

Saturday, October 2, 1869

The Colonial Empire.

If Queen Victoria is not indifferently disposed towards her Colonial Empire it is greatly to be regretted that her sentiments in this respect should be so generally misapprehended in the colonial mind. It may be—we are most anxious it should be—that Her Majesty's Government fully appreciate the importance to the nation of its Colonial possessions, and that their desire is to strengthen and consolidate the connection which binds them together, rather than to rend it; but if such be the case it is much to be regretted that Ministers have such an awkward way of expressing themselves. London has recently been the theatre of rather more than ordinary excitement upon this subject. It has been announced and contradicted that a number of influential colonists in London held a meeting and said some plain things about the alleged scurvy Colonial policy of the present administration, hinting at Colonial independence and a United States protectorate, as the probable alternative. This much of the story turns out to be true: A number of influential colonists, taking the alarm at the tenor of dispatches sent from the Colonial Office to New Zealand, as well as words spoken from time to time by Ministers in the course of debate, met at the Palace Hotel, Westminster, on the 4th August. After a free interchange of views a committee was appointed to confer with the different Colonial Governments, urging them to send representatives to a sort of Pan-Anglican Parliament, to meet at Westminster for deliberation on the relations of the Colonies to the Mother Country, and to one another, such meeting to take place in February next, during the session of the Imperial Parliament. This Committee have prepared their manifesto for transmission to the respective Colonial Governments, and the same is published in the Times. Of course the object of the meeting in February next is, in the language of the manifesto, "to recommend measures for the consideration of the Imperial Government," calculated to improve the relations between the Mother Country and her Colonies. We are left entirely in the dark as to the right of the persons who met at the Palace Hotel to assume to act on behalf of all the colonies, and we must confess ourselves at a loss to conceive how it can be expected that all or any considerable number of the Colonial Governments will respond to an appeal so irregularly made. We say this regretfully, rather than unkindly, feeling, as we do, that great necessity exists for some concerted action on the part of the colonies with a view to a better understanding between each other and the United Kingdom. The contents of the manifesto are commonplace enough, and do not invite much remark. Perhaps a more noticeable feature of the colonial furor recently created in England is to be found in the circumstance of that old political harlequin, Sir Francis Bond Head, having rushed into the Times with a counter manifesto, in which he enunciates views which might well make colonists stare, did they emanate from any other source. Sir Francis, amongst other equally absurd things, asserts that the grand mistake was in granting to any of the colonies responsible or self-government! It will suffice for our present purpose to remind our readers that this same Sir Francis was in 1835 made Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and that two years of his sort of administration was sufficient to precipitate that Province into open rebellion. The name of Sir Francis Bond Head is still and ever will be held in utter execration in Canada. He was superseded in 1838 by John George Lambton, Earl of Durham, who came to Canada with extraordinary powers, and whose memorable report amounted to a virtual justification of the revolt. The London Spectator, a journal of great ability and advanced liberal opinions, takes a very different view from Sir F. B. Head. It says:—

"The Colonists are at last becoming conscious that the Government in refusing aid to New Zealand, in announcing to the Dominion through Sir John Young that it can have independence for the asking, in withdrawing troops from the Cape, and in informing Australia that only one regiment will be left upon that continent, is acting upon a policy which will completely change its relations with Great Britain. They wish to have a voice in settling the new arrangements, and are determined that if they are to receive no protection from England, they will not, at all events, remain under the Colonial Office, where their best men, Ministers of State, shepherd lords, rich merchants, are all alike treated like returned convicts. If they are to be allies, they will be allies, and communicate with an office which has traditions of courtesy and patience. Accordingly, the leading colonists now in London have requested the different Colonial Governments to appoint representatives, who may soon become Envoys, and who may urge upon the Government a change in the machinery for dealing with the colonies. The plan is a wise one, but the Envoys will accomplish nothing, unless they can in some way convince the people that the alternatives are the abolition of the Colonial Office or the inde-

pendence of the English-speaking dependencies. The electors are not yet quite prepared to kick the colonies into space, as the Office is trying to do, but nothing short of a declaration of independence by some one colony will rouse them to interfere."

Spain.

When, toward the close of 1808, Isabella fled to France and the Provisional Government, with marvellous firmness, moderation and alacrity, assumed the direction of the affairs of the nation and promulgated the Spanish Magna Charta, the world, wondering, said, 'Spain has risen from the dead!' The effort was indeed worthy of a great people who, having long slept under the influence of priest-ridden Royalty, have awakened to the conviction that they are men, and have falsified the statement placed in the mouth of Alva by Goethe, that a people never attains discretion, but remains ever childish. The Spanish Magna Charta, or Bill of Rights, gave to the nation political and religious liberty—the right to speak, write, print and publish. It at once gave the lie to all those astounding principles which adopted the Inquisition, which fitted out invincible Armadas, and which in the days only just now passed gave over the reins of government to Father Claret and Bleeding Sister Patrocinos. It was indeed marvellous that such things should happen in the land of Alva and Narvaez, in the land of Isabella and Gonzales Bravo, the land which had suffered so long and so grievously under King priestliness; yet so it happened. The Magna Charta, while recognizing the duty of the State to uphold the Roman Catholic—i.e., the national religion—gives as a common blessing to all men whatsoever within Spain the right to worship God according to conscience. We say the world marvelled at a transformation, an emancipation so sudden and complete. Less revolutions have in other times cost seas of blood. This, the most remarkable in history, might almost be said to have been a bloodless revolution. The operation could not well have been accomplished with less pain had the patient been put under chloroform. But, without any desire to detract from the brilliancy and virtue of that marvellous transformation, recent events would appear to threaten the value of results. It is not impossible that the nation was conducted miraculously through one crisis, only to make shipwreck in a second. The world will be anxious to believe that those patriots who so successfully conducted the nation from a condition of the most abject religious and political thralldom into one of light and liberty, will again prove themselves equal to the emergency. The announcement that 20,000 persons at Sargossea declare that they refer death to a return to a monarchical form of government suggests a scarcely less perplexing condition than that which gives occasion to the Government to "compel the Bishops to take the oath of allegiance." It is just possible that by concentrating the martial spirit of Spain upon a foreign quarrel an internal crisis may be averted. The disposition evinced by the United States of America to interfere in Cuban affairs appears to have rejuvenated the martial pride of the Spaniards. Prim announces that he will hesitate at no sacrifice to subdue the insurrection in Cuba, and declares that the nation is prepared and determined to fight any and every foreign interloper. It is difficult, at the present moment to see how Spain could, even under the more favorable conditions, cope with the United States. It is especially difficult to understand in what way Prim would propose to hold Cuba in check with one hand, and whip Brother Jonathan with the other. Were it not for the growing conviction that she must relinquish Cuba, that it is utterly folly to attempt a forced retention, Spain would doubtless enjoy substantial European sympathy, if forced into war with the United States upon such grounds. As it is, however, that sympathy would be more sentimental than real. Yet, however unequal the contest, Spain could lose little and might gain something by such a war. She could only lose, what it is admitted

to have been successful. Mr. Tisset's Oakland milk ranch, got the second prize for fresh; and A. O. Wells, of Samses, the first prize for the best butter in firkins. Mr. Alley Fox exhibited fine flower-pots, drain-tiles and building bricks, Island made, and got the first prize for each. Mr. Porter's pressed bricks came in for a good word from the Committee.

In Island bacon, Heywood did the 'correct thing' and got the 1st and only prize. Frederick Kay, of New Westminster, exhibited barrels of salt salmon, carefully put up and looking good enough to eat on sight. He took the first prize for fish and the first prize for cranberries. Messrs McLearn and Franklin, also of New Westminster, bore off the 2d prize for cranberries. Sam. Herring, another Mainland contributor to the success of the exhibition, was awarded the first prize for pears, tomatoes and corn.

Mr. J. Clayton, of Fort street, exhibited luscious looking grapes, two varieties, and took both prizes. The same exhibitor sent in a magnificent branch of Lawson blackberries, and was awarded the first prize for bouquets and the 2d prize for plants. The display of Sanicli, got the first, and Banster the 2d prize. A very good article of hops was shown by W. H. Wood, of Pierce county, Washington Territory. Honesforth's

Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Exhibition.

The most successful Exhibition of Agricultural and Horticultural Products and Colonial Manufactures ever held in British Columbia, came off yesterday. When we say the most successful, we speak not alone of the pecuniary results, (which were good,) but of the fresh impetus which the rigorous competition developed yesterday, will impart to every productive interest in the Colony. The attendance was very large. There were visitors and competitors from the Mainland and Washington Territory, from the East Coast, from the districts lying around Victoria, and from Victoria herself. The turnout was general, and the fair sex, in point of number and attractiveness completely threw into the shade those cast in a sterner mould. Barring a little dampness under foot, and a slight shower at noon, the day was all that could be desired.

At an early hour the animals and articles were all arranged—the fruits, vegetables, etc., in the pavilion and the live stock in the cattle yard—and the judges commenced their duties. At one o'clock the gates were unbarred and in came the multitude, like a mighty human torrent, filling every nook and corner of the spacious pavilion and yard and feasting their eyes on the wonders of nature placed on Exhibition. It soon became apparent that the boundaries of the yard and pavilion were too contracted to accommodate with comfort the large number of persons who sought admittance, and though none went away unable to enter, the place was inconveniently crowded during the whole day. It would take us a long time to enumerate every animal and article on exhibition; therefore a brief summary of such as approached most nearly the standard of excellence must suffice.

Among the live stock appeared a magnificent bull from Cloverdale, (Dr Tolmie's) which took the first prize in his class. A beautiful lithe, round limbed trotting horse, owned by Mr. Moore of Washington Territory, was awarded the first prize. A handsome iron-grey saddle-horse, from Olympia, W. T., owned by T. A. Shelton, took the prize for his class. Mr. Turgoose of Spanish exhibited a splendid brood-mare with foal at foot, and a yearling colt, all of which attracted many admirers; the mare and colt took the first prize. J. B. Edwards' brood mare taking the 2nd. Mr. Williams of this city drove the finest pair of carriage horses (greys) to the Show and trotted off with the first prize; and Geo Stelly's pair of draught horses hauled away the first prize in their range; while A. Bunster took the 1st and F. Garesche the 2nd for single draught horses.

There were a number of fine sheep in pens, among the best of which were those of A. Peatt, G. Harvey, G. Deans and Dr. Tolmie, all of which took prizes. Jas. Porter sent in a savage looking boar of superior breed, and H. Holmes a brood sow of magnificent proportions. Some of the hogs were so fat as to be unable to walk or see. A Chinese hog was in this sad plight and lay grunting in an excess of comfort on a bed of clean straw. The finest pig, by a long way, was that exhibited by N. C. Bailey, of Bailey's hotel. He was large and fat, and, withal, clean. If there is any beauty in a mammoth hog—and stockraisers declare there is—the palm of beauty must be awarded Bailey's porcine.

In Produce the samples of wheat shown were excellent, and R. Browne, of Saanich, was awarded the first prize. In barley and oats A. LeClair was the most successful. W. King's oats looked well, and took the 2d prize, as did Tisset's and Lindsay's Swedes. The poultry display was large and good. Dr. Tolmie had the finest turkeys; D. F. Fee the best geese; A. Keast the finest ducks. J. Cowper and E. A. Whittingham exhibited some beautiful vegetable marrows, and got prizes. And Ah Sing's (Chinaman) turnips couldn't be beat.

Spratt & Kremler's plough and Duck & Sandover's farm wagon and harrow were among the best on exhibition. No articles on exhibition attracted so much attention as the products of the dairy, and much anxiety was manifested to learn who were the successful competitors in this department. The butter, especially, was of excellent quality, and the judges experienced much difficulty in arriving at a decision. A number of experienced "tasters" had to be impressed to assist the judges in their labors, and after a long and really anxious period of suspense it was finally announced that Mr. Alexander, of Cowichan, who last week took the first prize in his class, had again been successful. Mr. Tisset's

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hops will figure largely among Colonial products. Mitchell & Johnson's table showed to much advantage; the air in their vicinity was reodent with the rich perfume of flowers in dahlias they exhibited a great many beautiful varieties, and took the first prize for plants. A beautiful *Cona Indicus* was exhibited by Mr. P. H. Clarke.

One of the novelties of the Exhibition was a distaff and spinning-wheel, made on the Island by J. Porter, carrots 1st, A. LeClair, carrots 2nd, A. LeClair, carrots 2nd, J. Cowper, veg marrow 1st, E. A. Whittingham 2nd, J. Reeco, squash 1st, W. Billing 2nd, A. LeClair, squash 1st, Ab Sing, turnips 1st, J. Moss 2nd, S. W. Herring, green corn 1st, Mr Green 2nd.

POULTRY. Dr. Tolmie, turkeys 1st, D. F. Fee, geese 1st, J. B. Sere 2nd, A. Keast, ducks 1st, S. W. Herring 2nd, M. McKeon, fowls 1st, Dr. Tolmie 2nd, W. S. Green, pigeons 1st, E. Marvin 2nd, Jas. Moss, rabbits 1st, J. P. Davies 2nd, Mrs. Bevis, eggs 1st.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. Duck & Sandover, farm wagon 1st prize, Albion Iron Works, plough 1st, Duck & Sandover, harrow 1st, W. Newbury, Island made Harness, 1st prize.

W. Dalby, harness leather 1st and 2nd, W. Dalby, shoemaker's leather 1st, W. Dalby, bookbinder's leather 1st and 2d, F. Kaye, pickled salmon 1st, J. Odino, kippered salmon 1st, A. Phillips, cider 1st, J. Odino, smoked red herrings 1st, Stuart & Co. ale 1st, Gowan & Co 2nd, A. Fox, flowerpots 1st, A. Fox, bricks 1st, A. Fox, draining tiles 1st, Fred Kaye, cranberries 1st, Mr McLearn & Co. 1st, Mrs. Bell, Telescope 1st; hair wreath and trimming 1st, H. Short, firearms 1st, S. W. Herring, collection wines & 1st, A. Phillips 2nd.

About 4 o'clock Chief Justice Needham made a most congratulatory address to the visitors. He congratulated the Exhibitors upon the very great success which had attended their efforts, and said that many of the articles could not be surpassed in any country. The Chief Justice was listened to with much attention by the audience and was frequently applauded. Dr. Tolmie, President of the Society, made a few encouraging remarks.

In the evening a grand Agricultural Ball, which was numerously attended, was given in the pavilion, and right merrily the participants enjoyed themselves until an early hour this morning.

COOTENAY.—Messrs. Lacapelle, Howard, Otto, and two or three others, returned from Cootenay yesterday morning. They give a 'hard' account of the trail, and don't think a great deal of the mines of Perry and Wild Horse Creeks. Some of the claims were paying, but the hopes of the district rested upon the results of the deep shafts. Much snow fell and remained on the mountains while the party crossed.

DEATH.—Mr. John Smith, a native of Scotland, and late Treasurer of the Caledonian Benevolent Society, died yesterday morning, at his residence on Fort street, leaving a wife and seven children—the latter of tender age—unprovided for. The disease was consumption.

SOOKE.—The brig Orient, Capt. Nickels left Sooke for Valparaiso yesterday afternoon with 320,000 feet lumber. The ship Old Dominion will leave Sooke in about two weeks for Australia with about 670,000 feet of lumber.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise, with passengers and articles for the Exhibition, and a Cariboo mail and express, arrived at 6 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning.

RACE.—A race at Beacon Hill, yesterday between Frazer's and Parker's horses, resulted in the success of Frazer's animal. The race was a straight dash of one mile for \$100 a side.

The Douglas and the East Coast Settler.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—In perusing your paper of the 15th I found a letter signed 'Ego', the statements of which are not faithful or true. First, there is no specified time for the Douglas leaving Maple Bay or any settlement between Nanaimo and Victoria—see printed bill enclosed,—but it is presumed to be between the hours 11 and 12 a. m. In but one instance has the Douglas left Maple Bay so early as 10 o'clock, and that is nearly twelve months ago; certainly that time some freight was left. 'Ego' says, of his individual knowledge, the Douglas frequently leaves the wharf at from 10 to 10:30, and the consequence is that one-half of the settlers wishing to send produce or go themselves to town have arrived at the wharf to find themselves an hour too late. Will 'Ego' name any one or more of those persons that this has occurred to? Either myself or some of my family are always there to meet the Douglas both on her up and down trips and have never heard of it. I have myself enquired and can find no truth in the statement. The Douglas rarely reaches the wharf before 11, and the settlers in the district that attend Maple Bay are almost to a man satisfied with the time the Douglas keeps and also with the conduct of her captain.

The truth is Capt. Clark is as regular to time as the tide and wind will permit, and upon several occasions has waited for cattle when informed they were on the road to the wharf. Not more than six weeks ago he waited full three quarters of an hour and then the cattle did not arrive. If 'Ego' will kindly allow Maple Bay to take care of itself with respect to its requirements with the Douglas, Maple Bay will thank him. You, Mr. Editor, ask 'Victor' what he has to say in answer to 'Ego'? I do not know who 'Victor' or 'Ego' are, but I say 'Victor' writes truth.

A NEAR RESIDENT OF MAPLE BAY.

FRUITS. Miss Yates, collection fruit 1st, W. Gregory 2nd, J. Robb, apples 1st, S. W. Herring 2nd, S. W. Herring, pears 1st, J. W. Trutch 2nd, S. W. Herring, to nates 1st and 2nd, A. C. Anderson, collection of mdcos 1st, P. Clark 2nd, J. Clayton, grapes 1st and 2nd.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS. J. Clayton, bouquet 1st prize, Mitchell & Jonastone, pot flowers 1st, J. Clayton 2nd.

VEGETABLES. J. B. Sere, best collection 1st prize

Saturday, O

The Bulls and B

The telegraph... we publish this... count of operatio... gold market to w... no parallel. The... in olden times fo... in more modern t... tame and barle... with the-e of the... fight it out in the... street. It seem... that in two shor... amounting, to pr... should have taken... 'Bulls' should ha... of \$11,000,000 by... it is equally ast... these two terribl... gold should have... to 1624, and down... figures and the fa... breath away. In... ral reader may... derstand the nat... tions we may be... few remarks. The... of Wall-street, it... cessary to remark... gaged in speculat... these rather unco... cate two distinct e... The Bulls of to-d... of to-morrow, and... trate: A. and B. ba... of a large amount... at 135. C. and... this. Moreover, the... market enables the... approximate exact... gold likely to be... day, while the me... enables them more... to control the mar... price up as high... pel A. and B. to... at the advanced r... fill their contract... casing C and D... being to 'bull up... the price of gold... Bears, endeavour... 'bear down' the... buy as cheaply as... of gold necessary... ments. In the par... rated in our teleg... transactions of the... have been uncomm... game of the Bulls... cessful. The gold... disturbed to the e... in the space of... often that transe... such unfavorable... large a figure as... lions. It must, ind... exciting scene tha... Wall street, on Frid... we should imagine... Bear fights of oth... lands. The teleg... whether or not the... participated in the... But it will be ob... alludes to commerc... outside of the 'Ring... the reader may pos... be obvious that the... pendous operations... although more larg... affecting the immed... cannot possibly be... circle of the Bulls... the price of gold is... in the course of a... merical fabric of t... more or less touc... firms with whom... at 135 were, for... from these disturbi... it will readily be... firms other than A... gaments falling... of those forty-eight... dered it necessary... gold market, would... mery of the Bulls... it is easy to see th... and possible comm... classed amongst the... Bull and Bear fight... It is not our presen... with a national finan... has rendered possib...

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Semi Weekly British Colonist.

Saturday, October 2, 1869

The Bulls and Bears of Wall Street.

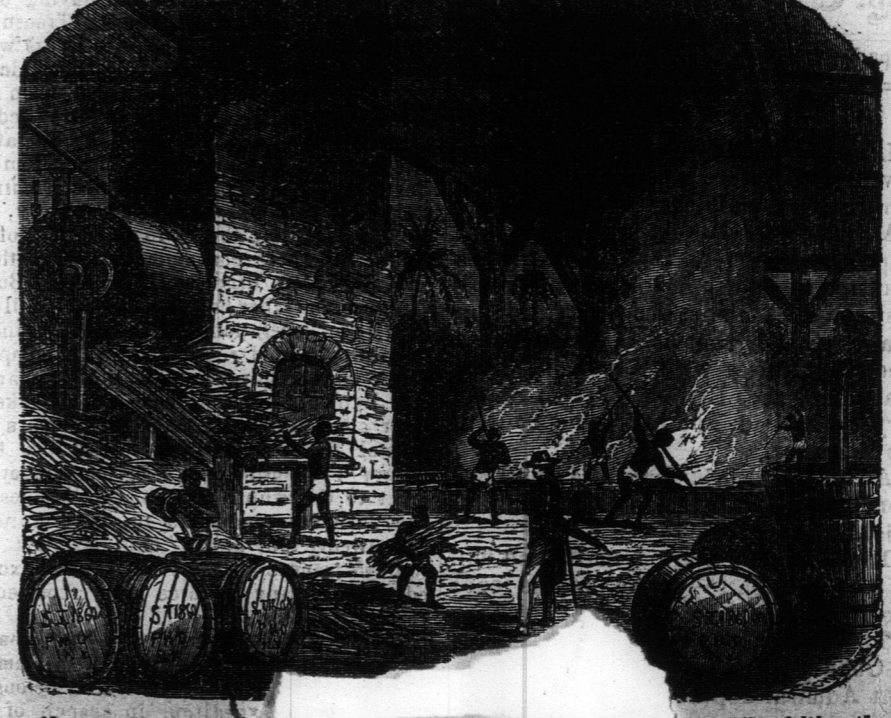
The telegraphic intelligence which we publish this morning gives an account of operations in the New York gold market to which history furnishes no parallel. The Bulls and Bears which in olden times fought at Ephesus, and in more modern times at Madrid, were tame and harmless animals compared with those of the present day which fight it out in the gold-room of Wall-street.

accept; that the Hon. J. S. McDonald, Premier of Ontario, will resign his position and accept the appointment of professor of Politic Literature in one of the most prominent of the British Universities. The elections in Colchester County N. S. resulted in the return of Mr. Archibald, Confederationist, by a very large majority. It is thought that the anti-Confederation cause in that Province is fast "petering," that salt-petre won't save it. Sir John and Lady Young were expected to return to Ottawa on the 10th. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur had made himself very popular in the Maritime Provinces. A ball was given in his honor in the Skating Rink, at St. Johns, N. B., which appears to have been a most brilliant affair.

The East Coast Agricultural Exhibition

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—An exhibition of the Cowichan, Salt Spring and Chemainus Agricultural Society was held on the 22d inst at Maple Bay. Though the weather was unfavorable, and the drought of the present season prevented a larger show, yet we had occasion to be proud of the success of the undertaking; and we heartily wish that all those, both in this country and out of it, who have any doubts as to the agricultural capacity of this Colony could have been present.

It was observing to notice the zeal and interest manifested by the future success of our Colonial exhibitions must depend in a great measure upon such local enterprises. The inspection of the judges occupied considerable time owing to the scarcity of persons that were not exhibitors. The Society was called to order by the president, Archdeacon Reece, and after the reception of the reports of the annual officers, the hon. Secretary read the names of the successful competitors for the different prizes.



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

Measrs. Lachapelle, Howard, three others, returned from day morning. They give a of the trail and don't think the mines of Perry and Wild Some of the districts were hopes of the climate rested of the deep abatto. Much emained on the mountain crossed.

Cariboo News Enthusiastic Reception of the Governor.

BANKERSVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1869. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The reception accorded Governor Musgrave on his arrival here on Saturday evening, was unprecedented. The notice of his coming was short; but the people went to work with a will, and by Friday evening the addresses were ready, the arches were up, the flags flying and the streets cleared. On Saturday morning a deputation on horseback went out some 15 miles to meet his Excellency, supposing he had got to Cottonwood the previous evening, and would be in at 2 p. m.

COMMERCIAL AND FRENCH ACADEMY.

MR. LELIEVRE BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that the above Academy will open on MONDAY, October 4th, 1869. The course of tuition will comprise a thorough Commercial and French Education, including Reading, Writing, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY and BOOK-KEEPING, by single and double entry.

ST ANN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, 6th OF SEPTEMBER. This institution is conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann's. The discipline of the school is mild, but firm and regular; strict attention to its regulations required at all times. The completion of the pupils will be excited by very great means, and their success rewarded by an annual distribution of premiums previous to the vacation.

GRELLEY & FITZGERALD IMPORTERS.

And Wholesale Dealers in FINE ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN LIQUORS, Champagnes, Cognacs, Clarets and Whiskies. AGENTS FOR Napoleon's Cabinet and Bouche Champagne, Hostetter's Bitters, Boker's Bitters, Sanson's California Wines and Bitters, Bancroft Cider.

Canada and the East Coast Settlers.

BRITISH COLONIST:—In perusing the 18th I found a letter signed of which are not faithful, there is no specified time leaving Maple Bay or any other point on the coast to go to the States, and it is presumed to be about 11 and 12 a. m. The Douglas's leave the island at 10 o'clock, and that is what is left. 'Ego' says, of knowledge, the Douglas's leave the island at 10 to 10.30, and that is one half of the good produce or go to the States, or to the States, or to the States, or to the States.

Canadian Mail Summary.

Our Dominion exchanges are to the 10th inst. The following official changes were reported to be on the tapis:—The Hon. John Rose to formally resign in a few days to take a high position in one of the most prominent banking institutions of England; that Mr. Langevin would succeed the Hon. Wm. McDougall in the Cabinet; that Sir Narcisse Beaubien, Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, was offered a seat in the Dominion Cabinet, but was not likely to

THE STOWE-BYRON QUESTION.

DR. LUSHINGTON AFFIRMS THE POET'S GUILT.—The Boston Advertiser gives prominence to the following communication:—"Mrs. Stowe may have fallen into error as to dates. I trust she has, and that, as the Nation asserts, Lady Byron will be acquitted of the knowledge of her husband's real character until the moment of separation. Seventeen years ago I heard this fearful story of incest from an Englishman of the very highest character mental and moral. He repeated to me the facts communicated to him by Dr. Lushington, and within this year his narrative has been confirmed by an English woman, who received her information from Trelawney, Byron's comrade. The discussion now going on will probably bring forth the proofs from those to whom they have been entrusted. One of them will be Byron's own confession." H. L.

MACAMOOSE EXTRACT.

THE GREAT INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER. WILL CURE Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Chills & Fever, Fever Sores, AND All Blood Diseases. Sold by Druggists. J. P. FELT, Genl Agent, No. 714 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Jesse Cowper.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Boots, Shoes, LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS. Yates St., opp. Wells, Fargo & Co's. At the old stand of Webster & Co., is prepared to supply the wants of the public in his line.

Boots & Shoes.

THE LATEST STYLES Received by every Steamer from England and San Francisco. SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Coach Ironmongery, &c. THE UNDERSIGNED ARE THE Sole Agents in British Columbia of MESSRS. CHARLES GREATBAX & SON, of Walsall, Manufacturers of every description of Saddles, Whips, Axes, Springs, Bolts and other Coach Ironmongery, and are prepared to receive Orders to any of the abovementioned goods or Materials. FREE LISTS can be seen upon application, and all Orders sent through the undersigned will be carefully attended to and executed upon the best terms. my 11 sm JANTON RHODES & CO.

Advertisement for Macamoose Extract, featuring the product name in large letters and a list of ailments it treats.

CERTIFICATE OF STOCK AND BANK NOTICES at the BRITISH COLONIST Job Office.

