

Semi Weekly British Columbia Wednesday, October 27 1869 Confederation as Viewed from Ottawa.

The view generally put forward here by the advocates of Confederation, as to its basis and immediate financial results, has been of such a character as to cause many honest minds to doubt whether Canada would be willing to receive British Columbia upon conditions which show the balance of advantages to be altogether on the side of the latter. It is not at all unnatural that such doubts should arise, and as they are entitled to consideration it may not be out of place to present a few of the reasons which have led us to believe that Canada is fully prepared to receive us into the union upon terms which we admit do bear the appearance of being one-sided. Canada does not take a short-sighted view of the matter, and estimate the value of British Columbia in the light of its present status as regards population and development. It she did, we fully admit that it would be unreasonable to expect such terms as have been from time to time put forward. Canada fully recognizes the extent and value of our territory, the variety and immensity of our resources, and above all, the political and commercial importance of our geographical position. The Canadian Government is engaged in laying broad and deep foundations of a future empire, and its policy is not, therefore, one which is cramped within the bounds of a few short years. It looks far into the future, deals with unborn generations. Did Canada adopt the narrow view, the great Northwest would never have been taken over, with all its consequent responsibilities and expenditures. Taking a broad, national view of the subject, the Canadian Government sees in British Columbia the keystone, so to speak, without which the magnificent structure they are engaged in rearing could never be complete—could not stand. Looking through the vista of futurity, they see it, not as it is at present, a sparsely populated and unproductive colony, unknown and influential in the great centres of population, but as the busy seat of commerce on the North Pacific, and the happy home of unborn millions. Taking this broad and statesmanlike view of the subject, they lose sight of temporary disadvantages and expenditures in the effulgence of future glory and prosperity. If they did not do this they would be utterly unfit for the great work of founding an empire. But Canadian statesmen also regard our needs, and are willing to meet us in a liberal, generous spirit. We may be asked, "How do you know all this? Do you merely assume the large views and liberal spirit attributed to the Canadian Government?" Every letter which we have seen from Canadian Ministers breathes this spirit. Every oration both in Parliament and out of it goes to sustain our position. It is uniformly admitted by the Canadian Ministers that they expect to lose money by British Columbia for some time; and it is freely asserted that they are quite prepared to concede the most liberal terms, both as regards fiscal arrangements and political weight in the Federal Councils. As one of many illustrations bearing upon the latter point, we may be permitted to quote words spoken in the Canadian House of Commons, in the session of 1868, by Sir John A. McDonald, the Prime Minister of the Dominion:—"At present, in commencing their new system, the chief object, it seemed to him, was to have such a large full Cabinet as would secure a proper representation from all parts of the Dominion. By and by, when they were a more homogeneous people, every portion of the country might be satisfied with the representation in the Cabinet—even although sectional interests were not closely regarded. But at present it would be a great mistake to commence by a reduction of the representation in the Cabinet. Take British Columbia for a case in point. When that Colony came into the Union would they be satisfied with their representation if only one man were in the Cabinet from that section? They would not, even although their population or revenues entitled them to no greater representation. Setting aside, therefore, the question of expense, as one of our interests in comparison with the general question, it was, first of all and above all, the duty of every lover of the Union to see that no false economy was exercised; that there should be a full and complete system of administration, which would secure to every portion of the Dominion a fair representation in the Cabinet." Indeed, we may be permitted to allude to the dispatch recently received by Governor Muir as evidence, that not only is this Colony appreciated at Ottawa, but that its importance as an essential part of the British American Empire is be-

coming to be recognized even at the Court of St. James. The dispatch, which, for some unexplained reason has not yet been made public, instructs the Governor to invite a direct expression of opinion on the part of the Colonists as to the terms they desire. The people are to tell their Governor what they want, and the invitation is couched in terms which justify the inference that it is our demands are at all within the bounds of reason they will be complied with. But there is another noticeable feature of the dispatch,—the allusion to this place as the San Francisco of the Dominion. Taking the scope of the dispatch in connection with letters written and words spoken by Canadian Ministers, we are greatly disposed to regard the whole subject in this light: The Imperial and Canadian Governments have become fully alive to the necessity of pushing forward continuous railway communication to the Pacific, as a sine qua non of national success; and as the commencement of that work cannot precede Confederation there is a very natural desire to complete the latter without further delay. In conclusion, we will only remark that, in this and previous articles, our aim has been to present facts, rather than arguments. The great question is at once to be presented to the Colonists; and, although they will, in the diplomatic sense, be invited to say whether they desire Confederation or not, it will be well for them to regard their duty as being confined chiefly to the terms to be asked. We can respect and honor the position of the man who declines to accept Confederation upon any or without any terms. Such a position is to be commended. But we confess that it is difficult either to understand or respect the position of the man who, while conscious that Confederation is both inevitable and imminent, throws away the golden opportunity for securing such terms as would conduce most to the well-being of this his adopted country. Let all unite in urging the best terms which in reason can be expected, and if those with whom we have to negotiate prove to be illiberal or unreasonable, it will then be time enough to assume an attitude of hostility to a union which some persons still prefer to think the Colonists have the power to prevent.

Saturday Oct 28rd

WONDERFUL RECOVERIES.—Surely there must be some curative agency in the atmosphere of this colony which permits men suffering from injuries that in most other countries would be attended with fatal results, to recover from the effects and become in a short time "whole men." We remember the case of an Indian in 1864 who came to the Police Station with his head crushed by blows from a bottle. It was seen that a tea-cupful of brains had escaped, yet the head was re-trapped and the man recovered and soon became as sharp-witted as before. In 1860, a man named Kingston was stabbed in the pericardium inflammation ensued and his case was pronounced hopeless; but in four weeks he left his bed and subsequently served a long term in the chain-gang for selling liquor to Indians. Almost every one will recall the young English gentleman, named Walker, who, while accompanied with a friend at B. H. Ooble, in 1863, was attacked by Indians. The miscreants fired through the tent upon the sleeping men; Walker's friend was killed outright, and Walker received five rifle balls in his hands and body and was left for dead. He lay in the tent for thirteen days, suffering meanwhile upon a little rug which succeeded to be near his head. At the end of that time his situation was discovered and he was relieved. Two of the wounds were pronounced fatal, and the exposure alone would have killed many men; but Walker got well and is now a happy husband and father in "Merrie England." We might go on and multiply these instances of remarkable cures, but the case of James Phillips will suffice. Ten days ago he was taken to the hospital with a deep hole in the head through which the brain oozed. The injury was pronounced mortal, and an operation regarded as hopeless and subjecting a dying man to needless torture. He was conveyed to the Royal Hospital to die in comfort. Yesterday in the Police Court the Inspector of Police asked for the record of the assault for three days, while it is hoped Phillips will be on his legs again and prepared to give testimony.

THE EXTRAORDINARY DESTRUCTION OF SEAMEN.—The extraordinary means adopted by ten or twelve of H. M. seamen to desert on Wednesday night, has not, we think, for impudent daring, been excelled on this station. We remember, some seven years ago, that eight sailors, after gun-fire, one evening sprang from their hammocks on the flag-ship, and, on the deck, and leaping into the ship's pinnace, which lay alongside with the crew in, rowed away and made good their escape—ones of the deserters, drawing a revolver and covering the sentry on duty as the boat moved off. The affair at San Francisco last April, when the Zealots lost a number of her men, was managed in a way similar to the desertions from the South. We remember, too, when the Camelion was first on the Coast, in 1863, that while she was on day lying in Nanaimo harbor, twenty of her men dropped into the ship's launch, which was lying alongside, and rowed off. The launch was imagined an island which they saw a short distance off in the Gulf to the American territory, and that once there they were safe from pursuit. They were followed in a pinnace, brought back and well punished. But the conduct of the deserters on Wednesday evening, in first overpowering their officer and then snatching him and the few sailors who remained faithful, throws a new and previous exploit of H. M. sailors in these waters in the shade.

The Nanaimo Address to the Governor and the Reply. To His Excellency Anthony Musgrave, Esq., Governor of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, We, the inhabitants of Nanaimo, desire respectfully to approach your Excellency to offer our sincere congratulations on your safe arrival in this Colony, and to assure you of our devoted loyalty to Her Majesty's Government. We are glad that peace, contentment and prosperity can only result from just and equal laws, voluntarily assumed and cheerfully obeyed, we pray your Excellency to afford us as large a proportion of representative institutions as may be consistent with the Colonial policy of the Crown. Aware of the unspeakable value of mental culture, we earnestly press upon your Excellency's consideration:—1. That we have no public school-houses. 2. That a school, in two departments, one for boys the other for girls, is very urgently required. 3. That the lands obtained under the School Act will not meet this necessity. 4. That Nanaimo contains 150 children of school-going age. A reference to the public accounts of the Colony will show your Excellency how very largely Nanaimo has contributed to the revenues for many years; while a glance at the town will prove that no government money has been expended in local works of public utility. 1. The bridges built long ago by the Coal Company are rotten and dangerous to life. 2. The streets retain the stumps of the primeval forest. 3. The roads to the farms in the vicinity are impassable during the winter; the bridges are broken and unsafe and the difficulty and risk thus incurred in bringing produce to market, are a serious hindrance to the cultivation of the soil. 4. The Literary Institute, though a valuable agency for the improvement of the people, and consequently, in the preservation of the peace, has never received any government sympathy or support, yet such aid has not been withheld from other kindred associations. Convinced of the future greatness of this Colony, as the Pacific terminus of the great road, which is yet to carry the commerce of Eastern Asia to the Atlantic seaboard, we feel the vast importance of our mineral wealth, the development of which is still in its infancy, to the ultimate achievement of so grand and truly national a consummation. Our export trade, amounting annually to about 50,000 tons, and upon which our material growth and prosperity chiefly depend, is prejudicially affected by the high protective tariff of foreign markets. We would therefore pray your Excellency's early attention to the attainment of a well digested treaty of Reciprocity with the United States. The grateful thanks of this community are due to the government for the solid advantages afforded by the equal administration of the laws, the presence of a Stipendiary Magistrate and the regular weekly trips of the steamer Sir James Douglas, and we earnestly trust it may be consistent with your Excellency's plans to continue these benefits. Assured of the grave and serious difficulties which beset the administration of public affairs in this colony, in our Colonial history, we humbly hope that power and wisdom may be granted adequate to the fitting discharge of your Excellency's many solemn and arduous responsibilities. We beg to subscribe ourselves, your Excellency's most obedient, humble servants. Signed on behalf of the inhabitants of Nanaimo: JOHN BRYDEN, CHAIRMAN, MARK BATE, THOMAS JAMES, JAMES W. B., JOHN W. DEN, R. DUNN, W. HARRISON, NANAIMO, V. L. B. C. (Incorporated) 4th September, 1869.

NEW LIFE.—When the mind and body are tired by over-exertion, or by long study, a little of the mixture which has been mixed a half-bottle of HOLLWAY'S OCEANIC WATER, will refresh and invigorate the system, and impart a delightful buoyancy and cheerfulness to the mind. Be sure of the genuine counterfeits; always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lawson & Kemp, New York. MARTIN REWARD.—It must be a source of gratification and pride to the inventor, after years of study and toil, to have success crown his efforts and know his labors are appreciated. This is peculiarly the case with Dr. Hollway's Vegetable Yungar, which is composed of purely vegetable preparations, making the most essential elements of the human system, and thus, without the aid of any artificial stimulants, restores the system to its normal condition, and imparts the vigor and strength which are the result of a healthy and active life. HOLLWAY'S OCEANIC.—Turn which way you will, go where you please, persons will be found who have a ready word of praise for this treatment. For chills, shivers, colds, fevers and agues, it is an invaluable remedy; and has been used with success in all the most difficult cases of cholera, dysentery, and other ailments. It is a powerful purgative, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results. It is a powerful purgative, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results. It is a powerful purgative, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

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WATER SUPPLY.—Mr. Siffken, Secretary of the Spring Ridge Water Company, contradicts our paragraph of yesterday with respect to the short supply of water. Our authority was excellent—in one case being that of a water-carrier, who excused himself for neglecting a customer's water supply, by saying that the supply had given out, and secondly, we know, and so does Mr. Siffken, that the Company are drawing water from the well at Donald Fraser's residence and piping it in town to customers. Does it appear reasonable that if the flow at the springs was as great as usual that this expensive means of obtaining an auxiliary supply would be resorted to? However, we mention this circumstance, not by way of disparaging the company, but in support of the paragraph in yesterday's issue. So far as the quality of the water obtained at the springs is concerned, we do not now and never did believe it whole some. COLONIAL MUNICIPALITY.—We alluded the other day to the case of a resident of Quebec who left to the charitable institutions of that city \$100,000. To that may be added the case of a gentleman resident in Halifax (N. S.) who has undertaken to erect at his own expense a large brick mission house in that city, at a cost of not less than \$12,000. The building has been commenced, and will contain school-rooms and all the modern improvements for city missionary purposes. THE CAMELION SAILED AT SIX YESTERDAY morning for the Sandwich Islands and the Tahiti group. She will then proceed to the Southern station and go home with the flying squadron next summer. THE NEXT BOAT.—No advices have been received as to the date of the departure from San Francisco of the next direct steamer for Victoria.

NEVER RAISE A CHILD BY THE HAND OR WRIST.—It is a common practice of nurses and patens to grasp children by a single hand or wrist, and tilt them bodily, as in stepping over gutters, streams &c. Occasionally a child is seized by the hands and swung round with great force, the body being held nearly at right angles. The fat is not always allowed by immediate effects, but it is liable to result in most serious injury. At this period of life, the ends of the long bones are united to the shafts by cartilage, which renders them weak and liable to be distorted by force. There are three of these bones in the arm; one between the shoulder and elbow, and two between the elbow and wrist. The arm of the child is therefore, very weak. When extension is made at the hand, the force is not extended upon a firm bone but rather upon bones broken at several points, and very loosely united. A small force, far less than is required to fracture a fully formed bone, will separate the cartilaginous portions, or permanently bend them. There is also another form of injury which may occur at the instant. Of this I have seen several examples. It consists in a slight displacement of the cartilage in one of the joints, either the wrist or elbow, attended by pain, swelling and tenderness. The joint is fixed in a semi-flexed position and the little sufferer will not allow it to be moved or even touched. It can be easily reduced by a surgeon by forcible flexion and extension. Finally, twisting the child in this manner, the ligaments which connect the joints may be extended, and thus will weaken the joints, and the weakness may remain as a permanent disability.—Hearth and Home.

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The Water. The intimate connection between a plentiful wholesome water and whether regarded in domestic, social or national terms, is so obvious and will be so readily admitted, that it may well be excused if it is designated as of our subject, and ourselves to the most. The subject is not merely a matter of domestic economy, but it has engaged the attention of those who give heed to the regulation of Hygiene, and it will be within the power of many of our readers to close of the last session of the Council, a Bill for the purpose of providing a public water supply, which will bring from Elk Lake fresh water, some miles from town. The late of the water supply has been remembered. It is not to be forgotten that the Bill that was introduced in the Council, and which was most interestingly discussed, abandoned it all to the cause to remedy the defects and features and questions that the position of the water supply was creating a burdensome tax to the public at such a large contemplated. It is not to be forgotten that the Bill that was introduced in the Council, and which was most interestingly discussed, abandoned it all to the cause to remedy the defects and features and questions that the position of the water supply was creating a burdensome tax to the public at such a large contemplated. It is not to be forgotten that the Bill that was introduced in the Council, and which was most interestingly discussed, abandoned it all to the cause to remedy the defects and features and questions that the position of the water supply was creating a burdensome tax to the public at such a large contemplated.

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Wednesday, October 27 1869

The Water Supply.

The intimate connection that exists between a plentiful supply of good, wholesome water and human wellbeing, whether regarded in the individual, domestic, social or national capacity, has come to be so universally understood, and will be so readily admitted, that we may well be excused for assuming that what may be designated as the theoretic part of our subject, and at once addressing ourselves to the more practical phase. The subject is not new to this community. It has engaged the attention of those who give heed to the laws which regulate Hygiene for several years; and it will be within the recollection of many of our readers that, towards the close of the last session of the Legislative Council, a Bill was introduced for the purpose of providing for an abundant supply, which it was proposed to bring from Elk Lake, a small body of fresh water, some nine or ten miles out of town. The fate of that Bill will also be remembered. The popular mind appeared to be so evenly divided for and against the Bill that the Legislature, puzzled to know whether the people most interested desired its passage or not, abandoned it altogether. It is due to the cause to remark that the Bill was by no means free from objectionable features and questionable provisions, and that the petitions presented against its passage may have been less directed against the object of the measure than against the measure itself. Yet it is undeniable that many persons, and persons of no inconsiderable substance and weight in this community, took the position that the water supply was ample for present purposes, and that it would be creating an unnecessary and burdensome tax to provide a fresh supply at such a large outlay as was contemplated. It is presumable that there would be found a greater degree of unanimity in this community now upon the subject of the necessity that exists for seeking a new and more ample supply of water. It will have been observed that the City Council has already taken the preliminary steps in this important matter; and we are disposed to think that if these steps are followed up with promptitude and energy, the movement will not meet with much hindrance from a divided public opinion. We have no desire to withhold from the existing water company that consideration to which they are entitled; nor do we doubt that in any movement for a fresh supply the rights and interests of that company will be duly respected. Yet it will be well to remember that, in a matter of this kind, there are limits beyond which consideration for private or corporate rights and interests must not be permitted to pass. Is the Spring Ridge Water Company in a position to insure to the city an ample and uninterrupted supply of good, wholesome water? That is really the practical question; and unless that question can be answered in the affirmative public interests are at once step in and set up a bound to those of individuals. In spite of the anxious desire to believe that a company to whom this community is largely indebted for a supply of water when that supply was for the most part furnished at a loss to the shareholders are still in a position to meet the wants of the city, common candor and a sense of duty to the public compel us to say that we fear the above question must receive a negative answer. That the present means of supply is not ample, recent circumstances with which the public are already sufficiently familiar have abundantly demonstrated. That water is neither good, pure, nor wholesome has been long maintained by gentlemen possessing scientific knowledge. It is not altogether unnatural that the managers or officers of the existing company should be anxious to put the best possible face upon the matter; but it would, perhaps, be well for these gentlemen to carefully reflect upon the responsibility they may possibly incur. We should be only too glad to be assured that they still possess the ability to afford an ample water supply; but if they do not, they must see the danger of keeping the public longer in ignorance. It strikes us that one of the very first things to be done is to have an inquiry into the whole question, by competent and disinterested persons, so that the public may have reliable and definite information as to the quantity and quality of water which the company is able to supply. Surely it will be wholly unnecessary for us to employ any words for the purpose of impressing the public mind with the vital importance of the subject we have left called upon to take up. One hesitates to contemplate the possibility of a sudden cessation of the water supply. The bare possibility of a whole community being liable to become dependent for a supply of water for domestic purposes upon the re-

opening of stagnant wells and four carbon-pits, makes one shudder; but the contemplation of the possible consequences of a fire breaking out in the city under such circumstances makes one's blood run cold. "Knotted and combled locks to part, And each particular hair to stand on end, Like quills upon the fretful porcupine." There is a larger, if less practical view to take of this subject; but it is one which, though important, we must dismiss with a very few words. Victoria is the seat of Government, and obviously designed to be the seat of commerce and manufactures for the British Pacific, if not for the North Pacific. The fairest spot on the coast, it is the first to strike the eye of the stranger and the immigrant. First impressions are said to be enduring. It would be a colonial evil if this city should be left with a precarious and inadequate supply of execrable water. Nature has, indeed, dealt most bountifully with Victoria in every other respect. It enjoys a salubrious climate, stands on a charming site, is surrounded by enchanting scenery, and is right on the verge of the great ocean path of the world's commerce. What could nature have done for it more than she has done? A supply of good fresh water nature could not place at every door. That would be contrary to the eternal laws which govern such matters. But nature has placed ample reservoirs of excellent water as near to the city as is consistent with her laws. Will the people conduct that water to the city; or do they wait for nature to do it for them?

Sunday Oct 24th. Imports—Saturday's Gazette contained the accustomed quarterly returns, showing the imports for the three months ending 25th September, 1869. The gross value is set down at \$459,423, being \$37,883 in excess of the preceding quarter. Looking into the various items which go to make up this sum we find the same evidence of the absence of self-reliance on the part of the Colony exhibited in this as in former returns. Such items as the following demonstrate how little it is to expect substantial prosperity so long as the wealth of the Colony is drained out of it to pay the foreign producer for articles on our own soil and climate are so well adapted to raise: Bacon and hams, \$1490 31; barley, \$3404 14; salt beef, \$1774; bran and shorts, \$2374 44; butter, \$9581 13; cheese, \$2635 59; flour, \$23,469 35; fruit, [fresh], \$1893 40; hay, \$631 95; hops, \$390 75; lard, \$1770 49; leather, \$2033 76; live stock, \$29,337 50; malt, \$2454 75; wheat, \$1426 26. Here we have for fifteen articles, every one of which could be raised with great advantage in this colony, \$64,667 32 going into the pockets of the foreign producer in a single quarter, being at the rate of \$338,671 28 a year. There are many other items of less magnitude which would swell the amount, but these figures will suffice for our present object, that is to reiterate the warning that substantial prosperity is impossible so long as our people subsist so largely upon foreign productions. But, is it not inexplicably strange that notwithstanding the fact that butter pays a duty of 10 cents a pound, and that this colony is peculiarly favorable for dairy purposes, we should still import American butter at the rate of \$38,324 a year. Nor is it less singular that we should import American flour at the rate of \$95,000 a year in the face of a prohibitive duty of \$1 50 a barrel, and with grist mills rusting for want of work. There must, indeed, be something radically wrong where such an anomalous condition of things exists.

New Pilot Regulations.—The following regulations have been published, in pursuance of "The Pilotage Ordinance, 1867," by command of His Excellency Governor Mcgregor: To be numbered 24. Qualified Pilots speaking Vessels outside the Pilot Grounds, and their services being declined, shall be entitled to half Pilotage both inwards and outwards from such Vessels, provided that the Pilots claiming such Pilotage shall offer their services at the Port of Landing to take the Ship to sea, if required, thereby becoming entitled to full or half Pilotage as the case may be; the Pilot first speaking Vessels outside the Pilot Grounds having the preference over Local or other Pilots. And in order to define the words "outside Pilot Ground," it is resolved by the Pilot Board that they shall be taken to mean "inside Cape Flattery, in Straits of Juan de Fuca, Straits of Haro and Straits of Georgia, and the Channels between such Straits." To be numbered 17. Pilots taken to sea on board any Vessel against their will, shall be entitled to claim from the Master or Owner of such Vessel the sum of Five Dollars (\$5) per diem until the date of their arrival at the Port of Victoria, V. I., B. C., and shall also, in addition to the above, be entitled to the amount of their expenses back to said Port.

Rewards.—His Excellency the Governor has very properly offered a reward of \$500 for such information as will lead to the prosecution and conviction of any person or persons concerned in the burning of Christ Church Cathedral and Michael Wells' houses, respectively, and we hereby give the fact so amount of publicity it could never hope to attain through the obscure medium reflected by the Executive. While upon this subject we venture to express surprise and regret that similar steps have not been taken with a view to unravelling the Langford Lake mystery. Possibly this may arise from the circumstance of His Excellency having been absent at Cariboo at the time the developments were made. The prosecution of property is a sacred duty, and the citizens are anxious that the free should be occurred certainly called for some such step; but it is a less sacred duty to protect the life of the subject?

Editorial Remarks.—Some fellow evidently ill at ease, writes in yesterday's News asking how the Colonist became acquainted with the dispatches received by Governor Mcgregor from Her Majesty's Government, and proceeds in the most uncharitable way to charge us with inventing, and then wishing to make the public believe our inventions true, &c. Now, as the News has not seen fit to supply the desired information to one evidently in great distress, we will compassionate his misery and do so: We had our information respecting the nature of the dispatches in question from Ottawa newspapers, as well as correspondents residing in Canada, and if "Y" had read the Colonist with any degree of intelligent attention, or if the publisher of the News had displayed average journalistic energy, there would have been no occasion to make the inquiry, or imaginary ground for indulging in such suspicious or arriving at unwarrantable conclusions.

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Obstruction.—The encroachments of Chinamen in the laundry business at San Francisco are about to receive a check. A memorial is now in circulation, and signed by more than seventy ladies, who pledge themselves to support the parties at the head of this movement, in establishing an extensive laundry and to withdraw their patronage from the Chinamen. The project is pushed vigorously, and will undoubtedly be successfully established.

A Beautiful Present for the Pope. Archbishop Alemany, of California, will carry with him, as a present to His Holiness the Pope, an elegant gold snuff-box, manufactured by a jeweller of San Francisco. It is about two inches wide, three and a half long, and three quarters of an inch deep. On the top is a rich oval of gold bearing quartz, surmounted by a blue enamel setting, and chased borders. On the bottom are engraved the words "To the Holy Father, Pio Nono, from the Vicar-General, San Francisco."

The Ninth of November is the anniversary of the birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The day has been happily selected by His Excellency Governor Mcgregor as the occasion for giving his first entertainment at Government House. We understand a large number of invitations have been issued. It is scarcely probable that much will be atempted this year in the form of a public celebration; but there will doubtless be the usual races and amusements.

Ploughing Match.—Appearances indicate that the ploughing match in Spanish district will attract to Thompson's a large collection of people, and that the different races will be well contested. We are sorry to observe, however, the apathy of the townspeople towards this match. The efforts of the farmers to stimulate the productive wealth of this Colony ought to be warmly seconded in this city instead of being given the cold shoulder.

Cherry Creek.—From Mr. W. T. Armstrong, who lately made an extensive exploration of the Cherry Creek Silver District, we learn that the cabins and works of the company who have been engaged in mining in that locality for some years, were destroyed by fire in the month of August last. The fire originated in the brush and forest. Mr. Armstrong discovered no well defined lead of silver.

New Westminster.—The grist mill at New Westminster is to be put in operation at once. The Supreme Court sits on the 1st prox. There are a number of important criminal cases to be tried. The steamer Onward got up all safe on Wednesday, and Capt. Irving and his boat met with warm welcome.

International Exhibition, 1871.—In Saturday's Gazette, by His Excellency's command, is published a circular, with enclosures, from Earl Glenville, referring to the International Exhibition to be held at London in the year 1871.

The steamer Emily Harris arrived from Burrard Inlet and Nadinoo yesterday. She brought down coal for the Navy. The bark Gem of the Ocean, bound for San Francisco, has sailed from the B. V. I. Mills.

The annual meeting of the Mechanics' Literary Institute will be held on Tuesday evening, 2nd November, when the annual report will be presented and officers elected.

The Isabel.—This steamer is being repaired at Burrard Inlet. Her injuries are not serious. The accident occurred while a dense fog prevailed.

The steamer Enterprise arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Among the passengers were Capt. Raymur, Hon. H. M. Ball and Mrs. Spratt.

The duty on foreign stone for building purposes imported to an American port is 20 per cent.

Burrard Inlet.—Thomas Brew, Esq., has been gazetted Harbour-master for Burrard Inlet.

Post Office Appointment.—Mr. J. G. Kirkpatrick has been appointed Postmaster at Spencer's Bridge, Thompson River.

Savings Bank Appointment.—Robert Burnaby Esq., has been appointed Commissioner of Savings Banks in the Colony.

The Gosvic Telfair sailed from Portland for Victoria yesterday.

A Change for Wheat Growers. Editor of the British Colonist.—If Mr. McHugh, of Spanish, will bring his wheat to Mr. J. Rock, of Victoria, he will find a market. W. J. McDonald.

Letter from Nanaimo—Wants of the East Coast Districts.

Editor British Colonist.—In devising means for the amelioration of the settlers of the East Coast, and for improving the condition and prospects of the different settlements, there are a few points essential to the attainment of objects so highly desirable which should not be overlooked by the powers that be. It is taken for granted that the Governor wishes for the growth of all the productive interests of the Colony. His tour to and over the Cariboo country and other districts of the Mainland tends to this belief, and imbued with the notion that His Excellency will not follow the course of his predecessors, will not slight any portion of the Colony, the inhabitants of Nanaimo particularly have great hopes of future prosperity and contentment. I need not here advert to the many applications we have made for governmental aid for public purposes, nor tell how often our reasonable requests have been disregarded. My intention is to note one or two of the main complaints that I have visited, and to state how these wants might to a great extent be overcome.

Of paramount importance is the subject of roads. Your own able and ready pen, Mr. Editor, has directed attention to the question; and I am glad to note, not without effect; for since your article, setting forth our true position, was published, men have been sent here to clear some of the obstructed thoroughfares and to replace our bridges of stopping stones with something a little better; thus communication with our farmers in the backwoods will be by degrees established. Who cannot see what an incentive to the agriculturist a good road must be to a market or place of shipment? How it will stimulate him to labor and improve his property as well as the country, as I maintain that surrounding desolate outcrops with smiling orchards and making unprofitable pastures productive, are alike beneficial to the country and farmer. While on the other hand, if these operations are retarded and retarded by reason of impassable roads, or such as do not admit of the transit of grain, &c., by wagons, the country is manifestly the loser. Good roads at once diminish the expense of bringing the produce of a farm to market, and a reduction of the cost of carriage may be considered as a diminution in the cost of producing. It will be admitted without a question that the farmers of Vancouver Island are not able, indeed, it would be preposterous to expect them, to make roads to intersect the whole country although they benefit largely by having proper pathways. Land fit for the plough is by no means easily obtained, and to cut a way for a cart through, in some places, an almost impenetrable forest, is clearly the duty of the government. Otherwise, how can it be supposed the intending settler will think of taking up land in an out-of-the-way place where perhaps he and his family may be under the necessity of subsisting at least a few years destitute of many of the comforts of life before he can hope for a return for his enterprise and labor. Only give our energetic husbandman (and we have some of this class) encouragement and facilities to go ahead, and his wants and desires will be limited, nor will he rest satisfied till his most wishes are realized. Every farmer should be bent upon increasing his production and his stock; if not, the sooner he changes his vocation the better. About the Okanogan country, Maple Bay, Nanaimo and Comox the farming interests are making gradual and certain progress, notwithstanding the many obstacles encountered by the settlers. At Comox close 3 tons of butter, I am informed, have been taken by the Hudson Bay Company at their store this year, and doubtless a large quantity has been obtained by other parties. With good roads to the port of embarkation, cheap fares, and freight to Victoria, the farmer could dispense, in my impression, with the protection which he is now supposed to receive from the customs tariff. Without good roads and ready channels of communication to the markets all other protection is next to useless. Just think that a resident of Comox being to pay as much to carry him to Victoria as would take him from the latter place to San Francisco! Freight charges are also about the same from San Francisco to Victoria as from Comox to Victoria! Hence in order to foster the growth of agriculture through the Islands, to overcome the vis inertia now apparent, roads must be made, and means of transporting produce to a place of sale must be cheaper and more frequent, at all events, from the remote districts, else we cannot hope for or expect to derive any great benefit for years to come from the produce of our fertile lands.

GO-AHEAD.

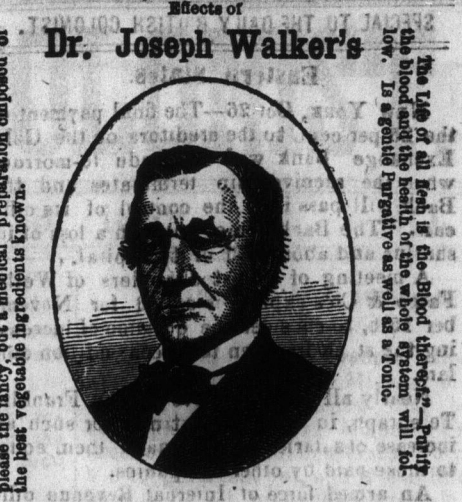
Nanaimo, 21st Oct., 1869.

REMNENTAL REGARD.—The drill instructor of the old stamp of marines sergeant—who was the terror of every recruit, and the remorseless tyrant of the awkward squad, was putting a finishing touch through the funeral exercises. Having opened the ranks, so as to admit the passage of the supposed cortege between them, the instructor ordered the men to rest on their arms, reserved. Then, by way of practical explanation, he walked slowly down the line formed by the two ranks, saying, as he moved, "Now, I am the corpse. Pay attention." Having reached the end of the party, he turned round regarding them steadily with a searching eye for a moment or two, and then remarked, in a most solemn tone of voice, "Your heads is right as your feet is right, but you 'av'nt got that look of regret you ought to 'ave."

THE BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING.—A merchant in one of the northern cities, lately put an advertisement in a paper, headed: "Boy Wanted." The next morning he found a cardboard on his doorstep with this inscription on the top: "How will this one answer? On opening it he found a nice, fat, chubby-looking specimen of the article he wanted done up in flannel!"

It is reported that Mr. W. J. McDonald has been solicited to stand for the office of Mayor.

MORE THAN 200,000 Persons.



Dr. Joseph Walker's CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS. Manufactured from the native Herbs and Roots of California. THE GREAT BLEED PURIFIER. FOR INFLAMMATION AND OBSTRUCTION OF THE BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, these BITTERS have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by VITATED BLOOD which is generally produced by derangement of the digestive organs. Cleanse the vitiated Blood, withdraw its impurities burning through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, Itch, Scalds, and other eruptions, and the blood is purified. It is a sure and certain remedy for all these affections, and your health will be restored. Keep the blood healthy, and all will be well.

R. H. McDONALD & CO. IMPORTING WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. Corner Pine and Sausage Streets, San Francisco, California.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which no earthly pleasure is attainable. The first irregularity of any function should be checked at once, by the use of these pills, which strengthen the system, by gradually causing the blood from all impurities, they balance the circulation, remove all obstructions, and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

Determination of Blood to the Head. This generally occurs by congestion of the vessels of the head, which is a very dangerous and painful condition, and is attended with various symptoms, such as headache, dizziness, and a feeling of heat in the face. It is caused by the blood being too thick, and is cured by the use of Holloway's Pills, which remove the impurities from the blood, and restore its normal condition.

The Female's Best Friend. For all the diseases which affect the female system, such as irregular menstruation, leucorrhoea, and other disorders, Holloway's Pills are the best remedy. They regulate the system, and restore the natural balance of the organs.

Indigestion—Bilious Headache. These complaints are cured by the use of Holloway's Pills, which remove the impurities from the blood, and restore its normal condition.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known for all the diseases which affect the human system. They are sold in every part of the world, and are highly recommended by the medical profession.

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

PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES.

T. MORSON & SON, 21, 23, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINES. The following are the principal articles: BARK, GALL, IRON, QUINA, &c.

CERTIFICATE OF PRAISE AND THANKS. The British Colonist has published a number of articles which have been highly appreciated by the public.

By Electric Telegraph.

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Arrives—Bark Bauler, from Tokelau; Barkentine Fremont, from Seabeck.

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Wheat—Fair grades, 130 @ 145. Good to choice shipping 155 @ 167 1/2.

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Oats—Small sales within range of 1 @ 130.

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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 point, Blue and Black

9-4 10-4 White and Red

Ticking

Blue Cottons

Horriekes' Long Cloth

American Drilling

Grey Calicoes

Shawls

Saxony, Tasmania, Trimmed,

Queensland, &c

Tartan Plaids

Winceys

Lustres

Delaines

Alpacas

Poplins

French Merino

Plaids

Ginghams

Chintz

Prints

Muslins

Emb'd, French Merino Dresses

Skirts, Balmoral, Mohair, Wincey, Rep.

white, &c

Lingerie

Jackets, Black Cloth, Plaid, &c

Velvet

Irish Linen

Hair Nets

Ribbons

Trimmings

Buttons, &c

Table Oil Cloth

Oiled Silk

Tablecovers

Hickory, &c

Paints, Pilot, Tweed, Doe, Black Ribbed,

Moleskin, &c

Vests, Black Cloth, Pilot, &c

Inverness Capes

Boys' Suits

Baltic Shirts, Black & White

Checked and French Flanne

Flannel Shirts

Hickory & Serge do

Hats, Bk & Col Felted Plaid

Cambric Handker

Umbrellas

Black Silk Handker

White Shirts

Swansdown do

Braces

Neckties

Scarfs

Velvet Vestings

Restery, &c

English Straw Paper

Cotton Seine Twine

Hemp & Sturgeon do

Shop Twine

Seaming do

Barbour's Shoe Thread No. 10

Fish Lines

Wax Vestas

Sago

Taploca

Ghollets Vegetables

Price's Candies

Sardines

Malt Vinegar

Pickles

Figs, Currants

Relishes

French Preserves

Chain, 3-4 and 7-8

Grain sacks

Sheet Lead

Shot and Ball

Yellow Metal & Nails

Salt Soda

IN BOND & DUTY PAID.

Jamaica Rum 98 O P

Hennessey Brandy

Holland's Gin

Red and Green Case do

Hunt's Port & Diamond

Sherry, Duif Gordon

Old Tom

Ban' Pale Ale

Whisky

Orange Bitters, &c

AND

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES

Henry Nathan Jr. & Co.

Wharf Street

col'd d&w

Victoria, B.C.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

LONDON.

THE COCOA (OR CACAO) OF MARAVILLA is the true THEO-BROMA LINNÆUS.

It is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favored portion.

TAYLOR BROTHERS have secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have by the skillful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so generally the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homeopaths and coo-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto found any other Cocoa to be unpalatable, have after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

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The finest of all systems of preparation to this date, is that of Messrs Taylor Brothers, who have produced an article which surpasses every other Cocoa in the market. Entirely soluble, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

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