

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, April 24, 1869

The success of nations or colonies afflicted with bad governments has often appeared difficult of explanation; but to those accustomed to look beneath the surface, the source of their prosperity becomes easily apparent. They possessed some natural product, or some advantage of climate, that brought wealth to their doors in spite of government extravagance or neglect, and were in a manner forced, by outward influences, or the enterprise of strangers, to turn to account the advantages they possessed. Witness the Chinese, the Japanese, the Brazilians, and the numerous other peoples and communities whose internal resources have attracted the cupidity of the enterprising men of other nations; hence the enrichment of countries whose domestic policy would have appeared retrograde a hundred and fifty years ago. It is thus that this fine Colony will be gradually populated and developed if even the present bad condition of Government were to continue, although that, with the enlightened character of the people, is wholly out of the question. The large extent of our cultivable lands of the finest quality, our fine, healthy climate, our immense forests that produce the most valuable description of timber; our well known mineral riches, the limits of which are unknown,—each year adding to our list of new placer diggings for gold, silver mines, coal fields, and almost every other known mining product of value; our fisheries which are now being explored, and which with every new set of adventurers become more appreciated. All these have their influence notwithstanding misgovernment and vexatious Customs regulations, although the two last obstacles do much to retard internal improvements of a permanent character, because people are slow to make their homes in a country where the laws act like brakes on the wheels of progress, and where the management of public affairs rests in the hands of a few men, contracted views and antiquated notions of good government. Amongst the numerous sources of wealth which this Colony contains, none is more important than the produce of our forests. Strange as it may seem, we have within the limits of this Colony more valuable timber than can be found on the whole Pacific Coast. It avails our neighbors nothing that high imposts are levied on our lumber in order to force their own knotty, brittle material on the market. If they collected a duty of fifty per cent ad valorem it would only tend to impoverish their own citizens, without in any material degree preventing the importation of our lumber. Whether owing to the soil, the climate, or from whatever cause, the fact is unquestionable: our pine lumber is of a very superior quality from its fineness and tenacity of texture, which renders it indispensable for certain uses; it is also more durable when subjected to exposure. It cannot be surprising, then, that our export of lumber, although quite in its infancy, amounted to the very large sum of \$184,135 last year, and, at a moderate estimate, will be at least doubled this year. We have now five saw-mills in operation, all engaged in the export trade; three at Burrard Inlet, one at Sooke and one at Saanich. But what are five mills? Some of the establishments on the Sound could produce as much lumber as the whole of them; but then we are only beginning to see the value of the trade, and ere long, twenty mills will be in full operation, and when we have fifty, our lumber will be equally saleable. Our only surprise is, that the white pine and cedar, of which we possess large quantities in the interior of the Island, have never been brought to market. They may not be so easy of transport to the seaboard as the ordinary pine, but the great demand for the first named for shipbuilding purposes, and consequent high price, would largely remunerate the cost and trouble of hauling or rafting, and manufacture. We strongly urge the matter upon the

attention of our enterprising lumbermen, as a sure and safe investment for their capital and labor. The great value of the lumber as an article of export arises from the quantity of labor required in its production as an article of commerce, and hence the large proportion of clear profit that accrues to the Colony. The same advantages flow from our coal and gold mining, and these benefits will go on increasing until this Colony is freed from the trammels of irresponsible government, and men, having nothing in that respect to grumble at, will turn their whole attention to the development of the country. Bad government is retarding our progress, but it can never wholly check it. Riches are in store for those who diligently seek them; and we should be glad to see our most notorious grumblers the lucky discoverers.

THE WIKES spoke yesterday to some purpose, the budget of news brought being more than usually interesting to Colonial readers. The Conservatives, led by the late Premier, are prepared to present a bold front against the cardinal principles of the Government bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church; and about the only point they appear disposed to concede is the dissolution of the union between the English and Irish Churches. The Conservatives can scarcely dream of success in the face of the overwhelming odds the Liberals will bring against them; and a fight would be about the most Quixotic enterprise a party could well engage in. However the Mark Tapscottism of Disraeli is well known, and there is nothing like being "jolly" under the most adverse circumstances. Besides, the Conservatives must show fight or sink into oblivion.

The Congressional news is quite exciting. Mr. Sumner, a leading Senator, who is supposed to represent the views of the Grant administration, has made a speech in the Senate upon the Alabama question. He claims that Great Britain owes the United States a much greater sum than that represented by the individual losses through the burning of so many ships by the privateers. Had the privateers never left British ports, the rebellion must have been crushed two years before it was; therefore the expense of conducting the war during the two last years of its continuance he believes to be partly chargeable to the Mother Country. The total value of the just claims of the United States he fixes at \$100,000,000. The Anti-Slavery movement began in England in the time of Lord Wilberforce. With equal force Mr. Sumner might send in a bill to recover the value of the slaves liberated by the American conflict, upon the principle that, the agitation having commenced in Great Britain, that country is to be held responsible for all the losses that years afterwards resulted from it. The American Government is aware that the "peace party" preponderates in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, and appears disposed to make the most of that preponderance; but because the policy of a country may be peace to-day, it by no means follows that the policy of that country may not be war to-morrow—a fact which Brother Jonathan may yet learn to his surprise. Mr. Lathrop Motley, the new American Minister to the Court of St. James, is the clever historian. He was Minister to Austria for several years, and is a gentleman of enlarged views and advanced ideas of the Golden Smith school.

The appointment of colored Ambassadors to three countries in which the colored element predominates, is a creditable act, and should the experiment for it is only an experiment—prove successful, it will go further towards breaking down the barriers of prejudice and consolidating the conflicting elements in the Salted States than all the acts affecting the status of the negro that have yet been passed.

Friday, April 16

ONE OBSERVATIVE SYSTEM DISCONTINUED. Yesterday the Governor sent discretionary power to Mr. Hamley, Collector of Customs, concerning the system which requires the production of certificates from foreign collectors that goods taken out of our custom-houses in bond have been landed at the ports of destination. Mr. Hamley at once decided to abolish the system and hereafter goods may be cleared hence in bond without our officers being called upon to act the part of special revenue detectives for another nation. The abolition of this odious system was one of the points urged when the Drawbacks Bill came up. The concession is a great victory for the mercantile class, and shows what a little judicious pressure when brought to bear upon even the most obdurate and inefficient Executive will do. We advise our mercantile friends to continue their efforts towards a general relaxation of the oppressive measures which still bear heavily upon them, in the hope and belief that ere long there will be a modification and, at least, a partial return to Free Trade.

FOR GUAYMAS, MEXICO.—The Colonial schooner Favorite, Capt. McKay, will sail hence for Guaymas to-day. She is laden with Burrard Inlet lumber for Mr. J. B. Stewart of this city.

Address of the Clergy to the Bishop of Columbia.

Yesterday the Bishop of Columbia was the recipient of the following address from the Clergy of the Diocese:

To THE RIGHT REVEREND GEORGE, LORD BISHOP OF COLUMBIA. Right Reverend Father in God:—We the Clergy of your Diocese wish, as you leave us for a time, to express our affectionate regard and esteem for your Lordship personally. Our appreciation of your work as Chief Pastor of the flock and fold of Christ in this portion of His Church, and that in times of trial and under circumstances of no small difficulty.

—Our sincerest hope that your patient labors at home in behalf of the Church in this Colony may be blessed without impairing that health and strength, which, for our Lord's work here, we value more highly than any degree of success elsewhere. And our assurance that our prayers shall follow you that God may prosper your work, may in all perils and dangers by land and sea have you in His holy keeping; and in due time restore to us him whom we have learned to love and esteem very highly for his works sake.

In conclusion, we ask you to convey to Mrs. Hills our best wishes for her health and preservation, and our hope to welcome her with your Lordship on your return; EDWARD GRIBBE, R. A., Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria. C. T. WOODS, M. A., Archdeacon of British Columbia and Rector of Holy Trinity, New Westminster. WILLIAM S. ROBE, M. A., R. E. O., Archdeacon of Vancouver, Missionary at Cowichan. BENTLEY J. JENNS, Rector of St. John's, Victoria. FRANK GRIBBE, Principal of the Collegiate School and Missionary Clergyman at Esquimalt. W. H. HAYMAN, M. D., Assistant Minister at the Cathedral. J. B. GOOD, Missionary Clergyman at Lytton. D. HOLMES, Missionary Clergyman at Hope, and Yale. J. G. B. GAVIN, Missionary Clergyman at Saanich. H. B. OWEN, Indian Mission, Victoria.

His Lordship responded as follows: My very high value your kind expressions of confidence and regard, and Mrs. Hills joins with me in sincerely thanking you for your good wishes for our safe and prosperous journey to England. Any labor in repaying the resources of the Mission, I shall cheerfully undergo, bearing as I shall, constantly in mind, the ever active and earnest work of my fellow laborers which so much deserves to be sustained. Not only have you the usual trials of missions amongst the heathen and of all ministerial work, but you have also the difficulties of a peculiarly hard and disheartening, so far as I have observed, than in any other Colony. The spirit of the world amongst us is more than usually unfavorable to religion, and in those who come to us from more favored lands there is a constant tendency to decline in moral and spiritual tone. These things, together with the sharp trials of a temporal depression, have called forth the necessity of more than usual patience and endurance. Our remedy under such circumstances is in faith and prayer, in considering our high and holy mission, and call to be fellow laborers with God in the ministry of His word and Sacraments, the divine promises, and in assurance that God will eventually bless and crown with success all faithful labors for His dear Son's sake; but we have also encouragements. We have the willing and valued co-operation of many of our lay brethren, and our work as a whole, viewed in comparison with what it was a few years ago, bears evidence of having taken root by some manifest fruit, and a hopeful promise of greater things in the future. Let us thankfully dwell upon the good signs of God's presence with us, and be stirred up to greater devotion in our Master's service, more diligent heed to feed the flock of God, and to be by our lives to them an example of holy living and self-denial. May the Holy Spirit so work in us all to will and to do the good pleasure of our God. And now dear brethren, "I commend you to God and to the word of His grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified."

FIRE INQUEST.—Yesterday Mr. Pemberton summoned a jury and instituted an inquiry into the cause that led to the destruction of Montero's unoccupied house on Fort street, a few nights ago. The wife of the owner testified that the doors were safely locked the day before; and that a widow, through which her children were in the habit of gaining access to the building was fastened by her. The origin of the fire, to the witness, was a mystery. The jury found that the fire was purposely caused; and suggested that, in future when houses are destroyed in a similar way, the Insurance companies rebuild them instead of paying the policy. The recommendation might be adopted with advantage in cases where the property destroyed is less in value than the amount of the insurance; but when the value exceeds the insured figure, to extend the system might result unprofitably to the Insurance companies.

ANOTHER BARGAIN IN ISLANDS.—The Serana guano islands, in the Caribbean Sea, have been fully recognized by the United States Government as United States territory, having been purchased for a company organized in New York. These islands, nearly on the direct route to Aspinwall, will make, it is stated, a better naval station than St. Thomas or any of the West Indies, and will be sold for that purpose at a nominal price as compared with that offered for St. Thomas. The group, eleven in number, encloses, it is stated, a bay seventeen miles from east to west and nine miles from north to south, with a depth of water of from five to fifteen fathoms.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo last evening, bringing Messrs. Gerow, Stafford, Aitkin, Bednall, Drinkwater, Ping, and several others as passengers, and a quantity of live stock. The news is animop ant.

ASSAULT ON FORT STREET.—William Barlow, better known as "Dutchy" and driver of one of the public hacks, appeared yesterday as complainant against Alexander Hardy, whom he charged with assaulting him on Tuesday last on Fort street. Mr. Bishop appeared for the defence. "Dutchy" testified that—

I was walking along Fort street when Mr. Hardy coomed up to me and said, "If you don't pay me ten dollars I'll lick you to death."

Magistrate—Did he beat you to death? Witness—He knocked me over and pooted me.

Magistrate—Did what? Witness—He pooted me.

Magistrate—Pooted you? Witness—Yes, sir.

Magistrate—What do you mean by pooting? Witness—Why, he pooted me—grieked me with his poot dis way (raising his foot and violently striking the side of the witness's box) and ten a lot of pebbles coomed up and said, "what for you gick to pay?"

Mr. Bishop pleaded guilty to the charge of striking; but urged in extenuation that Barlow owed his client money and would not pay him.

In cross-examination the witness acknowledged promising Hardy \$10, which he had repeatedly promised to pay, but failed to do so.

Mr. Bishop—Did you not promise to go into Quarles' and get the money, and then slip out the back way? Witness—No, sir; I coomed out and told him the poyvodn't let me haf it.

J. S. Deas saw the assault; the prisoner "whaled" Barlow; remonstrated with Hardy, when he expressed a desire to punish witness too, and witness left. The assault was very violent.

S. To son witnessed the assault, which he described as violent; Hardy said he was drunk, that he meant to remain drunk until he had whipped Barlow, and that he meant to whip him every time he saw him.

The Magistrate said he could see no extenuating circumstances connected with the case and sentenced Hardy to pay a fine of \$25, which he did and was discharged.

RETURN OF THE GUSSE TELFAIR.—The steamer Gussie Telfair returned yesterday afternoon from ports on the Sound and Nanaimo. She reached the latter port on Sunday afternoon, and was placed on the beach on Monday, and the barnacles removed from her bottom. She took in 150 tons of coal for her own use, and left Nanaimo for Victoria at 8 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning. While lying at Nanaimo, most inclement weather was experienced. The wind was high and many inches of rain fell. On Wednesday a severe hailstorm occurred. The size of the hailstones was large and it is feared that severe damage resulted therefrom to the fruit trees and young crops.

THE DELUGES ENGINE was safely housed in the new location of the Company last evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. The Company mustered in strong force under Mr. Charles Howard, acting foreman. Among the guests were Chief Engineer Kremler, Asst. Engineer Vogel, Mr. Barnes, Foreman of the Tigress, Mr. Bunting, Foreman of the U. H. & L. Company, and many other firemen. Success to the Company, its officers and the Fire Department generally was drunk with enthusiasm. The new house is arranged with a view to the reception of the Company's new steam fire engine.

PETTY SESSIONS.—An adjourned Petty Sessions was held yesterday in the Police Court, Messrs. Pemberton and McDonald on the Bench. Mr. Courtney applied on behalf of Mr. Stevens, Halfway House, Saanich Road, for permission to transfer his license to Mr. Williams, father-in-law of the applicant. The application was refused on the ground that Williams could not remain on the premises to attend to the business.

COURT OF REVISION.—We learn that Messrs. D Cameron, W J McDonald, and Dr Helmecken have received notification of their appointment as members of the Municipal Court of Revision under the amended Ordinance. Dr. Helmecken has declined the appointment in consequence of professional engagements.

VIARRO.—A number of Skadgit Indians, upon a visit to the Songish tribe, arrived in canoe yesterday morning. Cards are out for a grand potlach at the Indian village to-day.

SOOKE.—The bark Oecrops will complete her cargo to-morrow at Sooke, and will sail next week for Valparaiso. She has on board 800,000 feet of lumber.

THE U. S. R. C. Lincoln, Capt. Selden, sailed from San Francisco for Victoria on Monday. She will spend the summer on the Sitka station.

THE bark General Cobb was towed by the Isabel to Sayward's mills at Saanich, yesterday.

"The Work of a Schoolmaster."

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—In order to prevent further interrogations, I beg leave through your columns, to disclaim the pretence of an article in yesterday's Columbian, over the signature of "Public School Teacher."

WALTHAM WATCHES.

The extensive use of these watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers, and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-makers, 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-pinion of 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 pinion as being the best and faultless.

Hardened and tempered half-springs, now universally admitted by Watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches. All Waltham Watches have dust-proof caps 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.

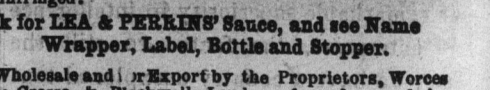
Every watch bearing the trade mark of Waltham, is guaranteed to be a thoroughly reliable timekeeper.

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, 182 Broadway, New York.

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Grosse & Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. Agents for Victoria—Janlon, Green & Rhodes. July 17 1869

A QUESTION FOR THE PROPOSED FARMERS' CLUB.

SUPPOSE 17 CASES OF FARM AND Garden Seeds to have arrived here in September last, on the ship "Spirit of the Age" via Cape Horn, from England (come), can they be fairly

GUARANTEED OF Home Growth—Fresh and Good? Mitchell & Johnson Offer a collection of Seeds Grown by themselves, for ESSAY on the SUBJECT. SEND STORE. mar 27 daw Occidental Buildings, Fort St.

The We... AN... Sat... It is real... far some m... of certain... seem to for... the few n... which they... thought; i... the ostensi... only one tr... go. Some... born with... government... surable fault... help feeling... ion of Vesu... quako occu... in Cariboo... English gov... some way t... often hear... tion of the... which we... English gov... we have fall... when in po... at home kn... fortunes or... the inhabi... be supposed... great nation... can occupy... 8000 inhabi... tion equal... streets in... whether th... have not ar... from the cor... transcenden... and consequ... persons, by... country, hav... sudden remo... great Republ... in poverty... sions with u... this Colony... noted with... now that we... bodiment of... illustrate the... tween the c... try better th... Supreme and... interior cour... in all cases... tion; it dep... ligants as t... ried further... ought to be... carried to... usually sent... or dismissed... solves itself... bility and int... the Judge an... inferior cour... the people of... town, and in... such attribut... people affecte... take the prop... officer or offic... equal to the... officers when... to be endow... talent and self... people who su... tration of th... not to take... free themselves... grievances cou... entitled to re... thought of li... themselves wro... trators of the... loaded His H... with all kind... the readest w... held to be the... tion is so a... ground for ar... in relation to... simply that co... appointed to... ment of this... that the Colon... appointments... pressions and... not such as... quires, or at... wholly out of... plation and reve... is to blame fo... of such serio... the people the... on earth can p... ing—the reme...