



Saturday, October 9 1869

Life Insurance.

That the boon of life insurance lies within the reach of all, and that it is the bounding duty of all to stretch out the hand and take it has already been asserted. A life policy for \$1,000, if purchased at the age of 25, will only cost \$19.89 a year, and after fifteen years will cost nothing at all. Now, who is it, be he mechanic or labourer, clerk or schoolmaster, professional man or merchant, that cannot afford to pay this trifling sum a year, for fifteen years, in order to make provision for those dependent upon him? A fraction over five cents a day; three bits a week; a dollar and half a month! Why, it is not the price of a cigar or a glass of grog per dime! There is no man too poor to secure a life policy for one thousand dollars; there are few too poor to secure a life policy for a much larger sum. Will the five cents a day be missed? On the contrary, the very circumstance of laying away even the veriest trifle for provident purposes will have a tendency to educate the mind to habits of industry and economy, while the volition necessary to the taking of a cigar or a glass of grog less may tend to wean from habits which are injuring both body and mind. But what right has any man to indulge in bad habits, or even in habits of easy or luxurious living, who has not first made such provision for his family as will secure them against want in the event of his death? That man who will go on living up to his income, wasting a sixpence here and mis-spending a sixpence there without making the slightest provision for those whom nature has intrusted to his care is verily guilty, guilty of a double sin—a sin against society, upon whom his selfish improvidence must ultimately cast the helpless victims, and a sin against those for whose support and care he undertook the most solemn obligations. Indeed, it is difficult to understand how, if a man think at all, his reflections can be of the most satisfactory kind, under such circumstances; and above all, when a husband and father, who has thus lived in the present and for himself, comes to face death, with a helpless and wholly unprovided for family about him, the consciousness of his faithless improvidence must surely lend an additional sting to the dread monster. But it is just here that the root of the whole matter lies. Men do not reflect. There are in this community scores of amiable, honest, well-meaning men, who are acting out precisely the unmanly part we have been describing, and all for want of reflection. To such our language may appear somewhat strong, even offensive; but a little thought will compel an admission of its truth, and our sole object being to make men think, and that for their own good, no one can take offence at our plainness. It is, as we have said, the want of reflection and a more thorough knowledge of and familiarity with the principles and advantages of life insurance which induces our honorable, respectable, amiable men to act inconsciously the part of selfish, dishonorable—we had almost said brutish! We have said life insurance is within the reach of all. We now say all ought to avail themselves of its advantages. "Why," asks the confirmed bachelor, "should I effect an insurance upon my life? I have no wife and children to provide for." Ask your own conscience whether there is no one with a natural claim upon you; and if the answer comes in the negative, then, we would say, take out a policy in favor of some educational, or charitable, or religious institution. You will live all the better for it; you will die all the easier for it; there will be at least one act of your life which will not leave it a blank. "Why," asks the youth, "should I insure? There is no one depending upon me?" That may be true now; but it may not always be true. But even if you were certain that, in your case, it would always be true, still it is your duty and your interest to insure. It will tend to train you in habits of thoughtfulness and provident economy; it will give you credit and standing if you enter business; it will give you an additional right to seek a good matrimonial alliance; and having insured in youth you will be enabled upon more favorable terms to lay up a good provision against old age, or for your family after you are taken from them. The younger you insure the more favorable will be the terms, and the more benefit will you derive from the mental discipline the act never fails to impart. Indeed, parents could not do better than encourage their children to employ at least a portion of their spending-money in this way. The smallest policy taken out in youth upon the accumulation principle, while it would cost but a trifle every year, would produce a handsome legacy against second childhood, or substantial provision for

dependents, in the event of death. But you cannot afford to go uninsured, unless very wealthy. No man can afford to take the whole risk upon himself. In business, men insure their ships, their houses and their goods, and it is only men and companies of enormous wealth and the most extended operations who can afford to neglect the precaution. There are those in the world whose operations are upon a scale so extended as to justify them in bearing their own risk, their average losses falling below what it would cost to insure. But this is a condition in favor of which it will scarcely be necessary to make an exception here; and, besides, the principle is not, under any circumstances, very applicable to the subject of life insurance. If the prudent business-man insures against fire and shipwreck, which do not come to one in fifty, how much more does common prudence require that every man should insure against death, which comes to all. It is clearly our interest and our duty, whether considered as individuals or as a community, to avail ourselves of the unquestionable advantages life insurance offers. In this way the burden of supporting our families will, by a fairly acquired right, fall equitably upon the insured millions the world over, instead of falling, by disreputably incurred wrong, upon a single community, and that, too, in the uncertain and humiliating form of charity. What husband or father, in view of all the facts of the case, will hesitate to make fitting provision for those dependent upon him when that can be done at such a trifling sacrifice? No man with a spark of honor or independence can hesitate. It would scarcely appear to fall within the scope of our duty to single out particular companies which might be considered to have especial claims to public confidence; but it may be permitted to us to remark that the fact of more than one first-class insurance company being worthily represented in this community has had its share in encouraging us to urge upon all classes the advantages and the sacred duty of life insurance.

Thursday Oct 7th City Council.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6th, 1869. The Council met at 8 o'clock, His Worship the Mayor in the Chair and Messrs Allatt, Bunster, McKay, Allsop and Gessow present. The Mayor stated that this was a meeting called to confirm the minutes of the last meeting of the Council, viz: that at which the poundkeeper was appointed; at the previous meeting objections were taken to the confirmation of the minutes and it was thought advisable to summon a full meeting for this evening. Mr McKay moved the adoption of the minutes. Mr Allsop seconded. Mr Gerow asked if Mr Allatt knew how the poundkeeper was elected? Mr Allatt—I do. Mr Gerow—We were not allowed to vote. Mr Allatt—Why didn't you do it? Mr Gerow—He (the Mayor) wouldn't allow us. Mr Allatt—How could he prevent it? I'm astonished! I'm astonished! The Mayor couldn't prevent you. There were three of you. Why didn't you vote? I shall vote to confirm the minutes. The Mayor—Gentlemen, this is entirely irregular. Mr Bunster moved a reconsideration. Mr Allsop—Are the minutes correct? That is the only question we have to consider. The minutes are merely a record of the business transacted, and Mr Bunster has failed to show that they are incorrect. Mr Bunster—I beg your pardon, I have done so. Mr Allatt hoped Mr Bunster did not wish to throw any reflections on the Town Clerk. Mr Bunster had no such intention. The Mayor—These minutes must first be confirmed. Should you (Mr Bunster) wish to bring forward a resolution afterward, you can do so, but unless the minutes are incorrect they cannot be thrown out. The minutes were then confirmed—Messrs Gerow and Bunster in the negative. Mr Bunster then moved that the minutes of the previous meeting be reconsidered. The Mayor—You can't do that. Mr Bunster—Well, then, I move a reconsideration of the vote had for poundkeeper. The Mayor said the reconsideration of the vote could only come up in the form of a charge against the poundkeeper. Mr Bunster didn't want to prefer any charge; but there was one consolation—it wouldn't be long before another poundkeeper would have to be elected. The Mayor didn't allow outside pressure to sway him. Mr Bunster didn't mean to threaten any. He wanted to ask a question. The Mayor—Put your ideas in writing. Mr Bunster—I'm afraid you'll trip me up on it again. Mr Bunster moved that the names of Councillors who refused to vote for poundkeeper be entered on the minutes. Carried. Account of A Strong, scavenger, \$20, read. Transfer of \$105 from Willis Bond, contractor, to W P Sayward, read and accepted. Account for rent, one month, \$20, ordered paid. THE OVERLAND MONTHLY.—The October number of this deservedly popular magazine is before us, and among the various readable papers it contains probably none will be perused with greater interest in this colony than that upon the "Northwest." The "Knapsack and Blanket," "Our Antipodean Cousin," "Geological Notes from Oregon," will all be read with full average interest, while those who have a taste for romance will greedily peruse the story entitled "Why She never Married Charley," and likewise "Tennessee's Partner."

From the Mainland.

The steamer Enterprise arrived at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing 50 passengers, a good freight of cranberries, and a Cariboo mail and express. For the banks and in private hands there were about \$80,000 in gold. Governor Musgrave, as previously announced by telegraph, has gone to Kennelops. At Cariboo he was most kindly treated by the miners and traders. His Excellency descended several shafts and was present in the Coombs and Taffvale claims when they had washed up 190 ozs of the wealth. A prospect of dirt, yielding 2 ozs, was presented to His Excellency. Our files of the Sentinel are to the 25th ult. The Governor had been very enthusiastically received and was evidently well pleased with all he saw. In mining news there is not much of great importance. The claims in Stout and Conklin gulches are paying well, as also the old Diller and several other claims on William Creek. The frosty nights had intercepted the water supply, and many of the hydraulic claims were thus prevented from working. On Lightning Creek the Dunbar claim continued to pay well. The Jenns do washed up 30 oz for last week; the gold taken from this claim is very fine and commands a high price. The Prince of Wales co paid \$15 a day to the land. Anderson creek is improving. The Wisconsin do washed up about 30 oz for last week. The Emily co was taking out about wages. On Swift river about 40 Chinamen are doing well. Our informant bought a parcel of gold from them and thinks they are doing better than they desire to have known. Flynn & Co, in the creek below Boyd & Heath's Ranch, are ground sluicing; the ground is improving in yield and appears to get better the further they get in. Deadwood creek was attracting attention—men had been making wages all summer, and the indications were very favorable. Oro Fino creek was also looked upon as good. Dragon creek is now classed with the best creeks in Cariboo, and although a very long creek had been all staked off. The Discovery co, had found coarse gold both in the shaft and tunnel and were taking out about 10 ounces of the set of timbers. This creek is about seven miles below Beaver Pass, and bids fair to be a great mining centre. On Nelson creek the Delarte company have struck a lead in the hill and are taking out about \$12 per day to the hand. Capt. Fery had struck good pay and was doing well. The last news from Harvey creek was good.

NANAIMO FREESTONE QUARRY.—The American Government is about to build a fine new Mint at San Francisco, at a cost somewhere among the millions, and Nanaimo freestone is the stone material it has been decided to do it. The contract has been awarded to a San Francisco builder who has leased for a period of four years the stone-quarry at Nanaimo and the right to take therefrom stone to be used in the construction of the Mint, and a gentleman is coming all the way from Washington to Vancouver Island on purpose to examine the quarry and report whether or not the deposit of freestone is sufficient for the purpose. He will find sufficient stone there to build the new Mint and to reconstruct San Francisco with earthquake-proof buildings. It is expected that 200 or 300 men will be employed in the quarry for several years and Vancouver's stony heart will pierce and rest most cruelly. This mint order may prove the commencement of large orders for stone for other buildings at the Bay.

QUICK TRIP.—The P. T. S. S. Co's SS Active, Capt. F. C. Sholl, arrived at 8 o'clock yesterday morning from San Francisco, having made the run in astonishingly quick time—3 days and 22 hours—against a stiff head wind. The Active brings 62 passengers—among whom are Messrs R.H. Adams, A. Gilmore, G.G. Wylie and W. Brown— and 160 tons of freight. Capt. Sholl, we learn, has been permanently transferred to the direct steamer between Victoria and San Francisco, an announcement that will greatly please the travelling public. The Active will sail hence for San Francisco at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MYSTERIOUS ASSAULT.—A few days since the editor of the Alaska Herald was walking in San Francisco with a gentleman along one of the public streets of that city, when an unknown man suddenly sprang upon him and dealt him a furious blow in the face with a set of brass knuckles, and then fled. The gentleman who was assaulted in this strange manner was confined to his room in consequence of the injuries he received. Who the assaulting party was, or what reason he had, has not transpired.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamship G. S. Wright arrived from Nanaimo at 6 1/2 o'clock last evening with 154 tons of coal, and will sail for Portland at 12 o'clock this day noon. The steamers Otter, Emily Harris, Grappler and Sir James Douglas were lying at Nanaimo. The ship Shooting Star and two other barks were met in the Straits bound north. One of the latter was supposed to be the bark Delaware for Moody's mills.

STILL CATCHING IN.—The grandson of Lady Byron, Mr Redcliffe, has published a communication utterly denying the truth of Mrs Stowe's Byron Scandal story. He not only professes to have knowledge that the story cannot be true, but intimates in unmistakable language his belief that she got it not from Lady Byron, but from her own prurient imagination.

SUICIDE.—On Friday last John B Nelson, a miner on Cunningham creek, committed suicide by cutting his throat. Deceased had been afflicted with a sickness which caused intense pains, that resulted in aberration of the mind. He was a Swede by birth, and aged about 40 years. Before coming to Cariboo he had been engaged on the steamer Hope as a deck hand.—Cariboo Sentinel.

The Municipal Council of New Westminster has censured Hon. Mr. Holbrook for asserting that he was compelled to sign the incorporation address to Governor Musgrave.

NAVAL.—The screw-corvette Malacca, Capt. Oldfield, was paid off at Portmouth, Sept. 8th. The Panama Star and Herald of Sept. 1st announces the arrival in port of H. M. S. Chanticleer, Commander Bridges, from Acapulco, bringing \$30,000 in specie from Mexico, and the sailing of the same vessel for Valparaiso. H. M. S. Ringdove was daily expected at Panama from Central America.

THE BURNING OF CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Messrs J. H. Turner, T. L. Fawcett, Wm. Wilson and E. Pimbury were yesterday empanelled as a jury to inquire into the causes that led to the destruction by fire of Christ Church Cathedral. Without choosing a foreman or taking any evidence the jury adjourned until to-morrow at 1 a.m.

CREW OBTAINED.—The ship Martha Ride-out was provided with a crew by Capt. Nagle at two days' notice, at the reasonable rate of \$25 per month. Men are wanted for the ship Frances A. Palmer, to sail shortly from Port Townsend for China.

THE ST. CLAIRS sailed yesterday for the Sound. Mrs. St. Clair is a very intelligent lecturer; and her success would be immensely increased if she would clap a stopper on Mr. St. Clair's mouth and provide the young lady vocalist with a retiring pension.

CHRIST CHURCH SUBSCRIPTION COMMITTEE. In the list published yesterday, for "Archdeacons and Clergy" read, "Archdeacons and Clergy of the diocese."

The Cariboo quartz mill came up on the Active yesterday. It looks as if it could do good execution, and will be forwarded immediately to the diggings.

VELVETREEN coats are en vogue among young gentlemen this winter, and will be associated with light "unmentionables" and a light cravat.

The steamship Gussie Telfair passed up the Sound on Monday. She will come around by way of Nanaimo.

LORD WESTBURY has declined the appointment to the bench of the Court of Appeal.

Canadian Mail Summary.

A very shocking murder was committed in the township of Osgoode, a few miles from Ottawa. An old man named Shaw was shot dead while sitting reading, after 8 o'clock at night. The shot was fired through the window, and suspicion rests upon one of the old man's sons, who had just gone out, professedly to retire to rest on the hay loft. The investigation so far had failed to bring to light any very important evidence, and the authorities are greatly blamed for the want of promptitude and method by which the proceedings have been characterized. The affair has caused a great sensation in that part of the country. The son, John Shaw, has been committed to stand his trial. The return of Reiffenstein—the defaulting chief-clerk in the Receiver-General's Department—to stand his trial at Ottawa appears to have taken everybody by surprise, and has, doubtless, greatly relieved the authorities, who have been so roundly abused for accepting bail. The Nova Scotia news would appear to indicate that the day of the "Repealers" is over. A Halifax correspondent says, "The ovation given to the Governor-General and the reception accorded to Prince Arthur, is the handwriting on the wall for them; and if Colchester speaks out, as we have every reason to believe it will, then it will become the duty of the Lieutenant-Governor seriously to consider whether the time has not come for him to say to his present evil advisers, in the language of Cromwell, "Get you gone, give place to honest men; I have done with you." Colchester has spoken out in favor of union, having returned Mr. Archibald by a very large majority. The half-breeds in the Red River Settlement had been holding meetings, the object of which was to lay claim to half of the \$300,000 about to be paid by Canada to the Hudson Bay Company. Some of them were very violent in their language, asserting that not only their territory but themselves had been sold by the Company, who had no claim to one or the other without their consent. These people assert that the land belongs to the inhabitants, and talk of ignoring the sale to Canada, and claiming proprietary possession. And, in truth, it would be difficult to say that these half-breeds have not a better claim than those who have sold the territory; yet one should imagine there is plenty of land for all, and no need to fight about it. No doubt is now entertained, nor, indeed, would there appear to be room for any, that Prince Edward's Island will sail gracefully into the Dominion during the next session of Parliament. The people of that Island have won golden opinions from all quarters, on account of the way they received Prince Arthur and Governor-General Sir John Young.

ADDITIONAL.

Dates to the 22d September. The New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Competition commenced at Fredericton on the 14th. The first competition, at two and five hundred yards for the prize medal of the English National Rifle Association, was won by Gunner Pallen, of Chatham, 21 points. The second competition, for the Provincial Association gold medal, ranges from 400,

500, and 600 yards, three rounds each, was won by Pallen in six shots at the two first ranges and one at the 600 range; score, 26 points. He made three bull's-eyes at 500 yards, and one bull's-eye with the only shot he fired at the long range. Pallen is but 17 years of age, and his shooting astonished every one. At a special meeting of the Directors of the Upper Canada Bible Society, held at the Bible House, Toronto, on the 15th ult., the Rev. John Gemly was elected Permanent Secretary. Mr. Gemly is one of the most able members of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Canada. The Reiffenstein case, as the trial approached, excited increased interest. There would be 8 indictments. The opposition press appeared determined to make a party political question out of the affair, and was reckless in its denunciations of the Government, in connection therewith, predicting all sorts of disclosures damaging to the Executive. We are greatly disposed to think that, in some instances at least, "the wish is father to the thought." Prince Arthur landed at Quebec on the 15th, where he appears to have been highly gratified with the reception accorded him. His Royal Highness appeared to have become quite a favorite in the Maritime Provinces. He is said to display an amount of thoughtfulness far beyond his years. The project of constructing a railway tunnel under Detroit River, between Canada and the United States, is now being earnestly agitated. The tunnel will be 3000 yards in length, and must involve a large expenditure. On the 18th a very extensive fire occurred in Sarnia. When the steam fire engine was taken out it was found that it would not work, owing to some of the suction valves being deranged. It was more than an hour before it could be got to work, and by that time the Port Huron firemen had come over with their engine, the fire men while having consumed a very large amount of property, nearly all of which could have been saved had the engine been in proper condition. In the Grange-Benning breach of promise suit, the jury gave \$3500 damages, and Benning, it is said, will move to set aside the verdict, and declares his determination to take the case to England, if necessary. Mr. McDougall had advertised the sale of his household effects, and was about to leave for the seat of his government, in the North-West. He delivered a parting address to his constituents in North Lanark, on the 18th. The Hon. M. Cameron was a candidate for the vacant seat. Another detachment of 100 recruits would leave for Roma on the 30th to join the Papal Zouaves. On the 19th a man between 25 and 35 years of age, went over the falls of Niagara. He went to Table Rock, took off his coat and laid it down, and gave his money and watch to a boy who was standing by. He then walked into the water, which is shallow for about ten feet from the brink, when he sat down or slipped down and shot over the precipice. He was registered at the Cataract House as Carl Schurz, New York. The Canada Chemical Works, London, were destroyed by fire on the 16th. Loss \$20,000.

TUBULAR RAILWAY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—At the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. B. t. man, an engineer, gave an account of a cast iron tube which he proposed to lay down between England and France for railway purposes. It had been designed by himself and Mr. Bery of Vienna. The tube would be cemented on one side of the Channel and would be laid at the bottom of the sea, being built up inside a horizontal cylinder or bell, which would be constantly pushed forward as the building up of the tube proceeded. The line selected for the tube to be thus submerged would be close to Dover on the English side of the Channel, and would extend to Cape Orizenz on the French coast, the distance between the two points being twenty-two miles, and the average depth of water one hundred and ten feet. Mr. Bateman stated that the tube would be made large enough for the passage of carriages of ordinary construction, while the traffic was proposed to be worked by pneumatic pressure, thus assuring a constant supply of pure air, and at the same time precluding the possibility of a collision. He estimated that a slow train would be able to accomplish the distance in one hour and six minutes, but an express would go through with ease in forty five minutes. Five thousand passengers and ten thousand tons of goods could be conveyed through the tube daily. The estimated cost of the whole project was eight millions sterling, the annual working expenses being put down at one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. It is estimated that it would take five years to accomplish the work. The Association seemed to regard the project with considerable favor.

A REMARKABLE FENIAN FUNERAL.—A remarkable Fenian funeral has taken place in Dublin. The remains of John Dalton, a blacksmith who had been in prison as a Fenian, were conveyed to Glasnevin cemetery by a procession of about two hundred men, walking in array. Each wore a green necktie, and some had green leaves in their hats. One hundred vehicles following contained women and children decorated in green many carrying bunches of laurel. At the graveyard the people fell on their knees unanimously and prayers were said, but not by a clergyman. The crowd then visited the "martyr's" graves of the Manchester martyrs.

Saturday, Octo

Life Insu

It may be said that the conditions meet all the requirements of life insurance, and are less risky. We deny this. A savings bank is a good savings bank, but its conditions are doubtful in their way, but quite supply the place of companies. For the up money for use during savings institutions are even here they fall companies; but for the consideration insurance prior. Let us illustrate the first place, not one that begins to lay up in a savings bank company is so convenient to use to be laid aside; placing it away is a little that has already drawn out under the is deemed a necessity place, the actual profit are greater than in. Suppose a man to deposit a mutual life insurance accumulative principal a policy payable at death dividends or profits to company and go to that policy—and an savings bank, mark through the 25 intervals life, from 25 to as shown in the following table:

Table with 2 columns: age of, The Savings Bank. Rows show values for ages 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.

It is worthy of remark that the demands of credit insurance company need. But what is of more all, death does not accumulate of saving that a husband and wife years old, wishes to accumulate \$2000, and deposits annually \$50 bank. In the course years he may thus required sum. But what he that he will live to one year? He has no security for provision. But if, instead of a savings bank, he takes an insurance of fifty dollars as an addition to a policy of life insurance of \$20,000, he dies, whether it be in the month or the very next the first premium of \$50, young man, aged 21 years, annuity and deposits \$50 and pays \$50 on an insurance, at the end of five years will have paid \$250 to mark with what result gives his widow, heirs or a little interest, the insurance pay back \$2500. We see how difficult it is in this condition for one's family in the insured way. The claims are so numerous and the up a respectable establishment children a good education it is really difficult to save again, the ordinary means so very precarious, might estate fluctuate so much to make provision for way is considerably less this life insurance supply. Suppose that when life he is disposed to live all his income, life insurance if not right for him to do will keep in force (for endowment policy, and good with my property why not? Is it not even that he should board it that policy will mature years of age, and give on a comfortable support falls at once to his family only true one to insure duty to do so. On this point is always an evidence of no man with a dependent approach if not assured, to us as that enlightened people require that every man, with the order of m up the lives and well-being be deemed guilty of gross improvidence and ineffectual if he fails to make such principle of life insurance reach of all. The gratified on last Sabbath tant duty of life insurance enforced from one city, and we cannot do the present article with that sermon: I will embrace this offering before you one mode days and applying our heart on which I have long desired. It may not be a common but it is one eminently pitiful. I refer to the subject. Death comes to all, and come very frequently in

Semi Weekly British Colonist

Saturday, October 9, 1869

Life Insurance.

It may be said that savings institutions meet all the ends attainable by life insurance, and are at the same time less risky. We deny that a good insurance company is any more risky than a good savings bank.

Table with 3 columns: Age, The Savings Bank, The Assurance Company. Rows for ages 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.

It is worthy of remark that while money in a savings bank is exposed to the demands of creditors that in an insurance company need not be exposed.

Between England and the recent meeting of the for the Advancement of man, an engineer, gave an in tube which he proposed to extend to Cape Orizaba, the distance between the two points is about twenty-two miles, and of water one hundred and emao stated that the tube proposed to be worked sure, thus scouring a pure air, and at the same possibility of a collision.

A FENIAN FUNERAL. A Fenian funeral has taken place. The remains of John Smith who had been in an, were conveyed to a by a procession of men, walking in a green necktie, on leaves in their hat, and children decorated with garlands of flowers.

readily make provision against all other risks, but death is scarcely a risk—it is a certainty. There are no chances for a man to be taken away in ten years, or for his house to be destroyed by fire.

How many calls have been made upon society in this place, calls which have been freely and liberally responded to. We be to us when our fountains of compassion are sealed up. But yet, brethren, let us advocate a more excellent way—let us insist upon life insurance as a distinct and universal duty.

European Mail Summary.

The Emperor of the French, says a London contemporary, in spite of all official denials has, it is clear, been ill, and ill in a way which alarmed France.

It is worthy of remark that while money in a savings bank is exposed to the demands of creditors that in an insurance company need not be exposed.

about the average, that is, 27 bushels to the acre all round, good and bad land included. Last year there were 3,700,000 acres under wheat, and if the quantity has not been greatly altered the yield of the year will be 12,487,000 quarters.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA. MARAVILLA COCOA. SOLE PROPRIETORS, TAYLOR BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE COCOA (OR CACAO) OF MARAVILLA is the true THEOBOMA LINDLEYI. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, and is a favored portion.

"AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS." See following Extract from the Globe of May 14, 1868.

DINNEFORD'S SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA. DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. Is the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heart Burn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections.

PROMIS & SAUNDERS. Importers and Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc.



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 Balm there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION. THE BOXER CARTRIDGES. For Snider Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .45 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .400 bore for Military Rifles.

JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People. REGISTERED. Are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

THE LARGEST AND BEST OYSTERS IN TOWN. MAY BE HAD AT The Arcade Saloon, GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR JOHNSON.

26 CASES WALL PAPER: 100 ROLLS each, and sold at VERY LOW PRICES by JOHN WELLES, Fort Street.

BRITISH COLONIST OFFICE. CHEAPEST AND BEST Book and Job Printing. GREAT REDUCTION. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL JOB TYPE TO OUR PLANT. HOE'S POWER PRESS. CARDS, BILLHEADS, BLANKS, POSTERS, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, PHAMPHLETS, BOOKS, ETC., ETC. In better Style, at Lower Rates and with Greater Expedition than any other Office in the Colony.

By Electric Telegraph. SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Lord Clarendon's visit to Paris was to announce to Napoleon the arrangement between Austria, Prussia, Russia and England to preserve the peace and check the contagion of revolution in France, in case of the Emperor's death; but not to prevent German unity.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Charles Dickens opened the winter season of the Midland Institute at Birmingham last evening. In concluding his speech he said his political creed consisted of two articles—his faith in the people governing was infinite, and his faith in the people governed was illimitable.

Archbishop Cullen, in reply to a deputation bearing an address from the citizens of Wexford, Ireland, said by moderating their demands, not interfering with legitimate rights of any class of institutions, tenants would enjoy the results of their labor in undisputed tranquillity.

The Times, in an article on the situation in France, says the coincidence of the Emperor's sickness and the construction of the Government is a serious misfortune. The energies of the Emperor cannot be well spared at such a crisis.

Reforms come unfortunately while the Emperor is incapacitated and at a time when most required. The speculation of the people on the uncertainties and opportunities of the future encourage and augment the public disquiet, and if the crisis had occurred ten years ago the Emperor could have brought to the work the energies he carried into the Italian campaign.

If the experiment had then succeeded France would now possess a generation of statesmen with some parliamentary experience. The only question is, was the prospect of success so clear then as to justify precipitating instead of postponing the trial.

The present peril is serious in any case, and is aggravated by the Emperor's ill-health, but peril of some kind has been in prospect for the government for the past two generations.

FLORENCE, Sept. 28.—King Victor Emanuel and the Diplomatic Body of Florence will go to Venice to receive the Empress on her way to the East.

LISBON, Sept. 28.—Cardinal Emmanuel Bonito, Patriarch of Lisbon, is dead. The King of Portugal denies that he had any intention of abdicating in order to accept the throne of Spain.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Later dispatches from Bordeaux say that only fifteen vessels were destroyed in the recent fire in that city, all French. The fire was caused by the explosion of petroleum. The Hippodrome of this city was burned—loss heavy.

The Empress left this afternoon on her Eastern tour. It is reported that the father of the murdered family whose fate is attended by such mystery, was strangled and his body found in a lazar.

No decided action has been taken in regard to a convocation of the Senate and Legislative body.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Lord Clarendon has returned from Paris. He delivered an address before the Hertfordshire Agricultural Society this evening, in the course of which he acknowledged the subject of the tenure of land in Ireland was a momentous and vital one, but he said it should not be considered as a party question. The evils connected with the land question must be abated. Their solution was difficult but not impossible.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times asserts that there is but little if any hope of a compromise between Spain and the Cubans.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—The troubles in Barcelona are quelled and the city is tranquil. Reinforcements were sent to Cuba to-day. It is reported in official circles that the recent note of Siskles has been withdrawn. At the proposal of ministers to-day it was agreed to propose to the Cortes the election of the Duke of Genoa as King of Spain. The press without exception rejoiced with great enthusiasm at the election of the Duke of Genoa as King of Portugal.

It is reported that the King of Portugal declines to be a candidate for the throne of Spain. It is reported that formidable bands of Republicans have concentrated in Catalonia; the government has despatched troops there.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Cardwell, Secretary of War, in a speech to his constituents at Oxford, favored the confederation system in Canada as one that would be encouraged in all the English colonies. Cardwell said the general policy of governing the colonies from home was a total failure, and there had been consequently substituted a policy to encourage them to develop their own powers and resources and stimulate them to spirited self-reliance. He showed how successful this policy had been in the case of Canada. By this policy, Cardwell said, the colonies have become a strength and an honor. When the time comes and England calls for the support of her colonies there would be a consideration such as the world never saw under a single sovereign.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Prince Napoleon has written a letter to Colonel Benton, Chairman, and other Americans sojourning in London, thanking them for their address complimenting him for liberality in the Senate. The Prince reminds them of the bonds which have always united France and the United States, and continues that the present power bears a resemblance to that at the close of the last century.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The potato crop in England will fall short of the average; one half the crop in Cumberland is diseased. Colonel Gill has been appointed Gov. of Newfoundland.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, bishop of Carlisle, died to-day, aged 53.

Eastern States.

NEW BEDFORD, Sept. 28.—Dr. C. F. Hall with Exeter and Lookyilla, two Esquimaux and their three daughters, arrived yesterday in company with

Ansel Gibbs, from Repulse Bay. Dr. Hall brings, as the result of his five year's residence in the arctic regions, interesting intelligence regarding Sir John Franklin and party, and proof that none of them ever reached Montreal Island. He states that he saw the natives who were the last to look upon Crozier and party. The doctor also brings the remains of a young man who belonged to the expedition; also, various relics of his exploration. Dr. Hall proposes to start again next spring and push his journey to the North Pole. He regards the experience of the last ten years as invaluable to him. He found where Sir John Franklin and companions died, erected monuments, fired salutes and waved the star-spangled banner over them in memory of the discovery of the north-west passage.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Herald calls on Congress to enact a law against gold gambling. It holds Boutwell responsible for the present bad state of affairs. The Tribune says the feeling against the gold exchange brokers is justly deeper than at any other time. A general insecurity in Wall street continues with expectation on the part of many that still greater troubles are feared.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Stormy debates occurred in the Gold Room. There was alternate remarkable depression and buoyancy. Failures, receiverships and injunctions form a gossip of events which made the day without an equal in the annals of Wall street. The statement of the Gold Exchange Bank was presented to the Gold Room, expressing the belief that the bank is solvent and able to pay all debts. The result of the investigation of the committee of 20 so far as ascertained shows that dealers are short with the Gold Exchange and Clearing House about ten millions of gold which Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. offer to sell them at 135. Lookwood & Co., one of the wealthiest houses on the street, and most influential, made an assignment of their affairs to-day.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The Republican Convention platform is as follows: That the public debts principal and interest shall be paid in coin; taxation ought to be equal and simple and as little burdensome to citizens as possible; that the Government is bound by the most sacred obligations to protect citizens whether native or foreign born wherever they may go; that every American citizen, whether naturalized or native, shall have equal rights of suffrage without regard to nation race or religion; that the fifteenth amendment ought to be adopted; that whenever facts in possession of our Government justify recognition of Cuban belligerency we shall heartily approve and pledge our cordial support. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the administration of President Grant.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Hall's report of his Arctic expedition shows there is no shadow of a hope that any one survived of Franklin's company. It is thought none reached even as far as Montrose Island. Their bones lie scattered along the coast of King William's Island, some in solitary graves, others where they died in company. They died of starvation through the base and treacherous behavior of the Esquimaux. Hall states that the Erebus and Terror were abandoned. One schooner of Sir John Franklin's was in complete order, and was found by the natives near Orneig Island in the spring of 1849.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—A letter from on board the Cuban privateer Hornet says all negotiations for her purchase were effected on the high seas, so as not to give the English and American Governments any pretext for interfering. It is said the leading nations will treat her as a pirate.

OMAHA, Oct. 3.—A despatch from Fillmore, Utah, reports a violent shock of earthquake yesterday morning.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Times asserts positively that notwithstanding the orders of Marshal Barlow the steamer Alabama, under command of Capt. Linneburn, left here on Sunday evening last with 531 men, 13 pieces of heavy ordnance, 2,000 Brimington rifles and a large amount of powder for the Cuban revolutionary army. The schooner Enterprise has not sailed. The steamer Cuba, formerly the Hornet was reported off Barneget on Thursday.

QUEBEC, Sept. 29.—Capt. Armstrong has arrived at Gaspé to select a landing place for the Canadian and European Atlantic telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Gold 131 1/2, bid on the street. Wheat—\$1 70 @ 1 72. At Liverpool wheat is 10s 8d. Feed—75 cents; common, \$1; good \$1 05; good shipping \$1 47 1/2; extra choice \$1 60.

Flour—Unchanged. Barley—Bay brewing 70 cents; choice 80 cents. Extremes of market 70 @ 90 cents. Oats—90 cents and \$1 25. Arrived—Sept 28—Ship Cowper, 10 days from Nansaimo; bark W. A. Banks, 18 days from Usalady, for Vellojo. Sailed—Sept 29—Bark Brovates, Pt. Townsend; bark Glimps, Pt. Discovery.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 1.—A heavy shock of an earthquake is reported felt at San Lorenzo at 10 o'clock this morning. Arrived—Sept 30th—Ship Cordillera, 154 days from Liverpool. New York quotations to-day—gold 130 @ 130 1/2.

At the base ball match to-day between the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati and the Athletics, only five innings were played. The Red Stockings made 75; Athletics, 5. Forty runs in the fourth innings, with fourteen home runs. They play the Picked Nine of California to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—The funeral of Consul Godoy yesterday was attended by a large concourse of people. Nearly all of the resident Consuls officiated as pall bearers in company with

Mayor McCoppin, Gen. Ord and others. The Episcopal service was read by the Rev. Mr. Vedar, the Catholic authorities, it is said, having refused to bury him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The Red Stockings of Cincinnati played the picked nine of California. Score—Red Stockings, 46; California, 41.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Arrived—Schooner Flying Dart, 28 days from Oohotsk sea. Bark Gen. Cobb, 12 days from Seabeck. Sailed—Barks North West and W. H. Gawley for Port Madison.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Highly Important as to the Future of British Columbia.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, 25th September. LONDON, Ontario, September 23.—A large crowd visited this city yesterday. Fully 30,000 strangers arrived by special train. Addresses were presented to Governor General Young by the City Council and Board of Trade. At 2 o'clock Prince Arthur, with Governor General Young, rode to the Industrial Exhibition grounds, where addresses were presented by the Agricultural and Art Societies. An enormous crowd was present. The American flag, which had been hung up in decoration, was pulled down and torn in pieces. Much excitement prevailed.

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—Important dispatches have been received from Lord Granville in reference to the admission of British Columbia into the Confederation of Canada. He strongly urges upon Governor Musgrave and the Council the propriety and advantage of union.

Mr. McDougall, the newly appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory, leaves for the seat of government in two weeks. It is understood that there will be no difficulty about the delivery of deeds and transfer of the Northwest Territory before the loan is raised. The solicitors of the Hudson Bay Co. are prepared to deliver them immediately.

Mr. McDougall has made arrangements with the American Telegraph Co. to run a telegraph line to Fort Garrey. ST. JOHN'S, N. B., Sept. 22.—Further investigation concerning the discovery of the skeletons of a woman and a child near Lock Lomond, leaves no doubt that a double murder was committed. A man named Kane is in custody, suspected of being the guilty party. The bodies are supposed to be those of his wife and child. The affair has caused great excitement in the community.

A terrific storm occurred at Yarmouth, N. S., yesterday. The house of Joseph Hamilton was struck by lightning. Hamilton and wife were instantly killed and the house set on fire. A bedridden daughter perished in the flames.

HAMILTON, C. W., Sept. 24.—Considerable excitement was occasioned yesterday morning in banking circles by the absconding of M. Gates, ledger-keeper of the Bank of Montreal. He is reported to have taken \$50,000, obtained by certified checks, and gone to the United States. He was captured to-day at Buffalo and the money recovered.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ontario, Sept. 28.—Two-thirds of this town was burned this morning. Ten stores and dwelling houses were consumed.

ST. CATHERINES, September 17.—John D. Culver, a banker, absconded on Saturday with from \$20,000 to \$50,000. Several bankers and a number of business men are sufferers.

Europe.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Pere Hyacinthe has left his convent and gone home to his parents, where he will await the decision of the Council. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 6,700,000 francs.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Lord Westbury is appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals in Chancery, vice Sir J. Selwyn.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Times, in an article on the letter of Father Hyacinthe, says: It is to the Pope and his Jesuit advisers that we are indebted for Hyacinthe. Without the idea of Council he might have continued to discharge his office, occasionally starting his hearers with sudden flashes of truth, yet bearing the accustomed yoke, willing himself to be accounted a luminary of the church of which he is now considered a firebrand. Father Hyacinthe's letter is not the production of a worldly spirit, but is the effusion of a soul in earnest—the utterance of a word which may take root and grow and fructify.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Lorrillard, of the yacht fleet, has issued a challenge for an ocean race this fall. Stakes, £4000.

The Times in an editorial on the relations of England to the United States says, the progress and results of the negotiations on the Puget Sound question shows that Englishmen and Americans can keep sufficiently above the mists of national prejudices and apply common principles of equality to the settlement of international difficulties. The work was a trying one for arbitration and any decision would have been satisfactory. The most agreeable feature of this negotiation is the judicious temper displayed by the gentlemen conducting the inquiry. The San Juan and Alabama questions are the only ones now left outstanding. These if brought to arbitration by the same hands, could scarcely resist the anxiety of these commissioners to do justice and equity with our fears, favor or affection for their own countries, which has recognized the arbitration of the claim.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Reports from Rome say that the case of Father Hyacinthe will be submitted to canonical investigation, which will probably result in his excommunication.

FLORENCE, (Sept. 27)—Mount St. Elias is in a state of violent eruption, and streams of lava are pouring from the crater in large volume.

PERCY, Sept. 24.—It is proved that Hon John Patton, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, was murdered. His body was found in the Tay to-day, with a terrible cut in the throat.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The Ministerial journal announces that the Crown Prince is about to visit Vienna on an invitation from the Emperor. This fact shows that a desire is generally entertained at Vienna for the establishment of most friendly relations with Russia.

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—A Time's New York special says a crowd proceeded to the office of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., during the Wall street excitement yesterday, and the active efforts of the police prevented its being quieted. The crowd secured Frisk, Jr., and threatened to hang him, but he was rescued with no other damage than a black eye. The crowd continued in the streets at a late hour and the presence of a large body of police was necessary to preserve order. The same special says Secretary Boutwell is severely denounced in all strictly mercantile circles by both Republicans and Democrats. His refusal to sell gold last night, and selling to-day, after the bears have been forced to settle and the market had begun to decline, is counted good evidence that he was in the bull ring whose operations have brought the whole country to a stand still. It is probable the whole matter will be investigated by the Chamber of Commerce. It was proposed to call a meeting of merchants to denounce and demand his removal, but other counsels prevailed. It was noted that when gold was at its highest it was impossible to sell a small amount at the quoted rates. The highest price paid over the counter was 152 1/2; it was done over 148. Another account of the movements is this: It was discovered that two or three of the members of the combination which has been working for a rise secretly sold gold in large amounts on speculative account, thinking that their defection would thwart the purposes of the remainder of the combination. The bulls saw this, and determined to punish them, and the rise this forenoon was in pursuance of that determination.

A Tribune's special, dated at New York last night, thinks yesterday's transactions will reach \$500,000,000.

Baiting Bros., telegraphed to Duncan, Sherman & Co. that they could use \$3,000,000 in speculation. The latter firm obtained that amount from the Assistant Treasurer on the strength of the "bull" clique. There was much confusion among the brokers for the reason that the Gold Exchange Bank was unable to settle the balances due from the bank to the brokers. Several firms were thus forced into temporary suspension, who claim that they are perfectly solvent; but some confess that they do not know how they now stand and may not be able to meet their obligations to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer of New York to sell a million of gold each Tuesday and Friday till November 1st; also to purchase \$2,000,000 bonds each Wednesday till November 1st. These sales and purchases are to be in addition to those or account of the sinking fund, which will be continued without change.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A special from New York says the Sun asserts that Gen. Siskles has been directed to inform Spain that the United States is not anxious to mediate between the parties, and as Spain seemed unwilling to consider any practical terms, the attempt at mediation may be regarded as abandoned. This leaves no negotiation on foot, but Siskles has not withdrawn the note and the United States Government may be compelled by the state of public opinion in this country, to recognize the independence of Cuba about October 1st.

West Indies. HAVANA, Sept. 27.—St. Thomas advices are to the 15th. Three shocks of earthquake occurred. Seventeen stores had closed and business was suspended. No lives are known to have been lost. General alarm prevailed.

St Domingo advices are to the 9th. Baez had defeated the rebels besieging Arca. New York, Sept. 24.—A Havana letter of the 17th says: Under news from Spain, yesterday, the people are discussing the probability of a war with the United States. It is almost dangerous to life for an American to go into the streets alone. It is reported that Mr. Plumb, in consequence of a long cipher despatch received day before yesterday, directed the archives of the Consularship to be compactly packed, and will call a meeting of all citizens of the United States to-morrow. The American houses not only refuse to take orders for goods, but will not sell exchange as freely as usual. On the contrary, many purchasers of exchange are drawing all their ready funds from the custody of banks here.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—The telegram sent on Saturday, relative to the surrender of Gen. Jordan and his troops upon payment by the Government of certain sums of money, was based upon official dispatches. It is reported that the insurgents in the neighborhood of Yoganaromas and Pais are treating with the Spanish authorities relative to surrender. This surrender is important if true. Rebel bands in this quarter have been nearest to the sugar districts.

Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Fever.

THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a greater blessing to the human race than even the discovery of Vaccination. This remedy is invaluable in the above diseases, and is indispensable to Emigrants, Travellers, and Families, a few doses being generally sufficient.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davern, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See "Lancet," December 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from "Medical Times," January 12, 1866.—"It is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be this popular if it did not supply a want and fill a place."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Cholera, Dysentery, and Diarrhoea. It is also a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, and all other ailments of the system.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from "The Standard," London, 1866.—"It is a valuable remedy in Cholera, Dysentery, and Diarrhoea. It is also a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, and all other ailments of the system."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from "The Standard," London, 1866.—"It is a valuable remedy in Cholera, Dysentery, and Diarrhoea. It is also a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, and all other ailments of the system."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from "The Standard," London, 1866.—"It is a valuable remedy in Cholera, Dysentery, and Diarrhoea. It is also a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, and all other ailments of the system."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from "The Standard," London, 1866.—"It is a valuable remedy in Cholera, Dysentery, and Diarrhoea. It is also a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, and all other ailments of the system."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from "The Standard," London, 1866.—"It is a valuable remedy in Cholera, Dysentery, and Diarrhoea. It is also a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, and all other ailments of the system."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from "The Standard," London, 1866.—"It is a valuable remedy in Cholera, Dysentery, and Diarrhoea. It is also a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, and all other ailments of the system."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from "The Standard," London, 1866.—"It is a valuable remedy in Cholera, Dysentery, and Diarrhoea. It is also a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, and all other ailments of the system."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from "The Standard," London, 1866.—"It is a valuable remedy in Cholera, Dysentery, and Diarrhoea. It is also a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, and all other ailments of the system."

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED. Oct. 1.—Schr Eliza, Middleton, Saanich. Oct. 2.—Str Emma, Bitterbank, Port Townsend. Str George S. Wright, Rogers, Astoria. Sp Harriet, Kamaha, San Juan. Str Bark Medina, Post, Liverpool.

CLEARED. Oct. 1.—Schr Eliza, Middleton, Saanich. Sp Rippling, Daka, Orea Island. Oct 2.—Sp Ocean Queen, Smith, San Juan. Sp Native, Collins, North Coast. Oct 4.—Str Emma, Bitterbank, Port Townsend. Str George S. Wright, Rogers, Astoria. Sp Harriet, Kamaha, San Juan. Sp Bark Medina, Post, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS. Per strm Geo S Wright from Portland—George Holstein, John Byrne, William Godfrey, A McKelvie, Mrs F Newlander, Mr and Mrs St Clair, Miss Brockley, Col J R Moore, J S Taylor, U S A, J S hold, Robert Moore, Ernest Hour, wife and child, O Webb, Thomas Turnbull, and 4 Chinamen.

CONSIGNEES. Per Bark MEDORA, in London—G R Ashwell, Janion, Rhodes & Co, Findlay & Durham, Holbrock, Fisher & Co, Ward Holroyd, David Edwards, Order, Guy Huston, Robt, Laid, G Bryant, Thos Lett Stahlbaum, Mitchell, Johnston, W Wilson, Henry Nathan Jr & Co, Robert Foster, David Spencer, Langley & Co, J A Turner & Co, John F, & B, T N Hibben, H P & Co, H C O, L & Co, Deltz & Nelson, R Carr, Wills Fargo & Co, D Spencer, & B, T L Fawcett, Order, Miss J Byron.

IMPORTS. Per steamship G S WRIGHT, from Portland—4 bbls Flannels, 5 bbls blankets, 105 ske braun, 626 ske middling, 30 bbls butter, 2920 ske flour, 421 ske wheat, 10 cs lard, 10 gunnies hams, 330 bbls apples, 1 pkg leather, binding, 13 bbls grapes, 10 do pears, 2 do quinces, 62 bbls dried apples, 1 cs pigs feet, 1 cs pictures, 1 garden roller, 16 bbls paper, 5 ske corn meal, 11 bbls cranberry sugar, 4 wrenches, 1 pkg hard knives, 3 bars cast steel, 12 pie boiler iron, 12 bars iron, 97 pkg mds, 30 pkg express matter, 12 bbls Eastern mail.

DIED. At San Francisco, Sept 15, Maria, wife of John Morris O, late of Victoria, Vt.

MORE THAN 200,000 Persons.

Bear testimony to the Wonderful Effects of Dr. Joseph Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.



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.

Change the vitiated Blood, whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse them 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. R. H. McDONALD & CO. IMPORTING WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Corner Pine and Sanson Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People REGISTERED are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

Anyone can use them. Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes with our excellent dyes. In England "Judson's Dyes" are called "Household Wonders." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made newly and as good as new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of DYES.

NAMES OF COLORS. Magenta Mauve Scarlet Green Blue Pink Crimson Brown Orange Black. PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE. May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world; or wholesale of DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 125 Coleman Street, N. B.—A small bottle of color will dye 12 yards of bonnet ribbon.

SEE THAT YOU GET JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES the wonderful popularity of which has caused numerous inferior imitations, which are calculated to injure both buyers and sellers. Beware of cheap imitations. For our Catalogue of instructions how to use our color twenty different purposes. JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. my 10 Law

DINNEFORD'S SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA. It is the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections; it is the best remedy for the PHYSICAL GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATIC GOUT, and all other complaints of the Bladder.

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

TERMS. One Year, (in advance) £10. Six Months, do £6. Three Months, do £4. One Week, do 1s.

AGENTS. R. H. McDONALD & CO. IMPORTING WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Corner Pine and Sanson Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

THE POLITICAL. British statesmen have brought to our attention what we have preaching for a de what history and ex claimed for more t that the colonial pol has proved a gigant awful magistrate, nature of an oath? witness, "Guess I do awful sweater in there is something the remark to the substituting the v "wearing," we shal correct representati which we live. For sert far less than Ma the other day many been denounced as d loyal. "What is tr which was asked up able occasion, more ded years ago, an answer has never b answer it in the nee to answer it in the ad age men have bee and to-day there are as there are shades? What is loyalty? equipping sentiment wh mission to usurpation this sense Britons. Nay, it is the glory, strength of the na would never be slav never submit to a political rights. It which led them ever volt to a surrender of inherent rights an great problem Britis now called upon to we do with our col colonists no voice i far as British North ed, the fate of the garded as decided. is to spring up a "Greater Britain," to reproduce itself, "Westward the cour its way;" and by th of Britain's glory sh eastern hemisphere, more or less, and New Zealander shall self upon a broken bridge to sketch the these colonies stretch lantic to the Pacific into a powerful Br bosom of which the an a safe asylum and an and where that flag, writers and English e dragging in the dirt lease of a "thousand order to bring about condition, statesman world and the new occasion. Byron's reliable; but there wa two-edged truth in his.

This British North this gigantic John time, who is going to the Pacific and his fe must be the child of e national policy. It is wise to expect that going to spring up al States. If the Imp would not see all hope great Confederation s it must aid and eac