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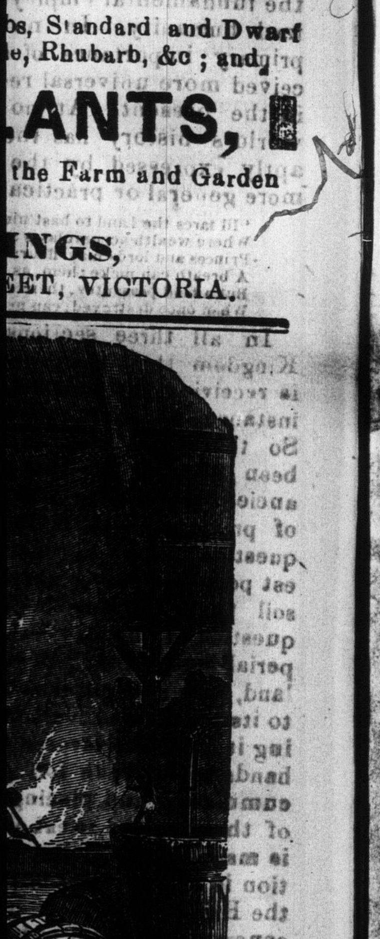

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THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL 10. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1869. NO. 79.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

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Geological Survey.

One advantage to be obtained under Confederation, and it is by no means an unimportant one, is a thorough and systematic geological survey of the country. Here we are, in the eleventh year of the mineralogical history of the colony, so to speak, still profoundly ignorant of its geological structure and mineral deposits, for although full sixty millions of gold has been taken out, and although rich quartz and silver and copper veins have forced themselves upon attention, yet we only know enough to show us our profound ignorance. Nor can anything like an intelligent knowledge of the mineral wealth of this country be acquired until a geological survey has been made. Such a knowledge once acquired would prove of incalculable value in many ways. In the matter of road-making alone it is important that we should be guided to a certain extent by a knowledge of the position and extent of mineral deposits. Hitherto our road-making has been carried on very much in the dark in this respect, and many thousands of revenue have been utterly wasted; enough, in all probability, has been thus frittered away to meet the expense of a survey. Then, again, in the matter of attracting population and capital, how allimportant it is that a survey should be made. It is believed that this country is enormously rich in minerals of all kinds. That belief is founded upon the general configuration of the country, as cursorily viewed by the unscientific eye, well endorsed, doubtless, by the outcroppings and the shallow diggings everywhere perceptible. Yet a belief of this kind, however firmly grounded in our own minds, must be regarded as altogether too vague and hypothetical to attract population to any large extent, and notoriously too much so to attract that most cautious, coy and sensitive of all things, capital. But, let a thorough geological survey be made by a staff of competent men; and, assuming that the result would be such as to justify present expectations and belief in regard to the mineral wealth of the colony, we would not have long to wait either for population or capital. Both would flow in as fast as they could be employed. Another eminently practical advantage to be derived from such a survey would consist in its operating as a guide to prospectors. Now they have 'to go it blind,' to employ a localism, and very much of the energy, time and means of the hardy prospector are now wasted, simply from the want of anything like a knowledge of the general geological conformation of the country. In this respect incalculable waste might be avoided. The Canadian Government has already given practical proof of its appreciation of the importance of a geological survey of the country committed to its charge. In its employment is found a most efficient staff of surveyors, under that eminent Canadian geologist, Sir William Logan; and the earnestness with which it is proposed to prosecute a survey of the Dominion may be inferred from the circumstance of one hundred thousand dollars of Federal revenue being specifically set apart for that particular service. Now, there is no part of British America presumably so important as this, considered in a mineralogical aspect; and whenever British Columbia becomes a Province of the Dominion it will be alike our own interest and that of Canada that the mineral wealth of this section should no longer remain under the dark cloud of ignorance and uncertainty which has up to the present moment enveloped it. These considerations will entitle us to ask, and it is not too much to expect the Canadian Government to extend to us the early benefits of a thorough geological survey, not only as having a direct and important bearing upon local wellbeing, but as a certain and ready means of rendering the colony a more worthy, prosperous, and profitable member of the great British American family, by attracting population and capital from contiguous countries, and enabling its dormant wealth to be developed. Should British Columbia, by any possibility, remain out of the Dominion for any lengthened period—a contingency, however, too remote to be entitled to serious consideration—it would, in that event, become the duty of the local government to consider how the important work of carrying out a complete geological survey could be accomplished by the colony. And, here we may, perhaps, be permitted to remark how very much better employed certain gentlemen would be in pointing out to the people of this Colony the very numerous and extremely obvious advantages attainable under Confederation, instead of racking their brains and straining facts in order to discover and magnify hypothetical disadvantages which may possibly accrue to us under that system. We are not foolish enough to claim for Confederation unmixed blessing, complete freedom from all possible objection; but we do claim for it such a decided preponderance of good as to make all objectionable features kick the beam. Is the present system an unmixed good? Are we so well pleased with the plan of being governed through the Colonial Office that we are averse to all change? But it must not be forgotten that the present system has had *ichabod* written upon it by Imperial fingers,—that it is to come to a speedy end, and that we cannot, if we would, continue to hang on to Britannia's apron-string. Our good old mother is determined to make men of us, whether we will or not; although it is not intended that, by becoming men we shall cease to be her children. How contemptible, then, in view of all the facts and circumstances of the case, for colonists to persist in whimpering and cringing about what they falsely call separation from the Mother Country. How ignoble to wish to hang on to the Imperial skirts, in all the fecklessness of infancy, when we are invited, *commanded* to stand upon our own legs and hold up our heads like men! One experiences a feeling of sickening disgust, *loathing* when one hears men in this colony advocating that we should still hang on to unwilling skirts—continue to occupy a political position but one degree removed above serfdom. There are, we blush to confess it, such men in British Columbia; but, thank God, their number is infinitesimal, and their influence is *nil*.

Tuesday Dec. 21st

THE Governor and Committee of the Hudson Bay Company in their Report state, with reference to the transfer of the territories to the Dominion of Canada, that it is understood that on or before the 1st of December next the sum of £300,000 will be paid to the credit of the Company at the Bank of England. When this is done and the transfer completed a special meeting of the Company will be called and a resolution submitted for approval authorizing the return of £3 per share to the proprietors. In consequence of the decrease in the year's returns, the interim dividend to be paid in January will not be more than 4s per share. The issue of the report was looked upon as unsatisfactory, and the shares fell ⅜ yesterday.—*Economist, Nov 13.*

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT ESQUIMALT.—In the case of Henry Hewitt, who surrendered himself for examination upon a charge of murdering James Smith, near Esquimalt some two years ago, Inspector Bowden yesterday testified that when the body was found he had a conversation with Hewitt, and asked him to go and see the body of Smith. He said he would not, as he did not like to see dead bodies. He afterwards went to the Coroner's Inquest and identified the clothes of the deceased. The case was still further remanded until Friday, to allow the Doctor who examined Smith to attend.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—We hope no good parent or friend of the young will complete his purchases of presents before visiting and inspecting the elegant assortment of seasonable goods displayed by Mrs. Johnston at the well known English Bazaar, on Fort street. There will be found everything, from a jewsharp to a concertina, from a jumping-jack to a most beautiful doll, ornaments, cuttlery as sharp as the ideas of some of our young friends, workboxes suited for nimble fingered ladies or buttonless bachelors. In short, for a complete list, we must refer our readers to the store and the polite attendants.

THE schooner Kate, from Cortez Island *via* Nanaimo, arrived on Sunday with the Dawson whaling party. The whaling season having closed, the whole party were brought down by the Kate, which vessel also left 100 barrels oil at Nanaimo for shipment to San Francisco.

THE POLITOFFSKY.—This steamer, Capt Guindon, arrived from Port Madison, yesterday afternoon, having on board as passengers Mr and Mrs Westervelt, Mrs G A Meigga, Mrs Guindon and Miss Ordway. The Politoff-ky leaves to-day for the scene of the wreck of the bark Maria J Smith, near Barclay Sound. The bark will be towed to Meiggs' Mills, Port Madison, discharged, docked and repaired. Her damages are slight.

THE steamer Enterprise returned on Sunday from Burrard Inlet, having towed the ship Nation's Hope to the B C & V I Mills. The brig Coquette at Moody's, and the bark Maud Ellen at the B C & V I Mills, will be ready for sea in a few days. The Enterprise reports a wild nor'wester in the gulf on Friday last.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.—Messrs J P Davies & Co. will commence their great holiday sale at 11 o'clock this morning. The goods will be sold by catalogue. They comprise a great variety of articles, both useful and ornamental, among which we may mention silverware, jewelry, watches, clocks, and cabinet ware and fancy goods. Sale positive.

THE MASONIC BALL.—The Masonic Ball on the 27th promises to be a very brilliant affair. Only a limited number of tickets will be sold. The various committees have gone to work in good earnest and have nearly completed their arrangements.

THE HIGHEST SCORE.—A Volunteer writes to correct the statement in Sunday's COLONIST that 65 is the highest score ever made in the Colony over the ranges fired at on Saturday last. He says that Ensign Wolfenden, at the New Westminster butts, in September, 1867, over the same ranges, scored 68.

HAVE you seen those beautiful ornaments just imported by Hibben & Co., for Holiday Presents? No! Then you *have* missed a sight worth seeing. Go, by all means, before they are all sold, and while you are in the store, ask to be shown the copy of Holy Writ and the copy of Danté, illustrated by the great Gustav Dore.

GONE DOWN.—The ship Cowper disappeared from Cowper Rock on Friday, during a heavy nor'wester. The Enterprise passed near the spot and saw no sign of the wreck. About 300 tons of coal, in all, were saved.

'JULIA L'ETET.'—Your communication on the Christ Church controversy, like your own sweet self, is charming: but is a little too personal in its tone, and then, you have forgotten to enclose your card, without which, no communications can appear in these columns.

THE steamer Olympia arrived from Puget Sound last evening, bringing about 40 passengers and a freight valued at $5700. In the passenger list we observe the name of Henry Rhodes, Esq.

ICE formed in the kennels to the thickness of an inch and a quarter on Sunday night, and the first snow, a sprinkle, fell on Saturday night.

NO LIVES LOST.—The wreck on Trial Island proves to be that of the sloop Ironsides, a derelict from San Juan Island. The Annie is safe at Orcas Island.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.—The annual sermon will be preached to the Caledonian Society by Rev Mr Somerville, Chaplain of the Society, on next Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock, in St Andrew's Church.

SKINNER'S BOTTOM, we understand, is frozen over and offers a surface as smooth as glass to 'Skatists.' If the ice holds till Christmas there'll be lots of fun.

THE tide fell unusually low last night and the steamer Olympia touched on Shoal Point in entering.

THE VERUNA.—A decision in the case of the runaway steamer Veruna will be rendered this morning.

AN Austrian Fleet is reported on the way from Japan *via* Sandwich Islands.

THE wires worked remarkably well all day yesterday.

"Honor to Whom Honor."

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—I read in your paper of the 19th a letter signed B, which states that without the existence of a certain committee, the past concert in aid of Christ Church Building Fund would have been a fizzle. Allow me to state, sir, that I am of quite the contrary opinion.

The reason why that concert was not a fizzle was through the talent of the performers.

The only thing the Committee did, that I could see, was to provide miserable accommodation for ticket holders, and engage a piano that was an insult to ask any musician to play upon or sing to.

I would like to ask B. why the concert was not advertised? If it had been, the proceeds would have been doubled, as many persons did not know anything about it who would have gone if they had; and many who did know thought it was a private affair, and only those expected to be there who were asked to take tickets.

Who the members of this Committee were, I do not know, but from appearances I should say they were not musicians, although they might be good ticket sellers.

And when I turn out at night to hear a concert, I don't want to see or hear the efforts of our best amateur musicians spoiled by either ignorance or bad management.

LOOKER-ON.

A Word to Brewers.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—According to the 'Excise' law of Canada every person who manufactures malt either for his own use as a distiller or brewer, shall be deemed a maltster and as such is required to take out a maltster's license—viz., under 25,000 pounds $100 per annum; between 25,000 and 100,000 pounds $150; and if above 100,000 pounds $200 per annum. If a brewer he must also pay a license of $50 per annum additional.

Any brewer or maltster wishing for a license must apply for the same in writing to the Collector of Inland Revenue, and must give a precise description of the premises proposed to be used. A maltster must give security for two month's duties, and a brewer for $1000. They must keep books detailing all their transactions; and no grain must be moved, either to steep it, to dry it, or store it except between the hours of 8 a m and 5 p m. Maltsters about to remove grain for any of these purposes must give 24 hours's notice. A bushel of malt is to be reckoned at 26 pounds—Customs' duties 40 cents per bushel.

Every maltster must pay 1 cent per pound excise duty upon all the malt he manufactures, in addition to his license.

The British Columbian tariff imposes a duty of 15 cents per gallon upon beer and 30 cents per 100 pounds upon malt.

The Canadian tariff imposes a duty of 5 cents per gallon upon beer and 10 per cent. *ad valorem* and 15 per cent upon the casks or bottles. The duty upon malt is $1 20 per 100 pounds. If this colony then came under the Canadian laws the duty upon beer would be reduced one-half, but the duty upon malt would be increased by nearly 90 cents upon every hundred pounds of malt! It remains for the brewers to decide whether they could continue their business under such an adverse arrangement.

Probably every brewer in Victoria uses one hundred tons or 200,000 lbs of malt per year. The duty upon that amount of malt would be $2200. He would have to pay that and $250 more for a brewer's and maltster's license, or altogether $2450 per annum.

Under present circumstances he pays [if he imports his malt] $650. One thousand eight hundred dollars per annum less than he would do if living under the Dominion of Canada—in addition to which he enjoys protection from foreign competition to a much greater degree than the Canadian tariff affords, and is not annoyed with the expense, inconvenience and drawbacks of the Canadian excise laws and regulations.

If the brewer should make up his mind to brew beer in whole or in part from any other substance than malt he must then pay an excise duty of three cents and a quarter per gallon.

This is not a question which affects merely half a dozen brewers—it takes a much wider range, viz, their employees, the farmers and others who profit thereby—a not insignificant portion of our population. Verily the excise laws of Canada require looking into!

There is nothing to prevent the Canadian Government levying an excise or other export duty upon gold, coal, or other productions of this colony. Even now in Canada there is an excise duty upon petroleum or coal oil, and no one can grow tobacco for sale excepting under the most stringent regulations with regard to inland revenue, and upon the manufacture of cigars there is a heavy excise duty. Spirits manufactured in Canada pay an excise duty of sixty-three cents per gallon, whilst the customs duty is eighty cents. How are all these evils to be remedied? British Columbia cannot have a population unless that population can live by having profitable employment. To attain this end the tariff and excise regulation of British Columbia are infinitely preferable to those of Canada.

H.

'Anglican Line.'

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The Christian public will, I feel assured, have experienced no little relief upon perusing the letter from Dean Cridge, published in your Sunday's edition. People were beginning to marvel at the variety of form assumed by the ingenuity of the congregation formerly worshiping on the hill, in this money-getting business; and it must, therefore, be very reassuring to find Mr. Cridge stepping boldly forward and drawing a much-needed 'line'—declaring that whatever other expedients may be resorted to, money shall not be *danced* into the treasury of the Lord,—that whosoever else may fall under the 'whip' of the Divine Master, its thongs of 'small cords' shall never lacerate the voluptuous shoulders of the fair Terpsichorean devotees.

In regard to the origin of this rather odd newspaper discussion, I am bound to conclude either that Mr. Cridge has been kept in blissful ignorance of the intention to hold a ball on the 24th or that he has, by an adroit use of words, been singularly successful in evading the disagreeable point, for there is no doubt whatever that the ladies of Christ Church congregation *did* intend holding such a ball, and it is equally certain that that intention was relinquished not over gracefully by a portion of the committee. But this is all rendered of mere secondary importance by the fact that the 'line' has been drawn, and that *balls* are found on the outside, amongst other things carnal,—that there is to be no more dancing under the ægis of Christ Church.

Yet, although this sacerdotal line has been drawn, and although it cuts off *balls*, as a 'method of accomplishing the sacred object,' there is still some curiosity to know what 'methods' fall within this 'line'—whether, for instance, legerdemain, sorcery and that species of gambling known and legislated down under the appelation of the 'lottery,' are still to be considered as remaining within the 'sacred' circle, and are to continue to flourish and rejoice under Episcopal benediction. Perhaps it would be too much to look to Dean Cridge for information upon this point; but I can assure that gentleman that if he should see his way clear to do this it would tend greatly to allay anxiety in many a Christian breast, and might tend to counteract pernicious influences possibly already created.

ANGLICAN.

'Druid' Sandpapered.

VICTORIA, Dec 18th, 1869.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In the COLONIST of the 18th I saw a letter signed 'Druid,' in reference to Michigan street, which I wish to say a few words about.

1st—'Druid' says 'the owners and occupiers of houses on Michigan street, James Bay, contributed out of their own purses a sufficient fund to grade the road, which was accordingly done with the expectation that Government would gravel it.' Now, I have been an householder on Michigan street nearly five years and I have no knowledge of any such voluntary subscription, and, consequently, believe it was never graded by such means.

2d—'Expectations were indeed great when, a few months since, a posse of workmen were busily engaged graveling the road from Mr Gibbs' premises, then and now occupied by the Hon Colonial Secretary. The work proceeded to the boundary line of the Colonial Secretary's residence and there stopped, much to the chagrin of taxpayers and those who contributed to grade the street.'

Now, his assertion that it went to the boundary line of the Colonial Secretary is not true, and 'Druid' is either ignorant or wilfully blind to say so. His next assertion that it was 'much to the chagrin of taxpayers, &c.' I cannot believe to be true, because the part that is graveled is the only part of the street that ever gets very bad. Two years ago I saw a wagon loaded with wood mired nearly to the axletree, and the driver had to throw about half the wood off before he could get it out. It was on this very part 'Druid' complains about that is graveled, and about ten twelve yards from the street end, or more properly crossing. Now, I think such a thing could not occur in any other part of the street, for it is naturally so well drained that it could not cut into such deep ruts with its present traffic as 'Druid' or any one else may see at present, after all the rain we have had for the past two months. I dare say the taxpayers would like to see the road gravelled the whole length; but they expect the Road District authorities have more knowledge of the wants of the district as a whole than they have, and so trust that Michigan street will have equal justice done to it with the other parts of the district.

3d—'If Government or the Road District authorities did it, why not have prosecuted the work to the end of the grade, as in justice should have been done?'

Upon the name of an absent juror at a trial being called, one of his brother jurors said, 'I have twenty-one reasons to offer why he is not here—1st, he is dead; 2d— 'Stop!' said his Lordship, 'one such reason is sufficient.' Perhaps twenty-one reasons might be offered why the street was not graveled. 1st, Not sufficient funds. Why were not Pandora, Douglas and Blanchard streets all graveled as far as graded? No doubt for the same good reason.

NOT A DRUID.

The 'Street Begging' Controversy.

EDITOR BRITISH, COLONIST.—I may premise that I am not a member of the congregation using at present the Pandora street church, and, therefore, do not from partisanism notice the letter in your to day's impression signed in the rather self important and bombastic shape' 'one who has the moral courage to say no.'

If gruffly to say *no* to a request for a dollar, and for which, by the way, value was returned, modestly made by the ladies for what they supposed a good cause, sufficiently satisfies your sensitive correspondent that he possesses courage in its highest and noblest form, let him hug the idea and rest content with the praise he thus bestows upon himself, no one else would force it upon him. He leads off with uncharitable remarks and then gets untruthful and ungentlemanly. People who are guilty of certain faults are usually those whose denunciations of like faults in others are loudest and most public. Possibly 'Moral Courage' has not availed himself of those societies, &c., he condemns the trustees of the church for ignoring. How any one with a grain of sense could suppose that the proposed ball was to be got up 'in opposition to the Mason's ball,' I cannot imagine; neither could the object be to 'swell' the funds of the Church Committee; Let 'Moral Courage' use words in their proper signification, and as one who possesses a knowledge of the English language.

If 'Moral Courage' had signed his own name to his letter he might have walked the street in safety, and have rested assured that 'the privacy of his home would not have been invaded and his hard earnings wrung from him.'

I am yours,

VANCOUVER.

A LITCHFIELD, CONN, clock dealer lately sold a small clock to an Irishwoman, who walked with it under her arm, on her way she turned it bottom upward, and a wire dropped from its position, causing the clock to strike without intermission. Thereupon she returned in trouble, complaining to the merchant, 'Sure, an it's cryin' after ye already.'

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Wrongs and their Remedies.—When the safe treatment of disease, by these purifying preparations, is so simple, and the good results so fully known, it seems almost unnecessary to ask the ailing to give them a trial. The Ointment is infallible in curing skin diseases, healing ulcers, arresting inflammations, reducing enlargements, and removing almost all external maladies. In all affections of the joints, gouty, rheumatic, and scrofulous attacks, by which the health of many is daily draining away, Holloway's Ointment and Pills will afford indescribable relief, and will gradually, if they are used as recommended in the accompanying directions, bring about a thorough and lasting cure. These medicaments are suitable for both sexes, and for every age and condition.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday, December 22, 1869.

The Era Of Electricity and Steam and Iron.

The present may emphatically be denominated the era of scientific triumph. In this utilitarian age one watches jealously the encroachments which practical men are making on the poetry of nature. Electricity flashes the prices of grey shirtings through the caverns beneath the ocean, and in its profoundest depths Schiller's diver as likely as not would find his hands on the inevitable gutta-percha while groping for the jewelled cup. Having submerged Time under the billows of the Atlantic, the science-men went on to demolish Space, and the leagues of prairie, snow and waste that lie between the Missouri and the Pacific. The neighing of the steam-horse, as he careered madly across the continent seemed likely to scare romance from its last and safest refuge. Rival railway companies concerted an invasion of the happy home of hyperbole, where the unsophisticated children of nature revel in fancies as free as their institutions and manners, imagination limitless as their plains, talk tall as their mountains, imagery copious as their rivers, and humor stimulating as their salt-licks. On Saturday we republished from the London *Times* a letter which, if all have not read all would do well to read. The writer forecasts a great revolution in marine locomotion. Iron is to take the place of wood, and steam is to take the place of wind. The ocean carrying trade of the world is to be performed by iron screw steamers. The great Cleveland seam, in Yorkshire, is to yield its five thousand million tons of ironstone, thirty-three per cent metal in iron, and England is to become the shipyard of the world. Now all this is marvellous, but it is not unreasonable. Nay, it is morally certain that such a revolution is close at hand. Even now we see the old ocean trade round the Cape of Good Hope threatened by the Suez Canal, and that round Cape Horn equally jeopardised by the Darien Canal, and still more effectually by our own Northwest passage, so long and eagerly sought, and so simply found. And this brings us to a part of the subject peculiarly interesting to us. To no country in the world can this new condition of things suggest more momentous interests than to British Columbia. If England has her Cleveland *seam* of ironstone, we have our *mountains* of that stone, yielding at least twice the percentage of metallic iron. But, what is, perhaps of greater certainly of more immediate importance, we possess a monopoly of good harbors and good coal on the North Pacific. We hold in our hand the key to the great Northwest Passage. 'The influence of a nation,' said Napoleon after fifteen years of Sovereignty, 'depends upon the number of men it is able to put under arms'—a doctrine which, if accepted, means the age of conquest is not over, that the ruinous competition of armaments must continue until every civilized subject is a drilled soldier. 'I notice,' said the man who made Prussia, 'that God is usually found on the side of the big battalions.' For our part, we believe the era of 'big battalions' is passing away—giving place to that of scientific conquest, when 'man runneth to and fro, and knowledge increaseth,' and we venture to think that hereafter God will usually be found on the side of big coal-measures and ironstone mountains. These deposits of nature are destined to become the great distributers of power, the arbiters of peace or war, the touchstone of national greatness. In this view, what a glorious future opens up before us! Great Britain in Europe, with her boundless coal stores and her practically inexhaustable Cleveland seam of ironstone, still supreme in her manufactures and commerce. The Greater Britain of America, with her Northwest Passage, and with her iron and coal upon the two great oceans! It only remains for the Mother Country to realize the magnitude of her position and her duty, and to deal with the young empire in a spirit of appreciative liberality, and enlightened enterprise, in order to secure for these two kindred powers a proud pre-eminence under the coming dispensation—the era of coal and of iron.

Real Reform.

If one-half of what Dame Rumour saith be true, Governor Musgrave will have accomplished more real reform during the few weeks an unfortunate accident has confined him to his bed than was attained during the entire term of the administration of his predecessor. This comes of having at the head of affairs one who can *do* as well as *promise*—one who has the firmness to carry into effect measures which he has the sense to see are for the common good. This is as it should be. No matter how close at hand great political changes may be, it is clearly the true policy of the Governor to retrench and reform with as much zeal as though we were to remain a separate colony for another decade of years. When one looks back over the past six years, it is painful to reflect how precious time has been wasted, nay, worse than wasted. Had those measures of retrenchment and reform which the most ordinary prescience and administrative ability must have readily recognised as being demanded by the country followed immediately upon the ill-assorted union of these colonies, what a very different aspect would have been presented to-day. Governor Musgrave assumed the reins of power in this colony under circumstances both critical and trying; but at the same time, he could not well have come to us under circumstances better calculated to establish his reputation as a skilful administrator. He found the people worn out by fair promises and borne down by over-government; yet in that temper most favorable to the appreciation of a prompt vigorous, and faithful administration. The people would prefer a vigorous personal government to an expensive, vacillating pseudo-representative one. Let his Excellency apply the pruning-knife with vigor and skill to the rank overgrowth which the Civil List has been permitted to attain under more than one administration; let the rusty doors be thrown open and the dank atmosphere of official inaction dissipated, and the colony will soon recover its wonted elasticity and buoyancy. Let the red-tape and the clogs, the dead-weights and the wens be removed, and the colony will soon right itself.

Treatment of Convicts.

The subject which forms our text this morning is one the full importance of which we are apt to think is not so generally realized among us as it ought to be. The proper treatment of those whom it may be deemed necessary for a season to deprive of that greatest of earthly blessings—personal liberty—is a subject which ordinarily receives very great attention at the hands of civilized governments. Yet in this respect are we not to a wonderful extent following very much in the footsteps of those countries whose civilization we question, and whose institutions we condemn? Have not we of British Columbia taken a leaf from the penal code of a doubtful civilization? The chain-gang and the 'stocks'—and we are not sure but the 'pillory' itself—these relics of a darker age why have they been reproduced here? The object of all penal law is or ought to be two-fold—the punishment of crime as a deterrent to others, and the reformation of the criminal himself. Whenever, in the general interest of society, a subject is deprived of his personal liberty and condemned to serve out a term of penal labor, three ideas are presented: The safety of society demands that he should not run at large; the general interest demands the punishment of crime as a wholesome deterrent; and the reformation of the criminal is deemed to be more readily attainable under such conditions as are presented by a well regulated convict life. Let us see how far these three objects are likely to be promoted by our present mode of treating convicts. Undeniably, the first object is attained; for the subject is equally deprived of personal liberty in that sense demanded by the safety of society, whether he be continuously shut in from the world by four great walls, or trotted out to his daily toil in heavy chains. That the second object is also attained we are not prepared wholly to deny. Yet it is a question how far the practice of parading chained criminals before the public eye exerts that influence which is calculated to operate as a wholesome deterrent. The most eminent writers upon criminal jurisprudence have decided that public executions have a hardening and demoralising tendency; and hence the old argument that the greater publicity you give to the punishment of crime the more you increase its influence as a deterrent, falls to the ground. If this principle be correct in regard to the infliction of capital punishment, we believe it is equally correct in its application to the subject under immediate consideration. Nay, we think it applies with accumulative force in the case of the convict labourer. Although it has been asserted that some have been hanged more than once, it will be readily admitted that few criminals die more than once in expiation of offence against human law. Thus each criminal makes his appearance but once before the gaping, curious crowd. He steps upon the trap, is swung off—hangs for a brief space, is cut down and forever concealed from the public gaze. The whole disgusting performance occupies but a few moments, and all is over—over forever! Nor has it been witnessed by unwilling eyes. But in the case of the convict to chaingang doomed, how very different are all these conditions. He is made a public exhibition of every day during the one, two, three, four, seven or fourteen years which measure out his sentence. Nor is he alone exposed to the gaze of morbid curiosity. The mother as she passes along the thoroughfare, is startled by the noise of clanking chains. She involuntarily turns her head and sees the shrinking convict. The delicate sister, as she trips along on a shopping expedition has her attention arrested, looks and sees the downcast convict. The tender girl, as she comes home from school with a lightsome hop and skip is compelled to look upon the chained convict. To what does all this parade of humanity in its very worst type tend? To deter and elevate others? Do we send our sons and daughters into the company of the profane swearer, the coarse, the hardened and the lewd in order that they may be elevated and refined? No. This constant looking at the criminal, whether it be voluntray or accidental, can only tend to blunt and farmiliarize. The tendency of our system is demoralizing to the on-looker in the same sense that public executions are, but in a far more extended degree. The third and last object ever to be kept in view in enlightened and Christian criminal jurisprudence is the reformation of the criminal himself. Let us see how far this most important object is likely to be attained under our system. On this point we could wish to dwell. If, as we have just been endeavouring to show, all this public parade is calculated to have a demoralizing and pernicious influence in so far as the on-looker is concerned, what must its influence be upon the mind and heart of the convict himself? Need we employ many words in order to show that its whole tendency can only be to sear his soul, his heart, his mind, as with a hot iron? Reclaim the criminal? Rather educate him down to a hell-hound! It would, indeed, be difficult to conceive of any system of punishment better calculated to tear from the soul the last shred of virtue or manly ambition. In this colony, where first offences—petty larceny sometimes—are frequently punished by a term in the chain-gang, the consequences are fearful to contemplate. How often has a first offence been committed under circumstances which would give ground for reasonable hope that, with proper treatment and careful culture of the still remaining good parts the wanderer might be reclaimed and restored, with safety and advantage, to society? But what are we doing now? We are stamping out, burning out every germ of virtue, and forcing into luxuriant growth the seeds of hell! We thrust him into a dank and dismal cell at night, possibly the associate or bed-fellow of some hardened old jail-bird, and we take him forth in the morning to be photographed on the memory of virtue. Thus disciplined during the term of his sentence, the gates of pandemonium are thrown open and one more devil 'walkers to and fro over the earth seeking whom he may devour.' This internal school of ours usually numbers about a score of pupils. Great results may not unreasonably be expected from the early possession of such an institution in this young colony. It may be thought that we have employed unnecessarily strong language; but this is not the first, nor the second, nor the third time we have directed attention to the subject. Nor has it been unnoticed and the system uncondemned in our Legislative Halls. But still it remains unameliorated, continues to do, quietly but surely, its fatal work. The remedy, what is it? Is it within our reach? Yes. Under that political change which we conceive to be imminent, the Federal Government assumes the responsibility of providing and maintaining penitentiaries, and those of our readers who may have visited the penitentiary at Kingston will readily admit that Canada is second to no country in the treatment of convicts. In our case it would, of course, be necessary to have a penitentiary situated on this side of the Rocky Mountains, inasmuch as the expense and risk involved in transportation to Kingston would form more than a set-off to the expense of providing a local establishment. Thus do we get over the principal difficulties with which the question of a remedy for the evil to which we have been alluding was formerly surrounded. This is one of the many subjects that ought not to be overlooked, when the basis of union comes to be considered.

Thursday Dec 16th

THE NEW ZEALAND QUESTION.—Lord Carnarvon has written a very moderate, sensible and statesmanlike letter to the *Times* upon the unhappy difficulty which has arisen between New Zealand and the Colonial Office. His Lordship would appear to have hit the happy medium. His letter may be thus epitomised:—The colonists, no doubt, were originally to blame, though there may have been faults on both sides. They refused to pay for Imperial troops, and voluntarily repudiated all assistance or interference on the part of the Home Government. But they have now altered their tone—they ask and will pay for Imperial troops. In rigorous logic, the Home Government is no doubt justified in still adhering to the decision which the colonists of their own free will forced upon it. But 'rigorous logic' ought not to govern the question. There are other far weightier considerations. The Mother Country ought not to throw away the loyalty and affection of her children. She is bound to give to her own flesh and blood the help she has often given to less deserving strangers, especially as she can do so without risk of pecuniary loss.

MORE coal has been brought from the wreck of the Cowper.

ARCHBISHOP CONNOLLY ON SIR J YOUNG.—At the Halifax banquet given to Sir John Young, Archbishop Connolly explained why he had taken so active a part in the festivities. Amongst other things he said:—'I am here to-night to offer an Irishman's welcome to the man who, during the whole of a long and chequered life, proved himself to be the Irishman's friend all over the globe. No sooner was our magnificent cathedral burned down in Australia than Sir John Young, himself a Protestant, was the very first man to come to the rescue and to call on his fellow Protestants everywhere to help the Catholics in the hour of their desolation. He has not only condescended to become chairman at a public meeting for that purpose, but he headed the subscription list with a hundred pounds as a first instalment, and has made a speech that has immortalized his name at home and abroad. There may be other Catholics of Irish extraction, either ignorant of the merits of the case, or stolid enough not to pay respect to such a man, but for my part I should be recreant to every principle of honor, I could not have an Irish heart within my breast, if I did not do everything within my power to be simply grateful. I am here, too, because as an Irishman I feel proud to see a fellow-countryman in so distinguished a position, and qualified for it by every virtue of head and heart that can do honor to human nature.'

ASSAY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA QUARTZ AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The Active on the down trip a month ago took away 2300 pounds of quartz rock for assay at San Francisco. The rock was taken from a lead on the coast of the mainland close to Bella Bella, by Mr M Moss. On the return of the Active the Assayer's return was received, viz: Value of gold per ton, $22 33; value of silver $8 48—total value of ore per ton, $30 81. Samples of the same rock assayed at the Bank of British North America in this city yielded from 6 oz to 31 oz to the ton. The San Francisco assayers say that the rock contains 82 per cent. of sulphurets, which have no means of working. Hence the test is not satisfactory. Mr Moss will send from 30 to 50 tons of the ore to Swansea, England, for assay, by first ship.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.—Japan is going ahead. A railroad is to be built from Kobe to Osaca and a telegraph from Jeddo to Yokohama. A new mint is about to be established by the government and a general system of education under foreign teaching. These movements mark the positive inauguration of a new age of civilization and progress in Japan, and China too. The barriers which for thousands of years have excluded from those populous and productive nations all 'outside barbarians' are broken down, and in Japan and China the governing authorities and classes are leading the way in the introduction in army, navy, manufactures, communications, trade, education, &c, of all the 'modern improvements' from the powerful 'barbarians of the West.'

ARRIVAL FROM SITKA.—The U.S. revenue cutter Lincoln, Capt Evans, from Sitka on the 1st inst., arrived at 9 o'clock last evening. The Lincoln touched at Nanaimo, where she found the steamship Constantine from Sitka on the 5th, coaling for Port Townsend. Met the Newbern on Sunday night, 20 miles south of Fort Rupert. The Lincoln was upwards of 12 days in getting to Nanaimo, in consequence of head winds and want of fuel. Mr T G Murphy, editor of the Alaska *Times*, came as passenger. The Lincoln is announced to leave at 2 o'clock this morning for San Francisco.

THE PUGET SOUND CO.—The New York *Tribune* says—It is known that the British Government is highly satisfied with the recent award made by the joint commission for adjusting the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Cos., although the award does not amount to one tenth of the sum originally demanded. It intimates that this result will render the British Government more disposed to have the Alabama claims similarly settled.

NEW BOOKS.—Hibben & Co. have laid on our table three charming books for young readers and quite appropriate as gifts at this joyous season. 'The Golden Dawn,' by 'May Wentworth,' 'The Candy Elephant,' by Miss Dulliver, and 'Phebe Travers, or one year at a French Boarding School,' comprise the interesting lot. The books are elegantly bound, and are from the well-known house of Roman & Co, San Francisco, who are also the publishers of many other select and standard works.

BEAUTIFUL.—Hibben & Co. are the possessors of a copy of Holy Writ illustrated by the renowned French artist Gustave Dore. The plates are lifelike and as a specimen of typographic beauty the work is unequaled. The cost of the book in England is fifteen guineas. What a beautiful and appropriate Christmas present the book would be.

WILD BEASTS.—On Tuesday Weir, of Metchosin, brought in the heads of a wolf and panther, which had been shot near his place. Yesterday, from Peer's, in Metchosin, a panther's head was brought in. In each case $10 was paid by the Police Magistrate to the shootists.

THE ship Nation's Hope, bound for the B C & V I Mills, arrived yesterday afternoon. The Nation's Hope sailed from San Francisco on the 3rd in company with the Glimpse. Off Cape Flattery, on Saturday last, she experienced a terrible Southeaster which blew her off the coast. The Nation's Hope will be towed to the Inlet to-day.

THE BARK RUBY.—Another effort was to have been made by H M S Sparrowhawk yesterday afternoon to get the Ruby off—with what success we have not learned. The Ruby lies imbedded in about six feet of shingle or gravel. She makes no water and it is believed she has sustained no injury.

COME DOWN FOR REPAIRS.—The well known tug Isabel, property of the B. C. & V. I. Mill Company, arrived on Tuesday night from Burrard Inlet with one passenger—Capt. Raymur. The Isabel having got rather the worst of an encounter with the rocks in English Bay, some months since, has been brought down to undergo a surgical operation at the yard of Doctor Laing.

BURRARD INLET.—The barkentine Adele and the brig Coquette are loading at Moody's. The bark Maud Ellen is loading at the B. C. & V. I mills. The cargo is all ready, but is being taken in slowly.

FROSTBITE.—A Whitepiner, suffering from frostbite in one of his feet, was admitted to the Royal Hospital yesterday. The toes of the member have been amputated. The bite was contracted while the patient was prospecting in the White Pine mountains.

ROBINSON'S MAGIC SOAP will soon be manufactured at the Welch Brewery building, James Bay—the building having been secured for the purpose. Welch, the builder of the brewery, is now a practising physician (!) in San Francisco.

John Stuart Mill on the Chinese Immigration Problem.

John Stuart Mill has addressed the following letter to a San Francisco gentleman—

AVIGNON, France, Oct. 23, 1869.

DEAR SIR—The subject on which you have asked my opinion involves two of the most difficult and embarrassing questions of political morality—the extent and limits of the right of those who have first taken possession of an unoccupied portion of the earth's surface to exclude the remainder of mankind from inhabiting it, and the means which can be legitimately used by the more improved branches of the human species to protect themselves from being harmfully encroached upon by those of a lower grade in civilization. The Chinese immigration into America raises both these questions. To furnish a general answer to either of them would be a most arduous undertaking.

Concerning the purely economical view of the subject I entirely agree with you—and it could hardly be better stated and argued than it is in your able article in the New York *Tribune*. That the Chinese immigration, if it attains great dimensions, must be economically injurious to the mass of the present population—that it must diminish their wages and reduce them to a lower stage of physical comfort and wellbeing, I have no manner of doubt. Nothing can be more fallacious than the attempts to make out that thus to lower wages is the way to raise them, or that there is any compensation in an economical point of view to those whose labor is displaced or who are obliged to work for a greatly reduced remuneration. On general principles, this state of things, were it sure to continue, would justify the exclusion of the immigrants on the ground that, with their habits in respect to population, only a temporary good is done to the Chinese people by admitting part of their surplus numbers, while a permanent harm is done to a more civilized and improved portion of mankind.

But there is much also to be said on the other side. Is it justifiable to assume that the character and habits of the Chinese are unsusceptible of improvement? The institutions of the United States are the most potent means that have yet existed of spreading the most important elements of civilization down to the poorest and most ignorant of the laboring masses. If every Chinese child were compulsorily brought under your school system, or under a still more effective one, if possible, and kept under for a sufficient number of years, would not the Chinese population be in time raised to the level of the Americans? I believe, indeed, that hitherto the number of Chinese born in America has not been very great; but so long as this is the case—so long (that is) as the Chinese do not come in families and settle, but those who come are mostly men and return to their native country, the evil can hardly reach so great a magnitude as to require that it should be put a stop to by force.

One kind of restrictive measure seems to me not only desirable, but absolutely called for, the most stringent laws against introducing Chinese immigrants as Coolies, *i. e.* under contracts binding them to the service of particular persons. All such obligations are a form of compulsory labor, that is, of slavery, and though I know that the legal invalidity of such contracts does not prevent them from being made, I cannot but think that if pains were taken to make it known to the immigrants that such engagements are not legally binding, and especially if it were made a penal offence to enter into them, that mode at least of immigration would receive a considerable check, and it does not seem probable that any other mode, among so poor a population as the Chinese, can attain such dimensions as to compete very injuriously with American labor. Short of that point the opportunity given to numerous Chinese of becoming familiar with better and more civilized habits of life, is one of the best chances that can be opened up for the improvement of the Chinese in their own country, and one which it does not seem to me that it would be right to withhold from them. I am, dear sir.

Yours very sincerely, J. S. MILL.

To Henry George, Esq., San Francisco.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Fever, Influenza.—For the subjugation of disease and the preservation of health, it is all important to maintain the purity of the blood, and to keep its channels clear, that no foulness nor obstructions shall impede the life-sustaining current. By these means are Holloway's Pills all powerful in restoring and protecting the human frame, and freeing it from fevers, influenza, congestions, inflammations, neuralgic and gouty pains, in short, from the many dangerous maladies arising from bad blood. A pure circulation is good security for life and health; when it is right the nerves are in excellent condition, and on the other, harmony, and completeness of these systems, depend the perfection of life, energy, health, and happiness. 1

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. THE CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE.—"The singular success with which Mr Epps attained by his homeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in ¼lb., ½lb., 1lb. tin-lined packets, labled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England. se18 6m tu&sa

The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday December 22, 1869

The Wanting Link.

Not long ago we drew attention to the great importance of supplying the wanting link in the highway between the seaboard and the interior, viz., that section between New Westminster and Yale. The necessity of the work was urged upon both local and colonial grounds, and it was argued that, as an outlet for the surplus stock and produce of the interior or midland districts, it would exert a marked influence upon the amount of foreign produce now flowing into the country on the seaboard. It is, perhaps, a noticeable coincidence that about the same time we were dealing with this subject our Cariboo contemporary was urging the necessity of the work with arguments almost identical. Under the caption of 'The Mainland feeding the Island,' he endeavors to show that with the construction of a road between Yale and New Westminster, affording means of continuous land travel to the seaboard, the Mainland would supply the Island with what it now draws from foreign sources. 'We ought, says our contemporary, 'to have a continuous road to the seaboard for man as well as beast. The gap between Yale and New Westminster should be filled up, not only for the purpose herein indicated but for every other purpose a road is intended for. When the steamers cease plying between Yale and New Westminster we are almost virtually shut out from the world, imprisoned for no fault of our own, but for the fault of the government—the fault of being too poor to build a road. The government shouldn't be so poor that it cannot build a road. The government ought to regulate matters so that there should be money enough to spare for road building. More road and less salary. With a road from the broad pastures of the interior to New Westminster, the whole of the lower part of the colony could be supplied with meat. Here, in Barkerville, at the present time, we have an abundant supply of superexcellent beef and mutton, at from eight to fifteen cents per pound. * * * * The pasture lands of the colony, extending from Lytton to the base of the Rocky Mountains, are capable of affording sustenance to a thousand times the present number of cattle in the colony. The market, however, is a small one, and the efforts made to stock the country are limited; but if road facilities were available, the market would be largely increased by supplying the lower country, and more energy would thereby be imparted to this important branch of our agricultural resources. Every dollar sent out of the colony for what our own land is capable of producing is not only a direct loss of so much currency, but a customs-registered stain against the country, wrongly suggesting barrenness, and, therefore, discouraging to immigration. To look at the imports list one would scarcely credit the fact that there are vast tracts of land in British Columbia bearing bunch grass and wild timothy. What will benefit the mainland must produce corresponding good to the island. An outlet for our stock is fast becoming a necessity, and we trust that the islanders will contribute, in legislative effort, toward furnishing complete communication from the interior to the seaboard, which is needed at all times of the year and for all purposes.' In inviting the attention of the government once more to this important subject we trust the coincidence of the press at the two extremes of the colony being so singularly in harmony in urging the necessity of supplying the only wanting link in continuous land communication will not be overlooked or without its due influence. The importance of affording the settlers in the interior an outlet for their surplus produce cannot easily be overestimated, because it not only means increased development and prosperity to those more directly concerned, but it also implies a stoppage of that ruinous drain whereby fully half a million annually finds its way into the pockets of foreign producers, in exchange for those very articles for which the people in our own interior cannot find a sufficient market. Looking to the more immediate future, we can, in a great measure, realize the idea of 'The mainland feeding the island;' but it is when the view is extended through the vista of a more distant, yet not distant, future, that one sees large peoples established on the seaboard, and steamboats and railway trains crowded with people and merchandise from both hemispheres, that the full force of these almost prophetic words comes home to one's mind. Before taking leave of this subject we would remind the Executive that two resolutions, unanimously passed by the Legislative Council, during two consecutive sessions, have been placed on record, wherein the necessity of the work in question is recognized and urged upon the Government.

President Grant's Message.

That portentous State document called the President's Message is before us; and, however much we might feel disposed to dispute with the soldier-President some of the positions taken therein, we cannot but admit that the document is as able as it is formidable. We will scarcely be expected to review a paper comprising five columns of closely printed matter. Let a hasty glance at one or two of the points which more directly concern us suffice for the present. We may premise, however, that the Message is, as a whole, pacific, reassuring and congratulatory, thus affording a very marked contrast with the last Message of President Grant's predecessor. Proceeding at once to the great international question, President Grant takes up much the same ground as that occupied by Senator Sumner. The claim of the United States against Britain is made to appear too momentous for conventional adjustment—altogether too great for figures. In fact, the injuries inflicted upon the United States by the 'dignified neutrality' so strictly maintained by Britain are only bounded by the injuries inflicted by the war itself; nor would there be anything unjust in holding that power directly responsible for all the loss in treasure, in blood, in trade and in commerce, inflicted upon the Republic during those four terrible years of civil war. The trouble appears to consist in the inability of the United States to name a sum large enough. Failing in this she prefers to make a sort of moral debt of the affair and keep the account an open one in view of any possible contingencies. We cannot say we regret this decision. Time is, after all, the best adjuster when international disputes assume a form so thoroughly Utopian and unpractical. Had Jefferson Davis been hurried to trial after arrest he would in all probability have closed his eventful career upon the gallows. Without any desire to push the parallel into disagreeable details, time will prove a far better arbiter in our case than the President of the Swiss Republic could possibly do; and if President Grant is content to abide by the decision of the hoary-headed old gentleman, certainly Great Britain should be the last to object. To the impartial arbitrament of Time let the vexed question then be left. Turning to another topic which very directly concerns us, President Grant declares himself opposed to the renewal of reciprocal relations with British America, the advantages of which he appears to think would all be on the side of Canada. 'Our internal taxation,' he thinks, 'would prove a protection to the British producer almost equal to the protection which our manufacturers now receive from that tax.' What a damning admission for a country bidding for population to make! And yet is is true. Still, he would like to see some arrangement for the regulation of commercial intercourse. Well; if the people of the United States can get on without a return to reciprocal relations assuredly Canada can. In no period of its history has Canada enjoyed such a large measure of prosperity as since the abrogation of the late treaty. But, we greatly doubt whether the American people will concur with the President in this policy. Wait till they realize the full significance of exclusion from the fishing-grounds of the Dominion. Wait till Canada closes her markets against their coal, salt and a few other articles, and we shall hear a different story. President Grant complains that the commercial marine of the country has been transferred to Great Britain. He may live to see other interests transferred to the same hands, not, we trust, through another civil war, but through a policy scarcely less inimical to the interests of the country than civil war. Taking the Message all in all, we have no disposition to be displeased with it. We can say with the good-natured coal-heaver, 'It doesn't hurt i, and it pleases she.'

Wednesday Dec 15th

THE WEIGHT OF UNITED STATES TAXATION.—As an evidence of the height of taxation imposed upon the American People, in consequence of the late civil war, we give below an extract from an official document in relation to the taxation of Chicago, extending over a period of years from 1862 to 1869. The table shows the amounts have varied greatly, owing principally to the rates of taxation, and to the fact that articles taxed at one time were exempt from taxation at another. The tax collected on whisky the last fiscal year was much larger than usual, although the rate of taxation was reduced from two dollars per gallon to six cents. In six years and nine months Chicago has paid over $31,000,000 in taxes to the United States Government, exclusive of the tax paid for the support of the State Government and for municipal purposes.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th:	
1863	$ 865,254 98
1864	3,636 164 60
1865	3,637,236 06
1866	6,678,479 33
1867	5 467,986 87
1868	3 998,315 33
1869	6 771,168 61
Total	$31,104,695 97

THE RUBY—This bark has been moved a few feet by means of a kedge.

THE bark Brontes is ashore on Whitby Island.

THE CROWN HOTEL FIRE.—The examination into the cause of the late fire at the Crown Hotel 'drags its slow length along' at the Police Court. The accused are prosecuted by Mr Courtney and defended by Mr. Drake. The evidence produced is very voluminous and has been listened to with great attention by the worthy Magistrate, who must possess an inexhaustible vein of the virtue known as patience. Yesterday several witnesses were heard for the prosecution, who rested their case at 2½ o'clock, when the defence called McKinnon, a boatman. This witness swore that he was early on the spot and assisted in passing out the furniture from the burning building. Among other articles he saved was an easy chair, on which were one or more anti-macassars; and to account for the coal oil found on the chair and anti-macassars he swore that two coal oil lamps were passed out to him immediately afterwards; he took the lamps and was carrying them down the ladder when a piece of furniture carried by a sailor struck one of the lamps and knocked the top off. Another witness, called for the defence, testified that he placed two lamps partly filled with coal oil on the easy chair and subsequently he observed that one of the lamps had been broken. The defence here stated that six more witnesses remained to be called, and the Court adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock. The prisoners were remanded to the custody of the gaoler.

THE ROAD TAX.—Four summons for default in payment of the road tax, were answered yesterday at the Police Court. Fred. Tuttle, a resident of Sooke Road District, appeared to answer a summons for neglecting to pay a road tax of $5 60. Mr W S S Green appeared to prosecute; the defendant very ably defended himself, but failed to shake the evidence of Mr. E. Mallandaine, witness for the prosecution, who proved that notices had been duly posted. The defendant appeared to oppose the tax because there was no passable road to his farm;—he had to reach it by means of a canoe. An order was given for the payment of $5 60 without costs. . . Robert Weir, similarly charged, pleaded informality of summons, through Mr Bishop, and a new summons was ordered to issue......George Pearkes, informally summoned, was also ordered to be summoned anew....The same action was taken in the case of Alex. E. B. Davie. All these cases were postponed till Tuesday next.

W. G. JAMIESON, jeweller and watchmaker, of Government street, has just the stock of holiday presents to suit everybody's pocket, from elegant diamond sets to beautiful tea-sets and down again to the little *souvenirs* whose intrinsic value is as highly prized as the hand that bestows it.

THE COWPER.—Intelligence from the wreck reports that she suffered no damage from the late gales. The only wind she would be exposed to is a Northwester. The work of getting out the coal progresses with rapidity.

SOFT SEATS FOR THE PRELATES.—Splendid easy chairs covered with red velvet have been ordered in Paris for the prelates attending the Ecumenical Council.

RUMORED—That the Treasury paraphernalia will be brought across the bay and placed in the Custom-house—thus practically amalgamating the two establishments.

THE TELEGRAPH, after a long silence, talked again last night. We have London dates to the 12th.

THE City Council did not meet last evening in consequence of the illness of the Mayor, who, we are glad to note, is recovering.

THE bark Ruby will be lightered of her cargo of lumber, and at the next spring tide an effort will be made to tow her off.

THE schooner Petaluma, in charge of a new captain, sailed yesterday for Sitka. She is deeply laden with goods.

THE schooner Industry, from the wreck of the ship Cowper, arrived yesterday with a cargo of coal.

DEPARTURES.—The Douglas for the East Coast, and the Olympia for Puget Sound, sailed yesterday.

THE steamer Enterprise sails for her first weekly trip to the river this morning, at 9 o'clock.

BETTER.—The insane ladies were pronounced better yesterday.

SCALY BUSINESS.—The Nevada *Enterprise*, of November 8th, describes the way in which the potfishermen 'blast trout' out of the Carson River. The blasted practice is as follows:

They take a cartridge of giant powder, weighing about a quarter of a pound, inserting into it a piece of fuse, properly capped, about six inches in length, then lighting the fuse the cartridge is thrown into any deep hole supposed to contrain trout or any other fish. After the cartridge has been thrown into the water, smoke and bubbles of gas are seen to rise to the surface, then in a few seconds comes the explosion—a dull, heavy report. The surface of the water is seen to bugle up, and the ground can be felt to shake for fifteen or twenty feet back from the water. Immediately after the explosion, all the fish that happen to be within a circle of twentyfive or thirty feet of the spot where the cartridge fell come to the surface either killed outright, or so badly stunned that it is some minutes before they recover. Our informant says that with two cartridges he saw over fifty pounds of fish killed, counting trout, white fish and chubs. In places after a blast the whole surface of the water would be covered with minnows, from an inch to three in length. At Elko they are practising the same style of fishing, only that out there they tie the cartridge to the end of a long pole and thrust it into the water, holding it till the explosion occurs. This is the most destructive mode of fishing we have ever heard of, it is a regular wholesale slaughter of great and small, good and bad.

A Mainland Cauliflower Vegetating Abroad.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS—Sir: In the BRITISH COLONIST of Victoria, V I., of the 6th ult., I find the subscribed letter from the Hon J S Helmcken, Surgeon to the Hudson Bay Company, and thinking that it deserves re-publication in your valuable paper I herewith enclose it to you, being at the terminus of the Union Pacific Railway, we probably receive these papers long before you do. The letter shows the astonishing fertility of these, as yet, unsettled lands. A land where vegetables of this size grow and are so common as to be thought not worth the while to send a 26-pounder cauliflower to the Agricultural Exhibition, cannot but be of immense value to the Dominion when joined by what may now, I hope, be called a *certainty*, the Canadian Pacific. Then Canadians can have a *West* of their own to emigrate to and shall there enjoy, what I have found to be an inestimable blessing, living under the British Flag, an equivalent to exemption from the *ruinous taxation* and *protection* we suffer here.

In connection with this, in the same paper I see that at Governor Musgrave's reception in Cariboo three cheers were given for the Dominion of Canada.

Attached you will find the above mentioned letter.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

A NOT YET YANKEEFIED CANADIAN.

St. Louis, Oct 29, 1869.

A very large cauliflower was brought down by Dr. Helmcken from New Westminster yesterday. It weighs 26 lbs. and was grown on Ladner's farm on Fraser Flats. Why was it not send to the Exhibition?

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST—That cauliflower weighing 26 lbs. I purchased at New Westminster, thus rescuing it from the cook of the Colonial Hotel. Why 'it was not sent to the Agricultural Exhibition' is unknown to me, but this much is certain, that upon Ladner's farm there are plenty of cauliflowers of nearly equal proportions. Land that will grow such magnificent vegetables must be of great value to the colony. There are thousands of acres equally good land round about Ladner's upon the Lower Fraser; the soil is stoneless and two feet deep, upon which is a growth of luxuriant grass. There cattle thrive wonderfully, the cows yield abundance of milk which makes the butter 'that is all the rage at New Westminster.' For a few days during three months in the winter the land, save and except the ridges, which are numerous, is overflown for a few hours at 'full and change' of the moon, but during the remaining months it is quite dry. Skilled persons assert that many of the flats can be embanked at a cost of three bits per acre! What I wish to point out is, that the meadows at the mouth of the Fraser offer every inducement to settlers, already there are many resident farmers there whose experience when made known will very quickly attract others. I brought that cauliflower to Victoria in order to attract attention to these lands upon which, with ordinary prudence and a few cows, persons settling may speedily become rich.

J. S. HELMCKEN.

The New York *Sun* publishes a few statements about the late election in that city, which are interesting, in view of our becoming a part of the Great Republic. In one Ward, a gentleman was running for a Judgeship. According to the returns of the Inspectors of Election he recived not one vote. Over six hundred persons in the Ward now swear that they cast their ballots for him. A Mr. Cohen, a nominee for the office of Supervisor, who spent over $70,000, as the *Sun* says, in presenting his claim for the office to the people, received 3,821 votes, according to the returns. Mr. Cohen says he has a list of over six thousand persons who declare they voted for him. In one Ward, where he was credited with 185 votes, 375 voters swear their ballots bore his name. In one small district the returns give Horace Greeley, for Comptroller fifty three votes. A well known resident of the district has sworn that to his personal knowledge over two hundred votes were cast for Greeley. More cases of fraud are given, but these are enough to show how they manage things down there. It might be convenient for a Minister who wanted to represent a constituency to have such facilities for getting elected without spending his money but the majority of Canadians would prefer to feel sure that after taking the trouble to vote money would be counted in.

MERIT REWARDED.—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. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters, which is composed of purely vegetable preparations, making the most effectual alterative that it is possible for the medical intelligence and skill of our times to produce. 27

Flatulency, Sour Stomach and Heatburn

are the warnings given by nature of approaching dyspepsia and liver complaint. Avert the danger by using Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. They invegorate the liver, tone and strengthen the stomach, and enable the bowels to perform their functions with ease and regularity. Occasional doses of Bristol's Sarsaparilla will greatly hasten a cure. 569

THE QUEEN OF PERFUMES!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER invigoratgs and strengthens the weak and debilitated, soothes and quiets the nervous and excitable, and induces healthful slumber to the weary and listless.

Beware of the pernicious counterfeits; always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lanman & Kemp, New York. 555

TARTAN NOVELTIES.—At VICTORIA HOUSE will be found an assortment of the new styles of *Tartan* trimmings, braids, ribbons, velvets, sashes, &c, just received by express—also, a few elegant *French Costumes* in the new material Satin-Laine, *Dressing Gowns*, real laces, hemstitch handkerchiefs, infant's clothing, &c. A few CHRISTMAS GOODS, such as brooches, ear-rings, necklets, purses, portmonnaies, scarf cases, work baskets, etc have also been received. *

Woman Marrying a Woman.

An account of a very extraordinary marriage comes to us from Chili. It is probably without a parallel in the annals of the law. Near Santiago, the capital of Chili, are the baths of Colina. The people of fashion crowd to this watering place in the proper season, to find rest and quiet there. Near the baths have been wont to meet a young man who offered for sale newly-laid eggs, and many other articles, for which he found a demand among the fashionable society of the place. There was one peculiarity about this young man which attracted the attention of the police. He always wore a cloak. Whatever the occasion, the cloak was never removed. But that was all. Further investigation revealed nothing, except that the youth was a hansome and industrious young fellow, making a honest living by selling eggs. Among the beautiful senorites in the habit of resorting to the baths was a dark haired young heiress from Santiago. The engaging demeanor of the seller of eggs and perhaps the air of mystery about him, attracted her attention. This he quickly perceived; and it was not long before a courtship had resulted in the betrothal of the humble youth and the rich girl. They succeeded in satisfying the parents of the young lady, and the marriage took place. Only a few days passed, when the city was scandalized by the report for divorce brought by the wife. *She had married a woman.* The youth wearing the cloak, and with the dress and manner of a man, was one of her own sex. A divorce was, of course, immediately granted; but a serious question was presented to the court, as to the wife's property. It seems that the so-called husband, whose object was to obtain the property of her victim, had already made purchases and contracts in her wife's name. Should these be regarded as valid? The husband certainly acted as the agent of the wife, and with the wife's consent. Still, though the pretended husband is subject to other punishment through her fraudulent assumption, it seems hard to compel the wife to apply her money to the fulfilment of the contracts made under such circumstances. The case is yet undecided.

AN ENGLISH CONSUL ON THE WAR PATH.—The many friends of John Markham, Esq, H. B. M. Consul at Cheefoo, who lately passed through San Francisco will be pleased to learn of his escape from an attack of Indians, while hunting on the prairies. From a private letter we (San Francisco *Alta*) are premitted to make the following extract:

We had been out hunting antelope all day, and just at nightfall the hunter discovered traces of Indians, and we lay fireless and foodless throughout the night. At early dawn we discovered a small black bear, and, having wounded him, were following him close, when we were startled by a terrific whoop and several whizzing shots, which came from a band of twenty redskins, who made for us with demoniac yells. We gave them three shots, and I had the satisfaction of seeing two of the rascals drop, which seemed to disturb them somewhat, and we made a break for our horses that were hobbled in the chaparral not far away, for we were comparatively safe in the saddle, as the Indians were not mounted. We had made but a few steps, however, when the whole troop came yelling after us, but we fortunately reached our horses, and cut the hobbles amid a shower of balls. We laid out two more flying shots as we galloped off. I was hit twice by a parting volley, one bullet passing through my sleeve another tearing off part of my boot. We made a good time for the railroad, and I assure you I had quite enough of armed neutrality.

Sardon recently visited the cell of Marie Antoinette, in the Conciergerie, which is about being demolished, in the vain hope of finding on the walls inscriptions by the ill-fated Queen for melodramatic purposes. The Prince Imperial is likewise to inspect this relic of decapitated sovereigns, probably in the way of wholesome warnings, and Queen Isabella knelt at its shrine lately with profound emotion, no doubt induced by the fact that she barely escaped the fate of her Bourbon ancestors. Louis Napoleon was a prisoner in the same building before he was sent to Ham, and here the Girondists met together for the last supper before their heads fell under the guillotine.

Mitchell & Johnston,

OFFER FOR SALE

Ex Coquette from London

AND OTHER RECENT ARRIVALS.

WINDOW GLASS,

Large and Small Sizes.

PUTTY of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SACKS

Two and Three Bushel, Grain and Bran.

Preserve Jars,

Of Glass and Earthenware.

FLOWER POTS—London Make.

The Gardener's Friend.

A Patent Concentrated Manure.

FOWLER'S INSECTICIDE

For destruction of all kinds of Insects and Blight.

Registered Self-Acting Hand Drill.

For Sowing all kinds of Seeds—One of the handiest little Implements ever made.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

OCCIDENTAL BUILDINGS,

de3 lmd&w Fort Street.

Barnard's Express.

DURING THE WINTER MONTHS, THE Express will be despatched from Victoria every ALTERNATE FRIDAY, commencing November 12th, carrying Mails, Express and Passengers.

no12 2m F. J. BARNARD.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday December 22 1869.

Accident Insurance.

Not long ago we urged upon this community the duty of life assurance; and although the great majority of the people are still living in shameful neglect of that duty, yet it is no little gratification to know that our humble effort resulted in provision being made for some who might otherwise be doomed to realize all the bitterness of becoming dependent upon the cold charities of a heedless world for the means of existence. It is now proposed to invite attention for a few moments to a new and somewhat different kind of insurance, which may be regarded as ancillary to, rather than a substitute for, ordinary life insurance. We allude to insurance against accident. This is a form of insurance which, although new, is now very much practised in the United States, especially by the travelling classes. It has become quite a common thing for a gentleman who is setting out upon a journey, if only for a day or so, to step into one of these Accident Insurance offices and take out a policy for the occasion, for which only a comparative trifle is paid. The principle is exceedingly plain, and may be explained in this way. For a cash premium of $5, to $10, according to occupation and degree of exposure to accident, the company contracts to pay $1,000 if the person insured dies by accident within the year, or $5 per week for the time he may be rendered incapable of pursuing his ordinary avocation or profession by non-fatal injury. Larger sums, up to $10,000, in case of death by accident, or $50, weekly indemnity as above, can be secured in the same proportion. Thus, in consideration of the annual payment of from $50 to $100, according to the nature of the occupation of the insurer, $10,000 can be secured in the event of death by accident; or a weekly indemnity of $50, while disabled by non-fatal accident. Of course policies for shorter periods cost less in proportion. A policy for $1000 for an overland trip costs $2 25 for a month, $3 for two months, and $3 75 for three months. 'Oh,' says one, 'but this only insures against accident.' I might cross the continent many times, or pursue my avocation many years without meeting with an accident. In fact during my whole life I have never met with an accident that would have brought a week's indemnity under such an arrangement.' True; and it is hoped you will be permitted to pass the remainder of your life in the enjoyment of similar immunity. Yet, look here for a moment: careful calculation has established the fact that one out of every ten persons meet with such an accident every year as would entitle him to relief under this plan. You have a family depending upon your daily effort for subsistence. Can you afford to take such fearful chances? Can you justify yourself in doing so, when a payment of $5 to $10 a year would secure $1000 to your family, in case of accidental death, or a weekly allowance in case of accidental disablement? If you can, it is more than public opinion will do. What is five or ten dollars a year, compared with security against want? It is but a small portion of what most men spend every year upon that which injures and degrades. No man acts justly, not to say generously, by those dependent upon him, who does not make some such provident arrangement. An accident or life assurance policy has been aptly termed a life-boat for our friends when we are wrecked by the storm, and a life-preserver for ourselves when we are too weak to buffet the waves. Dear reader, give the whole subject of life and accident assurance that earnest and immediate consideration which its seriousness and importance demands, and do not become the victim, as so many have, of a fatal procrastination. There are several first-class Life Insurance Companies represented, and well represented amongst us; and there is now a substantial and unexceptionable Accident Insurance Company represented in this city by Mr. J Robertson Stewart. Our people have, therefore, no difficulty to contend with in this respect. They are left wholly without excuse. Remember that scripture which saith, 'He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel.'

Saturday Dec. 18th

"SWEETS FOR THE SWEET!"—Piper has got his annual collection of bicetles ready for the holidays, and his muse has found expression in some very 'sweet' lines—like the candy, home made and warranted genuine. Without designing to challenge the renowned Confectioner's poetical gift, we still take the liberty of saying that [having tried both] we admire his goodies even more than we do his verses.

THE COOPER.—It has been decided, we believe, to abandon this ship, the chances of getting her off being considered too remote to warrant the expense. A party goes up to strip the copper off the ship's bottom.

THE great Australian diamond as large as a lemon, that was to throw the Kohinoor into the shade and be so valuable that no Prince could afford to purchase it, has at last been tested. The finder received $2,000 for it, one of the Sydney banks loaned £750 on it and a company with many shares was formed to purchase it. A dispute arose and notices were served on the bank not to deliver it to such and such claimants, and the officers of that institution demanded a large bond of indemnity as a condition of delivery. This implied that it was or might be valuable, and shares rose in a few hours from $122 to $165 each. The bond was prepared—the Company marched with music through the streets to the bank—the bond was accepted—the stone was inspected by the Company and declared to be a genuine diamond—the band played 'See, the Conquering Hero Comes,' and the stockholders cheered, drank basket after basket of champagne and went home immensely rich. Next day the excitement was so great that the diamond had to be exhibited to the general public, who crowded to see it at four bits each. The next day it was carefully examined and tested by a professional geologist, who discovered, as he says, that the 'big diamond is nothing but a water worn, long exposed pebble of rock crystal or quartz.' The announcement of this fact was received with remarkable quietude by the shareholders. They did not cheer nor drink champagne, nor employ a band, nor rush to the diamond fields and stake off claims.

PACIFIC RAILROAD RATES.—Some misapprehension having arisen as to the fares on the Pacific Railroad, from San Francisco to New York and intermediate points, we append the authorized schedule. The rates are in greenbacks:

First Class.—From San Francisco to Omaha, $117 00. St Louis, $129 00. Chicago $130 00. New York, $150 00. New Orleans, $162 00.

Silver palace sleeping coaches are run daily from San Francisco to Promontory. Double berths, $6. State rooms, $12. Double berths accommodate two persons. State rooms, three persons.

Second Class Trains leave San Francisco 4 p m. Sacramento 5 a m. Fare (currency rates) to Omaha, $60. St Louis, $80. Chicago, $80. New York, $88 75.

Children not over twelve (12) years of age, half fare; under five (5) years of age, free.

100 pounds of baggage (per adult passenger) free. 50 pounds of baggage (per child between 5 and 12 years of age) free.

Extra baggage (over 100 pounds, between Sacramento and Omaha [currency] $15 per 100 pounds.

THE BEECHY BAY MURDER.—Mr Edward Vine and officer McMillan returned from Beechy Bay and Bentinck Island last night, bringing with them damning proofs of the guilt of Me-Shak, the young Indian now under sentence of death for the killing of Archibald Campbell. It will be remembered that Me-Shak, in his confession, said that he shot Campbell in self-defence with his [Campbell's] own gun, and that he threw the gun into the bay. Messrs Vine and McMillan have found the gun, together with a watch, a handkerchief, shot pouch, powder flask, five white shirts, a pair of pants and a pair of blankets, all of which were stolen from Campbell. The articles were discovered secreted beneath the roots of a tree at the South end of Bentinck Island. Me-Shak, we hear, now confesses that he murdered poor Campbell for the purpose of plunder, and that his first confession was false. The murder appears to have been well planned and to have been one of the most cold-blooded assassinations ever perpetrated. Me-Shak will not escape the severest penalty in the power of the law to inflict, although his chances at one time were good.

SCHOOL MEETING.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this School District is called for Friday next at 12 o'clock noon, to consider the mode by which funds shall be raised to carry on the schools. Three modes are proposed, viz. 1st, Tuition fees not exceeding $2 per month. 2d, Rate or tax on each householder or fresh lot, not exceeding $3 per annum. 3d, Voluntary subscription.

COURT COURT.—Smith vs Mara.—This was a jury trial instituted to recover $300, for the use by defendant of a billiard table belonging to plaintiff at Big Bend. The jury found for the plaintiff in the full amount claimed, less $89 50—value of a new cloth supplied by defendant. Mr. Wood, instructed by Mr. Courtney, for plaintiff; Mr Robertson, instructed by Mr Aikman, for defendant. Notice of motion for a new trial was given.

THE City and District School examination will take place to-day at the Central Schoolhouse, Fort Street, commencing at 9 a m.

THE steamer Enterprise sailed for Burrard Inlet yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock having in tow the ship Nation's Hope for the B C & V I mills.

INCORRECT.—The report that rich gold diggings had been discovered near Leech river, had no foundation in fact.

A ferocious dog near Fairfield Farm, wants killing. He attacked a gentleman and tore his hand on Thursday evening.

THE Tiger Engine Company will give a ball on New Year's Eve.

MEROODIN HILLS were crowned with virgin white yesterday morning.

THE VERUNA—runaway steamer—case is still on trial at the Supreme Court.

THE Eureka Laundry property brought $350 yesterday.

THE st amer Isabel will go on Laing's ways to-day.

RECOVERING.—The insane ladies are recovering rapidly.

Settled, Not Metaled.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—About two years since most of the owners and occupiers of houses on Michigan street, James Bay contributed out of their own purses a sufficient fund to grade the road from the corner residences of Messrs Trounce and Gibbs, running westward towards the marsh a distance of several hundred feet. The grade was effected by this means under the expectation that government would metal it. Expectations were indeed great when a few months since a posse of workmen were busily engaged metaling or graveling the road from Mr Gibbs' premises, then and now occupied by the Hon Colonial Secretary. The work proceeded to the boundary line of the Hon Colonial Secretary's residence and there stopped, much to the chagrin of taxpayers and those who contributed to grade the street.

Now, sir, I know that Mr Gibbs did not expend a single penny towards the graveling of the road fronting his premises. Then who did? If Government or the Road District authorities did it, why not have prosecuted the work to the end of the grade as in justice should have been done? I cannot believe that Mr Hankin would be so lavish with public monies as to make his dwelling easier of approach and wholly ignore the rights and comforts of his neighbors. He therefore, I conclude, must have paid for the graveling out of his own purse—but many think otherwise and until the contrary is shown will feel sorely nettled that the road has not been metaled. How *degrading!*

DRUID.

A Query.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Can you inform me whether there is any truth in the report that the ladies of Christ Church are getting up a ball for the 24th inst, in favor of the Christ Church fund? If they attempt to do so I can assure them it will be a great failure. Don't they know that the Masons are to have a ball on the 27th inst, and that they are going to considerable expense to make the entertainment a success? If the ladies of Christ Church congregation, or their advisers, are so thoughtless as to persevere in trying to force a ball upon the public—knowing that the Masons are to give one—I say again it will be a failure. I sincerely trust that they will think better of it and put their intended entertainment off until next month.

NOT A MASON.

An inhabitant of Provence, who was attacked with cholera, commended himself to the protection of the Virgin and after several doses of laudanum recovered his health. His first thought when restored to convalescence, was to show his gratitude to the holy protectress to whom he attributed his cure. Unfortunately there were in the neighborhood in which he resides two Virgins, one called 'Notre Dame de Toutes Graces' and the other Notre Dame de Remigie, for each of whom her admirers claim the exclusive power to cure cholera and consequently the sole right to all gifts and offerings made in respect of recovery from that disorder; and our good Provencal cannot make up his mind as to which of the two Madonas it was to whom he owed his cure. In this state of doubt it is believed that he made no offering to either.

The Bishop of Columbia and Confederation.

From the Kentish (Eng.) Observer.

While the Canadians are manifesting by a cordial reception of Prince Arthur their attachment to the Mother country, the Bishop of British Columbia seasonably puts before us some facts and figures which ought to awaken a vivid sense of the possible value of our North American possessions. The press is diffusing through the length and breadth of the land the estimate of the future greatness of the Canadian Dominion, with which the good bishop has been enlightening his old parishioners of Great Yarmouth after a ten years' sojourn on the shores of the Pacific. The dullest imagination may be kindled by the prospect which Bishop Hills held out to the younger of those whom he addressed—of the probability that some now living will see the Dominion occupied by a population larger than that of the United Kingdom at present. Who would not wish to believe that when such a consummation arrives, that mighty region, as large as European Russia, will continue to form a portion of the British Empire and its inhabitants to be the fellow subjects of the citizens of the United Kingdom? With forty millions of allies in the Dominion of the future we might bid defiance to the ambition and aggressiveness of the United States or of Russia, singly and in combination. On the other hand, should the new Dominion be annexed to the United States the prospect is as dismal as in the prior hypothesis it is hopeful and brilliant. The strength of a Republic, from the insolence of which we have in the past suffered the greatest provocation, will be enormously increased for evil as for good, and we know by experience that we have most to fear from the United States when they are most powerful and most prosperous.

That these are the only alternatives of the future, that the new Dominion must belong either to the United States or Great Britain is the view universally taken on the other side of the Atlantic, where the facts of the case are understood with a thoroughness and the possibilities of the situation scrutinised with a keenness, both of them unfortunately too rare in the mother country. Among ourselves there have been languid statesmen and dilettante politicians who found an easy solution of the great Transatlantic problem in the establishment of an independent North American Republic, or federations of republics. If any of these persons still clung to that delusion they are guilty of a transcendant purblindness. At no time was their scheme a favorable one, but of late years it has become the *ne plus ultra* of absurdity. Even while Canada remains under the aegis of Great Britain there are prominent statesmen of the American Republic who are ready to dare everything to annex British North America and their audacity commands the sympathy of large and influential sections of the American people. But if Canada was 'independent,' if any chance were to sever its connection with the great empire which protects it and which, in spite of Mr Gladstone and Mr Bright, is still formidable and powerful, our North American colonies would be annexed to the United States before a year of 'independence' had suffered to elapse. The statesmen of the Model Republic would not wait until a new Atlantic and Pacific Railway had been constructed to rival their own, they would not allow the four millions of the Dominion, in its wildest sense, to grow into forty before striking the blow which must extend the supremacy of the Stars and Stripes over the whole of the North American continent now tenanted by English-speaking races. The Canadians understand this perfectly, and no seductive allurement of quasi national or territorial vanity can tempt them for a moment to dream of 'independence.' They know that their future lies between a maintenance of the British connection and annexation to the States. They have signified and are signifying with no uncertain voice which destiny they prefer. A general panic in Canada was caused by temporary misunderstanding of the language in which Sir John Young, while wishing to express the desire of the Mother country to continue the connection, managed to give an exactly opposite impression and nothing could be more striking testimony to the sincerity of Canadian loyalty than the outburst of sorrow and anger which was produced by the erroneous interpretation of the Governor General's unskillful but well-meant words.

Two years ago, when reviewing the statistics of our commerce, we were able to indulge in some congratulatory remarks on the steady increase of our exports to our own colonial possessions. Similar congratulations are not afforded by an inspection of the figures contained in the Statistical Abstract for the preceding year recently issued by the Board of Trade. In 1866 the value of the British and Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom to our Australian colonies was £13,643,326; in 1868, the last year for which the returns of the Board of Trade are summarised in the Statistical Abstract, the value had fallen to £12,071,485. The diminution during the same period is still more marked in the case of our North American colonies, the value of our exports [the produce of the United Kingdom] had fallen from £6,824,960 in 1866 to £4,847,560 in 1868. Thus it will be seen there is already at stake our trade with a vast and diversified region—still an integral portion of the British dominions—stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and which, before some now living have gone to their graves will, according to Bishop Hills, contain a larger population than that of the United Kingdom now. Reciprocity is evidently needed, not only in the case of foreign countries, but in that of our colonies. The most important of them are ready to discuss and to negotiate the terms of an alliance which shall give the mother country freer access to colonial markets, among other advantages, in return for a continuance of her potent guardianship.

The Colonial Question.

The London *Telegraph* is a paper of very large circulation and liberal views. It is in fact a paper addressed to the sympathies of the masses. It contains an article on what it styles the 'British Empire Question,' in the opposition to the views of the *Times*, Mr. Lowe and Goldwin Smith. It asks:—

'Shall Britannia and Co, wholesale dealers, keep up branch establishments at Melbourne or Toronto, now that the agent in charge of them do not return satisfactory accounts of sales and profits? If Britannia is indeed a huckster in these days, and nothing more, let her by all means recall her business representatives. A nation which is truly a nation of shopkeepers, and nothing else, has no business with 'an Empire.'

Again, after attacking those who sneer at the colonists on the ground that their loyalty is interested, it states:—

'Believing as we do that our fellow subjects over the sea, if no better than ourselves are also no worse, we contend that there are other and more credible reasons for the feeling. We enter at once into a region where the partisans of dismemberment, we fear, will decline to follow us; when we go on to maintain that home thoughts and home sympathies, pride in forming part of the mightiest confederation the world has ever seen, the aspiration to take a more active part in its general affairs and government—that such considerations as these have as much real weigh in the matter as those of pounds, shillings, and pence. Whether, having secured so much loyalty and sympathy, we shall act wisely in throwing it away—whether, when our colonies openly avow their desire to stay with us, we shall gain much credit for British statesmanship by deliberately starving them out of their allegiance, and whether rival nations will afterwards consider them equally worthless—these are points which we respectfully commend to the economists 'pure and simple'; submitting humbly, as we do so, that although book keeping by double entry is a capable thing in this way, something more is wanted in the government of a mighty nation.'

The article closes with the following remarks favouring the idea of a great British Confederation, in substantially the same as the speech of Mr. Cardwell, the Colonial Secretary and Sir John Young, the Governor General of the Dominion:—

'If the colonists themselves wanted to sever the slight links that still bind them to Great Britain, it would be a very different matter; but the noticeable point is, that they do not want anything of the sort. It would be untrue to say that they are satisfied with things as they are; but they see their way to no improvement within the old lines of the British constitution, and rightly or wrongly, they prefer stability, security, and order under the allegiance of the British Crown to the latest form of republican liberty, with which the world has been made familiar. Mr Noble's unhappy balance sheet elicited an eloquent and earnest protest, conceived in a much jollier mood, from a gentleman born and bred in Australia. Mr. Labelliere—whose loyalty is not the less sufficient if, as his name seems to denote, he is of French descent—emphatically scouted the idea that the British Empire should be thus quietly dismembered in cold blood. He and his more immediate fellow countrymen would be resolute enough in their resistance to anything like oppression on the part of the central authority, but they do not want to have 'liberty' of the Transatlantic pattern forced upon them. The points are numerous on which our relations with them might be revised and altered with advantage, but, in his opinion, they are all susceptible of an amicable solution. There are, of course, two ways of accounting for that loyalty in the colonies which obviously still exists, to the sure confusion of theorists on this side of the water. The first is that which would probably commend itself to Mr Noble and his friends, Colonial loyalty, these gentlemen would say, is like French gratitude—a lively sense of benefits to come; and as the settlers at present have decidedly the best of the bargain—as they receive a considerable amount of Imperial aid and protection, without bearing a corresponding proportion of Imperial burthens—it is only natural that they should be contented with things as they are. Human nature, we take it, is pretty much the same in Australia and Canada as in Great Britain, and we are not therefore prepared to deny that there is a good deal of truth in the somewhat cynical theory which we indicate.'

Professor Huxley has expressed an opinion that in the earliest ages of the world the first impulse of man was not to love his neighbour but to eat him, and at a recent meeting of the Archæological Society of Copenhagen the savants assembled from all parts of Europe, including such well known names as Worsaa, Hildebrand and the celebrated Belgian professor M Spring, unanimously agreed that cannibalism prevailed among the primitive inhabitants of the globe. On one point however opinions are divided, some holding that man-eating was a matter of taste while others are inclined to look on it as a religious or rather superstitious observance. As late as the year 785 Charlemagne issued a decree sentencing to death any individual convicted of having eaten a witch in order to destroy her spell. Witch eating can hardly have been a matter of taste, as even those who fond of the flesh could not have been partial to bones. Buckle quotes comparatively recent instances of anthropophagy connected with religious feelings in Germany during the Thirty Years' War and in Scotland at about the same period. Among the most curious documents produced at the meeting was a manuscript of Hieronymus, who asserts on the authority of a native of Great Britain, that children were a staple article of food in that country.

WILL MILLER, a well-known humorist in the District of Kyle visited the United States, and was taken to see Niagara Falls. 'Well, Mr. Miller,' said a full blown Yankee, after allowing time for the contemplation of the scene, 'is not that wonderful?' 'In Scotland you never saw anything like that,' 'Like that?' quoth Will; 'there's a far mair wonder nt? concern no' two miles frae whar I was born. Man at Kilmishill ther's a peacock wi a timmer leg?'

AT a meeting of heritors, the propriety of rebuilding the wall of the churchyard being discussed some seemed very anxious that the repairs should be done at once: but Laird Longan, finding that his rhetoric against the measure was likely to be overborne, dryly and cavalierly replied: 'It's weel seen gentlemen, that ye are but young lairds, or ye would ken that it's aye time enough to repair the dykes when the tenants complain.'

DREADFUL.—The Elko *Independent* concludes a column of anti-Mongolian rhetoric with this portentous sentence: 'The Pacific States and Territories should stand together as one, with California in the front, and should use and exhaust all lawful means to exclude Chinese immigration; but failing in that should do as our fathers did in 1776, appeal, if need be to the dread arbitrament of the sword.' After that, what can John do but leave.

A modern Brutus in Paris delivered a few days ago the following valedictory address over his son's grave, in the presence of a large circle of mourners: 'Gentlemen—He whom we bury was my son. He was called to the possession of all the advantages of his age. He ought to have lived a hundred years, but misconduct, drunkenness, and the lowest debauchery brought him to an untimely end. May the example, gentlemen, be not lost upon you or your children!'

A great many rumors concerning the illegitimacy of the Prince Imperial are circulating in Paris. The most widely circulated of these reports is that the Prince is the son of a Spanish merchant, who was prevailed upon to give the babe to the Imperial family and accept a very lucrative position in Pondicherry. Rochefort has repeatedly alluded to the illegitimate birth of the Prince in *La Lanterne*

PREVIOUS to her departure for the East the Empress Eugenie distributed among her a number of albums in which the impressions of the trip are to be recorded. The albums are to be presented to the Emperor on their return. They are to be called tell-tales, but will they tell all the tilts and tit-bits?

SISTER HYACINTHE has followed her brother's example and left the convent of Carmelites. Several other 'Fathers' and 'Sisters' are about to throw off the Roman yoke and reenter the world.

STRANGE accounts are given of the healing properties of a new oil says the *North German Correspondent* which is easily made from the yolks of hen's eggs and is said to be much employed by the German colonists of South Russia as a means of curing cuts, bruises, scratches, &c. The eggs are boiled hard, the yolks removed and crushed and then placed over a fire and stirred carefully till the whole substance is on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be poured off.

CHEAP SHAVING—Fred. Payne, Tonsorial Artist, Johnson Street above Miner's Saloon. Shaving 12½ cents; Hair Cutting, 25 cents.

BUY IT AND TRY IT.—Russell's celebrated coffee. The best on the Coast. Warranted a pure and healthful beverage.

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The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday December 22, 1869

Future Empire.

Talking about future empire, how strange it seems that the inhabitants of the great commercial and money metropolis of the world are actually treading on relics of the colossal Power which did at one time hold beneath its sway all that was civilized or semi-civilized in Europe. They dig down a few feet beneath the level of the busiest of their streets and there is exposed to the wondering gaze of the modern Londoners the tesselated pavements on which Roman centurions trod, and the antechambers to the villas where Roman matrons nursed the children of the warriors who subdued Britain, when the hillside now crowned by a Christian cathedral was a cemetery for pagans, and the waters of the Thames were splashed by the long oars of Roman galleys. All gone. Imperial Rome is a name in history; and what man can say what Britain may become? But Rome left us laws, literature and art; and even if Britain should become a wilderness, and her great metropolis a heap of ruins, with Macaulay's New Zealander perched upon a broken arch of London Bridge, the new empires which have sprung from her loins will preserve the traditions of her freedom and her moral greatness, and the colonies, suckled at her breast, will perpetuate her intellectual and material greatness. But why should Britain die? The ink is scarcely dry in which we made a feeble attempt to portray the glorious destiny that lies before our nation, should she only prove herself equal to the occasion. We pictured the Great Britain of a no distant future, the era of iron and steam, standing with one foot in Europe and the other in America, giving laws and language and civilization and peace to the world. But, in order to occupy a position, fill a destiny so truly glorious, she must go up and possess this new land. She must *plant* one foot on this continent; and she must do it quickly! Will she do this? There are not wanting indications that Britain is will be found equal to the measure of her destiny—that she is beginning to rub her sleepy eyes, and show symptoms of waking. We republished yesterday an article from a Kentish paper, from which it would appear that our Bishop is stirring up the provincial mind, is really labouring in the good cause. That article will doubtless have been attentively read by everyone. If not, if any have overlooked it, let them go straightway and read it. It is no Utopianism for the Bishop to say that there are those now living who will see the Dominion of Canada occupied by a population larger than that of the United Kingdom at present. Great Britain must reproduce herself,—a second self, a greater self on this continent, or she must decline, die, disappear from among the great nations, as Rome did. There is no middle course, no other alternative. The Dominion of Canada will either remain a part of Great Britain, become a vital, living part, the Greater Britain of the wonderous West, or it will be absorbed by the mighty Republic from which it is now only divided by a mere geometrical line. It is for the Mother Country to choose the alternative, to decide the destiny both of the United Kingdom and the Confederated Empire. For our part we can do little more than point to facts and await our destiny. We need not say in which of these two channels the wish of the colonists runs. Why did the inauguration of the great scheme of a Confederated Empire cause the heart of British America to throb with quickened loyalty to a common Queen and country? Why, but that in it the colonists saw the only means of consolidating and perpetuating British power and British institutions on this Continent. But that nation preserving, nation creating scheme has only been little more than set in motion. It must be kept in motion, pushed onward and westward until this the keystone shall have been triumphantly placed in the great British American arch of liberty and power. Nor must there be any such thing as standing still, or leaving it to itself even then. If Great Britain is going to reproduce herself on this continent, the work must be a continuous process in which there shall be no pause, no slackening until a continuous and mighty people fills the entire space between the two great oceans. To stand still is to fall to pieces or to be sucked in by the Republican whirlpool at our side. This British American ship must be well steered and kept under good headway in order to clear that whirlpool. Our Kentish contemporary correctly apprehends the situation when he says that the colonists understand their position perfectly, and that 'no seductive allurement of quasi-national or territorial vanity can tempt them for a moment to dream of independence. They know that their future lies between a maintenance of the British connection and annexation to the United States;' nor does he misjudge the feelings and temper of the people when he says that they have signified and are signifying with no uncertain voice which destiny they prefer. The people of Canada, the people of British Columbia know full well that unless the nation-creating process of Confederation is pushed forward with a vigorous hand it must utterly fail in the great race for empire now setting in to the West. They know and feel all this. They feel more, Having imbibed loyalty with their mother's milk, it is in their bones and marrow, and they naturally feel most solicitous that the Mother Country should do its duty towards this new scheme, in order that success may be assured. What is Imperial duty in this matter? Construct, without delay or parley, the Canadian Pacific railway before the Americans outflank us with their Northern Pacific line. Pour the surplus population of the Old Country into the mighty basin of the North-west, until it is made to overflow and send a stream through the great passes of the Rocky Mountains to people the broad and fertile acres, and develope the mineral, marine and forest resources of the Pacific Slope. That is Imperial duty; and upon its immediate discharge hangs the destiny of British Columbia—of British America. We are aware that there are those even in our midst who avail this is Utopian, and cannot be accomplished, who assert that Canada cannot build the great iron bond of union, and that the Mother Country will not do it. Nay, there are even those who will undertake to prove that such a road would not pay! To such we would say, in the words of Richard III:

'Out on ye, Owls!
Nothing but song of death!'

Will not pay! And has it indeed come to this? In the words of another, If Britannia is indeed a huckster in these days, and nothing more, let her by all means recall her business representatives. A nation which is truly a nation of shopkeepers, and nothing else, has no business with an Empire. Great Britain will not build the road? Why the very price she is now paying for pauperism, for which the consequences hanging upon the work offer a perfect cure, would alone amply suffice to build the Canadian Pacific. There are now five millions of the pick'ed male adults of Europe alone armed to the teeth, not to produce but to destroy. With a great empire, a second self on this Continent, Britain would have an army and a navy, in her merchant marine which would enable her to save ten times the price of the Canadian Pacific in a reduction of the two branches of the service. Indeed, it is a question whether a double empire so situated could not afford to live at peace, and dictate peace to others, without a standing army at all. Will not build it? She must build it, or die!

Sunday Dec 19th.

The Christ Church "Ball"—Disclaimer from Dean Cridge.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In reply to the question of 'Not a Mason' in your paper of this morning, I beg to state that the ladies of the Christ Church congregation have no intention of 'getting up a ball' in aid of the Restoration Fund.

I am well aware that in seeking to raise the material edifice of the church, it is not always easy to draw the line as to methods which may with propriety be adopted for obtaining assistance, but I think there are few who will doubt the propriety of rejecting this as one.

I trust, therefore, that 'Not a Mason' will rest easy in the assurance that neither the Ladies' Committee nor their advisers intend either at this or any later period, to shoot this method of accomplishing the sacred object they have in view. The Christ Church Congregation have sufficient reason to be grateful to the public for its generous support in their great loss, and the ladies of the congregation naturally feel zealous in the cause of their beloved church, but I trust I am not wrong when I express my confidence that few will unite with 'Not a Mason' in a suspicion, however remote, that these ladies would wish to 'force' this or any appeal for assistance on the public, or discourteously to interfere with other arrangements in which the public may feel an interest.

I beg to remain, Sir, Your obedient servant
E. CRIDGE,
Dean of Christ Church,
Victoria 18th, Dec. 1869.

RIFLE MATCH.—A match between six officers and six privates of the Rifle Corps came off yesterday, the officers winning by 8 points. The score of Sergeant Peele [65] is the highest ever made in the colony at these ranges:

OFFICERS.

Five rounds at	200	300	400	600	Total.
Lieut Roscoe	16	8	11	9	44
Adjt Vinter	14	13	15	9	51
Q M Serg Mallandaine	12	7	2	2	23
Col Serg Peele	19	14	17	15	65
Corp Allsop	19	14	10	2	45
Band Sergeant Soar	17	11	13	12	53
					281

PRIVATES.

Five rounds at	200	300	400	600	Total
Williams	16	17	12	2	47
Wilson	16	12	18	4	46
Wotten	15	7	11	3	36
Lowe	16	10	15	7	48
Homfray	16	8	12	8	44
Hargraves	16	14	20	10	60
					276

DEAD, AT LAST.—Samuel, *alias* 'Billy' Barlow, who furnished the material for a grotesque paragraph a few days ago, succumbed to the grim monster yesterday at the Hospital. Barlow was a native of Poland and was once an extensive dry goods dealer in Sacramento, California—although those who knew him here would scarcely imagine that he had ever sold laces and silks to fair dames. He will be buried to-day.

THERE are people still living, we believe, who use hair dye and various cosmetics for the skin. An analysis of the preparations commonly used proved that they all contained lead. Paralysis is not unlikely to arise from their employment, and when their evil effects are less decided, they are sufficient to affect the general health. Perhaps men who resort to these expedients deserve no sympathy, but the other sex may be forgiven if they sometimes regard a cosmetic as at least a harmless composition. It would be better for them if they steadfastly set their faces against all kinds of quackery, and came to the conclusion that nothing improves the complexion like a scamper on horseback or a good morning walk.

FROM THE EAST COAST.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt Clarke, came in from the East Coast last evening with 53 passengers, 19 tons of produce, 7 head of beef cattle, 25 hogs, and a large number of fat turkies, geese and chickens for the holidays. The Douglas has been to Comox, where she experienced a fierce hurricane on Thursday. The Shooting Star sailed yesterday morning for San Francisco with a full cargo of Nanaimo coal. She went out with a fair wind. Among the passengers were Messrs James, Morley, Mayer and Bailey, and 28 discharged American soldiers.

WRECK OF A SLOOP—SUPPOSED LOSS OF LIFE.—About noon on Friday Mr Francis, who resides on Trial Island, observed portions of a small vessel floating in the sea near his house, and upon close examination ascertained that they must have formed part of a fashioned sloop, painted black with a white streak around her. The mast, broken in two, and shreds of the sails, were picked up. Francis brought word to town and men engaged in coasting express the opinion that the wreck is that of the sloop Annie of Oreas Island, on the way to Victoria, with three men, struck by the sudden squall on Thursday night, and dashed to pieces on Trial Island rocks. A sloop started but yesterday to examine the wreck.

VANCOUVER COAL MINING AND LAND COMPANY.—The report for the last six months announced an available £8,555, including £980 brought forward. The sales have not proved quite as large as in the preceding half year; but the mine is said to be in a satisfactory position, and various works have been paid for out of revenue. A dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum was recommended; surplus, £2360.

IT is reported from Nanaimo that Rosenfield & Bermingham, of San Francisco, have taken an interest in the coal mine lately discovered by Mr. Dupemuir, near Nanaimo, and are going to employ their capital in opening it.

THE RUBY floated from her bed of sand yesterday, and was towed into Esquimalt by a number of H. M. sailors. The bark discharged about one half her cargo before she floated. She leaks a little and may have to be docked or hove down.

GOVERNMENT calls for tenders for the East Coast mail service. Is the government in earnest this time, or is there to be a repetition of the miserable farce that has been played every January for the past four years?

A SWEDISH TURNIP, weighing 42 lbs and grown by Mr. Robb of Comox, was brought down last evening.

GAZETTED.—Mr Barnard, as member for Yale District, and Mr DeCosmos as member for District No 2, were gazetted yesterday.

THE steamer Emma arrived at 11 o'clock last night from Burrard Inlet.

THE TIGERS will give no ball this season.

What Matters It.

It matters not where I was born,
Or if my parents were rich or poor;
Whether they shrank at the cold world's scorn
Or walked in the pride of wealth secure;
But whether I live an honest man,
And hold my integrity firmly in my clutch—
I tell you, my brother, plain as I can,
It matters much!

It matters little how long I stay
In a world of sorrow, sin and care;
Whether in youth I vanish away
Or live till my bones of flesh are bare;
But whether I do the best I can
To soften the weight of adversity's touch
On the jaded cheek of my fellow-man,
It matters much!

It matters little where to my grave,
Or on the land or on the sea,
By pushing brook, or 'neath stormy wave,
It matters little or naught to me;
But whether the angel of death comes down
And marks my brow with his loving touch,
It matters much.

All the efforts of the Russian Government have proved unavailing to put a stop to the extravagancies of the Skopzi. The *Dou*, a usually well-informed paper, gives an account of their last exploits. On the 30th instant, a party of 400 of these fanatics left the town of Balatschow and proceeded to a neighboring wood to pray. The scene witnessed on their return was horrible. A madman named Vessiloff declared that he was the Son of God; and after choosing twelve apostles from the party called for a human sacrifice. Five victims were at once selected, placed on a number of wagons which had been piled up for the purpose, and burnt alive. A woman who had distinguished herself by the violence of her religious paroxysms, seized the shaft of the cart and beat two young girls two death, while another female was trodden under foot and literally torn to pieces by the fanatical crowd. Other details are given of the horrors enacted, which are utterly unfit for publication. It is impossible to say what further excesses might not have been committed if the Governor of the town, being informed of the facts, had not dispatched a company of soldiers and arrested the whole party, who are now in confinement, pending the inquiries of a commission, sent from St. Petersburg to report on the the subject.

AN interesting discovery has just been made of the ancient embankment by the Romans of the river Thames at a point exactly opposite the steamboat pier at Blackwall.

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON,

HAVE NOW ON SALE CHEAP

25,000 FRUIT TREES

Including most of the leading varities in Cultivation. The trees are from one to four years old, and in prime condition for transplanting. Also

A LARGE GENERAL NURSERY STOCK

Consisting of small Fruits, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Standard and Dwarf Roses and other Flowering Plants, Asparagus, Seakale, Rhubarb, &c; and

GREENHOUSE PLANTS,

A large Assorment of SEEDS and every requisite for the Farm and Garden always in Stock at the Store,

OCCIDENTAL BUILDINGS,
FORT STREET, VICTORIA.

oc31 6md&w

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.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

LONDON.

THE COCOA (OR CACAO) OF MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favored portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparat on to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS."

See following Extract from the Globe of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa.

Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this the finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

(Sold in packets only, by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
(Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.)

CARDS FOR BUSINESS FIRMS, BALL TICKETS, at the BRITISH COLONIST Job Printing Office.—See Specimen Books.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
Worcestershire Sauce,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels stopper, and bottle.

Some of the origin markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Venders of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Agents—Lorenzo Tarbell, Green & Rhodes.

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ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE MAIL.

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The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday December 22.1869.

Immigration.

One passage occurs in our last San Francisco letter, deserving of special attention:

'Many contemplate settling down and cultivating the soil, but good land in California is becoming dear and they are naturally beginning to look elsewhere for places to settle down upon and build their homes. Now, many of these men are comparatively poor; having but a few hundred dollars, they naturally want to make the most of it. Some are talking of going to British Columbia, but the expense of going, the bad reports circulated by the press of California, and the uncertainty of getting cheap land, deter many from going. In my mind, these are the kind of men wanted in British Columbia. Industrious and loyal—for having seen the elephant in California, they will not be likely to sign petitions for annexation, as I see forty of your so-called citizens have done.'

Here is a subject which demands the earnest attention of both government and people. Although not new, it is none the less important on that account. During the last session of the Legislative Council the following resolution was passed: 'That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, recommending the immediate establishment at San Francisco of an Emigration Agency for the purpose of affording information respecting the colony, and the best means of reaching it.' Had the recommendation contained in that resolution received proper attention from the Executive, the ignorance about this colony alluded to by our correspondent would not now exist. We are perfectly aware that in order to be productive of any large amount of practical benefit, such an agency must not stand wholly alone. The information which might be circulated in this way respecting the country would be satisfactory enough, provided we had in active operation a system whereby every *bona fide* settler would be entitled to a free homestead; but any information which could now be afforded respecting the means of getting here would scarcely be satisfactory. The conviction is daily gaining strength that, with the establishment of facile communication between this colony and San Francisco, and the establishment in the latter place of a good Emigration agency, population, and that, too, of the right sort, would flow in as quickly as we are prepared to receive it. Even now, there are several thousands in that country who, with such facilities, would find their way here, and would make good settlers; but with the large immigration scheme now on foot in California, we should have the sure and certain prospect of quite as many as we could well accommodate. Surely, then, it becomes a consideration of the very first importance that such agency should be provided, and that without longer delay. This question is even of greater immediate importance to us than Confederation; but if Confederation will supply us with the more ready and effective means of establishing cheap, safe and frequent communication with San Francisco, then Confederation must derive greatly increased importance from that circumstance. And who can doubt that it will? Let us apply the test. Let the immediate establishment of such communication be put forward as a first condition, and we have no fear as to the result. Let us get this, and we may reasonably look for the early return of a goodly measure of prosperity. Now, we earnestly invite both Government and people to give this important subject serious consideration. It will not, we feel assured, be necessary for us to dwell upon the importance of obtaining an early accession to our miserably decimated population. Every one must feel that. How shall it be accomplished? This is the question of questions. We venture to think the true answer is to be found in the scheme we have pointed out. If a better can be propounded, let us have it, by all means. In these cursory remarks we have not the slightest intention of ignoring the well grounded theory that it is to overland communication we must look for the means of peopling this vast territory. But we cannot afford to wait for that. It is as a means of *present* benefit that we regard the establishment of good and cheap steam communication with the nearest and most accessible centre of population as indispensable.

Tuesday Dec 14th

The California papers complain that the railroad is carrying away more people than it brings. Laborers, mechanics and servant 'gals' crowd every immigrant train on their way east. That Pacific railroad is a puzzle. It has brought down the rates of living and of labor, created a tight money market and closed the manufactories, and now it is depopulating the State.

Later and Important from Peace River

SEVERAL RICH CREEKS DISCOVERED.

TWO OUNCE DIGGINGS OF NO ACCOUNT.

Mr John Mara informs us that while at Yale on Wednesday, Mr McMicking, the telegraph operator there, informed him that he had just received a dispatch from the operator at Quesnelmouth, which stated that Butler, a well-known packer, had arrived there that morning from Peace River.

He confirmed previous reports of the richness of Peace River gold mines and adds that several new streams have been discovered 20 miles north of Findlay Branch.

These creeks, he said, were highly auriferous; and that diggings which paid two ounces of gold per day to the hand were passed over, i. e., not thought rich enough to work because much better diggings were close at hand.

Butler came down by the telegraph trail. It really begins to look as though several new William Creeks have been discovered.

Should these reports be confirmed we may look for a great business revival in the Spring.

Cariboo News.

We have the *Sentinel* to the 27th ultimo, brought by Barnard's Express. The quartz mill has arrived at William Creek and will soon stamp....Pine Creek, formerly Nigger Gulch, is attracting some attention, very good prospects having been obtained upon it...From April 1st to Nov 11th the Coombs claim on Stout gulch paid a net profit of $41,592 divided among three lucky miners named Adair, Coombs and Brown. And it still pays.....The reports from Stout, Conklin, Lowhee and Beggs gulches, and Harvey and Keithley creeks are uniformly good.....A stable owned by W Dixon was destroyed by fire on the 17th Nov. The united efforts of the Fire Brigade and the snow saved the town.....Tracey recovered $50 from R. Brown in a suit for damages. Tracey had abused a 'layde layre' and Brown, in the *role* of an avenger, punched him....There is a plentiful supply of snow and frost at Cariboo; but many of the tunnels and deep shaft claims are being worked.

From Big Bend.

Mr. Mara arrived from Big Bend on Sunday. He came across Seymour Mountain on snowshoes, there being six feet of snow on the trail. Lakes Shuswap and Kamloops were not frozen and were crossed in a small boat. On French Creek six companies had worked through the season and made from $5 to $8 a day to the hand. Two of the companies have bedrock drains and will work all winter. A company of Frenchmen had prospected Camp Creek and found indications to encourage them to proceed. The 49 steamer is partly submerged and will be raised in the Spring. The weather had been mild and dry.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE was submitted to the U. S Congress on the 10th inst. Its length is about five columns of this journal. Gen Grant commences by saying that the country is blessed with peace at home and is without entangling alliances abroad or trouble to forbode. He does not favor the payment of the national debt at too early a period, but approves of the gradual redemption of paper currency and a reduction of taxation. The state of the treasury is healthy and shows a large decrease of the national debt. Respecting Cuba, the President says the struggle has not assumed an importance that would call for interference on the part of the United States, or a recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents. The President declares himself hostile to a reciprocity treaty with Canada, and says no American product would benefit from it, he thinks, though, that there ought to be a regulation of commercial intercourse between the United States and the Dominion. Upon relations with Great Britain, President Grant says: 'Towards the close of the last administration, a convention was signed at London for the settlement of all outstanding claims between Great Britain and the United States which failed to receive the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification. The peculiar circumstances attending the negotiation of the treaty were favorable to its acceptance by the people of the United States, but its provisions were wholly inadequate for the settlement of the grave wrongs that had been sustained by this government, as well as its citizens. The injuries resulting to the United States by reason of the course adopted by Great Britain during our late civil war, in the increased rates of insurance, in the diminution of exports and imports and in other respects to domestic industry and productions, in its effects upon the foreign commerce of the country, in the decrease and transfer to Great Britain of our commercial marine, in the prolongation of our war and the increased cost, both in treasure and lives, for its suppression could not be adjusted and satisfied as ordinary commercial claims which continually arise between commercial nations; and yet the convention treated them simply as such ordinary claims from which they differ more widely in the gravity of their character than in the magnitude of their amount, great even as that is.'

THE CROWN HOTEL FIRE.—The Magistrate was occupied yesterday in hearing the evidence for the prosecution against Young and Tugwell, under arrest as principal and acessory to the Crown Hotel fire. Mrs Annie Cox, and Messrs Bonwick, Wilby, Lang, Guard and Richards were examined. Articles of furniture and antimacassars, smelling strongly of coal oil, were brought into Court. Mr Wilby was subjected to a long and rigorous cross-examination by Mr Drake, but his evidence was not shaken. Wm Guard swore that he poked a hole through the side of the hotel near the foundation and found fire coming through. The case was postponed for the production of material witnesses until to day; the prisoners were remanded to prison, bail being refused.

SUPREME COURT.—In Chambers—*Craigg v. Heisterman and Smith*—Motion to discuss a bill filed to restrain defendants from selling or otherwise disposing of certain shares in the Baynes Sound Coal Mining Company. The bill was yesterday dismissed with costs. Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Aikman, for plaintiff; Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Bishop, for defendants. ...*Tillinghast vs. Reinhart, et al*—The Chief Justice on the hearing of an application in this action to set aside a judgment which had been signed for want of a plea after a summons for leave to plead several matters had been served, but before the time at which the summons was made returnable set aside the judgment and stated that he for the guidance of practitioners now made an order that a summons should in all cases operate as a stay and proceedings from the time of service until heard and that all summonses should be made returnable at 10 o'clock on the day after they were signed.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster at 3½ o'clock on Sunday afternoon, bringing about 40 passengers and a Cariboo express. Connection between Westminster and Yale is maintained with canoes....The Indian Charley, for murdering Mountsmeer Perry, was hanged at New Westminster on Saturday. He made a speech on the gallows, saying in effect that the white man's laws were heavy enough for bad justice been done many more of his tribe would be hanged with him for similar crimes. He did not think he had done wrong, and died bravely....The gale was severe at New Westminster. S W Herring's boat was blown adrift and became a wreck, and Holbrook & Fisher's wheelshed was blown to pieces .....An election for two Councillors was held at New Westminster yesterday....The Enterprise flour mill has been closed to await the reception of wheat from the farmers.

THE finances of the Province of Ontario appear to be in a most flourishing condition. The whole income for the year 1868 is stated at a little over two millions and a half, of which more than half was received as subsidy from the Dominion Government. For the present year it is expected that the receipts will be largely in excess of those of last year. Out of the revenue of 1868, $850,000 were invested in Dominion stock and debentures, and only one half of the actual receipts were required for necessary expenditures.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Olympia, Capt Finch, arrived at 7½ o'clock last evening from Puget Sound. Purser Finch and Capt Waitt kindly obliged us with late papers....A man has arrived at Seattle professedly from Fort Hope, B C, where, he says, he was attacked by several Indians, two of whom he killed and escaped. The story is 'news indeed' here....Messrs Mumford and Gamble were entirely successful at the ports on Puget Sound. The line will be maintained. Messrs M. and G. with Mr. Lamb, have started South.....The Seattle *Intelligencer* learns that the Portland steamers will not go higher up Sound than Port Townsend hereafter.

CHANGE.—It is reported that the next steamship from San Francisco will be the beautiy California; and that the California will relieve the Gussie Telfair on the Portland route. The N. P. T. Co. couldn't devise a more efficient method for filling their profitable trade that has lately sprung up between Portland, Victoria and Puget Sound then by putting the California on the route.

THE Boston Coal Exchange had advanced the price of coal to $10 50 per ton. A petition, fifty-six feet long, asking Congress to abolish the duty on coal, is still increasing several feet a day in Buffalo.

THE Gussie Telfair came down on Sunday from Nanaimo and sailed yesterday morning for Portland. She had a full cargo of Nanaimo coal and a few passengers.

THE OIL shipped on the Active by Lowe Bros aggregated 14,000 gallons. It was sold here at 40 cents per gallon.

THE English papers commend the President's message—which was sent across by cable—and regard it as favorable to peace.

THE bark Glimpse, eight days from San Francisco and consigned to Millard & Beedy, arrived on Sunday morning—

The County Courts.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Now that the time is approaching for the meeting of the Council, I think it necessary to bring up the County Court grievance, a subject intimately connected with the amendment of our Judiciary.

Why should suitors be compelled to bring their cases before a notoriously incompetent tribunal when our Supreme Court is rusting for want of work? Surely, when the jurisdiction of these Courts extend to $500, the people are entitled to have the services of competent Judges; but here in the capital we have to suffer under the arbitrary decisions of a gentleman who, although perhaps competent to deal with the criminal classes as a Magistrate from a want of knowledge of real property law, contracts, evidence, *et id genus omne*, is unable to adjudicate satisfactorily in civil cases. The remedy for the extraordinary decisions which emanate from that Court is one which litigants are unwilling to avail themselves of on account of the expense and delay involved. When these Courts were presided over by the Chief Justice the greatest satisfaction was given, speedy justice was obtained and the time of litigants and professional men was not frittered away as it is now.

If the Government consider it inconsistent with the duties of the Supreme Court to impose upon it the duties of the County Court Judge, then let us have men endowed with some knowledge of civil law.

Your obedient servant,

VOX POPULI.

Public Meeting at Lytton.

Owing to temporary disturbance in connection with the interior the report of proceedings at a public meeting held at Lytton on the 25th ult, only reached us on Sunday; but inasmuch as these proceedings possess a peculiar interest at the present juncture, as an index to the views of the people of that central district anent the great question of the day, a brief synopsis may not prove altogether uninteresting. The meeting was, we are told, the largest and most enthusiastic ever held at Lytton; but as the former of these characteristics may scarcely appear reconcilable with the known numbers of the Lyttonians, it may be as well to mention that upon this particular occasion the population of the town was greatly swelled by persons from the country adjacent, thus evincing the deep interest evoked by the occasion. The immediate object of the meeting was to nominate a candidate for the representation of the District in the Legislative Council. Mr. William McWhe having been called to the chair, and Mr. W. Hansel requested to act as Secretary, the following resolution was moved by Mr. R. Smith, ex-member for the District—'That this meeting nominate and recommend to His Excellency Governor Musgrave F. J. Barnard, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent the people of this District in the Legislative Council of British Columbia, in place of Henry Havelock, Esq., resigned.' This resolution was supported by Mr. Smith in a speech which considerations of space alone prevent our publishing in *extenso*, containing, as it does, many important statistics and practical ideas. As it is, however, we must content ourselves with alluding to a few of the principal points taken by Mr. Smith. He set out by expressing the pleasure it afforded him to nominate a gentleman whose views upon the question of the immediate incorporation of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada were so strongly in unison with his own and with those of the inhabitants of the District as Mr. Barnard's were known to be. He claimed that an overland railway was an essential accompaniment of Confederation, that it was, in fact, to be regarded as a national necessity as the only means of preventing the great Northwest from drifting into the American Republic. The speaker dwelt with much force and intelligence upon the material benefits this colony might reasonably expect to enjoy under Confederation, and concluded with an eloquent peroration, showing that the true route to India and China was through our own Northwest. Great Britain had expended millions of money and sacrificed many valuable lives in trying to discover the Northwest passage. She now has discovered it and enjoys a monopoly of it, if she only possesses the energy to *retain* and *use* it. The time might arrive when Great Britain would want a faithful and strong ally on this continent. John Bull, he said, had been indulging in a comfortable snooze while Uncle Sam had actually cast up a highway across the continent; but the shrill whistle of the Yankee steam-horse had disturbed the slumbers of the old gentleman, who was now thoroughly aroused, and the energy of our neighbors would only operate as a spur.

The motion was seconded by Mr McInnes in a lively and interesting speech, and upon being put from the chair, was carried by acclamation.

NOT A VERY COMPLIMENTARY STATEMENT IF TRUE.—A late Washington letter contains the following. The first portion of the statement we have heard repeatedly before—the second is new to us:

James Gordon Bennet, jr., son of the candy Scot of the New York *Herald*, has challenged the Englishers to a yacht race from Kinsale Head to some point at Sandy Hook for a service of plate valued at $50,000, or merely a set of colors. The Press with an *esprit de corps* that has blinded them to the young man's merit, have been lavish of praise and have denominated him a 'young gentleman of decided spirit.' Does the Press gang' forget the yacht race which took place a few years ago near New York, in which J. G. B., jr. earned for himself the euphonious title of 'Plum Gut Bennett' from the fact that he had men stationed on a narrow neck of land across which his boat was carried instead of going around as did the other boats, thereby winning the race, or the attempt to gain a cheap reputation for bravery by sending the notorious Chevalier Wycoff to a poverty stricken and noted fighting Southerner who was sojourning in New York during the war, with the proffer of a certain sum of money if the Southerner would offer J. G. B., jr. an insult and J. G. B., jr. would then send him a challenge to mortal combat, which of course the fire-eater would refuse to accept. The advantage to accrue to the Southron was the money which it was supposed in his needy condition he would do almost anything for, and J. G. B., jr. would make for himself a reputation for courage. The result of the negotiation was, the Chevalier Wycoff was kicked down stairs by the needy but honorable fire-eater.

RENAN says that St. Paul had a sickly appearance. He was ugly, short, thickset and stooping, and his broad shoulders awkwardly sustained a little bald head. His sallow countenance was half hidden in a thick beard, his nose was aquline, his eyes piercing and his black and heavy eyebrows met across his forehead. Nor was there anything impposing in his speech. His timid and embarrassed air and his incorrect language gave at first but a poor idea of his eloquence.

AUCTION

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

Preliminary Notice.

To be Sold by Auction, by order of the High Sheriff of British Columbia.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN

Will offer for Sale by Public Auction

AT HIS SALESROOM, YATES ST.

Monday, Jan. 10, 1870

At 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

The Goods and Chattles of the British Columbia and Vancouver Island Spar, Lumber and Sawmill Company, Limited, consisting of Planing Machines, Saws, and other Machinery, now being in and about the saw Mill at Burrard Inlet, full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

—ALSO—

The TIMBER LANDS

Held under Lease from the Gov't, which 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.

—ALSO—

The Powerful and Fast Sidewheel

Steamer 'Isabel'

146 Tons Register, 80 Horse Power (nominal), built in 1866.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN,
Auctioneer.
no21 Yates St., Victoria.

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.

☞ The Great Blood Purifier. ☜

FOR INFLAMMATORY AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, BILIOUS REMITTENT and INTERMITTENT FEVERS, DISEASES of the BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BLADDER, these BITTERS have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by VITIATED BLOOD, which is generally produced by derangement of the digestive organs.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood, whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood healthy and all will be well.

AGENTS

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PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.,

(Free from Adulteration.)

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Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every Respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use of

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality. my19 1 aw

FOR REPAIRS. — The well ..., property of the B. C. & ... any, arrived on Tuesday ... rd Inlet with one passen- ... ur. The Isabel having got ... an encounter with the ... Bay, some months since, ... t down to undergo a sur... the yard of Doctor Laing.

...T.—The barkentine Adele ... Coquette are loading at ... bark Maud Ellen is loading ... I mills. The cargo is being taken in slowly.

... Whitepiner, suffering from ... f his feet, was admitted to ... al yesterday. The toes of ... ve been amputated. The ... ted while the patient was ... e White Pine mountains.

...AGIC SOAP will soon be man- ... Welch Brewery building, ... building having been se- ... rpose. Welch, the builder ... is now a practising physi- ... Francisco.

...Mill on the Chinese Im- ...ation Problem.

...Mill has addressed the follow- ...an Francisco gentleman—

...N, France, Oct. 23, 1869.

...e subject on which you have ...n involves two of the most ...barrassing questions of polit- ...e extent and limits of the ...ho have first taken posses- ...pied portion of the earth's ...de the remainder of mankind ...t, and the means which can ...sed by the more improved ... human species to protect ... being hurtfully encroached ... a lower grade in civiliza- ...ese immigration into Amer- ...hese questions. To furnish ...r to either of them would be ...ndertaking. ...e purely economical view of ...tirely agree with you—and ...e better stated and argued ... able article in the New ... That the Chinese immigra- ... great dimensions, must be ...urious to the mass of the ...—that it must diminish ...reduce them to a lower stage ...ort and wellbeing, I have no ... Nothing can be more fal- ... attempts to make out that ...ges is the way to raise them, ...ny compensation in an eco- ...view to those whose labor ...ho are obliged to work for ... remuneration. On general ...ate of things, were it sure ...d justify the exclusion of ... the ground that, with their ... to population, only a tem- ...done to the Chinese people ...rt of their surplus numbers, ...nt harm is done to a more ...proved portion of mankind. ...uch also to be said on the ...justifiable to assume that the ...bits of the Chinese are un- ...rovement? The institutions ...tates are the most potent ... yet existed of spreading ...nt elements of civilization ...orest and most ignorant of ...ses. If every Chinese child ...ly brought under your ... under a still more effective ...and kept under for a suffi- ...years, would not the Chinese ... time raised to the level of ... I believe, indeed, that ...ber of Chinese born in Ame- ... very great; but so long as ...e—so long (that is) as the ...come in families and settle, ...me are mostly men and re- ...tive country, the evil can ... great a magnitude as to re- ...hould be put a stop to by ...estrictive measure seems to ...irable, but absolutely called ...tringent laws against intro- ...immigrants as coolies, i. e. ...binding them to the service ...ons. All such obligations ...mpulsory labor, that is, of ...ugh I know that the legal ...th contracts does not pre- ...being made, I cannot but ...ains were taken to make it ...mmigrants that such engage- ...gally binding, and especially ... penal offence to enter into ...de at least of immigration ... considerable check, and it ... probable that any other ... poor a population as the ...ain such dimensions as to ...urious y with American labor, ...oint the opportunity given to ...ese of becoming familiar ...more civilized habits of life, ...st chances that can be open- ...provement of the Chinese in ...try, and one which it does ...hat it would be right to with-

... I am, dear sir.

...ry sincerely, J. S. MILL.

...e Esq. San Francisco.

...—Fever, influenza.—For the subjuga- ...e preservation of health, it is all ... the purity of the blood, and to ...ear, that no foulness nor obstructions ...-sustaining current. By these means ...all powerful in restoring and pro- ...a e, and freeing it from fevers, in- ...inflammations, neuralgic and gouty ...m the many dangerous maladies ... A pure circulation is good secu- ...h: when it is right the nerves are in ... and on the order, harmony, and ...e systems, depend the perfection of ...and happiness. 1

...S CO OA,—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTIN... character of this preparation has ...l favorite. THE CIVIL SERVICE GAZ... success with which Mr Epps at ...pathic preparation of cocoa has never ...any experimentalist. By a thorough ...tural laws which govern the opera- ...ntrition, and by a careful appli- ...properties of well selected cocoa, Mr ...ur breakfast tables with a delicately ...hich may save us many heavy doc- ...simply with boiling water or milk. ...ly in ½lb., ¼lb., 1lb. tin-lined pack- ...EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, sel8 6m tu&sa

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Dec 10—The first reception of the season by the Secretary of State and Mrs Fish took place this evening. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, including Cabinet officers, Foreign Ministers, etc.

CHICAGO, Dec 10—The Washington special says Justice Grier of the Supreme Court will to-day tender his resignation. He is the second oldest Justice, having been appointed by Polk in 1846.

The Pennsylvania coal dealers protest against repealing the duties on coal.

The Tehauntepec Ship Canal Company have presented a claim of 324 million dollars against Mexico before the Committee sitting at Washington.

The indications are that the House Committee on Territories will report against the establishment of a Territorial Government in Alaska, and allow that country to remain longer under military control. A bill regulating the seal fisheries will be brought in after the holidays. There are reports that the Darien Ship Canal treaty rejected last winter by the Colombian Senate will be reconsidered shortly.

WASHINGTON, Dec 11—In the house, Mr. Ingersol again introduced a bill asking an additional issue of legal tenders and moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr Garfielde moved its reference to the Committee on banking. Among the bills introduced were the following: To dispense with spies and informers in the internal revenue service. Amendatory of the naturalization laws, by Mr Schofield. For the transfer of the Philadelphia navy yard to League Island, by Rodgers. To remove political disabilities from the people of States lately in rebellion by Mr Coburn. To provide for the sale of coin in the treasury, except what is required for the payments of interest. Mr Smith asked leave to offer a resolution to annul the late Tennessee election. Mr Wood objected. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Census Bill. The subject of allowing the Census officers the franking privilege, and the question of compensation, were discussed at considerable length. An amendment refuses them the franking privilege.

WASHINGTON, Dec 11—A *Herald's* special from London says Burlingame has just received information that the Chinese treaty lately concluded between the Emperor and the United States has been ratified by China.

Cuba.

HAVANA, Dec 10—City of Mexico dates to Dec 1st have been received. Mr Seward and party arrived Nov 15th. They were received at the railway station by President Juarez and his Cabinet and a commission of notables. On the night of Nov 25th a grand banquet was given Mr Seward in the Palace, at which President Juarez, his Cabinet, other prominent persons and a very large crowd was present—all anxious to see Mr Seward who will probably leave about the 10th of December.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 13—Arrived—Bark Onward, from Utsalady. Sailed—Bark Gen Cobb for Seabeck; 13th, bark Live Yankee for Astoria.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Dec 3—The *Herald* commenting upon the increased shipment of wheat and flour down the Mississippi to New Orleans for export thence to England, says that against the Southern water line of the Mississippi the only competition by this Western grain trade that will pay in the east will be the water line by the St Lawrence to the sea—hence annexation of the New Dominion down to the sea is becoming more and more a necessity to the great grain growing region of the Northwest.

Alex. McDonald, President of the Miners' Association of Great Britain, who is upon a tour through this country observing the labor element, addressed the Workingmen's Union last night in regard to the Chinese on the Pacific slope. He said their further importation should be stopped, as it is an importation of a slave element and worse in some respects than the old negro element that brought about our war.

CHICAGO, Dec 4.—A Washington special says there is considerable anxiety at the Navy Department in regard to the Monitor Dictator. She left Savannah November 17th, and was due at Key West the 20th. Nothing has been heard from her.

PORTLAND, Dec. 10—4 P. M.—The President's Message published yesterday occupied five columns. The New York *Times* says its one of good news. The *World* says it is the weakest ever sent to Congress by a President. The *Tribune* regards it as the wisest and most judicious ever transmitted; it predicts its hearty approval by the American people. The Oregonian *Herald* says the message as a whole does not come up to what the citizens had a right to expect, but entirely proves that no one outside of Grant or his cabinet was employed upon it.

In the U. S. Senate Dec. 10th, a resolution was offered by Ramsey, on Monday, relative to the presence of Gov. McDougall in the Red River Country. It was taken up and, after a short explanation by Ramsey, was adopted.

NEW YORK, Dec 6—The Government detective who was sent to Montreal to effect the extradition of ex-Deputy Collector Blatchford, reached that city Friday evening. The desire of the Government is to have him return cheerfully. He waived all forms of law and voluntarily returns. He stated that he was by no means the principal in the alleged frauds, but has been made the scapegoat of others. It is believed the return of Blatchford will result in the sudden departure from the country of more than one official who, so far, has considered himself safe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—General Sherman in his report, which will be submitted to Congress Monday, opposes any further reduction of the army. He says the entire army is on duty and he has constant calls for more troops, which cannot be granted. He calls the President's earnest attention to this matter, that Congress may be appealed to, not to diminish the military establishment. He urges the unsettled character of a large region measured North South, East and West by thousands of miles, the acts of Indians who inhabit, and the growing necessity for affording greater protection to the roads that traverse that region, and the mining and agricultural interests therein. While the nation at large is at peace, a state of quasi war continues to exist over half its extent and the troops therein are exposed to labor, murder, fights and dangers that amount to war. The withdrawing or largely diminishing of these troops in the Indian country, as well as in some parts of the Southern States, would, he believes, result in a condition of things amounting to anarchy. He refers to the labors and exposures of officers and men, and hopes that they will receive assurances to which they are fairly entitled, that their labors are appreciated. Officers have been required to perform duties as Indian Agents, Governors, Sheriffs, etc., foreign to their military training, and have done these duties without murmur and with marked intelligence. He says he has never known officers so poor, but they hope that by the appreciation of currency that their compensations will become more satisfactory. Any diminution of their pay would result in a loss to the service or every good officer, and to the damage of the army itself. He advises the adoption by Congress of new army regulations as prepared by the special board of officers.

In referring to the army consolidation he says: 'There are 509 unattached officers of whom 156 are awaiting orders. The number of retired officers is 172. He urges that the cavalry and artillery regiments be officered alike in regimental and company organizations, and he asks for cavalry companies. He urges that it is unjust that the reduction of the army should fall exclusively upon the infantry arm of the service and recommends that after Congress has enacted necessary laws, the President assemble a board of disinterested general officers to whom shall be committed the whole matter of reduction and reorganization. He comments upon what he calls the absurdity of the Staff of the Army making their report to the Secretary of War. If this is continued, he says, we have the absurdity of a General commanding the army with his chief staff officers reporting to somebody else. He hopes for legislation that will allow officers of the army to call upon the General for troops instead of the President and advocates that the forts covering the cities of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco be completed as soon as possible. He calls attention to the earnest recommendation of Gen. Thomas that the seal islands of Alaska, St. Pauls and St. George be sold to the highest bidder. He is informed that parties in San Francisco are ready to bid several millions of dollars, which he says would go far toward indemnifying the government, for otherwise it is a poor and costly country.

Europe.

LONDON, Dec 12—The *Observer* says President Grant's Message makes a pleasing impression in financial affairs.

M. De Lesseps denies that the Suez Canal is in want of funds or requires international protection; he promises that all the unfinished work on the canal will be completed without interfering with navigation.

ROME, Dec. 10—The Pope delivered the allocution before the assembled Bishops. He expressed his satisfaction at being able to open the council on the day appointed and finding bishops had come in such numbers to aid the Holy See by the help of the Holy Spirit. Schemes of impiety were never before so strong as in the present day for they were well organized and held numbers behind a pretended appearance of liberty, but there was nothing to fear because the church was stronger than ever, and time would remedy the present evils. The Holy Father concluded with an invocation to the Holy Ghost, the Blessed Virgin and Saint Paul. The Council has adjourned until after Epiphany. Much opposition is expected on its reassembling, but the Pope said he felt sure of the cooperation of the American bishops.

PARIS, Dec 11—The French government has made known to the Council that it is inopportune from a religious point of view, and that politically it places France outside the concordat and releases her from her obligation.

MADRID, Dec 11—The Cortes rejected the bill of the regencey indemnifying exiles under the monarchy. The Cortes voted unanimously for the restoration of all guarantees.

LONDON, Dec 11—It is reported that Feb. 8th is the day for the assembling of Parliament.

The body of Peabody will be removed from Westminster Abbey to the war ship Monarch to-day.

The steamship Brazilian, built expressly for the Suez Canal traffic, has been found to draw too much water; she was obliged to discharge half her cargo to get through.

The *Times* has an article on the Alabama claims. It hopes the American government will appoint such men as William Curtis and William M Evarts to state the facts and the law of the case. It thinks good results will certainly follow.

Ernest, the second Duke of Saxe-Coberg, is dying. Prince Alfred, of England, is his heir.

THE New York *Herald* has seen daylight on the Reciprocity question. It says: 'We have collected from the Canadians, says one of the Kelley family, in the interest of Pennsylvania, three million dollars since the abrogation of the last treaty. This Kelley does not state that the three million dollars thus paid into the Treasury represents nine million dollars unnecessarily taken from our people by the increased prices the duty made. One side of a picture is not only all that a tariff man cares to show, but all he ever sees.'

IT is a rule of the public library in Melbourne that every one who enters to make use of it shall first wash his hands. All facilities are provided in able rooms. This is the only condition imposed.

Friday Dec 17th

A Mysterious Murder Case Revived—Remarkable Evidence.

About two years ago a well-to-do Boise miner, named James Smith, was suddenly missed from his lodging-house in this city. As he was known to possess a considerable amount of valuables, his disappearance created much remark, and when, after the lapse of two or three months, his remains were found in a piece of woods near Skinner's Farm, Esquimalt District, with the head crushed in, the pockets of the clothes turned out and presenting other evidences of a foul murder, a thrill of horror ran through the community. The property of the murdered man was taken possession of by the Government. No reward was offered for the apprehension of the murderer, and the circumstance gradually faded from the public mind. On Wednesday, a respectable appearing man, giving the name of Henry Hewit, presented himself at the Barracks door and informed the officers that he wished to surrender himself to answer a charge of misprison of felony in having been privy to the murder of James Smith, which charge he said had been made against him publicly by Mrs G Lange. He said he was anxious to clear himself of the charge. Hewitt appeared in Court yesterday morning when

Mrs Lange testified that on Friday morning, Feby 2d, 1868, Smith (who had a room in her house) told her that he was a stranger in Victoria and that he wished to go to Esquimalt, but that as his eyes were bad he would wait for Henry Hewitt—the prisoner—who was at work at Esquimalt to show him the way, on the following Saturday and Sunday witness saw Smith in his house. On Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, witness went to collect rent of Smith, and found his door ajar, knocked twice and got no answer, pushed the door open and found that Smith was not there, and everything looking as if he had just stepped out for a moment. Witness went away and returned several times but did not see Smith again. Hewitt was stopping in the house, and was an intimate friend of Smith. On the Sunday following, the one on which Smith disappeared, witness saw Hewitt at her house. Witness went with her husband to Hewitt and asked if he had seen Smith. Hewitt answered no, and said Smith told him that whenever he left Victoria, whatever property he might leave behind he [the prisoner] was to have. The room was locked up by Mr. Lange for one year, and Hewitt moved out of the house to [as he said] Esquimalt. In about three weeks' time Hewitt returned and reengaged his room. Two months afterwards the body of Smith was found near Skinner's farm. Hewitt asked witness if she had told any one that he was acquainted with Smith, witness answered yes, and he said he was sorry, as he didn't want anything to do with the case. Smith and Hewitt were fast friends—always together.

To the prisoner—You didn't tell me you were going to work on the ship Nightingale at Esquimalt.

To the court—Hewitt went to Cariboo and there met a man who stopped in my house at the time Smith disappeared. He said to this man did you ever tell Mrs Lange that you saw me and Smith going to Esquimalt together. The man said no. On the Sunday following the one on which Smith disappeared, Hewitt informed us that Smith had money in the bank and a claim at Cariboo. A check was found in Smith's pocket when his remains were discovered.

Witness here gave the name of an important witness to the Inspector of Police.

David Geer, sworn—Know the prisoner. Have had conversations with him regarding the dead man Smith. I used to live in the same house with them both. Can't remember whether I saw him on the Saturday night or Sunday before he was missed. I met Hewitt on the road and he said he and Mr McKinlay had come to the conclusion that an Irishman who who lived in Lange's house had murdered Smith. He asked me if ever I told Mrs Lange that I saw him going to Esquimalt with Smith? I told him no—that I didn't. Knew Smith was missing till the Tuesday following his disappearance.

To the prisoner—I am certain that you said you and McKinlay had come to the conclusion that an Irishman had murdered Smith.

Hewitt here made a statement—I knew Smith when he first came to Victoria. He took a room at Mrs Lange's house opposite to mine. He told me he came from Boise to get his eyes treated. I recommended him to Dr Ash. He joined the Mechanic's Institute and we had frequent conversations and walks. I got a job at Esquimalt to load the ship Nightingale, and I moved down to Esquimalt, but used to come up every Saturday night and stay over Sunday. One Tuesday night there was an entertainment at the Institute and I came up to my room. I remarked at not not seeing Smith in his room. I went to the Institute but did not see Smith there. I slept in my room all night and went to Esquimalt in the morning. The first or the second Sunday after the disappearance I came up again and then I heard Smith had been missing all the week I took an inventory of all the things in Smith's room, with Mr and Mrs Lange. I never heard any more of the matter until the body was found. The afternoon the body was found I told Geer, the last witness, about it, and we started to see the remains, when we met a man called Dutch Joe coming back, and he told us there was no use in going down as the officer had the body at the dead house. We never went to see the body. It was buried and I gave evidence at the inquest. This is all I know about it. Some part of Mrs Lange's evidence is incorrect, but mainly it is true. I deny having told Geer that McKinlay and I had come to the conclusion that a certain Irishman murdered Smith.

The prisoner was liberated on his own recognizances to appear on Monday next.

THE London correspondent of the 'Elgin *Courant*' states that Mrs Leigh's children are commending an action for damages against *McMillan's Magazine* and they might perhaps try for an injunction against the publication of anything further against Mrs Stowe.

THE DELUGE STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—We clip the following from the London *Standard* of late date. Our London cotemporary, it will be observed, has got "things rather mixed," but the item is of interest, nevertheless, if what the *Standard* says of the capabilities of the Deluge is correct, the Tigers will have to look to their laurels: "The important town of Victoria in British Columbia has a mixed population of English and Americans, and the spirit of emulation is such that it possesses two fire brigades, which work in unison on the occasion of a fire. The American brigade already has a steam fire-engine of American make and the English brigade, to keep up its reputation, also resolved to procure a steam fire-engine: and after having the designs of various English and American builders of fire-engines submitted, selected a London engine of Messrs Merryweather & Sons' make, the same as the engine 'Le Prince Imperial,' which gained the first prize and medal at the late Paris Exhibition for these makers. The new engine for Victoria has a horizontal steam cylinder 6¼ in diameter, and a direct and double-acting pump 5¼in diameter, with 18in stroke of steam and water pistons. The engine is made light and is fitted with a lounge and rope-reel as it is for hand draught; it is handsomely finished and named 'Deluge No 1.' Previous to its shipment is was thoroughly tested and found to raise steam from cold water to 100 lbs pressure in seven minutes from the time of lighting the fire, when in full work its delivery of water being at the rate of 300 gallons per minute, projecting a stream to the height of 160 feet.

THE CROWN HOTEL FIRE.—The examination Thomas Tugwell and William Young was resumed yesterday. After the defence had rested their case the Magistrate said that before hearing the addresses of the learned gentlemen who appeared for the prisoners he would say that he did not feel justified in keeping either of the prisoners in custody if he could get bail to a reasonable amount. Mr Drake asked what amount of bail would be required? The Magistrate replied that for each prisoner he would take two sureties in $500 each and themselves in double that amount; adding that unless some new evidence was adduced for the prosecution within eight days he would not feel justified in committing the prisoners for trial. The prisoners were remanded for eight days and were bailed last evening.

THE BEECHY BAY MURDER.—The settlers of Sooke have petitioned the Governor against a commutation of the sentence of death passed on Me Shak for killing Campbell. Officer McMillan has been despatched to Beechy Bay to search for some property believed to have been stolen from the murdered man's cabin by Me Shak who now, we understand, confesses that he killed Campbell for the purpose of getting his effects.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise, bringing a few passengers, arrived from New Westminster yesterday afternoon.... Hon H Holbrook was unanimously re-elected a member of the Municipal Council in Ward No 2 and Mr Turner was elected to represent Ward No 7.... Dean, a Chinaman, took flight a few days ago, but was recaptured after a sharp hunt.... Rich gold quartz has been received from Chisholm creek.... A specimen of Peace River dust assayed $17 50 per ounce.

THE NAVAL HOSPITAL.—The period of service of Dr Bellamy as resident surgeon at the Naval Hospital, Esquimalt, will expire on the 31st inst. The Hospital will not be closed, patients will be sent to it and attended by the surgeons of their own ships. No resident surgeon will be maintained at the hospital in future. Dr Bellamy, we learn, intends settling in the colony with his family.

MASONIC.—At the regular communication of Vancouver Lodge, No. 421, of F & A M, on the Registry of Scotland, the following officers were elected:—G. C. Keays, W. M.; Wm Jackson, D. M.; James Crump, S. M.; Wm. Dalby, S. W.; Wm. Bowden, J. W.; H. F. Heisterman, Secretary: M. W. Waitt, Treasurer; P. J. Hall, Tyler.

THE U. S. revenue cutter Lincoln sailed at 2 o'clock yesterday morning for San Francisco.

A COUNTY COURT will be held to-day at 11 o'clock for a jury trial of the suit of Smith v. Mara.

THE dead body of an Indian woman was found yesterday lying on Government street near the Saanich road.

AN Indian was fined yesterday morning for firing off a gun within the city limits.

Horse flesh in France is daily occupying a more considerable place in the supply of the public food. In 1867 the quantity consumed in Paris was 816,000 pounds, and in 1868, 968,400 pounds, being an increase of 152,400 pounds in the year. In the principal towns of the provinces, at Rouen, Marseilles, Toulon, Bordeaux, Rheims, Troyes, Charleville and Sedan, butchers shops for the sale of that meat are doing a good business. One has just been opened at Havre. The prices of the different joints vary from twenty cents to seventy-five cents per pound.

A New Orleans baker having lost a mule, advertised for the recovery of the animal, which he described as a 'gentle mule, valued at $150, and answering to the name of Fanny,' offering at the same time a 'heavy reward' to the finder. The animal was discovered on the levee in the possession of a suspicious person and taken to its owner, when the latter fulfilled his promise by counting out fifty old-fashioned copper pennies.

A 'Carlyle and Emerson Association' has been formed in London and its newspaper organ gives out that one of its objects is to found an 'intellectual church.' It adds, slightly after the manner of Pogram, 'The work of progress must still be one of generatities, but our steps are parallel with time and our faces toward the morning sun.'

AUCTION.

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

To be sold by Auction, by order of the Mortgagees and with the consent of the Official Liquidators

LUMLEY FRANKLIN

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

At his Salesrooms, Yates Street,

Monday, Jan. 10, 1870.

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 Acre still open for selection. The whole 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&wtd

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 Only Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size.
The First and Only Prize for the Best 5-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 Safety 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 this trial the most severe and prolonged ever known. oc2

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs CROSSE & 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 CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & 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 Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island. my19 law

WRAPPING PAPER.

FOR SALE CHEAP—At the COLONIST OFFICE.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

LONDON, Dec 14—The trial of Gurney and others has commenced. Chief Justice Cockburn presides.

There is news from Pekin that the treaty between Great Britain and China, negotiated by Burlingame, has been ratified by the Chinese Government.

Much excitement has been caused by the sudden breaking out of the rinderpest at the great cattle show in this city.

The remains of George Peabody were received on board the iron-clad Monarch on Saturday. The ceremony was attended by many demonstrations of respect. Several distinguished persons accompanied the remains to the place of embarkation, where they were received by the city authorities of Portsmouth and officers of the Monarch and the U S steamer Plymouth. The ships in the harbor displayed flags half-mast and dipped their ensigns as the Monarch steamed out, and minute guns were fired.

MADRID, Dec 15—The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree restoring the constitutional guarantees which were suspended during the republican insurrection. The *Gazette* also promulgates order for election to fill 29 vacancies. It is rumored that the King of Italy told the Spanish Embassador at Florence that he should refuse his consent to the Coronation of the Duke of Genoa. It is also reported that the Arch Duke Victor, brother to the Emperor of Austria, has refused the overtures made by Spain in connection with the throne.

PARIS, Dec 16—The Duchess of Genoa has positively protested against her son's receiving the Spanish crown.

The *Figaro* to-day says Count Dasa had a conversation with the Emperor on the subject of his entering the Cabinet. He made as condition of receiving the appointment that the Orleans Princes should be permitted to enter France. The Emperor replied that it was the Republic that exiled them—and he concluded his remarks to the Count with the words—'See me again on this interesting subject.'

LONDON, Dec 16—It is reported to-day that the Suez Canal will be closed to commerce shortly in order that new excavations may be made.

ROME, Dec 16—There was a brilliant review of the Pontificial Zouaves yesterday by Gen Kanzler, Minister of War. The weather was splendid and everything passed off finely. Sixty thousand spectators were present, including 500 Bishops and many foreign military Officers.

PARIS, Dec 16—It is reported that the Empress has instructed her Chamberlain to meet Pere Hyacinthe on his arrival and dissuade him against attempting to approach Paris.

Letters from Rome report that the Pope is appointing Gallician bishops on leading committees. It is generally understood that the action of the Pope in dissolving the council in case of his death is to prevent the election to the Papacy of any but an Italian.

PARIS Dec. 15—The Carlist insurrectionists are on the French border. Several cases of arms, supposed to belong to them, were seized yesterday by the French authorities at Bayonne.

Late advices from Rio say the Brazilian Ministry unsuccessfully opposed the conduct of the war against Paraguay and tendered their resignations, which were accepted.

LONDON, Dec. 15—The *Telegraph* in an editorial on the renewal of the reciprocity treaty predicts some modification of the policy of Congress towards the Dominion of Canada through the influence of Secretary Fish, who is a free trader.

The *Times*, while admitting the improved quality and quotations in the price of India cotton does not consider it possible to displace the American descriptions.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—A *Herald's* London special says an important Papal Bull has been issued, under the seal of strict secrecy, establishing regulations for the Ecumenical Council. In his exordium his holiness exhorts the Bishops to live in the practice of charity, humility, sobriety and pious contemplation, during the session of the Council. He declares that although the sight of making propositions for the Council belongs only to himself and the courts of Rome, he desires and expects every father to think it his duty to make propositions. The bull prohibits the fathers from absenting themselves before the conclusion of Council and authorises them to reside outside of the city diocese during the entire period of the Council. The majority of the Bishops are dissatisfied with the Papal Bull.

LONDON, Dec 15—The *Times*, in an article on the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, says its rejection by the U S Senate relieves England of an awkward question.

LONDON, Dec 15—Koopmanschap, the Chinese merchant of San Francisco, is negotiating with Lloyds' Steamship Company for the transportation of coolies from China ports by way of the Suez canal.

Canada.

OTTAWA, Dec 17—It is said that paymert to the Hudson Bay Company for the Northwest Territory will not be made for some time. The insurrection is left to be dealt with by that company.

TORONTO, Dec 19—A St Paul's special says the *Press* has received a letter from prominent Canadians at Pembina, which says Gov McDougall has not called on Canada for troops but relies on the loyal people of the Territory to quell the outbreak. He thinks they will do it without bloodshed. The letter states that McDougal's forces are rapidly increasing by acquisition of loyal people from all classes, and that large bands of Indians were ready to assist in defence of the flag.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, Dec 17—Steamer Ajax sails for San Francisco to-morrow evening.

Steamer Gussie Telfair arrived at half past two this afternoon.

Last quotations of Legal tenders, 81 and 82.

PIPER's Candies are all home made; no injurious colouring is used in the manufacture. *

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

Dec 13—Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Schr Black Diamond, Rudlin, Nanaimo
Bk Glimpse, Soman San Francisco
Dec 14—Stmr Olympia, Finch, Port Townsend
Schr Eliza, Middleton Saanich
Schr Codfish, Vine, Pedder Bay
Dec 16—Slp Ringleader, Dake, San Juan
Slp Ocean Queen, Dwyer, San Juan
Slp Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan
Dec 17—Slp Leonede, Thornton, San Juan
Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.
Dec 20—Stmr Politkofsky, Guindon, Port Townsend
Stmr Emma, Ettershank, Nanaimo
Slp Ocean Queen, Dwyer, San Juan

CLEARED.

Dec 13—Stmr Gussie Telfair, Rogers, Astoria
Schr Black Diamond, Rudlin, Nanaimo
Dec 13—Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Stmr Olympia Finch, Port Townsend
Schr Eliza, Middleton Saanich
Schr Codfish, Vine, Pedder Bay.
Dec 16—Slp Ringleader, Dake, San Juan
Dec 17—Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Slp Ocean Queen, Dwyer, San Juan
Slp Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan.
Dec 20—Stmr Emma, Ettershank, Port Townsend
Stmr Politkofsky, Guindon, Barclay Sound.

PASSENGERS

Per stmr Olympia—Mrs Dennison, Mrs Sutton, Jennie Sutton, Miss O'Neal, Miss Waldnch, Miss Brewer, Miss Carson, Miss O'Dwyer, F H Lamb, H Rhodes, Capt Hill, Gus Keyser, J Lovett, Capt Whitmore, J Johnson, Francis L Coles, O Lewis, Abrams, Sweeny, Strachan, Williams, Murphy, E Yord, Brooks, Million, Wyckoff, Sutherland, G Ainsley, Peters, McDougal, Kennleton

Per stmr OLYMPIA, from Puget Sound—Trytton, Ross Olney, Hoy, C Green, Brimmidge, Cable, D Veaton, Beckwith, Spencer, Hamilton, L Smith and 14 others.

CONSIGNEES

Per stmr Olympia—Jackson, Stafford, Barker, Peale, Murray, Brown, Levey, Bowman, Hogland

Per bark GLIMPSE, fm San Francisco—P McQuade, M & B, S&Co, B, SR, Vogle & Co, Glasgow, L&Co, B&E, JPD, R C Voyagin, J C Adams & Co, Q, GEM, Moore & Co, M & S, Rackin Plantation, H&L, M, HDL, H&Co, PD

IMPORTS.

Per stmr OLYMPIA—80 hogs, 39 cattle, 157 sheep, 32 cars mutton, 6 qrs beef, 4 sks oysters, 1 bx geese, 27 pkgs furs

Per bark GLIMPSE, fm San Francisco—1776 sks Barley, 50 sks beans, 897 sks bran, 6 doz brooms, 8 coils cordage, 41 pkgs drugs, 25 pkgs dry goods, 160 sks flour, 25 pkgs furniture, 53 pkgs hardware, 430 sks malt, 262 sks middlings, 100 kgs molasses, 15 kgs nails, 37 pkgs nuts, 25 cs coal oil, 25 bbls plaster, 44 bxs raisins, 25 sks salt, 150 rgs sugar, 20 chests tea, 16 nests tubs. Value, $12,828.

DIED.

At Craigflower, on the 14th inst, Jane, third daughter of William and Jane Vietch, aged 21 years.

In this city, Dec 18th, Samuel Barlow, a native of Poland.

In this city, Dec 10th, at 25 minutes past 3 o'clock Charles Horneslow, Esq., Civil Engineer, of London, England, aged 53 years, greatly lamented by a large circle of friends.

ENGLISH BAZAAR!

FORT STREET, VICTORIA.

MRS. JOHNSTON

Has just received from Europe a large assortment of

ELEGANT GOODS!

SUITABLE FOR

Christmas Presents

CONSISTING OF

USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Piano Fortes
Musical Boxes
Musical Albums
Work Boxes
Satchels
Writing Desks
Ladies' Companions
Tatting Satchels.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

Salvers
Tea Sets
Biscuit Vases [the only ones imported]
Cake Baskets
Cruet Stands
Dessert Knives and Forks
Forks and Spoons
Champagne Syphons.

Cutlery of a Superior Description.

Carvers
Corkscrews
Dinner and Breakfast Knives
Penknives and Scissors

MISCELLANEOUS

French Jewelry
Baskets
A choice collection of the most Modern Comic Songs and Piano Forte Music
Toys imported from England, France and Germany, suitable for Christmas Trees
Colored Wax Tapers
Dolls in every size
Bryant and May's Safety Matches and Vesuvians
Cigars of the best brands
Brushes of every description
Pocket Combs and Looking Glasses
Fancy Wool Work
Boots and Shoes, and Hosiery
Berlin Wools and Knitting Wools
Ladies' and Children's Under Linen
Dress Trimmings
Velvets
Braids, Buttons
Dress Suspenders, Woolen Fichus
Millinery Children's Dresses and Cloaks
Stationery, Cricket, Croquet and Archery Sets

Confectionery.

Worthington's (of Glasgow) Candies of every kind, and finest quality, in 1lb, 2lb, and 4lb bottles
Toffee, in tinfoil packets
French Chocolate
Scotch Marmalade, Candied Fruit
An assortment of the finest Biscuits
Apple Paring, Pea Shelling and Mincing Machines

Elastic Sides can be replaced to Boots, by a Machine imported for the purpose.

☞ Orders for the Upper Country Trade Solicited
Liberal Discounts allowed. de7 1md&w

BLANKETS!

TO ARRIVE PER "PRINCE OF WALES" and "ALPACA" from London.

2 500 PAIRS

2 1-2 Point Blankets,

Assorted Colors,

FOR SALE BY

HENRY NATHAN, Jr. & CO.

no26 1md&w Wharf St, Victoria.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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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 *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured 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 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, 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, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, 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 **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, 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 effect of a drastic purge.

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

As a *Dinner Pill*, 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 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.

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The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these fine purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback

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This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. Its pre-eminence as a remedy for billious and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's invaluable Pills are so permanent and extensive, that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation protected, so that both physical and moral energy are increased

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This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of these famous Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach, regularity to the secretions, and purity to the fluids. Vertigo, dimness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are entirely dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine

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For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex, at every contingency perilous to the life of women, youthful or aged, married or single, this mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly earnestness. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

Scrofula and all Skin Diseases.

For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the Ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every structure, as water saturates a sponge or salt penetrates meat. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous

Coughs, Colds and Asthmas.

No medicine will cure colds of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthmas has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never failing remedy, particularly if the Ointment be simultaneously well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning.

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These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling but it should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, rub his celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual will be thorough and lasting.

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Debility	Liver Complaints	Worms of all kind
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&c.	Retention of Urine &c.	&c

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This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the nervous system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

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EXTRACTS FROM MED CAL OPINIONS

The Right Hon Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J T Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay. "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other medicines had failed."

Dr Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from Medical Times, Jan 10, 1866—Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as CHLORODYNE from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Journal, Aug 1, 1864, which states that Dr J Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

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Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

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