

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

## And Victoria Chronicle.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST  
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### Reform in the Constitution of the Colony.

Elections are the order of the day, politics are the principal topics of conversation, in England, America, Spain, and British Columbia; doubtless each country think their own particular affairs the most important, and small as is the power vested in the people of this Colony, we must not forget that there is a possibility of improvement; the evil day cannot last for ever, the one man system must have an end, and the people of British Columbia can hasten that end by a steady determination to select no members to represent them in the Council, who are not pledged to do their utmost to reform the present system of Government. The taxpayers and electors are one and all of opinion that improvement is needed, none are contented with the existing arrangement, and although the constitution of the Colony gives the people no real voice or substantial share in the Government, it gives them an opportunity of selecting members to represent them who have the courage to stand up in their places in the Legislative Council, and tell the Governor what the people of the Colony desire, and what are their rights and privileges, and who have the perseverance to fight the people's battle step by step, no matter how small the minority in which they find themselves. Nothing can be more dangerous than the policy advocated by some of those who are so opposed to the present fallacious semblance of representative institutions, that they positively shrink from taking any part in keeping up the sham, and with this feeling overcoming all other sentiments they seriously advise that no representatives shall be selected by the people of the Colony—that this is most dangerous advice, no one who gives the subject consideration, will deny. In the first place it would be impossible, even if the people of the Colony were as one man in their unanimity of action, to prevent some persons not truly belonging to the people, from proposing and seconding some members legally qualified for the Council, although in other respects perhaps totally unfit for it, and in this manner a Council might be made up of nominees; and there would go home to the Colonial Office, false evidence of the concurrence of the people in the policy of the Government; and even if some places in the Colony who are entitled to send representatives, should be sufficiently united to be able to carry out an agreement to refrain from selecting members, what would be the effect? Would it not enable the Governor to repeat his assertion that all is progressing well and favorably, so well indeed that the people were content to leave the full control and direction of public affairs to the Executive. Mr. Seymour has shown himself so incapable of properly discharging the duties of Governor, and the Executive Council have so completely failed in advising measures of any kind for the good of the Colony, that the people's only safeguard consists in sending members to the Council

who will protest against the continuance of the present irresponsible and expansive Government. Whether the people of the Colony succeed in their wishes, or not, whether Confederation takes place, immediately, or not, they must not relax in their endeavors until they succeed in obtaining a Governor who will have the energy, at least, to make a show of doing something. The passive and apathetic indifference pervades every being who is in any way officially connected with the Governor is most disgraceful, and has a most pernicious effect upon the progress of the Colony. As the dense fog and smoke in which we have lately been enveloped has seemed to cast an air of depression upon all active business, so has the listless spathy of the Governor and his disregard of the wants and desires of the people thrown a cloud over the prospects of the country. Had the leading officials in the Colony been men of energy, much of the evil engendered by the want of business habits of the Governor, might have been averted, or at all events counteracted, by a due attention to the administration of public affairs, but unfortunately lack of energy seems to be infectious. There is no determination to infuse any spirit of energy or activity into any branch of the public business of the Colony over which the Executive officers have any control or influence. Lamentable indeed would be the state of the Colony were its affairs left to the undisturbed and unquestioned direction of the Heads of Departments; the gross neglect of the Indians during the growth and progress of the epidemic which is now passing over us, is another instance, if one were wanting, of the want of care and energy of the Governor, and the officers of the Secretariat, whose duty it was to take proper steps to check the spread of the pestilence. But the instances of misgovernment are unfortunately the rule instead of the exception, and under our present system the only means that the people have of guarding the shadow of popular rights which is allowed them, and of obtaining fair representative institutions, is to send energetic, bold, and persevering men into the Council to be a check upon the official part of it, and to strive without ceasing for the rights of the people.

### Small Pox.

As some anxiety prevails amongst the public to learn the condition of the disease in regard to the city, we yesterday tried to ascertain particulars. First, the Municipal Sanitary Commission have had all the small townships, hitherto occupied by Indians in the lower portions of the city, thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, and the rubbish and nuisances about them removed and burned. An inspection will satisfy anyone that this duty has been well performed. Fresh cases amongst those people are now reported to the authorities at once, and the patients thereupon removed to the hospital at the Reserve, where there is a nurse paid \$2 a day, to supply everything requisite during sickness; and to see to immediate interment in case of death. A daily report has also been requested from the members of the medical profession of cases coming under their cognizance respectively. Up to Monday, and since last report, Dr. Davis sent reported five cases amongst the Indians, four of which proved fatal; on the 13th Dr. Powell reported a white man sent to the hospital, since which no further cases were reported to the Town-Clerk. It is, however, desirable that every case occurring amongst the white population should be reported as well as those amongst the Indians, in order to prevent a spread of the disease. The authorities should also insist that the interments on the Reserve be made deeper than some of the Indian bodies have been, and that a lot of old Indian clothes and bedding lying at present about there, should be immediately burned. Whatever may be the number of cases amongst the white population, and we have no means of ascertaining accurately, there can be no doubt that amongst the Indians, the disease is abating.

### A Question of Going to Bed.

The fight of a master to order a servant to go to bed, was the question involved in a case which came before the County Court Judge at Gallford, England, recently. Elizabeth Wheatley sued James White for 16s 8d in lieu of notice. The defendant is the landlord of the Talbot Inn at Ripley. The plaintiff said she was in the service of defendant, who had dismissed her without giving her any notice. The cause of her dismissal was that she had refused to go to bed at a certain hour. She refused to go to bed at 10 o'clock, and she did not get to bed until 11 o'clock. On the following morning she threatened to kick her out of the house if she did not go. The Judge gave this decision: "I think your master was quite right in dismissing you. When your master told you to go to bed, it was your duty to do so, and as you did not obey his reasonable commands, he was justified in dismissing you. I shall find a verdict for the defendant."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

### The Emigration of Women to Canada.

The emigration of women to Canada under the supervision of Miss By, has been the subject of a communication from a resident of Montreal to the *London Times*. The writer says: "Having much to do with the English poor in Montreal, and having lived for thirty-six years in various parts of Canada, I would caution the English public, and more particularly that class of women who propose sending out here, against too much enthusiasm in the matter. I have no hesitation in saying, women are not wanted in Canada; there are plenty and to spare here; but the class who should fill the position of household servants prefer a bare living at anything else with their liberty. Consequently, good household servants, and they alone, are needed."

### THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

We have been asked repeatedly during the last few days what the qualification would be at the next election. The only answer to be given is, that there is no statute law upon the matter, and that consequently the qualification is at the sovereign dictation of the Governor. However at the last selection of members for the Legislative Council, those who were qualified to vote for members of the Executive were also eligible to select a Legislative Councillor. As British subjects with a property qualification have hitherto had the exclusive right to vote, we presume a similar qualification will be enforced at the ensuing selection.

### A LARGE FARM.

Two wealthy enterprising gentlemen of Harrison county, Ohio, have purchased a township six miles square, in Nebraska, of Government land, and propose to convert the whole into one grand farm of 23,000 acres. They intend to inclose it with a hedge of the Osage orange 24 miles in length. They will hire all their labor, and the most improved agricultural machinery, intending to put the whole farm into wheat as fast as possible. It will require about 20,000 bushels for the seed of such a farm.

### ANOTHER CHANGE.

Men milliners are all the rage in Paris just now. The Parisiennes to a certain degree have long patronized male dressmakers, and now they will have men to help and advise in the selection of their head-dresses; so chapellers take the place of modistes; Bonnets are said to be reduced to nothing, but those things cost 150 francs each.

### DIFFERENT FAIRS.

A state fair is a queen; a church fair is a parson's wife; a soldier's fair is the best looking girl he can get hold of; a charity fair is a pauper; and the worst fare in the world is boarding house butter.

### ENDURANCE.

A horse a short time since fell into the sea at an English town, and swam about for nineteen hours, or more than a distance, it was computed, of ten miles in a straight line before he was rescued.

### CHANGES.

Several new places of business have been opened on Fort and Government streets of late. Amongst others—Mr McKay has removed his establishment to Government street adjoining the Postoffice.

### A TELEGRAM HAS BEEN RECEIVED

stating that the Active will not leave Portland for Victoria until to-morrow (Saturday). The reason of the delay is not given.

### Draining the Meadows on William Creek.

EDITOR COLONIST.—With \$40,000, which can easily be obtained, and give new life to the Colony, the following scheme would re-establish the lively times of 1862-3 and 4, if the Government would but sanction it. It would be this: Reserve all the claims on William Creek and Willow River, from Marysville to the mouth of Mosquito Creek with all the water, and divide it into fifty feet claims extending from hill to hill, thereby ensuring fifty feet of the channel to each claim; the number of claims would be about four hundred; to sell them at one hundred dollars each, guaranteeing that the purchaser shall be at no more expense until his claim shall be drained, and that the money shall be used for draining, which will amount to about forty thousand dollars and by allowing five miles to be reserved and about one mile waste for drainage. Then let out a contract to twelve competent miners to run a drain the whole distance, at one dollar and fifty cents per foot; this would about keep them in provisions, tools, &c, and as an inducement to get them to take hold of the work, give them the right to collect one dollar per day from each claim for drainage with the right to wash the dirt taken out of the drain; which would guarantee each contractor a fortune, to be gained with four years' labor. Who would not be willing to take a chance? In California it is common where men without means that have a four or five years' job ahead, (to run through rim-rock) for them to divide their interest with a partner who will work for wages, elsewhere, to support both while the tunnel is being run, or give a merchant one half of their claim to see them through. There are many ways to obtain assistance, with so good a prospect ahead; in this case the miner has all in his favor, and the Government also would be perfectly safe, by retaining five thousand dollars to pay for the surveying of 401 straight lines across William Creek and to pay an officer or some other responsible person a nominal salary for receiving the work and paying for it. By this means, in three years, the drain would be completed about four miles, which would afford three miles of mining ground, and although the funds would then be exhausted, as the contractors would have an income of three hundred dollars per day, they would be able and anxious to complete the other mile at their own expense, and thereby, in my opinion, facilitate the working of the richest four miles of placer diggings in the world; for in proportion as the upper part of William Creek yielded coarse gold, so it is reasonable to suppose the lower part would yield fine gold.

### "The Government controlling the work

would give purchasers and contractors the requisite confidence for such an undertaking, and if put into operation immediately in twelve months from to-day, the first claim would be drained and the contractors' income would be thereby increased every day. Wiser heads will readily see how to put this plan into operation and keep the meadows from capitalists who would reap the gold with very little benefit to the Colony.

### BURBARD INLET.

There are three ships loading at the mills on the Inlet, two at the Messrs Moody's mills, and one at Capt Stamp's. The Mauna Loa would have left yesterday for Capt Stamp's mill had the weather allowed the steamer Isabel to attempt the trip.

### One who has prospected two years in the meadows, and is aware of the necessity of drainage and the existence of gold.

### Editorial Correspondence—No. 14.

Utica, N. Y., Aug 15, 1868.

While coming down from Saratoga yesterday in the cars to strike the Central Railroad for Niagara Falls and Canada, the danger whistle was suddenly sounded and the brakes were shut down, but before the train could be "held" there

an electric shock through every car. Instantly three or four hundred passengers were on their feet and stretching their eager necks out of the windows to ascertain the cause of the shock. The cause was soon apparent. The engine had struck a loaded wagon as it was being driven across the track, crushed it to atoms, and threw its driver—an old man of 60—from his seat to the ground with such force as to injure him in the most fearful and hopeless manner. The horses escaped and started off down the road with a part of the wreck attached to the shafts at a breakneck rate of speed. The old man was raised tenderly in the arms of the brakemen and carried into a house near by. His long grey locks were streaked with gore which flowed from cruel wounds on his head and his breathing became slow and labored. A physician pronounced him dead "to all intents and purposes." The breathing was merely the flickering of the candle in the socket before it burned out entirely. We left the poor old man in good hands and were soon rolled on again towards our destination arriving at Utica at 10 o'clock the same evening, and remaining over until to-day.

Utica is a handsomely built city of about 35,000 people. It has several large woolen and cotton factories and being situated in the centre of a rich agricultural district and on the line of the Erie Canal and New York Central Railroad, is necessarily a place of importance and wealth.

Horatio Seymour, the Democratic Candidate for President, resides here. This morning he was pointed out to me on the street. His features are not unlike those of Colonel Baker, formerly Senator from Oregon, who was killed in the civil war, and his eye is the most expressive and intelligent. He is apparently about 50 years of age, dresses very plainly, and wears a tall black hat much the worse for wear. His father, in a fit of insanity, produced by business reverses, blew his brains out thirty years ago, and this fact the Radical press have the good taste to revive and produce as a reason why the Democratic Candidate should not be returned!

### A Public Market.

EDITOR COLONIST.—On several occasions in past years, I have endeavored to point out the importance of a market in this city to which farmers might resort for the purchase of farm produce; but the indifference and apathy of our farmers have hitherto prevented its establishment. It is possible that they may now be alive to their interests, and the recent revival of the Agricultural Society induces me to broach the subject again. I will simply mention the benefit which would accrue both to the producer and consumer: The former, instead of carrying round to the various stores, grain, vegetables &c, which he is obliged to sell at whatever price may be offered rather than return home with his cart full, will take them direct to the market where he will be brought into immediate contact with the consumer, who will at all times give the fair and proper price in cash. The latter will, to the great benefit of his family, be able at all times to obtain fresh vegetables, eggs, butter, &c, at the lowest price. As a father of a family I can testify to the difficulty I have in obtaining these articles, and to the regret which I feel at being obliged to be dependent on the occasional visits of a Chinaman. Should there be any probability of the subject being practically taken hold of, I would in a subsequent letter enlarge on its importance.

Yours, &c,  
E. G. A.

### Small Pox.

During the prevalent epidemic small pox in our country it is not advisable to sm almost universal in the viz: that in any building that is afflicted with this scourge, a populary to hang out some sign of danger—a yellow flag is (and) in San Francisco. Again that the Naval authorities be sent some medical gentlemen to the prevalence of small pox, as because it is well known that worse amongst our neighbors to doing many valuable lives and alarm quieted.

### VACCINE.

### Industrial Fair, under the

the Mechanics Institute of B. C., is now numbered amongst the of the past. The receipts of this fair amounted to \$993 25, had been counted, a gentleman drew from his pocket \$6 75 to the Treasurer, remarking that he had "made money" yesterday was a busy day for exhibitors, who were removing their goods. I have had an exhibition, related with having taken pleasure in sending their goods to the fair in hopes of obtaining further those who had failed were to their workshops in disgust of the ignorance, and others of the Judges of Awards—if justice had been done these would have been honored above the others. It is regrettable that others might have had the awards between instances the Judges have been judicious as they might have believed that they had acted on honest convictions, and that they were influenced by improper By four o'clock scarcely an of in the pavilion. The of thirty-one days was the de and activity, has become most as the grave. The will remain deserted until evening, when the grand ill will be given; and then it emely grand. All San Francisco portion of the survivors, will be there, in their, and representing the dead characters of history. And the brilliant flash, the candle and the pavilion remain dark until next year, when the Mechanics Fair will be held.

### Shipping Intelligence.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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### ORRIA NURSERY

Establishment.

### CHILL & JOHNSTON

Public they can supply any quantity of carefully selected

### it Trees,

of all kinds,

### ward Roses,

### ASPARAGUS, SEAKALE, &c.

lowest remunerative prices.

Also, a Large Quantity of  
horn for Hedges.

Notice  
and after this date I  
accept of rent as well as for  
to be made to me.

L. LOWENBERG



The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, October 17 1868.

The Agriculture of the Colony.

A mixed feeling of satisfaction and discontent seems to be felt by the inhabitants of Victoria, and the neighboring settlements at the result of the Agricultural Show. Taking into consideration the depression that has existed for the last few years in all parts of the Colony, the comparatively small amount of capital that is invested in agriculture in Vancouver Island, and the difficulty under which stock-raisers have labored in importing good stock, from which to produce a class of animals which might compare favorably with older countries; we are disposed to think that upon the whole there is no great cause for dissatisfaction with regard to the farming prospects of the future.

By the return of the Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Co. By the return of the Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company have received a report from their Engineer, Mr Landale, stating that up to the 17th of August they had undermined seven thousand tons of coal—having carried their gangway in more than three hundred feet. The engineer expressed himself highly satisfied, and says, "The mine has turned out better than I anticipated, both as to yield and quality, and a considerable working could be begun even now. I have gained considerable knowledge of the place since my stay here, and do not hesitate to pronounce it a capital coal mine." This information is up to the 22nd of August. On the return of the sloop which has been sent up to the mine to bring back the men who have completed their contract, we expect to hear important news from that locality.

THE EXHIBITION.—Elections will be held for the selection of members to represent the respective districts of New Westminster and Hope, Yale, and Lytton. For the former, at Burrard Inlet on the 21st; at Langley on the 26th; at Sumas on the 29th; at Harrison Mouth on the 30th. For the latter district, at Yale, on the 29th inst; at Hope on the 31st; and at Lytton on the 3rd of November. The editor of the Columbian is again out for the New Westminster district, and publishes his usual modest address to his constituents. In every case voters must have resided three months in the district for which he votes; to be entitled to such vote. No Chinese or Indian vote can be received.

The prize bull belonging to Dr Tolmie known in the American Herd Book as Fifth Duke of Northumberland, can boast as good a pedigree as many of the cattle which take prizes in the district Shows in England. His dam Flora Temple, the property of the noted American stock-raiser John D Patterson, traces her pedigree through six generations in the American Herd Book and through six in the English Herd Book, whilst his sire was imported by Mr Patterson from the herd of Jonas Webb, of Babraham, a name known to every stock-raiser in England, and whose stock are held in the highest estimation—purer blood than this can hardly be obtained. The sheep shown by Mr McKenzie were also as well bred as could be desired, whilst the wheat, barley, and oats sent from the Mainland were really first class. If our farmers would make use of the opportunities before them, and do their utmost to improve their stock by introducing the best blood that can be obtained in the Colony into their herds, and by planting the best seed that can be procured, and what better change of seed can they desire than that from the Mainland, there would be some hope of that improvement in our annual Shows which would manifest a real and steady progress in our agriculture.

Monday, Oct 12. The Queen Charlotte Coal Co.'s Mine. By the return of the Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company have received a report from their Engineer, Mr Landale, stating that up to the 17th of August they had undermined seven thousand tons of coal—having carried their gangway in more than three hundred feet. The engineer expressed himself highly satisfied, and says, "The mine has turned out better than I anticipated, both as to yield and quality, and a considerable working could be begun even now. I have gained considerable knowledge of the place since my stay here, and do not hesitate to pronounce it a capital coal mine." This information is up to the 22nd of August. On the return of the sloop which has been sent up to the mine to bring back the men who have completed their contract, we expect to hear important news from that locality.

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The steamer G S Wright, Capt Langdon, arrived from Portland yesterday morning. She brought about ninety tons of freight, principally flour, for this port, fifty thousand dollars treasure for Wells Fargo, and twenty-four passengers. Amongst the latter is Gen Whittier, U.S.A., who visits San Juan, and returns to Portland overland. The G S Wright will leave for the Sound, via San Juan, this morning at 12 o'clock, and for Portland on Thursday. Her freight for the Sound is about fifty tons.

SATURDAY'S SALE.—The sale of live stock at the Cattle yard of J P Davies & Co, on Saturday was considered good, considering the limited amount of feed for the approaching winter, which is owing to the extraordinary dryness of the season. The two Southdowns rams brought respectively \$20 and \$8; sheep, averaged \$6.87 a head; a prize hog \$44; chickens from \$6 to \$9 a dozen; four cows, dry, and in poor condition \$34 each, yearlings \$22; and horses from \$32 to \$67.50.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday, by the Coroner, upon the body of James Holland, who was found dead in his bed on the morning of that day, and a verdict of death from natural causes returned by the Jury. Mr Holland was formerly private messenger to ex-Governor Sir James Douglas, and of late years attached to the Treasury Department in the same capacity. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon from Christ Church.

THE DOMINION.—Our contemporary publishes a paragraph, that the Dominion Parliament will be called together at the end of the year to legislate in relation to the admission of British Columbia. The Governor General in future shall be styled His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor—His Honor, Senator, Executive Councillors, &c. Honorable some for life and some while in office.

SHIPPING.—The Mauna Loa has discharged her cargo and will proceed to Burrard Inlet in a couple of days to load with lumber. The ship Mohereck will receive the whole of her cargo by Wednesday, for San Francisco, and will leave immediately afterwards. The sloop Thornton was unloading a cargo of 300 barrels of lime from San Juan yesterday, consigned to Loveland & Co.

THE CASE OF GEORGE S WRIGHT vs J M RIDER. The case, George S Wright vs J M Rider was decided in San Francisco, Oct 1st, in favor of the plaintiff. He sued for \$22,500, gold, and to compel the defendant to execute and deliver his promissory note for \$41,000 and a mortgage on the steamer New World and machinery, to secure payment on the sale of that boat by plaintiff to defendant.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE arrived on Saturday evening from New Westminster, with a small express from Yale and thirty passengers, amongst whom were Mr Pearce, Mr Tait, Mrs Jaa Cooper and family.

THE ASSOCIATION.—E H Babbitt who left this city some time since indebted to many of its citizens called from Portland on the 7th.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order? Do your bowels feel cramped, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are the heralds of serious illness. Some it is true, are cured upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills. They cleanse out the impure blood, and let the fluids more unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, and disengage the system from all morbid humors. They make the system from all morbid humors. They make the system from all morbid humors. They make the system from all morbid humors.

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Special to the Daily. The Irish in Paris. The Spanish. The English. WITHDRAWAL OF POSITION ST. LONDON, Oct 5.—The marine telegraph cable Alexandria, Egypt, plotted on Saturday. LONDON, Oct. 7.—Committee appointed of Cominos in the Law in Ireland will session at an early date. The Ministry will bring the question as soon as possible. MADRID, Oct. 7.—will free the children colonies in anticipation of slavery by the Government. MADRID, Oct. 2.—Prin have been made. PARIS, Oct. 4.—A reporter the Carlists are agitating to come over; there is trouble at the principality. The Capt to have Cuba for Spain. Government of the I. Admiral, but the late stated in the Basque local juntas have been against the supreme rada. LONDON, Oct. 8.—workingmen's cause brought forward for men with favorable Gladstone has probable South Lancashire, but from Greenwich; we ceptions the liberal. The Irish Church Bill. MADRID, Oct. 8.—arrived here. The enthusiasm among streets, and many to death. Deputa cities, of soldiers, foreigners escorted. The provisional Junta relacing by one third imports. Don Juan has resigned his pretence of Spain in favor of GLASGOW, Oct. 8.—today laid the cornerstone of the University in this city. Wales and other di were present. LONDON, Oct. 10.—has issued an address South Lancashire, the progress of the criticized the course especially condemning in regard to Ireland, true friend of the Irish, the propositions, ment of churches in the case against the aggravated by the fact of the rich. The argu its continuance are a hinds. The establish of past oppression, d give the clergy more s The people must be es must be applied to p to religious establish closed with an app South Lancashire to g policy which England MADRID, Oct. 10.—city demand their Isl Justa. MADRID, Oct. 5.—Eastern. FRENCH, Oct 5.—T immense mass meet procession was over t gave point. The reredoes along the &c. HARTFORD, Conn. C



By Electric Telegraph. SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

The Irish Land Law in Parliament.

The Spanish Revolution.

The English Elections.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE N. A. OPPOSITION STEAMSHIPS.

LOSS OF THE BARK D. M. HALL.

Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The new deep submarine telegraph cable direct from Malta to Alexandria, Egypt, was successfully completed on Saturday.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—It is said that the Committee appointed by the last House of Commons in the subject of the Land Law in Ireland will report to the next session at an early day. It is thought the Ministry will bring in a bill to adjust the question as soon as possible.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—The provisional Junta will free the children of the blacks in the colonies in anticipation of the total abolition of slavery by the Cortez.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—The provisional Government have organized; Serano and Prim have been made Honorary Presidents.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—A report from Spain says the Carlists are agitating, being allowed to come over; there are cable rumors of trouble at the principal cities. Príncipe stated that the Captain General decided to have Cuba for Spain; turning over the Government of the Island to the Spanish Admiral, but the latter declined; it is also stated in the Basque provinces that some local juntas have been issued protesting against the supremacy of Marshal Serrano.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—In four boroughs, workingmen's candidates have been brought forward for election to Parliament with favorable chances of success. Gladstone has probably been elected in South Lancashire, but he will be chosen from Greenwich; with one or two exceptions the liberal candidates opposed the Irish Church Bill.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—General Prim has arrived here. There was unbounded enthusiasm among the crowds in the streets, and many people were crushed to death. Deputations from various cities, of soldiers, sailors, citizens and foreigners escorted him to the Capitol. The provisional Junta has issued a decree reducing by one third the tariff on all imports. Don Juan cousin of, Isabella, has resigned his pretensions to the throne of Spain in favor of his son Don Carlos.

GLASGOW, Oct. 8.—The Prince of Wales today laid the corner stone of the new University in this city. The Princess of Wales and other distinguished persons were present.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Hon Wm Gladstone has issued an address to the electors of South Lancashire. After reviewing the progress of the reform in England, criticized the course of the Government, especially condemning the increased rates in regard to Ireland. He says he is a true friend of the Irish people, he repudiates the propositions for general endowment of churches in Ireland. He says the case against the established church is aggravated by the fact that it is a church of the rich. The arguments in favor of its continuance are a satire on misapplied funds. The established church is a monk of past oppression, disestablishment will give the clergy more scope in the church. The people must be cared for, the revenue must be applied to public works and not to religious establishments. Gladstone closed with an appeal to the voters of South Lancashire to support the only just policy which England can pursue.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—The Cubans in this city demand their Island to be represented at the deliberations of the provisional Junta.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 5.—The Democrats held an immense mass meeting here to-day, the procession was over two hours passing a given point. The business houses and residences along the route were profusely decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5.—This city gives

760 Democratic majority, a large gain over last fall. New Haven gives 199 Democratic majority which is a gain over last fall; but not over last spring.

The Times, a Democratic paper says, the scattering returns from various cities show large Democratic gains in the popular vote. The Republicans have lost one town to three gained.

New York, Oct. 6.—The Express says, the returns now indicate a Democratic majority in this State of over 5000 in November.

New York, Oct. 6.—A story was circulated in the gold room to-day that the Government was treating for the purchase of Cuba.

New York, Oct. 5.—The greatest mass meeting ever held in New York took place this evening at Tammany Hall. The Democratic procession had in its ranks 90,000, and exceeded ten miles in length. The air was literally ablaze with rockets, calcium lights, &c. Through roughly estimated at 50,000, Gen. Baldy Smith presided.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The latest reports from Connecticut deny that there have been any Democratic gains in the town elections yesterday. From the figures given it appears compared with the vote of last fall, that the Democrats made some gains as compared with the vote of last spring.

MONTREAL, Ala., Oct. 6.—The Governor has signed the registration bill. Both Houses have passed the bills providing for the election. The Senate bill makes it a misdemeanor for any person to challenge a vote. The Democrats strongly oppose the registration and election bills.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Times and Tribune despatches say that Judge Chase has come out in favor of Grant.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 8.—The national convention of the French Canadians in the United States, to-day adopted resolutions condemnatory (1) of the British American Confederation, and the movement on the part of the Canadian Government to coerce Nova Scotia into it. It also approved (2) the conduct of Nova Scotia in her liberties against usurpation. There was a strong feeling (1) the convention in favor of the Annexation of Canada to the United States. The resolutions favored the adoption of a Republican form of Government. The convention then adjourned, sine die.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Weston the pedestrian has concluded the task of walking one hundred miles in 22 hours and 19 minutes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Howell Cobb of Georgia fell dead this morning in a corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Mozart Democracy are again in the field. They urge Fernando Wood to accept the Congressional nomination for the 9th District.

The steamer Alaska sailed for Aspinwall with a large list of passengers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—A Washington special says that President Johnson has expressed his opinion lately that he considered the election of Grant certain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—A rumor says Rerdy Johnson has signed a naturalization treaty with Great Britain.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 9.—Both Houses have adopted a resolution to adjourn tomorrow and to reassemble on the second of November. It is generally understood that registration cannot be completed in time for the election. No election bill will be passed, they will probably adjourn without passing one.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—The Union Pacific Railroad is forwarding ninety cars, and construction material to the end of the road. A large number of snow plows are also being placed in the mountains ready for use.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Reverdy Johnson sends a cable telegram that he has signed a protocol with the British Government recognizing the rights of naturalized citizens. No particulars given, but it is inferred that the compact is similar in its features to Bancroft's treaty with Germany.

South America.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The political affairs in Panama are still unsettled. Reports of a coming revolution were current, and several arrests had been made. The President had issued a proclamation stating that measures had been taken to keep the peace.

The news from the South American coast gives further accounts of the fearful ravages by the inundations and earthquakes. Several vessels were damaged at Coquimbo including the American ship Black Eagle. The residents of Valparaiso have raised \$40,000 for the sufferers, and the Chilean Congress appropriated \$50,000 for the same purpose.

The political affairs in Chile are unsettled. The victims in Pera will probably reach

2000. A change has taken place in the season; the consequences of the earthquake, the depth of water off the headland of Semana near Arica having been decreased to six or seven fathoms. The loss of lives in Ecuador will not be less than forty thousand.

West Indies. NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A Havana letter of Oct. 2d says, the excitement here is intense. No news from Spain. One or two prominent naval officers are under arrest for expressing public matters.

California. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Sailed, steamer Oriflamme, Bolivia commander, for Portland. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—J. W. Raymond, agent in this city of the North American Steamship Company, received a telegram from his principals in New York this morning, stating that satisfactory arrangements had been made with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and that the steamships of the opposition were withdrawn.

Legal Tenders remain steady at 7 1/4 buying, and 7 1/2 selling.

Arrived, British bark Garland, 128 days from Liverpool; British ship Oracle, 182 days from Liverpool is out side the heads bound in.

Wheat market very quiet, ordinary to fair grades are quotable at \$1 50@1 75 per 100 lbs.

Barley market firm, we quote the range for new at \$2 10@2 25 per 100 lbs.

Oats quotable at \$1 90@2 15 per 100 lbs.

Sailed, Oct. 7.—Bark North West, Port Madison.

Sailed, Oct. 8.—Bark Iconium, Freeport. The bark D. M. Hall went ashore on the 3d of October on the South Spit of Coo's Bay and will prove a total loss. Two men were drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—Arrived, Oct. 8th, schooner Ocean Pearl from Port Ludlow via Port Townsend.

Cleared, Oct. 9.—Ship Reverse, Port Townsend.

OREGON. PORTLAND, Oct. 10.—The steamer Active will sail for Victoria on Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—George B Taylor has resigned the Presidency of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Troubles arising from a reported outlay of near \$200,000 to carry the bill selling the road to the present company through the Legislature, is said to be the cause of this step.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—A wrecking company have succeeded in raising the safe belonging to the Adams Express Company, which was sunk on the steamer W. R. Arthur, in 1866, above Vicksburg. The safe contained \$200,000 belonging to the Government, and \$50,000 to private parties.

OMAHA, Sept. 16.—A despatch says Spotted Tail with about a thousand Sioux are starting for the Reservation near Fort Randall. General Anger is personally superintending matters.

FORT WALLACE, Sept. 16.—A report was brought to-day that a party of twenty-five Indians committed depredations within half a mile of Pond Creek City. A little later, another messenger reported that a band of one hundred Indians stampeded 1,200 head of stock within eight of Pond City; this drove passed yesterday on its way to California.

Europe. TRAFALGAR, Sept. 22.—A deputation of Greek citizens waited on Admiral Farragut to-day and returned thanks for the sympathy of the United States manifested for the patriots of Candia. The Admiral said the people of America not only sympathized with the Greeks, but would aid as far as possible the cause of liberty in Crete.

Editorial Correspondence—No. 12.

New York, Aug 4, 1868.

Back again in this over crowded metropolis, with the weather at a white heat, and mosquitoes and flies more mischievous and persistent in the presentation of their little bills than an Island collector of bad debts. Have any of your readers ever passed a summer in New York City? If they have not, they have escaped a terrestrial glimpse of purgatorial horrors and should mentally resolve to steer clear of the American metropolis during the dog days. Sleep is out of the question. The most one can do in the heated term is to lie down—and will be in a recumbent position long before he finds himself undergoing a hot bath in his own perspiration, paying tribute in a pint or two of sanguineous fluid to the numerous bloodsucking insects that infest this favored locality. Phew! The weather is not warm, it is positively hot. The thermometer scores 101° in the shade; and not a breath of air stirring. Scores of people are prostrated by strokes of the sun, and many die, while

the mortality lists have unexpectably doubled in consequence of the prevalence of zymotic complaints superinduced by the state of the atmosphere, and rabid dogs are accorded more than a fair share of the thoroughfare by the affrighted populace. New Yorkers apologize for the warm weather, and attribute its occurrence to various causes—the most prominent of which is the "hurricane period" in the West Indies; but knowing ones assert that the present is no warmer than any preceding summer, and that the natural tendency of a New York summer is to roast, broil, grizzle or exterminate the inhabitants, who are advised by the daily press to 'keep cool' and 'worry through' till the fall as best they can. In its efforts to follow this advice New York resorts to some strange experiments. Arctic soda fountains are set up in every drug store, (and two or three drug stores are found on each square), while ice cream saloons and grog shops displaying tempting signs of 'Nice Cool Lager,' 'Sherry Cobblers,' and 'Claret Punches,' abound. The latest invention, though, of heated New York is iced coffee and tea. You enter a first-class restaurant and call for a cup of coffee or tea; the article is served boiling hot and a small plate with lumps of ice accompanies it; you take a lump or two of the congealed hypocaust and dropping it into the cup proceed to quaff the liquid. The effect is pleasant and the drink, being neither cold nor hot, but a sort of 'arf-an-arf,' is quite reviving. If you are troubled with a 'heated term' at Victoria, try the effect of a lump of ice in your maternal or postprandial beverage.

Writing of drinks reminds me of the reduction in the whiskey tax from two dollars per gallon to fifty cents. It was found that under the higher rates, inducements were held out to the unprincipled to evade the payment altogether, and it was mentioned during the debate in Congress, to show how almost imperative the tax had become—that notwithstanding the tax on whiskey was \$2 per gallon, the article could be bought anywhere in New York for \$1 87 1/2 per gallon. The liquor sold here is of the most villainous description. The best 'imported' brandy has a bluish hue, strongly suggestive of the employment of blue-violet in its manufacture, and the whiskey is such horrid sharp stuff that a glass of it has been known to burn its way right through a man and come out at his boot heel within five minutes after being swallowed. The reduction in the tax, it is hoped, will ensure the country good whiskey, even if it fails to 'cure' imported, brandy of the fit of the blues with which it is afflicted. I observe by the papers of to-day that the Franco-American Cable Company has been fully organized, and is preparing for active operations. It is expected when the new cable shall have been laid that a considerable reduction in the tariff will be effected. It is also proposed to make the passage from London to the United States by a 'short cut' via the Atlantic telegraph cable route. The idea is to make the passage from London to New York regularly in a week, with only one hundred hours on the ocean. The Irish railway to Killarney could easily be extended to Valentia. Thence could run in a little over four days time, first-class steamers to St. John's, Newfoundland. Thence passengers and mails could be conveyed by rail and boat to the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk railway, whence they could find speedy conveyances for New York and the entire continent. This would be an expeditious route, though a very wearisome one considering the number of changes from boat to rail, and vice versa, en route. Many people, however, would be charmed with it on account of the brevity of the sea voyage. Four days on the Atlantic would simply be a novelty, and therefore thousands of people might be tempted to roam to another hemisphere who are deterred now by a wholesome fear of a prolonged interview with papa Neptune. And in this connection it is important that I should mention that at Portland, Maine, to-day, an International Commercial Convention commenced its sittings, the proceedings of which may have a more important bearing upon the future of our lovely and promising young Colony than some of your readers imagine. The eastern, northern, western, and north-western States and the New Dominion will all be ably represented in the Convention. The measures that are proposed to be discussed embrace a large field. Briefly, action is to be taken for the purpose of securing a line of railway across the continent at its widest part, from the Atlantic to the Pacific seas, connecting Halifax, Portland, Rutland, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco in an unbroken line, and the completion of a direct line from the St. Lawrence waters to Puget Sound; the adjustment on liberal terms of the regulations of trade on the continent of North America, and such arrangement of lines of ocean steamers, sailing at fixed hours daily from each side of the Atlantic Ocean, and between China and San Francisco, as shall secure lines of communication by this route between Europe and Asia, as regular and as convenient as those now existing between city and city on the same continent, on the completion of the line of railway now built

in progress or proposed, between the eastern shore of the Atlantic and the harbor of San Francisco. The project of securing a direct line of railway from Halifax to San Francisco, is perhaps the most important, differing as it is believed, substantially from ocean navigation to railway transit. The distance between these two points is 3,988 miles, and it is estimated that the number of through passengers yearly from Portland to Halifax would not be less than 50,000. The Portlanders are greatly interested in this matter, and more especially because their citizens desire that their city shall become the outlet of our Western granaries. For some months past they have been endeavoring to concentrate public attention upon their unrivaled harbor, as the cheapest point for the exportation of Western produce, and the advantages of a direct line of railway across the continent. Large subscriptions have already been secured to the company by municipal corporations and individuals in Northern New Hampshire and Vermont, while the city of Portland has authorized a subscription of \$750,000 to its stock. The friends of the project believe that by extending a line due west from Portland to Whitehall, and thence to Rome on the line of the New York Central Railroad, the distance from Chicago to Halifax can be reduced to about 1600 miles, over favorable grades, easily condensing the time between Chicago and Liverpool to twelve days, and reducing the transit between San Francisco and London to seventeen days by way of Halifax and Liverpool.

The canvass for the Presidential election proceeds with as much vigor as could be expected considering the warm weather. Grant and Colfax resolutely decline to make speeches—the first because he can't, and the other because he is afraid to say too much. Seymour remains quietly at home, but Blair is out West and never misses an opportunity to speak to the crowds that assemble to greet him at the railroad depots. The partisan press is exceedingly bitter in tone, and both sides threaten revolution or reprobation if the other is successful. In the meantime gold is raising (being now at 145) and the National securities are falling in London money markets.

The public debt statement for the month of July will show an increase of several millions of dollars since the last statement issued on the 31st of May. On the 1st of July \$28,000,000 in coin to pay the semi-annual interest on the 5-20's and bonds of 1881, and over \$7,000,000 to pay the principal and interest on the bonds of 1848 was taken from the vaults of the Treasury; hence the amount of coin on hand is much less. The receipts from internal revenue were heavy during the months May and June caused by the payment of the income tax but were much more less in July, while the customs receipts were about the same as usual. On the 31st of May the debt was \$2,510,245,886.74, and it is thought, when all returns are in, the increase will not exceed five or six millions of dollars.

Affairs in the Dominion move along favorably. The Premier has gone to Nova Scotia to hold out the olive-branch to the dissatisfied Bluesoes, and Joe Howe is said to have accepted it and also a seat in the Cabinet. At any rate, you may be sure there will be neither secession nor attempt at secession on the part of the Nova Scotians and you may be equally certain that before the lapse of a twelve month, both Prince Edward's Island and Nova Scotia will be found knocking at the door of the Confederacy. Such, at least, is the belief of the best informed citizens of the Maritime Provinces whom I have met with here. The New York Herald humorously says of the Nova Scotia temper: "Sound and fury, signifying nothing—the continued fuss of the Nova Scotians in opposition to their absorption in the New Dominion. It is all a waste of indignation. Let the enraged Nova Scotians cultivate a little patience and in good time 'manifest destiny' will settle all their troubles, or let them consult Mr. Seward on the subject if they are ready to sell out at a bargain."

The same journal says of the late Southern Chief: "Jeff Davis has gone to Europe, and it is to be hoped, may be permitted indefinitely to stay there. We cannot afford to condemn, still more to execute, the man who was the incarnation of the Southern spirit with the country now ready to divide between parties as to the final result of the war. Congress has voted the money to pay his captors, and now let him go." Abe's green is the latest fashionable sensation. Abe's green is a liquor, I may say, a rapping spirit, for it knocks people down, or it turns them into simpletons. Does spiritism do more? The color of the thing ladies, is neither a pea, grass, nor other Mother-nich green; it is a yellowish 'sickly' looking hue, and it is to be honored with Brussels, and is to figure about on parasols. Out-of-door dresses grow shorter and shorter, and indoor dresses longer and longer. Drawing-room dresses are gored in front and worn sufficiently short to allow the frailty, little foot to peep out like a mouse from its hiding place; while behind, the dresses are cut full with immense trains, the length being regulated by the length of purse of the wearer. Some of these trains are really a yard long,



The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, October 1, 1869.

The Indians. We have frequently deemed it our duty to direct attention to the want of an Indian Policy in this Colony; never has this want been more felt than at the present time, when a terrible sickness has visited the city, which has been aggravated immensely so far as the Indians are concerned, by the neglect of all proper precautions and by the want of that protection and care, which it was our bounden duty to extend to those upon whom we have conferred all the evils of civilization, without caring to see that they were the recipients of any of the advantages which ought to have accrued to them from their closer contact with white people.

Unity in action, which is, to say the least of it, deplorable. The Governor is away, and is probably in accordance with the custom of the Colony, kept as much as possible in ignorance of anything which might have a tendency to disturb the ordinary quiet of his life. Why should the Governor be worried or annoyed about the sickness or deaths of half a dozen Siwashas? is the tenor of official reasoning. What a fearful responsibility do those men take upon themselves, who are competent for anything beyond the daily routine of official life, dare to neglect to make the Chief Executive Officer in the Colony acquainted with the necessity for some action being taken, and some directions being given. When an infectious disease is raging, little can be done by private individuals to alleviate suffering, and the duty of a Government at such times becomes more paramount than when all goes on smoothly. If during the continuance of the present pestilence one single Indian dies from want of food or shelter, or attendance, some amongst us must be guilty of something near akin to manslaughter, and although there may be no one able, or willing, or sufficiently free from blame himself, to venture to fix the opprobrium upon another, the responsibility of the neglect is no whit the less by reason of the number that may be in a greater or less degree culpable. The measure of the awful extent of individual responsibility, must in such cases be left to the consciences of those who believe themselves to be accountable beings.

SMALL POX.—Six fatal cases amongst the Northern Indian have occurred at New Westminster. The local authorities, the local papers, state, have taken measures to stamp out the disease. In writing of the same in relation to this city, a day or two since, by an oversight consequent on the hurry and bustle in preparing a daily paper, we stated 'we have not heard of a fatal case,' &c, the paragraph should read, 'we have heard of a fatal case or two amongst our white population.' SHIPMENT.—A telegram from a reliable source has been received in town that the J. L. Stephens will leave San Francisco for Portland and Victoria on Saturday next. The schooner Discovery from Nansaim with coal, was discharging yesterday at the H. B. Co's wharf; she reports the Shooting Star still there. An Italian ship with lumber from one of the Sound mills, for a South American port, was towed from Royal Roads beyond the lighthouse by the Isabel yesterday.

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THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasures. The first regularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback. Determination of Blood to the Head. This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. It is pre-eminently a remedy for bilious and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's Pills are so permanent, and so extensive, that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation procured, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle. Saturday, October 1, 1869. 'Sirius' on Confederation. In Saturday's issue 'poor Sirius' shortly use a stronger expression. We turned all back upon him, Sisyphus with all his might—a punishment and dexterity in trying to appear the cause. Again, Sisyphus-like, he devised and dexterously phrases directed at the Yale Conspirator the Spider and the Fly upon a dust in which he defeat. But 'poor Sirius' again. His intended clap-net a very poor thing for Anti-Confederate our expose of his readers are not likely to be so apparent the insinuations are evident. Argument against the public require, not 'Yale conspirator,' 'Confederates.' We must tables on 'Sirius' mode of treating a grudge be made the object. We have, however, with the question of Confederation, and no in except forced upon us consider the question leaving personalities, trap to the advocate filing cause, or to fight against Confederation enough to place the public against the 'Sirius' claims, and will now leading points in our last letter. To begin at the beginning that we 'misunderstood' Not at all. We meaning of words and interpreted his letter as ed, the text of which rected. Next he says 'from whence this matter would be derived.' As for we stated in the course of our article that Confederation a subsidy to British Colonies the next paragraph. Hence the attempt of out of the matter would be admits a mistake of the account' (which erroneously by him) reduced his first fall tempt to set himself possibly acknowledge for he says that he ment, but yet desired. We hope that the 'we may give him' for we are inclined to kind of legitimate deceived himself. 'Sirius' asks 'why more than seven' answer is: that we he Court judges, and judges now, and if before, we can see no seven should not be after Confederation, three out of the seven Court of Appeal, a transact County Com sides, we based on Canadian Expenditure estimates, the less that the Government when negotiations opened with Canada Confederation. Next, he says that Sinking Fund is \$120,000, and in a three years time, it is \$34,000; because one be paid off. This is a ment and a fallacious il. The following is the Government Sinking Fund.

Wednesday, Oct 14. Puget Sound Items.

The bark Ocean, which went ashore at Dungeness, has gone to pieces. Our item regarding her last week, was incorrect, although we received it from Victoria, by telegraph. She was bound to Port Blakely, and of course had no lumber on board when she went ashore. The vessel that the Del Norte ran into on her last trip to Victoria, when off Cape Flattery, was the ship Aurora. There are conflicting reports as to the damage she sustained. A Mr Phinney of Tekelet had his arm caught in the machinery in the mill and torn off near the elbow. He was placed on board the Walker and taken to the hospital at Port Townsend. The bark Aid, bound for Southern Ports, is now loaded at Utsalady. Police Court.—There were a number of cases before this Court yesterday. Benjamin Morton and John Peterson respectively, had been indulging too freely for the peace of the public, and were fined \$5 each for their little pleasantries. George Wilson, a boy seventeen years of age, belonging to the ship Industry, was charged by the second mate with maliciously cutting and wounding him the night previous on board. The Captain not being able to leave the mate as a witness, the charge was changed to one of common assault, that it might be dealt with summarily. The boy, a Sacramento by birth, pleaded guilty to the charge, and gave the coolest account of the affair, as if cutting a fellow-creature was a mere recreation. He was sentenced to a fine of \$25, or in default of payment two months imprisonment. The case of the boys and the canoe came up again and was finally disposed of. His Worship did not think there was sufficient evidence to convict the Seely lads, but a severe admonition was administered to their father by the Bench. Costello was willing to compensate the Indians by paying \$5 for the participation of his boy in the mischief. TAKING CHINAMEN.—The Oregon Legislature has introduced a bill to tax Chinamen and to prevent their employment upon public works. It requires every Chinaman to take out an employment license each month paying therefor \$15. Persons employing Chinamen who have not a license are liable to pay the Chinamen's tax. Ships bringing Chinese immigrants must pay ten dollars per head before landing them; or a heavy penalty for violation. No officer shall administer the oath of naturalization to any Chinaman, under heavy penalty and disqualification to hold office. No visiting Chinamen are allowed to land without a certificate with the great seal of the Chinese Emperor. Surely our Oregon neighbors will not allow an unfair law to be enacted. What of the Burlingame Treaty? OLD VICTORIANS.—A gentleman writing from New York says he met Mr John O Keenan and family just returned from Europe, also Mr J Moore, of Grasse Creek, Cariboo, on his way to Victoria from Seattle. No new small pox cases reported on the Sound, our correspondent so writes us.

Thursday, Oct 15. Municipal Council.

Council met on Tuesday. Present, the Mayor and Councillors Lewis, Allatt, McKay and Russell. A communication from Willis Bond, offering to effect certain improvements on View street drain for a small sum, read. On motion referred to Street Committee to report at next meeting. A communication from E R Thomas calling attention to the dangerous condition of the sidewalk on Fort street, between Broad and Government streets, read. On motion referred to Street Committee. Council adjourned until the following Tuesday at 7 o'clock, p. m. PROGRESS.—The public buildings in course of erection in our city are being progressed with rapidly. The whole front of St Andrew's Church is built up except the pinnacles, and the fine large window at the north end, 30 by 12 has been placed in position. Victoria will have the credit of possessing the largest church window on the coast, there being none even in San Francisco to compare with it. The frame of St John's school house is already up and the floors are being laid, and by the end of the week the building will be materially advanced. The works at Government House it is said will be completed in two weeks more, when His Excellency and Mrs Seymour are expected to return. CONSECRATION.—In addition to the ceremony of consecrating the cemetery at South Saanich on Sunday next, there will be a Harvest Festival or thanksgiving service, held at the Episcopal Church for the abundant harvest. The ceremonies will commence at one o'clock, and proceeds of the collection after the sermon, which will be preached by the Bishop, will be devoted to the funds of the newly organized Diocesan Society. It is the intention of the good people of Saanich to make the occasion as interesting as possible to those friends from Victoria who may decide to drive out and pay them a visit. AMERICAN EXHIBITION.—As will be seen by our telegraphic column this morning, nearly everything so far, has gone republican. The republican majority in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska is large. This settles the question of the next President.

Letter from Self-Reliance.

ERROR CORRECTED.—It is impossible for me, having once launched on the sea of Confederation, to pass over in silence your article of the 5th of October on the subject of the financial condition of the Colony under Confederation. You are unaware that you furnish therein the strongest argument that can be brought forward against Confederation, and I will now endeavor to point it out to those to whom your article may have seemed convincing. It will be admitted on all hands that no much greater evil can happen to a state than to become tributary to a foreign power; it is to this condition that those who favor Confederation desire to bring us. A country may bear the heaviest taxation in preference to a tribute, for taxation circulates currency in every direction, and no sooner is a payment made to the revenue than it is immediately paid out and again comes into circulation. A tribute is taken at once out of the country and is seen no more. The enormous subsidies levied by Napoleon in Italy and Germany were for this reason felt 'much' less than a tribute would have been, because the money was no sooner paid to the conquering army, than it was again disbursed amongst those who paid it. In your article you have ingeniously pointed out what will, according to your views be spent in this Colony that is \$326,000 a year. I will show you what will be taken out of the Colony. Yours is chimerical, mine is certain. We know, for instance, that the Customs Duties will all go to Canada as they are raised, and will be known no more. These Custom Duties for 1868 will amount to \$365,000 at least and \$400,000 in 1869. Now, with the exception of \$150,000 sent to England, all that Revenue, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, is spent in the Colony as soon as it is raised, in addition to some \$265,000 more of the Revenue; then it will be packed off to Canada by each mail. Thus whatever we may keep we shall absolutely become tributary to Canada and lose to the extent of \$250,000 per annum, or in fifty years time shall have paid twelve millions of dollars as a tribute to Canada, and for what return? What is our quid pro quo? an overland road, Canadian officials and a cheap (and nasty) Government. Besides, according to your own arguments, [you say each taxpayer pays \$29 a year.] If the population were increased by 10,000 in fifty years our revenue would increase by \$290,000; but as we go ahead by ourselves, under Confederation we go back, for Canada is to take all that \$290,000 a year, and gives, Oh Jupiter! what? Why 80 cents ahead, or \$8000 a year for 10,000 people; so each year Canada gets richer and we poorer, and we give up \$250,000 a year for \$8000 in addition to a previous loss of \$12,000,000, and all because Confederation is so good. Pharaoh! I am sick of arguing. Look to it artisans and mechanics, don't be hoodwinked; you will be robbed and Canada enriched by certainly \$250,000, perhaps \$500,000 every year. God forbid! I say that no man should thus lend a hand to the Professional Politician to sell this Colony. There is more need than ever to exhibit SELF-RELIANCE.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.

The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BEARDS, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Middlesex: 'Nightingale Hall, Edmonton. 'Dear Sir,—I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough, proceeding from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole system was unwell. Having seen the good effects of your Balsam of Aniseed in several members of my family, I purchased a small bottle, and, when going to bed at night, took a teaspoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water, just warm. The effect was immediate; it arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well, and arose perfectly restored in the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me, and I have never returned. Having since heard of a lady in the neighborhood who for a long time had laboured under a most distressing cough, and who had resorted to every remedy within her knowledge, I sent the remainder of the bottle to her, and it was returned, obstinate, and (as she thought) incurable cough, was perfectly cured. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you may please of this communication, as the contents are strictly true. I shall take every opportunity of recommending your inestimable medicine, feeling as I do, fully assured of its efficacy. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, W. B. BEARDS. To Mr. Thos. Powell, & Co., Wholesale Agents, 16, Blackfriars Road, London, E.C.' POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this old established remedy will be found invaluable. The large sales and increased demand for this excellent and elegant preparation, which has followed its introduction into Australia, New Zealand and nearly all the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial results of its use; and he begs to announce that he is now introducing its sale into Victoria, B.C., and has appointed Messrs Millard and Beedy, Wharf Street, Victoria, Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain their supply. The Price is within the means of all classes. Prepared and Sold by THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars Road, London, E.C. Bottles, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Observe that the words, 'THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London,' are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed over the top of each Bottle, without which, none can be genuine. Wholesale Agents, MILLARD & BEEDY, Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C. NOTICE OF REMOVAL. WATERWORKS COMPANY, Limited, is removed to Government Street, next door to Mr P. O'Dwyer. Orders left at the Office will receive immediate attention.



The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle

Saturday, October 27 1868

"Sirius" on Confederation Again.

In Saturday's issue, we exposed 'poor Sirius' shortcomings—not to use a stronger expression even when merited. We turned his arguments all back upon him, and left him like Sisyphus, with all his work to do over again—a punishment for his cunning and dexterity in trying under the guise of patriotism to make the worse appear the cause. But back he comes again, Sisyphus-like, full of cunningly devised and dexterously put sneers and phrases directed at 'poor Canada,' 'the Yale Conspirator,' 'the fable of the Spider and the Fly,' trying to kick up a dust in which to hide his first defeat. But 'poor Sirius' has blundered again. His intonations, sneers, and clap-trap are a very poor sugar-coating for Anti-Confederate pills. Since our exposure of his first letter, our readers are not likely to swallow them. It is too apparent that clap-trap and insinuations are evidences of a weak cause. Argument and facts are what the public require, not insinuations about 'Yale conspirators' or 'rewards for Confederates.' We might easily turn the tables on 'Sirius' even, if that mode of treating a grave public question be made the order of the day. We have, however, no wish to deal with the question of Confederation in that way, and no intention to do so except forced upon us. We prefer to consider the question on its merits, leaving personalities, sneers, and clap-trap to the advocates of a surely failing cause, or to indiscreet writers against Confederation. We have said enough to place the public on its guard against the 'Sirius' school of politicians, and will now pass on to the leading points in our correspondent's last letter.

To begin at the beginning, he says that we 'misunderstood his (first) letter.' Not at all. We understood the meaning of words and sentences, and interpreted his letter as it was published, the text of which he has not corrected. Next he says we did not say 'from whence this money (\$142,000) would be derived.' Another mistake: for we stated in the second paragraph of our article that Canada would pay a subsidy to British Columbia, and in the next paragraph gave the amount. Hence the attempt of 'Sirius' to shuffle off the matter won't do. As it is, he admits a mistake in the other side of the account (which is still given erroneously by him) of \$122,000, and reduces his first false surplus from \$161,900 to \$19,900! In his next attempt to set himself right he may possibly acknowledge the whole truth; for he says that he made the statement, 'but yet desired information.' We hope that the 'information' that we may give him will do him good, for we are inclined to think that 'by a kind of legerdemain in figures' he has deceived himself.

'Sirius' asks 'why we didn't have more than seven judges?' Our answer is: that we have two Supreme Court judges, and six County Court judges now, and if eight are necessary before, we can see no good reason why seven should not be equally necessary after Confederation, particularly when three out of the seven would form a Court of Appeal, and the other four transact County Court business. Besides, we based our estimates of Canadian Expenditure on the Government estimates, the same data doubtless that the Government will use when negotiations shall have been opened with Canada on the subject of Confederation.

Next, he says that the Interest and Sinking Fund is not \$150,000, but \$120,000, and in a little more than three years time, it will be reduced to \$84,000, because one of the loans will be paid off. This is another misstatement and a fallacious way of putting it. The following is a transcript of the Government Estimate of Interest and Sinking Fund:

Table with financial data: Interest on Loan of 1862, Interest on Loan of 1863, Interest on Loan of 1864, Interest on Temporary Loans, Debentures, Total Interest, In Redemption of \$50,000 Loan, Vancouver Island Loan of 1862, Total Sinking Fund.

If we add the interest \$99,840, to the Sinking Fund \$50,191, the total is \$150,037. Let our readers now judge whose statement is the most truthful, that of 'Sirius' or ours? The refutation of his statement that the Interest and Sinking Fund is only \$120,000, at present, is so transparent that we need not adduce further proof, and we challenge him to prove to the contrary, unless he can prove the Government guilty of publishing false estimates.

The next point is his statement that in three years' time 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 alone would 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 as 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.

His next position is the Overland Wagon Road. He proposes to have it built as far as our eastern boundary line, 375 miles, at a cost of \$772,000. By this means he makes a reduction of \$290,000 in our estimate of \$1,012,000 for the road, and also turns the road into a *quid pro quo*—one end open at Savona's Ferry and the other closed at the water-shed of the Rocky Mountains. We want no such road as that; we want an Overland Road from Lake Superior to the Fraser. The whole line will be of use to us; a part will be of no value to the Colony. Now if Canada takes in the North West Territory—and except she does we will never be Confederated—she will have to construct a good road from Lake Superior to Red River for immigration and commercial purposes. But if British Columbia is not admitted into the Dominion, there will be no good reason why Canada should extend immediately the line to the water-shed of the Rocky Mountains, to Savona's Ferry, or any where west. She could not attract immigration or commerce on such a road over the Rocky Mountains. Hence we would be as isolated as we are now. The Overland Road would however bring immigration to us. Hence as we would have the exclusive benefit of the road, we are justified in the assumption that the cost of the road from the Saskatchewan to Savona's Ferry would be borne by Canada for the immediate advantage of British Columbia; and therefore it ought properly to be considered a part of the liability of Canada in our behalf; consequently the objection of 'Sirius' to include the cost of the extension of the road from Saskatchewan to our eastern boundary falls to the ground.

'Sirius' next attacks the rate of interest and Sinking Fund on a loan of \$1,012,000 to construct the Road. He fixes the interest at 4 per cent, and the Sinking Fund at 1 per cent and consequently by a reckless assertion manages to reduce our estimate of Canadian expenditure. But he might just as well have undertaken to reduce the interest to 2 per cent, and the Sinking Fund to a quarter per cent, or lower still so as to enable us by legerdemain in figures to construct an Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Reckless assertions, however, will not borrow the money at low rates. Our bonds have been sold far below par though drawing 8 per cent interest with a 4 per cent Sinking Fund. By reference to the sales of Colonial securities in England, it will be found that all Bonds issued to be paid at the expiration of a long period, if sold above par, draw 6 per cent interest, and that 5 per cent Colonial Bonds, long time maturing, do not sell at par in London; as sales of Canada, New South Wales, Cape of Good Hope and New Zealand securities testify. Such being the case, 'Sirius' will have to prove by the London Stock Market that the rate is the reverse of what we have stated, or admit our estimate of Interest and Sinking Fund to be correct. Will he do so, we must consider his statement so much reckless and worthless assertion, that we will not waste our space in refuting it. With respect to an Imperial guarantee on

a loan to construct the Overland Road, we have no notion whatever that it will ever be asked by Canada or granted by the Imperial Government for so petty a sum as \$1,012,000. The only two loans that the latter ever guaranteed for Canada was one in 1848 for \$1,500,000, and the other in 1868 for \$4,000,000, to construct the Intercolonial railway. We have consequently made our estimate of the amount and cost of the money to construct the road as it would be viewed were we to undertake to build it without an Imperial guarantee—a thing which there is no earthly reason to suppose that we would ever get in this generation for such a purpose, if we remain out of the Dominion. But we will, however, suppose that a loan to construct the Overland Road was obtained under an Imperial guarantee, at the rates suggested by 'Sirius,' viz., 4 per cent interest and 1 per cent sinking fund. The reduction in the expenditure of Canada for this Colony would then be only \$51,700, which would still leave the annual deficit of Canada at \$285,705, and British Columbia the gainer to that amount.

By another reckless dash of the pen, he makes the expenditure of Canada for British Columbia \$402,596. Whereas in his first letter he only made it amount to \$203,100—a difference of \$199,476. He, however, with the same facile ingenuity reduces our estimate of Canadian expenditure from \$521,713 to \$402,576. But how? By reducing \$30,137 of the annual interest and sinking fund; by substituting 4 per cent interest and 1 per cent sinking fund on an Overland Road Loan, which we have shown to be unreasonable; by reducing the interest on the cost of the Penitentiary to 4 per cent, whilst 6 per cent would be the lowest rate in Canada, and 12 per cent here loan for a petty sum of \$50,000; by striking out four County Court Judges, leaving none at all, whilst we have six now; by reducing the estimate for Postmasters and Postal service from \$40,000 to \$29,000, which only gives us a semi-occasional steamer to and from San Francisco, when the interests of commerce and immigration require one every ten days at least, with low fares and good accommodations. We are surprised that he did not make his reductions greater, because it is so easy to do so when one makes up his mind to ignore facts and indulge in assertions without foundation. As an instance of the latter, 'Sirius' says that we said that Canada would draw \$367,000 from the Colony, and by deducting that sum from his estimate of Canadian expenditure, he makes the Canadian deficit \$35,576, whereas in his first letter he made out that Canada would have a surplus of \$161,900! But we never asserted that Canada would draw \$367,000 from the Colony; but on the contrary, that she would only draw \$264,308—a difference of \$102,692—which if added to the Canadian deficit of \$35,576, admitted by 'Sirius,' it would make the total deficit of Canada \$188,268.

We are told by 'Sirius' that the Colony will be out of debt in 15 years, if it remains independent, which is very doubtful, if we recollect that our deficit in 1866 was \$170,000, and in 1867, \$132,000. 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 \$3,068,631, without interest. Now which is the best?—to be Confederated—to let Canada in 15 years get into debt \$3,068,631 to colonize this country? or let the Colony remain isolated, without means to develop its resources or settle up the country—a prey to irresponsible officials and their barbies?

Editorial Correspondence—No. 13. SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., Aug 14, 1868. A ride of eight hours from New York over the Hudson River Railway and connecting lines, landed us at this place rendered famous the world over for the medicinal properties of its mineral springs, to enjoy the benefits of which thousands flock hither every summer and many remain the year round, unable to cast loose from the fascinating influences of the gay town, or wishing for the sake of their healths to quaff the health giving waters daily. The town of Saratoga Springs contains from 10,000 to 12,000 permanent residents, and at the present writing a floating population of about

5000. Its hotels are among the largest and best kept in the world. Congress Hall—where fashion's devotees most do congregate—contains 650 rooms. It is the largest hotel on the continent—the next largest being at Long Branch, New Jersey—the American Bath. The Union ranks next to Congress Hall in size and importance among Saratoga hotels. The company at both hotels is 'gay and festive.' The lady and gentleman guests are dressed to the extreme of Parisian fashion, and vie with each other in 'cutting a swell' through the shady avenues of the city in stylish equipages. Attached to each hotel is a large dancing hall, where 'hops' occur nightly. On Tuesday and Friday nights, a small admission-fee is collected; but on other nights the halls are open to 'all comers' (as they say of scrub-races on the Island) and a queer collection is generally gathered.

I think I told you in one of my New York letters that the trains worn there, at balls and evening parties are long and full; but Saratoga completely knocks the metropolis into the shade in the matter of long trains and gorgeous plumages. The ridiculous wren, called a *chignon*, has made way for a more becoming and simple style of wearing the hair, known as the French twist or roll (no connection, mind you, with the baking business) worn very high up, and ornamented with narrow ribbons of varied hues, the ends being suffered to fall over the shoulders and as far down the back as the fair wearer chooses or the pocket of her spouse will pay for. Moving through the throng last night at a Union 'hop,' I observed a few fresh and beautiful faces and figures, among the many lady guests; but a large majority of those present, wore on their faces a tired, dissatisfied look betokening that their owners had gone the round of gaiety, that as ardent votaries at the shrine of pleasure they had quaffed to its poisonous dregs the cup of dissipation and would fain resign the laurels which had once decked their brows to the 'keeping of the new faces and fresh girlish forms around them and retire forever from a scene of gaiety in which they could no longer hope to make conquests. Both of the great hotels sustain large and efficient bands of accomplished musicians and the air resounds day and night with sweet and harmonious strains.

The cost of living is not necessarily expensive—that is, if one does not buy everything he sees or fancies. Board at the hotels is from \$3 to \$4 50 per day; but there are numerous private residences, handsomely located, where boarders are taken, at from \$10 to \$15 per week. The mineral spring which stands highest in public estimation is the Congress. It possesses cathartic properties. The waters of the other springs are recommended as a tonic. The Congress Spring was first visited by Sir William Johnson, (Governor of the then province of New York) in 1781, who had long been an acute sufferer from indigestion. Its existence was disclosed to him by the Mohawk Indian Chiefs, who guided him to the spot. The story goes that Sir William drank of the waters of the spring and soon regained his health. In 1785 the property on which the spring is located passed into the hands of an English family who bought it for a keg of 'strong drink' from the Mohawk Indians. In the possession of this family or its descendants it remained until a few years ago, when the last member of the family drank himself to death, not with water from his own spring, but by a strange coincidence of retributive justice, with fire-water of the same 'rotgut' stamp with which his ancestors had originally purchased the spring. In this instance, as in many others, the sin of the father was truly visited upon the children to the third and fourth generations.

The scene about Congress Spring from an early hour of the morning until the sun has usually reached the meridian is animated and interesting. Crowds of people stream into the enclosure and take up places around a low circular wall, which encloses the mouth of the well. Here they are served in turn by robust gany-medes, who dip the water in tumblers and hand it to the thirsty gods gathered round *ad libitum*. The water is served free, but a notice at the entrance announces that gratuities will not be declined by the waiters, who must reap a plentiful harvest of greenbacks from the free-will offerings of the guests. I assume that most of my readers have drunk Congress water, if not at the springs, then the bottled form, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to say that a notice the taste is not pleasant; in fact, to judge by the writhing contortures of some of the new comers upon tasting it for the first time, and from the rapidity with which they returned the filled tumblers to the stand, I think it must have proved what the cockney would call

'beastly,' and a Yankee 'awful,' some of the old hands, however, think nothing of quaffing six or eight glasses of the water before breakfast as a cathartic, and after breakfast visiting one of the other springs and gulping down six or eight glasses, there to restore a tone to the stomachs they had previously unsettled at the Congress Spring. This is intemperance in a new form developed. What inconsistent beings we are—the best of us. Have you never seen a poor devil of a drunkard pour down a quart of the fiery compound overnight, and the first thing in the morning run as fast as his trembling legs will carry him into the first groggery to drink a pint, or so of the very stuff that had upset his system the night before? It is said that these mineral waters are not hurtful even if drunk to an inordinate extent; but I believe, that a man throwing into his stomach, the water in sufficient quantity to distend to abnormal dimensions is neutralizing the good effects which might otherwise result from its more temperate and sensible use. An analysis of water, taken from Congress Spring shows that it contains chloride of sodium and potassium, bicarbonate of magnesia, soda and iron phosphate of lime, and half a dozen other bicarbonate phosphates, bromides, iodides and fluorides, together with alumina and silica, in sufficient quantity to stock a drug store.

Standing by the spring this morning awaiting his turn for a drink, I noticed a tall, thin, cadaverous-looking stranger, wearing one of those long black frock coats puffed at the arm-holes—such as were the fashion five or six years ago—and topped off with long black hair, well greased, and a tall black hat of a suspiciously shiny appearance. 'Good morning,' said I, wishing to be sociable, as I took my place in the line, 'morning,' returned the chap in a melancholy voice. 'Good many customers here to-day,' continued I. 'Well, yes, a right smart sprinklin of people,' said he, 'Are you resident in these parts?' I asked. 'Well, kinder yes and kinder no. I comes in the Summer and goes in the Winter.' 'Do you come here to enjoy these waters?' 'Yes, I finds them very beneficial. They air good for the constitution. When I fust bagon to drink 'em I was as thin as a rail and could have made a meal on the wing of a honey bee; but now, said he, giving himself a tuck forward and pushing his back stomach out to its utmost capacity, 'I am gettin up flesh considerable. These waters, neighbors, cures all the ills that flesh is heir to.' 'They is good for everything cepin' one's complexion, that they won't cure.' 'Which complexion is that?' I broke in. 'Yes,' continued the cadaverous-looking individual, affecting not to hear me, and dropping his voice to a hoarse whisper, 'they is good for everything under the sun cepin' complexion. I recommend my patients to drink 'em. Indeed, I said I, delighted to find myself in such excellent company, 'then you are an M.D.' 'A what?' 'An M.D.' 'No, Sir,' replied he, rather crisply, 'I'm a phreosichuan.' By this time our end of the line had reached the fountain, where the 'phreosichuan' astonished me by tossing off its rapid succession eight tumblers full of the water, while I, being a novice, found difficulty in coaxing down two of them. Emerging from the crowd, I observed shortly afterwards my new found friend standing in a musing attitude beneath the shade of an adjacent tree. 'Eeying me' he roused himself from his lethargy and approaching said: 'Yeou don't drink them 'ere waters for corns or bunions, do you?' 'Certainly not,' I replied, 'I drink them because the rest do.' 'Well, I'm glad to hear it, for you see there ain't a drop of varin' in 'em for any such complaint. Nuthin' but one thing does 'em any good. Oh, be advised. Go to a first-class phreosichuan—one that has got a deplomee, we see—and have 'em cut out. But don't try the waters for them, don't; them ain't got no vertu'—tain't the speciality, and seeing one of my hands in both of his he pressed it emotionally, and turned and strode rapidly away; his long coat-tail whipping his long legs like a flag, and his greasy hat shining in the morning sunlight like a new kettle in front of a Yale street tin shop. When he was out of sight I looked into his card and found that he had left there his card—the card of an itinerant Co-r-r-doctor.

About four miles from town, there is a beautiful lake, eight miles in length by about three in width, on which several yachts and a small propeller (double the size of the Leviathan) are maintained for the use of the public. Near town there are a number of Indian huts, the occupants of which are mostly from Canada, and appear to realize large profits from the sale of beadwork and baskets. The surrounding country is in a high state of cultivation, and the people, notwithstanding the proximity of such a fast company as obtains at the springs, are thrifty and generally wealthy; and look forward to a large increase in the price of produce this fall in consequence of the drought in England and on the Continent. Five steamers sailed from New York with hay for England the day on which I left that city, and I find that the hay-crop in this vicinity, which was unprecedentedly large, has been produced on European account, and is being prepared for shipment.

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The Weekly British Columbia AND CHRONICLE

Saturday, October 17, 1868

A Lesson to be Learnt From the Revolution in Spain.

If anything were wanting in the world's history to complete the links of evidence, which show how surely the sovereignty of the people makes itself felt sooner or later among all nations, the present revolution in Spain, if it is as complete as the telegraph reports would lead us to suppose, would supply the missing link. Hitherto in the Spanish wars one dynasty or one claimant to the crown, has been struggling against another, and although the country has been frequently, during the last two hundred years, over-run by foreign armies, the Spaniards themselves have never been conquered; victorious armies have by turns occupied the principal cities, and crowned heads have been compelled to seek safety in flight, but notwithstanding the defeat of the Spanish armies, the people have never been held in subjection to any foreign invader. One of the greatest historians of the present century has said of Spain, "Nothing can be more contemptible than the regular military resistance which Spain offers to an invader; nothing more formidable than the energy which she puts forth when her regular military resistance has been beaten down. Her soldiers, as compared with other soldiers, are deficient in military qualities; but the peasant has as much of those qualities as the soldier." This was written more than thirty-five years ago, and subsequent events have shown how futile have been the attempts of those who have sought to govern this proud and unconquerable people, without consulting the national will, and without paying due attention to the national spirit, which though sluggish in seasons of ease and prosperity is indomitable in adversity. It is impossible yet to say what may be the result of the present revolution; that there are many staunch royalists in Spain is indubitable, and it is not improbable that a reaction may speedily take place; in fact the Spanish nation are not adapted for republican institutions; as a people they are too indolent to excel under a democracy, and unless the present circumstances bring out the hidden qualities of some great Spaniard, the country will inevitably go back to monarchy, and the present or late Sovereign will merely be exchanged for another. With a change of dynasty there will naturally come about a change of politics; any Sovereign called to rule over Spain at the present juncture must rule by the will of the people, the country has been sufficiently roused to a sense of the misgovernment of the last thirty-five years, to insist upon having a yoke in the government administration of public affairs for the future. Hitherto, more especially during the reign of Queen Isabella, popular representation has been a semblance rather than a reality; there can be little doubt that the yoke is now shaken off, and although it is possible that Spain may return to a monarchial form of government, she will in future be really ruled by the people, as must sooner or later be the case in every civilized country. As education raises the people in all nations of the world to a level, many degrees higher than that which they have been content to occupy in past ages, self-government becomes more easy and practicable; the people become more enlightened, whilst the aristocracy who in past ages were almost a distinct race, do not in fact cannot progress in equal ratio; consequently the distinctions between the governing class and the mass of the people are not now so marked and defined as they were in those ages in which education was a luxury only to be enjoyed by the rich. The progress of letters and sciences, and the advancement of education has indeed done much to bring classes to a closer level in the last two centuries, and we shall assuredly find

that as the masses become more enlightened they will not rest content without their proper share in the government of the country to which they belong, the present revolution in Spain should be a lesson to all rulers of kingdoms, and countries; the age of despotism Government has passed away from all the civilized nations upon the earth, and is fast disappearing from those less advanced nations, who in past ages have been contented with that form of Government which left nothing to the people beyond the privilege of contributing their quota to the expense of carrying on the public affairs of the country. It is strange that among ourselves, whose boast is that we belong to a nation that has always been foremost among the pioneers of civilization on the earth, there should be so much apathy in the Councils of those who administer public affairs that they should attempt to carry on the Government of this Colony without any reference to the wishes of the people: How long will this state of things last? With all her faults Queen Isabella of Spain had done more, previous to the late insurrection, to win the hearts of her people, than Governor Seymour has ever done to show his interest in the welfare of the people that he has been appointed to govern in this Colony. If it may be allowed to us to compare the Governor of one of the youngest Colonies of the world, with the Sovereign of one of the oldest kingdoms in the world; we might go a step further and invite him to take warning, and remind him that it is wiser to listen to the voice of the people in time, and not to delay until acts of cancellation will be no longer acts of grace.

Letter from Strius.

Editor Colonist.—For your politeness in answering my letter of Oct 7th receive my thanks. Regretting that you should have in some degree misunderstood my letter, I now recapitulate its main points, premising that you stated (Oct 5th) that in case this Colony joined the Dominion of Canada, that Canada would give this Colony \$142,000 per annum. You did not, however, state from whence this money would be derived. By looking over the accounts I was led to the conclusion that the Dominion Government would receive from this Colony the Revenue of Customs \$350,000, and Postage fees \$15,000, in all amounting to \$365,000; and that out of this \$365,000 which she received from this Colony, she would return to this Colony the \$142,000 which you stated this Colony would receive from the Dominion Government—in fact that Canada would take it first from this Colony and then give it back again to this Colony, a very unnecessary labor. In support of this proposition, I made use of the following figures: Amount received from the Colony of British Columbia \$365,000, which would be disbursed in the following manner: For payment of sinking fund and interest on loans other than temporary loans \$120,000 Governor's salary \$20,000 Customs Officers \$12,500 Supreme Court Judges \$11,800 Penitentiary (?) \$10,000 Mails \$29,000 Total \$203,300 Deduct \$203,300 from the \$365,000 received by the Canadian Government and there remains \$161,700, out of which \$161,900 the Canadian Government would pay the \$142,000 granted to this Colony, leaving a balance in favor of the Dominion of \$19,800. I stated also that the reason why the British Columbia Government had no money to expend on public works this year was, that the money which would otherwise have been employed on public works had been used for the purpose of paying off temporary loans, and other expenses incurred both by Vancouver Island and British Columbia, well before we entered the Union. I came to the conclusion that to join the Dominion would be to this Colony a bad bargain; but you desired information. In your paper of Thursday you were kind enough to enquire to inform me, correct me, by giving some propositions of the Convention at Yale. What Convention? What on earth has anything to do with the matter? No one knows anything of the Convention at Yale. You stated on Thursday that the Canadian Government would receive from this Colony \$365,000 (which the supposed loss incurred by a supposed lower tariff on wool, dispensed in rather differently, and by a species of ledgerism in figures come to the total of \$367,405). The Canadian Government would receive from this Colony \$367,405; but British Columbia is not likely at present to derive any benefit from the proposed Convention, however, recapitulate your figures:

Table with financial data including Annual Interest and Sinking Fund, Public Debt, Annual Fixed Subsidy, Annual Per Capita Subsidy, and various government expenses.

Immigration and Quarantine Officers, Indian Agents and Services, Postmasters and Postal Service, Penitentiary and support of Canada, Light House and Ship, and various other government departments and their costs.

exceed me for mentioning the thing you speak of stipulate that the Tariff should never be altered; or that no more taxes than you mention should be levied! Why it is probable that the Dominion Tariff may very shortly be made heavier even than 11 per cent, and quite possible British Columbia will reduce her's to 12 per cent. How would your figures then stand? If New Brunswick receives more, Nova Scotia more than either pays into the Dominion—if the Saskatchewan should prove costly to settle, and British Columbia be a frightful burden to Canada; where is the money to come from to support the General Government from Ontario and Quebec? They would not endure that! Additional taxation is the answer. I am much obliged for your courtesy in supplying me with the basis of your calculations; the examination thereof has given me a little trouble, but has led me to the conclusion that British Columbia not only can maintain herself, but that very shortly there must accrue a considerable amount of money available for public works. The examination too has made me more than ever opposed to Confederation and alike to the fact that until reliable data can be had it would be very imprudent to begin even to talk of Confederation, much more of the terms. I state again that if we wait a little longer the country will know its real position, and will laugh at such terms as you propose. Mr. Editor I shall not reply to your ill-natured remarks of Saturday last. This letter will I hope put you all right and in good humor; but why did you inquire, write, and wriggle before you had received the smallest touch? Was it in anticipation? Well, we never mind; in your editorial of Saturday last you say, 'Suppose we put the question of the Public Debt in the strongest way; let us suppose that the whole Public Debt will be paid off in three years; what would be our financial position then on the terms of the Yale Convention? You answer and assert that we (i.e. this Colony) would still be the gainer to the extent of \$107,368 per annum. But that is not all, Canada would have to meet an annual deficit of \$107,368, and British Columbia would have her taxation reduced \$102,942 per annum and have a surplus revenue of \$200,919 besides.' Now Sir, I will endeavor to show you that instead of the Colony receiving what you state, she will be actually giving money to Canada. Let me premise that the \$102,942 reduction of taxation mentioned above is the loss supposed to arise from the substitution of the Dominion Tariff for our own. The terms of the Yale Convention are those published in my letter yesterday, and we have now to suppose the public debt to be paid off. Terms of the Yale Convention: viz. Canada to give this Colony \$402,576 Less the Interest and Sinking Fund on Public Debt \$120,000 The expense of this Colony to Canada would therefore be \$282,576 On the other hand Canada is to receive from this Colony the Customs revenue and other revenues amounting now to \$367,000, say three years hence to \$400,000 Canada receives from B.C. \$400,000 Canada gives to B.C. (as per Yale Convention) less interest and sinking fund on public debt \$282,576 Therefore Canada would be the gainer by \$117,424. But now Sir, what you may have no cause of complaint, I will even give Canada credit for the loss which you say she will suffer (but which I deny) by the substitution of the Dominion Tariff for our own, viz. \$102,942. The loss supposed to arise from substitution of Dominion Tariff \$102,942 Profit of Canada \$14,482 The answer to your question plainly then is, that instead of this Colony being the gainer to the extent of \$107,368 per annum, and Canada having to meet that deficit, as you assert, this Colony would actually be paying to Canada \$14,482. If admitting the loss by substitution of Tariff \$102,942, it is \$200,919 which you state this Colony will have besides? Is it the \$102,942 loss of revenue that is not money? Now are the terms good to the Dominion? I was sorry, Mr. Editor, (I suppose) that I have been compelled to answer your letter, but I have no objection to your publishing it, if you feel certain that the figures you have given were the promptings of some dishonestly minded friend, but remember the adage, 'Amor et melle est felle et foculentum.' Make him occupy the correspondent's column, and not those of the Editor of your paper, may be considered unreliable. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. G. ...

ALL OVER... 1860-X... MUSTANG LINIMENT... FLEA POWDER... JESSEY'S COURT OF PROBATE, IRELAND... M. KRATINGER, Registrar... T. P. RIGBY, HOLDS... MATTHEW T. JOHNSON...



By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Rumored Discovery of a Plot to Assassinate President Johnson

The Junta has declared in favor of additional reforms, among which are the abolition of the death penalty, sanctity of private letters and policies.

The New Spanish Government. Elections in the United States and England.

CHURCH MATTERS.

Europe.

New York, Oct. 11—A Madrid special dated Oct. 9th says, Minister Hale had a cordial interview with Serrano to-day and notified him (Serrano) of the probable recognition by the United States of the new Government after the elapse of one year.

London, Oct. 11—Gladstone's address to the electors of South Lancashire is praised by the liberal organs, who contrast its frank and positive tone with the vague, and negative utterances of Disraeli.

The Tory journals do not take up the 'no Popery' cry of the premier, but rest the claims of their party in the Parliamentary canvass on the brilliant foreign policy of the ministry; the necessity for the defence of the Church of England from the danger by which it is menaced. The success of the Abyssinian war, and the maintenance of a strict economy in the expenditures; on the latter point, however, they are sharply censured by the Whigs, who point out the inconsistency between the precepts and practice of the party in power.

The Chinese Embassy are making progress in preliminary negotiations with the British Government. It is reported that Burlingame and Lord Stanley not unfriendly to the policy proposed by China, and that he is ready to treat on the question on the broad grounds of civilization, rather than from a purely English point of view as is urged by the London Times; it is understood the Emperor's will be received by the Queen on the 20th, after which the Embassy will make a visit to Paris.

Paris, Oct. 11—The reference to Schleswig, made by the King of Denmark in his speech at the opening of the Reichstag, induces the semi-official journals here, to declare that France is pledged to the treaty of Prague, and that Prussia must not depart from her obligations to that contract.

Fears of a European war have abated; the press, however, says, the armories of France were never busier than at present. Florence, Oct. 10—The Italian Government has officially recognized the Juarez Government in Mexico.

Madrid, Oct. 10—The Provisional Junta has issued a programme guaranteeing many reforms, among them are an administrative decentralization, universal suffrage, religious liberty, freedom of the press, right to public assemblage, radical changes in the system of education, the right of trial by jury, and the equality of all men before the law. Judges of Courts will be appointed for life. The election for members of the Cortez is fixed for November 15th.

London, Oct. 10—The leaders of the Junta at Madrid are Monarchical in their preferences, but have agreed to accept a Republic if the people so pronounce, at the election.

Naples, Oct. 10—Vesuvius threatens another eruption. Madrid, Oct. 10—John P. Hale the American Minister has waited on Serrano congratulating him.

Berlin, Oct. 10—Reports have been received here of lawlessness and disquiet in Cuba. The merchants of various German cities have united in a request for the Government to send ships of war to that island to protect German trade.

London, Oct. 10—Provisionalists of the Naturalization Treaty, similar to that recently concluded between North Germany and the United States have been arranged between Lord Stanley and the American Minister.

Madrid, Oct. 11—The Provisional Junta has granted foreign residents permission to build a Protestant Church within the walls of the city; all the provinces have formally recognized the authority of the central Provisional Junta.

Madrid, Oct. 12—The United States is the first nation to recognize the new Provisional Government of Spain.

London, Oct. 12—The cable of 1866 has been repaired and is now working.

Prague, Oct. 12—Political tumults in this city have been suppressed by the Austrian troops, who dispersed various assemblages of the people.

London, Oct. 12—The liberal procession was attacked on Saturday at Blackburn by a mob of Tories. Several persons were severely injured.

Paris, Oct. 12—The Gaulois newspaper publishes a letter from General Prim, earnestly favoring the calling of a Cortez and the formation of a Kingdom at once. It is said Prim himself aspires to be king.

London, Oct. 12—Dispatches from Madrid state that great interest is manifested in Cuba in regard to the representation of that island in the new Government of Spain; also in regard to the abolition of Slavery. The action of the Constitutional Cortez on these questions is awaited with great anxiety. The Ministers promise Cuba equal liberties with Spain.

London, Oct. 12—A despatch from Bombay says, favorable reports have been received of the progress of the expedition against the tribes in the north-western districts of India; the troops so far meet slight opposition.

The Fenian prisoners are to be released at Dartmouth.

Washington, Oct. 10—Gen. Schenck telegraphed that he and Senator Morgan have decided that it is not necessary to notify a quorum of Congress to meet on the 16th of Oct. The presiding officer will accordingly on that day adjourn the two houses to November 10th.

St. Louis, Oct. 12—The Republican special says that Forney publishes a letter in the Chronicle giving his opinion after a most careful canvass that the Republicans will carry Pennsylvania by 15,000 majority.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12—The city is quiet to-night. No meetings are being held. The Democrats calculate on a majority in the city of from 5000 to 8000, while the Republicans are almost equally confident of a majority.

New York, Oct. 12—In the Protestant Episcopal convention to-day, a lengthy memorial was presented, protesting against deviations from the prescribed ritual of the Church, directed against the High Church practices and praying the passage of a canon establishing and embracing uniformity in Divine Worship in all the Churches. Judge Cunningham, who presented the memorial also presented a canon in conformity with the views therein set forth, forbidding extraordinary vestments during worship, candlesticks, candelabra on communion table, bowing at the name of Jesus, the elevation of either of the elements during communion and other High Church practices.

Chicago, Oct. 12—The Italians in several cities to-day, celebrated the anniversary of the discovery of America.

Montgomery, Oct. 12—Governor Smith has issued a proclamation for an election for President in November.

Chicago, Oct. 14—Returns from the Nebraska election are meagre; but show a Republican gain. The Republicans claimed the State by 2000. Latest Chicago 14th, the contest in Indiana on the State ticket is very close; both parties claiming it.

Columba, Ohio, Oct. 14—The Democratic Congressmen have been elected to 1st, 5th, 9th, 12th, and 13th districts. The other seven have gone Republican. The Republican majority in the State is about 15,000. Schenck beats Vallendingham by 494 votes. Forney telegraphs that the Democratic Mayor of Philadelphia is elected by 2000 majority. The Republicans carry other city offices. The press claims a majority of 18,000 in the State; it is estimated that there have been 74 Democrats and 57 Republicans elected in the Assembly.

Washington, Oct. 13—Evening—The Express publishes an account of a plot to assassinate President Johnson; fifty negroes and three white men were sworn to kill the President. The employees of the Treasury Department exposed the plot which was arranged since the impeachment trial. The storm causes much comment, but the community are generally incredulous.

South America. New York, Oct. 12—Earthquakes continued on the Southern Coast of Peru, but caused no damage. Six thousand houses were destroyed by the previous shocks in Arequipa, which would cost forty millions to rebuild; Ouzco suffered but little damage. Provisions have been received all along the coast from Valparaiso and Peru. The sufferers are abundantly supplied; yellow fever appeared in Peru; there were four cases in one day at Callao.

New York, Oct. 12—The Constitutional Assembly of the State of Panama met on the 1st inst, and passed a decree, assuming sovereignty; a new Constitution is to be framed, delegating to the Acting President, an elective power and recognizing the provisional government. Valparaiso papers state that there had been heavy rains above Valparaiso; some land slides had occurred which interrupted the traffic, killing several persons and caused suspension of business. The sea was very excited and three launches were swamped.

Havana, Oct. 10—The Captain General of Porto Rica, has announced in a proclamation that the recent disorders in the Island have been suppressed and all insurgents have been captured or dispersed. The whole Island is now tranquil. The birthday of Queen Isabella was celebrated as usual by a reception at the Captain General's.

Havana, Oct. 12—Captain General Lersundi to-day issued an eloquent proclamation to the citizens and soldiers enjoining tranquillity and order.

Havana, Oct. 12—General Lersundi has not proclaimed for the Provisional Government of Spain, but will maintain order and law. He says as a loyal Spaniard, he only retains and governs the Island as a portion of the Spanish Dominion, irrespective of parties governing; the country city and all are stated as entirely tranquil. The people respect and obey General Lersundi.

California. San Francisco, Oct. 10—A fire last night in Fillet, Peabody & Co's warehouse was extinguished with a loss of about thirty thousand sacks of rice, and a few thousand dollars worth of other damages by water.

The fares to New York are as follows: 1st cabin, \$202 and \$151 50; second, \$101; steerage, \$61.

Legal Tenders, 714 @ 73 1/2. Arrived Oct. 9—Bark Carotta from Seabeck. Sailed, ship Rivere, Port Townsend. Wheat market largely overstocked; good to choice milling \$1 80 @ 1 90.

Flour, \$5 12 1/2, superfine, \$5 @ 25; extra \$3 06 25. Barley quiet, \$2 10 @ 2 25. Oats, California, \$1 85 @ 2 15.

San Francisco, Oct. 12—The mining stocks this morning are generally weak, nearly every description showing decline.

Legal Tenders 72 @ 73 1/2. New York quotations, gold opened at 138 1/2 and closed at 137 1/2. California Wheat \$2 70 medium; \$3 25 for choice.

Flour \$9 @ 12 50. Private telegrams from Liverpool quote a decline in wheat. One despatch gives quotation at 12s. which is 7d. less than a public telegram received on Saturday.

Flour, superfine \$5 @ 25; extra 6 @ 25. Wheat \$1 80 @ 1 90. Barley \$2 05; quotable at \$2 05 @ 2 25. Oats, market quotable at \$1 80 @ 2 05 for California.

Arrived, ship John Jay from Utsalady; bark Caroline Read, from Port Madison. Arrived, Oct. 11—Steamer John L. Stephens, from Portland; British ship Ellen, from Port Townsend; bark Atlanta from Bellingham Bay.

Sailed, Oct. 11—Bark Sampson, Port Blakely; 12th ship Cotuimbo, Port Madison.

San Francisco, Oct. 13—The Pelegrino bound for Puget Sound Oct. 14th, during a heavy gale sprung a leak and put in for repairs.

Oregon. Portland, Oct. 14—A despatch from senator Corbett, Washington says, Pennsylvania, fifteen thousand; Indiana, ten thousand; Ohio, thirty thousand—Republican majorities. Nebraska, two thousand—Republican majority. Philadelphia went Democratic. Ohio selects thirteen Republicans and five Democrats to Congress, one doubtful.

Eastern States. New York, Sept. 25—The Tribune's Atlanta special says that the official investigation of the Camilla massacre shows that it was even more bloody and atrocious than at first reported. Capt. Pierce and Murphy saved their lives by making the Masonic signal. Negroes were hunted with dogs and when caught were butchered in cold blood. Gen. Sibley has sent an officer to Camilla to make a searching investigation.

Washington, Sept. 26—A peace treaty has been concluded with the Shoshones, Bannocks and Sheepstealer Indians. They are to be located in Idaho and Montana. On Oct. 18—Star Etna Anderson, Port Townsend; Oct. 18—Star Etna Anderson, Port Townsend; Oct. 14—Star Etna Anderson, Port Townsend; Oct. 14—Star Etna Anderson, Port Townsend.

Washington, Sept. 26—The national labor congress voted a salary to the President. The resolutions relative to immigration were explained as not being aimed against immigrants but against the Immigrant Aid Society, which is a monopoly, practically embodying white slavery into the country. Mrs. Cady Stanton made a speech favoring immigrants. The President made a victory address, expressing the hope that the National Labor party will elect a President of the United States. The Congress then adjourned sine die.

Washington, Sept. 26—Attorney Carrington has appealed from the decision of Judge Wylie, in the Surratt case, to the Court of Appeals. He holds that the statute of limitation does not extend to persons fleeing from justice. A new indictment will be submitted to the Grand Jury.

Hartford, Sept. 26—John Wilson, confined in the State prison for horse stealing, cut his throat to-day.

Baltimore, Sept. 26—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows adjourned this morning to meet next year at San Francisco.

Concord, Sept. 26—Ex-President Pierce is very feeble. His nerves are much shattered, and it is very doubtful whether he will ever get about again.

Wheeling, Sept. 27—A disastrous fire occurred at an early hour this morning in Culbertson's Star Foundry. Four persons were killed and six or eight severely injured by the falling walls.

Helmsta, M. T. Sept. 27—S. W. Beals, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, was shot yesterday by Geo. M. Penny, ex US Marshal, and died this morning. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the act of killing the deceased was done in self-defence.

New York, Sept. 28—The Judge has sentenced Madame Rochelle to five years' imprisonment with hard labor for conspiracy to defraud Mrs. Borrodel out of a large sum of money.

Europe. London, Sept. 20—Minister Johnson visited the Leeds Exhibition yesterday. In reply to the address of the Exhibition committee, he reiterated his previous assurances of maintaining good will between England and America. He also paid a tribute to the British army and Lord Napier, whose name he said was a household word in America, for his courage and humanity in the Abyssinian war.

Buenos Ayres dates state that the new President, Sarrantio, has been installed.

Paris, Sept. 24—La France, a Government organ, says the rights granted by the United States in the treaty with Nicaragua are also gained by France and England by the stipulation of the treaty of 1860.

London, Sept. 25—The Times and Telegraph applauded the good sense and pacific tone of the speech of Minister Johnson at Leeds, and think the public may be assured of the adjustment of the difficulties between England and America.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 25—It is reported that the Czar will recall his minister at Washington for instructions in regard to the new policy about to be pursued by the empire.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 25—Much excitement prevailed here on the announcement that the corvette Alexander was lost off the coast of Denmark. The Grand Duke Alexander was on board; but he and all the crew were saved.

Vienna, Sept. 26—The Debate says Romania took steps to prevent the recent disturbances. Vienna, Sept. 25—John Har, American Charge d'Affaires, had an audience with the Emperor yesterday. Count Adamey, President of the Hungarian Ministry, has resigned. Berlin, Sept. 28—Czar Alexander of Russia visited the King of Prussia yesterday at Potsdam. To-day he departed for Warsaw. The King of Prussia to-day left for Baden.

Vienna, Sept. 28—The Wiener Presse asserts that by the advice of Von Beust the Emperor declined to visit Gallitzin, the Governor of that province, who was unduly

opposed in his negotiations, has been removed.

The Bishop of Rms has been indicted for issuing a pastoral address against the laws passed by the Legislature. Watts has had an interview with the Emperor and presented his credentials. He was received as Minister Extraordinary of the United States.

Mexico. New York, Sept. 17—City of Mexico advices of September 12th state that the Ministerial crisis was ended, as two roles in the Supreme Court, those of the Justices Palacio and Valesco, decided the question, allowing Senor Lerdo Tejada to hold a place on the Bench and the portfolio of Foreign Affairs at the same time.

Gatier escaped via Vera Cruz. General Uruga was arrested on landing at Vera Cruz from Havana. The insurgent Gregoria was captured by Corona and hung at Guanajuato, and the Indian Chief Lezaco was concentrating his forces at Barranas and Axtel.

Hayti, advices state that an amnesty had been proclaimed in favor of all but three leaders in the late rebellion.

Shipping Intelligence. PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Entered. Oct 2—Star Otter, Lewis, Sitka. Oct 3—Star Etna Anderson, Port Townsend. Oct 3—Star Etna Anderson, Port Townsend. Oct 3—Star Etna Anderson, Port Townsend.

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THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST AND CHRONICLE. VOL. 9. PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. HIGGINS, LONDON. THE PRESENT ASPECT OF THE STATE OF PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ADJACENT REFERENCE TO THE SYMPTOM IN THIS COLONY IS CONVEYED IN THE OF THE CANDIDATES WHO THEMSELVES FOR SELECTION IN THEIR CONDUCT PRESENT IRRESPONSIBLE EXECUTIVE. THERE IS NOW BEFORE THE PUBLIC MORE OR LESS TO VOTE FOR AS THEIR VIEWS ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AS EXPRESSED IN THE ADRESSES, EXTEND, WE SEE THEM ALL SENT TO COUNCIL; WE MIGHT HOPE OF IMMEDIATE RESTITUTION; BUT AS THIS IS IMPOSSIBLE, UNLESS THE PROPER TO TAKE THE BY THE SELECTION MADE WHO SUPPORT, THE DATES, AND NOMINATE TO SOME OF THE SEAS WHICH WILL REMAIN OFFICIALS AND MAGISTRATES; THERE IS NO STEP THAT TAKE WHICH WOULD HAD DENCY TOWARDS THAT WHOLE COLONY CLAIM BUT WE FEAR THAT OUR PEOPLE'S WISHES IN PART OF THE GOVERNOR IS THAT OF THE EXECUTIVE GENTLEMEN WHO BELONG TO HAVE MADE THAT CONCESSION OF POWER IS SYNONYMOUS WITH TO THEMSELVES; CAN THE CONVINCING PROOFS OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM? AND HIS OFFICIALS HAVE MEET THE PEOPLE HAVE WOULD RAPIDLY BE IN ALL CLASSES IN THE COLONY TO BE COMPELLED TO BE MANLIKE COURAGE IS ATTRIBUTES OF THE GOVERNMENT; THERE IS FROM WHICH SO FAR FROM ANTECEDENTS, THE MENT OF THIS COLONY WHILEST STRUGGLING TO OF DESPOTIC POWER TO SUBVERT. THERE IS NECESS WHICH WOULD BE MOST WILLY ELECTIONS, ISSUING OF THE INSTANT ELECTIONS, AT THE TIME TANTS OF VICTORIA WERE TRACTED FROM THE REFORM IN OUR CONSTITUTION IN OUR THE DISCUSSION OF A EXPEDITIOUS CONSIDERABLE EVOKED MUCH ARGUMENT. THERE WAS AN ION AMONGST THE PEOPLE THE EXECUTIVE PROMPT ADVANTAGE A GREAT MISTAKE THOSE OF THE SELECT OUT A THIRD CANDIDATE IS BY ABILITY A CHARACTER WELL QUALLY ANY LEGISLATIVE HE COULD GO THERE PROFESSIONAL CONNECTION.