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The Weekly British Calonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, April 10, 1869

THE last overland mail brought the basis of an agreement by virtue of which it is proposed to allay the agitation of the people of the Province of Nova Scotia, who profess to have been unfairly dealt with by the terms of the Act of Contederation. The agreement was arranged by Mr. Howe previous to his acceptance of the position of President of the Privy Council of the Dominion. The terms are comprised in a lengthy correspondenc, extending over a period of some months. between the Canadian Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, and Mr. Howe, and this correspondence is for the first time made public through the medium of the provincial papers. The first of the series of letters is from the Premier, who holds out the olive-branch to the great Nova Scotian with the request that he will exert his influence towards allaying the popular excitement and smoothing down the obstructions which at present lie in the path of a peaceful solution of the disagreement, AMSir John begs Mr. Howe to remember that the Coloniel Office has declared that the Act of Confederation was a measure not only conducive to the strength and welfare of the Provinces concerned, "but important to the interests of the whole Em pire. Under these circumstances, it will be seen how hopeless must be any attempt to procure a reversal of the great measure of State; and we are not surprised thal Mr. Howe should have eventually yielded to " manifest destiny" and agreed to bend his energies to the task of securing certain concessions to his province, in place of wasting them in the fruitless endeavor. to procure a repeal of the Act. In the course of this letter Sir John asks:

"Why do you, and those who act with you, not pursue a course similar to that of O'Connell? He was sincerely desirous of effecting the repeal of the Union between England and Ireland, and, as you know, spared no effort for that purpose. But he did not stand aloof in Parliament. On the contrary, while still preserving his opinions as to repeal, he gave a general support to the administration of the day, and thereby secured for himself a potential voice in the administration Nova Scotia-which is of course inadvismajority of the people, which continues the irritation now existing."

In his reply to this letter, Mr. Howe says that Nova Scotia has nothing to hope for from the new English Ministry. "Mr. Gladstone himself had twice spoken and voted against a repeal of the Union." The attention of the Premier is directed to the fact that

"If not Confederated, Nova Scotia could have met all her obligations, and under her old tariff, have had a small surplus in the Treasury. That by imposing one per cent. upon imports, we could have raised money enough to keep up our roads and bridges, now left almost without any provision, though our tariff has been raised to fitteen per cent., and sundry direct taxes have been imposed. It appears to me that the claim for \$3,000,000 on account of our public works is a fair one, to say nothing of another based upon the disproportion of our annual consumption per bead, and that of our

Several letters succeeded those from which we have quoted above; next comes reports from Hon, John Rose, Financial Minister and the Auditor-General of the Dominion, and finally a report from the Chairman of the Committee of the Privy Council appointed to consider the grievances of the disaffected Province. wherein the following recommendations

1st. That the debt of Nova Scotia, on entering the Union, be placed at \$9,186,756, and that that Province be relieved from any charge of interest, unless her debt exceed that sum;

2nd. That for ten years, from the let July, 1867, an annual subsidy of \$92,698 be paid to that Province.

These recommendations were adopted by the Privy Council and will be laid before Parliament at its next session as a Government measure. This ended the negotiations, and Mr. Howe took office immediately. Whether issue. "The more the merrier."

the result of these negotiations will have the effect of tranquilizing Nova Scotia, has yet to be seen, but we observe that several prominent repealers have just left the ranks of the repeal party and joined Mr. Howe. Telin the Provinces; but such reports should be accepted with proper allow-ance for the sensational latitude whence they emanated (Washington). They properly belong the same category of startling rumors that have so frequently of late embroiled Great Britain and the United States in war.

Monday, April 5 St. Andrew's Church—Dedicatory Ser-

The handsome new edifice erected for the use of the St. Andrew's Church Congregation, Rev. Thos. Somerville, M. A., Pustor, was dedicated yesterday morning in the sence of a large congregation. Rev. Dr. ndsley of Portland, Oregon, and Rev. Wm: Aitkin, of the Pandora street Presbyterian Church of this city, assisted Mr. Somerville id the exercises, which were of a very interesting character and were listened to throughout by the vast assemblage with marked ellention. The opening prayers and psalms having been rendered, the reverend pastor advanced to the reading-desk, and with an air of deep solemnity a id:

When travellers in their journeys of ex "When travellers in their journeys of exploration discover some new territory or island in the sea, they formally take possession of it in the name of the king they serve; they plant upon it the flag of the country they represent, and give it a same by which it may be known and remembered. And thus, in the name of Almighty God, the Roler in heaven and earth, whose minister I am privileged to be, I take possession of this building to be dedicated to this service; I place within it the Holy Bible, the symbol of the kingdom to which we have sworn allegistice, and proctain St. Andrew's Chuich reserved for the worship of God the Father, reserved for the worship of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit, as a branch of the Presbyterian Church of Scot-

An anthem was sung by the Choir with great taste and sweetness, and the Rev. Mr. Aitkin, having read from the Scriptures, Dr. Lindsley offered up a fervent prayer to Almighty God for the successful ministration of His Word in the new and beautiful temple dedicated to His name, and to His glory. The reve and doctor then selected the 63rd Psalm, 1st and 2nd verses

for his text:

"O God, thou art my God; early will I seek thee; my soul thirsteth for thee; my flesh longeth for thee in a dry and thirsty land, where no water is;

"To see thy power and thy glory, so as I have seen thee in the sansuary."

The sermion was designed to show the power and beauty of God's Word as revealed in the offly Scriptures; the necessity of the of Irish affairs. At present matters in the offly Scriptures; the necessity of the stand thus: The Canadian Govern saving blood of Christ for mac's redemption, for the praise of Almighty God. In conable—or consult with those who, it is cluding, Mr. Lindsley congratulated the stated, have not the confidence of the congregation of St. Andrew's descendants of John Knox, of Chalmers, of the Covenanters-of men who once met for worship in secret places and quiet glens-upon the energy and zeal they had displayed in the erection of the noble temple in which he stood, and indedicating it to the service of

At the close of Dr. Lindsley's sermon a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Building Fund, and after two bymas had been sung by the effective choir, the congregation was dismissed with the Benediction.

The afternoon service was performed jointly by the Revs. Dr. Lindsley, Aitken and Somerville. Mr. Aitken gave a discourse from 17th John, 20th and 21st verses, a really good, practical sermon; his voice was heard throughout the fine edifice. The singing was well performed. In the evening the Rev. Pastor, Mr. Somerville, delivered a most impressive discourse, which was listened to with fixed attention by a large congregation. Collections were taken up after each service in aid of the building fund, which, we are happy to say, is nearly complete. The managers will attend at the church on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings to rent the pews. Hymn books, neatly bound, may also be obtained from them.

St. Andrew's Church was erected at a cost of about \$11,000. The dimensions are 82 feet long by 52 feet wide; height, 54 feet to the top of the nave. The site upon which it stands is one of the most commanding within the city limits, and the general effect of the edifice is grand and imposing. H. C. Teideman, Esq., is the architect, and Messre-Hayward & Jenkinson the contractors, The masonry and brick work were done by Mesers, Kinsman & Styles, and the plaster-ing by Mr. McKay. Buck and the plaster-

On the WAY .- The steamship Active the U. S. revenue cutter Wyands, and the bark Sags, sailed from San Francisco on the 31st of March, and the bark Camden on the let insi., all for Victoria.

Suspension,—For some unexplained reason the Sunday News failed to make its appear- the above. ance yesterday. There are rumors extant that it is shortly to be revived as a daily

rival of the Sir James Douglas, Capt Clarke, from the above ports, we learn that at Comox the settlers were all busy with their farming operations, the weather being very fine. Contentment and prosperity seemed to egrams received yesterday mention the reign everywhere, the only drawback apexistence of an annexation movement peared to be the want of additional labor. There were two schooners and a sloop loading with various kinds of provisions; one of them, the Alarm, was bound for Sitks with her cargo, the other two were loading for Burrard Inlet. There were no ships loading at Nanaimo, the Saginaw having been the last | vessel under the shoot, | Three large vessels were hourly expected for cargoes. All kinds of business was looking up-the same odifficulty existing at this place as at Comox, namely the want of labor, skilled and otherwise. A gentleman came down on the Douglas to endeavour to engage some carpenters here. The trip up and down had been very pleasant, on

FROM STEEL.-The U S Saginam errived on Saturday afternoon from Sitka via the American military stations on the Alaskan Coast, The news is noimportant—the Sagionw having left Sitka a few days after the Stephens took her departure thence. The Indians are greatly alarmed at the hostile attitude of the military authorities, and few natives can be induced to approach the town for the purposes of trade, so tearful are they of a collision. The Sagitaw called at Nanaimo. She will await bere for orders as to her future destination. or next vi

THE COUNTRY DisTRICTS .- All accounts from the country districts agree as to the forwardness of the season and the prospects of heav crops to cheer the hearts of the farmers. The acreage planted has been greatly extended, and should the anticipations be realized by the results, many dollars will be retained in the Colony that have heretofore gone out to enrich another cour-

THE YELLOW FEVER. The telegraph reports the deadly yellow fever as raging on the coast of Peru and, of course, of Chili, too. Earthquakes and Yellow Jack! A one place, truly, to hit upon as the headquarters of the British naval forces in the Pacific. The Gladstone Ministry should have been wiser in their generation.

THE alarm of fire on Saturday evening arose from the burning out of the chimney of a house up town.

THE quantity of coal shipped from Nanaime last month was 3,448 tons.

Well to-day, Sick to-morrow. Such is the experience of thousands. Fee enjoy continuous health. To what does the oc casional invalid attribute his uncertain conditiou? Not to himself, of course. He lays the blame on the climate, perhaps. It is too hot or too cold, or too damp, or too dry, or too variable. But does he take the proper course to fortify his constitution and bodily organs against the extremes and changes of which he complains? No. he says, perhaps, that only an iron man could bear such great heat or an iron man could bear such great heat or such violent cold or such sudden vicissitudes. Why then does he not resort to the great Tenic and Preventive which if it will not make him an iron man will at least quadruple the capacity of his system to repel all external agencies that tend to produce disease? HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, taken faithfully according to the directions, will so strengthen the stomach brace the nerves, tone the liver and regulate and invigorate the whole animal machinery, that the system instead of being at the mercy of the weather and liable to be prostrated by every change of temperature will become case hardened as it were and almost impervious to climatic influences. It is to this preventive principle that Hostetters's Bitters owe their great popthat Hosterren's Birrens owe their great popularity in the West Indies, British America and Australia.

Evidence from the Land of Gold! "My scald head, or tetter, about which I wrote you before, is all gone. Five bottles of Bristol's Sarsaparilla cured me."—E. Foress,

San Jose.

"Your Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills have cured me of Salt Rhoum that I had suffered with for seven years."—R. JOHNSON, Mariposa,

"I really believe that Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills have been the means of saving my life."—T. J. Epwans, Stockton.

571\*

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New Seeds for the Farm and Garden,

The bulk grown by themselves and harvested in prime condition: Their European Seeds Come via the Isthmus. Month of the

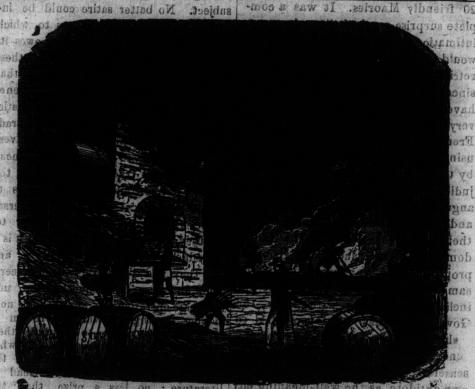
The stock of Grasses, Clovers, Lucerne, Trefoil, Turnips, Rape, Mangolds, Carrots, &c., is the most complete, choice and extensive ever offered in this Colons of Gardon and Vegetable Seeds, the selection [including all the best kinds in cultivation is unrivalled, and of

on is unrivalled, and of FLOWEIR SHEDS
Only the most beautiful kinds have been grown.

of introducts ve Just received per " Prince of Wales."

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Printed Catalogues to be had at the SEED STORE, Occidental Buildings, Fort street, or at NURSERY GROUNDS, Fort street.



Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Rum there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health; and, upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery, which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sole right to manufacture and sell it in the United States

The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humani for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The cabalistic S. T. -1860-X, was a talisman of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply.

Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Rum, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became nec that arrangements upon an extensive scale abroad should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on tho island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly "astonished the natives." The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Rum needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSPEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above cut represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses.

As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

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