

THE SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 10.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1869.

NO. 58.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

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DAVID W. HIGGINS.

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One Week, do.....0 25

SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

TERMS:

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Six Months.....4 00
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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS.

S. D. Levi.....Nanaimo, V. I.
Barnard's Express.....Vancouver
do.....Victoria
do.....Richmond
do.....Nanaimo
do.....Ontonagon
do.....Olympia, W. T.
Mr. Perkins.....Seattle, W.
David Street.....Port Townsend
Hudson & Menet.....New York
F. Algar.....St. Clement's Lane, London
G. Street.....50 Cornhill, London
L. P. Fisher.....San Francisco

Duty and Destiny.

Have the people of Victoria anything like a realizing conviction of their responsibility in regard to the commercial destiny of this highly favored place? The world is just beginning to realize that some where on the waters of Puget Sound will be the great entrepot of the trade between the Orient and the Occident. The English, Canadian and American press is just beginning to realize this now. Without waiting to speculate upon the influence which the Canadian Pacific Railway must exert in deciding the seat of commerce on the North Pacific, let us glance at the position of Victoria, and the influence for good or evil which these great commercial undertakings, so to speak, cannot fail to exert upon it. Victoria is peculiarly favored by nature. Placed right on the track of commerce, whether that commerce passes over the American Northern Pacific Railway or the Canadian Pacific Railway, her magnificent harbours and her ample coal-stores invite that commerce in irresistible tones. Did we say irresistible? Great as are the natural advantages which we possess, they may, after all, be sacrificed through the stupidity or negligence of man. Commerce never forces itself upon any people. But what we mean to say is this: If the people of Victoria have only the common sense and the energy to remove the obstructions which short-sighted men have placed in the way, nature will command commerce to come here. In this way the people have a great responsibility resting upon them. To all human appearance, upon their action now must, in a very great measure, depend the commercial destiny of Victoria. It rests with them to decide whether she shall be built up into a wealthy and prosperous maritime city, or whether she must decline before neighboring advancement. Nor is the question a merely local one, which concerns this community alone. It is one in which the whole Colony has a direct and large interest. It is this: Shall the commercial entrepot for the British Pacific be established here or on Puget Sound? The one or the other is certain. If we do not unbar our gates now and let it enter, that commerce will sail past our door and seek a seat at the terminus of the American railway, on Puget Sound. We would beseech the commercial men of Victoria to remember that they are called upon to act, not only in their own interest, but in the interest of the whole colony and of future generations. As "pioneers," it behooves us all to remember that we are called upon to lay the foundation, so to speak, of future empire; that whatever we construct now must project a potent influence into the distant future, for good or evil. If ever there was a time when it behooved men to rise to the great responsibility resting upon them as the architects of future empire it is now. Great events crowd upon us—

In outlining and vest,
Their peaceful shadows cast,
The giant forms of empires, on their way.

Our tide is rapidly approaching its flood; and it rests with the people to say whether it is to lead the colony on to future greatness, or leave it stranded—like a miserable lobster! Let the people endeavour, then, to view these important questions in the light of individual responsibility and future well-being, and let it be the manly resolve of each to approve himself not to have been altogether an unworthy master-builder for future generations. It is in this way we shall best serve our own day and generation; and it is thus alone that we can discharge those sacred obligations resting upon everyone of us as the pioneers of our country on this coast.

The Shooting for the Silver Cups.

The shooting for the Seymour Cup was closed yesterday—John Wilson scoring 53 points, against Connell's 49. Connell, it will be remembered, scored the highest on Saturday, when the shooting at the long range was interrupted by the fog. Yesterday he failed to score a single point while Wilson added 5 points to Saturday's score. The undermentioned are some of the leading scores, 16 rifles, 5 shots each, competing:

5 Shots at	Yrs.	200	300	400	500	TOTAL.
Col. Sgt. Peel	14	7	14	7	42	42
Corp. Allsup	16	12	5	12	45	45
Private Wilson	17	15	9	12	63	63
" Good	14	8	14	12	48	48
" Franklin	15	10	11	4	40	40
" Connell	19	11	10	0	40	40
" Hominy	17	12	12	2	43	43
Band Sgt. Sear	13	10	14	9	46	46

By telegraph we learn that New Westminster's highest score was 51, by Alexander Bain.

300 and 600 yards, 5 shots each. These are the most difficult ranges. Corporal Allsup scored the highest—29; and Col. Sergeant Peel the next, 21.

Mr Allsup will have to win the cup two consecutive years to hold it.

The Anchovy.

The present year has been without precedent as regards the immense quantity of salmon and other varieties of fish which have swarmed upon the coast and up the rivers of Oregon and British Columbia. Of salmon, large numbers are taken for home consumption and export, and are being sent not only to California but to Australia, South America, and the Hawaiian Islands. In quality they are not excelled. Upon the coast of England the anchovy fishery is of considerable importance; but here it has not yet attracted attention. Immense numbers swarm in the waters of our harbor uncollected save by their natural enemies of the finny and feathered tribes. Along various portions of the water-front the bottom is thickly covered with dead anchovies that have been killed by the pressing of the living mass of fish of which they had formed a part, and from whom the scales, which strew the bottom, have been literally rubbed off. Particularly is this the case near James Bay Bridge, where the fish have crowded in vast numbers, piling upon each other to a depth of several feet, seeming to be actuated by an eager desire to leave their abode for the land. As an eatable fish the anchovy is excellent; and we have no doubt its pursuit will in time become of importance to the Colony.

The Widow's Cow goes a Child!

On Sunday a loose cow on North Park Street attacked and savagely gored a little child of Mr. Franklin, Government painter. The little babe—only 14 months old—had strayed beyond the gate for a moment when it was attacked. Its injuries are a wound in the face and another in one of its thighs. Mr. Franklin lost three children last Spring by diphtheria. Have we not submitted about long and patiently enough to the raids of the 'widow's cow'? The beast seems omnipotent. On Monday we find her destroying choice plants across James Bay. On Tuesday she devours a poor widower's vegetable garden at the head of Yates Street. On Wednesday she is caught reveling upon excellent taken from the shop-front of a greengrocer on Fort street; on Thursday she visits the New Westminster and leaves her X in the parlor of a respectable citizen; on Friday she is seen on the Saanich road pursuing a number of school children; on Saturday she helps herself to fruit in an orchard on Humboldt street; and on Sunday she varies her exercise by goring a child. 'Ood with her beads!

The Thistle Coat is deservedly attracting general attention in Canada. Ottawa has made a move to abolish this nuisance. The Citizen says the city authorities have awakened to the duty of cutting down the objectionable weed before it ripens into seed. Men are now at work mowing them down along the city roads. With private roads or property the corporation has nothing to do, so that the owners must cut them down, and if they neglect it the corporation, we believe, has the right to have the work performed, and to recover the cost from the negligent individuals. This latter provision of the statute should be introduced and enforced here.

The St. Claire's AGAIN.

Says the *Seattle Intelligencer* of the drab shorts and his companions:—"Mrs. A. N. St. Clair delivered lectures in Yealer's Hall on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, which were well attended. The great feature was a list of prizes, headed by a sewing machine worth \$80. Numbers of pencils and cheap jewelry were distributed, but no sewing machine, unless it was intended that a *thimble* should represent that article, which a young man received, but he thinks it will require a lady to complete the machine!"

The Colonial Question.

—Elsewhere will be found a very able and interesting letter, which we clip from a late copy of the *London Times*, and which will well repay a perusal. The ground put forward with so much force by the writer is not for the most part new in these columns, and there are few colonists who will not concur with "L. L. M." in thinking that there is nothing one-sided or unfair in the Imperial Government extending material protection and support to the colonies.

For the Ecumenical Council.

—Among the passengers for the Ecumenical Council, is the Most Reverend Francis Norber Blanchet, D. D., Catholic Archbishop of the Province of Oregon, who is on his way to attend the Ecumenical Council, which convenes at Rome on the 8th of December next.

A Case of Arson.

—The jury in the case of the Christ Church Cathedral fire brought in a verdict of incendiarism by party or parties unknown. It falls now within the province of the Police to ferret out the incendiary, not alone of Christ Church, but of Wells' house and bay-riek, Bailey's barn, Hea's two barns and the bay-riek back of the Colonial Secretary's. All these fires were purposely caused, apparently by the same person. Now, who is he?

The New French Hotel

will be commenced on the site of the old building immediately by John Bigne. It will be constructed of stone and brick, three stories in height, with a frontage of 33 feet and a depth of 120 feet, and a cellar running the full length of the building. There will be a large public dining, bar and reading room, private rooms for dinner parties and clubs, two parlors and 33 sleeping apartments. Mr. Verdyvden has in hand the preparation

A Bit of Irony.

—Professor Davidson, in his recent eclipse expedition in Alaska, discovered a range of iron mountains extending from the Chitkana river to a point as yet beyond exploration. It was 2000 feet high, and caused a local deviation of the compass of ten degrees. The Chitkana Valley possesses a highly favorable soil and climate.

The Charge of Robbery

perferred in the Police Court against three men of the Sparrowhawk was dismissed yesterday. The prisoners pleaded guilty to assault and after an eloquent appeal on their behalf by Mr. Bishop they were each fined \$1 apiece, and agreed to pay the Chitman for his watch, which was lost in the scuffle.

Telegraphic Dispatches

announce the prevalence of earthquakes along the coast of Peru. These shocks were foretold by an astronomer and the date of their recurrence indicated. Some anxiety is felt here for the safety of Her Majesty's ships on the southern station. The *Zalonus* is among the number.

From Puget Sound.

The steamer Wilson G. Hunt arrived at 5 o'clock last evening from Puget Sound, bringing passengers and stock. The Eliza Anderson got in at 9 1/2 o'clock from the same ports.

The steamer Alexandra

has been towed to Esquimaux harbor and is resting her aged bones on the shore of a peaceful cove near the Hudson Bay Company's wharf.

Mr. Grennan,

senior member of the firm of Grennan & Craney, of the Uisally mills, W. T., died at San Francisco on Tuesday last.

Heavy Anchors.

—Two seven ton-anchors for the navy have been discharged from the Medora into the schooner *Discovery*.

The steamship Gossie Telfair

sailed from Seattle, W. T., on Thursday for Nahaimeo.

The steamship George S. Wright

reached Portland on Saturday evening.

The First National Bank of Nevada

has failed, liabilities \$200,000.

Wednesday, Oct 13 h.

City Council.

Tuesday, Oct 12, 1869.

Council met at 7:45. Present—His Worship the Mayor and Messrs Allatt, McKay, Russell, Gerow, Allsup, Bunster.

A number of small bills for City work were presented and referred to the Finance Committee for payment.

Communication from the Secretary of the Fire Department announcing the result of the 1st election.

St. Andrew's Church Society was granted permission to lay a crosswalk on Broughton street at its intersection with Douglas.

Councillor Allatt moved and Councillor McKay seconded that J. P. Davis & Co's proposition for the leasing of the cattle yard as a Pound, be accepted.

Councillor Gerow, seconded by Councillor Bunster, moved to defer action.

The vote on the amendment stood—For—Russell, Gerow and Bunster. Against—Allatt, McKay and Allsup. The Mayor voted against it, and it was lost. The original motion was then adopted by the casting vote of the Mayor.

The report of the committee on the duties of the Poundmaster was read.

Councillor Allsup moved the adoption of the report.

Councillor Bunster moved to defer action. Lost, and the original motion carried by the casting vote of the Mayor.

Councillor McKay moved that the Poundmaster furnish bonds to the amount of \$500.

Councillor Bunster moved to amend to \$5,000.

The Mayor pointed out that the By-Law only required bonds to amount to \$500.

Councillor Bunster—That wouldn't pay for our good horse.

Councillor McKay's motion was carried.

The Municipal By-Law to regulate the construction, regulation and maintenance of side-walks, was read a third time and passed.

The Street Committee were ordered to ascertain the cost of a public cistern at the corner of Blanchard and Port streets and the cost of the repairs of the cistern corner of Store and Johnson streets.

The Enterprise was delayed till 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to take in 90 tons of freight for Holbrook & Fisher, New Westminster.

A prominent merchant of this city was placed under restraint yesterday, in consequence of mental derangement.

Washington, Territory.

—The Legislature of Washington Territory met at Olympia on the 6th inst. His Excellency Governor Flanders read a message which occupies four closely printed columns of the *Standard*. Upon the San Juan question His Excellency is particularly pronounced. He says as the treaty transmitted to the U. S. Senate refers the question to the Swiss Republic, it is hoped it will be rejected, and he recommends that the U. S. Government should at once give notice to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, of our intention to terminate the joint occupation of San Juan Island, and that the laws of Washington Territory will be enforced on that island. His Excellency's mode of settling this vexed question certainly possesses the merit of being simple and decisive. There would, in fact, appear to be but one defect about it; and that is the absence of the requisite power to enforce the laws of Washington Territory on San Juan Island. Governor Flanders must remember that George Francis Train concludes with the following not overdrawn allusion to the prospects of the Sound:—"On Puget Sound will be built a city from whose wharves ships will sail to every ocean, and whose steamers will connect with every port on the Coast, with the Pacific Islands and with Asia, a city that will compete successfully with San Francisco for the control of the commerce of the Pacific, when that commerce shall be a hundred fold greater than now."

Our Own North West.

—Our Canadian contemporary of the *London Western Advertiser* has been reading Seward's Alaska speech, and has written a leading article upon it. The following is the concluding paragraph:—"The ex-Secretary's speech is pleasant reading, but for Canadians it has more than merely literary interest. If the climate and soil of Alaska are so endurable, how infinitely better must be our North West, which in comparison, is a southern latitude; and what capabilities of comfort and civilization may be concealed in his now remote and comparatively unknown borders! Mr Seward is a firm believer in the Monroe Doctrine. He covets British Columbia, which lies between the two U. S. territories of Washington and Alaska. But the Dominion can't spare it. Like Ontario, which exalts tribute from the traffic between the Eastern and Western States, British Columbia will benefit by the advancement and enterprise of her neighbors north and south."

Manufacture of wild beasts

for the purpose of cheating the government. Premiums are paid by the Indian government for slaying wild beasts; so tigers, bears and leopards are made to go as far as they can. First the skin is sent in with a skull of wood fitted into the head; secondly, the real skull is brought forward; and sometimes, as a third resource, the real tiger or bear is dispensed with and the skull of the hog or jackal is tendered, provided with false teeth and covered with a pigskin, moulded on a real tiger's head. Some of the monsters are beasts of straw.

Adieu to Chignons.

—The Empress has decreed that high puffs and frizzettes shall no longer exist. The long chateleine braids, looped at the back of the head and falling to the shoulders, are hereafter the style. There is an evident trace of the changes in the Empress' sentiments in these modes of hair dressing and the fashions which follow them. In her brilliant prime she emulated the splendors and frivolities of Marie Antoinette's court and the *minauderies* of La Valliere and Pompadour. In her pensive and graceful decline she reverts to the stately and exclusive manner of the ancient chateaines.

Public Reading.

—Mr. Godfrey Norreys will read several choice selections at the Mechanics Institute on Monday evening next. Mr. Norreys was formerly a lieutenant on Her Majesty's ship *Sutley*, and is said by his friends to possess considerable talent as a reader and amateur actor. Among the selections are 'The Abbot's Oak,' 'The Convict's Return,' 'Casual Acquaintances,' 'The Cause of the Trial,' 'The Trial' and 'The Elderly Naval Man.'

Langford Lake Mystery.

—Are no further exertions to be made toward unraveling the horrid mystery of Langford Lake? Has Baker left no relatives or friends in California or here who feel sufficiently interested to take up the threads of evidence where they were dropped by the Coroner's inquiry and weave them into a mesh for the discomfiture of the red-handed villains who slew that lone wayfarer? Baker's fate may be the fate tomorrow of any one whom business or pleasure may call to Goldstream or Leech River.

The Olympia.

—A very handsome photographic representation of the new steamer Olympia, now on the way out from New York to run on Puget Sound, was exhibited at Frank Campbell's corner yesterday and attracted much attention. The Olympia is expected to arrive here in December. Geo. S. Wright, joint owner with Capt Finch of the Olympia, arrived in this city on Tuesday night.

Cherry Creek Silver.

—Mr W. T. Atkinson, who was fitted out in this city a few weeks since by several enterprising gentlemen to explore the Cherry Creek silver district, has notified his principals by telegraph from Lytton that his explorations have resulted unsuccessfully and that he is on his way down.

Arrival of the Governor.

—It will be observed by reference to our telegraphic columns that His Excellency Gov. Musgrave reached New Westminster last evening, and will come down to-day.

The Austrian flag,

which bore the symbol of the Roman empire, has been replaced since July by a new Austro-Hungarian flag, composed in equal portions of the red and white colors of the Austrian arch-duchy, minus the former Imperial crown, and of the red white and green colors of the Hungarian kingdom. Thus perishes the last vestige of the Holy Roman empire of Austria.

County Court.

—*Dally vs Gaston*.—In this suit his Honor Judge Pemberton yesterday gave judgment for defendant, citing copious authorities in support of his decision. Mr. Drake, for plaintiff, gave notice of appeal.

A heavy white frost fell on Monday night, which, considering the warmth of the preceding day, was rather remarkable.

The British Columbian Investment and Loan Society.

in mind the assistance rendered by you ever since the Union of the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, on the several applications to the Legislative Council for the passage of an Ordinance to encourage the establishment of Investment and Loan Societies, now that the Ordinance has received the assent of the Crown, and "The British Columbian Investment and Loan Society" has been incorporated under its provisions, I desire to avail myself of a space in your columns as a medium through which an explanation of the objects and system of the Society, and also some of the advantages which may be derived therefrom, may be placed before the public in a concise form. But before attempting this explanation it may be as well to state that societies established under the Ordinance will be similar in operation to those known as "Permanent Building Societies" and also to distinguish the "Permanent" from the "Terminating Building Societies," as the latter, although popular at first, have deservedly fallen into disfavour in consequence of the uncertainty of the time at which the funds will be devisible amongst the Investing Members, the period being dependent on the sufficiency of the securities taken for loans, because the funds of the society are not devisible amongst the members until the moneys paid as instalments on the shares and profits thereon are equal to the aggregate of the nominal amount of the shares, that is the amount subscribed for. For instance: supposing the shares to be \$50, each payable as follows: \$2 on a given day, say, the 1st of January 1869, and the balance by twelve monthly instalments of \$4 in advance, on the first day of each month. As the payment on all of the shares in the "Terminating Societies" have to commence as from the given day the funds of the Society would (if there had not been any losses and expenses or profits) be devisible amongst the members at the expiration of one year from the given day, i. e. 1st January 1870; but the divisions may take place before or after 1st January 1870, according to the profits or losses and expenses. If this uncertainty is considered objectionable by the investing members, how much more so must it be to a borrower who, under the impression that the Society will terminate at an early date, may have purchased shares (most probably, if not an original member) at a premium, and after having obtained an advance therefrom from the Society at a discount, as was almost always the case, discovers that from unforeseen circumstances the termination of the Society will not take place for double the length of time he had anticipated and that he will have to continue paying the instalments on his shares with interest on the nominal amount of the shares for the extended period; that is to say, until the actual cash in the possession of the Society shall be equal to the aggregate of the nominal amount of the shares.

In the Permanent Societies the system is different. In these Societies an investing member is entitled to withdraw the amount of his share (with profits if any) after payment of a certain number of instalments at stated times, and a borrower can repay his loan with interest by a stipulated number of instalments.

The Objects of the Society are:

To create and foster provident habits amongst the industrial classes and to accumulate their savings.
To enable persons of small means to make some provision for their old age and to secure portions for their children.
To facilitate the acquisition of homesteads.
To enable persons, whether shareholders or depositors, to obtain readily a safe and profitable investment for money whether in large or small sums, free from anxiety or doubt as to its safety or the regularity of their returns.
To provide a fund from which the owners of real estate may obtain loans at a fixed rate of interest, with the privilege of paying off the loans and the interest thereon by small sums in the most convenient way to themselves.

(To be continued.)

Cathartic Pills.
Purposes of a Laxative
Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by every body as a cathartic, not was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have cured them; those who have cured their neighbors and friends, and who have cured themselves through any fault or neglect, have thousands upon thousands of their remarkable cures of the world, but such cures are known in and we need not publish them, and conditions in all climates; and ever they exist, such derangement on their use in any quantity, their powerful influence on the urinary blood and stimulate it, and other organs of the irregular action to health, and ever they exist, such derangement of origin of disease. are given in the wrapper on wing complaints, which these

Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, they restore the stomach to its healthy tone and action. biliousness and its various symptoms, such as Headache, Sick Stomach, Bloating, Fevers, they should be taken in each case, to correct the diseased obstructions which cause the fever, and other symptoms of Diarrhoea, but one mild

Dropical Swellings they take one or two Pills, to stimulate the stomach and action, restore the digestive system. Hence it is often a serious derangement exists, his feeling which cause his him feel decidedly better, from renovating effect on the diges-

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
MELL, MASS.
PRICE \$1.00.

SAUCES, JAMS
& CO.
from Adulteration.

BLACKWELL'S
TOILET QUIN,
LARE, LONDON

BLACKWELL'S
stores are obtainable from every provision Dealer in the World.

that they are supplied with G. & that inferior articles are not admitted for them.

holiness, their Pickles are all in Vinegar, bottled in Oak Tubs, by BAZZ Gony, and are precisely those supplied by them for use at

JESTY'S TABLE
SALAD & PRESERVED CABBAGE
SAUCES, and are Manufacturers of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

ESS CARDS,
Letter Heads,
STYLES.

AT THE
JOB OFFICE

Semi Weekly British Colonist

Saturday, October 16 1869

Plain Words on Home Affairs.

However unromantic and unpopular with some it may be to revert to the threadbare subject of Retrenchment in the Public Service we cannot but think that a few plain words will not be altogether out of place. And, we confess, it requires no little courage to face the subject. For years has it been the burden of popular complaint. In the press and in the Legislature the changes have been incessantly rung upon it. Every "Speech from the Throne" has contained great swelling promises with regard to it. Yet to-day we find the Civil List very much as it was at the beginning, while we find the Colony in a less favorable condition to bear the expense. This constitutes one of the most important and, at the same time, least agreeable subjects that will shortly demand the attention of the new Governor. It is a subject upon which, one would imagine, public opinion must by this time be tolerably well matured, and we venture to think that the uncertain sound, the discordant note occasionally heard on this question from a section of the colonial press finds no echo in the popular mind. Let the subject be approached in a spirit of sober honesty, and with due regard to the public interest, on one hand, and justice to the public service, on the other. It is not the most agreeable duty which falls to the lot of a merchant, when he finds that his establishment and expenses are out of proportion to his means and, in fact, his need, to cut down the list of clerks and assistants; and the want of sufficient moral courage to do this promptly has left many an amiable, well-meaning man to drift into the Bankrupt Court. The people are averse, and, doubtless, the head of the Executive will be equally averse to any rash and over measure of retrenchment. The general public will be in favour of an under, rather than an over measure. The desire of the people will be to retain as many of the public servants as can be employed with advantage to the Colony, and as the straitened financial circumstances of the Colony will justify us in paying. There are two principles which must form the test, the gauge of any measure of retrenchment in the public service: the efficiency of that service, and the capacity of the Colony to pay the civil list. It is easy to conceive a case in which the former of these should be made to bend in some measure to the latter, where efficiency must even be in some degree sacrificed to necessity. It has been said, and not without some show of reason, that this Colony has been over-governed. Under-government would be infinitely preferable to financial ruin. It were better that the Colony should be just a little bit under-governed for a few years, than that an expensive civil list should leave no means of undertaking much needed public works, works, too, of a highly reproductive kind, works for want of which large interests are materially suffering. Of course there is not bankruptcy staring us in the face. Numerically weak as the Colony is, it has demonstrated its wonderful revenue-producing capacity. But if, with the maximum of taxation, there is barely enough produced to pay the interest on the public debt, and the pensioners on the public revenue, our case is scarcely better than that of one tottering on the verge of bankruptcy. In order to colonial well-being a certain amount of reproductive public expenditure would appear to be absolutely essential. If we keep on for a few more years paying every dollar away in current expenses and doing absolutely nothing calculated either to employ labor or promote permanent development, the Colony will continue to dwindle down, as it unquestionably has done in the past, until it reaches a stage of existence which may not inaptly be defined as "the small end of nothing." It has been said, and well said, that "Governments exist for the people." In this Colony the axiom would appear to be reversed. The people, one would be led to believe, exist for the government. Of course, in these remarks we have left Confederation wholly out of view. If it should turn out that the Colony is at once to undergo such a sweeping constitutional change the whole case, as respects financial reform, will be altered; for Confederation will bring with it a complete set of machinery which will at once place the purse-strings in the hands of the tax-payers and relieve the Governor of a disagreeable duty. Should this change, however, be less imminent, the people will expect, and have a right to expect, that when the Estimates for 1870 come down from the Executive they will exhibit such a margin for expenditure in public works and public enterprises as will have a tendency to re-establish public confidence and colonial prosperity.

AUCTION.

BRITISH COLUMBIA & VANCOUVER ISLAND SPAR, LUMBER AND SAWMILL CO. (Limited).

Preliminary Notice.

To be sold by Auction, by order of the Mortgagees.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN

Is instructed by the Mortgagees to offer for sale by Public Auction

At his Salesrooms, Yates Street,

On Wednesday, Dec. 22,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

The Sawmill at Burrard Inlet together with a large quantity of extra Machinery, Gang Saws, Planing Machines, &c. now lying at the Mill.

The MILL SITE comprises 243 Acres of Freehold Land, and the Mill is acknowledged to be the best, and capable of turning out more lumber per day than any on this coast.

The TIMBER LANDS comprise 15,000 Acres, 12,000 of which have been selected and are now being surveyed by the Government, leaving 3000 Acres still open for selection. The whole of the Timber Privileges and Freehold Land, together with various Buildings erected thereon, will be sold with the Mill.

-ALSO-

At the same time, by order of the Mortgagees,

The Powerful and Fast Sidewheel STEAMER "ISABEL"

146 Tons Register, 80 Horse Power (nominal), built in 1866. The strength and speed of this steamer are too well known to require any comment. She was built under special supervision, and is in every way a desirable and well-found Steamer.

The Auctioneer would beg particularly to call the attention of Capitalists to the above Property.

Conditions of Sale and Catalogues with full particulars will be shortly published and may be had on application to

LUMLEY FRANKLIN,

Auctioneer,

Yates Street, Victoria

DRAKE, JACKSON & AIKMAN,

Solicitors, Bastion Street.

oc14d&wd

IN CHANCERY.—IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862 and 1867, and in the Matter of the BRITISH COLUMBIA and VANCOUVER ISLAND SPAR, LUMBER, and SAW MILL COMPANY (Limited).—The CREDITORS of the above named Company are required, on or before the 1st day of December, 1869, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any), to Samuel Lovelock and James Van Horn High Irwin, of No. 34, Coleman-street, in the city of London, the official liquidators of the said Company; and also required by notice in writing from the said official liquidators, are, by their solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims, at the chambers of the Vice-Chancellor Sir William Milborne James, at No. 11, New-square Lincoln's-inn, in the county of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such notice; or, in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. Wednesday, the 15th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 27th day of August, 1869. JOSHUA BIRD ALLAN, Chief Clerk.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs CROSS & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSS & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Cross & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE manufactures of Messrs Cross & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island.

Penmanship.

J. G. HALPENNEN—WILL OPEN A WRITING

CLASS ON WEDNESDAY, Sept 22d.

Writing Class for Men and Boys to commence at seven o'clock.

Ladies' Class to commence at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. OFFICE—Old Mechanic's Institute Building, Yates st.

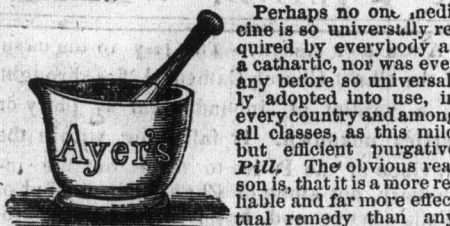
Terms moderate.

All the Writing Materials can be had in the room

oc14w 1m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, it is a more reliable and far more effective remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cures them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by the powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:— For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy action. For Liver Complaints and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Green Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Pains in the Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effects of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As to one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

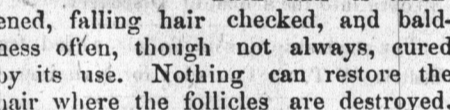
An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DE J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

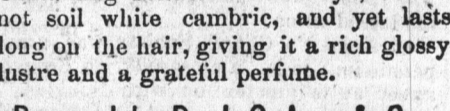
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a



HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1.00.

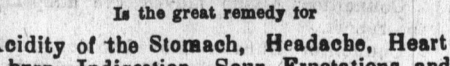


DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heart burn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections; IT IS THE PHYSICIAN'S GURE FOR GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and all other complaints of the Bladder.

And as a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and in the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers. N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA. J. G. NORRIS, Agent.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.



NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s 1/4d, 2s 9d and 1s each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the world. Orders to be made payable by London House.

at 1s 1/4d



Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the 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.

The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The cabalistic S. T.—1860—X. was a talisman of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply.

Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Rum, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale abroad should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly astonished the natives. The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Rum needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSPEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above cut represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses.

As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

Only Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867. Juror, 1862.

PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES

T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

CHEMICAL WORKS, HORNSEY ROAD, AND SUMMERSFIELD WORKS, HORNKENT.

PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, including the following specialties: PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and powerful remedy for weak digestion. In Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Globules. PANCREATIC EXTRACT, and PANCREATINE in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of food is effected. SACCHARATED WHEAT FLOUR-FEAKES, a valuable dietetic preparation for invalids and children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone. CHLORODYNE (Morson's), the universally approved Anodyne. CREASOTE—(Caution)—from Wood Tar, of which T. M. & Son are the only British Manufacturers. GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.

Shipping Orders executed with care and dispatch. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOKER'S CARTRIDGES FOR BAKER'S RIFLE of '67 bore, and for the Henry, a J. Martin-Henry Rifle of '40 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of 500 bore for Military Rifles. WATERPROOF Central-Fire Metal Cartridges with enlarged Base for small bore, adopted by several governments for the converted Chassepot. Berger, Remington and other Rifles; also, Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOKER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition and being made entirely of metal, are water proof and imperishable in any climate. The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech loading Rifles can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for loading the Cartridges. BOKER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for revolving Pistols used in Her Majesty's Navy. Copper Rim-Fire Cartridges of all sizes, for Smith and Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers. Pin-Cartridges for Lefauchaux Revolvers of 12m, 9m, and 7m, bore. Central-Fire and Pin-Fire Cartridges for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers. Double Water-proof an E F Case, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Wadings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, ec2 6m2m WHOLESALE ONLY.

S. MAW & SON, Surgeons' Instruments.

INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c. And Dealers in all kinds of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

And APOTHECARIES' WARES, 11 & 12 ALDERSGATE ST LONDON, E. C. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. LEICESTER MEETING, 1868. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purposes. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General Purposes. The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough. The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power. The First Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size. The First and Only Prize for the Best 4-tined Steam Cultivator. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass. The Silver Medal for their Patent Steam Boiler.

J. & F. HOWARD thus received TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL. Carrying off almost every Prize for which they competed and thus their trial the most severe and prolonged ever known.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS. THE MAIL.

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from The Times, and is thus rendered available, in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies. The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays, one in the afternoon, and the price is 4d. per copy, or 5d. a week post free.

Subscribers can obtain THE MAIL through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment, at Printing Office, 15, Abchurch Lane, London.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—ORDER YOUR Billheads, Blanks, and Circulars, at the BRITISH COLONIST'S JOB OFFICE.

Saturday, Oct

Fenianism

been the Lion, nor hesitates upon every fitting intelligence from Co. to indicate the re-organization in the that, too, at a time (disappeared from been observed that out of the Canada been attributed to Hornet complicated Fenian raid. in what way possibilities could succeed such as would need of volunteers from hour of midnight, under which the s futed out and sailed would not appear to justify the conclusion at in Montreal. We to accept the To these sudden and by the authorities information received to the effect that about to attempt a (though accepting) reference to the o difficult to believe t fanism in the East pces eed either of t summate the hardi tempting another r however, such shou be the case than ttempted to accept, taining by some, b til now preferred there stands at the Fenianism, if not a Fenianism on the and more ancient d our race—one years been quietly ting for the accomp miliation, if not t British nation, and the agency presen organization much in the monkey is said services of the cat. lusion to the celebra It will be quite w (Y our reser's ho (Himan war Russi American sympathy person can have fail the Czar has eage of every occasion making a display of Brother Jonathan, rendered all the by the fact that thus "siding" up t sent the two ex re lin and Autocrat said, frequently me Russia and the Unit pear to afford an ap akim. But this taced back to a p the Russian war. "For the present poets of weakening either in Ireland or latter province, h tion should be assi sible."—Russian M The remarkab which the above e prepared for the present Emperor of way to the light thions of a Prussian published in Enlat than is documenta far back as 1837—h ponent sayeth not policy of the Russ operate against Gr Irish bste and Co Sigh being the case be leve that the Fe America would be se in pursuance of this been those who hav deep and important t The United States of British, in fact B this content; while Russia aims at the Britain from Asia; not altogether an t sonable one, that th ers have covenante in the furtherance schemes. We have sia retire from the by transferring an i now appear, most v the United States f which scarcely rep rental value! V readers to accept t mst confess that e and color of tra Fenian and other m certainly be less dif for much that of wholly inexplicable

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

From the Mainland. NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 12.—Governor Murgrove arrived here this evening from the upper country. His Excellency will leave for Victoria to-morrow.

London, Oct. 6.—A missionary has arrived from Zanzibar, bearing the welcome intelligence that Kirk had received a letter from Dr Livingstone, dated February last.

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There has been an extraordinary tide today on the English coast.

The Atheneum published a letter from Lord Byron in 1817, expressing a desire that the Noel family will make a statement of the cause of his separation from Lady Byron and pledging himself to meet all the obligations incurred.

Letters to the Times from Alexandria indicate the confidence of the people in the opening of the Suez canal for immediate traffic as desiring.

The Lovat Times says the Turco-Egyptian controversy is suspended. It is reported the Viceroy of Egypt will come to Constantinople during the visit of the Empress Eugenie, and that the Sultan will probably go to Egypt and be present at the opening of the Suez canal.

Paris, Oct. 9.—Official reports from Madrid represent that the insurgents are everywhere defeated.

Deputies Simon and Maguire support Jules Favre in calling a meeting of members of the Corps Legislatif to take action in regard to the delay of the Convention of the Chambers.

The international sculling race, which was to be rowed to-morrow on the Thames by Walter Brown and Saddle, is off. Brown is suffering from tumors, and being unable to row pays forfeit.

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A great many meetings have been announced in different cities of Ireland, of those favorable to amnesty for the Fenian prisoners.

It is thought the Government at Madrid conceals the real state of affairs in the provinces as to what has transpired and vacated Keuss to avoid a premature engagement with the troops.

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great destruction on the Bay of Bunday and around St. John. It rose to a great height, tearing away and destroying an immense amount of property.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—There is considerable excitement owing to the sudden order of last night to turn out all volunteers for service at short notice.

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—The volunteers throughout the country have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service. It is said the Government has received information that the Fenians are about to attempt another raid.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Arrived—Ship Marmion 13 days from Seattle. The Herald has a card from Nugent announcing that owing to financial embarrassments the publication of the Herald will be suspended to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—A disastrous fire broke out at 10 o'clock last night in Oakley & Co's salt-mill, Sacramento street, between Davis and Front. Before the flames were checked several adjoining buildings were destroyed or greatly damaged.

Flour.—There is a good demand for export. Wheat—100 sacks common, 107; good for milling 145; choice shipping 150@155.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—Arrived.—Oct. 8th—Bark Oakland, 12 days from Port Madison; Bark Amethyst, 17 days from Bellingham Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—New York gold 130@130 1/2. Arrived—Oct 10—Barkentine Carlotta, Seabeck.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—A telegram from Fort Benton announces the arrival of a party from the mines in the British possessions. They report the mines rich, but the Indians troublesome.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—The water at the dam has receded six feet since yesterday. Hundreds of cellars are filled. At the large establishments steam fire engines are engaged in pumping out the water.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct 5.—The iron bridge opposite the Mansion House is swept away. Thirty-seven coal barges went over the dam at that point and were completely wrecked.

TAOX, N. Y. Oct. 5.—The flood was unprecedented. The water in the Hudson is eighteen feet above low water mark. Great destruction of property. Mills are greatly damaged.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A very heavy rain storm has prevailed here since Saturday night. The lower part of the city is partially flooded.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—The Age publishes an account of the hanging of a negro at White Hall station by a mob which rescued him from the officers having him in custody.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The breaks on the Erie and Hudson River Railroads are repaired and trains are running regularly.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Mr. Peight, agent of Rothschild, is expected in this city soon. It is stated, to tender on the part of those famous bankers a loan to any extent our Government may desire.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5.—The Reichrath was opened by the King to-day in a speech. The King declared his confidence in the justice of the well understood interests of Denmark and Russia was so firm that he had hoped that the Russian Government would adopt his views and consent to an arrangement which would result in perpetual friendship.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The decrease of bullion in the Banks of England is \$362,000. BERLIN, 7.—In the Diet to-day the presiding officers of the last Diet were re-elected. Ministerial journals intimate that the visit of the Crown Prince to Vienna is important as an indication of restoration of friendly relations between Prussia and Austria.

the passage of the waters of Sitter Lake have been removed. M. Lesseps passed through the canal in a steamboat from Port Said to Suez in sixteen hours.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Letters say that on August 20th, 21st and 24th there were two shocks of earthquake at Lima and Callao. They destroyed buildings and other property. The inhabitants fled and are living in tents.

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—A royal proclamation for the transfer of the Northwestern Territory will be issued as soon as Mr. Rose arrives from England. Rose has instructions from the Dominion Government to pay £300,000 to the Hudson Bay Co. without waiting for a loan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The Herald this morning contained a card from John Nugent, editor, announcing that owing to financial embarrassment, the publication of the Herald will be suspended for ten days.

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MORE THAN 200,000 Persons Bear testimony to the Wonderful Effects of

Dr. Joseph Walker's



CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, Manufactured from the native Herbs and Roots of California.

FOR INFLAMMATORY AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, BILIOUS REMITTENT AND INTERMITTENT FEVERS, HEADACHES OF THE BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, these BITTERS have been most successful.

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.

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints.

For all diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are sovereign remedies.

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VOL. 10.

THE BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED BY DAVID W. TERRY

One Year (in advance) £10.00 Six Months do £6.00 Three Months do £3.00 One Week do 1s.00

AGENTS: R. H. McDONALD & CO. IMPORTING WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Only the other Colonies by the United States Government have mail contract, will leave San Francisco every month, calling at San Juan Island and

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