## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

For New Westminster, C. P. N. Co's steamer Posemite leaves Victoria for New Westminster every Tuesday and Eriday at 7 n. m. Returning, leaves New Westminster every Wesli esday and Saturday. Connects with river steamer on both up and down trips.

For Yark. The through steamers R. P. Rither or Western Slope make gular trips every Weshesslay and Saturday, returning on Mondays and

For the Northern Cosst. That P.N. Co.'s steamer Offer or Princess Louise leaves for Skeena River. Meri Ray, Rivers' Inlet, Fort Simpson, Met-lakalith and Wrangel about the 1st and 15th of every month, carrying freight

Propt Sorvic Steamers arrive and depart daily, carrying freight and assencers. Well's Parce A Co. s I Apress daily. Her Majosty's mails three

For Neverto - Joseph Spratt's steamer Wilson G. Hunt leaves Victoria every Puesday and I riday at 7 n. m., returns every Weshesship and Saturday.

For Brancan INTEL Mosqui Spratt's steamer Made lonces Victoria for Burrard Intel about every two days.

## MANIFESTS OF VESSELS TO ARRIVE

Bark "Casma [6]stone register from L verpeed, sailed August 17th, 1832, 200 bears. In place, 1 composed instruments, 1 co luqueurs, 20 bly blanchets, 20 bly sacks. It bells backets, estable window glass, 2 crits earthenware, 2 craiss carthenware, 2 blas carpote, to be been window glass, 2 crits earthenware, 2 blas carpotes, to be seen and 10 blas carpotes, 20 blas measured and fores packles, 5 cs cacada, 20 tred estimate and a same, but has same, 5 cs, same, 10 blas carpotes, 20 blas mandly, 6 quesks branch a color and 10 blas currants, 2 rous shoet, 1 blas and currant, 12 blas same, 1 cs, paragraph, 10 blas currants, 2 rous shoet, 23 blas and 51 blas rous paragraph, 2 to the brack, 52 blas and 51 blas rous paragraph, 10 brates area, 1 chains, 1 cs, paragraph, 10 brates, 25 blas and 51 brates sheet, 1 blas and 1 brates, 25 blas and 1 brates, 25 blas and 1 blas sheet, 25 blas and 1 blas wangles from 2 blas sheet lead, 1 csk strews, 2 csks bardware, 6 blas wanglest wire. 15 blas same, 1 blash 1 blas sheet, 1 blash 1 bla

## TRAILS OF ANGLINE AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.

Max Steffer, in a recently published book on the "Agricultural Economy of the Civilized Ancient American Peoples," declares that it is really shameful to our boasted Cancastan superioraty that European agency, instead of advancing the civilization of those nations, utterly destroyed it. The relies we have of them represent the vestiges of a civilization which in its way not only yielded nothing to that of the avaricious Spaniard, but in many respects surpassed it. They furnish evidences of a thorough systematic regulation of affairs, and of the cultivation of the soil by steady industry, with eareful foresight and skilled practice. The Mexican people had secured an irrigation of the soil by means of canals without machines, to which the only counterparts in Spain were the works, not more ingenious, which the Moois had left; and the Spaniards betrayed their incapacity to appreciate the value of such constructions by allowing them to go to min, and sometimes destroying them in the expectation of finding golden water-pipes within them. The cultivation and orrigation of the soil were matters of public interest, and agriculture was plac d under similar regulations to those which prevail in China and Japan The division of the land and all changes in possession were made under the direction of the magistrates. Many conditions in the details of management, were similar to those pre-vailing in Japan. If the people were without yokeanimals, and their estates were so small, and their manner of living such, that the employment of such animals was not necessary. The cultivation was rather that of the gard a than of the field, and, as Peconmends

animals were not kept, the additional land they demand was not required. In the absence of domestic animals, minute and painstaking devices to get manure, like those prevailing in China, were adopted. The Peruvians enjoyed an advantage in having guano. Like the Eastern Asiatics, the Ancient Amcricans also had no milk, although they possessed in the llama an animal that might have furnished them that aliment, with all its products.—Popular Science Monthly.

## RAISING AND PRUNING TREES.

Common sense and close observation, if properly applied, will raise a tree to any desired form. If a seed is planted where it is to grow and make a matured tree, it will require but little attention, except cultivation, to make a handsome one; but if a bud is inserted, and at the end of the first year, the whole top is cut off, thereby forcing all the sap from the roots that are a year old or more into the one bud, the consequent result will be so rapid a growth that the kinfe must be applied frequently all through the growing season that the top shall not shoot up and become too heavy for the body to support and stand up straight. The body of the young budded tree is the main point to be attended to for several years, and, to keep it proportionately strong with the top. the only remedy is to hold the sap back by pruning ff the top all through the growing season sufficiently to keep it in proportion with the body. When a fruit tree is two or three years old, and say seven feet high, the main branches must be attended to if they have not come out in the proper place, say five feet up from the ground; or if there is not a sufficient number, a bud should be selected two feet below the head and a kinfe set in low down on the back side of it; then cut slantingly up and off at the top of the bud, which will soon grow, and make up the upright shoot for the new head; and the buds immediately below will make branches-say from three to five. There are very many trees bought out of nurseries that are set in their place and staked up, which is entirely wrong. If they cannot stand up straight, cut off the top. It is decidedly the best you can do, and is exactly what should be done, as the roots of your tree have so nearly all been cut off in being taken up that there cannot be much more sap the first year than what the body will require. If there should be any to spare, it will send out a new top that can be supported without stakes.

In buying fruit trees, those with the dormant bad should always be preferred, as you get finer and better roots than are ever found on large trees offered for sale; and the dormant bud, after being set where it has to stand, has no check ever afterwards, and will grow and make a better tree and much quicker than if the nurseryman had kept it another year or tao. On trees that do not bear much fruit the back should be cut into the wood at the lower branches. extending the cut down to the ground on three sides at nearly equal distances apart. This should be done in the spring season as soon as the sap comes up-Try it .- Olserver, in the Calistonian.

A physiognomist says it's the mouth that tells. Scene painting is not a contagious disease usually. but it's sketchin' all the same.

Senator Edmunds advises every tourist to buy a guide book in order to avoid going to the places it