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AGENTS.

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Clute & Clarkson	New Westminster
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do do	Lytton
do do	Vanwinkle
do do	Richfield
do do	Barkervill
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Hudson & Menet	New York
F. Algar	H. Clement's Lane, London
G. Street	30 Cornhill, London
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Deal Justly with the Soil.

Nature will assert her rights and avenge her wrongs. The Eastern and especially the "Western" States attained a world-wide reputation for their wheat-growing capacity. Illinois had almost become the granary of the world. Year after year it poured forth its millions of corn, much of which found its way to European markets. Year after year the farmer Princes of the "West" demanded wheat of their soil. Rotation of crops, or manuring of lands, or rest for the weary soil were all alike discarded. Like the horse-leech, the cry of the greedy farmer was, give! give! wheat! wheat! Give it did, and that right marvellously. But the longest one has a turn. The strongest soil may be exhausted,—*must* be exhausted where it is all taking and no giving back. The people of these States have, until late years, reaped enormous yields of wheat; but they have been improvident of the virgin soil; they have drawn from it year after year its utmost favours for the staple grain, and now they are beginning to note great depreciations in yield. They have literally beggared the soil with unremitting demands for wheat. The farmers of Illinois who emigrated from New England, were wont to look back with contempt upon the cautious and necessary system pursued by their fathers east of the Green Mountains, who seldom ventured upon demanding of the same field two consecutive crops of one grain—who carefully alternated even their potato, onion, and turnip plantings, except in soil dedicated to special culture and abundant manuring. These impatient Western farmers—making haste to get rich—turned a deaf ear to the warnings of the more scientific and reflecting, who insisted that they were gradually but surely extracting the recuperative virtue from the earth without rendering any compensation by alternate sowings. Nor was it until the decrease in yield had touched a figure that compared as one-half to early harvestings, that they awoke to the situation, realized the actual robberies they had for a series of years been committing upon the not ungrateful soil. Nor are these disastrous results of thriftless greed confined to grain and root crops. They are said to mark the fruit interests as well. "The 'West' has not only run down its grain crops," says a contemporary; "it has fallen off vastly in its fruit yield. Oranges are cheaper in Illinois than apples." There is no remedy except at enormous cost in money and a long and patient waiting for restored strength and tone in the earth. The article principally relied upon as a quick fertilizer is now of limited supply. There are only fifty-three guano islands, and half of those are nearly stripped of their deposits. It is claimed that a species of rock has been discovered in Illinois which possesses fertilizing properties almost equal to guano; but experiments have not yet demonstrated the existence of the merits alleged to be in the quarries. The sequel is obvious. The Western farmers will not linger long over these depleted grain grounds. They will not spend years of patient waiting and expend much of their hoardings in the work of recuperation. Rather will they move on, and seek in fresh soil that of which they have robbed the old. Thousands of these farmers or their sons will find their way across the boundary into the teeming acres of the Dominion. Thousands more will push on till they reach the shores of the Pacific. But it would appear that the same improvident exactions which have brought ruin on the "West," threaten some of the best grain lands of California with like disaster. Referring to the corn grounds on the Feather and Russian rivers, and in other parts of California a contemporary says, "Where formerly sixty bushels to the acre were gathered, the maximum of yield last summer was only fifteen bushels." This is indeed startling, and evokes the following well timed warning:

"Will the new farmer of California not take heed and be wise, and give a clover recreation to the willing but exhaustible soil? Or will the anxiety for immediate profit and the spirit of reckless dieregard for the permanent fallowness of the field, be exemplified in California by our thoroughly instructed and warned grain growers to the same extent as in the "Western States."

We leave it to the good sense of our own farmers to make a practical application of this subject.

Friday August 6

Licensing Court.

THURSDAY, August 5th 1869.

His Worship the Mayor, and A F Pemberton, Esq., on the Bench. An application from E Levy, for a license for the Arcade Saloon. Granted. An application from C Bossi, for a license for Pattrick's Building, corner of Government and Johnson streets. Granted. Messrs Jackson and Courtney, on behalf of W Lush, presented a petition signed by about ninety respectable citizens, asking the Bench to grant a license for the Park Hotel. Adjourned for one week to enable a fuller Bench of Magistrates to be present.

SPLENDID RESULTS OF THE OPERATIONS OF DAWSON & CO.'S WHALING PARTY.—Mr. A. Douglas, Captain of Dawson & Co.'s Whaling party, arrived in town yesterday morning, in a whaling boat, from Comox. On Monday Mr Douglas left the schooner Kate, with the blubber of two humpbacked whales on board, at Cape Lazo, four miles from Comox. The schooner would proceed to Cortez Island to try out the blubber, and meet Mr Douglas again at Comox. In all, the company, this season, have caught seven whales. They made fast to another, but lost him by the parting of the line, which occurred in this way: Two whales—a male and female—were running together. Mr Douglas first made fast to the male, and fired a lance into the female, killing her instantly. In rolling over, the dead body fell across the line attached to the male, causing it to part, and the fellow escaped. The yield of the whales thus far secured will not fall short of 300 barrels, averaging 31½ American gallons to the barrel—in all, 9450 gallons. The coast is smoky about Nanaimo, but the whalers have not yet been troubled with smoke, and hope to escape the annoyance entirely. Should the smoke extend to the whaling ground the "catch" will not prove as large as is now promised. The first whale was killed on the 16th July. The second whale caught was fifty-one feet in length. The whales that visit the Gulf of Georgia are of the humpbacked variety, and the number seen daily is large. The whaling party are all well and in excellent spirits.

OIL IN THE HARBOR.—Yesterday morning about nine o'clock, a large whale entered the mouth of the harbor and rounding Shoal Point, came gallantly, spouting as he came to the stationary buoy. Observers on the shore supposed that he was bound for one of the wharves to tie up for a few days and "drop a line" to Captain Roys at the Sandwich Islands to come and take him—if he could. A schooner running out of the harbor passed so near to the marine monster as to receive a few barrels of water on her deck which wet the hands to the skin, and half filled the cabin. Immediately upon the performance of this exploit the monster threw himself entirely out of the water—perhaps to take his bearings. He descended amidst a cloud of spray and immediately turned tail toward the town and ran outside as fast as his fins would propel him. The last seen of him from the shore was, when abreast of Macauley's Point, he spouted thrice, and taking a "header" disappeared beneath the waters with a defiant flip of his tail.

FINE SPECIMENS.—Mr Piper exhibits in his window some very large apricots, grown by Mr James Lowe, in his garden on Humboldt street; and luscious looking muskmelons, grown by Mitchell and Johnston, at their nursery. The apricot tree was trained on trellis-work set sufficiently near a wall on the sunny side of the garden to enjoy the benefit of the heat, and yet allow a current of air to play between the wall and the fruit. Attempts to raise apricots here have failed because growers trained the tree against the wall, the heat from which scorched and blighted the fruit.

THE ECLIPSE.—Mr Homfray has sent us the following rough calculations with respect to the eclipse of the sun, which takes place to-morrow: The eclipse will begin here at about 1:20 p.m., and end at about 3:38 p.m; and at the time of its greatest obscuration, 9½ digits, or four-fifths of the sun's diameter, will be covered by the moon, which will pass from right to left across the sun's disc. It commences at sunrise, in Siberia, Long. 145 E., passing from West to East across Northern China, Behring Straits, North West Long., near the Bermudas. It will not be seen in Europe. At San Francisco, it begins at about 1:27 p. m., ending at 3.42 p. m., and at Sitka at a quarter to 12, ending at 2 p. m. The planet Saturn, with its rings, is now visible at 9 o'clock in the evening, at about 50 deg. South of the Zenith, shining with a pale yellow light.

SUPREME COURT.—COMPROMISE IN THE STAMP SUIT.—At the opening of the Supreme Court yesterday morning the Chief Justice said that from the evidence adduced in the suit of Stamp vs the B C & V I Sawmill Co, it appeared to the Court that the case was one which should be compromised. He threw out the suggestion with a view to putting an end to the present proceedings. The Counsel on both sides, acting on his lordship's suggestion, retired to confer, and after about an hour's absence, Counsel for the defendants stated that they had consented to a verdict for $14,000, which was accordingly entered and the jury discharged. The Chief Justice congratulated both sides upon the satisfactory termination of the suit. The verdict carries costs.

CANADIAN CHEESE.—The establishment of cheese factories in Canada may be said to date from 1863. Up to the close of 1865 there were only ten in operation in Upper and two in Lower Canada At the close of 1866 there were 60 in Upper, and 12 in Lower Canada, using in the aggregate the milk of 21,600 cows, producing about 6,480,000 lbs. of cheese. Before the close of 1867 there were in Ontario 180 factories, with an annual productive capacity of 12,000,000 lbs. (at 10c. per lb. worth $1,200,000) and in the province of Quebec 17 factories with a capacity equal to 1,530,000 lbs valued at $153,000.

PARDONED.—Schlessinger, the young man sentenced two years ago to five years' imprisonment upon conviction of uttering a forged check for $300 upon the Bank of British North America, has been pardoned by the Administrator of the Government, on condition that he will ship on board the German bark Nieuves Martinez, bound for Valparaiso. He was taken aboard the bark yesterday. Schlessinger is a young man of education and good natural abilities, and it is hoped, that having atoned for his serious offence against society, he will, in another and strange land, enter upon a new and honorable career.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt Clarke, arrived last evening from Nanaimo and way ports, bringing 30 passengers and a large freight. Among the passengers were Messrs Carswell, Ella, Crate Father Deube, Mrs Dods, Mrs Malpias and daughter and Mrs Reynolds. At Nanaimo the ship Grace Darling was taking 1600 tons of coal on board for San Francisco....Crate's grist mill at Cowichan will be ready for active operations very soon. A letter from Cowichan states that the potato crop has proved a failure from want of water.

ASSAULT.—A stout, able-bodied young man appeared in the Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of assaulting a Chinaman. The Chinaman, with a dilapidated countenance and dishevelled tail, told his story. The quarrel arose over a wash-tub, or part of the contents of a wash-tub, claimed by the defendant as his clothes, which the Celestial declined to deliver up before receiving the price of the "washee." The case was remanded for one day, to allow the parties to the case to settle it out of Court.

THE PARK HOTEL.—Application was made to the Police Magistrate sitting in the Licensing Court, by Mr Jackson, for a renewal of the Park Hotel license. The application was backed by a largely-signed petition. His Honor declined to reverse the decision given by the full Bench of Magistrates a few weeks ago; but said he would refer it to the body for their action at the next sitting.

LONG VACATION.—The long vacation of the Supreme Court commences on the 10th inst., and continues until November.

THE steamer Gussie Telfair, bound for Puget Sound, passed up the Straits early yesterday morning.

MILK at Portland, Oregon, is served to customers at 25 cents per gallon,

Editorial Notes.

There is good authority for stating that the manufacture of sawed lumber in Ontario and Quebec employs over 2,000 mills, some of them very large, costing as much as $300,000 a piece. Taking the range of ten and a half years ending in 1867 the total value of exported sawed lumber amounted to $109,541,342, or an annual average of $10,432,509. This is altogether irrespective of domestic consumption, representing in itself a very large amount. This branch of trade gives employment to about 50,000 men.

The national finances of the United States, for some time lowering in direforboding over the land, would appear already to show a silver lining in the hands of Boutwell. The offer by a Frankfort house to loan the United States Government $300,000,000, at 5 per cent, and the fact that the offer has been declined because the Secretary feels confident that he will be able within a year to borrow all he wants at four, or at the very most four and a half per cent, speaks louder in praise of the financial policy of Boutwell than any words he can employ. Hitherto the the rate of interest paid by the Republic has ranged about 7 per cent. If their national debt can be consolidated within a year under a rate falling below five per cent, the public burden will not only be materially lightened, but the public mind will be greatly reassured. It has been said of Grant's Cabinet that it is a weak one. If the Cabinet is weak collectively, the Secretary of the Treasury would appear to be strong individually.

Some time ago, it will be remembered, a rather acrimonious debate took place in the Canadian House of Commons, referring to the act of the Government in employing a portion of the Intercolonial Railroad loan for the purpose of redeeming certain Government bonds, and thereby saving interest to the country. In the course of that debate, Sir John A. McDonald alluded to certain words spoken on the same subject in the Imperial House of Commons, by the Under Secretary for the Colonies, and described Mr. Monsell as an underling, and his remarks as impertinent. This was strong language, and the Canadian Premier was severely rated by a section of the Press for using it, and it was even hinted that he would get a wigging for it at the Colonial Office. Sir John would, however, appear to have been in good company, for on a subsequent occasion Mr Gladstone made use of words in reference to the same subject, which may fairly be taken as a justification of the remarks.

Whatever some persons may think, we fancy we can clearly discern the near prospect of material improvement in the condition of this Colony. With a practical Governor, at about one-half the salary of the former one, and with the prospect of the other items in the Civil List being relatively reduced; with the almost immediate prospect of organic changes which will invest the colonists with the functions of free Britons; with a material improvement in the commercial policy, and with a thrifty and well to do yeomanry springing up on every side, we must confess that, with all our proneness to see nothing but lowering clouds of adversity, the horizon *does* present many really bright spots. That the ultimate future is decidedly bright, we never felt tempted to doubt. That all that is now wanted in order to secure the conditions essential to the highest state of well-being is united and persevering effort, we hold to be a truism.

The mouth of Brother Jonathan is watering and his eager palms are itching for Cuba. But, strong as he is, daring as he is, he cannot afford to be either unjust to Spain or inconsistent with John Bull. A dash for Cuba would obliterate the last figment of moral weight which may be still lingering in the Alabama claims. The great American eagle still hovers over the coveted island, anxiously awaiting an opportunity to swoop down upon it; but the British lion has a watchful eye upon the noble but ambitious bird. Nor is Cuba an indifferent prize. It might well tempt the cupidity of a less avaricious people. The population of the island is now set down at 1,359,238; and its commerce is valued at $170,000,000 per annum. The following are the principal items of its enumerated value:—Real estate in the country, $380,000,000; real estate in the cities, $170,000,000; capital invested in trade, $774,000,000. Total, $1,324,000,000. A little more than twenty years ago President Polk wanted to buy Cuba for $100,000,000. It will be seen that the price was by no means exorbitant.

Our Republican neighbors are getting heartily sick of one feature of their system—that which tends to reduce the Judiciary to the position of a mere political machine. In the Atlantic States, away down in the Carolinas, even over in California, the cry is heard "We want no more political Judges!" One hundred and thirteen lawyers in North Carolina have signed a protest against the Supreme Court Judges in that State mixing in politics.

Canadian Summary.

Our Canadian files are to the 17th ultimo, but do not contain anything of very special interest. The Hon. Wm. McDougall had been addressing his constituents in North Lanark. He spoke in glowing terms of the North-west Territory. Referring to the rumour about the governorship of that territory he said that the offer of the position had been made to him, and the matter was under his consideration. The loss of his wife and the sole care of a large family had, he said, alone prevented the immediate acceptance of the appointment. It was his intention to visit the territory during the present year. The Hon. Wm. Cayley, some years ago a member of a Tory ministry, has received the appointment of auditor of the public accounts for the Province of Ontario. The appointment is denounced by the Toronto *Globe* as "another job." The Montreal *Herald* has an article on the subject of emigration from Great Britain in connection with the opening up of the North-West Territory. It takes the position that as the Dominion has undertaken the construction of the Intercolonial Railway at Imperial bidding and in pursuance of Imperial policy, it would be unable to undertake the construction of a railway opening up the North-west Territory, and that, therefore, and as a means of transferring its surplus population into that new territory, the home government ought to undertake the latter work. It proceeds, with much reason, to show that in doing this the British Government would not increase but materially lighten taxation at home. The subject of a second Chamber in the Ontario Legislature is exciting discussion in the press. The advocates of the change assert that it is necessary to correct crude and hasty legislation. The other Provinces have two Chambers, and it is claimed that Ontario, the largest of them all, ought to enjoy the same amplitude of Legislative equipment. The Ottawa *Times* says that the single Chamber scheme was a concession to the opinions of the Hon. Geo. Brown. As the season for Agricultural and Horticultural exhibitions draws near great activity is everywhere evinced. At Ottawa preparations were going on vigorously. The City Society had enclosed nineteen acres of ground about a mile distant, upon which cattle-sheds and pens were in course of erection. The society will give upwards of $2,000 in prizes. The Provincial exhibition is to be held at London. Somebody has propounded what the *Globe* ironically calls "a brilliant scheme" for the purchase by the Canadian Government of the Grand Trunk Railway. The price put upon the road is £6,000,000, sterling, payable in Canada six per cent bonds, and it is agued that the government would pay £360,000 a year as interest upon the £6,000,000, of their bonds, and receive from the line £700,000, a year, netting £340,000, per annum now by the transaction, but in a few years' time the line will easily yield £1,000,000, a year profit." If these figures speak truly the the scheme would indeed be a brilliant one. Reiffenstein, the defaulting Chief Clerk in the Receiver-General's Department, whose escape from jail has been announced by telegraph, was fully committed on the charge of felony. The defalcations extend to about $13,000, so far as ascertained. Upon the subject of western extension the Ottawa *Times* says, "The question means whether or not *shall Ottawa occupy a position on the main line of inland travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific.* This is the question with which our citizens are now being brought face to face."

The rose has its thorns, the diamond its speck, and the best man his failings.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—ORDER YOUR Billheads, Blanks, and Circulars, at the BRITISH COLONIST Job Office.