

Saturday, June 12, 1869

The deep wounds inflicted on the Austrian national spirit by the Prussians at Konnigraatz can be better understood at this time (three years since the conclusion of the campaign) when less profound injuries would have been healed. The Austrian government, or we might say, the Austrian Horse Guards, over which the Archduke Albert is supposed to preside, has been publishing certain dispatches alleged to have been received from the Prussian government during the war. It is asserted by the latter that the Austrian statements are garbled; that from the copies published by the Austrians, portions of the despatches are omitted which materially changes their import; however that may be, our object at this moment is simply to point out how vitally the Austrian people were affected by the bloody defeat of Sadowa, where the flower of the Austrian youth and the national pride, fell before the terrible needle-gun. Poor Benedek, a man of un-

doubted military talent, was the unfortunate Commander-in-Chief; had fate placed him at the head of the Austrian army in happier times he would in all probability have achieved the highest honors; but his star was not in the ascendant, and being associated with Austrian defeat he must be shelved. The disastrous affair at Gitschin, where Clam-Gallas and the Saxons were routed, did much to bring about the final catastrophe; so clearly was that felt to be the case, that a court martial was ordered on General Clam-Gallas, who has been exculpated. This clearly illustrates the truth of the old adage that it is better to be born lucky than rich; to the soldier who values his reputation, it is better to fall before the bullets than the generalship of the enemy. It is very curious to note how closely the parallel is between the manner in which the Prussians were themselves beaten by the first Napoleon, and the way in which they beat the Austrians. The generals opposed to Napoleon were supposed to have attained the very acme of military perfection; several of them had served under the great Frederick in all his campaigns, and even the soldiers were still under the influence of the soldierly spirit that had gained for the doughty Frederick so many victories. The tactics of Frederick, however, were to wane before the bold and dashing temerity of the young general of the Republic, and it is said of one of those grim old generals that he shed tears when he saw his veteran battalions broken and thrown into disorder, by what appeared in his eyes to be a disorderly mob of undisciplined banditti. The fact was that the "little Corporal" had adopted a new style of manoeuvre to which they were wholly unaccustomed, and the blows were dealt with such suddenness, and such apparent want of plan or design, that the *eleves* of Frederick thinking that such ragamuffins ought to be defeated, were puzzled to know why that was not the case. So it was with the unfortunate Benedek; every inch a soldier, his whole code was based on mathematical principles; his men were only part of a great machine, very pretty to look at, but perfectly useless in actual warfare. On the other hand, the Crown Prince of Prussia was young and impulsive, and had faith in his luck. It is well known that had he not been possessed of the needle gun, and the prestige that attended that arm, he must have met with hopeless defeat, involving, possibly, the loss of his entire army. War is a game of a very hazardous kind, which to-day may declare in favor of one man to be entirely opposed to him on the morrow. No one can doubt the bitterness of the pill that Prussia force Austria to swallow in the campaign which ended at Sadowa; or that the remembrance of that terrible national calamity will continue to rankle in the breasts of the Austrians till future opportunity admits of the stain being effaced with Prussian blood. Such a mode of replacing themselves in their former status in Germany may seem unchristian and unbecoming in these advanced days of enlightenment, and no doubt Prussia, with the usual

hypocritical cant, will pretend to a vast amount of injured innocence when the day of reckoning comes. When that period arrives, be it half a century hence, the principal and interest will be duly paid. The world cannot be blind to the fact that national feelings are the most difficult to obliterate. Russia at this moment is pluming herself that she has completely trampled out patriotism and denationalised Poland; but let trouble arise to the former, she will then find how fearfully she is mistaken. And so it is with every nation in the world, they have each and every one a Poland, that a prudent enemy will always seek to utilise when policy demands.

City Council.

Tuesday, June 9
Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors Allatt, McKay, Russell, Gerow and Allsop.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

An account from C. Smallwood, for clearing culverts and raking stones from the culverts to the middle of the streets, \$14 50.

referred to the Finance Committee and ordered paid.

A communication from H. F. Heisterkamp, agent for Adams & Wilson, for \$15, rent of Council Chambers. Ordered paid.

A communication from the Spring Ridge Water Works Company, asking permission to make excavations on Johnson street, for the repairs of water pipes. Leave granted.

A communication from D. W. Chaney, asking that his name be stricken off the assessment roll as a trader, as he was not liable to be assessed. Ordered to be erased from the assessment roll.

A communication from the Fire Department, stating that E. B. Marvin was the Treasurer of the Fire Department. Ordered to be placed on the file.

The Finance Committee reported that the following amounts ought to be paid immediately:—Wells, \$100; Hibben, \$20; Higgins, \$37. Report adopted.

Moved that the Clerk be allowed \$10 per quarter for collecting the fire rate. Carried. The Council then adjourned till Tuesday.

A NEW THEORY OF THE GULF STREAM.—Certain members of the Royal Geographical Society have recently ventured to speak disparagingly of this famous current. Not so Mr. Catlin, the American traveler, who has started a bold theory indeed as to its origin. According to a summary of his views given in "Trubner's American and Oriental Literary Record," that most readable of all book catalogues, Mr. Catlin affirms that "the Antilles, now partially sunk in the ocean, are but a chain of mountain tops which, six thousand years ago, stood up in their grandeur, a part (and, probably, the glory) of the Andes; and at that date the two mighty submontane rivers, meeting and debouching together into the ocean, east or north of the Antilles, combined with extraordinary volcanic influences, undermined the Antilles chain, which went down in the Catalysm well established in Indian traditions which I have gathered both in North and South, and also by unimpeachable records on the rocks themselves. In the tremendous catastrophe, probably the most stupendous that ever took place on the surface of the globe, the Peninsular of Yucatan, with its splendid Aztec cities, sank, and since has partially risen, leaving the two grand estuaries, the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, into which the two subterranean rivers, from the constant overflow of their vast cisterns under the mountains, now spread their clear and blue waters, heated by the volcanic furnaces they have passed. By the joint influx of these rivers into the Caribbean Sea, its western surface is elevated several feet above the level of the ocean; and pouring into the Gulf of Mexico, sweeping its western coast, and taking in its way the waters of Rio del Norte and the Mississippi, this vast flood debouches with them into the Atlantic, at the Florida Cape," and there becomes the "Gulf Stream," until now one of the mooted puzzles of the world.

THE LYONS' CONVICTION.—Mr. McCreight and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Courtney, moved for the discharge of Wm. Lyons, convicted of crimping, upon the ground that the crime of which the prisoner was convicted did not come within the statute of 37 Geo. III., chap. 70, sec. 1. inasmuch as the mere act of inducing a seaman to desert did not imply seducing him from his allegiance. The Chief Justice held that the crime was comprehended in the Act, and that the conviction was correct.

CAUTION.—We are informed that a man of the name of Brille is soliciting aid for some religious purpose under pretense of being a priest; and are requested to state that he has no right to assume the guise of a clergyman, and the public are hereby cautioned against contributing anything through the medium of such an imposture.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—At San Francisco, recently a curious suit was tried. John McFadden was the plaintiff and Grant Israel the defendant. It appeared that during the pendency of the late Presidential campaign, the plaintiff laid two wagers upon the result of the election—one for \$1000 and another for \$100—and the stakes were given into the hands of Israel until the result was announced. The larger sum was deposited by Mr. Israel in the Pacific Bank, and a certificate of deposit taken in the names of the betters. As soon as the Bank became satisfied with the result, it turned the certificate over to the winner and washed its hands of the transaction. Afterward Mr. Israel was notified that he would be held responsible. The larger sum was deposited by Mr. Israel, in the Pacific Bank, in the joint names of the betters, and by their consent, with instructions to pay it to the winner. After the result was known, McFadden informed Israel that if he paid the money over he would be held responsible, and Mr. Israel replied that he had no money in his possession. The plaintiff never gave notice to the Bank, and when the winner demanded the money, it was paid to him. The loser then instituted suit against Israel, to recover the money. The trial yesterday involved the above facts, and the plaintiff's counsel, finding that he had no claim upon Israel for the \$1000, abated the writ.

was argued by Judge James H. Hardy for the plaintiff, and by R. H. Lloyd for the defendant. Mr. Lloyd contended that the plaintiff had not shown that there was any money in the hands of Mr. Israel when the demand was made upon him, and the jury taking advantage of the point, rendered judgment for the defendant, in a few minutes after the case was submitted. The verdict of the jury is directly opposite to what the decisions of the Courts have been in similar cases. It is probable that the jurors looked to the equities as much as to the law, when making up their decision.

THEFT.—Manuel Duett, accused of stealing a pistol from Charles Levy, was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday upon remand and after a short examination was again remanded. A half-breed witness in this case amused the Court by his frankness. When asked what particular branch of industry he followed for a living, he at first evaded the question. When pressed he said he was a trader.

Quoth the Counsel—"What sort of a trader is a merchant?"

Said the witness—"Yes, a kind of a one." "Well, what kind of a one?" "Well, I sell whiskey for a living." "Sell whiskey? Who to?" "Why, to Injuns of course." "Don't you know it's against the law?" "Of course I do; but a poor fellow must live you know."

The police were directed to keep an eye on the movements of this witness.

A BLOODTHIRSTY PARSON.—At a meeting of the Presbyterian Synod at Newark, New Jersey, a few days ago, resolutions were introduced providing for a day of prayer for the preservation of peace between America and Great Britain. In its course Rev. Dr. Sunderland expressed the opinion that if England could get a good sound drubbing from somebody the cause of Christian civilization would be put forward one hundred years. He did not care to have this country (the United States) made an instrument of Divine Providence to administer this chastisement, but it ought to come from somewhere. The subject was finally indefinitely postponed.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived at 3 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing a few passengers. The picnic of New Westminsters to Langley on Saturday last, on board the steamer Lil-loet, Capt Fleming, was a very pleasant affair. A large number of ladies and gentlemen participated in the excursion. The sailing match between Herring's and Marston's yachts on Monday, was won by the former, Mr. Marston's boat capsizing and her occupants being rescued with some difficulty. The match was for \$100 a side. Rev. Mr. Hayman, Mrs. Thorne, Mr. Oliver and Mr. Vernon were among the passengers by the Enterprise.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.—Surely that language must be the prettiest in the world, and may be delightfully studied on Tuesday next at the Floral Fete. Of course the enchanting influence of so much beauty in nature will have its due influence on the vernacular interchanged by the ladies and gentlemen present, and under such circumstances we promise ourselves a day of fun and happy enjoyment. The list or programme we give to-day. There is likely, we understand, to be a very lively competition for the certificates on the part of the ladies.

NEW PUBLICATION.—Leonard Scott & Co., have sent us through their agents, Messrs. Hibben & Co. of this city, the Edinburgh Review for April. It contains some excellent articles amongst which we may instance an elaborate review of the Greater Britain of Mr. Dilke, which we commend to the perusal of our readers, as also an article on American Finance.

ASHORE.—A schooner, name unknown went ashore at Tril Island yesterday afternoon. The crew reached the shore safely.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to provide means by public subscription for the proper enclosure of the Cowichan Churchyard, which sadly requires improvement.

DEPARTURES.—Messrs. Cox, Henderson, and Blunt sailed yesterday morning on the Wilson G. Hunt for San Francisco via Puget Sound and Portland.

HANDLES for knives and forks and similar tools, and fine tooth combs are now made from potato pulp put through a chemical process.

FRENCH HOTEL.—Mr. John Bigne, who came over from Portland the other day, will soon commence the construction of a hotel building on the site of the old Hotel de France.

THISTLES.—These troublesome weeds are springing up in every direction and unless out down immediately will soon flower and scatter their seed.

The bark Zephyr sailed from San Francisco for Victoria on the 25th ult. She is laden with merchandise and is consigned to Millard & Beady.

BURNING SCOT in a chimney caused the alarm of fire at half-past 12 o'clock this morning.

The Nova Scotia Assembly has put an extinguisher upon the annexation resolutions.

The Revenue Cutter Joe Lane arrived yesterday afternoon from Neah Bay.

Chevalier on Disarmaments—Reply by Marshal Niel.

At the last sitting of the Senate the bill for calling out 100,000 men from the class of 1869 was adopted, unanimously by 101 votes after some observations from Vice-Admiral Bouet Willaumez, M. Chevalier, M. Rouland, M. Larabit, and Marshal Niel, Minister of War.

M. Michel Chevalier said he did not think it could be questioned that 100,000 men per annum was a serious drain for the country, and even admitting that there was less squandering in military and naval expenditure in France than there was elsewhere yet that the armaments were a very heavy charge for the budget was so self evident a proposition that he well decline to demonstrate it. The disease of overgrown armaments was, he would admit, a general one; it was a European disease and he had no hesitation in regarding it as one of the greatest calamities that had ever afflicted Europe. This was the more to be regretted as the plague of soldiering did not exist in the United States.

Marshal Canrobert—The Americans have no neighbors!

Vice-Admiral Count Cecilie—They have only the red-skins to protect themselves against.

General Melinet—They cut their own throats; they fight amongst themselves.

Several Senators—How about the Sercession War?

M. Michel Chevalier went on, nothing daunted and asserted that although there had been a certain amount of antipathy between North and South yet on being appealed to by their leading men, the Americans had suppressed all these antagonistic feelings and they had had the wisdom of establishing friendly relations between the various sections of the great commonwealth, and they are reaping the healthy fruit which they had sown. M. Michel Chevalier then went on to lament that this disposition to let bygones be bygones and be good friends for the future did not exist among the various European Powers. Great progress had been made in Europe since 1815 in commerce, science, and art; but yet whilst friendly relations between various countries were being developed, the armaments underwent a corresponding augmentation—at no period had the armaments attained such magnitude as within the last two years. They were nothing like they were now even during the greatest wars of the Empire. The military burdens had grown well nigh intolerable for every people in Europe; he did not say that the discontent these burdens caused was powerful enough to shatter thrones but yet it behooved every sovereign in Europe to look to it. France alone could not mend that state of things—but he repeated in their common interests "European potentates were bound to take some measure in concert to alter a state of things which caused the greatest uneasiness throughout Europe.

Marshal Niel spoke next and terminated his observation with these words:

In laying before you this view of the present state of the army I have to observe that you must admit the Emperor has skillfully combined matters and those who have the honor of administering military affairs under his direction employ all their efforts to attain the object proposed. We have in fact arrived at this result—that the safety of the country is better secured than it has ever been and that the population is less burdened than in any other country, or at any period in France. M. Michel Chevalier says to us: "You are carrying off 1,000,000 men every year from the rural districts." What an exaggeration of language! Let us look at the reality. Out of the 100,000 men of the contingent of 1867, how many have been taken? Only 40,000, who are about to serve their time in the army—namely, four or five years, or rather four years and two months; while the most zealous, ardent or clever spend only three years and two months in the regiment. The others—that is to say, the second portion of the contingent—only pass five months in the depots of instruction,

WALTHAM WATCHES.

The extensive use of these watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers, and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

More than 400,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over others.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enable them to produce watches at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary. We are now selling Waltham Watches at less prices in greenbacks, than the gold prices before the war. There is no other manufacture of any kind in the United States of which this can be said.

These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watchmaking originating in this country, or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which severe testing by the most skillful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularize:

The invention and use of a centre-piston peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Fogg's Patent piston as being the best and faultless.

Hardened and tempered hair-springs, now universally admitted by Watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

All Waltham Watches have dust-proof cap protecting the movement from dust, and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning necessary in other watches.

Our new patent stem-winder, or keyless watch, is already a decided success and a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of its quality now offered to the public.

To CALIFORNIANS and others living in portions of the United States where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the above mentioned improvements which tend to insure accuracy, cleanliness, durability and convenience, must prove invaluable.

Every watch bearing the trade mark of Waltham, is guaranteed to be a thoroughly reliable timekeeper.

To prevent imposition, buyers should invariably demand a certificate of genuineness.

The trade supplied by Messrs. R. B. Gray & Co., San Francisco, Cal., and generally for sale at retail by all respectable dealers.

For other facts and information, address

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Gen'l Agents,

mal3 182 Broadway, New York.

WALTHAM WATCHES

The "P. S. Bartlett" movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 8 oz. case, with Gold Joint, \$30 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$30. In 6 oz. case, \$35 coin.

The "Waltham Watch Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 8 oz. case, with Gold Joint, \$30 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$30. In 6 oz. case, \$35 coin.

The "Appleton, Tracy & Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 8 oz. case, with Gold Joint, \$34 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$37. In 6 oz. case, \$40 coin.

"P. S. Bartlett Watch in 2 1/2 oz. 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$30 coin.

"Waltham Watch Co." Watch, in 2 1/2 oz. 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$34 coin.

"Appleton, Tracy & Co." Watch, in 2 1/2 oz. 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$37 coin.

Any additional weight at \$1 per pwt., or \$20 per oz. extra.

We will send any of the above by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, with bill to collect on delivery, and give the purchaser the privilege to examine the Watch before paying. All Express charges, however, to be paid by the purchaser. But if the amount of the price of the Watch is remitted to us with the order, we will prepay the Express charges to San Francisco ourselves. In sending money, drafts on Wells, Fargo & Co. are preferred.

We wish it distinctly understood that these Watches are the very best, with all the latest improvements, and that they are in perfect running order (a guarantee from the manufacturer accompanies each watch), and if any one does not perform well, we will exchange it, or refund the money.

Please state that you saw this in the DAILY and WEEKLY BURNING CHRONICLE.

HOWARD & CO.,

Jewelers and Silvermiths,

619 BROADWAY, N.Y.

In order that all may address us with confidence, we refer, by permission, to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. or to any of their agents on the Pacific Coast.

620 2nd D W

WIFE WANTED.

A BACHELOR IN A COUNTRY DISTRICT on Vancouver Island who has got means, and is about to enter upon a farm of 300 acres, wishes to open a correspondence with a respectable woman with a view to matrimony. The young woman must understand dairy work and possess a small sum of money; aged, from 18 to 30. To such a person matrimony and a comfortable home will be guaranteed by the advertiser.

Address, "A. D. S.," COLONIST OFFICE.

Saturday, June 12, 1869

THE suggestions of the "S." are good, and demand the attention of men, particularly the Chamber of Commerce. The question of the value of the money made thoroughly established. Although the privilege would be without a sacrifice on the part of Canada, the address to the Chamber, setting forth, in light, the advantage of the establishment of the money, and the less resulting would be received by and carefully considered, if upon matured was thought unadvised matter, there are equally serious impediments to the earnest attention before our destinies are fixed. It must be, we cannot look for a proportionate representation so that if we desire requirements understood properly represented, evil consequences for our part must be merited punishment, not attend to their destiny of this Colony, influenced by commerce, our duty at this such points of importance future period before the attention without such premeditation be the innocent misfortune. Let the Chamber of Commerce, and let portion of the Dominion be canvassed; as members they owe such an in community. After of the various conditions, we could equitably racy, such stipulations as would be perfect commerce as pursue Coast. It must also that there are number about commercial use, that would be irregular on the Atlantic best adapted for the needs of the people be the action of a Free Port of Government advantage are matters of vital and should be matured submitted for public. The time rapidly approaching initiative will be taken with Canada Canadian interests. The least possible time settlement of preliminary portations. Every one of these fruitful source of much afterwards, perhaps of our most profitable time. The customs neglecting to attend to proper time, and the spleen on the Government case, should be pretty we have done so much thing that it is becoming present Government, consciousness of incompetence other cause not hitherto itself to be pumelled every possible manner, gation quite complacent will be entirely changed into the practical hat Ottawa, we shall be of amusement. But duty of the Merchant plain. They announce favour of Confederation. Without Free Port Confederation. Very the proper steps to as they will acquire solves with Canada. men, thinking men. not break before gales that few countries