

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, February 25 1868.

The trade returns of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, together with a statement of the trade of the year ending June 30th, 1866, have just been published. In these returns it appears that the total value of exports and imports of Canada, including coin and bullion, was as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year ending June 30, 1866 and Year ending June 30, 1867. Rows include Exports, Imports, and Balance.

The export trade of 1866 in goods the produce of Canada, and including products of the mines, fisheries, forests, animals and their produce, agricultural products, manufactures, vessels built at Quebec, miscellaneous articles and coin and bullion, was \$52,134,668 against \$45,070,219 in 1867. The following statement shows the different countries to which these exports were made and the respective amounts:—

Table with 2 columns: To Great Britain and To United States. Rows list various goods like Wool, Hides, and other articles.

From the above it will be seen that in 1867 nearly \$10,000,000 less of Canadian produce was exported to the United States than in 1866, while there has been an increase of about \$500,000 to Great Britain and \$1,850,000 to British North America. The decrease in the exports to the United States has been in animals and in flour principally—the result of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. In 1866 the total of imports was \$53,892,319, against \$59,048,987 in 1867. The increase of nearly two millions and a half in dutiable goods is made up chiefly in the articles of woodens of which about a million and a half were imported in 1867 in excess of 1866, sugar, iron and hardware, Indian corn and other grains, free to August 15, 1866, but subsequently paying duty. The increase in coin and bullion coming into Canada is very noticeable, amounting to about \$1,220,000. The following statement shows the excess of coin and bullion imported over that exported in 1866 and 1867:—

Table with 2 columns: Coin, &c., imported and Coin, &c., exported. Rows show values for 1866 and 1867.

Subjoined is a comparative statement of the value of imports, omitting coin and bullion, classified according to countries, for 1866-66 and 1866-67:—

Table with 2 columns: From Great Britain and From British North America. Rows list various goods like Tea, Coffee, and other articles.

Horse Training.—From want of time on Monday, we had not the opportunity of speaking of Mr. Bartholomew's success in the manner it merits. We could only give then the results of his system, which would convey no idea of those not present at the process; and this, of course, is the most interesting and instructive part of the entertainment. It was nearly an hour before the sulky and obstinate brute would allow Mr. B. to touch him; but with wonderful patience, he kept quietly approaching nearer and nearer, until he was allowed to cut the horse's shoulder and neck with his whip. After this he soon rubbed him with his hands, and then the manner in which he succeeded in conveying his wishes and ideas to the horse and making him obey them, was really wonderful. It seemed as if perfect understanding was established between them, and that whatever Mr. B. willed, the animal readily did. Some think a strong drug, pleasing but stupefying to the horse, was put on the end of the whip, which the animal certainly seemed to take much pleasure in smelling; but if so, that would militate against the quick comprehension the animal showed from that time to the close of the performance. We prefer rather to regard the conquest as a complete triumph of mind over instinct—of determination over impulse. Mr. B. in his introduction, remarked that if a man will make a horse understand that he is his friend, that he does not wish to harm him, the man can then do what he pleases with the animal. So it proved in this case; for Mr. B. did a number of things with the wild colt in hand which it would be dangerous to attempt with the best broken lady's horse in the colony. It must, therefore, be the result of a system based on patience, kindness, courage, strength, activity, and if so, a system which submits itself to the reason of every man. No one will deny, we think, that Mr. B. exhibited all these virtues during the performance in a striking manner. It seems to us the system might be applied with advantage to the human race, and that if, in our daily intercourse with each other, we repeated the little episode of Mr. B. and the wild colt, the world would be the none the worse for it. On Saturday next, Mr. B. is understood, will give another exhibition, with a more vicious animal, when we advise all who can attend to do so.

THE ALBERT MEDAL.—The Queen has been pleased to confer the decoration of 'The Albert Medal of the Second Class' on John Rickett, A. B. of her Majesty's ship Olio. The following is an account of the services in respect of which the decoration has been conferred:—On the 24th of May, 1866, whilst her Majesty's ship Olio was lying at anchor off the Ajiajampo, on the coast of Mexico, a boy named Thomas (or Tom) Walton, belonging to her, fell into the sea from a stage outside the ship. He was unable to swim, and was sinking the third time, when John Rickett jumped into the water, brought him to the surface, got him to the ship's side, and there supported him for ten or fifteen minutes, when the ship's boat reached them. A man named Card assisted to hold the boy up from overhead. There was a heavy sea on at the time, and the port was known to be infested with sharks, and just as the ship's boat came up, Rickett, who was at the time still suffering from the effects of an attack of fever, and was in consequence very weak, relaxed his hold of the cable, and himself dropped into the water, from which he was picked up just in time to save his life. Both were insensible when taken into the boat.

ROYAL (FIRE AND LIFE) INSURANCE CO. The handsomely executed 'almanac' of this company for 1868 has been laid on our table by Messrs Sprout & Co., agents for this Colony. The Royal is a favorite with Canadian insurers, and the book contains, among other things, a variety of valuable information concerning the New Dominion, its resources, names of members of the Government and Parliament, and the Tariff. There are also short biographical sketches of the Princess Matilda, the ill-starred Emperor Maximilian and the late Prince Consort. The Royal Insurance Co. have lately decided to admit present participating policy holders with all holders of participating policies issued after 1st January, 1865, to an increased share of the profits. As the company is a mutual benefit one this admission will be profitable to participants. The agents here have power now to accept lives without transmitting the proposal to England, a fact that will greatly increase the business of the company in the Colony.

In olden times the State of Connecticut was noted for the production of wooden hams and nutmegs, and shooegs that sold for high prices. Some smart operators, acting by the aid of some unsuspecting dealers, the counterfeit for the real articles—and to this day Connecticut is known as the 'Wooden Nutmeg' State. The reputation of Oregon seeds in a fair way of being wrecked through the operations of a swindler, who has been selling the Portland merchants' hams stuffed with salt. The meat was extracted from the interior of the hams and the cavity filled with salt. In this way the swindler is supposed to have realized some five or six hundred dollars, with which he made his escape.

Municipal Council. Council met on Tuesday evening at seven o'clock. His Worship the Mayor in the Chair. Present, Councillors Lewis, Crump, Jeffrey, McKay and Gibbs. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Communications from the Secretaries of the Victoria Gas Co. and Spring Ridge Water Co., regarding the excavation of streets, were read and ordered to be placed on file.

Communication from M. Noltemier, asking permission to lay a street crossing. On motion the Clerk was instructed to inform Mr. Noltemier that the application for crossing must be made by the property-owners where the said crossing is to be constructed. Communication from W. S. S. Green, in relation to the balance of his claim, was read and ordered to be placed on file, and the Clerk instructed to inform Mr. Green that the Council would pay his claim out of the first available funds.

An amount from the Collector Office for \$144 for printing and advertising. Referred to Finance Committee to report thereon at the next meeting of the Council. A communication from Ld. Lowenberg, which was not acted upon at last meeting of the Council, relating to the repair of stairs at the corner of Government and Humboldt Streets, was on motion taken up and referred to the Street Committee to report thereon at the next meeting. The Chairman of Finance Committee reported that the amount of \$322 27, being the amount collected on account of Fire Insurance rate had been paid to the Treasurer of the Victoria Fire Department. The bonds of the Messenger were submitted and approved. Council adjourned to meet on Tuesday next at 7 o'clock.

THE CONCERT.—A crowded house greeted the performers last evening at the Theatre. The entertainment was the best of the kind yet given here. Too much praise cannot be awarded Miss Yeoman, Mr. Geo. Edwards, Mr. Ganther, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Alton and Mr. Bushell, for the excellent manner in which they played or sang. The errors were frequent and the satisfaction afforded the audience seemed unbounded. We are surprised, that these entertainments of a character similar to that of last evening are not more frequently given.

VICTIMS OF EXPERIMENTS.—The Times says:—It is a remarkable fact that no sooner does one of her Majesty's ships find itself in dock, or alongside the dockyard, at Portsmouth, than down is sure to come an order from the Admiralty for the trial of some new scheme of cooking, to carry out which it is necessary to take the dinners of a certain number of men from the ship. In nine cases out of ten the invention utterly fails, and the men lose their dinners or eat them half-cooked.

Tra. Del Norte sailed for Port Townsend and San Juan Island yesterday. She will return to-day and sail on Friday for San Francisco.

Tra. brig Orient, with a cargo of general merchandise, sailed from San Francisco on the 13th inst. for Victoria.

Tra. Fidelity arrived at Portland on Tuesday. H. M. S. Pylades has been commissioned for the Pacific.

H. M. S. Herald is daily expected here from Panama.

From the Toronto Globe, 19th Feb. Death of Mr. Ferguson-Blair.

Mr. A. J. Ferguson-Blair, died on Monday at A. W. Blair was the eldest son of the Hon. Adam Ferguson, of Woodhill, and took the name of Blair in 1862, on falling heir to the estate of Balthayock, in Scotland. He was born about the year 1814, and having been called to the bar of Upper Canada, he was in 1843, appointed Judge of the district of Wellington. He retained the office until 1848, when he resigned it to contest the county of Waterloo with Mr. Webster. The latter was declared elected by the returning officer, but he was succeeded on petition, and Mr. Ferguson took his seat on the 8th February, 1849, and retained it till 1854, when he was elected for the new county of South Wellington, from which he retired in 1857. In 1860, he was elected to the Legislative Council for the Brock Division, and in March, 1863, was called to the Executive Council in the Macdonald-Dorion Cabinet. He resigned on the 27th May, 1863, but resumed office on the 24th July, and resigned with the rest of the Cabinet, on 19th March, 1864. During the negotiations which followed, Mr. Blair was entrusted with the task of forming a Cabinet, but failed, and remained out of office until Mr. Brown's resignation from the Coalition Ministry in December, 1865. Since then he has been a member of the Macdonald Cabinet. Mr. Blair was a sound lawyer and able politician. His retiring habits prevented him rising to the position to which his talents entitled him; but he secured the respect and esteem of all classes in the neighborhood in which he resided, and his death will be deeply regretted by all who knew him. He did good service to the cause of Upper Canada during the trying time from 1852 to 1864, as well as earlier, and while ever political errors he may have since committed will be willingly forgotten by his old friends, from whom we believe he never separated in spirit, as his conduct at last election showed.

Prince Alfred in Australia.

HIS MOVEMENTS THERE. SYDNEY, Dec. 1, 1867.

The Prince's visit has been the absorbing topic of the month. His Royal Highness spent twenty-three days in South Australia, and during that time business there was suspended. During his stay there he received deputations and addresses from all the public bodies, gave a 'levee' at Government House, attended banquets and balls, got up in honor of his visit, was serenaded by six hundred members of the Gornal musical societies each bearing a torch, reviewed the volunteers, attended the opera and was so delighted with the magnificent impersonation of Madame Escott as the Duchess of Ferrara, and Mr. Squires as Genaro, in Lucrezia Borgia, that he has become the patron of the Lyster troupe during their stay in the colonies. On the 6th ult. he laid the foundation stone of the Wesleyan College, and afterwards visited the Kapunda mines; then spent a week in the lake country, fishing, shooting, witnessing native corroborees and otherwise enjoying himself. On the night of the 19th he attended a grand ball at Government House, and on the 20th embarked on board the Galatea. On the 21st the Galata left Glenelg; at noon that day she was reported off Port McDonnell and on the 23d arrived at Port Phillip Heads, the entrance to the harbor of the capital of Victoria, where she was met by Governor Sir Manners Sutton, the Hon. J. McCulloch (the Premier), and other members of the Ministry who had arrived there on the previous evening in the colonial war steamer Victoria. A flotilla of twenty-five steamers arrived soon after from Melbourne having on board over ten thousand passengers, and as soon as the Galatea proceeded up the bay the steamers took up their assigned positions in two lines, and thus escorted the Galatea arrived at her moorings, amidst salutes of artillery from ships and shore batteries. This was late on last Saturday evening, and it was considered advisable to postpone the Prince's official landing until Monday. Accordingly at noon on the 25th his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh landed on Victorian soil. The day was in every respect a holiday. A cloudless blue sky such as those living in the temperate zones never see, the shipping dressed with colors, the public buildings, and business premises decked with flags, evergreens and transparencies, and many festooned with brilliant colored drapery. The city was crowded with visitors, and fully 150,000 persons thronged the streets. On stepping ashore the Prince was escorted by the Governor and Executive Council. Fifty young girls, dressed in white, strewed the path with flowers, and after receiving an address from the Mayor of Sandridge, he entered the carriage, accompanied by the Governor and the equeiries in waiting, amidst the acclamations of the multitude. The procession then proceeded to Emerald Hill, where a splendid triumphal arch was erected, under which the Mayor and Corporation presented an address to the royal visitor, and a large number of children sang the national anthem. The Friendly Societies here joined the processions, which extended fully a mile, and entered Melbourne under the triumphal arch on Prince's Bridge. The Mayor and Corporation of Melbourne on a raised dais presented the Prince with their address in the presence of at least 30,000 spectators; and eleven thousand school children sang the national anthem. The procession then proceeded westward down Collins street, where a triumphal arch had been erected, through William, Bourke, and Spring streets to the Treasury, where the Addresses from the Legislative Council and Assembly were presented amid immense cheering. From the Treasury the procession proceeded along Collins street and Swanston street to Moorac where Government House was placed at his entire disposal.

The excitement was immense, and the day singularly free from accidents. The only one of any note being an infant crushed to death in the arms of his mother, who had thoughtlessly rushed with the throng to see the Prince. At night, Fitzroy Gardens, one of the most spacious and beautiful amongst the public reserves set apart as 'lungs for the city,' was illuminated with about 6000 colored lamps, Chinese lanterns, &c., while from the Flagstaff hill and other parts of the city fireworks were displayed, and as far as the eye could reach or telescope aid the vision, every hill within a radius of fifty miles was, crested with flames. Such bonfires never were seen before, some of them contained over 100 tons of firewood, rendered still more inflammable by the addition of tar, resin, &c. On Tuesday the Prince held a levee at which 2000 persons were present, and in the evening the illuminations, par excellence, took place. Every form of gas device, all descriptions of transparencies, in fact everything and anything that would add to the brilliancy of the scene had been provided, and the Prince, being driven through the principal streets with Sir Manners and Lady Sutton, stated that even in London he had never seen anything so brilliant, except the reception of the Princes of Wales. On the 27th the festivities commenced with a cricket match—Natives of Australia against the World, which the former

won. At night there was another display of fireworks and illuminations during which an event occurred which has to some extent marred the eclat of the occasion. On the Protestant Hall a large public building in which the Orange Lodges meet, a transparency was displayed which offended some of the Roman Catholic party, who have on almost every occasion used their influence to repress any public acts tending to advance the interests of their Protestant fellow colonists. A party of Catholics attacked the building and destroyed the transparency, and in return were fired upon by some of the inmates of the building, who shot three of the Catholic party. Next day four of the Orange party were arrested and remanded for a week. On Thursday there was a grand free banquet to the poor and never was such a spread seen before in Australia. Covers were laid for 20,000; a committee of 200 married ladies, each assisted by seven young ladies and gentlemen ad libitum, acted as hostesses, croupiers and waiters. Fountains of native wine supplied the beverages, and between guests and spectators fully 100,000 persons were present; but the festivities were marred by the absence of the Prince, whose conduct in acting thus has given great offence to the colonists whose bounty gratuitously provided a free repast for their poorer brethren. The Prince visited the theatre a night, and next day laid the foundation stone of the new Town Hall.

Yesterday was a gala day in the sporting world, as the Victorian Racing Club had provided a special day's racing in honor of the Prince, and voted £1600 as stakes in addition to the sweepstakes subscribed by the owners of the horses. The events were:—A plate of £100 won by Mr. Fisher's Satellite. Hurdle Race of £150 added to a sweepstake of five sovereigns each, 20 subscribers for which 16 started; Mr. Fisher's Satellite again proving the winner, Lady Clare second. The Sapling Stakes of 10 sovereigns each with £200 added, won by D. J. Smith's Melanchole, Jacques Looze second, Fennell third. The Duke of Edinburgh Stakes of 5 sovereigns each with £500 added, won by Sir W. Whiffler (a Sydney horse by New Warrington) Esq. second. Fireworks third. The Galatea Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with £250 added; by Mr. Tait's Fireworks, by Kelpie out of Gaslight, and the Railway Stakes of 5 Sovereigns each, with £150 added, won by Rip Van Winkle. The Prince was present throughout the day and witnessed the races from the judge's box.

Ups and Downs in Furs.

A furdealer thus epitomizes an experience of twenty-five years in the business. Just a quarter of a century ago I entered the fur trade, buying eighteen cents for mink, twenty-two cents for muskrat, and two dollars for little yellow martin skins. During these twenty-five years there have been some wide ranges of prices. I have sold a lot of mink for eight hundred dollars that now would bring twenty-four thousand dollars. Then, again, I have sold a lot of coon for thirteen thousand dollars, that in London today would not bring two thousand dollars. The little martin skin is now worth the same price of a yellow dog skin—two shillings. The opossum has been from three to sixty, and is down to eight cents. War has been one cause of these fluctuations; but that mightier power than armies, fashion, has done the most. While the combined armies of Europe could only put down coon and skunk fifty percent, that powerful goddess, fashion, run the eighteen cents mink up to fifteen dollars, and knocked the big black lynx mult down to four shillings.

A very remarkable sort of an elopement has just occurred from Albrighton, Shropshire, and it is the second time that the hero in the case has essayed the same feat, his final success has created quite a sensation. It appears that some few weeks since the gay Lotario took his departure from his native place accompanied by the daughter of a clergyman living in the locality. The pair repaired to a small town on the borders of the county for the purpose of having the marriage ceremony performed. Fortunately, however, the friends of the young lady ascertained her whereabouts, and by dint of great persuasion induced the fair one to desert her lover. It would naturally be supposed that this untoward event would have resulted in a broken heart and an early funeral; but the young fellow, with a philosophy worthy of a better cause, adapted himself to circumstances which he could not control, and returned to his native village. The inhabitants concluded that his romantic ideas, but the notion proved to be erroneous. Once more he has left the place, and with him departed a young lady, possessed of a large amount of property, and said to be extremely good-looking. As soon as the discovery was made inquiries were set on foot and a pursuit took place. The last named elopement took place last week, and intelligence has just been received that the lovers have been married at Derby. As a matter of course, much amusement is felt by the parents of the young lady—a widow of large property—who was desirous of her daughter forming a good alliance.

STRENGTH ADDED TO AN ACTRESS.—Miss Miss Ross was performing at Greenock the part of 'Juliet,' where the actress is supposed to stab herself. Miss Ross actually caused the dagger to pierce her flesh immediately over the region of the heart, causing blood to flow. Dr. Richmond, who happened to be in the box, was immediately called, and upon examination of the wound he ascertained that the weapon, having fortunately pierced the actress in an oblique direction, had escaped touching a fatal part. Fortunately the injury was not so severe as to prevent Miss Ross appearing on the following evening.—Glasgow Herald.

The Weekly Colonist and Chronicle. Tuesday, February 25, 1868. English and American about to undertake the ship canal from the head of Lake Huron, chief Canadian port. The length of the canal 80 and 95 miles. It will known as the mountain range of Canada, the Province of Ontario, is about midway between the Atlantic Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean. At the present small but only a Chicago and Canadian Ontario, and the route is long, tedious, and across the shallowest of the lakes (Erie), and Canal to Ontario. By Georgian Canal the large vessel will pass from Lake Huron, thus avoiding sailing, in addition, several miles of sailing. The fact that the opening will exert upon the Canada and the great West scarcely be estimated. It is into the lap of the productions of the soil, and it is therefore of importance that a real agricultural wealth should at least six months in the year, of equal importance the mineral and agricultural products of the Hudson and Superior valleys of the Saskatchewan River, should have existed transit through British North America. It is this all. The Georgian Canal will please the construction of the Canal as another stride towards Confederacy—as another step towards the North American continent. The work is \$84,000,000. Government to construct the canal was years ago; but owing to the inability of the United States to carry it out, it has since been pushed forward to completion. In our telegraphic we published one of the done by American times, which sadly reputation in the West. much of that respect numberless reasons, entitled. It appears the California Legislature's concurrent resolution the approval of the Columbia with Canada an opinion that the property of the Mr. Mizner is known believe, as belonging to the United States, a five element which America into such other nations. The not likely to create.