



Wednesday, October 20 1869

The Tour and its Results.

Governor Musgrave has just completed a tour of the principal part of the Colony of British Columbia. The fact of His Excellency having, so soon after his arrival, penetrated into the most remote districts has very naturally given birth to fresh and lively expectations. It is not at all unreasonable that such an illustration as the Colony has just witnessed of the Governor's determination to see and judge for himself should inspire an anxious and long-suffering people with fresh hope, and lead them to conclude that we have at last got just the right sort of man for Governor. That the people have arrived at this conclusion may readily be gathered from the various addresses which have been presented to His Excellency at the different towns, settlements and mining camps on the Mainland. But the Colonists will eagerly look for results—the fruits of all this, in practical measures of legislation, calculated to relieve the Colony from an oppressive Civil List, and inspire new life and liberty in the development of its resources. There are three distinct classes of interests which will not have failed to impress themselves upon His Excellency's attention, during his tour from the seaboard to the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains: The commercial and maritime interests of Victoria; the agricultural and forest interests of the lower and midland districts; and the great mineral interests of the interior. Although in some sense distinct, these interests are so dovetailed together that one cannot suffer without all suffering with it, any more than one can flourish without all being relatively benefited. Doubtless His Excellency will also have been impressed with the fact that each and everyone of these interests are suffering, and that each demands legislative and Executive relief. The commerce of Victoria is hide-bound and fettered, and asks to be set free. The agricultural interests are unappreciated and are, for the most part, treated with chilling neglect. The lumber interests are stunted for want of local encouragement and free entry into California. The mining interests languish for lack of water. The law, as regards water-ditches, must be liberalised, and encouragement must be given to develop "The Meadows" on William Creek, by combined effort; while avenues must be opened up so as to enable our own people to command the trade of the Southern mines. These subjects will present to His Excellency a field sufficiently wide for the exercise of all his administrative powers; and they will afford sufficient work for the Legislative Council. The people will look for early results. With a wonderful amount of patience they have waited year after year and session after session; and now that a gentleman of colonial experience and, apparently, possessed of energy and decision of character sufficient to turn that experience to practical account, has, happily, been placed at the head of affairs, the colonists will look for early fruit. They are reasonable, and will not expect the Governor to work miracles; but they will expect him to administer the affairs of the Colony in the interest of the people, instead of, as hitherto, in that of the governing classes. They will expect him to send down to the Legislature estimates and measures which will show a fixed purpose to lift this fine colony out of that "Slough of Despond" in which a long series of mis-government and consequent adversity have sunk it. No better opportunity could be presented for the exercise of administrative ability; and the colonists expect that Governor Musgrave will avail himself of it at the earliest opportunity. No Governor could well be placed in circumstances of a more trying nature, and the people strongly suspect that His Excellency will prove himself in every way equal to the exigencies of the occasion.

The Victoria Police.

It is not often that we feel called upon to take up the pen in defence of the public institutions in this Colony, for the simple reason that the press and the people are for the most part too conservative to indulge in wanton attack. We have felt it our duty, however, to say a word in defence of the Victoria Police against what we cannot but regard as an unjustifiable attack made in the cowardly guise of an anonymous letter published in a local print. After alluding to several outrages the perpetrators of which have, it is claimed, "gone unwhipped of justice," the writer, behind the nom de plume of "Argus" says:—"What other conclusion can anyone come to, in view of this fact, than that the Police force of Victoria is an utterly inefficient institution? They seem to be good only for two things, and that is to entrap vendors of whiskey to Indians and pick up jack tars who

get tight and exceed their time of leave, and lock them up as stragglers or deserters. Doubtless their zeal in these respects is prompted by the hope of extra pay, without incurring risk of personal injury. One really efficient detective would be worth more than the whole present force put together." The efficiency of the Police in "entrapping vendors of whiskey to Indians" may be a fault in the estimation of "Argus,"—it is doubtless very inconvenient to some persons—yet we are disposed to think it will constitute a high recommendation in the estimation of all well regulated minds. As regards the second virtue attributed to the Police, it is somewhat singular that in the very print selected by "Argus" as his medium, appeared a few days ago, an article containing what we at the time conceived to be a most unwarrantable imputation upon the character of "jack tar" when on shore, and, at the same time complaining that the Police were very remiss in their duty in arresting "Jack." The latter part of the above extract is, it will be observed, couched in language studiously offensive, and imputes both corruption and cowardice. It is very much to be regretted that such words were ever penned, and still more so that they were repeated, and still more so that they have been found in this community willing to print them. Did it not strike "Argus" that he was committing a cowardly act in casting such imputations upon any body of men, while carefully concealing himself behind a borrowed name? "Argus" may be a very honorable and courageous man; but the circumstances under which he has chosen to make an attack upon the Police force of the city are, to employ the mildest terms, very unfortunate. If he really believed what he wrote, why did he not in a manly and open way append his own name to the charge, and thus afford the members of the body asperged an opportunity, if they were so minded, of proving at least to his satisfaction that they were no cowards? Considered as a detective force for the purpose of ferreting out crime in the country districts, we are ready to admit the inefficiency of the Police; but that is no fault of their own. They are to be regarded as a force for the suppression of disorder and crime in the city. These duties, we believe, they honestly and faithfully endeavor to discharge; and if occasionally called upon to go out to the country they do so for the most part at their own charges, and under circumstances scarcely favorable to efficiency as detectives. The assertion that "one really efficient detective would be worth more than the whole present force put together" is absurd on the face of it. No detective, however efficient, could be omnipresent; he could not even be present in all parts of the city at once, much less in town and country. It would doubtless suit some people very well to have such an arrangement; but we scarcely think it would conduce to law and good order. In conclusion, we have only to express our regret that such an attack should have been made upon what we believe to be a very deserving body of men, and especially that it should have been made in such a way as to render it difficult if not impossible for the accused to defend themselves.

Saturday Oct 16th

THE ASSAULT WITH A BOTTLE—Charles, a Fort Rupert Indian, was brought up in the Police Court yesterday morning to answer a charge of having savagely assaulted a white man named George Phillips. Sergeant McCarthy produced a cap and a number of pieces of glass—the latter the remains of a porter bottle—which were picked up near the scene of the affray; some of the pieces of glass had human hair and blood upon them when found. The cap is cut through on the left side, and the cut corresponds with the position of the wounds on the man's head. "Cockeye," and Ind an, testified that with the prisoner, two other Indians and a squaw he was asleep in his cabin, when Phillips came to the door and tried to get in. Prisoner told him to go away—that he could not get what he wanted there, whereupon Phillips struck and knocked him down and ran off. Upon regaining his feet prisoner ran after Phillips and struck him upon the head with a bottle. Prisoner was here remanded for three days. The condition of the wounded man is very precarious.

SAANICH HARVEST HOME—The Saanich Harvest Home was held on Wednesday last, and occasioned a large gathering at the Church and a cordial interchange of kindly sentiment. The Church was tastefully decorated and at 1 o'clock divine service was held, the Very Rev. Dean Cruise, preaching an eloquent Thanksgiving sermon. Prayers were read by the Incumbent, Rev. J. O. Cave. A collection was taken up after service to go towards plastering the church, upon which a considerable sum has been recently spent in improvements. The clergyman and Mrs. Cave provided a substantial lunch, to which over 60 sat down. Rev. Mr. Cave delivered an address to the company, which was well received, and the assembly departed for their homes with many manifestations of regard for their host and hostess.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—A man named Armstrong fired twice at M. Botterell, of Cowichan, a few days ago, with a Henry rifle. Armstrong wished to cross a stream and took Botterell's canoe without the owner's permission. Botterell remonstrated and the other took aim and fired. Both balls missed. A warrant is out for Armstrong.

The Clinton Address to His Excellency.

To His Excellency Anthony Musgrave, Governor of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The undersigned has been deputed by the residents of Lillooet and Clinton to congratulate your Excellency upon your return from the interior. We are very much gratified to know that we have a gentleman among us who, not content to determine the condition of the Colony from the representations of others, has resolved to see for himself. We do not, of course, use a mere phrase when we say that we do not expect that your Excellency will place a fortune at the disposal of every man in the Colony, or that our vast resources will be developed in a day. The people of this Colony never have and never will demand from any Governor that which they well know no Governor could grant—impossibilities. But we sincerely hope that your Excellency's visit among us will result in the removal of just discontents; in the gradual development of our hidden wealth; in the discovery of a new era in our political history; in the admission of this Colony, upon equitable terms, into the Dominion; and in the welfare and happiness of the whole people.

We have the honor to be Your Excellency's obedient servants, T. BASTI HUMPHREYS, JOHN SAUL, JAMES HURON, HENRY H. WARD, JOHN COHENHALL.

[REPLY.]

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your address, and I appreciate the good sense which is obvious in your ready admission that no Governor can work impossibilities.

But I do assure you of my anxious desire to labor for the removal of all just cause for discontent, and to strive with the community for the development of all our available resources. It will be to me a source of great pride and gratification if I should be enabled to assist in arrangements for the admission of this Colony into the Dominion on equitable terms. But in any case it will be a pleasure as well as my duty to endeavor to promote the welfare and the happiness of the community over which I have been appointed to preside.

The News from Kootenay.

Mr. Johnston left Perry Creek on the 27th and the Moojoe on the 28th September bringing a mail and express. On Perry Creek the Cameron co had struck bedrock at a depth of sixty four feet, obtaining a prospect on the ledge; but a stratum of gravel a depth of three feet just over the bedrock, pays one dollar to the pan. The various companies were generally making from wages upwards. The Hoff or St Mary's claim still continues to pay well. The Discovery was also paying well.

On Wild Horse the hydraulics were generally doing well, the Sanders, Nip and Tuck, Rein, and Griffin co's in particular. Owing in a great measure to abundance of water.

Weaver Creek, on the Moojoe, discovered by George Weaver, promises well. Six companies are making from \$20 to \$30 per day to the hand. The Discovery made alone six hundred dollars in two weeks. Dr. Bruce of Yale struck a prospect in the hill above the bed of the Creek as high as \$9 to the pan. Several other companies are making from wages up to an ounce per day to the hand. About fifty men are at work making wages.

On Rock Creek the Flame co had got on good ground and anticipated a large wash-up. On Rich Bar on the Similkameen good diggings are struck, but the amount of paying ground is limited. From reliable information in the district as high as \$105 was made in one day with a rocker, but the general wages is from \$10 to an ounce per day.

The rails are in fair condition considering the amount of rain which fell lately. The mountains are clear of snow but the streams are very high.

The Indians are quiet and peaceable along the entire route. Since the recent trouble at Wild Horse Creek not an Indian has been in camp, much to the relief of the inhabitants; as their pillaging propensities rendered them a continual source of annoyance. The weather on the outward trip was stormy and boisterous but generally mild on the return.

Passed Judge Ball and party on the way out on the morning of the 20th Sept, 70 miles from Kootenay. The party arrived safe at Princeton, Similkameen, and proceeded to Lytton via Nicola Lake with the intention of meeting the Governor.

The steamer Forty-nine was expected daily at Fort Shepherd and would make one more trip this season to Big Bend.

Met Heron's mail train 60 miles from Perry Creek on the 30th Sept. I loaded for Milby & Hicks; 35 days out; all well and packs in good order.

The various camps are well supplied with provisions, liquors and goods of all kinds, and no scarcity is apprehended the next six months.

RELEASED.—The goods of W. Milby, seized by the American revenue officers south of the boundary line, in transit for Kootenay, were released on payment of a promissory note and expenses of collection, which he had given some time before in part payment of duties upon a pack-train on its way from Kootenay to Portland.

THE Agricultural and Horticultural Society will hold a meeting on Monday next, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, in Smith's Hall, when the Treasurer's report will be read and other business transacted. The early and full attendance of subscribers is requested.

THE shooting for Tanstall & Co's Snider rifle will come off to-day at Clover Point, commencing at 11 o'clock.

Timber cutting from Ogden Point continues with unabated vigor.

Either this property belongs to the Colony or it does not; and it is time that the Government either established its right to it or threw it open to preemption.

ARREST OF A HIGHWAYMAN.—A man named Henry Menster was arrested last evening. He is charged with robbing a Puget Sounder of a watch on the Saanich road.

PROSPECTING.—A prospecting party has left Cowichan to explore the neighboring streams.

THE Enterprise got off for the river at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Unveiled Nonsense—Beecher on the War Path.

Henry Ward Beecher having in one of his pleasant letters to the Ledger, ventured humorously to recommend cultivation as a means of exterminating the Canada thistle, a solemn pedant, writing to the Christian Intelligencer over the signature of "Puritan," and under the title of "Veiled Profanity," undertakes to administer a ponderous rebuke to the witty Brooklyn divine. The point of "Puritan's" article is in these sentences. "Henry Ward Beecher says. The only way to exterminate the Canada thistle is to plant it for a crop, and propose to make money out of it. Then worms will know it, bugs will bite it, beetles will bore it, aphid's will suck it, birds will pick it, heat will scorch it, rains will drown it, and mildew will blight and cover it. These bugs, beetles, aphides, heat, rain and mildew are the messengers of God. If they are sent, they are on an errand for God! Now, if the above extract has a point, it is that when mankind plants a crop of any kind of grain or seed, God takes a malicious pleasure in defeating such schemes! Such a statement is far deeper in its tone than a mere murmur. Especially as Mr. Beecher's farm at Fishkill is well known to be cultivated with reference to making money."

Mr. Beecher, who likes nothing better than to deal with an antagonist who exposes himself so recklessly, retorts with perfect good humor in this effective fashion:

This is exquisite! If mildew attacks my grape vines it is on an errand for God, and if I sprinkle it with sulphur as a remedy, I put brimstone into the very face of God's messenger. When it rains—is not rain, too, God's messenger?—does Puritan dare to open a blasphemous umbrella and to push it up into the very face of this Divine messenger? When a child is attacked by one of 'God's messengers'—the measles, cancer, rash, dysentery, scarlet fever—would it be a very great sin to send for a doctor on purpose that he might resist these divine messengers?"

There are insects which attack men, against one we set up combs, against another sulphur. 'Nay,' says Puritan, 'if they are sent they are on an errand for God.'

Yes, we confess it. A "murmur" very imperfectly expresses our feelings as we dig at Canada thistle, or squirt whale oil or soapuds over a myriad of Puritan's divine messengers, called aphides. A grumble would not be too strong a word to use on such occasions. Nay, the reverend gentleman has been known to say, in a paroxysm of horticultural impiety, 'I wish every rose bug on the place were dead! which must seem to Puritan a piece of horrible depravity.'

I did not know before that I had a farm at Peekskill, which is well known to be cultivated with reference to making money; is such, that if it be true that I own another farm at Fishkill, I shall consider myself on the straight road to the poorhouse.

I may have been mistaken, but it has seemed to me that every drop that I have attempted to raise has had swarms of 'messengers' sent upon it. But, until now, I never suspected that God sent them in any other sense than that in which he sends diseases, famines, tyrants, literary 'Puritans,' and all other evils which afflict humanity.

But what is to be done about this matter? If it be 'blasphemy' to speak against bugs, it can be but little short of sacrilege to smash them. Here I have been, in the blindness of unrepentant depravity, slaughtering millions of 'the messengers of God,' called aphides! I have ruthlessly slain those other angelic 'messengers,' call mosquitoes, who come singing to us with misplaced confidence. I have even 'railed at seas and spoken irreverently of gusts.'

The Rajah of Sarawak intends taking unto himself a Rane. The young lady who is to fill this elevated position is a Miss DeWindt, daughter of the late Clayton DeWindt, Esq., of Blarnden Hall, England.

The Breath of Flowers!

The breath of the rarest tropic flowers, fragrant and imperishable, is transfused into that most exquisite of all scented alikes for the handkerchief, the toilet and the bath.

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

The British Columbian Investment and Loan Society.

[Continued.]

THE ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED FROM THE SOCIETY ARE THAT

it not only offers a safe and profitable investment for money in large or small sums, and holds out an inducement to the industrial classes to be provident in their habits, an easy method of acquiring homesteads and making a provision for their families, but will be the means from month to month of accumulating and applying for useful purposes a large amount of money which otherwise would be distributed amongst the community in small sums and lying idle, or would be squandered.

The Investor will be relieved from the trouble of considering the sufficiency of property offered as security for loans and the investigation of the Title, and may feel assured that everything will receive due attention, and should a loss occur it will be spread over the whole capital of the Society and will not fall on himself alone. He will receive his income at stated times and will be relieved from the importunities of improvident or importunate debtors, and also from the possibility of having to enforce the provisions in his deeds of security.

The borrower applies to the Society as a matter of right, and chooses his own time for redemption with the assurance that he is giving fair value for what he receives and therefore in no wise compromises his independence. That by promptly meeting the small periodical payments which no individual mortgagee would accept, he is gradually paying off his mortgage debt. That he is not subject to the caprice of any individual who may sacrifice his property by enforcing payment unexpectedly. And that should he wish to sell, exchange, or redeem his property, he can at any time accomplish his purpose on certain equitable principles.

In the preparation of the explanatory remarks, advantage has been taken by the writer, of the possession of the Prospectus and papers relating to a Permanent Building Society, and of his experience obtained during his connection with that Society which continued up to the time of his coming to this Colony.

I have now given an explanation of the objects and system of the Society and of some of the benefits it will confer, I would not, however, have it be supposed that I consider I have exhausted the subject, but I believe I have said sufficient to satisfy every person on reflection that the institution presents every prospect of being a great service to the public, and for the purpose of imparting to any hesitating mind that confidence to which I believe the Society is entitled, I would add that by the Investment and Loan Society Ordinance, once at least in every year, the assets of the Society are required to be audited and returns made to the Colonial Secretary in a prescribed form verified by the declarations of the Auditor and Treasurer. That no divisions of the profits shall be made until the table on which they shall have been arrived at shall have been sanctioned by such officer as the Governor shall appoint, and that the directors who shall sanction the declaration of a dividend when the Society is known by them to be insolvent will be liable for the debts of the Society to the extent of the aggregate amount of the dividend so declared; and further, that not only are the directors restricted from borrowing money from the Society, but they and the Secretary and Treasurer are forbidden to receive any bribes, commissions or gratuity for procuring any advance to be made by the Society, and the offenders are made liable to heavy penalties.

Messrs. E. Graciani, F. Garesche, J. Lowe, E. Marvin, T. L. St. Ischmidt, I. W. Powell, T. Pritchard, J. R. Stewart, C. W. R. Thomson and J. Trimble have been appointed the first Directors of the Society, and the prospectus will be advertised in a few days.

In the present depressed state of the Colony the Society will not "go ahead" so fast as it would have done a few years since; nevertheless I confidently assert that if the public will give their support, of which I entertain no doubt, all that is required to ensure success is caution, vigilance, and routine, and a determination on the part of the Directors to keep the working expenses of the Society as low as possible during its infancy.

The Incendiary Fires.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In your paper of the 12th inst., after enumerating half-a-dozen instances of houses, churches or barns recently burnt and endorsed as incendiary by the verdicts of the several juries which were empaneled, you add, "all these fires were purposely caused, apparently by the same person. Now, who is he?"

Let the Government offer a reward of one thousand dollars to bring the culprit to justice and outsiders, like the dream of, will interest themselves in the inquiry.

Surely, insurance companies and property owners, as well as the general public, have a deep interest in causing such an inquiry to be set on foot as would result from such a measure.

Looking to the future, would not a reward have a deterring effect?

X. Y. Z.

[Government and the Insurance Companies represented here should consult together on this important matter. Incendiary fires have become too alarmingly frequent of late, and the worst of it is the guilty parties are still uncaught.—Ed. COLONIST.]

Craigie.—A match will be played to-day between the Co Legiate Eleven and the Victoria (Juvenile) Eleven. The wickets will be pitched at 1 p.m.

Wednesday, Oc

Speed the

Of all the sciences there is perhaps none trace in a new course agriculture. Agricultural science, although it is conducted upon scientific principles, this Colony agriculture that progress which is able conditions present one to expect. Comp been found willing to to it, and of those who appear to have succeeded sense of the word. T meets the complaint not pay." Does not be something radical such a statement is highly favored land reason for this anomaly be found in the fact have chosen this, the to independence, a la composed of persons v become agriculturists unacquainted with the science. Now, it is o persons labor under g for some time at least great absurdity for a had spent some few y training for a boot- taking to surveying, w mediate success. No it be to find men sprin trad-er under heaven, f wealth, or imbued wit their fortunes at fa plunging into the aby and all meet with im Far be it from us to d wholly unacquainted w agriculture turning t it in this country; for vision that a careful person, possessed of a of pluck and plod will his way to comfort. In this pursuit than in persons must not, how to get rich at farming most certain to fail. V agriculture is a scienc many of those who ha this Colony are not s and hence the cases of frequent cry that "it w facts form excellent v or of the establishm Clubs, Agricultural S Exhibitions, Ploughi the tendency of all v inexperienced persons improvement. Such competitions are recog to any considerable deg oldest countries, wha been brought to the h tion. How much mor they be in a new coun many of our agricultu novices in the art, and most experienced are m tions of dirt and so to believe that many, especially those upon t neglect that rotation of the best of soil or vigor and productive few instances, we are old rule is totally negl more may rest assured cannot be neglected w outraged soil will be r again, there exists grea regard to seed. To so is a practice nearly a orfully. More cannot b than it! Overseer; an seed, or seed defect in qualities, we ought, i of things, to expect either in quality, quant celebrated axiom in that "like produces li illustrated among the of Padan-aram, and f all subsequent exper doubt, be equally depen vegetable creation. tillage is another seri we fear, prevails in a By neglecting rotation thorough and systematic farmer is overtaken b vicious weeds which i his time to keep undr drive him away altoget effectual remedy for al be attained through the already suggested—the farmers together, at year, in friendly r witnesses of each o failure, as the case m successful agricultural just been held; and w pect smooth sailing i in future. It affords a faction to observe th farmers have, in the m practical way, inaugu matches. The prizes are it is true; but we s hope that some of the the city who appreciate

Semi-Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday, October 20 1869

Speed the Plough.

Of all the sciences and professions there is perhaps none of greater importance in a new country than that of agriculture. Agriculture is properly a science, although it is not always conducted upon scientific principles. In this Colony agriculture has not made that progress which the highly favorable conditions presented would lead one to expect.

It is not surprising that those who have chosen this, the most certain road to independence, a large percentage is composed of persons who have suddenly become agriculturists—who are totally unacquainted with the rudiments of the science. Now, it is obvious that such persons labor under great disadvantage for some time at least.

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of promoting a more scientific system of agriculture, and who could well spare a few dollars for that purpose, will stop forward and render the prize list more befitting the importance of the occasion. We hope to see a ploughing-match in connection with next year's exhibition; but it would be well if, in addition to that, each district should follow the noble example set by the Spanish farmers and hold local ploughing-matches; as these would form valuable auxiliaries to the general or colonial one.

Indeed, it might be highly proper for the Government to place a distinct sum annually at the disposal of the Society for this purpose. It is earnestly to be hoped that both government and people will take a deeper interest than they have hitherto done in promoting in every legitimate way the agricultural prosperity of the country.

Sunday Oct 17

Cricket Match.

The match between eleven of the Collegiate School and eleven of the Victoria Junior Club came off yesterday and resulted in an easy victory for the Victorians, who scored in one innings more than the Collegiates got in both. Several of the young fellows showed much proficiency with the bat and ball. The highest score of the day [47] was made by Fry:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like Deacy, Wall, G. Cameron, etc.

THE COWICHAN HARVEST HOME—October 13th, the day appointed for the Cowichan Harvest Thanksgiving proved to be one of those glorious autumnal days forming a portion of that 'Indian summer' with which the unequalled climate of this Colony is singularly blessed.

The singing was hearty and well rendered, especially the hymns for the occasion. The church was decorated with the various kinds of grain, hops and evergreens with such skill as to make even the plain and homely lines of a log building look prettily for the occasion.

The work of decaying Ogden Point of its timber goes on rapidly and never a hand of those who say the public are the owners is raised to prevent it. If the Colony owns the land and the Government is paid to conserve the public right to it and all that it contains.

The Contest for the Snider Rifle and Ammunition.

The shooting by the Victoria Rifle Volunteers for the Snider rifle and 100 rounds of ammunition, presented by Tunstall & Co., came off at the Butts yesterday. The ranges were 300, 600 and 800 yards. The best shooting was by Private Hargreaves, who scored 45; Col. Sergt. Pele and Band Sergt. Soar tied at 43. At the 300 range, Ensign Turner scored the highest, 21; at the 600 range, Corporal Allsop made the best, 19; and at the 800 range Col. Sergt. Pele made 16, leading the next best, Band Sergt. Soar, 4 points. The day was murky and not at all favorable for the exercise. Following is the score:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes names like Lieut. Roscoe, Ensign Turner, Col. Sergt. Pele, etc.

FROM COMOX, NANAIMO AND COWICHAN.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Comox, Nanaimo and other ports at 4 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing about 30 passengers and a large freight of young cattle, hogs, chickens and geese, besides a quantity of produce. Among the passengers were Rev. Mr. Somerville, Mr. A. Munro, Mr. Seward and Mrs. Williams. The news from Comox is unimportant. At Nanaimo the shooting was full with coal and expected to sail to-day for San Francisco. From Cowichan the news is quite interesting. Armstrong, who was arrested for shooting at Botwell, has been released on bonds. The gentlemen who went up for the exploration of Cowichan Lake have not yet returned. A surveying party have been encamped during the week on Munro's prairie. The Rev. Mr. Somerville preached on Salt Spring Island on Tuesday evening, and on Thursday at the Kokeselah, where the settlers have organized as a branch of the Presbyterian Church. At the John Bull Hotel the apple trees were in blossom. At the Messrs. Finlay's farm extensive drainage operations have been completed. This land, which was formerly a swamp, is now a beautiful farm covered with various grain grasses, fall wheat, turnips and potatoes; an extensive orchard has been planted out, and in the garden are to be found the fig, lilac, bayberry, tansy, rosemary, sage and other old English plants. A 'beast' was recently held at Williams' farm for the erection of a large barn, which was completed in one day. The Douglas was loaded with Cowichan produce. The settlement is a scene of steady industry all the way from Chemainus to Harris' wharf, and the settlers are thriving and in good hopes.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.—It is stated that Lord Elcho, a Scotch nobleman, whose name stands prominently connected with home rifle practice, is turning his attention to bringing about a rifle-match between British and American riflemen. An American paper, referring to the proposed match, suggests that the test should be made in shooting at live game instead of an iron target. Table napkins made of paper are the latest German invention. The Japanese use a peculiar kind of tissue paper for pocket-handkerchiefs.

DEBOW'S REVIEW asks if it would not be better for the South to get a Saxon army of artisans, instead of an Asiatic horde of field hands. A French paper thinks that lovers sitting together on a hot summer evening may be happy in the thought that their blood is commingled in the same mosquito. It being hinted to a barrister who was wearing the court with a long and dull argument that he ought to bring it to a close, he angrily replied, 'I will speak as long as I please.' You have spoken longer than you please, already, replied his antagonist. A New York clock company last week dispatched a Pacific railroad car loaded with clocks through to San Francisco, whence they go by steamer to China. These are the first clocks ever sent across the continent.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.—Rev. Horatio Stebbens took occasion lately before the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to let the people of California know what they have to expect if they continue to oppose the immigration of the Chinese. He said: 'We front on one of the most remarkable civilizations of the earth—the cradle of mankind. That civilization has stood there sullen as the pyramids—but now it begins to be stirred by the emotions of the common mind. The disorders in California are the fruits of a vulgar prejudice against the people who came here simply to make a living in the marts of the world. Humboldt foretold that, in the future ages of this planet, the centre of the world would be within five hundred miles of where we stand. Now, the populations of the East are not coming here to make this the common centre; but the population of the Occident are coming here—and I charge you, all ye little-minded, small-souled politicians—I charge you, stand out of the way of this immigration, or you are dead men. I cannot tell what you are, or what your religious faith may be, but get up, all ye village moralists who think the Kingdom of God enhanced by breaking tobacco pipes.'

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise returned from New Westminster at 8 o'clock last evening, with Hon Henry Holdbrook as passenger. News has reached New Westminster of the death of Mr. A. Kingscote, who was accidentally shot while hunting in New Zealand. The pre-emptive and Indian reserves at Burrard Inlet have been surveyed and marked out.

THE LATE GUNBOAT FORWARD.—This vessel is being placed in condition for the passage to San Francisco. Capt Sutton, of California, will command the steamer. There are many arrivals made as to the use to which the Forward will be put by her new owners and the particular service she is destined to adorn in the future; but we believe the opinion expressed at the time of the sale—that she is destined to play an important part in naval operations on the Pacific Coast of Mexico—will be found to be correct.

THE ALLEGED HIGHWAYMAN.—Henry Mentzer, who is charged with having robbed a man from Steilacoom of a gold watch, some weeks since, was brought before Mr. Pemberton yesterday and remanded for eight days. Mentzer was caught by officers Kennedy and McMillan shortly after he landed from a canoe. Hard stories are told of Mentzer, and if one-half of them are true he must be a tough character.

Destruction of Trees.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Time and again I have urged immediate action on the part of the authorities to stop the wholesale felling of trees and sapplings in the neighborhood of James' Bay, but without avail. The forests are being fast decimated by the axeman and the trees converted into cordwood by those it is presumed who have no legal or equitable title whatever so to do; yet the authorities, without bestirring themselves in the matter, allow so great a wrong to continue to the manifest injury of the residents of Victoria, and especially to the residents of James' Bay, because they are particularly exposed to the keen southerly winds in Winter, and further that the pretty summer retreat amongst the belt of trees, is daily disappearing.

Mr. Grant Duff, Under-Secretary for India, recently referred to a question of the first importance to many other colonies as well as India; 'Forests,' he says, 'are always looked upon as inexhaustible till they begin to be exhausted.' If any one will only take a walk in the vicinity of Madana's Grove they will see that Mr. Duff's opinion will shortly be realized, unless prompt action is taken without delay by those who have the power.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mrs. Fred Douglas, Jr., is described as a beautiful brunette, whom nine persons out of ten would pronounce a white woman. A laborer in an ice-house down East was killed by a large lump of ice falling on his head. Verdict of the jury—Died of hard drink. A Detroit paper gives amongst its miscellaneous paragraphs a wood-cut of an immense eye, with the explanation beneath: 'Portrait of Andrew Johnson, by himself.' Table napkins made of paper are the latest German invention. The Japanese use a peculiar kind of tissue paper for pocket-handkerchiefs. Debow's Review asks if it would not be better for the South to get a Saxon army of artisans, instead of an Asiatic horde of field hands. A French paper thinks that lovers sitting together on a hot summer evening may be happy in the thought that their blood is commingled in the same mosquito. It being hinted to a barrister who was wearing the court with a long and dull argument that he ought to bring it to a close, he angrily replied, 'I will speak as long as I please.' You have spoken longer than you please, already, replied his antagonist. A New York clock company last week dispatched a Pacific railroad car loaded with clocks through to San Francisco, whence they go by steamer to China. These are the first clocks ever sent across the continent.

London, or rather Sydenham, is about to take a lesson from Boston in the matter of a monster festival. On the 8th of September a great musical jubilee takes place at the Crystal Palace under the auspices of the Tonic Saliva Committee, with a chorus of 8,000 voices in the Handel orchestra. The Anvil Chorus, firing of cannon, ringing of bells and other features of the 'Hub-bub' jubilee will be imitated. It is thought that this will be the last attempt in England to imitate the Yankees. It is believed in England that 4,000 or 5,000 voices are about the limit of vocal force conceivable in one direction, and that to add more is to increase the coup d'œil effect, but not the effect.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The changes of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who are most cautious of their health, and most particular in their diet. These corrective, purifying, and tonic pills are the best remedy for all defective action of the digestive organs; they augment the appetite, strengthen the stomach, correct indigestion and carry off all that is noxious from the system. Holloway's Pills are composed of pure balsams, united with sugar matter, and on that account are peculiarly well adapted for the young, delicate, and aged. As this purgative medicine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve its reputation in the future by its renovating and invigorating qualities, and its incapability of doing harm.

That freshness and beauty of complexion, so much to be desired, cannot be retained unless the female system is in a healthy condition, and free from obstructions. For those of a delicate constitution, and who are young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, or other remedy produces no beneficial results at all, we have the most valuable of all purgatives, and its effects add to the stomach, and invigorate the whole system.

THE LATE ELOPMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Call of October 5th gives the following particulars of this affair lately referred to in the Union:

On Sunday last an event occurred in this city which has caused considerable commotion among the Jewish portion of our citizens. From all sources, through diligent inquiry, 'one of ours' has been enabled to gather the following particulars of the affair. It appears that a well known Hebrew family have several grown children, one of which is a girl of about twenty-two years of age. Frances Mayer was a girl of many accomplishments, and, to use the language of the novel list, as 'beautiful as a pink.' She was witty, vivacious, full of life, and beloved by all who knew her. Many a young man would have given as much as Jacob did for Rachel, could he have gained a smile from her; but so far as any one knew, she smiled for none, and her heart became quicker at the sound of any footsteps; therefore, the news that she was to be married to a young man, who was a Jew, was a matter of course, and she was expected to be married in a few days. The young man was a Jew, and his name was not known. The girl was a Jewess, and her name was not known. The girl was a Jewess, and her name was not known. The girl was a Jewess, and her name was not known.

Reminiscence of Byron's Boon Companion, Captain Medwin.

(Communication to the Portland, Maine, Advertiser.) The moral atmosphere in which Byron's entire life was spent was for the most part very far from pure. A few years ago the writer of this article, then living in a German university town, accidentally became acquainted with the Captain Medwin who was an authority on the 'Dear Dick' commencement of Lady Byron's letter—at that time an old man, decrepit with age and enfeebled by disease and melancholy withdrawal because of the recent death of an elderly lady with whom he had lived in those relations of Platonic intimacy hallowed by the mutual attachment of Cowper and Mrs. Unwin. A casual acquaintance with this unhappy man was sufficient to dissipate the last vestige of that ideal admiration which every boyhood conceives for the wild life led by Byron and his fellow souls at Newstead. Captain Medwin had come of a good family—being a cousin of Shelley—was a fine scholar, having made the acquaintance of the classic writers in their own language and on what is left of their soil, and in his day had enjoyed some reputation as a man of letters. But as I knew him he could have been only the wreck of what he had been once. His face bore unmistakable evidence of a mind ill at ease. He was crabbed, fretful, misanthropic, and I fancied jealous of the well-earned reputation of the men who rule in the English realm of letters at the present time. He ridiculed Tennyson and spoke disparagingly of Bulwer; but complimented Longfellow and declared that he would rather have written Poe's 'Raven' than any other poem of the present century. I know not whether he still survives, but if he does not, death has done for him a more friendly office than was in the power of friend or relative; it has soothed a spirit to which a life mispent had made rest impossible here.

A YOUNG MILLINER FALLS HEIR TO NINETEEN MILLION DOLLARS.—The Davenport, Iowa, Democrat says: A few years since an Englishman living in this country formed the acquaintance of a young lady in the town of Fort Edwards, New York, by the name of Ellen Grey, a young woman who earned her daily bread by pursuing the vocation of a village milliner and dressmaker. Like many others, this acquaintance ripened into love, and subsequently they became engaged. His relatives resided in England, whither he repaired, and after a short time became the fortunate possessor of immense wealth by the death of a blood relation. Corresponding regularly with his fair betrothed living far across the briny sea, he expected to return at a certain day and make her his wife. He died about two years since, before consummating his wishes, leaving his immense wealth to the Fort Edwards milliner. The will was opened, but its validity was fully established, and certain messages bearing the seal of Old England have been transmitted through the English Consul to the young lady, informing her that there awaits her order in one of the English banks a small pecuniary amount of over \$19,000,000. As a proof of the correctness of the above, we are reliably informed that Miss Grey has left England, accompanied by the English Consul and other friends, to receive this snug little fortune.

Columbian Investment Society. TO BE DERIVED FROM... X. Y. Z. The Insurance Company...

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe. Paris, Oct 17—All the Opposition Deputies of the Corps Legislatif will meet tomorrow to draw up a manifesto.

Rumors continue to circulate in regard to a modification of the Ministry, and a return of M. Roubet to the Cabinet with a liberal programme, is spoken of.

The strike of merchant's clerks is quite general. The clerks were quite orderly and nothing had occurred since the commencement of the movement to provoke the interference of the police.

Advice from Paraguay represent that President Lopez has established new lines of defence at San Estanislao, where he has a considerable force of men and plenty of artillery. The allies are unable to continue the pursuit for want of horses and mules, but they will resume operations as soon as their army is reorganized.

MADRID, Oct 16—Valencia still holds out against the national troops. The attack, however, will begin this evening unless the insurgents surrender unconditionally. Meantime the insurrection at Bejeril continues.

The Republican bands in Catalonia and Andalusia have been beaten by the national troops.

The Cortes will be invested with necessary power for the prosecution of the seven Republican Deputies who participated in the rebellion.

MADRID, Oct 17—The insurgents of Valencia, after a battle yesterday, lasting several hours, surrendered unconditionally. The leaders have disappeared but are believed to be secreted in the city or vicinity. The Government forces now occupy the city.

The sittings of the Cortes were suspended without the appointment of a day of re-assembling and it is not known when the session will be resumed.

Eastern States. CINCINNATI, 18—The Red Stockings beat the Athletics to-day, 17 to 12; the best contested game ever played in Cincinnati.

Canada. MONTREAL, Oct 18—The greatest Catholic procession ever witnessed in Montreal occurred yesterday, the occasion being the transfer of the relics of St. Leo from Bonsecours Church to the Bishop's Palace. Over thirty thousand people joined in the procession.

California. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 18—Gold 130 1/2 @ 140 1/2. Arrived, 18th—Sobr Lizzie Durbey, from Port Discovery. Sailed—Bark W A Banks, for Utaiahy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19—First rain of the season commenced last night. Owing to the storm interrupting the working of the telegraph no Eastern dispatches were received to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20—Rear Admiral Oraven is to be relieved of his command on Mars Island Navy-yard on January 1st and will be assigned to duty as Port Admiral of this City.

Commodore John B. Goldsboro will succeed Admiral Craven at Mars Island.

The America arrived from Hongkong to-day, bringing 750 Chinamen.

Rumors of heavy failures to-day are circulated around town. One of the leading members of the Stock Exchange is said to have failed for three millions; another for one million three hundred thousand. Others for similar sums.

The steamer John L. Stephens, seized some time ago for alleged infraction of the revenue laws, was released.

The star Sierra Nevada, which left here on the 17th for southern ports, when enveloped in a fog off Pedro Blanco, ran on a reef and became a total wreck. Every particle of her cargo was lost. Hughes, the second officer, swam ashore with a line, by means of which all on board were saved.

The election to-day passed off quietly, with a very light vote. The city will probably go Democratic, no has estimated new night.

New York quotations, Oct. 19th—Gold, opened at 130 1/2, and closed at 130 1/2; to-day, gold opened and closed at 130 1/2.

Sailed, Oct 18—Star Constantine for Port Townsend, via Etahama for Kodiac.

Wheat—Fair demand, sales include 550 sds medium milling, \$1 35, 1400 sds good milling \$1 50, 700 sds common and 1000 sds extra \$1 30; extreme of market \$1 @ 1 25.

Barley—Price range from 77 1/2 to 97 1/2; 1200 sds feed 85cts, 1000 sds brewing 90cts.

Oats—Light, \$1; choice heavy, \$1 30; choice coast, \$1 35.

Arrived—British ship, Gilroy, 188 days from Liverpool; British ship Everette, 153 days from Newcastle; British ship Swordfish, 190 days from Liverpool.

Oregon. PORTLAND, Oct 20—Steamer Gussie Telfair arrived yesterday morning; ship Oriflamme sailed last evening.

COLONIAL CONNECTION.—We suppose that few persons would deny that it would be rash and something more to throw away the magnificent Colonial Empire which the capital of Englishmen have built up, with the peevish impulse that governs a child when it is tired of a toy, or when the sounds it gives forth cease to please it. Still there may be such few. They will be found among those cosmopolitan fanatics who have proposed and still maintain that we ought to give back the whole of our territories by conquest, to the original proprietors, and who object to the nomenclature of "Waterloo bridge and Trafalgar square." There may be such people, and they may call themselves philosophers. But if they who think or affect to think that when reduced to the dimensions of the two islands from which this large colonial population has originally issued, Great Britain would still hold the position among the nations which she now does, had considered or digested history as well as read it, they would be aware that the world has not yet presented an instance of a nation with a small territory being a stable and enduring Power.—London Times.

HENRY NATHAN JR & CO OFFER FOR SALE EX. MEDORA FROM LIVERPOOL.

And other recent Arrivals

Liverpool Salt.

Coarse and Fine, in 100 lb bags

Blankets

2 1-2 point, Blue and Black

9-4 10-4 White and Red

Ticking

Blue Cottons

Horriekes' Long Cloth

American Drilling

Grey Calicoes

Shawls

Saxony, Tasmania, Trimmed, Queensland, &c.

Tartan Plaids

Winseys

Lustras

Delaine

Alpacas

Poplins

French Merino

Plaids

Ginghams

Chintz

Prints

Muslins

Emb'd. French Merino Dresses

Skirts, Balmoral, Mohair, Winsey, Rep. white, &c.

Lining

Jackets, Black Cloth, Plush, &c.

Velvet

GROCERIES Henry Nathan Jr. & Co. Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C.

SAANTICH AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION PLOUGHING MATCH!

THE COMMITTEE HAVE DECIDED that the competition shall take place on TUESDAY 22 NOVEMBER, at Mr Wm Thomson's, South Beachon Ploughing to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m., precisely.

The following Prizes are established, having reference to the sun as at present disposable:

1st Class—Adults—Five Prizes, respectively of 5, 7, 6, 5 and 4 dollars each.

2nd Class—Youths under 18 years of age—Three Prizes respectively of 4, 3 1/2 and 3 1/2 dollars each.

Any additional money received as subscriptions or donations previous to the distribution of the prizes will be awarded, either in addition to the above amounts in the same relative proportion, or additional prizes will be made, at the discretion of the Committee.

The conditions of the match, emitting minor details, will be found in the quantity of land to be ploughed by each competitor will be one-half acre, upon grass sod; the standard for comparison in judging, a furrow of 6 inches in depth by nine in the lands to be numbered and awarded by lot; each competitor to lay off his own land; to be ploughed with one span of horses or single yoke of oxen, without aid in driving; the ploughing to be completed within six hours from the time of commencement.

Open to all competitors free of entrance fee or other charge. Notices of intention to compete to be handed to the Secretary, either in person or by letter, not later than Friday, the 22nd of October.

Further subscriptions or donations in aid of the fund will be thankfully received by Mr Robert Brown, Treasurer for the occasion, North Beachon, or at the Colonial Office.

October 13th 1869. ALEX. C. ANDERSON, President.

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

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purposes.

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land.

The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General Purposes.

The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land.

The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough.

The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power.

The First Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size.

The First and Only Prize for the Best 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 of almost every Prize for which they competed and this territorial most severe and prolonged ever known.

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

PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES

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

CHEMICAL WORKS, HORNSBY ROAD, AND SUMMERFIELD WORKS, HORNSEA, ENGLAND.

PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, including the following specialties:

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally adopted into use, and every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative.

Put. The obvious results, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other.

Those who have tried it, know that it cures them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always.

That it never fails through any fault or neglect of the operator, and that 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, Loss of Appetite, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Constipation, 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 Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Pains in the Head, 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.

The Pills 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.

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.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.

Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use.

Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application.

Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it.

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

MARAVILLA COCOA, TAYLOR BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE COCOA (OR CACAO) OF MARAVILLA is the true THEOPHORA LINNEA. 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 skillful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so unobtainably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only the purest elements of the purest elements of the cocoa, but many who had hitherto found fault with it, 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 obtain a reputation for their prepared Cocoa, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa."

Wholesale and Retail Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Grosse & Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen generally.

Agents for Victoria—Jackson, Green & Rhodes, 157 1/2 St. 17 1/2.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

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 become better known, its wonderful character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against the various 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.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So completely is this remedy over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, they find the Cherry Pectoral their subside and dispenser.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small quantities.

So generally are its virtues known that we do not publish the certificates of them here, or do so that assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure, For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Periodical Fever, &c.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Aconite, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance, whatever it is in no wise injurious to any patient.

The number and importance of the cases in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and in many instances, without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our price is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in numerous cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unaccompanied persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation of this excellent medicine is derived from its cures, many of which are truly remarkable.

In numerous cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed to be fastened with corruption, have been cured by it.

Scrofulous affections, such as eruptions, skin diseases, and various other disorders, which are aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they become incurable, are cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfeeling enemy of the organism makes its entrance, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence.

Again, it seems to breed infection, and in certain cases 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 ulcers 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, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease.

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JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People

Anyone can use them. Anything else dyed with them in a few minutes with out soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are known as "Household Dyes." Articles of clothing that have been put into use as fast as possible, may be made new, equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dyes.

See that you get JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. The wonderful popularity of which has caused numerous imitations, which are calculated to injure the buyers and sellers. For our Catalogue of instructions how to use the color twenty different purposes.

VOL 10. THE BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED BY DAVID

One Year, (in advance) Six Months, do Three Months, do One Week, do

SEMI-WEEKLY PUBLISHED WEEKLY

One Year, do Six Months, do Three Months, do One Week, do

NOTICE TO THE AGENTS OF THE BRITISH COLONIST

The figures of each wrapper indicate the ratio of the subscription.

Municipal

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