

PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Whenever it is the fate of an Englishman to live any length of time in a foreign land, he will hear so many things against his country that he gradually comes to think his birth and education are simply mythical, and no England such as he knew in times passed ever existed. Especially will he hear of her cruelty, injustice, rapacity, not only to her own people, but to all others with whom she comes in contact, till his cheek blushes, either at her crimes or her enemies falsehoods, he knows not exactly which, so pertinaciously are these charges made. Then comes a grand jubilee of congratulation that the world will soon be rid of this monster, for her commerce is decreasing; her military prowess decaying; her political influinbe gone; and that in a tew years, she will present to the world the same entemptible wreck as Rome, Greece, to to-day is that of cotton. On the com-Venice, Spain or Turkey, which in turn gained their dominion by vionce, and in thrn lost it by corrup-

on the influences upon us indiv ually for seventeen long years, how effect ; for it will be seen we are not in we retained our faith in England as future likely to be dependent upon the fresh and powerful as it was the day Southern States for our principal supply tunity of renewing our inves into her commerce. her policy, her power, we rejoice at this constancy, for we find in 1868, she is more wealthy, more wise, more prosperous, and more powerful than at any previous period of her history, and so far above all other nations in solidity and progress, that comparison only makes the contrast painful. bou We have recently submitted some figures and facts in illustration of the truth we are contending for, which in them. solves form a decisive answer to these accusations of her enemies, de In further illustration of the wonderful vitality of our country at the present time, we have culled some others from anthentic sources, which we present in a more condensed form. It will be seen from these statements the only diminution to her colorsal commerce is that caused by the American rebellion. and thus by strengthening our article of Tuesday morning they will serve a double purpose-that of creating on the one hand an abiding faith in England, and on the other an active interest in the stability of America. FORETON TRADE OF 1867.—The declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures in 1867—viz., £181,183,971., though less by £7,733,565. than the amount for 1866; was never equal-led except in that year, and until 1853 the amount never reached half that of 1867. The value of the exports to foreign countries in 1867 was £131,503,776, a decrease, of £3,894-395 from the amount in 1866; and the ex-ports to British possessions declined in value by nearly the same amount—viz, £3,839,170 thus falling to £49,880,201. The foreign de-crease is mainly attributable to Americe. Our exports to the United States in 1867 were of the value of £21,821,786, an amount which is £6,677,728, below the upprecedented value reached in 1866; but it has not been exceeded in more than two FOREIGN TRADE OF 1867 .- The declared it has not been exceeded in more than two other years, and then to no very consider-able extent. The exports to Brazil declined by £1,524,149, failing to £5,700.584, but that amount has never been equalled except in 1864 and 1866. In Europe there is a marked decline of nearly a million in the value of the exports to Italy and in these to Value of the exports to rule y and the former falling to £4.865,931, and the latter to £7,105,951. But the European returns generally are estimated y. The

Prussia £2,886,702,—all three of them un-precedented amounts. The exports to Rus-sis reached £3,941,186, a value only once before equalled. Egypt figures for £8,189,-647, and China and Hongkong for £7,491,-207, both amounts are unprecedented so also are the exports to British India, which reached £21,844,619. Like other American returns, that for British India, Morth America. £5,853,525, shows a falling off, amounting indeed to nearly a million; the total however, was never equalled except in 1866. But the Anatralian returns are ac-conntable for the large decline in our exports countable for the large decline in our expo to the colonies in 1867, the value failing 59,637,157; this is less by four mil

experts of cotton piece goods declined in value from £57 903,200 in 1865 to £53,132, 831 in 1867, but increased in quantity from 2,575,698,138 yards to 2,830,417,875, or, to state more comprehensible figures, fro 1,463,294 miles in length to 1,608,192 miles The quantity stated as exported to Egy increased from 218,130,984 yards in 1866 342,621,917 yards in 1867; to China and Hongkong from 188,341,721, yards to 229, 186,744; to India, Singapore and Ceylon from 631,133,473 to 742,713,468 yards. The export to the United States declined from 114,744,971 yards to 88 488,362, and to Australia from 30,460,469 to 25,666,048 yards. The export of the woollen and worsted man-ufactures of this country declined in value from £21,796,217 in 1866 to £20,134.080 in 1867; in quantity the decline extended to every branch of the trade, and was very marked in the exports to America and Aus-tralia. The export of apparel declined from £2,871,308 in 1866 to £2,207,633 in 1867, the decrease being almost wholly in the trade to Anstralia; and the export of haber-dashery fell from £5,396,775 to £4,438,119, the United States and Australia accounting the United States and Australia accounting mainly for the decline. Hardwares and entlery stand for £4,366,300 in 1866 and 13,933,734 in 1867, the export to the United States largely declining. The returns relat-iog to metals show an increase in almost every article except wrought iron, which declined from £129,899 tons to 110,431

The only additional point we can refer

leave French creek as soon as the water rose. Two packers, Bill Wade and Ross, are now on the way to Big Bend with pack trains. They will attempt crossing the Divide over the government trail, a journey never accom-pliahed before so early in the year: The first train that arrived at the Columbian from this side in 1866 crossed in Jupe, and then this side in 1866 crossed in Ju

had been shovelled seide by government sid Wade and Ross, if they succeed in crossing the Divide, will get their goods into Big BendObefore any goods from the steame Forty-nine arrive there: and algor to al

R. G. MABSH. Mr Marsh, the manage of the Victoria theatre, for two or three seasons past, left suddenly yesterday morn-ing for the Sound, and will be followed by the Stone troupe. He has been offered a lucrative engagement to go to Ohina for the Summer, and believing that but comparatively little could be accomplished during the dull season in this city, wherewith to meet fiabilities, chiefly incurred in refitting the thesate, he has a hope that in the fall be theatre, he has a hope that in the fall be would be enabled to return to Victoria im-proved pecuniarly. Perhaps Manager Marsh the management of a Japanese Acrobatic Troppe. We believe it is the intention of

TRAIL TO THE BIG BEND COUNTRY .- The Lands and Works Department, as will be seen by advertisement, call for tenders for the construction of a trail to the Columbia River, from Shuswap Laks across the Eagle Pass and on the line selected by the Governe ment. Bids may be made until the 6th

TRANQUILLE RIVER .- At Tranquille river a French company, engaged in mining, have a French company, engaged in mining, have of the Peter Bell Company, near Araprior, have been already alluded to. Their pros-finished a ditch about a mile long, and were pects are said to have been very good. about to commence washing a short time The Amprior marble, which was used in

impediment. A union of the four chie Atlantic provinces has been effected, and already the Pacific Colonies, as well as the interior territories admission. But how can this be accupitshed without the means of interes

moment's time will be lost in carryin companies have been formed for the purpose of working the mines. One of these, the Thunder Bay Company, has its headquarters in Montreal. The other, the Bhunian (Ojito-way for eilver or money) I is an American company. It is said that similar indications are found on one of the locations of the old Montreal Mining Company. O 9001 300 100 forward this much is heeded And now for the next imperative ste In a word, if Great Britain world no lose her proud position as the leader maritime nation of the world, she must once step boldly forward and aid in con-

structing, not a lumbering old style road-At the St Francis copper mine; arRich At the St Francis copper mine, near Rich-mond, nothing has been done. The copper mines near Lennoxville have been carried on notwithstanding the very low price of copper. At the Capel mine, managed by Captain Frances Bennett, 100 men on an average have been constantly employed. About 500 tons of ore per month have been prepared for the smelting, works. way, but a first class double track railway across the continent, on British American soil. Precious time is even now slipping away. This great work should have been ere this under contract. What is £100,... 000,000 to the great and fabulously wealthy British nation with its annual in-come of £820,000,000? Simply nothing when the importance of the work is com-

sidered. Why, the income of Britain's labouring classes alone will build this great international highway, even at this high estimate, more than three times over in a single year ! Let British statesmen, then, meet the dissatisfied Irishmen with proved pecuniarly. Pethaps Manager Marsh has in view the success of a former resident of this Colony (and no doubt desires to be equally successful), and he, by last accounts, was reseased of a fortune, accumulated in tra management of a Japanese Acrobatic a free passage to British America, and a free passage to be employment after five years profitable employment after they get there—together with a free grant of a homestead in perpetuity for themselves as well as their offspring— There are rumors, some of them of a cred

Tronpe. We believe it is the interview of the same Marsh's family also to leave for the same destination. instead of meeting them Irish constabulary, and the time is not distant when bles cursings throughout that small but di At Begley's copper mine an adit level he carsings throughout that small but disc tented island. If this course be prompt pursued, the nineteenth century will y see a populous, prosperous, and power offspring rewarding mother Britanuia (her generous outlay with an annual tra-mounting to more than the original been run almost to intersect the main sid which is large and apparently rich. The work has been suspended for the winter. The Mesers Chaffey Biothers continue it

of the Peter Bell Con

fresh and powerful as it was the day fresh and powerful as it was the day we left her shores. Yet we did; and now that we have more ample oppor-now that we have more ample oppor-investigations 1861, the year in which the rebellion com-territe of serve wing our investigations 1861, the year in which the rebellion com-1861, the year in which the rebellion commendant anys, Awanty. Year.—Year and the second mean and ings and the mine is improving in going down. Messers Hill and Kershaw of Mil-wankee, are also prosecuting lead and bis-muth works in Tudor with commendable proportion of territory in the west which is fertile, but from which no furs are obenterprise. The rich magnetic iron ore at Marmora Lake is being worked with great vigor by the Cobourg. Peterboro, and Marmora and it is this for which a negotiation will Railway and Mining Company. Railway and Mining Company. The experiment of making salt from brine at Goderice has proved a success. One of the works produces about 600 barrels a week of excellent salt, and new wells are being such fair indemnity, without a further guaran-A Highway acress the Centinent. (From the New York Albion.] As the offspring, and, in fact, fsworite remaining child of Mother Britannia, this virgin Dominion of the North, with its magnificent inland seas and navigable rivers; its agricultural, mineral, and for-il est wealth; its Atlantic and its Pacific Oceans; its hardy face and healthful elimate—and situate, as it is, on what must speedily become the great highway

fife-long sympathy and enduring bulw of defence on this rapidly developing, easily moulded continent. But no t must now be lost. Qui non proficit de

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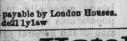
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of raw cotton in 1867 amounted to 11 212, 651 ewt; from the United States 4,715,733 cwt; from British India 4,449 259ewt; from Egypt I,127,541ewt; from Brazil 629.761 cwt; from Turkey 57,024ewt; from the Ba-hamas and Bermud, 10,623cwt; from China 6,707 owt; from Mexico only 22 owt., and from outher countries 278.981 owt. The quanfrom outher countries 278,981cwt. The quan-tity of cotton exported from the United Kingdom in 1867 amounted to 3,130,593 cwt., leaving 8,142,058cwt, the excess of imports over exports—a quantity which has been four times exceeded—viz: in 1859, 1869, 1861 and 1866. It is the first year since 1861 in which the import of cotton from the United States has exceeded in quantity the import from British India.

We have not exhausted this subject, and shall next exhibit an equally agreeable progress in agriculture and sanitary legislation in England, Ireland and Scotland. 10 russent sit guitaivoo audi

i a di shooy MARINE DISASTERS .- The monthly reports of the Bureau Veritas of Paris shows that in January last 264 vessels were lost, of which 141 bore the English flag, while 35 were French, 24 American, 12 Prussian, 8 Dutch, 7 Norwegian, 5 Danish, and 32 of various other flags. The list of casualties compares favourably with preceding years, there having been 421 losses in January, 1867, and 411 in the

ters off shore. The surmises as to whence the firing came were amusing, and some proceeded to Beacon Hill with lanterns to learn the cause of the noise.

BUBBARD INLET .- The late gale is reported to have caused a portion of the wharf at Capt. Stamp's Mill to give way, by which some 300,000 feet of lumber fell linto the water. The damage is estimated to be triffing and to to sa signification and

Coust MARTIAL .- The Court Martial of H M S Zealous sentenced the prisoner whose name we did not learn) to 10 months imprisonment. The prisoner was a marine stationed at San Juan, and attempted either to shoot or stab his sergeaut, I sarash

Br the Government Gazette of the 9th inst., it will be seen that Capt W H McNeil is appointed a member of the Pilot Board.

The breakwater at Holyhead extends nearly two miles seawards. At the extremity a lighthouse is in course of erection. A terrific north wester has made a great breach between the lighthouse and the breakwater, demolishing the machinery and oranes. The breach that was repaired last week is again broken through, and the lights put out. returns generally are satisfactory. The losses in January, 1007, and 411 in the broken that was repared has weak is ag year's exports to France amount to £12,131,- corresponding month of 1866, ding month of 1866, manufs rad broken through, and the lights put out.

candidly admit, greatly depend upon the ADDINGTON

Lord of the Treasury, etc. without man