chancellor Malins refused to order any portion of the estate of the late firm of Grand, Gurney & Co. (Limited) to be allowed to Dr. Thom on account of the protraction of the late directors.

The names of ten gentlemen who are to be elevated to the peerage have been announced. The list includes four present members of the House of Commons and two Roman Catholics—Lord Edward Howard and Sir John Ayston.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet most of the Ministers were present, Mr. Bright and Lord Clarendon being absent. Mr. Gladstone's speech dwelt chiefly upon the state of Ireland, which he spoke of somewhat despondingly, but declared the intention of the Government to carry out its programme of improved legislation for that country.

The Queen paid her promised visit to the City on Saturday, and opened formally the new Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Valley Viaduct. The weather was fine, crowds of spectators immense, and Her Majesty's reception was most cordial.

The retiring Lord Mayor of London, Mr. J. C. Lawrence, M. P. for Lambeth, has been created a baronet.

Mr. Aytton, the newly appointed First Commissioner of Works, was on the 12th re-elected member of the Tower Hamlets with an opposition.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY AND THE POLYNESIAN ISLANDS.—Earl Granville has addressed a dispatch to the Governor of Queensland, in which he says:—'I wish you clearly to remember that the matter is not a mere Queensland question; it is an affecting matter foreign, though uncivilized countries; and the honor of the British name in connection with them. It is a matter in which Her Majesty's Government feel the deepest interest; and in respect of which you as their officer, are under the most serious responsibility. It is for you to take

care that the Home Government is not misled, but receives accurate and full information respecting what is going on in Queensland; and to use your utmost influence to secure that the immigrants receive, in relation to their employers, that special protection which immigrant labourers receive in other colonies to which colored immigrants (as they are called) proceed, and without which they must be at the mercy of those about them. I trust to you for giving your immediate and serious attention to the matter, in order that Her Majesty's Government may be in a position to vindicate the character of the colony, if these do not exist; or to take such steps as may be necessary for putting a stop to the immigration, if they do.'

Short Handed.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—I wish to call the attention of Insurance Agents and other connected with the shipping interest to the fact of the British bark Medora, Capt. I. H. Josta, having sailed a few days ago from Sooke bound to Valparaiso with only a crew of seven persons, consisting of the captain, two mates, two apprentice boys, a carpenter and one seaman! Imagine a vessel of 377 tons register going to sea in the depth of winter with only one man before the mast! It was not because he could not get men; he could have had a full crew at \$40 per month, but he would not have them. He deceived the Custom House authorities by saying he had his complement; he having counted his boys as A. B. seamen.

This statement is strictly correct, for I had it from the Pilot who was in charge of the vessel when she left Sooke.

J. N.

Mitchell & Johnston, OFFER FOR SALE Ex Coquette from London AND OTHER RECENT ARRIVALS. WINDOW GLASS, Large and Small Sizes. PUTTY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. SACKS, Two and Three Bushel, Grain and Bran. Preserve Jars, of Glass and Earthenware. FLOWER POTS—London Make. The Gardener's Friend, A Patent Concentrated Manure. FOWLER'S INSECTICIDE For destruction of all kinds of insects and blight. Registered Self-Acting Hand Drill. For sowing all kinds of seeds—One of the handiest little implements ever made. ETC., ETC., ETC. 405 Broadway, OCCIDENTAL BUILDINGS, Fort Street.

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. This sauce of the most delicious and unvaried quality has been found to contain a certain quantity of the name of 'Worcestershire Sauce' to their own inferior compounds, the Public has been informed that the only way to secure the genuine article is to purchase the goods from the original manufacturer, LEA & PERRINS, and to see that the name of 'Worcestershire Sauce' is printed on the wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper. Some of the foreign houses having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and label of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, we give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such spurious imitations by which their rights may be infringed. Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietors, Messrs. G. & J. Lea & Perrins, Ltd., London, &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. Agents for Victoria—J. & J. Green, & Rhodes, Ltd. 147 1/2 Victoria St.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION. THE BOXER CARTRIDGE. For Saker Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martin-Henry Rifle of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, and of .450 bore for Military Rifles. WATERBURY Central-Fire Metal. 10 Cartridges with enlarged base for small bore, adopted by foreign governments for the converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington and other Rifles; also, Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles. THE 'ELEY BOXER' are the cheapest and most reliable, carrying their own weight and being made entirely of metal, are water-proof and imperishable in any climate. The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and of the different systems of French loading Rifles can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for loading the Cartridges. BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for revolving Pistols used in Her Majesty's Navy. Copper Rim-Fire Cartridges of all sizes, for Smith and Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers. Pin-Cartridges for Lefauchoux Revolvers of 12m, 9m, and 7m, bore. Central-Fire and Pin-Fire Cartridges for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles and Shotguns. Double Water-proof and E.P. Caps, Patent Wire C. Rifles, Felt Gun Wadings for Brown and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, GRAYS INN ROAD, LONDON, Wholesale Only.

BUCKSKIN FOR SALE. A BUCKSKIN OF NEW WEST. A minister, calls the attention of the Public to those using BUCKSKIN, to the incomparable excellence of the production, which for quality, strength, and great durability will ensure universal preference. Price—£1 2s per lb per doz skins. All orders from the interior promptly attended to.

Semi Weekly Saturday Dec 11, 1869

The 7

A few years ago graph Company from San Francisco British Columbia visions of an Ord purpose by our the colony to New to Queensland, Tada Lake. A stru to Victoria Swinotish, W. ly, a bit which was e elmouth to Bark from New Westmi With the exceptio tioned branches carried through and at the sole ex It will scarcely be the work was not a local one; but it a great scheme of echem abandoned spanning of the dument of the g work in the posit as such it has b worked at consid pany up to the pr of an enterprise i able annual defic prospect of early i pany now come Government with and it is with th deal. Although the d k as to the proposition placed yet we venture to be enabled to sta of it with sufficie ent purposes. Th company may be r stantly this: T within the colony, from Swinomish t over to the Gover all the instrum terial, free of char to transfer to the Portland the ann paid to the colonia company to grant free use of their li with the Mainlan of free transmissi patche over their co. First, let us tion from a purely standpoint. The minister to Quee in length, and th ster to the junctio miles in length. tions it would cost, a mile to consti It cost the compa At \$250 a mile the posed to surrende sent a present, ca But, what is it wor eat, in the preser maintained at an e \$5,000 in excess of sumable that \$5.0 exorbitant sum for order to secure the graphic communic board to the most A single emergent arise in which th worth more to the And then, one can will be no progress mark; some advan graph must, year more used and I Indeed, the tele worked in connect Department as the public good. I view entirely with not think the Go justified in permiti deprived of its when an annual would suffice to gressive step—a s ed, involving not a total abandonment which, for telegr sent a cash value —for to cease to graph even for a hardly say, to ino we stop here to p abandonment w future enterprise o no small matter sion of a complete at so early a stage colony, not only u upon to contribut on the contrary, e tages of the exp of \$150,000, of fo establishment of the large annual expen it. But, let that e abandoned now, at wait a longer time to construct another telegraphing Confederat and and remem

Semi-Weekly British Colonist

Saturday December 11, 1869

The Telegraph.

A few years ago an American Telegraph Company pushed their line West from San Francisco to the confines of British Columbia, and under the provisions of an Ordinance framed for that purpose by our Legislature, through the colony to New Westminster, thence to Quesselmouth, and north as far as Tada Lake. A branch was also constructed to Victoria, the junction being Swinomish, W. T.; and more recently, a branch was constructed from Quesselmouth to Barkerville, and another from New Westminster to Burrard Inlet. With the exception of the two last mentioned branches the entire work was carried through with foreign capital and at the sole expense of the company. It will scarcely be necessary to state that the work was not originally intended as a local one; but it was merely a part of a great scheme of girdling the globe, a scheme abandoned upon the successful spanning of the Atlantic. The abandonment of the greater scheme left this work in the position of a local line, and as such it has been maintained and worked at considerable loss to the company up to the present. Tired at length of an enterprise involving a considerable annual deficit and presenting little prospect of early improvement, the company now come before the Colonial Government with a definite proposition; and it is with that we now propose to deal. Although to the precise details of the proposition placed before the Executive, yet we venture to think that we shall be enabled to state the main features of it with sufficient accuracy for present purposes. The proposition of the company may be regarded as being substantially this: The whole of the line within the colony, excepting the branch from Swinomish to Victoria, to be given over to the Government, together with all the instruments, appliances and material, free of charge; the Government to transfer to the line between here and Portland the annual subsidy of \$4,500 paid to the colonial line last year; the company to grant the Government the free use of their line connecting Victoria with the Mainland; and also the right of free transmission of all official dispatches over their line to San Francisco. First, let us regard the proposition from a purely business and colonial standpoint. The line from New Westminster to Quesselmouth is 460 miles in length, and that from New Westminster to the junction at Swinomish is 75 miles in length. Under present conditions it would cost, on an average, \$250 a mile to construct and equip the line. It cost the company 50 cent. more. At \$250 a mile the line which it is proposed to surrender to the colony represents a present cash value of \$118,750. But, what is it worth to the colony? It can, in the present state of things, be maintained at an annual outlay of about \$5,000 in excess of receipts. It is probable that \$5,000 a year is not an exorbitant sum for the colony to pay in order to secure the advantages of telegraphic communication from the seaboard to the most remote settlement. A single emergency might at any time arise in which the telegraph might be worth more to the colony than that sum. And then, one cannot assume that there will be no progress. Every year must mark some advancement; and the telegraph must, year by year, become more used and less unremunerative. Indeed, the telegraph might be so worked in connection with the Postal Department as to render it a great public good. Thus, confining the view entirely within the colony, we cannot think the Government would be justified in permitting the country to be deprived of its telegraphic system, when an annual expenditure of \$5,000 would suffice to avert such a retrogressive step—a step, be it remembered, involving not alone the suspension of telegraphic communication, but the total abandonment and loss of property which, for telegraphic purposes, represents a cash value of, say \$120,000,—for to cease to maintain the telegraph even for a season is, we need hardly say, to incur the loss of it. Need we stop here to point out the influence abandonment would have upon any future enterprise of the kind? It was no small matter to be placed in possession of a complete telegraphic system at so early a stage in the history of the colony, not only without being called upon to contribute a single dollar, but, on the contrary, enjoying the advantages of the expenditure of upwards of \$150,000, of foreign capital in the establishment of that system, and of a large annual expenditure in maintaining it. But, let that enterprise be wholly abandoned now, and we shall have to wait a long time for capitalists to construct another telegraphic system. Regarding Confederation as being close at hand and remembering that trans-

continental telegraphic communication through British territory is an indispensable link in that great scheme of empire, let us look at this line of which we have been speaking as a section of the trans-continental telegraphic system. It is no small matter to be in a position to tell the Canadian Government that this colony already possesses its own section of the inter-continental line; and world it is a striking consideration that we should thus be enabled, in negotiating terms of union, to include in the assets of British Columbia an item of \$120,000. Of course the line would, in due time, be assumed and maintained by the Federal Government. Viewing the subject in the two-fold aspect in which we have thus briefly endeavored to present it, surely no two opinions can possibly exist as to the duty of the Government. To permit such a disaster as the deprivation of our telegraphic system and the abandonment and total loss of so valuable a property, when a trifling temporary expenditure would save all, would be an act of folly as inexplicable as it would certainly be inexcusable. It will be observed that we have confined our remarks chiefly to the portion of the telegraphic system which the company propose handing over to the Government. That part of the proposition which applies to the line connecting Vancouver Island with the Mainland, and the whole with the rest of the world, may be considered as resting upon its own bottom. An annual subsidy of \$4,500 is not a high price at which to retain these connections, to say nothing about the privilege of transmitting free of charge all Government messages over the whole distance to San Francisco. We believe the proposition of the Telegraph Company has been formally placed before the Government, and we have conceived it to be our duty to take the earliest opportunity of placing the main features before the public, feeling well assured that the unanimous verdict of public opinion will be in favor of accepting a proposition which must be regarded as being, under all the circumstances, fair and liberal.

The Crown Hotel Fire—Arrest of the Proprietor and his Barman on Suspicion of Incendiarism.

Yesterday afternoon Mr Pemberton proceeded to Esquimalt on an inquest into the circumstances attending the late destructive fire at the Crown Hotel. A jury was empaneled and several witnesses examined, the evidence of nearly all of whom pointed directly to the destruction of the hotel as the act of incendiarism. Furniture, carpets and antimacassars, thoroughly saturated with coal oil, were produced. Some of these articles were taken from the room in which the fire originated and from rooms remote from it. It was proved that two cans of coal oil had lately been brought from Victoria for Thomas Tagwell, the proprietor, and that when the fire broke out Wm Young, Tagwell's barman, showed great indifference and apathy. Mr H Cox, a boarder at the hotel, and a servantman, deposed to hearing mysterious movements about the house late at night, and a noise as if some person was cutting through a partition and removing laths and plaster. It was shown that there was very little stock or furniture in the hotel belonging to Tagwell. He was insured for \$900. Most of the furniture in the hotel belonged to Mrs Cox, who was absent at the time of the fire and was uninsured. This lady also deposed that in a box beneath the bed she left silver plate and jewelry, valued at \$1,000, the box was produced before the coroner—it was empty, and had evidently been rifled of its contents before the fire. Mr H E Wilby swore that he had been impressed for some days with the belief that a fire would break out at Tagwell's, and that before proceeding to the sale of Tagwell's property on the Esquimalt Road—which sale was in progress when the fire broke out—he told his wife that should a fire occur during his absence to send a messenger to him on horseback. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and Inspector of Police Bowden immediately arrested Wm Young, as principal, and Thomas Tagwell as accessory before the fact. They were lodged in prison last night.

From the Mainland.

The steamer Enterprise, Capt Swanson, returned from New Westminster last evening, bringing about a dozen passengers and a local express, but very little news. We glean the following from the Guardian: A son of Mr J T Scott, 2 1/2 years of age, died on the 3d inst. A meeting of the freeholders and resident householders in the School District of New Westminster has been called for the 3d January, to consider in what way the public schools shall be supported. The Firemen's Ball is to take place on the 22d inst. A man named George Burner, a Swede, died in jail on the 3d. After this week the Steamer Enterprise will make only one trip a week for the winter, going up on Wednesday and returning to Victoria on Thursday. The Indian sentenced to death at the late Yale Assizes for attempting the life of John Alway, has had his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life. Peter, the Indian, sentenced to death at the recent New Westminster Assizes for the murder of Murphy, has been reprieved for the present. Some delay having occurred above Yale, the Cariboo express did not get down in time for the steamer, but may be expected in time for next trip. The str. Lillico went into winter quarters the other day. A colored woman in Illinois has recovered \$200 damages from the Chicago and Northwestern Railway for refusing her passage in the ladies' car. Which we wish we could be served in the same way at the same price.

THE INSANE LADIES.—The two sisters mentioned in yesterday's paper as having become suddenly and unaccountably insane, show no signs of improvement. They are still confined at the Barracks in the brick cells, and are attended by a sister who has been provided with quarters in the Barracks. The attendants of the unfortunate women in that they have been poisoned and that Christ Jesus has sent for them. One of them declines to wear any clothes, tearing everything in the form of clothing to shreds. At times they are very violent, screaming and shouting that the world is coming to an end. The case is the saddest that has ever come under our notice. They are women of education and highly respectable character and supported themselves by teaching. They worshipped at St. John's Church. One of the sisters first showed symptoms of insanity, and the other seemed to follow her step by step until at last both went raving and violently mad almost simultaneously. This sad case shows most forcibly the necessity of providing a proper place for the confinement and treatment of lunatics.

The Red War.

We have further advices from Red River by the arrival of the Active. It is quite true that Fort Garry was captured by 60 half-breeds, while everyone was at dinner. No resistance to the insurgents' demands was offered, who have confiscated all the ammunition at the Fort. It is said a young Irish priest, a Fenian, fomented the rebellion. The commander is one Louis Reil, a republican form of government has been instituted, and six chiefs of powerful tribes have given their adherence to the rebel government. As late as November 30th, Governor McDonnell and staff were lying at Pembina. The accounts from which we pull these particulars are American. The Canadian papers, on the other hand, regard the rebellion as a very small affair, which will be settled without bloodshed.

LUCKY DOGS!

The two dogs that could not be given away at the Pound sale the other day, have actually found purchasers. Joe, the City Messenger, secured one of payment of two bits and a maintenance on giving his note for fifty cents, payable in three months—marched off aboard the Enterprise with the other. Some one has said the worst use you can put a man to is to hang him. The Corporation appears to think that to knock him on the head. Then how would an investment in 'cold prison' answer?

ARRIVAL OF THE ACTIVE.

The steamship Active, Capt Lyons, arrived from San Francisco at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having made the run in a little over four days. The Active brings 83 passengers, a large mail and express, and 155 tons of freight most of which comprises seasonable goods for the holidays. The run up is described as pleasant. Mr Emerson, purser, has our thanks for late files of papers, list of passengers, ship's memoranda, &c.

SEVERAL OF THE LONDON PAPERS

had their articles on Lord Derby in type before he died, and some of them printed obituary notices in advance. One, a weekly, remarked that the Earl was not dead, but that he probably would be before the paper reached its readers, and then proceeded to speak of his Lordship in the past tense.

AN ANALYSIS BY MCCLANDET

of the limestone found at Victoria West shows the following results: Water, 0.16; silica and clay, 1.85; oxide of iron, 0.85; carbonate of lime, 97.14. It is nearly pure, and would be invaluable for building and hydraulic purposes.

COZAZATION.

In the astronomical item of yesterday's mistake was made by the printer in regard to the item at which the occultation of Jupiter by the moon takes place. It should have been 10 20 o'clock at night on the 14th and 10 o'clock at night.

THE STEAMSHIP GUSTO TELFAIR.

Capt. Rogers, arrived at an early hour yesterday from Seattle and will sail for Nanaimo this morning. Retoroing, will sail for Portland on Sunday morning.

THE WRECK.

The Alert came aboard from the wreck of the ship Cowper yesterday morning, with a full cargo of coal. Mr Birmingham, one of the owners of the Cowper, arrived in the steamship Active from San Francisco. The firm does about \$50,000 by the wreck.

SIR FRANCIS BINKS

was elected for the Riding of North Retrow by a majority of 113 over Mr. Findlay. Sir Francis met with an enthusiastic reception on his return to the hospital.

FROM SAN JUAN ISLAND.

H M S Boxer arrived at Esquimalt last evening from San Juan Island. Mr Hoffmeister and Mr D O Mansell came over by her.

RETURNING.

Messrs. Henry Rhodes and Henry Nathan, sr., are both on their way to Victoria—the first via Portland and the last in the Newbern.

POSTPONED.

The sale advertised by J. P. Davies & Co. to take place this day is postponed until to-morrow Friday.

THE DELIVER BALL.

last evening, at the St Nicholas, was well attended and must have remitted profitably for the steam engine fund.

The Active will sail for San Francisco

on Saturday. The brig Byzantium of this port, is offered for sale at Honolulu, S I.

CHAIR SHAVING.

Fred. Payne, Tonsorial Artist, Johnson Street above Miner's Station. Shaving, 1 1/2 cents; Hair Cutting, 20 cents.

PERR.—A correspondent of the Trifling writes as follows in regard to the effect of Feb's predictions of an earthquake on the 23rd or 30th of September: From the very first of September families began to move away from Callao. Lima was one grand procession of carts, creaking under their weight of goods and furniture, and resembling New York on May Day. Families moved up to Lima from Callao to the neighboring towns, plantations, and even the open pampas or fields, to escape the coming earthquake. Merchants even sent their goods away, whole blocks of streets were closed, and nothing was to be seen in the streets once so full of life and fashion but the ponderous-wheeled carts and the poor half-starved mules, toiling under their heavy loads. The 23rd came in clear and sunshiny. You could walk entire streets in Callao, and not meet a solitary human being not, even a dog; and even the turkey buzzard, taking the alarm, had fled, to find other pickings. Bolted doors and closed window shutters were visible on every side, and Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village' found its description here. In Lima, the churches were open all day, and crowds knelt in the dim aisles while a solemn mass was sung. Business was at a stand-still. On the night of the 23rd, nearly all the Peruvians slept in hastily-constructed tents and booths out in the open fields, away from the sounding sea, which really do that evening did seem to send forth a deeper diapason than usual. It was a night of alarms, but alarms only. They were busy, although the police force was doubled to watch over the closed and deserted buildings. No earthquake occurred, but the people said "We shall have it on the 30th." The night of the 30th, at sundown, all the stores were closed. There were hardly five people in the streets. I saw one solitary woman walking with her husband, who was the victim of all eyes, as if her temerity was without a parallel. The train of carts that came up to Lima from Callao was crowded with fugitives. All night long people fled from the open fields, the subject only was the general theme: "As we escaped so well in August total destruction, our time has come now, and Lima and Callao will doubtless be laid in ashes and ruins." It was a night of general horror and gloom. No one slept, yet Lima seemed like a city of the dead. The 30th passed; no earthquake. But on the night of the 2d of October, at twelve midnight a hard earthquake shock, followed by two lighter ones; doing no damage, however, occurred. The believers in Feb were reassured; it looked ominous. "Beware of the 5th of October," was the general cry. The cities and towns up and down the coast were deserted. The captains of ships lying in Callao Bay, and at the Chincha and Guanape Islands, were all in a state of uneasiness, and kept their vessels ready to put to sea at a moment's notice. The morning of the 5th dawned, and the sea was never so smooth, and the air never more balmy and delightful. The day wore out night fell; nothing had happened. Old Ocean slept as calmly as a lake, and justified her good name. The people are flocking back to their deserted homes by scores, and popular indignation has taken the place of superstitious. On all sides is heard denunciations against Feb, and he has already been hung in effigy at Bella Vista. A prominent Peruvian banker told me that no person could estimate the amount of suffering Feb had caused the poorer classes here; so, to say nothing of the fish, who could afford the expense of moving but felt all the inconvenience. He said that he personally knew many poor families whose ignorance caused them to sell and swallow all their furniture, their last bed, the very shirt from off their backs, to get the means to move out into the open country, where they were still living, often without shelter or food, and unable to get back to the city.

TRIFLING.

Fifty-three buffaloes were recently killed on the Pacific Railroad by a Detroit hunting party.

TRIFLING.

\$200 was paid to an Episcopal clergyman for performing a private marriage ceremony in New York last week.

TRIFLING.

The Baptists of Illinois have 4,000 teachers and 56,000 scholars in their Sunday Schools.

TRIFLING.

The New York Manhattan Club has 700 members. The entrance fee is \$150, and the annual dues \$50.

TRIFLING.

The New York reporters finding it impossible to interview Father Ryan, are determined to traduce him. They say he ate tenderloin steak last Friday.

TRIFLING.

Jeff Davis is about to become President of a Life Insurance Company. We hope it will have better luck than the last institution over which he presided.

TRIFLING.

Robesfort has fought fifty-four duels up to the present time.

TRIFLING.

Fisk says—"If Vanderbilt lives two years longer, I'll beat the old one."

TRIFLING.

Eugenie has seventy-three persons in her travelling suite.

TRIFLING.

Prince Louis Maret has enlisted in the French navy as a common sailor.

TRIFLING.

Bismarck, according to various correspondents, has delirium tremens, bilious fever, Bright's disease, neuralgia, rheumatism and boils. Another correspondent says he is in excellent health.

TRIFLING.

A young Californian went to sleep, leaving his candle in the bung-hole of a powder keg, and was picked up in the morning all over the house.

TRIFLING.

A couple of fellows who were pretty thoroughly soaked with bad whiskey got into the gutter. After floundering about for a few minutes one of them said "Jim, let's go to another house—this hotel leaks."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long course of years, and amidst the vicissitudes of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While it is adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a protection against these affections, it should be kept on hand in every family, and used as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this valuable remedy. Although settled consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear. Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it. Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally is its virtues known, that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons. Ayer's name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever. It is a powerful and safe remedy, of a number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Unacquainted persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily. For Bilious Complaints, arising from indigestion of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity. Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world. Price, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. The most excellent medicine ever known, derived from its pure, many of which are really marvellous. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a powerful and safe remedy, of a number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Unacquainted persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily. For Bilious Complaints, arising from indigestion of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity. Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world. Price, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF ENGLAND. LEICESTER MEETING, 1869.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED BY J. & F. HOWARD, British Iron Works, Bedford. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purpose. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General Purpose. The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough. The First Prize for the Best Harrow for Horse Power. The First Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size. The First and Only Prize for the Best Stead Steam Cultivator. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windrow. The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler. J. & F. HOWARD thus received TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL. Carrying off almost every Prize for which they compete, and thus their trial the most severe and profitable ever known.

GUNPOWDER

THE CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS. Sporting, Rifle and Blasting Powder, in casks and kegs from the MILL at SANTA CRUZ. For Sale by J. ROBERTSON & CO., SAN FRANCISCO.

Government is not accurate and full in what is going on to see your most that the immigrants to their employers, on which immigrants other colonies to immigrants (as they and without which the mercy of those st to you for giving ad serious attention order that Her Ma may be in a position character of the colony; st; or to take such cessary for putting a tion, if they do.

Handed.

COLONIST:—I wish to Insurance Agents and the shipping interest fish bark Medora, Capt. Velpariso with only a s, consisting of the cap- apprentice boys, a car- an? Imagine a vessel cing to sea in the depth e man before the mast l could not get men; he crew at \$40 per month re them. He deposed authorities by saying he having counted his

strictly correct, for I had o was in charge of the Sooke.

J. N.

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