

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

## And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 9. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868 NO. 51

**WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST**  
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**TERMS:**  
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For One Year, \$50.00  
For Two Years, \$95.00  
For Three Years, \$135.00  
By advertisement, per line, 25 cts.  
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### The Present Aspect of Political Affairs.

There can be no clearer evidence of the state of public opinion in Victoria and the adjacent districts, with reference to the system of Government in this Colony, than that which is conveyed in the fact of the whole of the candidates who have offered themselves for selection being unanimous in their condemnation of the present irresponsible and expensive Executive. There are five candidates now before the public who belong more or less to Victoria City, and so far as their views upon Representative Government and Retrenchment, as expressed in their published addresses, extend, we should be glad to see them all sent to the Legislative Council; we might then have some hope of immediate reform in our constitution; but as this is unfortunately impossible, unless His Excellency thinks proper to take the suggestion offered, by the selection made by those electors who support the unsuccessful candidates, and nominate those gentlemen to some of the seats in the Council which will remain open after the officials and magistrates are seated—there is no step that Mr Seymour could take which would have a better tendency towards that reform which the whole Colony claims as necessary; but we fear that consideration of the people's wishes in any way, is not part of the Governor's policy; nor is it that of the Executive Council; the gentlemen who belong to this body seem to have made up their minds that concession of power to the people is synonymous with official destruction to themselves; can there be any more convincing proofs of unsoundness of the whole system? If the Governor and his officials had the courage to meet the people half-way, confidence would rapidly be restored amongst all classes in the Colony; but we regret to be compelled to believe that statesmanlike courage is not one of the attributes of the Executive. On the contrary, there is no political artifice from which, so far as we may judge from antecedents, the present government of this Colony would shrink, whilst struggling to retain that sort of despotic power which we all desire to subvert. There is a sort of cleverness which would be creditable to a most wily electioneering agent, in the issuing of the instructions to hold elections, at the time when the inhabitants of Victoria were somewhat distracted from the main questions of Reform in our Constitution, and Retrenchment in our Expenditure, by the discussion of a question which has evoked considerable interest, and has evoked much argument amongst us of late. There was a symptom of division amongst the people, and we must give the Executive the credit of taking prompt advantage of the situation. A great mistake has been made by those of the selectors who brought out a third candidate, who, although he is by ability and uprightiness of character well qualified for a seat in any Legislative Assembly, provided he could go there untrammelled by professional connection with the Gov-

### Cemetery Meeting.

A meeting was held yesterday at Smith's Hall of those interested in the Victoria Cemetery, for the purpose of arranging measures for its improvement. There were present: Hon. W. J. Macdonald in the Chair, Rev. F. B. Gribbell, Principal of the Collegiate School; Rev. E. Hayman, assistant Minister of the Cathedral; Rev. Thos. Somerville of the Church of Scotland; Dr. Ash; Dr. Tolmie, E. G. Alston, John Russell, P. Rithet, J. Hutchinson, C. W. Wallace, E. Wallace, S. Nesbit, Selbrite Green and W. Clayton, Esqs. Mr. Alston was appointed Secretary. The Chairman called upon Dr. Ash, who spoke of the necessity of closing the present cemetery in the future, and alluded to the desirability of making what improvements were thought necessary before another cemetery was opened, and suggested that a committee be formed for carrying out the wishes of the meeting.

### Candidates for Nainaimo.

CANDIDATE FOR NAINAIMO.—Mr. David Babington King, we learn, will offer himself for Nainaimo in the coming election. He will, with the other popular candidates of the island, so far as heard from, advocate a representative Government, retrenchment, &c., and of course that Court of Appeal. His address will shortly appear. We hear other candidates spoken of, as well as a second representative district No. 2, for which Dr. Davie offers.

### Sash and Door Factory.

W. JONES, Proprietor.

From the Mainland.  
The steamer Enterprise arrived last night from New Westminster, having been detained, as usual by the fog. She brought down the mails and express from the interior, and about forty passengers. Amongst the latter were His Lordship Judge Begbie, Mr. Waken, Mrs. Dr. Black, Mrs. Edmunds and Mrs. Thomas. The dates from Cariboo are to the 11th inst. The mails and letter express came down from Yale to New Westminster in a canoe. We are requested to state that neither the Cariboo Sentinel nor Yale Examiner came down. Hon. Mr. Robson was re-elected without opposition for the New Westminster district. Dr. Black and Jones have vacated about 300 Indian graves, in the district. An Anglican Missionary meeting was held at New Westminster on Monday last. Rev. Mr. Good, of the Lytton district, and Mr. Duncanson of Metlakatla, addressed the audience.

### At Yale the Assizes opened on the 13th inst. Louis Hunter was charged with shooting, with intent, &c. He was discharged by the Grand Jury, but was subsequently bound over by the Bench to appear on his own recognizance for trial at next assizes, as it appeared from the depositions that the case was one which demanded further investigation. A Chinaman, charged with cutting, with intent, had a true bill found against him by the Grand Jury, but was acquitted. An Indian, charged with housebreaking, was on his own admission of guilt, given twelve months' hard labor. An Indian, charged with receiving stolen goods, was convicted by the Grand Jury, but was acquitted by a Petit Jury. There were no Civil cases.

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The meeting last night which was held at the Alhambra Hall instead of the Theatre, was largely attended—the large room was filled, and many persons had to remain outside the building unable to gain admittance. Dr. Dickson occupied the Chair. Messrs. DeCosmos and Powell addressed the audience—we must say in a very able manner, so far as their political tenets are concerned. In the course of their remarks they were repeatedly cheered, and for a meeting of the sort it was admitted by all, to have been most orderly and convincing. But for one individual who was present, there did not appear any who was not willing to listen to the two speakers. The gathering separated at 10 o'clock after 2 1/2 hours argument had been expended. Three cheers were given for the Queen. More in our next. Our readers must attribute a less voluminous report this morning to the "business" of the newspaper people of to-day.

THE SMALL-POX.—There are at the present time four white cases of small-pox at the hospital, and four cases amongst the natives at the place provided for them. It is estimated that not less than one hundred Indian bodies have been buried and taken away to the bush. But five of six cases proved fatal to our white population—one man died yesterday at the hospital.

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FRED PAYNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johnson street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

Editorial Correspondence—No. 15.  
NIAGARA FALLS, Aug 19th, 1868.  
Ever since I can remember I have been an anxious seeker after knowledge in every thing pertaining to the great natural wonder, Niagara Falls. I have read the reports of travellers, scanned closely paintings and photographs, listened with open mouthed interest to the eloquent descriptions of learned tourists as they proceeded to unfold to the mental gaze of untraveller'd hearts a picture of the beauty and sublimity of the scene, and I have at last come to the very spot of which I have heard, thought and dreamt so much, to find that it has never been described as it should be.

The place is beyond description—that no words, however appropriate, no combination of ideas, however felicitous, no painting however skillfully drawn, can do justice to Niagara. The beauty, the sublimity, the might and majesty of the wonderful scene presented on all sides, and the feeling of awe that seizes upon the senses of he who beholds for the first time the immense torrent tearing madly down from the great height into the depths of the stream below, and losing itself in the cloud of spray which eternally hovers over and around the mighty cataract, is like the scene itself indescribable. We reached Niagara after dark, and all night long the distant roar of the river as it bounded over the rocks and threw itself into the depths below could be distinctly heard. In the morning, guided by the roar and the spray, we made our way to the falls. The number of visitors was large, as it is always at this season, and the interest manifested by those who beheld the great work of the Almighty seemed never to flag nor grow less. From Point Prospect, a very fine side view of the American Falls is had, but by crossing a bridge built over the rapids to Goat Island the view is improved. Goat Island is half a mile long by a quarter broad. It divides the rapids at its upper end and reaches to the very verge of the falls, where it seems ready at any moment to topple over into the angry flood. It creates a break of 330 feet in what would otherwise be an uninterrupted fall of water stretching from the American to the Canadian side. Luna Island is a small strip lying to the right of Goat Island and hangs like the latter upon the very verge of the cataract. At this point, in 1849, a terrible accident occurred. Among a party of tourists who had gathered on its banks were a little girl and a young man from Buffalo. As the party were leaving the island, the young man seized the girl in his arms and held her over the edge of the bank, exclaiming "I am going to throw you in." A sudden impulse of fear caused the girl to bound from his grasp and fall into the rushing stream. With a loud cry of horror the young man sprang after her, and both went over the falls! The mangled remains were found a few days subsequently. Luna Island is so called because it is the best point from which to view the lunar bow. From this point, also, we had a fine view of the solar bow, always visible when the sun shines on the falls, which is often as round as a hoop in form. From Luna Island we returned to Goat Island and proceeded to the stairs whence Sam Patch jumped twice successfully into the falls in 1829. Exchanging our own for other clothing we descended the stairs and passed under the falls into the Cave of the Winds, at the foot of the American cataract, whence we looked up and saw the great body of water pouring over the cliff 164 feet above us, seeming every instant prepared to engulf us, but so strong and violent are the currents of air created by the rush of the torrent that long before the water reached us it was turned into spray, and although instantly wet to the skin we experienced no inconvenience, if I may except the disagreeable buffeting of the wind which was so fierce at times as to force us to grasp for security, the hand-rail of a narrow footbridge which stretches from boulder to boulder, and this notwithstanding the atmosphere we had left a few moments before was oppressively calm.

Some idea of the force with which the conflicting currents of air play about this point may be formed when I inform you that the cave which is some 120 feet high by 100 across and 80 deep, has been hollowed out of the solid trap rock over which the immense body of water rushes by their action. Clambering with difficulty over the slippery, slimy rocks we regained the stairs in safety, and having recorded our names in the visitor's book proceeded to view the many other beauties with which the spot is so richly endowed. Leaving Goat Island we proceeded to Terrapin Tower which lies at the extreme southern end of the Canadian or Horseshoe Falls. The tower is built upon a few scattered masses of rocks on the very edge of the cataract, and is of the shape of a

bank of the great fall. The scene from this point is sublime and awe-inspiring. On your left you see the American Falls, the water tumbling headlong on the broken rocks, and busting into white foam, receding in clouds of spray, while in front we have spread out in all its majesty and sublimity, the Canadian Falls, the emerald green color of the water of which presents a pleasing contrast with that of the dark blue hue of the sheet we had just left. But I will let the great Dickens describe the scene in all its might and majesty: "The Niagara was forever stamped upon my heart, an image of beauty to remain there, changeless and indelible, until my pulses cease to beat forever. To wander to and fro all day, and see the cataract from all points of view; to stand upon the edge of the great Horseshoe Fall, making the hurried water gathering strength as it approached the verge, yet seeming, too, to pause before it shot into the gulf below; to gaze from the river's level, up at the torrent as it came streaming down; to climb the neighboring heights and watch it through the trees, and see the breathing water in the rapid hurrying on to take its fearful plunge; to linger in the shadow of the solemn rocks three miles below, watching the river, as stirred by no visible cause, it heaved and eddied and awoke the echoes, being troubled yet far down beneath the surface by its great leap; to have hazard before me, lighted by the sun and by the moon, red in the days decline, and gray as evening slowly fell upon it; to look upon it every day, and wake up in the night and hear its ceaseless voice—this was enough. I think in every quiet season now, still do these waters roll, and leap, and roar, and tumble all day long; still are the rainbows spanning them a hundred feet below; still when the sun is on them, do they shine and glow like molten gold; still, when the day is glowing, do they fall like snow, or seem to crumble away like the front of a great chalk cliff, or roll down the rock like dense white smoke. But always does the mighty stream, appear to die as it comes down, and always from its unfathomable grave arises that tremendous ghost of spray and mist which is never laid; which has haunted this place with the same dread solemnity, since darkness brooded on the deep, and that first flood before the deluge—light—came gushing on Creation at the word of God!"

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We learn from Salt Lake that it is the intention of the Union Company to run the railroad north of Salt Lake. The main line will leave the Salt Lake City branch near the mouth of Weber Creek, some 85 miles north of that city, probably crossing the marsh at the mouth of Bear river, and keep across the shallow waters of Salt Lake. It is now said the distance north of the lake is some sixty miles, less than by going past Salt Lake City; and besides, south of the lake there is a piece of ground which in winter is a soft morass almost without bottom, where it would be exceedingly difficult to build a railroad. At Salt Lake City it was reported that Brigham Young was willing to take a contract to grade a portion of the road this side of Salt Lake for the Central Company, to be erected after the grading should be completed for the Union Company to Salt Lake, but so far nothing has been done. It is furthermore believed, at Salt Lake City, that the Union Company intend to run a line of railroad to California by way of Beckwith's Pass. *S. L. Bulletin*.

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Saturday, October 24, 1868.

Draining the Meadows on William Creek.

If the Government of a country have it in their power to perform a public work, or to take charge of any enterprise or undertaking, which is likely to produce greater and better practical results, through being under the control of the Government, than it would if left to capitalists or to one or more public companies who have no care beyond the amount of dividends to be secured, ought the fact of its being unusual for the Executive to embark in what might be termed a commercial venture to be allowed to operate conclusively to prevent such an undertaking being commenced by the Government? The precedent afforded in England by the assumption of the control of the telegraph lines by Parliament, shows that it is not beyond the province of a Government to perform those works which have hitherto been left to private individuals or companies. No doubt there would have been a strong opposition to the Imperial Parliament laying down speculative lines of telegraph wires before the utility of the system had been proven, and possibly the interference of Government would have been thought unjustifiable even now, had not the telegraph system become as much of a necessity as the postal system. We have thus preface the remarks that we desire to offer upon the plan suggested by a correspondent, in our columns on Friday last, for draining the meadows on William Creek, because his idea is suggestive of much good being done if the Executive think proper to take the matter up; the letter being that of a practical miner, is well worthy of the attention of all who desire to see our mining prospects improving, and within this category are included probably the whole adult population of British Columbia. For our present purpose we may take it to be an admitted fact, that there is gold in paying quantities in the meadows; the questions then for the consideration of the inhabitants of the Colony are, how long is this vast field of gold to be left unworked, and to all practical effect unprospected, and how the gold which is supposed to underlie the meadows can be brought into use, so as to benefit not only a few miners, but every man in the Colony who depends upon his present daily labor, or upon the products of his past labor invested in the Colony for a living. Although it is almost impossible for the meadows to be mined with any likelihood of success by individual miners before they are drained, on account of the expensive machinery which it would be necessary to employ to get rid of the water, there can be little doubt, if indeed there is any such thing as knowledge and experience in gold mining, that as soon as a drain is carried through the meadows, there will be rich placer diggings from Marysville to Mosquito Creek, and it is perfectly clear that such diggings would be far more beneficial to the Colony than those which require great capital to work; a larger population is attracted by placer diggings, and the gold is circulated much more than when it goes into the hands of a few capitalists. Every one who has mined on William Creek, can speak to the probability of the most favorable results from the draining of the meadows, but we fear that there are few who can suggest any practical way of carrying on so large an operation without the assistance of the Government. It would probably cost over \$300,000 to make a drain as proposed by our correspondent, if the contractors were paid full wages, instead of their being remunerated in other ways so that their profit on the work is made contingent upon its success. It may perhaps appear strange to those who do not know this Colony well, that there should be a difficulty in organizing a joint-stock company to carry out such a work; it would be easy enough

to make the drain, and to reap an enormous profit out of the transaction, if they had the capital subscribed, and were it not only tangible but visible, that is to say, so invested that the miners and contractors undertaking the work would know that their payment was safe. Public companies are not held in great estimation in Canada, and nothing could be done by a company in such an undertaking unless the money were ready to pay for the work as it is performed. It is not that miners are not without speculation; they are probably as ready as any other class of men to risk their labor, time, and money, in any undertaking in which they see a prospect of good pay—provided they have confidence in those with whom they contract. We believe that such confidence would be wanting as between the miners and any joint-stock company in the country, and for this reason we incline to the opinion that the matter might be taken up, with great advantage to the Colony, by the Government in the manner suggested by our correspondent, if, as he supposes, contractors could be found ready to run the drain through the meadows at the present rate of one dollar and a half per foot, with certain rights secured to them, and if four hundred claims could be sold, or leased, at the rate of one hundred dollars for fifty feet, and these things are easily ascertainable, the thing is practicable, and might be undertaken by the Government as a work of public utility; there would be no risk, no incurring of debt, and no extravagant expenditure of public money. So far as the contractors are concerned it is probable that the privilege of washing the dirt taken out during the construction of the drain, and having the right to levy a certain fixed sum for every working day from all claims which are drained would be sufficient inducement to strong and persevering miners to take up the contract, and if the contract is taken up by practical men upon the proposed terms there will be such a guarantee for the proper performance of the work in the profit derivable by themselves from putting in good work, that there can be little doubt that the four hundred claims would be at once taken up, especially as the fifty feet would be given from hill to bill, so that there could be no doubt of each claim holder having the lead through his claim. We purpose advertising to this matter again, it is one in which all who know anything about mining should take some interest. Doubtless the letter which has already appeared will bring out others—it is a subject that ought to be ventilated.

Letter From "Sirius."

Victoria, Oct. 16, 1868.  
Editor Colonist.—I address you as Mr. Editor, although I well know that you only occupy the editorial column by suzerance. Bluster and abuse may become you, but depend upon it it will neither disturb me nor delude the public.  
In your article of October 5th you stated, that in the event of this Colony confederating with the Dominion, that Canada would give this Colony a fixed subsidy of \$142,000. I stated then my opinion that this sum of money would come out of the revenues derived by her from this Colony, and therefore that she would only be giving back again to us some of the money she derived from this Colony.  
In place of proving this not to be the fact, you attempted to show (Oct 8th) by constructive figures that if this Colony joined herself to Canada, that this Colony would cost Canada \$257,405 per annum! thus inducing the public to be deluded into the idea that this Colony would gain \$257,405 a year. I endeavored to show that your figures were incorrect, and that so far from Canada losing \$257,405 per annum, she would, had Confederation taken place this year, only have lost \$35,576, but if it took place next year (1869), she would probably be a gainer, and in about three years' time would have \$36,000 less expense to bear on account of one of our loans then expiring. I gave reasons too for not admitting the loss which you claimed by substitution of tariff, and showed that such loss (if any did occur) and others could not be considered cash gained to the Government of this Colony. In this way I tried to show that the \$142,000 given annually to this Colony would only be our own money returned, but also surmised that if this Colony remained separate she would be able to do for herself by similar means, as the Canada was asked to do, and further that we should retain in our hands the power of regulating our own tariff to suit the interests of the

Colony, and other matters of the utmost importance, instead of being reduced to a mere municipality, our central power taken away and our interests placed at the mercy of the Government at Ottawa, who could exercise a more despotic power than now exists, and we have no remedy. I admit I altered your figures, I stated so at the time; but of that presently. I will now take the last part of your leader of yesterday first, it is as follows: We will admit, however, in order to see its bearing on Confederation, that in 15 years our public debt will be paid off. Let us now suppose that we shall be admitted into the Dominion in 1869, and let us ask whether Canada would be out of debt on our account in 15 years? The Canadian deficit of \$138,268, founded on "Sirius" own showing would in 15 years bring Canada into debt \$2,074,020 for British Columbia! Again, if we admit, for argument sake, that the interest and sinking fund on our Public Debt will be reduced in three years to \$84,000, then the Dominion would save annually \$66,037. At the end of 12 years (the balance of the 15 years) the total deficit of Canada for that period for this Colony would consequently be \$2,296,416 without including interest. If to the latter deficit \$2,296,416 we add the deficit incurred by Canada during the first three years of the fifteen, which is \$772,215, the total deficit of Canada would be \$3,018,631 without interest.

Editor (real) of the British Colonist, how can you permit your editorial columns to be polluted with so much ignorance—with statements so totally unfounded laid down with such unblushing effrontery? You know the people of Victoria cannot be deceived by such a piece of impudence. Canada incur a loss of \$3,018,631 without interest in 15 years! Is the revenue of this Colony to remain at a stand still, and the supposed debt of Canada to go on, year after year? debt! debt! debt! no improvement under Confederation for the next fifteen years! You first wish to make the people believe that Confederation will populate this Colony—make it prosperous and rich, and now you tell them there will be no improvement in the revenue for the next fifteen years! Will the Congress give this version in their correspondence with the Government of Canada? Need I say any more to show how utterly worthless are your statements? If the Colony be a prey to irresponsible officials and harpies now as you coarsely assert, what would it be under a man such as the one who could pen such a statement as that above culled from your editorial columns? No! no! Let us not seek present Confederation, but let us improve our own Government. With regard to the statement that I put down the Canadian deficit at \$138,268, I can only say that it equals in truth the debt of the Canadian Government. I stated that the Canadian Government would soon be a gainer; in 19 years how much would it amount to? I know I ought to stop here and not take any further notice of the article in question, because *ex uno disce omnia*, but lest I should be accused [but what would an accusation amount to from such a quarter] of timidity or something worse, I will reply as briefly as possible.

Before proceeding to answer your objections, it must be remembered that you have not proved the tariff of the Dominion to be one of 12 per cent or that of this Colony 17 per cent. Yet that is the basis of the data from which you conclude there will be a loss of revenue to a specified amount. Had you shown [an impossibility] the percentages, even then, as I said before, you could not determine the loss; as that could only be shown after its effect upon the various industries of the country had been seen. You placed the revenue of the Colony going to Canada at \$367,000, less the loss sustained by substitution of Canadian tariff. The loss was not admitted for reasons given. The expenditures of Canada in this Colony you set down at \$521,713, but by correcting your mistakes and reducing exorbitant or fanciful charges, I reduced your estimate to \$402,576, and could even then have justly made further reductions. Recollect I was dealing with your own figures, my first letter having nothing to do with the matter, save and except that it was intended to bring over your statements to give me an opportunity to expose them. Now you complain that I altered your estimate! Of course I did! If I had allowed your designedly constructive estimate, and figures, you could have shown anything you pleased! Doubtless when you appear again your estimates will be changed, and the difference will probably be as great as your estimates last year and this. See British Colonist February last. I did scratch out the "four county court Judges." The work can be done by the three Supreme Court Judges. What you term county court Judges are the Gold Commissioners. If the Colony has the revenue arising from the mines, the Colony must pay for its collection. The Canadian Government would soon get rid of them—unless they voted for Confederation!

They the interest and sinking fund is \$120,000, and in little more than three years will be \$36,000. The Government estimates are not false, they are the estimates of expenditure for the year; and so the temporary loans are being paid off—the year has nearly expired. Ask those to whom the Government

owed money whether they have been paid or not. Had Confederation already taken place they might have been put down to the Canadian Government; but as that will neither happen this year nor in 1869, there will not be any for the Canadian Government to take. Now for the following:

The next point is his statement that in 3 years the interest and Sinking Fund will be reduced to \$84,000 by paying off one of the loans. We will admit it merely for the sake of seeing the bearing of it on Confederation. We will suppose that we are admitted into the Dominion in 1869, as the majority of the people desire, but at the end of the three years we find that Canada will have incurred a deficit at the rate of \$257,405 per year of \$772,215 in our behalf. The real state of the case would then be this; that this Colony would be out of debt [for Canada should be liable for our Public Debt after Confederation] and this Colony would benefit to the extent of \$772,215 in three years by the deficit of Canada, expended in our behalf. It does strike us that making \$772,215 in three years with Confederation when we cannot make a dollar of that amount without Confederation would be a very business-like transaction indeed, although "Sirius" may not acknowledge it.

The people do not desire Confederation in 1869, but a great improvement in the Government of this Colony. They wish not only to retain the power they have, but to acquire more, and to regulate the affairs of the Colony to suit its wants and desires.

With regard to the point that "Canada alone would be liable for our Public Debt after Confederation," it is not so in the sense you wish it to be taken. Canada is it is true would be liable for the debt, but where does Canada get the money from to pay her debts, excepting from the taxes upon the public? This Colony would be a part of Canada, and as such would be liable not only for its due share of its own debt, but also for that of eighty millions, the debts of the other Provinces included in the Dominion; which Canada is also liable for. The Public Debt is made the second charge upon the revenues of Canada, but if the Dominion Government had not money enough to meet her liabilities, how would she make up the deficiency excepting by general taxation? As we would give Canada more money than she expended for this Colony including the interest and sinking fund upon Public Debt and Overland Road, what benefit would it be to us that she should become liable for our debt? We have to pay it now and would have to pay it then with our own money. To be liable to our proportionate share of eighty millions more, and as many additional debts, as the Dominion might choose to contract although in no way beneficial to this Colony, is certainly not a great advantage. A nice legacy to leave to our descendants! As I have shown that Canada would not lose anything by this Colony being united to her, it follows that the little bit of poetry about this Colony making \$772,215 by Canada losing so much, is only an extravagant fancy. Let us look on the other side. Suppose our Customs Revenue, &c. to be only doubled in 15 years, say even \$700,000, our public debt will be paid off. Suppose the head-money to be doubled. What will Canada then receive annually from this Colony? Answer, \$349,424 per annum, 15 years hence, and 15 years hence Canada pays to this Colony \$402,576. Less interest and sinking fund paid to our Public Debt ..... \$84,000 ..... \$318,576 Add increase of per Capita Subsidy ..... 32,000 ..... \$350,576 Canada receives from British Columbia ..... \$700,000 Pays to British Columbia ..... 350,576 Gain to Canada ..... \$349,424

The expenditure of Canada for this Colony decreases as her income from this Colony increases! This shows the folly of only looking at the present—take a glance at the future and then see whether Confederation will be so very advantageous. Why, sir, this Colony would be bled to death for what? To send three members to Ottawa, and to be deprived of the management of our own affairs!

With regard to the Overland Road, the estimate you put down, viz \$1,012,000, was for the road to the Saskatchewan with Confederation. You may attempt to wrangle out of your own mistake of \$290,000, but it won't do. The reduction to \$722,000 (the Chief Commissioner's estimate) must stand; *cul de sac*, and all that stuff is—dust; the remainder of the road the other Colony would pay. The Commissioner's estimate is high, even an immigrant road fit for all practical purposes could be made cheaper. Sir James Douglas, years ago, offered H M Government to build a road from British Columbia to the Saskatchewan for \$250,000! I may say that I endeavor to show that this road is not of so great importance for immigration as many suppose, having in view the difficulties and dangers of the Overland Route to San Francisco and Puget Sound. I did reduce the interest and sinking fund

on loan to make the road. If the Canadian Government want a loan it will not be for the Rocky Mountain Road \$722,000, but for the whole road from Ontario, a much larger sum. H M Government would probably guarantee the sum; why, because it is one of your—I mean the Yale Consign conditions of Confederation? The debt being contracted after Confederation would not be your public debt, but would be borne by all the Confederate provinces, and therefore would come into the general accounts of Canada in the same manner as all general expenses do; therefore even the \$722,000 ought not to be put down as the expenditure of Canada for this place, but a much smaller sum; without you mean to say that this Colony after Confederation should be liable for the interest and sinking fund of the loan and not the other provinces. For instance we should be liable for the loan for the intercolony railway in the same manner as we shall be liable for the Overland Road. It is possible that Canada would not require a loan for so paltry a sum as \$722,000, because although according to your terms she is bound to commence it the first year after Confederation, yet she may take as long as she pleases to complete the work, so a few thousand dollars might be spent annually and the interest and sinking fund upon portion of the road avoided, and the deficiency of the Canadian Government diminished still more. I cannot therefore alter the sum—it is indeed too high still! You state that the Overland Road will populate the country. If as I have shown Confederation will ruin the farmers of Vancouver Island as also those of the Lower Fraser, and directly and indirectly the cities Victoria and New Westminster, and depopulate them also, what inducements would there be for immigrants to come to this coast overland? Without you think the best way to populate the country is to depopulate it first! or that Canadian immigrants could live comfortably under such conditions as would starve the present inhabitants of the land! Depend upon it, the Overland Road would be more beneficial to this Colony being out of the Confederation, because under our present tariff there is every attraction for farmers to come and settle, under the Dominion tariff every repulsion to drive them away!

The amount for "Postal Service" is that now paid. To suppose that your estimate \$40,000 would give us direct steamboat communication with San Francisco every ten days at least, with low fares and good accommodations and pay our inland Mail Service also, is even, if possible, more ridiculous than your other fancies! I have done, but I think I have shown that under Confederation the people of this Colony would pay to the Dominion Government more than it would receive according to your stipulations. Such being the case, this Colony will be able to do for herself, and by similar means all that the Canadian Government is bound to do by your stipulations, and will in addition preserve her freedom and power of taxing herself for her own benefit, instead of giving Canada the power of taxing her to any extent and for purposes not of any immediate benefit to this Colony.

Confederation, according to your stipulations, then means ruining the farmers and others, throwing away our power to regulate our own affairs, sacrificing the rights and interests of our descendants, their revenues and property, for the sake of what—a very problematical pecuniary benefit for the existing couple of years? Look into this matter, my fellow-citizens, and enquire for yourselves: I must again thank you very sincerely Mr. Editor for publishing my letters, but I cannot conceive, Sir, why you have allowed others to prompt your articles, excepting your wish to give the Yale Consign trumpeters sufficient rope to tire and suddenly drop Confederation!

P.S.—The latest intelligence from England is that H M Government has neither the desire nor the intention to unite this Colony to the Dominion.

A Warning.

Editor Colonist.—It is true and sad, that so many of our juvenile population have fallen victims to disease within the past few months. There is a cause to produce an effect—the reason that disease is now more prevalent than ever known in the Colony I cannot account for, and I doubt whether the entire medical fraternity can. I would advise parents and the custodians of children to do their utmost to thoroughly cleanse their habitations, and use every means to disinfect them, in order to destroy the latent poison containing the germ of small-pox, diphtheria or other disease. Again, in localities where disease has prevailed or prevailed, it would strongly urge that the utmost caution be taken to keep children away from the same, so that contact be avoided until the prevailing epidemics disappear. How many homes have been made desolate by want of these precautions, and how many little departed ones might have survived if these suggestions had been adopted but a short time since! Alas! perhaps it is too late to advise the surviving parents of the young ones who have been so recently translated to a better and happier world; but even now, I think it is not too late to give all word of warning when warning is necessary.

By Electric... Special to the Daily... Madrid, Oct. 15—... London, Oct. 15—... Philadelphia, Oct. 15—... Philadelphia, Oct. 15—... Philadelphia, Oct. 15—...

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

the road. If the Canadian loan it will not be for a loan of \$722,000, but for Ontario, a much larger amount would probably be required; why, because it is one of the York Conspiration? The debt being confederation would not be borne by all provinces, and therefore the general accounts of the Confederation would not be as all general before even the \$722,000 put down as the expenditure; this is a much about you mean to say that Confederation should be rest and sinking fund of the other provinces. For to be liable for the loan for railway in the same man- liable for the Overland that Canada would not so patry a sum as \$722,000. Accordng to your d to commence it the first ation, yet she may take ases to complete the work. dollars might be spent interest and sinking fund of the road avoided, and the Canadian Government more. I cannot therefore is indeed too high still Overland Road will pop- as I have shown Con- in the farmers of Vancon- those of the Lower Fraser, directly the cities Victoria, nster, and depopulate them- would there be for ne to this coast overland? the best way to populate depopulate it first? or that ate could live sumptuously as would starve the la of the land! Depend- land Road' would be more Colony being out of the cause under our present attraction for farmers to under the Dominion tariff drive them away! Postal Service' is that suppose that your estimate us d rect steamboat com- San Francisco, every low fares and good ac- pay our inland Mail Ser- if possible, more redigious- nies! I have done, but I n that under Confederation this Colony would pay to government more than it- ording to your stipulations, e, this Colony will be able and by similar means all Government is bound to tions, and will in addition edm and power of taxing benefit, instead of giving r of taxing her to any ex- nes not of any immediate- lon. according to your stipula- raigning the farmers and away our power to regulate- sacrificing the rights and in- ndants their revenues and nks of what a very very- unary benefit for the stu- Look into this matter- and enquire for your- gain thank you very sin- for publishing my letter- sive, Sir, why you have- to prompt your articles, ex- to give the Yale Consp- ent rope to elevate and- federation!

Europe.

MADRID, Oct. 12—The Provisional Junta has issued another circular, urging the extinction of all religious corporations. The internal tax on home and foreign wares has been abolished. The Provisional Junta is sure of the adhesion of Loruandi, Captain General of Cuba.

LONDON, Oct. 13—General Prim writes to the Emperor Napoleon that the Provisional Junta desires close relationship with France and prefers a ruler who will be acceptable to France and Europe. The provinces of Barcelona and Valencia being strongly protectionist, hesitate to recognize the Junta.

LONDON, Oct. 12—A meeting was held for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquakes in Peru; the Lord Mayor presided. Among the prominent persons who took part in the proceedings were the Governor of the Bank of England, the Rothschilds and Barrings. Nearly £7000 sterling was raised.

The Spanish Junta has seized the property of the Jesuits and have abolished the order. Gladstone commenced a political canvas in Lancashire with an able apoech in which he denounced the Tories for bad financial policies and for their course on the Irish Church question.

LONDON, Oct. 14—Despatches from India report that the civil war in northern Afghanistan is at an end.

LONDON, Oct. 14—Despatches from Spain say that the Bishops have pronounced against the Provisional Junta.

PARIS, Oct. 14—Menaebre the Italian Prime Minister is said to be in this city on a special mission in regard to Rome.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14—Gladstone addressed a political meeting to-night. He charged the Government with being responsible for unnecessary increase in the expenditures and urged the disestablishment of the civil church.

LONDON, Oct. 14—The news from Naples represents that the volcanic movement in Mount Vesuvius has become more intense and violent; it sends forth a copious stream of lava.

MADRID, Oct. 15—Forty-eight cities being all the administrative cities, adhere to the Junta. The sitting of the Cortez has been fixed for December 15th, so that the representatives from Cuba and Porto Rico may appear.

LONDON, Oct. 15—A joint commission of the Anglo American Atlantic Telegraph Co. intend to abolish after November 1st, 1868 the system of counting the letters in estimating the tariffs and count only the words.

LONDON, Oct. 15—The French Government has called 30,000 men from the army and navy.

MADRID, Oct. 15—The army will be exempt from the new tax about to be levied, and the Junta has removed the Bishop of Huesca and the Bishop of Urgill, who are accused of having sided the recent Carlist demonstration.

LONDON, Oct. 15—The London papers comment on the recent American elections. The Daily News says if the Democratic party had only remained passive, the Republican blunders would have given them power; but the Democrats have equal if not greater aptitude for the error.

The Morning Post says, the results of these elections have decided the Presidential contest.

The Telegraph while approving the result sees in it the ruin of the Republican party, in which so many wide differences exist on financial questions.

MOE Eastern States.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14—Forty counties show a Democratic majority of 4964. The same counties last year gave a Democratic majority of 10,580; twenty-six counties are yet to be heard from, which last year gave a Republican majority of 6711. The state is Republican by 8000 to 9000.

The Herald says the loss of Pennsylvania to the Democrats is a death blow to Seymour, and clearly indicates the election of Grant, and probably involves the loss of New York State to the Democracy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14—Both parties now concede the election of the Republican State ticket by from 2000 to 3000 majority. The Democrats have three Congressmen; the Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14—The table of the estimated report of the Republican majorities in all the countries of Pennsylvania foots up 19,000. It will probably

be increased, 15 Republican, 8 Democratic Congressmen elected. The Democrats carried the whole city ticket. The Council will be largely Republican in both branches.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14, 1 p. m.—Detailed returns of the elections are still being received, but nothing changes the results already telegraphed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14—The Press says the Democrats have polled 10,000 illegal votes, and that Myers, and all the candidates for the city offices will successfully contest the election. The last estimates give the Republican majority at 12,000 in Pennsylvania and about 20,000 in Ohio. In Indiana both parties still claim the State; the official vote will probably have to settle the question.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—The Herald special from London says, the naturalization treaty negotiations which are being conducted between Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley are progressing in a favorable manner. The decision held by the United States with respect to the acquisition of citizenship, domestic and transferred allegiance by foreigners previous and since the war of 1812 has been fully maintained by Mr. Johnson, in shaping the new naturalization bill, the work of which has just been completed.

Lord Stanley and Johnson are now engaged in the consideration of the Alabama claims which are pretty certain to be arranged.

Minister Burlingame representing the Emperor of China, makes friends personally and for his mission.

News despatches received from all parts of Europe convey the pleasant intelligence that the Burlingame Embassy is fully appreciated.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15—The revised tables of the majorities so far as received, reduce the Republican majority to 7901. The Democrats estimate the Republican majority at about 3000. Another dispatch says the report of the State Central Committee fixes their major at 10,669.

Despatches from Indiana county, Pennsylvania, make Conde's majority in the 21st Cong. district 87.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—A H Con- or, chairman of the Indiana State Republican Committee telegraphed at 8 p. m. that Baker the Republican candidate for Governor is elected by one or two thousand majority.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—The World has an article on the late election; the causes of the Democratic defeat and urges prompt and judicious action. The article is considered an advice to withdraw Seymour and Blair; measures are being taken to put another ticket in the field. The General opinion seems to favor Chase and Adams, though the chances of Hendricks, Hancock and Franklin and others are freely balanced.

The Herald says it has been decided to give the nomination to Chase and John Quincy Adams.

South America.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—The Assembly of Panama organized a delegating executive power, voting President Carrero proclaimed war against Chiriqui. Chiriqui had declared itself independent of Panama, and has organized a new Government.

Vera Cruz advises that Juarez has decreed the free importation of breadstuffs into Yucatan for three months on account of the starving condition of its inhabitants.

West Indies.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—A Havana letter says that the Captain General will not trust the Spanish men-of-war more than let them have one days rations at a time to prevent their putting to sea, as they might otherwise do if they should conclude to recognize the new government at home.

Santa Anna has been ordered to leave the Island in consequence of his Mexican complications. He was given thirty days to leave, but he is so poor that his friends had to pay his passage.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14—Arrived bark Milan from Teekset.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15—Legal Tenders, 72079 1/2.

New York quotations, gold steady at 137 1/2.

Flour, superior \$5 5/25; extra in sacks \$6 6/25.

Wheat, 800 sacks \$1 60 @ 90.

Barley \$2 @ 25.

Oats \$2 1/2.

Arrived, bark Vernon, from Port Townsend.

Sailed, schooner Ocean Pearl, Port Ludlow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17—The Ericsson for Liverpool yesterday carried 2,250 tons of wheat, the largest cargo cleared this season.

The mining stocks this morning are generally in moderate request.

Legal Tenders 72072 1/2. New York quotations, gold 137 1/2.

Wheat quiet but firm at \$2 60 @ 2 70.

Flour dull and prices lower at \$8 50 @ 10 50. No new in the market. Sterling 109 1/2 @ 110.

Liverpool wheat quotations unchanged. Flour extra @ 6 3/25; superfine \$6 5/25.

Wheat fair, \$1 75, choice \$1 80.

Barley \$2 @ 30.

Oats range for all kinds at \$1 75 @ 2 10.

Arrived, bark Gold Hunter, from Port Madison and Port Townsend.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17—The State Central Committee yesterday determined to have a grand Union torchlight procession great demonstration of the campaign on Tuesday evening October 27th.

Gold continues a shade off the quotations, being 136 3/4.

Legal Tenders are firmer, brokers buying at 7 1/2 and selling 7 3/4 to-day.

Arrived, Oct. 16—Bark Cyane, Sand's, 13 days from Sitka; bark Jenny Pitts, 19 days from Seabeck.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, Oct. 15—The steamer Active will probably sail on Saturday.

The steamer Oriflamme sailed at 4 p. m. yesterday for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16—The Oriflamme is aground at St. Helens, on the Columbia river.

DELATED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—The Republic of Columbia formerly New Granada, has paid into the United States Treasury about two hundred and thirty eight thousand dollars, leaving a balance of thirty-three thousand dollars due.

Orders have been issued from the War Department to Department Commanders to report without delay to the office of the Adjutant General all officers under their command incapacitated for duty from intemperance and gaming and such specified in the order as unfitting them for duty.

CRIMINAL, Sept. 30—A train of ten cars on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, was destroyed by fire near Urbana. The fire was occasioned by an explosion of nitro glycerine in the forward car. The engine was completely demolished by the explosion, and the engineer seriously injured. A house a quarter of a mile off, was demolished by the concussion. The cars were loaded with pork and flour.

BOSTON, Sept. 30—A crowd of 200 men from a fishing fleet invaded Portsmouth New Hampshire, on Friday, and took possession of the town. Gardens and orchards were robbed, and a general riot indulged in. The police after a hard fought battle arrested thirteen of the rioters and lodged them safely in jail.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Nothing was done to day by the Chamber of Commerce for the relief of the South American sufferers.

General Kirby-Smith is among the passengers for California by the steamer Rising Star.

Bishop Potter made the annual address before the Episcopal Convention to-day. It was non-committal on the ritual case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—Andrew J. Simmons is appointed Collector of Montana vice Langford resigned.

Bowen, Oct. 1—Rev. Thomas Hill resigned the Presidency of Harvard College, and the resignation was accepted.

POUGHKEEPSA, Oct. 1—There was a general jail delivery on last Tuesday night in this city. Twelve prisoners escaped.

OWASCO, Oct. 1—The schooner Persian, from Chicago to this port, collided with the schooner Butler, fifteen days ago. Nothing has been heard of the former vessel since. It is feared she has been lost with all on board.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day: Gaugers—B. P. Cardwell and O. B. Gibson, Oregon; C. M. Patterson, L. Wright, D. P. Davenport, William Jennings, S. F. Childs and J. J. Felton, 4th District of California.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—The Republican's special says the Treasury department has put forth semi-officially a document exposing the recent statement. It claims that Delmar failed to include a hundred and three millions. It is said that the forthcoming statement of the public debt will show an increase of \$4,000,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—The Protestant Episcopal Convention is in session to-day. The plan for the Federal Church occupied most of the session. The Low Church delegates endeavored to introduce a clause depriving the Council of Judicial and Legislative powers, but were out-voted by orders, and the substitute lost, by a vote of 99 to 153.

Steps are being taken by the Stock Exchange, in open board, to raise the standard of membership, and increase the initiation fee to ten thousand dollars.

SAULUS, Oct. 1—The Democrat learns that a band of fifty men organized in Cois county

a few days ago, went to Holton, Galloway county, where Captain Mason, Superintendent of Registration, was lately assassinated, and captured four of the men who were engaged in that act. After trial by a vigilance committee, they hung them.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—The horse disease has become an epidemic in Suffolk and the western end of Long Island. Several valuable animals died yesterday.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—The friends of George Francis Train have nominated him as an independent candidate for Congress from Morrisey's district.

General McClellan was serenaded this evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The McClellan Legion, numbering from 6000 to 8000, marched in procession to the hotel, bearing banners and torches, and were accompanied by a band. General McClellan merely returned his sincere thanks for the greeting.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—An arrangement has been concluded between the postal departments of the United States and Great Britain to take effect on the 1st of January next for the registration of letters conveyed between America, the British West Indies, and ports in Colombia, Bolivia, Peru and Chile in the British mail, the registration fee to be collected in the United States, 8 cents on each letter in addition to the ordinary postage.

BOSTON, Oct. 3—The National Convention of colored men in session here have made arrangements for a mass convention on Monday night. The convention is composed of 13 delegates, two each from Florida and North Carolina, three from Virginia, one each from Texas, Kentucky, Georgia, Massachusetts, New York and Maine.

DUNVILLE, Ontario, Oct. 3—The bones of a large animal, supposed to be a mastodon, were found to day while excavating near this place. The teeth are very large, one weighing five pounds. The ribs are five feet long. A round tusk is eleven inches in diameter, and is fourteen feet long.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3—A storm of wind and rain commenced here Thursday night and has raged ever since with but a short interlude. It shows no signs of cessation. A continuous east wind has backed the waters of Lake Pontchartrain through the canal and swamps until the whole of the rear part of the city is inundated with an unbroken sheet of water from Clarbone street to the lake. The water is pouring over the banks of the canals and is still rising. The Ponchartrain Railroad and several street railroads are obliged to stop running.

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Europe.

MADRID, Oct. 2—An election for members of the new Junta is in progress. Perfect order is maintained. General Colony has been arrested and sent to Fortress San Antonio, where he will be confined till his trial commences.

ABERYL (Abergedy), Oct. 1—The jury in the case of Samuel Eaton, prosecuted for manslaughter in the matter of the Aberly railroad disaster, acquitted the prisoner. The trial aroused much excitement.

PARIS, Oct. 2—The latest reports from Spain state that Marshal Serrano will not go to Madrid, because the national guard hold possession of the city and refuse to admit the troops of the regular army under his command.

BREMEN, Oct. 3—The Messermarett says that the Federal Government of North Germany has made a contract with the North German Lloyd's Steamship Company for establishing a money order system between the United States and Germany.

PARIS, Oct. 1—Rio dates just received say the newly installed President, Earmiento, has proposed negotiations for peace between Brazil and Paraguay.

ROME, Oct. 1—Pope Pius has issued an Apostolic letter, addressed to all non-Catholic religious bodies, announcing the forthcoming Ecumenical Council, and urging them to seize the occasion that is afforded of joining the church.

LONDON, Oct. 1—A passenger train on the London and Northwestern Railroad ran off the track to-day, killing nine and injuring several persons. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

LONDON, Oct. 1—An explosion occurred yesterday in the colliery at Rhodessville, Wales. Eleven persons were killed and a number injured.

The American Chamber of Commerce will give a banquet to Reverdy Johnson and Lord Stanley, on Oct. 22nd.

PARIS, Oct. 2—The French Guards have been withdrawn from the Spanish frontier.

MADRID, Sept. 30—The leading bankers and the leading merchants of Andalusia have offered a loan of 85,000,000 real to the Provisional Government.

LONDON, Oct. 2—Perfect order reigns in Madrid. At Barcelona the people sacked the town hall, and publicly burned a statue of Queen Isabella. Col Chester, who sought to repress the riot with the press gangs, was fired on by the mob, but fled and escaped under cover of night.

PARIS, Oct. 1—The funeral of Count Walewski was attended by the French Ministry, representatives of foreign powers and many other officials. The streets through which the cortege passed was crowded with people.

LONDON, Oct. 2—Gaulois and Prim are announced as adverse to a Republican form of Government in Spain.

LONDON, Oct. 3—The mail steamer brings the following news from the seat of war in Paraguay: The Marquis Caxias, with a select army of 3000 men, marched on the fortifications at the confidence of the Tibocary, with the intention of making immediate attack. It was reported at Rio that General Lopes had left the intrenchments, and was marching with a superior force on Cerro Leon. After a bombardment of ten days, it was abandoned by the garrison. Twenty-two guns and other materials were left within the fort.

Bumatts has not been entirely demolished.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22—Spades & Co. to whom was awarded the contract for carrying the Overland Mail between the termini

of the railroads, fuding that Wells, Fargo & Co would not buy them out, have thrown up the contract, and Wells, Fargo & Co will carry the mails as heretofore.

The Board of Supervisors last night adopted the following recommendations from the Board of Health: "The appointment of a physician for each election precinct to vaccinate free of charge, and when necessary to attend citizens at their residences. Any one refusing to be vaccinated, upon conviction, to be fined fifty dollars or imprisoned one hundred days or more, and making it a misdemeanor to move a quarantine flag or misdemeanor to move a quarantine flag or misdemeanor poster from any house, and punishable by a fine of from twenty-five to one hundred dollars, or imprisonment of from ten to fifty days, or both."

The new building of the Young Men's Christian Association will be opened on Thursday evening next.

The people of the State of California have brought suit against the Builders' Insurance Company, alleging that defendant has since June 24th, 1868, unlawfully been exercising the privileges of an Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Congress Hall last evening, by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union Republican Club.

Gen. Hafrin, leader of the Irish troops in the invasion of Canada, made an able speech, during which he was frequently applauded. At the conclusion of the General's speech, Edward T. Ingham made a stirring appeal to the soldiers to stand by Grant.

A meeting for the aid of the suffering people of South America will be held on Monday, at the Chamber of Commerce.

Fourteen hundred pounds of powder in one blast was exploded in the Hunter's Point dry dock yesterday. It deepened the water at the mouth about 8 feet. It is expected that the channel will be of proper depth by next week, Wednesday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27—Yesterday the Board of Health appointed 21 vaccinating physicians to act under the recent ordinance of the Board of Supervisors.

Ben Nickerson spoke at Platt's Hall last evening, and vented considerable coarse abuse of Gorham, Conness and Jack Strattan. The affair was evidently got up by the Democrats for political effect.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27—A terrible conflagration occurred here last night. Over sixty houses are in ashes. It is difficult at the present moment, to calculate the loss, but it is estimated at \$75,000. Much valuable property was saved by the almost superhuman exertions of our citizens. Many families are without shelter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2—The soldiers and sailors' grand torchlight procession last night marched through the principal streets and then proceeded to Union Hall, where they were addressed by Hon. J. B. Felton, Generals Miller and Lagrange.

The case of Elizabeth H. Lord vs. Oliva S. Hough et al., to recover possession of her two little children Hattie and Charles E. Lord, Jr., by her former husband, C. S. Lord, now deceased.

Billy Williamson was timing the procession last evening, at the corner of California and Montgomery streets when some one snatched his watch from his hand and ran away.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3—The Union Convention met again last night and made the following nominations: For Auditor, H. M. Hall; Tax Collector, A. A. Freidenbach; Superintendent of streets, Henry Webb. These nominations gave entire satisfaction.

To His Excellency THE GOVERNOR.

New Westminster.

(PRIVATE).

SIR,—I have observed that a gentleman known as Baron Manchhausen, "Self-Reliance," has recently taken up his residence amongst us. I also understand that his mission is specially to watch the interests of your Government in this quarter. I am also led to believe that he has been duly accredited to reside near the court at Victoria to instruct "the Victoria's politicians." From a careful reading of his letters on your masterly retrenchment policy and Confederation, I am deeply impressed with the remarkable sagacity that you have shown, in selecting one of the renowned Manchhausen family to represent you. The good that has already been effected, warrants me in suggesting that no "cheap and nasty" salary would be a fitting reward for so useful a public servant. I have but one trifling suggestion to offer, which I hope you will receive in the same friendly spirit in which it is offered. It is this: that he be instructed to occasionally put a grain of truth into a bushel of his Manchhausenisms, because many people like myself, well affected towards your Government, entertain the conviction that the old definition of a diplomatic agent, that is "one who lies abroad for the 'good of his country'" is at present well illustrated in the public utterances of Baron Manchhausen, "Self-Reliance." I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

A TAXPAYER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nervousness and want of Energy.—When the nerves feel unstrung, and listlessness supplants energy, it is the right time to take some alterative as Holloway's Pills to prevent disorder running into disease. These excellent Pills correct all irregularities and weakness on the functions of digestion and assimilation, that the whole body is revived, the blood rendered richer and purer, the muscles become firmer and stronger, and the nervous and absorptive systems are invigorated. These Pills are suitable for all classes and ages. They have a most marvellous effect on persons who are out of condition; they soon rectify whatever is in fault, restore strength to the body and conduce to the mind.

VACCINE.

Self-Respect.

When the citizens of Victoria were called upon to select candidates to be members of the Legislative Council of British Columbia...

The Liberal Candidates.

Dr. Powell has announced himself as a candidate for the representation of Victoria and Esquimalt in the Legislative Council. Those who desire to see the people properly represented...

Wednesday, Oct 21

Items from Puget Sound Papers.

We learn that Mr C S King, Indian Agent, has arrested the Indians who recently murdered the party of Indians belonging to the Northern tribes...

The hull of the bark Ocean, lying on Dungeness Spit, was sold yesterday for \$260 currency. Mr O McCausland, of Ft Blakely was the purchaser...

THE HARVEST IN GREAT BRITAIN.—By recently received papers we get detailed particulars of the harvest in England. Owing to the long continued heat...

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived from the Sound at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having been detained at Port Townsend by the fog. She brought twenty-nine passengers...

COURT CASES.—This Court sat yesterday, His Honor Mr Justice Pemberton presiding. Out of a tolerably long list of cases there were only two brought before the Court...

RECIPROCIITY.—Negotiations respecting this important policy are the order of the day. 'It is given out,' says the Toronto Globe Sept 4th...

THE CEMETERY.—We have been desirous to call the attention of those interested to the meeting which will be held to-morrow afternoon in Smith's Hall at 4 o'clock...

HOW THEY DO THINGS IN THE FAR WEST.—There is the whistle of the construction trains within ten miles of Grand River. Last night we heard the shrill, old familiar shriek, reverberate, ebb and re-ebb from cliff to cliff...

POLITICAL MEETING.—An impromptu meeting of the friends of the Hon A DeCosmos was called last night at Smith's Hall for the purpose of making arrangements for the ensuing election...

THE STAMPAE, IOWA.—The Toronto Globe of the 21st August says, the twins were then on exhibition in New York, where they would undergo a medical examination...

Confederation and Anti-Confederation

EDITOR COLONIST.—One point clearly made out by the Confederates and which their opponents do not attempt to deny, is that some change in the Government of this Colony is necessary...

ordinary capacity in place of our present incapable Governor. A lighter civil list and economy in all departments would naturally follow...

Then with an extra year or two of experience of the working of Confederation we might treat calmly and even-handed for admission if so inclined. We are told that, do what we may, Confederation is our destiny...

Our Puget Sound Correspondence.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. Oct 19, 1868. EDITOR COLONIST.—No additional shipping news since last communication, except the arrival of the steamer Geo. S. Wright on Monday night of last week...

Another Scientific Revolution.

Subjoined will be found an extract from a Cape paper kindly loaned us, giving an interesting account of a revolution recently effected in the rigging and working of sea-going vessels...

Improvement in Ship-Rigging.

The St Helena Guardian of May 23rd says: 'On Wednesday last arrived in the port of James Town, the Norwegian three-masted schooner or brigantine Formica, Captain Thorsten, on her way to Singapore to Gibraltar for orders...

successively. With the exception of her fore and main-top-gallant-masts, all her sails are reefed and furled on deck; and the gallant sails, when clewed up, are from an improved method, so snug that they may be said to be well stowed...

The Election.

EDITOR COLONIST.—I think without exception the citizens of this place are the greatest set of muffs that have ever been troubled with common sense, and I rank myself at the head of them...

PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES

T. MORSON & SON, 21, 23, and 25, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

PANCREATIC EMULSION, and PANCREATIC POWDER, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.

Steam Sash and Door Factory,

CORMORANT STREET, VICTORIA. ALL SIZES OF SASHES AND DOORS made on hand, and made to order. Sawing done to Order.

The Cemetery.

We are glad to see movement on foot to the relocation of the Cemetery. It is a matter that has long been mooted amongst the nominations, and the relocation of the Cemetery beyond the locality beyond the town...

POLICE COURT.

W. L. JONES, Proprietor.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle

Saturday, October 24, 1868

The Cemetery

We are glad to see that there is a movement on foot to improve the condition of the Cemetery in this City...

Her crew numbers nine, and is manned by some of the best sailors in the port...

The Election. I think without citizens of this place are of muffs that have ever with common sense...

The Sanitary Commission reported an interview had with the Ruperdary Magistrate, respecting the destitution of certain Indians...

EXTRAORDINARY.—From the Liverpool Mercury of August 8th we learn the extent of the marvellous heat in July...

Police Court.—William Holmes, out on bail for some days, on a charge of stealing a coat...

Municipal Council

Council met on Tuesday evening. Present, the Mayor, Councilors Lewis, McKay, Gibbs and Russell.

Application from the Secretary of the Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Co. for the use of the chambers to hold a meeting of the stockholders was granted.

Communication from George Stevens for closing up James Bay bridge, \$11, read. On motion referred to Finance Committee for payment.

Communication from S. L. Kelly, ex-Chief Engineer, and Fire Warden McKay, reporting the result of the examination of the Chinese wash-houses...

Communication from the Secretary of the Victoria Gas Co. limited, asking permission to make excavations on Johnson and Wharf streets...

Communication from J. Gastineau explaining the account for surveying certain streets, read. On motion referred to Street Committee.

Communication from F. W. Green, enclosing account for the survey of James Bay Bridge. On motion the sum of \$30 was ordered to be paid F. W. Green...

On motion the sum of \$30 was ordered to be paid Thomas Carrington on behalf of John Jeffrey.

An account from Kinsman & Styles \$50, for the extension of brick culvert on Yates street, read. On motion referred to Finance Committee for payment on certificate of Street Committee.

On motion \$30 was ordered to be paid Charles Sauley for whitewashing Brown's tenements on Cormorant street, as per order of Sanitary Commission.

On motion immediate action was ordered to be taken against W. Brown for recovery of the amount due from him to the Corporation.

On motion the Street Committee was instructed to take action in reference to repairing a sidewalk at the intersection of Broughton and Government streets.

On motion the clerk was instructed to forward a copy of a resolution of the Council tendering \$300 to the Lands and Works Department to assist in the repair of James Bay bridge.

A communication from F. Sylvester, Secretary of Victoria Fire Department, announcing that John Kriemler had been duly elected Chief Engineer, and John Vogel Assistant Engineer...

The Sanitary Commission reported an interview had with the Ruperdary Magistrate, respecting the destitution of certain Indians...

EXTRAORDINARY.—From the Liverpool Mercury of August 8th we learn the extent of the marvellous heat in July, which exceeds previous records in England.

Electrolyzing.—All parties appear to be thoroughly roused to the importance of the ensuing contest, both as to the merit of the candidates and the issues involved...

Spain.—The new Spanish Government has ordered the return of the bark 'Tornado' to England, regarding which serious trouble was likely to have arisen between the two countries...

Police Court.—William Holmes, out on bail for some days, on a charge of stealing a coat, failed to appear yesterday; his recognizance \$50 was forfeited.

SANITARY.—Since Monday morning there have been eight white and five Indian cases of small pox reported to the city authorities. The white cases, however, are of a mild form.

HAR.—The steamer 'Thornton' arrived yesterday morning from San Juan, with twelve tons of hay. A large steamer supposed to be the G. S. Wright, was seen going towards San Juan as the Thornton was crossing over to Victoria.

CHURCH MATTERS.—A telegraphic despatch states: The well known sexton Brown, of Grace Church, N. Y., has left the choir on account of some disagreement with the new Rector, in reference to the performance of operatic music by the choir.

FROM SAN JUAN.—The Emma came over from San Juan Island yesterday afternoon. Dr. Dickson returned having been over to the American Camp, where he vaccinated seventy-five persons.

We were unable to receive further news last night than that received in the early part of the day, in regard to the San Francisco calamity.

The San Francisco dry-dock, located at Hunter's Point, is now ready to receive vessels.

KOOTENAI.—News to the Close of Last Month.—Discovery of Rich Mines.

We find the following of importance in the Walla Walla, W. T. Statesman of Oct. 2nd:

Hon. D. M. Drumbeller, through from Kootenai in six days, brings the news of the discovery of new and rich mines on a creek distant about 25 miles from the old Kootenai diggings.

The discovery was made in the early part of September by a party of three miners who had been out on a general prospecting tour, and were on their return, somewhat discouraged with the result of their expedition.

The stream on which the gold was found has been named Perry Creek, in honor of one of the discoverers. The creek had been prospected a distance of twelve miles and found to pay well the entire distance.

The gold is coarse, and resembles Kootenai dust, with the exception that the color is a shade lighter. It is estimated to be worth from \$18 to \$19 to the ounce.

Mr. Drumbeller visited the mines in person and satisfied himself that they are both rich and extensive. He has with him some \$30 or \$40 of the dust, which he washed out himself.

Mr. D. brought down a number of letters written by parties in the mines to their friends at Walla Walla. We append extracts from two of these letters.

WILD HORSE CREEK, Sept. 20, 1868. FRIEND BENDER.—I take the present opportunity of dropping you a few lines, to let you know that the boys have struck it big, 60 miles from Kootenai, and there will be a big camp here next spring.

KOOTENAI, Sept. 19, 1868. FRIEND FAXER.—I write to let you know that there is very rich diggings just struck near Kootenai, which will be more extensive than any mine in British Columbia, and I wish you to come early in the spring, and fetch about fifty crewmen and sledges.

IN addition to the above the following confirming news, was since handed us, and was received by Mr. A. Dods of this city:

KOOTENAI, Sept. 19, 1868.

FRIEND DODS.—We have just returned from a stampede on the other side of the Santa Maria. There has been a prospect get there, that may turn out something to save the country; I think it is pretty good, I and ... are going to winter there any how; I expect there will be a big rush in, this fall.

THE Territory of Washington vs Thos Gray and William Graves. Indictment for malicious trespass, filed Sept 7th, 1868.

Application for an alias warrant at the September Term, 1868, of the U. S. District Court, holding terms at Port Townsend, W. T.

After hearing the argument of counsel for the respective parties, the Court rendered an opinion on the case, reciting details respecting the joint occupation of the island by the British and American Governments since the dispute, which no nearly led both countries into a war, concludes as follows:

In the course of the argument to which I have listened, much stress was laid upon the fact, that, since the treaty of 1846, various acts and things have been done by American citizens and officials in the assertion of the right of sovereignty over San Juan.

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ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. LEICESTER MEETING, 1868.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE AWARDED TO J. & F. HOWARD.

Britannia Iron Works, Bedford. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Heavy Land. The First Prize for the Best Spring Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Spring Plough for Heavy Land. The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough.

THE First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Cultivator. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Roller. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Mower. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Reaper. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Binder.

Carrying on almost every Farm for which they compete, we send the most valuable and privileged award ever known. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Cultivator. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Roller. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Mower. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Reaper. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Binder.

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compound, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to...

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with spurious "Worcestershire Sauce," upon the wrapper and label of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. & P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

Three Prize Medals. Paris Exhibition 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS. Free from Adulteration.

CROSE & BLACKWELL'S. Sole and Proprietors, 17, Strand, London.

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W. J. Jones, Proprietor.

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Reform. If it were within the power of the people of this Colony to elect their Governor every three years, is it at all probable that they would succeed in obtaining perfection? Would they aim at it? or would they deem it impossible to arrive at so desirable an end, and content themselves with something below mediocrity, this is scarcely probable; and yet we are well aware that the best men have not always been elected to high office in those countries where the elective system has prevailed. Ascounted as we are to a very different system, it seems foreign to our nature to pursue the course which our neighbors in the States have adopted with regard to their executive officers, and yet there would probably not be any material difference in the character of the men that we should find appointed to govern Colonies and Dependencies of England, if the mode of appointment were changed. We should have, then as now, men whose professions at starting were loud, and whose promises were large, but whose deeds and actions would be as weak and trifling as are those of the Executive under existing circumstances. It is quite possible that a new class of men might be brought to the surface, if every candidate for a Governorship had to run the gauntlet of popular election, certain it is that those who cannot exert themselves to transcend any kind of business, would have to retire into private life, the public service would survive the loss, and would thrive just as well under the auspices of a different class, who would be compelled to show more activity, but the principal difficulty would be found to be the selection of candidates, and the bringing them and their intended constituencies into a position in which they could become sufficiently acquainted for the purpose of election. Manifestly some qualification would be necessary for a candidate to so high an office, we will suppose for example, that it might be a certain number of years service in the Colonial Office—a splendid apprenticeship—why rather than run the risk of suffering the infliction of one who might be inexperienced as well as incapable, and who, as a sort of counterpoise to want of energy and inaptitude for business, might have the assurance of self-reliance, without the ballast of integrity and independence of character, the inhabitants of a country would choose one whose weaknesses and shortcomings were familiar to them, and to whose inactivity they were accustomed. It would be no wonderful matter if the people of this Colony were called upon to choose between the present Governor and an unknown gentleman fresh from Downing street, that they should respect Mr. Seymour. The English question do not like change, and we who have so far shaken off this national feeling, do not like to have settled down on the Pacific Coast, have not forgotten old traditions, and were the opportunity offered, rather than run any risk of going from bad to worse, the majority would be content with the evil with which we have made us familiar. It is perhaps then fortunate that such appointments are left in the hands of those who are to a certain extent responsible for their actions. The national will and the course of events seem changes to occur in the policy of the Colonial Office, and there is always hope that some Secretary of State, more gifted than ordinary, may recognize the expediency of bestowing some civilized form of Government upon this Colony; under which the Governor will either be relieved of some responsibility, or compelled to attend to the public business. We do not grudge to the Governor of this Colony ample time for relaxation and for the personal enjoyment of private life, nor do we hold to the necessity of keeping Heads of Departments and other officials, rigidly to fixed hours...

Shipwreck of the Marsh Troupe. A gentleman recently returned from England brings us news of the loss of the ship Mary in the China Seas, the vessel in which the Stone Troupe, with Messrs Marsh and Charles Clarke took their passage to China. The news was first obtained through a letter from Mr. Gregory, one of the company, to a San Francisco paper. It appears the Mary and several other vessels were lying at anchor in a bay in the China seas, when they were caught in a typhoon which drove most of them ashore. The cable of the Mary which held out for some time, at last gave way, and she was carried on a mud flat, narrowly escaping being dashed on a reef of rocks. As she lay keeled over on her side she was attacked by pirates, which however were beaten off, gallantly. They were afterwards rescued by a steamer, from their perilous position.

LECTURE.—The Rev Mr Jenns, rector of St John's Church, delivered a lecture on Electricity, last night at the Ladies' College, to the pupils of the establishment, and many of their parents and other visitors.

THE THEATRE SALOON will be re-opened by Frank Richards, it is said, who was burned out at the Barkerville conflagration.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.—Andrew Duff, brother of Gen Duff, United States Consul at Glasgow, is a candidate for the representation of that city in Parliament. Mr Duff is better known in the literary world under the nom de plume of 'Andrew Halliday.'

Mr Gladstone will be opposed in Lancashire by the second son of Lord Derby, but in the event of his defeat, he will be at no loss for a seat, the Liberal electors of Greenwith having decided to elect him one of their members.

The two Brights are secure in their seats for Birmingham and Manchester. At the former town Mr Munster is the Liberal candidate for the third seat, and at Manchester, Ernest Jones, carries the Liberal banner for the same honor.

Mr Foster, so well and favorably known in the United States, will head the poll without difficulty at Bradford, and will probably have for his colleague Mr Edward Miall, the talented editor of The Nonconformist.

John Walter of The Times is to contest his native County of Berks against the Tories. His companion will be Anberon Herbert, who, albeit a brother of Lord Carnarvon, is a staunch and well-known Radical. The Tories hold all three seats at present. Vernon Harcourt (historical) will, in harmony with Mr Cardwell, try to hold Oxford for the Liberal party, and the best information speaks of their return as safe; but the Tories with Mr Harcourt's brother, at their head, will make a strong fight on the Church question.

The fight against John Stuart Mill in Westminister will be made on the 'Familiarity' and 'three dis-ordered hands' of milk and water Liberals who will desert their standard-bearer on account of his heroic defense of equal rights for all, irrespective of color.

Mr Leicester's violent attempt, will be made to oust Mr P A Taylor on the same issue, but the Radicals of the 'Stocking District' is too true a blue to be desisted by any pro-slavery element.

Mr Thomas Hughes, will, it is believed, be returned without difficulty for Lambeth, in spite of money and beer, in fact, hundreds of respectable men of all parties will vote for Mr Hughes, who would otherwise not vote at all. Mr Hughes is determined that, if elected at all, he will be returned by the unbought and unbiased suffrages of the people.

Prof Fawcett will be elected for Brighton without any difficulty.

It is said that Baron Rothschild intends to retire from the representation of the City of London, and present circumstances indicate that Mr Barne, the banker, will, as a representative of the Tories, be allowed to hold the fourth seat under the minority classes, and without a contest.

Mr Leyard will again be a candidate for Southwark, Edmund Beales, M A, will contest the Tower Hamlets, and it is said that Thomas Carlyle will unfold the Conservative flag at Chelsea.

CANDIDATE.—From what we can gather and it is about time that the popular candidates commenced their buttonholing for the next election to the Legislative Council, the following will be pretty nearly correct: For the Cambria District, Dr Carrall; Lilfoot, Mr Walkem; Yale and Lytton, Mr Barnard; New Westminister, Mr Robson; Nainaimo, Mr Southgate; daily expected to arrive in the Colony, Victoria, Dr Helmecken, Mr DeCosmos and Mr Burnsby; Victoria District, J D Pemberton Esq.

A GREAT LEAP.—A horse owned by Capt Clark, of the Sir James Douglas, was out yesterday and accomplished a great feat. Something frightened the animal on Johnson street, when it started off at a full gallop down to the wharf and without hesitation jumped into the bay. It had to swim across to the opposite side to the reserve before it could be got out.

CLEAN CHIMNEYS.—The fire in Mr Bayley's chimney last night, suggests the necessity on the approach of winter, which calls for warm fires, of our citizens seeing to their chimneys being thoroughly cleaned from the soot accumulating for months past.

FRAG.—The alarm bell was rung twice last night. On the first occasion the chimney of the house of Mr Bailey, Broad street, was on fire, but on the second, it was a false alarm.

LECTURE.—The Rev Mr Jenns, rector of St John's Church, delivered a lecture on Electricity, last night at the Ladies' College, to the pupils of the establishment, and many of their parents and other visitors.

We call attention to the fine lot of fat hogs, barrows and sows, to be sold this day at the sale yard of J P Davies & Co, Fort street, also about 20 dozen chickens, ducks and geese.

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DO YOU BLOW? S.T.1860-X. A Great French physician says: "More than half of the disease in the world comes from neglect to fortify the system against changes of climate, weather and food. The great secret of health is to keep the condition of the stomach and blood regular and uniform, so that changes from heat to cold, from dry to damp, etc., do not upset the machinery of the body and breed disease."

PLANTATION BITTERS. This splendid Tonic is now used by all classes of people for every symptom of a "Stomach out of order." The secret of its life is: Plantation Bitters are certain to correct the juices of the stomach, set all its machinery at work and enable it to resist and throw off the approaching danger. The tendency of the operations of Nature is always towards a cure; all she needs is a little assistance at the proper time. If a much more reasonable and sensible it is to help her along with a gentle, yet powerful Tonic, than to delay and weaken and defeat her curative processes with poisonous drugs and spicy mixtures, which only stupify and plant the seeds of disease and death.

Important Certificates. I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life. RAY. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N.Y.

I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. The Plantation Bitters have cured me. J. B. CANNON, Rochester, N.Y.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid a brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the Plantation Bitters be departed from. Every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate engraving, or "It cannot be genuine."

Any person pretending to sell PLANTATION BITTERS in bottles of inferior quality, is a swindler and impostor. Beware of the imitation bottles. See that our Private Stamp is UNREMOVED over every cork. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the world.

P. H. DRAKE & Co, New York. Sole Proprietors.

REDINGTON & Co, Agents for California and Nevada.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any other ever discovered.

NOTICE. FOR HORSES. It is an indisputable and valuable remedy in all cases of Spavin, Splint, Ring-Bone, Wind Gall, Etc., etc., etc.

NOTICE. VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME. His Excellency the Governor of British Columbia.

NOTICE. At a meeting of the Council of the Colonization and Selection of Candidates to the Honorable the Legislative Council of British Columbia, for Districts Nos. 1 and 2, on the 2nd day of November, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the following members of the Council were appointed:...

NOTICE. At a meeting of the Council of the Colonization and Selection of Candidates to the Honorable the Legislative Council of British Columbia, for Districts Nos. 1 and 2, on the 3rd day of November, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the following members of the Council were appointed:...

NOTICE. At a meeting of the Council of the Colonization and Selection of Candidates to the Honorable the Legislative Council of British Columbia, for Districts Nos. 1 and 2, on the 4th day of November, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the following members of the Council were appointed:...

NOTICE. At a meeting of the Council of the Colonization and Selection of Candidates to the Honorable the Legislative Council of British Columbia, for Districts Nos. 1 and 2, on the 5th day of November, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the following members of the Council were appointed:...

NOTICE. At a meeting of the Council of the Colonization and Selection of Candidates to the Honorable the Legislative Council of British Columbia, for Districts Nos. 1 and 2, on the 6th day of November, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the following members of the Council were appointed:...

NOTICE. At a meeting of the Council of the Colonization and Selection of Candidates to the Honorable the Legislative Council of British Columbia, for Districts Nos. 1 and 2, on the 7th day of November, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the following members of the Council were appointed:...

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THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, and this can only be done by the use of the Pills. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these fine purifying Pills, without stopping the system by thoroughly cleansing the bowels, all impurities are removed, and the system is brought back to its natural state, and the cause of disturbance and disease is removed, and the power of every organ, without exception, is restored to its normal condition.

Determination of Blood to the Head. This generally occurs by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of the Pills will never fail to restore the blood to its natural condition, and purify to the finest, and remove all impurities, and thus prevent the formation of the disease, which is attended by a course of this medicine.

The Female's Best Friend. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex, every contingency, and even the most delicate, youthful or aged, married or single, should take this remedy. It is recommended with all confidence, and will correct all functional derangements to which they are subjected.

Scrophulous and all Skin Diseases. For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these pills are a sovereign remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the impurities pass through the pores of the skin, and the patient is relieved of all skin diseases, as well as of all other diseases, which are caused by the impurities of the blood.

Indigestion—Bilious Headache. These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling, but should be borne in mind, that by neglected and neglected, they often end most seriously. Give early attention to a deranged stomach, take Holloway's Pills, rub the stomach with oil, and the impurities will be removed, and the patient will be relieved of all indigestion, and the headache will be removed.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases: A female Irregularity of Menstruation, King's Evil, Scrophulous Sores, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and all other diseases.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH. The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BOARD, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Middlesex: "Nightingale Hall, Edmonton."

NOTICE. AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COLONIZATION AND SELECTION OF CANDIDATES TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR DISTRICTS NOS. 1 AND 2, ON THE 14th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1868, AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL WERE APPOINTED:...

NOTICE. AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COLONIZATION AND SELECTION OF CANDIDATES TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR DISTRICTS NOS. 1 AND 2, ON THE 15th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1868, AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL WERE APPOINTED:...

NOTICE. AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COLONIZATION AND SELECTION OF CANDIDATES TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR DISTRICTS NOS. 1 AND 2, ON THE 16th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1868, AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL WERE APPOINTED:...

NOTICE. AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COLONIZATION AND SELECTION OF CANDIDATES TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR DISTRICTS NOS. 1 AND 2, ON THE 17th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1868, AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL WERE APPOINTED:...

NOTICE. AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COLONIZATION AND SELECTION OF CANDIDATES TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR DISTRICTS NOS. 1 AND 2, ON THE 18th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1868, AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL WERE APPOINTED:...

NOTICE. AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COLONIZATION AND SELECTION OF CANDIDATES TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR DISTRICTS NOS. 1 AND 2, ON THE 19th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1868, AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL WERE APPOINTED:...

NOTICE. AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COLONIZATION AND SELECTION OF CANDIDATES TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR DISTRICTS NOS. 1 AND 2, ON THE 20th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1868, AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL WERE APPOINTED:...

NOTICE. AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COLONIZATION AND SELECTION OF CANDIDATES TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR DISTRICTS NOS. 1 AND 2, ON THE 21st DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1868, AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL WERE APPOINTED:...

NOTICE. AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COLONIZATION AND SELECTION OF CANDIDATES TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR DISTRICTS NOS. 1 AND 2, ON THE 22nd DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1868, AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL WERE APPOINTED:...

NOTICE. AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COLONIZATION AND SELECTION OF CANDIDATES TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR DISTRICTS NOS. 1 AND 2, ON THE 23rd DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1868, AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL WERE APPOINTED:...

NOTICE. AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COLONIZATION AND SELECTION OF CANDIDATES TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR DISTRICTS NOS. 1 AND 2, ON THE 24th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1868, AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL WERE APPOINTED:...

To our Correspondent and "Sirius" in F. We have been desirous of fair play to the Confederation, feeling more their arguments less substance there. It is strange, Confederate party should write for their own sake, whose letters published, the one by so frothy that when beads of the author blown away, no substance remains, the other figures and repartee, to avoid touching upon of the question. We "Sirius" to inflict comments upon our readers, to compare his figures and to draw their own comparison. Turn figures as he will, show that financially, Columbia would not generate, although he considers, although he generation, although he considerable display of merit, and with just wash down the figurative glass of champagne, dry crust, endeavored half of his readers, others, into the belief, the arguments sound. It is very style of his syllogism would be equally prepared the cause of Confederation, any particular object of it, he is doing better cause by showing the of the position of the Confederation. We the necessity of some duce people to think of the question, and of tion to form a decision whether it is best to remain an isolated family of British Dependencies, or to become part and parcel of the destined eventually great countries of the mainly "Sirius" has light upon the subject endeavored to smother of words, and has we of figures and assertions well knows not more in the Colony will tally, with what lies, to be a spicy star of his magic, know better than to plead ignorance of rules, which the profession lays do to editorial individual respect those who endeavored to extend other correspondents, of courtesy, and in him to keep within bounds, however, that expect teach our correspondents or consistency. We suppose that in his entered upon a task his feelings, he is too much too far seeing entirely upon the undertaken to advocate reward ought to penate him for the labor which his figure him, for we can have which has caused him on against Confederation, was disappointed at to attend the Convention well understand, can readily believe that with quite as much argue in favor of against it, we are no credit to the idea of being appointed to a delegate from place. However, he

AND PROMO- OF HEALTH... FAY'S PILLS.

Attaining happiness is to secure... the system by which... the cause of disease...

ORDINARY OF A COUGH

After has been received from... Balm of Aniseed... the means of all classes...

The Weekly British Columbia AND CHRONICLE

Saturday, October 24, 1868

To our Correspondents in General, and 'Sirius' in Particular.

We have been desirous to give every sort of fair play to the opponents of Confederation... 'Sirius' takes up the pen to argue against retrenchment...

THE MAIL STEAMERS.

A Portland despatch of Saturday evening says...

THE PRINCE VICTOR.

It is not so, as stated on Saturday, that this vessel had arrived from England...

THE SMALL-POX IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A despatch to this office states the number of deaths during last week from small-pox to be 13...

VALUABLE IMPORTED STOCK.

The Montreal News says: The celebrated stock beast which Mr. Cochran daily exports from England is not, as many imagined, a bull...

THE ISLAND ELECTIONS.

The public will learn from our advertising columns of this morning the official instructions with regard to the nomination and selection of members for Victoria and surrounding districts...

THE NAVAL.

We see by late exchanges that H. M. S. Liffey was to have left England early in October with about 300 avaral supernumeraries for this station...

STOCK SALES.

The prices brought by the fine lot of hogs sold by J. P. Davies & Co on Saturday, may be considered good...

CHIEF MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Francis Jones, on remand for being a runaway from the H. B. Co's vessel Princess Royal, was further remanded on Saturday for one week...

THE STEAMER GRAPPLER.

A telegram was received in town on Friday to obtain a clearance for this vessel to Portland, so that she could leave for that port yesterday...

RAIN.

The long anticipated and much wanted rain appeared yesterday morning as if it were coming in earnest...

SANITARY.

On Friday last Dr. Powell reported to the Corporation an additional white case of small-pox...

SANITARY.

We hear that the magistrate at Nanaimo has taken the precaution to remove the bodies of any strange Indians...

Agricultural Exhibition and Harvest Home at Cowichan.

On Wednesday the 14th inst, the first effort towards an Agricultural Exhibition was made in Cowichan...

Report of the Late Exploring Party.

The following has been handed us for publication: Victoria, V. I. B. C., Sept 1868.

To the Members of the Exploration Committee.

In accordance with instructions dated 5th Aug, I proceeded per schooner Surprise to the mouth of Muelchal river...

LIST OF PRIZES.

- Blood Mare, 1st prize, Habart; 2d do, Mingy; 3d do, Habart. Three year old filly, 1st do, Habart; 2d do, Mariner. Grain, 1st prize, Drinkwater; 2d do, Leuk; 3d do, Skinner.

VEGETABLES.

- Sweet, 1st do, Thos Smith; 2d do, Marshall; 3d do, Mariner. Turnips, 1st do, Skinner; 2d do, King; 3d do, Skinner. Carrots (long), 1st do, Skinner; 2d do, King; 3d do, Skinner.

FRUIT.

- Tomatoes, 1st prize, Copland; 2d do, Jones; 3d do, Norton. Apples, 1st do, Norton; 2d do, Wims; 3d do, Griffiths.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

- Butter, 1st do, Mariner; 2d do, King. The company were then invited to the Paragon where a sumptuous lunch was tastefully laid out under awnings kindly supplied by Admiral Hastings...

FOR SELF-RELIANCE.

Good Mr. Errol. I have put fresh oil in my lantern and have trimmed my wick and I have rubbed up my glasses, but Self-Reliance does not come out with his return...

THE ELECTIONS.

The address of Mr. De Ombay to the electors of the city of Victoria came in too late for insertion in this morning's issue.

Report of the Late Exploring Party.

The following has been handed us for publication: Victoria, V. I. B. C., Sept 1868.

To the Members of the Exploration Committee.

In accordance with instructions dated 5th Aug, I proceeded per schooner Surprise to the mouth of Muelchal river...

LIST OF PRIZES.

- Blood Mare, 1st prize, Habart; 2d do, Mingy; 3d do, Habart. Three year old filly, 1st do, Habart; 2d do, Mariner. Grain, 1st prize, Drinkwater; 2d do, Leuk; 3d do, Skinner.

VEGETABLES.

- Sweet, 1st do, Thos Smith; 2d do, Marshall; 3d do, Mariner. Turnips, 1st do, Skinner; 2d do, King; 3d do, Skinner. Carrots (long), 1st do, Skinner; 2d do, King; 3d do, Skinner.

FRUIT.

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By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Further of the Earthquake in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here at 7 minutes past eight o'clock this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—A severe shock of earthquake occurred at five minutes before eight o'clock this morning.

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will admit of repairs, the building is closed, the business of the department being temporarily removed to the Internal Revenue Office.

Several buildings were destroyed, among which is the Livingston Block, consisting of a row of one story brick buildings, on the South side of California street.

Several lives are reported lost—and numbers of people were injured—principally by falling walls and by runaway teams.

Advices from Oakland report that the long ferry pier was damaged so that cars will not be able to run on it for several days.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—A severe shock of earthquake occurred at five minutes before eight o'clock this morning.

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Glasgow; bank Amethyst from Billingham Bay. Sailed, Oct. 18—Ship Nor Wester, Port Townsend.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The mail steamer Sacramento arrived from Panama at an early hour this morning bringing 5700 packages eastern and 500 packages foreign freight.

Wheat quiet but steady at \$2 60 2/70. Flour \$8 50 10 50. U.S. 5-20's of 1862, 114 3/4; 5-20's of 1867, 111 1/2.

Paris, Oct. 17.—The Epique asserts that General Prim is intriguing to gain the prime power, but Espartero, who is daily expected at Madrid disapproves of the influence of General Prim in the Government.

London, Oct. 17.—The Government of Spain has appointed Kios Kazas Minister to England.

It is understood the basis agreed on by Johnson and Lord Stanley for settlement of the Alabama question, is that a mixed commission be formed which shall hold sessions in London and pass all claims preferred by English and American citizens.

London, Oct. 17.—The Times to-day has an article on the Chinese mission and thinks that the fact of Burlingame not being a native of China will be no obstacle to his success at the courts to which he is accredited.

Robuck's hostility to the Trade Unions, insures his success in Sheffield. Gladstone is actively canvassing South Lancashire where he daily addresses a large and enthusiastic meeting.

Madrid, Oct. 18.—General Prim has received the title of Marshal of Spain. General Dices, Duke of Madrid, the deposition of Cubans have arrived.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The following answer to a despatch from this city asking whether a proposition for a change in the Democratic Presidential candidate was prompted by the Democracy in New York.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The Democratic papers all over the country comment on the proposition to change the ticket. The most prominent journals generally reject the plan.

Washington, Oct. 16.—There are but three or four members of either branch of Congress who were present to-day, and the respective Speakers declared both Houses adjourned to November 10.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—A cable despatch says it is believed that the news telegraphed from London, resulted in a success of Lord Stanley's secure to the manoeuvre of the Tory party in the coming election.

London, Oct. 17.—Gauler's (?) newspaper has a report that an unsuccessful attempt to shoot General Prim was made at Madrid. The assassin was arrested and afterwards set at liberty by General Prim himself.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Information from Fort Laramie says several hundred Sioux, under 'Man-afraid-of-his-horse,' and other chiefs are now ready to go on their reservation as soon as transportation is furnished.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—A public reception will be given to Gen McClellan by his old comrades in arms in this city. The reception committee is composed of eighteen generals.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Mr Seward takes an active interest in Spanish affairs. Ministe Hale keeps him fully posted. A Tribune Washington special says: Mr Seward will take advantage of the present Spanish difficulty to urge on Congress the purchase of Cuba.

News from the South American coast gives further accounts of the fearful ravages by inundations and earthquakes. At Caldera it drove the inhabitants to the hills, wrecked sixteen or eighteen lighters and damaged several larger craft.

COAL EXPORTS From Panama, for the month ending September, 1868.

Table with columns: DATE, VESSEL, DESTINATION, TONS. Lists various vessels and their destinations.

Shipping Intelligence

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. ENTERED. Oct 19—Sip Leonora, Houston, San Juan.

PORTLAND, Oct 20.—The steamer Active sailed this morning for Victoria.

DELATED DISPATCHES.

ATLANTA, Oct 4.—The Legislature to-day examined the eligibility of Bead, Blanches and Davis. After a full investigation they found that Bead had in his veins more than one-eighth negro blood.

NEW YORK, Oct 4.—The Catholic Synod has promulgated a decree at the Plenary Council at Baltimore, urging the immediate establishment of schools for colored children in the Southern States.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Oct 4.—A remarkable case of petrification was discovered recently at Sheridan bend on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It appears to be the remains of an immense crocodile, and measures one hundred and twenty-five feet in length.

On the 21st inst., at the Royal Hospital, in this City, died Timothy A. Billing, a native of the United States, aged 87 years.

TH... VOL. 9. WEEKLY BR... HIGGINS, PUBLISHED BY... POLITICAL PARTI... We should dignify the part... hard against the Colony, with... It would as the nomenclature... short and com... political party... to find one word... fine meaning to... we have a g... the epithets... comes necessary... We regret the... such a term a... political party... Conservative is... apply in this... does not truly... mixture of pri... which guides th... exerting their... ever upheld... have been found... potism, when... a tendency to d... and they have... any attempt to... tive of the Cro... lower estates... many staunch... found upon the... the struggle a... tyranny of t... menaced. Agai... which seated th... the English thr... yatives were t... their struggles... It is attachment... of their op... characterized th... in England, b... motives and fe... the Governmen... stand just now... Englishmen, t... have a right t... the Governmen... Constitution has... institutions are... dem of election... nam' amongst... blame for this... whom can we p... the political... Colony? Sure... whose first de... Constitution of... mitted to his d... who are now... subversion of... The Governmen... occupies a posi... from that of a... for whilst the... the advice of h... point of fact... with the conf... in whom rests... Constitution... sible directly... representative... to be, the m... Constitution... the case in a... not being in... privileges of... more or less...