

THE SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 10.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1869. NO. 78.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS.

TERMS:
One Year, (in advance) \$12 00
Six Months, do 7 00
Three Months, do 4 00
One Week, do 1 00

SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

TERMS:
One Year, (in advance) \$9 00
Six Months, do 5 00
Three Months, do 3 00
One Week, do 1 00

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE: Colborne Building, Government and Langley
streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS:
Messrs. G. & J. Ross, 101 Broadway, New York
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tree Irish patriot should be found at home, earnestly endeavouring to make the most of safe and gradual reforms, instead of leading a band of cut-throats into a peaceful and unoffending country.

THE LIONS.—Shortly after the Active left this port on the 14th ult. for San Francisco, a man who either labored under the effects of strong drink or was a born idiot, went to the deck of Wilson's lions, while the keeper was at dinner, and thrust his arm to the elbow through the small iron wicket over the door of the lions, though with a loud shriek, he jerked the arm out again, when his fellow passengers saw that the rib had been torn from the limb and hung down in bloody shreds. He will probably never feel with him again. During the afternoon of the 26th ult., a severe gale sprang up, which so adrifted the savage beasts that they thrashed themselves with great violence against the iron bars.

THE FIRE AT THE FERRY AGAIN.—On Friday night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out belonging to Geo. Stelly and piled near the Richmond, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was sent to town and the neighbors turned out and worked manfully to extinguish the flames, which, with the assistance of a number of men from town, who rode out in Stelly's wagon, after about twenty cords had been burnt, the fire of the burning wood was seen from town. The flames were extinguished, and a fire (rail) behind him in Lake and Saanich Districts for some distance past. It is never to be an end to these villainous acts? Can no clause be obtained of the turkingplace of the incendiary, who has caused the destruction of more property in the ferry district within the last three months than he is able to make in a year? An effort ought to be made to get the special duty of the law of burning the mischief to end.

THE INSANE LADIES.—One of the insane ladies appears to be slowly recovering from the fit of insanity into which she was plunged a few days ago, and hopes are now entertained of her ultimate restoration to reason. Her sister is still mentally prostrated and exhibits no improvement. The little that can be done is done for the poor unfortunate; but the prison in respect answers the requirements of an insane asylum. The present case will, it is hoped, draw the attention of the Government to the necessity of providing a suitable asylum for the confinement and treatment of lunatics.

THE ADMIRAL AND ADMIRAL FERREAR.—The Admirals are about to try a novel plan of relieving the crews stationed in the Pacific. The Revenge is to take Admiral Farquhar and crew to Greytown, who will cross to Panama and there relieve the Admiral and crew of the Zealous, who will then proceed to Greytown and go home to the Revenge. So there is a strong probability that the Zealous will again visit this port early next summer.

THE BANK ROBBERY.—H. M. G. Sparrowhawk went to the assistance of the bank today at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, made fast and pulled hard; but failed to budge the vessel, which has made a snug nest for herself in the soft yielding sand. It is thought that the bank has received no damage, but that she will have to be relieved of her cargo before she can be got off. The bank stood at extreme high tide.

THE LACERATION OF THE NILE.—Mr. D. Livingston has recently discovered that one of the sources of the Nile rises in a deep ravine south of the equator, that river becoming the longest in the world. The distance from such a source on latitude to Cairo is about equal to an arc from the distance from the mouth of the Mississippi to Sitka, in Alaska, or the Uralian, in Siberia, or from the Isthmus of Panama to the mouth of the St. Lawrence river.

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POUND SALES.—Mr. Davies held another sale of dogs yesterday. For one canine no bid was made. Councillor Bassett bought a handsome little animal for \$5 25, and S. Harris and G. Lindsay, got a dog each for two bits.

THE STEAMER SIR JAMES DOUGLAS arrived from Nanaimo at 10 o'clock yesterday. The gale of Friday raged furiously along the East Coast, but no damage is reported.

THE ACTIVE'S PASSENGERS were left away by the Active yesterday. They were the crews of the wrecked vessels Cooper and Maria, and S. J. T. A.

THE U. S. S. NEWBORN sailed at 3 o'clock yesterday morning for San Francisco.

THE ENTERPRISE, detained by the gale, did not get away until 10 o'clock yesterday.

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ment than they have of late been willing to admit. I am bound to say that for my own part, much as I deplore what I regard as the virtual dissolution of our colonial empire by the adoption of the policy in question, I do not think it ought to be abandoned, except on the condition I have mentioned, and I will not now trouble you with any statement of my own views as to the principles on which the limits should be determined, on the one hand, of the claims of the colonies on the Imperial Government for protection and assistance, and on the other, of the territory they ought to acknowledge as their own. I am convinced that these limits should be so fixed as to leave the mutual relations of the different parts of the empire on a much better footing than at present. It is not, I think, to be doubted that the Imperial Government should be able to do this, and that the present policy of the Imperial Government is not only a mistake, but a crime.

Practical Letter from San Francisco.—I have just received a letter from San Francisco, dated the 10th inst., which contains some very interesting information regarding the state of the country, and the prospects of the future. The letter is from a gentleman who has been residing in California for some time, and who has had ample opportunity to observe the state of the country, and the prospects of the future. The letter is from a gentleman who has been residing in California for some time, and who has had ample opportunity to observe the state of the country, and the prospects of the future.

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the strains of the sickbed, the poultry and the harvest. Meanwhile, however, Archbishop-Algeria's eyes are working his mole underground to secure the Church edifice for the abolitionists of Rome. The Brotherhood of Calvary Church are similarly afflicted with an itching to get up, for their beloved leader, and it is even whispered that the Methodist cattle have been bitten by the same dog. And seated easily on a mark of cloud of primrose the good Devil plants a complacent beam of light on his eye, and shows the distorted sun-bill of the pious and bedeviling. We have just from Francisco, New York, dated the 10th inst., a good letter from a gentleman who has been residing in California for some time, and who has had ample opportunity to observe the state of the country, and the prospects of the future. The letter is from a gentleman who has been residing in California for some time, and who has had ample opportunity to observe the state of the country, and the prospects of the future.

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Establishment
STON,
TREES
EVERY STOCK
PLANTS,
INGS,
BET, VICTORIA

Semi Weekly British Colonist
Wednesday December 15 1869

Eleven Years Old.

To-day this journal enters upon the twelfth year of its existence. Eleven years old! Not old, and yet old. The British Colonist is the oldest institution in the country, with the exception of the Hudson Bay Company. It has witnessed the rise and fall of fourteen newspapers within the colony. It has stood by the deathbed of ten local contemporaries. Yet the shout of jubilation is heard, the feeling of self-gratulation is toned down by the recollection of many a hard struggle to keep above the turbid waters of early colonial existence. What a history is crowded into these eleven eventful years! Great ebbs of population have flowed and ebb'd. Governors have come and gone—one of them to his long home, towns have sprung into existence, and have as quickly disappeared. The hopes of the people, how often have they been raised, only to be cast down, lower still. Yet we must not forget that the picture has a light shade as well as a dark. Many have attained a goodly measure of prosperity during these eleven years; and if the colony has not made that progress marked out for it, still it has made considerable progress, and it would now appear to be emerging from a protracted and severe crisis into a more hopeful period of its existence. But it is about ourselves rather than the colony we are proposed to speak. It is a gratifying reflection that through all the vicissitudes, the trials and severities which have characterized the past eleven years, this journal has been enabled steadily to pursue the independent and even tenor of its way. It has never hesitated to expose and denounce wrong-doing, as it has been found on the side of political liberty, and moral and religious progress. It may be fairly claimed for the British Colonist that it has played no unworthy part, and exerted no little influence for good in the history of the colony. What it has been in the past it promises to be even in a higher degree in the future—the fearless and uncompromising enemy of oppression and wrong-doing, the tribune of the people and the friend of progress. The Colony is rapidly approaching a most critical and important period, an epoch in its history. The crisis is at hand when the services of an independent and powerful press are especially needed. It will hardly be necessary for us to remind the people of their duty in order that they may possess such a press in the time of their great need. The publication of the British Colonist involves great expense and responsibility; and should not be forgotten that, although this journal has managed to outlive so many of its contemporaries, even if many of the people for the means of existence, in proportion to the liberality with which that patronage is extended to it shall we be enabled to keep pace with the progress of the age, and make the paper even more worthy in the future than it has been in the past of the confidence of the people.

English Iron and Iron Screw Steamer
Editor, LONDON Times.—The national—I may almost add, the world's supply of iron, has hitherto been shared by England, Scotland, and France, Germany, Belgium, etc.—Scotland doing the lion's share. Now, however, the laurels are fast being wrested from Scotland, and England must inevitably defeat all rivals. The main Cleveland seam, in Yorkshire, has been estimated to contain 20,000 tons of ore per acre, and at this rate there must be within the limits of the area named close upon five thousand million tons of ironstone! It must be borne in mind that it is not poor ironstone, as it yields in many cases upward of thirty-three per cent. of metallic iron, and in some instances forty-one per cent. It is probable that something like six million tons of Cleveland ore will be required next year to keep all the blast furnaces in the district engaged. At present the annual make of Cleveland pig-iron is estimated at 1,439,640 tons; and as this year next year it is assumed that the make will be increased to 1,729,640 tons of pig iron. At this moment Cleveland is making about one-third of our production. The time requisite in the shape of new material is raised so cheaply that it can be laid down at the furnace at a cost of 10s. per ton, whereas the present rate of 20s. per ton is the result of the rate of exchange, therefore, from twenty-eight to forty-one per cent. of metallic iron, the ore for a ton of iron contains 100 lbs. or 83 lbs. Perhaps one of the applications of iron that interests Americans most is that for maritime purposes. Twenty years ago, and since, wooden ships were the only vessels used in a wooden ship builder of consequence would have a

thing of the past. But now iron ships—yes! iron shipbuilding is going to decay, so far as sailing vessels are concerned. Those that at the time referred to cost \$25 say \$150 per ton, can now be had at one half, and no takers! What next? Why, iron steamers—long, 300 to 400 feet, iron screw steamers—these are to supersede everything and do the traffic of the world. The ink is scarcely dry on the prospectus of one of our new local companies, who have contracted to build twelve such iron screws. And they are tight, apart from the question of capacity, they will be shallow that they will float almost wherever it is damp, but if not this, they will, at any rate, save the Cape of Good Hope by the Suez Canal, and in due time, Cape Horn by the canal of Panama. ALEX. S. MACRAE, Liverpool, England.

A Robber Frightened to Death.
A few weeks ago the members of a household in Rochester, England, were startled one forenoon by a heavy fall on the floor above. Several of the family thereupon rushed upstairs to the principal room on the second floor, from which the noise seemed to come. On opening the door, they found a strange man lying on the carpet. He evidently had just fallen, but was quite dead. His features wore a look of terror awful to gaze upon. Around the room was strewn property which he had removed from the trunks and chests to carry off; but there he lay, stricken dead in the midst of his booty.

It was remembered that just before the noise of the fall some persons of the family had passed the room, in their way further up stairs. The robber must have heard them. Fearful of detection in his crime, the excitement of his position probably hastened the crisis of some fatal affection of the heart or brain, and he dropped, actually frightened to death. Never was the old-fashioned verdict of the coroner's jury, "Died by the visitations of God," more appropriate than in this case, for many persons will believe that the death of the robber was a punishment sent from the hand of the Almighty.

The clergyman of Rochester seems to have thought something of this kind, for he refused to permit the prayers of the English Church to be read over the body of the man; consequently it could not be interred in a cemetery, but was placed in an unheated ground.

By the U.S.S. Newbern we have two days' later files from Canada. Respecting the Red River revolt the Ministerial position is thus stated: "The Territory is still in the hands of the Hudson Bay Company; consequently the insurrection is against their authority, and ought to be quelled by them. Besides, Mr. McDougall is not yet officially appointed Governor, and the sovereignty is still in Great Britain. The Quebec Legislature was opened by the Lieut. Governor in person on the 22d Nov. In his speech from the Throne he alluded with satisfaction to the operations of the colonization measures of the previous session; to the abundant harvest of this year; and to the proposals for new railways. He alluded in graceful terms to the presence in the Dominion of Prince Arthur, and stated that the expenditure for the year would be considerably within the revenue. The resignation of Sir W. E. Logan, as Chief of the Geological Survey, has been definitely accepted, and Mr. Selwyn appointed his successor. Mr. Rankin, late M. P. for North Renfrew, and who made way for Sir Francis Hicks, has received the appointment of Collector of Customs at the port of Ottawa.

BLANKETS
TO ARRIVE PER PRINCE OF WALES
2,500 PAIRS
2 1/2 Point Blankets,
Assorted Colors.

DINNEFORD'S SOLUTION OF

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIAN
is the most powerful remedy for Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Stomachic Disturbance, and all the ailments arising from a disordered state of the bowels. It is sold in all Druggists and Grocers.

SAWMILL CO. (Limited)

BRITISH COLUMBIA & VANCOUVER ISLAND SPAR, LUMBER AND SAWMILL CO. (Limited)
To be sold by Auction, by order of the High Sheriff of British Columbia, the Mortgages and with the consent of the Official Liquidators.
LUMLEY FRANKLIN
is instructed by the Mortgagees to offer for sale by Public Auction
At his Sale-rooms, Yates Street,
Monday, Jan. 10, 1870.
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

The Sawmill at Burrard Inlet together with a large quantity of extra Machinery, Gang Saws, Planing Machines, &c. now lying at the Mill.
The MILL SITE comprises 243 Acres of Freehold Land, and the Mill is acknowledged to be the best, and capable of turning out more lumber per day than any on this coast.

The TIMBER LANDS comprise 15,000 Acres, 12,000 of which have been selected and are now being surveyed by the Government, leaving 3000 Acres still open for selection. The whole of the Timber Privileges and Freehold Land, together with various Buildings erected thereon, will be sold with the Mill.

At the same time, by order of the Mortgagees,
The Powerful and Fast Sideswheel STEAMER "ISABEL"
146 Tons Register, 80 Horse Power, (nominal), built in 1866. The strength and speed of this steamer are too well known to require any comment. She was built under special supervision, and is in every way desirable and well found Steamer.

The Auctioneer would beg particularly to call the attention of Capitalists to the above Property.
Conditions of Sale and Catalogues with full particulars will be shortly published and may be had on application to the undersigned at the office of
LUMLEY FRANKLIN,
Auctioneer,
at Yates Street, Victoria.
DRAKE, JACKSON & AIKMAN,
Solicitors, Esplanade Street.

MORE THAN 200,000 Persons
Bearing testimony to the Wonderful Effects of
Dr. Joseph Walker's



CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

Manufactured from the purest and best of California Vinegar, and is the most powerful and reliable remedy for Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Stomachic Disturbance, and all the ailments arising from a disordered state of the bowels. It is sold in all Druggists and Grocers.

R. H. McDONALD & CO. IMPORTING WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Corner Third and Sanson Streets, San Francisco, Cal.
Sole Importers of the following named Goods:
- ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS-
- THE MAIL-
- PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY-
- BILL & LETTER HEADS-
- BUSINESS CARDS-
- NEW STYLES-
- COLONIST JOB OFFICE

SAWMILL CO. (Limited)

BRITISH COLUMBIA & VANCOUVER ISLAND SPAR, LUMBER AND SAWMILL CO. (Limited)
To be sold by Auction, by order of the High Sheriff of British Columbia, the Mortgages and with the consent of the Official Liquidators.
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At his Sale-rooms, Yates Street,
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The Goods and Chattels of the British Columbia and Vancouver Island Spar, Lumber and Sawmill Company, Limited, consisting of Planing Machines, Saws and other Machinery, now being in and about the Saw Mill at Burrard Inlet, full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

The TIMBER LANDS
Hold under Lease from the Gov't, which comprise 15,000 Acres, 12,000 of which have been selected and are now being surveyed by the Government, leaving 3000 Acres still open for selection.

The Powerful and Fast Sideswheel Steamer "Isabel"
146 Tons Register, 80 Horse Power, (nominal), built in 1866.
LUMLEY FRANKLIN
Auctioneer,
at Yates St. Victoria.

Rheumatism, Dysentery, and Fever.
"THE TIMES" OF INDIA, STATES that the discovery of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy, not only for the above diseases, but also for Cholera, Typhoid, and other febrile affections. It is a most valuable remedy, and its use is recommended by the highest medical authorities.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
is a most valuable remedy for Cholera, Typhoid, and other febrile affections. It is a most valuable remedy, and its use is recommended by the highest medical authorities.

JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People

Anyone can Use them.
Judson's Simple Dyes are the most powerful and reliable for coloring all kinds of fabrics. They are sold in all Druggists and Grocers.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON

SEETUNG YUEN JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES
Judson's Simple Dyes are the most powerful and reliable for coloring all kinds of fabrics. They are sold in all Druggists and Grocers.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



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

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., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS.

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 decidedly upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and under the most favorable conditions, it has risen higher and higher in its estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease, and to the relief of the most distressing symptoms, it is equally applicable to the most severe cases of consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a prophylactic against attacks of Whooping Cough, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds, and coughs, it should be provided with this antidote for them.

Ayer's Ague Cure

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Malaria, Biliousness, and other diseases arising from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.
As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it is nowise injurious to any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Uncharacterized persons, either resident in, or travelling through malarious localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND

LEICESTER MEETING, 1869.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE AWARDED TO
J. & F. HOWARD,
Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.

BUSINESS CARDS, Bill & Letter Heads

NEW STYLES
COLONIST JOB OFFICE

Wednesday De

The First Occupa

Agriculture was assigned to your breath of trust of progenitor was enjoyment of glory. Through present it has con the fundamental e ized humanity. I primary importance ceived more univer in the present. world's history b apply expressed by more general or pr

In all three s Kingdom the tru is receiving the m instance at least. So thoroughly ha been brought to ancient and darling of primogeniture question of how to est possible number soil they till has question of the da perial legislation. land, it is now pro to its proper and leg it from the lav hands it has been cumulating and pl of those by the sw is made fruitful. tion is not confin the British Isles, concernment; and importance than t ish Columbia. It as yet nothing w

a 'landed aristoc true that 'primoge fixed its iron flip. Yet the soil whi giant growth at bo ed a foothold in as 'noxious weed well that the y should be 'ripped' perhaps in a lat other locality im the bitter possess lies. In stead of daily applied w fertile soils 'b hood, we are for the produce a because land-grab reared a huge v keep our own i object of the pre is to point out t government from th the duty of gov able to cure the the duty of preser by adopting an et with those lat more immediately ment greater mo vention being, as it, 'better than' peated allusion, journal, and, for every journal, the ed in the colony plicable tendency erment towards gard to the dispos The inefficient ch Works Departm department of an e also form'd the critiquer and dee year. We have be placed in a p inauguration in the system, under a settler would be his arrival in the a free homestead the excellent possessed by the mysterious reas out such a syste worst view of t mane of land, by our illiberal and is rendered so v ous as to agricu tment; and i who have settl structions thro circumspection have been furne every north the woodland lands hasto to too well, and ign that the po is directly an element. The somewhat sever education in the the romps, a to personal feel to place the b conditions; and a

Semi-Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday December 15, 1869

The First Occupation and the First Duty.

Agriculture was the first occupation assigned to our race, after that had been of first of which our common progenitor was guilty, while in the enjoyment of primeval horticultural glory. Through all ages down to the present it has constituted the normal, the fundamental employment of civilized humanity. In no age has the primary importance of agriculture received more universal recognition than in the present. At no period in the world's history has the sentiment so aptly expressed by the poet met with more general or practical acquiescence:

"Fill thee the land with husbandry, a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay, Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade, A breath can make them flourish, or may fade; But a bold peasantry, their country's pride, When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

In all three sections of the United Kingdom the truth of this sentiment is receiving the most signal and, in one instance at least, painful illustration. So thoroughly has the national mind been brought to realize this that the ancient and darling aristocratic doctrine of primogeniture is doomed, and the question of how to constitute the greatest possible number absolute lords of the soil they till has become the great question of the day—the crux of imperial legislation. Beginning with Ireland, it is now proposed to devote land to its proper and legitimate use by taking it from the favored classes in whose hands it has been for generations accumulating and placing it in the hands of those by the sweat of whose brow it is made fruitful. But this whole question is not confined in its application to the British Isles. It is of world-wide concernment; and to few if to greater importance than to the people of British Columbia. It is true that we have as yet nothing worthy of the name of a 'landed aristocracy'; and it is equally true that 'primogeniture' has not yet fixed its iron grip upon our wide domain. Yet the evil which has attained such giant growth at home has already gained a foothold in British Columbia and as 'noxious weeds' grow apace, it is well that the evil to which we allude should be tipped in the bud. Victoria, perhaps in a larger degree than any other locality in the colony, is suffering the bitter consequences of land monopoly. Instead of having our markets daily supplied with the products of the fertile soil in the immediate neighborhood, we are for the most part consuming the produce of foreign soils, simply because land-grabbers here, so to speak, reared a huge wall around the city to keep our own farmers out. The chief object of the present remarks, however, is to point out the obvious duty of the government in respect to lands not yet alienated from the Crown. While it is the duty of government as far as possible to cure the evil already created, the duty of preventing its further spread by adopting an effective mode of dealing with those lands which are still more immediately within its power, is of much greater moment, an ounce of prevention being, as the old proverb has it, 'better than a pound of cure.' Repeated allusion has been made in this journal, and for the matter of that, in every journal, that has ever been published in the colony, to the fatal and inexplicable tendency on the part of the government towards liberal principles in regard to the disposition of the public lands. The inefficient character of the Lands and Works Department, the most expensive department of an expensive government has also formed the subject of newspaper criticism and declamation for a series of years. We have long ardently wished to be placed in a position to pronounce the ineffectiveness in this colony of a free grant system, under which every intending settler would be taken by the hand on his arrival in the Colony and helped to a free homestead, secured to him under the excellent Homestead Ordinances possessed by the Colony; yet, for some mysterious reason, we are still without such a system. But this is not the worst view of the matter. The acquisition of land by bona fide settlers under our illiberal and imperfect land system is rendered so very difficult and hazardous as to seriously militate against settlement, and in some instances, those who have settled in spite of the obstructions thrown in their way by the circumlocution-office across James Bay have been ruthlessly robbed of the result of many months of honest toil to reach the wharfedom of our public lands for long years of a character but too well calculated to beguile the impression that the policy of the Government is direct and distinctly inimical to settlement. These strictures may appear somewhat severe; yet we extremely regret to think that they are not only well founded in fact, but well founded in the remarks upon our own country to personal feeling; nor do we pretend to make the blame of this wretched condition of affairs upon individual shoulders. We have only come into contact with the palpable fact; not with individual responsibility. It is enough for us to know that colonial wellbeing has been made to suffer in its most vital part. Nor have we been enabled to touch new ground in these remarks. For years past we have earnestly besought the Government either to transform the Lands and Works Department into a bureau of settlement and utility, or to shut its doors and let the land go to the door. For years have we mourned over the fact that hundreds of valuable would-be settlers have been absolutely driven from our shores through the illiberal character and bad administration of our land system. It should be one of the first acts of Governor Musgrave, as it is his first duty, to completely revolutionize the whole Department and reconstruct the entire fabric.

The Bark Ruby Blows Anchor.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, word arrived in town that the British bark Ruby, laden with lumber for Abertalia, had dragged anchor and gone ashore near the mouth of Examinal harbor. We dispatched a reporter to the scene, but the southeast gale prevented his boarding the vessel, which lies with her stem on the sandy spit, at the lagoon outside the lighthouse and opposite the Equatorial side-bay. The captain, who was in town, proceeded to Esquimaux and steam was got up by H. M. Gunboat Boxer, which went outside, but found it impossible to board the bark, owing to the high sea running. None of the bark's people were able to reach the shore, and had to remain on board during the day. The ship maintained an upright position when last heard from, and did not appear to be tampering heavily, from which fact, and the steady character of the spit, it is argued that she may be lightened and got off without much injury. The bark went ashore at 11 o'clock, a m. when the gale was at its height, and the system, who was in charge, deemed it advisable to make sail and try to run into Esquimaux harbor, in doing so the vessel struck. The tide was high at the time.

From Liverpool to Victoria in Eighteen Days and a Half, Yesterday.

Mr. Henry Nathan, Esq., arrived yesterday morning on the U.S.M. steamer Newbern, after an absence in England of 2 1/2 years. Mr. Nathan sailed from Liverpool in the Luman steamship City of Brunns, arrived at Queenstown at 5 o'clock on the morning of the following Friday, sailed again the same evening at 6 o'clock, and arrived at New York at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 10th. He sailed from New York on the Steamer Sunday, and left Monday evening at 6 o'clock, for Chicago, 1000 miles; arrived at Chicago at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. From Chicago he sailed on the Steamer Ontario, and arrived at Queenstown at 5 o'clock on the morning of the following Saturday. On the 10th of the week he sailed from Queenstown to San Francisco, 1900 miles, which was accomplished without change of cars. Reached San Francisco on Sunday night at 9 o'clock, and sailed to the Newbern for Victoria on Monday at 12 o'clock, noon, reaching here at 12 o'clock, noon, yesterday morning. Deducting the three days' detention, Mr. Nathan was only 18 1/2 days from Liverpool to Victoria. Thus does the Iron Horse annihilate time and space.

Future again in India.

From Rangoon, Calcutta, Keatinge telegraphs, the present distress is terrible. Over 1,000,000 square miles of territory, the black cloud of despair will hang. At Sirsa the state of the people is described as deplorable. A harrowing account comes from Hissar, a frontier post between the British and Native territories; it is dated August 25th. During the latter few days, and this report, there has been a stream of people coming in from the surrounding Native States. The people are emaciated, and have lost weight; their eyes are almost rotten; the least blow causes a festering sore. To use physical terms, it is almost impossible. Many of them get more than their share by scrambling, that is to keep quiet and wait till the terms of each person come to be decided. Land and sea as the food is brought a general rush takes place, and the people grow and scramble like so many wild birds. It is now an uncommon thing to see a man or woman who has perished in the dead bodies of those who have perished in hunger. The cholera has also visited several districts.

The Overland Monthly for December

is a most valuable and attractive volume. Among the many readable papers it contains not the least interesting in these parts will be found one on 'Cariboo.' In this paper is given a brief history of this colony as a gold producing country; and word-painting, although at times tedious, is word-painting, is not, for the most part, far astray in his facts and figures. The annual yield of our gold mines is not done at two millions, a figure which, although not altogether surprising to last season, would fall far below the yield of many other parts of the world. In the distance permanently increased population and property in the West for British Columbia. The Overland Monthly for December contains a most valuable and attractive volume. Among the many readable papers it contains not the least interesting in these parts will be found one on 'Cariboo.' In this paper is given a brief history of this colony as a gold producing country; and word-painting, although at times tedious, is word-painting, is not, for the most part, far astray in his facts and figures. The annual yield of our gold mines is not done at two millions, a figure which, although not altogether surprising to last season, would fall far below the yield of many other parts of the world. In the distance permanently increased population and property in the West for British Columbia.

As showing the great depression at present in the English cotton manufactures, it was stated in a meeting lately held for the consideration of the subject, in Lancashire, that a mill which has been exposed for sale at a reserved bid of \$1,750,000 in gold, only succeeded in eliciting an offer of \$30,000. There has been, during the past few years, an increase of six and a half per cent in local paper, and a decrease of thirty-five per cent in the export of trade. A single Manchester house had imported calicoes to the value of \$400,000 in gold, in one year, of continental manufacture, and the influx of productions of the French cotton mills were daily on the increase. It is the state of things which is reviving the agitation for protective duties.

The Street By-Law is Published

It provides penalties for fast driving or driving through the streets or across bridges for firing guns, pistols, cannons and fireworks, and for carrying firearms for throwing garbage, filth, or ashes into the streets for not maintaining proper lights during the erection of buildings; for obstructing any highway or public thoroughfare; for obstructing drains or watercourses; for emptying water closets between the hours of six in the morning and eight in the evening. All street crossings must be maintained in good repair by the owners of the block or property situated nearest to such crossings.

Victoria Foot-Path By-Law

A law with the above short title has been passed by the Mayor and Council, and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor, and published. It empowers the Mayor and Council to erect street foot-paths wherever the same may be deemed necessary within the city limits and to maintain, alter or repair all foot-paths and to expunge or prevent any obstruction on the same. Provision is also made for the more effectual preservation of foot-paths, and for preventing obstructions or nuisances thereon. The law appears to apply a want of respect to such foot-paths, and the large powers taken thereunder, it will be the fault of the Mayor and Council if the city is not provided with good foot-paths.

Few are probably aware of the fate of Byron's heart.

After his death at Missolonghi, in 1822, his body was embalmed and sent to England, but the heart was begged and obtained by the Greeks, who preserved it in a silver case. Four years later, a sailing party, carrying the relic with them, set out a way with great scrutiny of life through the Turkish lines—but the heart was lost in crossing the marshes.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

M. Barnaby, agent, has just on our table the colonial edition, 1870, issued by the Standard Assurance Company. The book contains the outlines for the approaching year. The income of the Standard exceeds \$700,000 per annum, and its accumulated and invested fund amount to upwards of four millions sterling.

DEATH.—Mr. Chas. Hunslop

a civil engineer, died yesterday after a short but painful illness. Mr. Hunslop was a Quaker by birth and was aged about 52. At one time he was proprietor of the 'The James Hotel,' and was largely interested in the 'Charlotte Coal Mining Company.' He was much respected by his friends.

The U.S. Steamer Newbern

arrived at San Francisco, California, on the 10th of the week. The steamer was captained by J. J. Grahame, and was bound for Victoria and Esquimaux. Among the passengers were Henry Nathan, Esq., and David Shirper.

COURT.—Robson v. Duran

In this suit judgment was given for plaintiff, \$62 1/2. Mr. Courtney moved for a trial before a jury. A suit for wages against Mr. J. Grahame was decided in favor of defendant.

THE AIR IS THICK WITH RUMORS

respecting important official changes and amalgamations. It is said the Governor, even while prostrate on a sick bed, is working furiously, and that frequent sittings of the Executive Council have been held at his bedside.

MORE INCIDENTS.—The Coroner held an inquest into the cause of the burning of the sawmill on the Saanich road

several days ago. The jury rendered a verdict of incendiarism against some persons or persons unknown.

THE MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENT OF U.S. TROOPS

mentioned in the Dispatch, evidently points to a final scolding of the Fenians, who have manifested a disposition to take a more decided course.

THE COMPLETION OF THE SUET CANAL

is ready having the effect of seriously depreciating the value of Suet in the market.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN HAS USED THE OVERLAND RAILROAD COMPANIES

for blowing for them, and is considered to be the biggest gas-bill in record.

ENGLISH BAZAAR!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FORT STREET, VICTORIA. MRS. JOHNSTON. Has just received from Europe a large assortment of ELEGANT GOODS!

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES. Piano Fortes, Sewing Machines, and other articles.

YLLA CRYSTAL

Crystal Ware, including various glass and porcelain items.

Cutlery of a Superior Description

including various types of knives, forks, and spoons.

MISCELLANEOUS

A collection of various goods including books, stationery, and toys.

THE GREAT PATENT CONFECTIONERY

Manufacturing various types of confectionery and sweets.

Mitchell & Johnston

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in various goods and services.

WINDOW GLASS

Supplies of various sizes and types of window glass.

SAVES

Preserve Jars for storing various types of food and liquids.

FLOWER POT PLANTS

Supplies of various types of flower pots and plants.

DR. RICHARD'S GOLDEN BALSAM

A medicinal preparation for various ailments.

DR. RICHARD'S GOLDEN BALSAM

Another medicinal preparation for various ailments.

DR. RICHARD'S GOLDEN BALSAM

A third medicinal preparation for various ailments.

DR. RICHARD'S GOLDEN BALSAM

A fourth medicinal preparation for various ailments.

DR. RICHARD'S GOLDEN BALSAM

A fifth medicinal preparation for various ailments.

DR. RICHARD'S GOLDEN BALSAM

A sixth medicinal preparation for various ailments.

DR. RICHARD'S GOLDEN BALSAM

A seventh medicinal preparation for various ailments.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

For all the purposes of a Laxative. It is a safe and reliable medicine.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A medicinal preparation for various ailments, including skin diseases.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Another medicinal preparation for various ailments.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A third medicinal preparation for various ailments.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A fourth medicinal preparation for various ailments.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A fifth medicinal preparation for various ailments.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A sixth medicinal preparation for various ailments.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A seventh medicinal preparation for various ailments.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

An eighth medicinal preparation for various ailments.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A ninth medicinal preparation for various ailments.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A tenth medicinal preparation for various ailments.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

An eleventh medicinal preparation for various ailments.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A twelfth medicinal preparation for various ailments.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A thirteenth medicinal preparation for various ailments.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A fourteenth medicinal preparation for various ailments.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A fifteenth medicinal preparation for various ailments.

Vigor

ing Gray Hair to its original color.

DRESSING

is found so desirable. her oil nor dyes; it does not stain, and yet lasts long, giving it a rich glossy appearance.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, BELL MASS.

Cherry Pectoral

of the Throat and Lungs, who, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption.

Ague Cure

Ague, Intermittent Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, and other ailments.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

MEETING, 1869. PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED TO THE BEST WORKS.

HOWARD

Works, Bedford. Best Work for Light Lard, Best Work for Light Lard, Best Work for Light Lard.

SILVER MEDALS

awarded to the best work for light lard.

STYLES

of the best work for light lard.

Letter Heads

of the best work for light lard.

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DELATED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States. New York, Dec. 3.—The destination of the troops stationed at various posts in New York harbor has been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move to-morrow, so, it is stated, to the posts lying in and around the Mormon territory. It is further stated that the attitude of the Mormons has recently been of a hostile character, and they have formed a camp of fifteen thousand men.

It is believed the movement of troops in this vicinity is to capture the gathering men, who, it is believed, have formed a rendezvous preparatory to a Fenian invasion. Some time ago General O'Neil, commander of the Fenian forces, issued an order to the Brotherhood to the effect that before another winter passed away decisive measures would be resorted to by the Fenian forces to achieve the object of the Brotherhood. For the past two months great activity has existed in the Fenian headquarters in this and other cities. Immense numbers of men have been enlisted, who have been assured that before long they would find work to do in achieving the independence of Ireland. It is concluded that the troops will be immediately transported to the Canadian border in order to checkmate, if possible, the Fenian raid. A former report is to the effect that the troops are to embark on another Cuban expedition, which has been gathering in large force for many months past from the city. The troops left their quarters early this morning for their destination. There is no doubt, notwithstanding the contrary statements, that the *Atlantoman* has been ordered here with express reference to the visit of the Spanish fleet. The iron-clad *Albatross* is being thoroughly overhauled for service at short notice. The *Albatross* leaves from the Navy Yard this evening for the coast of Cuba, and others are expected to sail under similar orders. The prevailing opinion at the Navy Yard is that the destination is Cuba, where the *Albatross* is being ordered to recognize the independence of Cuba.

Wall street was in a greater panic yesterday than at any time since September 24th, caused by the decline of a portion of the market. There was much alarm among the holders of produce and dry goods on account of the shrinkage in values. Banking houses, which discounted business paper are uneasy, and there are decided fears of a financial crash. Some advocate speedy specie resumption and some are alarmed and beseech the Secretary to sell no more gold.

Europe. Berlin, Dec. 4.—The Chinese Embassy was yesterday received by the King and Queen at the Royal Palace, with most imposing ceremonies. Bismarck presented an address and was received with marked attention by the Count von Bismarck, who declared the warm friendship of Prussia and North Germany with the United States, and pledged the hearty co-operation of Prussia with the Embassy in its movement. The reception was grand and festive.

London, Dec. 3.—The *Times* to-day says things at Rome concerning the for the Congress of Gelfenstein is rampant. The Austrian and German Bishops demand the dogma of infallibility, and discord is apprehended among the Italians. Antonelli shakes his head at a performance in which he never felt sympathy. It will be some time before it can become clear whether the Council will bring to the Church peace or the sword.

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Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. ENTERED. Dec 11—M.S. MRS. M. Dec 11—S.S. ...

Per steamship ... Dec 11—S.S. ...

In this city, on the 10th inst. ...

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LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of the most delicious and ...

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. The success of the most delicious and ...

PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES. MORSON & SON, 111 & 112 ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON, E.C.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasure.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS. CHEAPEST AND BEST. Book & Job Printing. BRITISH COLONIST OFFICE.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL. PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN. SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. In one dozen cases, each containing 12 bottles, for sale by the British Colonist Office.

HO'S POWER PRESS. CARDS, POSTERS, CIRCULARS, PHAMPHL E, BOOKS. In better Style, at Lower Rates and with Greater Expedition than any other Office in the Colony.

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON, HAVE NOW ON SALE CHEAP 25,000 FRUIT TREES.

A LARGE GENERAL NURSERY STOCK. Consisting of small Fruits, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Standard and Dwarf Roses and other Flowering Plants, Asparagus, Seakale, Rhubarb, &c. and

GREENHOUSE PLANTS. A - Assortment of SEEDS and every requisite for the Farm and Garden.

ACCIDENTAL BUILDINGS, FORT STREET, VICTORIA.

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; and upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery, which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sale right to manufacture and sell it in the United States.



The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated FLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. FLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The catalytic S. T.—1860—K was a tallman of health, and the demand for the FLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply. Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Balm, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly astonished the natives. The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the FLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Balm needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSPEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above contents represent the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses. As an antidote to Fever and Acute, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the FLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

Landsberger & Co's CALIFORNIA WINES!

White Wine, Sansone Hock, Riezling, Zinfirrida, Red Wine. In one dozen cases, each containing 12 bottles, for sale by the British Colonist Office.

PRIZES AWARDED TO THE BEST WINE. GOLD MEDAL FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINE. SPECIAL DIPLOMA FOR THE BEST WHITE WINE.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. GOLD MEDAL FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINE. SPECIAL DIPLOMA FOR THE BEST WHITE WINE.

FROM THE SAN JOAQUIN VAL, AGRICULTURAL FAIR. GOLD MEDAL FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINE. SPECIAL DIPLOMA FOR THE BEST WHITE WINE.

FROM THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, 1868. GOLD MEDAL FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINE. SPECIAL DIPLOMA FOR THE BEST WHITE WINE.

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL 10. PUBLISHED BY DAVID W.

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