

THE BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED DAILY BY D. W. HIGGINS.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS: All arrears of subscriptions to the Weekly Colonist must be settled on or before the 1st of January, 1870.

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VOL. 11.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1870.

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Ways and Water.

As the chief commercial and maritime community, questions properly local to Victoria sometimes assume a colonial character and interest. It is obviously for the general good that there should be a commercial *entrepot* somewhere; and nature would appear to have indicated in a very clear and arbitrary manner that such relations shall Victoria bear to the rest of the colony, as well as to surrounding peoples—may we not say, to the Western World? Regarding this, then, as the natural commercial and maritime centre or capital, it at once becomes a matter of colonial interest that Victoria should be respectable, healthy, popular, attractive, seeing that it must, to a great extent, become the medium or gateway through which the colony shall attract shipping, trade, population. In order to this, two things would appear to be indispensable, and these desiderata constitute the caption under which we write. It may safely be taken for granted that no one will be disposed to dispute the proposition that good ways and water are essential to the prosperity of Victoria, and that she is destitute of both. One has not far to go for evidence on the former point. To leave Government and Fort streets is to flounder in the mud. In a pool across a road in the County Tipperary used to be stuck up a pole, having affixed to it a board, with this inscription: 'Take notice that when the water is over this board the road is impassable.' There are more than one of the public thoroughfares of this city where a similar inscription might not be considered out of place. At the beginning of more than one of our principal streets might the City Fathers, with great propriety, raise the inscription,

'If here you would travel,
Pray bring your own gravel.'

With the question of ways we of course include that of water-courses—general sewage, a more serious phase still, involving, as it does, convenience, comfort, health, life itself. And here, again, this community is in a sad plight. Wherever one turns stagnant pools and overflowing ditches, devoid of outlet, strike the eye, sometimes the nose. It must be perfectly clear that what is wanted most, nay, what is absolutely essential to a reasonable prospect of well-being is a thorough system of sewage for the whole city. Nor would the work be a difficult one, although it would, of course, involve a considerable outlay. No serious engineering difficulties present themselves. In fact, here again has nature been kind to Victoria, which possesses rare facilities for drainage. Without the slightest wish to disparage the efforts of the Municipal Council, we must be permitted to point out this fact: Work performed piecemeal, by the annual dribbles of revenue placed at the disposal of the Council from ordinary Municipal sources is not work well done. Whether in street making or in drainage, it is of the utmost importance that there should be system. As it is, after the Council has striven most anxiously to do the best for the public, the expenditure on the streets and drains is miserable patch-work—only one de-

gree better than money thrown into the bottomless Pandora's trough. Turning from the question of mud to that of water—pure, wholesome water, it may be asserted without much fear of contradiction—that good ways and a thorough system of sewage, however important in themselves, would be of little avail without a water supply. The human body, with its marvellous system of blood-vessels, canals, nerves, respiratory organs, if deprived of fresh air, what is it? So with a community—the body politic. Give it all else, but deprive it of that one simple and yet little appreciated liquid called water, disease and death most supreme. The subject of a water supply for this city has already been fully discussed that it will be quite unnecessary to occupy the attention of the reader with it here. In truth, both the

water and the sewage are so palpably and palpably obvious, that it would seem to be quite sufficient to allude to them. The object of the present article is, therefore, to point out the remedy, or the most facile means of procuring the remedy, rather than to spend unnecessary words in demonstrating a proposition so self-evident. In order to establish and carry out a thorough system of gradients and sewage and place the city in possession of such streets and footpaths as appear to be demanded in the general interest, and in order to introduce an abundant and unflinching supply of good, wholesome water, a large expenditure would be indispensable; for it is clear that while the former cannot be well attained piecemeal, the latter cannot be attained good or bad in that way. Here, then, the subject comes to a focus—the real difficulty stares us in the face. How can so large a sum of money be obtained without involving the Municipality in annual interest and sinking-fund payments which would constitute a financial burden too heavy to be borne? In this way: Let the Dominion Government issue bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, maturing in, say, fifty years, to be handed over to the local government on the credit of the city, for the purpose of raising the amount necessary to undertake and complete the works referred to. 'Oh!' says one, 'but you assume Confederation!' Unquestionably we do. Nor do we hesitate to say that without it Victoria must be deprived for many a long year of the outlet of foul water or the inlet of pure water. But, would the Dominion Government undertake this? There is no reason to doubt that it would, if asked in the proper time and way. Indeed, what we have suggested is almost word for word what has been promised to Newfoundland, in respect of the water works of St. John's. It will scarcely be necessary to point out the great advantages to Victoria of such an arrangement. To say nothing about the immediate benefits to trade from so large an expenditure, for the city to be placed in immediate possession of the desiderata alluded to, and that at no greater annual expense than is now involved in an abortive attempt at mere amelioration is, indeed, a consideration of profound importance. What is a tax of 5 per cent. compared with improvement to which would increase the value of property five hundred per cent.? Even were that tax to be additional to the present, property owners should not hesitate. But it need not be additional. What is now being fruitlessly frittered away in an honest but futile attempt would amply suffice; and, then, we would enjoy the fruits of the first, a consideration of no small moment.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Last evening Mr George Pauncefort made his first appearance in this city in the role of Harry Jasper in the beautiful play of 'A Bachelor of Arts,' and created a most favorable impression. Indeed, we venture to say that no gentleman of Mr Pauncefort's profession has ever before succeeded in so rapidly ingratiating himself in popular favor. From beginning to end most absorbed attention was paid to the exquisite acting, broken only by an occasional burst of hearty applause when the audience could no longer control its emotion. At the end of each act Mr Pauncefort was called before the curtain and cheered, and at the close of the piece he responded in a neat speech. In the same piece Miss Carrie Carter appeared as Adolphus Thornton to great advantage, and Mr. Barry played the character of Andrew Wylie admirably. The performance concluded with the 'Swiss Cottage,' in which Carrie Carter took the charming part of Lisette. Yielding to the earnest desire of a number of those present last evening, the management consented to repeat 'A Bachelor of Arts' this evening; to be followed with the glorious nautical drama of the 'Black-eyed Susan.' Mr. Pauncefort appearing as William and Miss Carter as Susan.

THE WEATHER AND THE CLIMATE.—Exception has been taken to a figure of speech employed in our New Year's article, where Winter is represented as once more encroaching on the dead Summer in its mantle of snow as in a shroud. The language, it will scarcely be necessary to say, was figurative and general—by no means framed with a view to its special adaptation to this exceptional and peculiarly favored part of the universe; yet we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity thus presented to refer to the fact that not only has the ground not yet been whitened with snow, but it has not been hardened by frost. Some idea of the extraordinary mildness of our climate may be gathered from the fact that not a few tables on New Year's Day were decorated with bouquets of beautiful flowers, fresh from the open gardens—such as roses, wall-flowers, violets and pansies, with all the fragrance of mid-summer about them. The climate is unquestionably a charming one; and the great wonder is that so few seem here to enjoy it. It is, indeed, strange to think that while those living on the Eastern rim of this continent have been 'snowed up' for weeks, not a blade of grass has yet been turned by Jack Frost in this salubrious region.

A MISSING MAN FOUND DROWNED.—On the day of the Crown Hotel fire at Esquimalt, a blue jacket belonging to the Charybdis named John Lynch, who had assisted in preventing the spread of the flames, failed to return to his ship and report for duty. About nine o'clock of the same night a civilian discovered Lynch lying asleep on the ground near the landing at Sealeck's wharf. The next day he did not appear and the harbor near the landing was frequently dragged for his body, but without success. On last Sunday night at nine o'clock, more than a month after the disappearance of Lynch, the body of a man was found floating in the water near the landing. The body was identified by marks on the clothing—the features being entirely destroyed—as that of Lynch. The Coroner yesterday held an inquest, and a verdict of 'accidental death' was returned.

DEPARTURE OF THE GUSSIE TELFAIR.—The steamship Gussie Telfair, Capt Rogers, arrived on Saturday last from Puget Sound, bringing about 20 passengers, and sailed again yesterday at 4 1/2 o'clock for Portland with 55 passengers. Among those on board were Mr and Mrs Ches Goss and three children, D C Mansfield, G Pope and Col G F Foster. The remainder of the passengers were principally from ports on the Sound, where they have been waiting for some months for the commencement of the North Pacific Railway.

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THREE BEAUTIFUL PRIZES will be raffled off at the Boomerang in a few days. The lot is *Cassell's Family Bible*, 2 vols., illustrated by the great French artist, Gustav Doré; the 24, *Dante's Inferno*, Carey's translation, containing 60 full page illustrations by Doré; and the 3d, *Beautiful Women*, a series of photographs of English beauties, from paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Lawrence, Landseer and others. The illustrations in the Bible and Dante are most artistic and bring forcibly to the mind the artist's conception of various scenes he so grandly and skillfully depicts. The chances are 60, at \$2 50 each.

THE NEW YEAR HOLIDAY was not observed at the Government offices; but the usual Saturday half-holiday was allowed. Government offices received many callers on Saturday, who met with a cordial reception. Chief Justice, Macdougall and the American Consul, Mr. G. S. Smith, were present.

RESIGNATION OF SIR W. E. LOGAN.—This eminent geologist, for long chief of the Geological Survey Staff of Canada, has resigned on account of the infirmities of age having, he conceives, incapacitated him for the active duties of his position. He has recommended as his successor, Mr. Selwyn, of the School of Mines, London, and of 17 years' practical experience in Australia. It is believed that Mr. Selwyn, who is said to be a highly competent man for the position, will be appointed.

VICTORIA LODGE I O O F.—At a meeting of this lodge last evening the following officers were duly installed by D D G M, J S Drummond: Thos P Mitchell, N G. Chas Hayward, V G. Jas D Robinson, R S Edgar Fawcett, P S (re-elected), Thomas Golden, Treasurer (re-elected), Jas York, Warden, Wm Wolfe, R S N G. R J Horwood, R S V G. J G Taylor, I G. S T Styles, R S S. Jas Gordon Vinter, Conductor, R Botwick, L S N G. Thos Flewen L S V G P H O G.

THE PUBLIC will be gratified to learn that the condition of Governor Musgrave is in every respect favorable and that His Excellency's physicians confidently anticipate a rapid recovery. In four weeks, at furthest, it is expected the Legislative Council will be opened by the Governor in person.

THE FLYING SQUADRON of five ships, due here in April from Japan, carries 2,800 officers and men. They consist of U. M. S Ships Liverpool, Barrosa, Endymion, Scylla, and Phebe. The Satellite, it is reported, will meet the squadron at this station and go home with it, while the Scylla will remain on this station. The Austrian fleet is expected to arrive about the same time with the squadron.

LORD RAINFORD, accompanied by a friend and servant, arrived in this city on New Year's morning, having travelled through Canada, the Saskatchewan and Kootenai countries, down the Columbia river to Portland, and thence overland and by steamer to Victoria. They will start on their return to Portland to-day.

PEACE RIVER.—Dull business at the lumber mills on Puget Sound causes some of the mills to run half-time; consequently, several hundred men are only half-employed and a strong feeling in favor of the new diggings on Peace River is already observed among them.

ESCAPADE.—Three sailors of H M S Sparrowhawk and a 'blue' marine were despatched in the life-boat from their ship to the shore, at 8 1/2 o'clock on Saturday evening, to bring off an officer. They never reached the shore, and it is naturally conjectured that when once clear of the vessel they pulled away for the American side.

THE FIRST WEEK of January has been set apart by the Evangelical Alliance for prayer on stated subjects, and the Methodist body of this city will hold meetings in their church every evening during the present week, commencing at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

THE INSTALLATION of the officers elect of Victoria Lodge, F & A M, will come off on Thursday. In the evening the brethren will be entertained at a banquet spread in Masonic Hall.

THE PUGET SOUND STEAMER Olympia arrived at 8 1/2 o'clock last evening, bringing 50 passengers and a quantity of live stock. The news is not important.

THE B O & V I MILLS.—The sale of the B O & V I Mills has again been postponed to the 9th of February, when it will positively take place.

THE BRIG COQUETTE arrived from Moody's Mills, Barrard Inlet, yesterday morning. She has on board 280,000 feet of lumber for Callao.

GAZETTED.—Hons Helmecken and Carrall were gazetted yesterday as members of the Executive Council—'provisionally and until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.'

SOME ANXIETY is felt for the safety of the steamer Politkofsky that sailed hence about ten days ago to tow around the wreck of the American bark M J Smith.

THE INSTALLATION of the officers elect of British Columbia Lodge, F & A M, will take place at Masonic Hall to-day at 12 o'clock.

Mrs. Ann Mrs. LELAND's Commercial and French Academy will be reopened to-day.

THE THEATRE.—During the engagement of Mr Pauncefort seats may be secured at the box office from 11 to 2 o'clock each day.

THE DIRECT STEAMER from San Francisco to Victoria will leave about the 10th instant.

BURNING SOOT in a chimney on Government street, at 11 o'clock last night, caused an alarm.

Which is the Original Jacobs?
The Paris *Gaulois* is a shrewd observer of the common life of the streets. There are two shops just opposite one another in the Rue de Rivoli, the most fashionable shopping quarter, in which the same goods are sold. The one on its sign offers 'the only genuine product—be aware of counterfeits.' The other declares—'every article that does not come from our house is a counterfeit.' Upon this the *Gaulois* finds two sausage dealers in a very different neighborhood, one of whom has painted on his glass window, over a pyramid of sausages:

'At ten cents a pound;
To pay more is to be robbed;
While the other puts up his sausages into an obelisk and paints above it:
'At twelve cents a pound;
To pay less is to be poisoned.'

ROBBED OR POISONED?—You pay your money and you take your choice. But what if you experience both in either shop?

THE LONDON TIMES of Nov 19th says:—An evening or two since, Mr E H Currie, a member of the Mansion-house Emigration Committee, related before a number of the working classes at the School-room, Bow-lane, Poplar, what he had recently seen of the condition of those who had left the East end of London for Canada. He said he had visited Ontario, Canada West, and there met many emigrants from Poplar, and found that, having obtained employment, they were in comfortable circumstances. These he proceeded to Toronto and the surrounding district, where he met at least 100 families of those who had emigrated from East London. In this district he found emigrants comfortable and happy, who had come from Poplar, Limehouse, Spadwell, Wapping and Victor a Duck district. He had also visited the Free Grant district, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, and the result of his personal investigation was that nearly the whole of the emigrants who had been aided by charitable societies were not merely employed, but by far the greater number of them were contented and happy. There was still an extensive demand for labor in Canada, and those who were prepared to bear a little hardship at first, and take whatever work offered, could not fail in a short time to obtain a home of their own. With a full conviction of the responsibility attached to such a statement, he was convinced, as an old resident of the East of London, that the days of prosperity for Poplar had gone by. He therefore urged every honest and industrious mechanic who could not see his way to a living here to emigrate to Canada.

A LONDON CORRESPONDENT tells us that it is understood that the present Earl of Derby will not assume intimate relations with the Conservative party, but will take his seat in the Upper House rather as an independent member. For this position his judicial temperament eminently fits him; and his Liberal tendencies would naturally render him unsuitable for a close connection with a party that looks favorably upon a resumption of its old oppose-all-advancement principles. The attitude the Tory party wish to regain, and talk seriously of throwing over Mr Disraeli in favor of Mr Gathorne Hardy. The latter gentleman is an especial pet of the old Tories, and has been rather pushed by the party for some years. It will be very doubtful, however, if the Conservative party can do otherwise than dwindle into an insignificant relic if deserted by Mr Disraeli; and it may be questioned whether the Tory members of the Lower House will throw their talented leader overboard, however much they may wish him at the bottom of the sea.

THE RESTAURANTS and cafes of Paris, it is stated, are 4,730 in number and employ 10,000 waiters. The number of visitors every evening amounts to 750,000 persons, and the annual receipts reach the sum of \$24,000,000. The waiters in many of the large establishments receive no wages, but depend upon the fees paid by the visitors.

'Everything has its use' said a philosophical professor to his class. 'Of what use is a drunkard's fiery nose?' asked one of the pupils. 'It is a light house answered the professor 'to warn us of the little water that passed underneath it and reminds of the shoals of appetite on which we might otherwise be wrecked.'

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will be reopened on Thursday the 20th inst.

PARTICULARS of the accident at Bellingham Bay will be found under the telegraphic head.

H. M. S. CAMELION, Commander Wm H Annesley, arrived at Honolulu Nov 22d, 32 days from Victoria.

ADVICE received by the Cape mail in England, state that it is the general opinion in the colony that Dr Livingston is dead.

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To pay less is to be poisoned.'

ROBBED OR POISONED?—You pay your money and you take your choice. But what if you experience both in either shop?

THE LONDON TIMES of Nov 19th says:—An evening or two since, Mr E H Currie, a member of the Mansion-house Emigration Committee, related before a number of the working classes at the School-room, Bow-lane, Poplar, what he had recently seen of the condition of those who had left the East end of London for Canada. He said he had visited Ontario, Canada West, and there met many emigrants from Poplar, and found that, having obtained employment, they were in comfortable circumstances. These he proceeded to Toronto and the surrounding district, where he met at least 100 families of those who had emigrated from East London. In this district he found emigrants comfortable and happy, who had come from Poplar, Limehouse, Spadwell, Wapping and Victor a Duck district. He had also visited the Free Grant district, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, and the result of his personal investigation was that nearly the whole of the emigrants who had been aided by charitable societies were not merely employed, but by far the greater number of them were contented and happy. There was still an extensive demand for labor in Canada, and those who were prepared to bear a little hardship at first, and take whatever work offered, could not fail in a short time to obtain a home of their own. With a full conviction of the responsibility attached to such a statement, he was convinced, as an old resident of the East of London, that the days of prosperity for Poplar had gone by. He therefore urged every honest and industrious mechanic who could not see his way to a living here to emigrate to Canada.

A LONDON CORRESPONDENT tells us that it is understood that the present Earl of Derby will not assume intimate relations with the Conservative party, but will take his seat in the Upper House rather as an independent member. For this position his judicial temperament eminently fits him; and his Liberal tendencies would naturally render him unsuitable for a close connection with a party that looks favorably upon a resumption of its old oppose-all-advancement principles. The attitude the Tory party wish to regain, and talk seriously of throwing over Mr Disraeli in favor of Mr Gathorne Hardy. The latter gentleman is an especial pet of the old Tories, and has been rather pushed by the party for some years. It will be very doubtful, however, if the Conservative party can do otherwise than dwindle into an insignificant relic if deserted by Mr Disraeli; and it may be questioned whether the Tory members of the Lower House will throw their talented leader overboard, however much they may wish him at the bottom of the sea.

THE RESTAURANTS and cafes of Paris, it is stated, are 4,730 in number and employ 10,000 waiters. The number of visitors every evening amounts to 750,000 persons, and the annual receipts reach the sum of \$24,000,000. The waiters in many of the large establishments receive no wages, but depend upon the fees paid by the visitors.

'Everything has its use' said a philosophical professor to his class. 'Of what use is a drunkard's fiery nose?' asked one of the pupils. 'It is a light house answered the professor 'to warn us of the little water that passed underneath it and reminds of the shoals of appetite on which we might otherwise be wrecked.'

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will be reopened on Thursday the 20th inst.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY
Ms. A. 9. 2. 3. 4. 5

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday January 5. 1870

1869-1870

With hoary head and hobbling gait old Eighteen-hundred and sixty-nine has just disappeared in the illimitable gulf of the eternal past, and Winter once more encloses the dead Summer in its mantle of snow, as in a shroud. Standing, as we do, upon the ridge which divides the old year and the new—the past and the future—it is natural, and it should be profitable, to indulge in a little retrospective reflection. Although not marked by any very startling event, the year whose sands have just run out will probably be found hereafter to have projected its influences as far into futurity as any of its predecessors. It was most fitting that the year which completed the century of steam should be distinguished by the greatest triumph of the steam-engine, and there is, perhaps, no event better calculated to impart prominence to the receding year than the successful completion of that marvellous enterprise which has united the two great oceans, and brought New York and San Francisco within six days' easy travel of each other. In fitting association with this great achievement stands that of uniting the two continents by means of the Franco-American telegraphic cable. Scarcely second to these, in point of possible commercial results, may be regarded the Suez Canal, which has just been successfully opened. Passing from the triumph of mind over matter of science over time and space, the past year will be found not to have been altogether barren of politico-religious incidents. True, the demon of war has for the most part slept. With the exception of the struggle in Cuba, the sword may be said to have rested in the scabbard, save in those never-at-peace South American Republics. Old Spain may still be considered in a state of political unrest; yet the Provisional Government has so far been successful in averting absolute disorganization and revolution. France has passed through another crisis, and it is cause of thankfulness that she has passed through it unscathed. While the life of Napoleon was presumed to be trembling in the balance, the nation appeared to be oscillating on the verge of revolution; but with the recovery of the former appears to have returned the reassurance of the latter. Order, I can answer for—help me, Messieurs, to secure liberty! Such are now the striking words of a remarkable man—words which indicate at once the strength and the weakness of Napoleon's Empire. The other European Powers are much as the year found them. Our own great nation continues to enjoy peace and prosperity. Although Irish discontent has not been wholly eradicated, yet the root of the disorder is being effectively grappled with, and if Gladstone should prove as successful in dealing with agrarian as he has with ecclesiastical disorders, Ireland will soon become in reality, as she has long been nominally, an integral part of the British Empire. The new colonial policy of the Empire has become the occasion of much discussion, and has evoked severe comment. Although unable to defend the unmotherly treatment New Zealand has experienced, and although we cannot disguise from ourselves our heartiness and a harshness permeating some of Lord Granville's dispatches, yet there is, perhaps, reason to hope that the new Colonial policy developed itself, and becomes better understood, it will lose much of what now appears so irrepugnant to the colonists. Certain it is that the great principle of confederation and consolidating the Colonial Empire will commend itself to all; and we are not without hopeful indications that the home mind is being gradually brought to realize the true value and use of the colonies, in the light of their bearing upon the important and perplexing subject of overpopulation. The dire results of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, so freely predicted by an interested hierarchy, have not been in any measure realized. On the contrary, both parties in Ireland have evinced a disposition to accept the change, and adapt themselves to the new condition of things with a ready cheerfulness, and good sense scarcely hoped for by the most ardent and sanguine promoters of the measure. Profound thinkers now regard the disestablishment of the Irish Church as the first step towards the general disestablishment of religion, and the universal recognition of what is called the voluntary principle, the only principle adapted to a free people of mixed religious belief. But it is in the Eternal City that is being enacted a religious pantomime (if we may venture so to designate it) which may constitute the most prominent religious feature of the year. The spectacle of the Pope, followed by 700 Bishops, walking in solemn procession

to the hall of the great Council, amid the ringing of bells and the thundering of cannon from St. Angelo and Mount Aventine, and surrounded with ceremony and circumstance beyond anything ever witnessed during the present century, will doubtless be to all who witnessed it, the event of the year, if not of the life. The practical results (if any) of the Ecumenical Council now sitting in Rome are still in the womb of futurity, and need not form the subject of speculation here. And death himself, that ceaseless dun, Who waits on all, yet waits for none, has not been idle during the past year. In many instances he has doubtless smothered the wretch who fair the blow would meet, only to claim as his victims. France has lost her Barreyer. Our own nation has lost a Stanley, a Grosvenor, and, in all probability, a Northcote, while she unites with America in mourning the loss of a Peabody. America, too, points mournfully to the blanks created by the death of a Stanton and a Raymond. Coming home to our own little colony, British Columbia has been called upon to mourn the death of a Governor, and of more than one valued citizen. To confine the view to what more nearly concerns us, the political results of the past year can hardly be said to have been satisfactory. Confederation has not made that decided progress either eastward or westward which many were led to expect, and the year leaves the boundaries of the Dominion just where it found them. True, Nova Scotia discontent exists only in history, and it but remains to perform the ceremony of handing over the great Northwest Territory. True it is also that British Columbia, like a ripe apple, is ready to drop into the lap of the new empire; but it is left to the year upon which we are entering, possibly to its successors, to extend the boundaries of the Dominion to their ultimate limit. To Canada the year has proved one of measurable success, and not the least important and agreeable of its incidents will have been the visit of Prince Arthur. Coming still nearer home, the past year has not been one of marked prosperity for British Columbia; yet abundant cause do we find for gratitude. While other parts of the world have been visited by sword, pestilence, famine, earthquake, fire and flood, we have enjoyed remarkable immunity from all calamity. Our population has been healthy, our harvest abundant, and if the yield of our mines has fallen somewhat below the average there is abundant consolation in the fact of increased individual wellbeing and the germs of permanent colonial prosperity. To 1870 it must be left to develop the practical results of those political changes which have distinguished the past year. And now, having buried the past, turn we hopefully to the future. Having scrambled up to the verge of another year, who is not wistful to peer into the future, even beyond the possibilities of human prescience? Yet who, if he were endowed with the power of seeing to the end of 1870 as distinctly as he can look back to the beginning of 1869, would not tremble to interrogate so distant a future? Happily for us, we have just provision enough to enable prudence to advance—not enough to paralyze our will. To the extent that we can see into the future, there are good practical reasons for our taking pains to see—beyond that very short distance foreknowledge would kill our best motives. We can see an obligation from the vantage ground of *le jour de*—a much better than we can foresee, even if what is about to happen. Yet, when we have tollingly surmounted the ridge of a long and, perhaps, wearisome ascent, it is natural that we should cast an eager look over the promised land, and note, as best we may, the outlines of the landscape. That done, we resume our march, giving due heed to the duties of the hour. But these forecasts seldom help us much, whether as individuals or as nations, in choosing the right road; and we find that a daily adaptation of our duties to our position is the surest and safest way to prosperity and happiness. The fairest prospects we all know are liable to be suddenly overclouded. For aught that we can tell, the incident which will reverse all our anticipations may be occurring at this moment. How true is it that

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The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday January 5, 1870.

British Columbia.

Official papers just issued relating to the union of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada...

THE EARTH TO BE LAPPED UP BY FIRE.

The sun's atmosphere, say the scientific men, is in a highly excited condition. A column of magnetic light is shooting out, further and further from the solar sphere...

LANDSBERGER & CO'S CALIFORNIA WINES.

White Wine, Sansone Hock, Riezling, Zinford, Red Wine. In one dozen Cases.

PRIZES AWARDED TO I. LANDSBERGER & CO.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, EXHIBITION, 1867. GOLD MEDAL FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINE.

FROM THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, 1868.

EXHIBITION, 1868. GOLD MEDAL FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINE.

GRELLEY & FITERRE IMPORTERS.

And Wholesale Dealers.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN LIQUORS.

Champagne, Cognac, Claret and Whiskies.

AGENTS FOR Napoleon's Cabinet and Bouche Champagne.

Holler's Bitters, Boker's Bitters, Sarsaparilla, California Wines and Brandy.

A LARGE STOCK OF Bonded Wines, Brandies, Ales and Porters.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

for their supplies, instead of being able to make use of the magnificent water of Burrard Inlet...

Mitchell & Johnston.

OFFER FOR SALE.

Ex Coquette from London.

WINDOW GLASS.

PATTY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SACKS.

RESERVE JARS.

FLOWER POTS—London Make.

The Gardener's Friend.

FOWLER'S INSECTICIDE.

Registered Self-Acting Hand Drill.

Table Oil Cloth.

Table Covers.

Table Linen.

Table Napkins.

Table Runners.

Table Mats.

Table Cloths.

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Table Napkins.

HENRY NATHAN JR & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE.

EX. MEDORA.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

And other recent Arrivals.

Liverpool Salt.

Coarse and Fine, in 100 lb bags.

Blankets.

2 1/2-9 point, Blue and Black.

9-4 10-4 White and Red.

Ticking.

Blue Cottons.

Horricks' Long Cloth.

American Drilling.

Grey Calicoes.

Shawls.

Tasmania, Trimmed.

Queensland, &c.

Tartan Plaids.

Winceys.

Delaine.

Alpaca.

Poplins.

French Merino.

Platts.

Ginghams.

Chairs.

Prints.

Muslins.

Emb'd French Merino Dresses.

Skirts, Balmora, Mohair, Winsay, Rep.

Lining.

Jackets, Black Cloth, Blue, &c.

Velvet, a good quality.

Irish Linen.

Hair Nets.

Trimmings.

Buttons, &c.

Table Oil Cloth.

Table Covers.

Table Linen.

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GROCERIES.

Henry Nathan Jr. & Co.

Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C.

SPROAT & CO.

WHARF STREET.

OFFER FOR SALE.

EX "COQUETTE" FROM LONDON.

ALE—Bass' and Allsopp's, in qts.

PORTER—Byass', in qts. and pts.

CHAMPAGNE—Cuvée, in qts and pts.

SHERRY, in cask & case.

PORT.

BRANDY—Hennessy and Martell.

RUM—Jamaica, in bbls, hds and phns.

WHISKY—Scotch and Irish.

GENEVA—Red and Green case.

OLD TOM GIN—Swains, Boord & Co's.

Color and Bernard & Co's.

CURACAO, MARASCHINO.

CHEERY CORDIAL.

ORANGE BITTERS.

TEA—Congo, Hyson and Gunpowder, in 2, 4 and Chests.

SPICES.

BLACK PEPPER.

PIMENTO, CLOVES.

CURRENTS, RAISINS.

INENAR—To cask.

SOAP—English.

PICKLES.

TABLE SALT.

JAMS.

PIE FRUITS.

CANDLES—Price's & Hale's, 25lb.

CRICKET.

MARVALLA COCCA.

MUSTARD.

PATENT GROATS & BARLEY.

PEARL BARLEY.

SAGO.

TAPIOCA.

TOBACCO—Gold Leaf.

Atlantic Cable.

Twist.

WAX VESTAS.

Blankets—2 1/2 lb White Scarlet, Black.

Green, Indigo Blue.

CARPETS—Tapestry, Brussels.

Ridder and Felt.

HEARTH RUGS.

MESIAN BAGS.

WINDMILL SHIRTS.

CAMBRIC HANDKER.

LAMP GLASSES.

CORKS.

BOILED LINED OIL.

WHITE LEAD.

PAINTS.

BOILER PLATE.

INDIAN MUSKETS.

Nov 22, 1869.

THOS. LETT STANISCHMIDT.

OFFER FOR SALE.

EX "COQUETTE" FROM LONDON.

BRANDY—Hennessy and Martell, in case and qts.

RUM—Jamaica, 30 per cent O. P.

GENEVA—J. D. K. Z. red & green.

OLD TOM—Swains Board's, in case.

WHISKY—The celebrated Danlop's.

Mountain Dew.

SHERRIES—Fine and very superior, in case or qts.

PORT WINE.

Barnard's Express.

THE EXPRESS SERVICE FROM CALLED.

will be despatched from the office on WEDNESDAY.

January 6, 1870, carrying Mail and Passengers.

Package, for Points above, by Westminister, must not exceed 20 pounds weight, and must be made in one proof.

F. J. BARNARD.

Victoria, Dec 29th, 1869.

1869

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

For all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

Perhaps no one realizes the necessity of a cathartic, nor how every body is more or less affected by it.

It is a more reliable and more effectual remedy than any other.

Those who have tried it, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always.

It never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition, 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 their 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, whenever 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 readily cure.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Flatulency, Acidity, Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Sick Headache, Femoral or Green Sticks, Bilious Colic and Bilious 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, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of drastic purgatives.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Diuretic, they take one or two pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is especially valuable where no serious derangement exists.

One who feels tolerably well, should take a dose of these Pills twice a week, to keep the system in its normal state, and to prevent the accumulation of disease.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation of this excellent medicine, which is derived from its pure, many of which are truly medicinal, has spread over the whole of the civilized world, and is now being used in

