

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 particularly mention:

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 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 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 the 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.

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SEED OATS

From Hyde Farm, Cowichan.

The above are raised from a sample presented to the Growers by Mr. A. J. Langley, being a portion of the

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Manufacturers of

Surgeons' Instruments,
INFANTS FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES
AND APOTHECARIES' WARES.

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RICHFIELD HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, situated in Richfield, Ontario, now doing a good paying business, is offered on advantageous terms to a person possessing a knowledge of the business, who has had extensive experience in investment, and who is prepared to take the premises on a long lease, or to purchase. For particulars, apply to FELL & CO., 100 St. John Street, Montreal.

upon which the hydraulic pipes would be brought to play in William Creek alone would bring back to Cariboo the population and prosperity that dwelt there during the palmiest days of the history of that district, and give employment to thousands of men for many years to come. This Swift River scheme is only the step in advance (if taken), which will point out the way for twenty similar schemes, precluding the possibility of last year's misfortunes ever occurring again.

Friday, April 2
Diocesan Church Society.

The first annual report of this Society has been recently printed and is now being extensively circulated amongst subscribers and others. In addition to the report, the pamphlet contains a list of officers, a short statement of the Society's objects, a list of subscribers, (at the head of which His Excellency the Governor's name appears), and an estimate of the receipts and expenditures for 1869. This estimate presents a deficiency of about \$3,000, which arises chiefly from the reduction of the grant made by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, that Society having advised that the grant for 1869 cannot (in consequence of the serious falling off of their revenue), exceed £1,500; their grant having previously been £2,000 a year. A reduction of the number of Church districts or missions in which work has been commenced is much deprecated, and it is hoped that even in the present pressing need this may be avoided. In connection with the Church of England in the Colony, every resident of British Columbia, and especially every parent, should bear in mind the opportunities that are afforded by the establishment of valuable schools for the instruction of the youth of both sexes among us, and should remember that the maintenance of the competent teachers attached to these institutions has fallen very heavily upon the Church Funds, as the schools have never been self-supporting. The Diocesan Society are very anxious to prevent any deduction of stipend being suffered by the clergy and others employed in the Church work; as it is fully admitted on all sides that the salaries allowed are such as will not admit of their being (with anything like consistency) diminished, and an active canvass is now being made for subscriptions which we trust will be liberally met, as the extraneous help afforded to the Church should certainly urge those amongst us to do everything in their power to aid in the work. In connection with this subject we would refer to an impression which appears to exist that the Church resources are very ample and that the Bishop has always money in hand; the fact being that on the contrary the Church endowments, invested during the flourishing days of the Colony produce but little revenue, and the Church funds show a grave deficiency, involving upon the Bishop of the Diocese a very serious personal responsibility which he has assumed rather than allow the Church work to retrograde, and he is now about to visit England for the purpose of endeavoring to raise funds there from the friends of the Church to enable him to discharge the responsibility in question. We feel assured that the mention of these facts will prevent further misunderstanding or uncertainty upon the subject.

The TENDENCY OF CONFEDERATION.—At a public dinner given to Sir John Young, Governor General of Canada, at Montreal on the 4th of February. His Excellency said: "This Dominion is inhabited by races different in origin, but races all of ancient renown, and equal in the field, and in industry and perseverance. These features give promise of wealth to Montreal and power and greatness to the Dominion—to the Dominion which, if we may trust to present appearances, will ere long be enlarged beyond the present borders from the ocean, no the East to the ocean on the West, and which will unite all our fellow-countrymen in British North America as willing associates in the lofty task of building up free institutions, upon the British model, throughout the whole of British North America." This may all be very true; but we would advise the Dominion, if it wants British Columbia, to make us an offer without delay. Otherwise, some other government might head it off.

GRANTING, in the appointment of a merchant to the position of Secretary of Treasury, unwittingly violated a time-honored law of the United States, which provides that no person engaged in business can hold any position in the Treasury Department; and in the appointment of Mr. Wm. Kohl as Collector of Customs of Alaska he committed a similar blunder. Mr. Kohl being one of the great fur firms of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. Of course, Mr. Kohl's nomination will not be confirmed—even if that gentleman desired the position, which he does not—but the fact of the appointment having been made exhibits a carelessness on the part of the Executive, which, if carried into other departments of the Government, endures badly for the good of the new Administration.

ENTERTAINMENT ON BOARD THE ZEALOUS. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, guests of the Officers of H.M. Fleet on this station, met on board the flagship Zealous, Captain Dawkins, yesterday afternoon, and received a cordial welcome at the hands of their hosts. The noble ship was dressed in holiday attire, and presented a picturesque appearance. Among the guests we observed Mrs. Seymour (the Governor being unavoidably absent), Admiral and Mrs. Hastings, the Chief Justice, with Mrs. and Miss Neeham, Honorable W. A. G. Young, Capt. and Mrs. Delacomb, and most of our leading officials and citizens with their families. At 2 1/2 o'clock the company sat down to a sumptuous lunch. After lunch, the guests repaired to the quarter deck, where the enlivening strains of the Zealous Band, under Hert Gauthier, summoned the devotees of Terpsichore to the quarter deck, where dancing commenced and was maintained until an early hour in the evening. Captain Dawkins and his officers were unceasingly attentive to their guests; and despite the lowering aspect of the sky, which unfortunately kept many intending participants away, the entertainment was one of the most enjoyable ever given under similar auspices.

Cuba.—The despatch received the other day stating that President Grant intends to recognize the insurgents of Cuba as belligerents, is without doubt a canard; for should he do so, he would follow the precedent set by Great Britain and France in recognizing the Southern States as belligerents, and his "little bill" for the Alabama damages must fall to the ground.

FOR THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise, with about 30 passengers, left for New Westminster yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Among the passengers were the Bishop of Columbia, Hon. Helmcken, O'Reilly and Havelock, and Mr. Campbell and family. The latter will settle on a farm on Coche Creek.

FOR SITKA.—The bark Katusoff, from Nansimo, laden with coal for Sitka, arrived in the outer harbor yesterday. She will sail in a day or two for her destination, taking the outside passage.

THE COAST SURVEY.—H.M.S. Beaver, Commander Pender, will sail for the North West Coast, to resume the survey, on or about the 20th instant.

Our Whale Fisheries Again.

Editor BARRIE'S COLONIST.—In my previous letter I assumed that within three years the whale fisheries of our coast will have become a business of very considerable importance. That assumption I believe to be self-evident to any man who is willing to give the subject anything like a serious consideration. If from any want of energy we fail to take advantage of that source of wealth, San Francisco will not commit the same error. It is a question, and one which demands the thoughtful attention of every resident here; whether Victoria is to have the full benefits of that profitable business, or whether she is to be satisfied with the crumbs falling from a San Francisco table? A very little equity will satisfy any man that the merchants of Victoria may easily secure that trade, and at a very reasonable cost. You have very clearly shown, upon one or two occasions, the many advantages to be derived from making Victoria a whaling port; and yet before we can do that, we must be able to support these whalers with something more than flour and potatoes; before we can induce them to come here for their supplies we must be able to furnish supplies, not only flour and vegetables, but we must have on hand and in stock, boats, guns, whale line, kettles, spades and everything else that whalers require. All of these things are found in abundance at San Francisco. They are not manufactured there, but imported, principally from New Bedford. Now, sir, the question is, if they can import all these things there, cannot we do the same thing here? It may be said that the demand will not at present justify the investment. I reply, that whaling on our coast as a business is just beginning. There are already three companies organized here, and it is a moderate calculation to suppose that three years will see at least a dozen more. But even supposing that the whole business should be left to these three companies, it would surely be more creditable to Victoria as a commercial city that these companies should be able to obtain everything they require here, instead of being compelled to send to San Francisco for everything they want, or to a "coil" of rope. There must be a terrible lack of enterprise in this Liverpool of the Pacific, if it does not contain one house willing and enterprising enough to invest a few thousand dollars in fishing gear, and thus endeavor to stimulate the industry and enterprise which here at present seems so sadly to lack a stimulant. The existence of all these things here would enable those disposed to engage in whaling to ascertain at once the cost of fitting out. The fact of everything required being here would be a strong guarantee to those disposed to invest

their money, time and labor in such an undertaking that they had at least the sympathy and support, and that in every emergency they might rely for assistance upon the people of Victoria. I trust that some of our business men will see it to be not only their interest but their duty to make an effort to encourage the whaling business on our coast and to retain its profits for the Colony. We complain, and justly, that to a certain extent our Government is to blame for a dwindling population and a rapidly decreasing commerce; and that this very question of whale fishing is one which a wise and judicious government would not only foster and encourage to the utmost of their power, but would be prepared, if necessary, to give active assistance towards establishing so desirable an industry. But with such a government as we at present have it would be worse than madness to indulge for a moment in any such expectation. One cannot conceive of any useful purpose for which nature ever designed nine-tenths of the official element of British Columbia, except to draw their salaries. That one act may be very useful to them and their, but it is a serious matter to us. Such being the case, it rests entirely with the business men of Victoria to make the whale fisheries of our coast what in a few years they are sure to become, whether they do it or not, a large and profitable business. Let them do their duty altogether irrespective of an imbecile Government, and Victoria will before long make some progress in the right direction. I hope to see our business men make some effort to obtain and retain the control of the whale fisheries in our own waters. Should they, either from lack of energy or lack of nerve, fail to do so, it would be a matter of deep regret to see so profitable a business taken from our grasp, and as it were from our very doorsteps, by aliens and strangers.

OLEAGINOUS.

A British View of American Finance

From the London Times, January 28th.

British finance has labored to relieve and almost entirely exempt industry and material in the United States they have to endure even more than their equal share of taxation. The obvious remedy is to proceed on the Bieh model as far as possible, for it is just possible there may be circumstances rendering imitation exceedingly difficult. However, a good deal may be done in this direction. The minuteness with which the American finance strikes at all the ingredients necessary in work and manufactures produce mischief out of proportion to the gain. It leads to adulterations, bad substitutes, bad workmanship, and to the introduction of the refuse of the European markets. An ad valorem duty on drugs, for example, is an encouragement to the cheapest and worst article, which is a serious matter when life and health are in question. The contraband trade is so great that the market is fed with smuggled goods and the Custom-houses are corrupted—it is impossible to say how high in the service. The tariff is breaking down, as a source of revenue and the bulk of the taxes cannot be raised. The objects are a return to gold currency, the establishment of credit in order to the conversion of the debt to a lower rate of interest, and such a cheapening of material and relieving of industry as shall enable American manufacturers to compete with the foreign in the market of the world. These ends are remote for the present, hardly even in view, but if they are attained America cannot feel that she has full command of her own resources, or that she can do anything which threatens an addition to burdens and perplexities already beyond endurance. What, then, is the remedy? Is it to enable American industry to help itself by putting it on an equality with foreign. This can only be done by giving it an abundant and cheap supply of raw material, of articles in the early stages of manufacture, and of everything which may be necessary to manufacture. Within a short time we have struck from the tariff many hundreds of articles the taxation of which led to more trouble and evasion than they were worth. The process was hardly logical; for, in strict justice, small quantities may as well be taxed as large. But finance is not a matter of justice so much as of convenience or of necessity, and it can at least afford to spare whatever it pleases. The Americans may give up their pleasing dream, or rather their fantastic fiction of perfect financial equality. If they will submit to tax what they can by rougher rules than those of abstract justice, they will find themselves more just in the end.

TAKING AN EQUITABLE VIEW.—A few years ago Mrs. Harrington, a handsome widow of sixteen, was tried for the murder of her husband, at the Delaware Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Balcom. For the purpose of establishing her motive for poisoning her husband, the District Attorney proved that her husband was thirty-six years of age, and married her when she was fifteen years old, in Pennsylvania, by falsely representing to her that he was a rich tanner of Delaware county, New York, when he was an impecunious teamster there, and that he abused her after he brought her to Delaware county. This evidence created the strongest kind of sympathy for her. It became so strong on the third day of the trial, that one Moore met Judge Balcom as he was going to dinner, and with tears in his eyes, besought him to take an equitable view of the case when he came to charge the jury; whereupon Judge Balcom asked what he meant by an equitable view of the case? when Moore exclaimed: "Tell the jury the poor girl did not kill her husband half as soon as she ought to." And it was supposed the jury took that view of the case when they acquitted her.

Several letters succeed which we have quoted from the financial Minister, and from the Chairman of the Privy Council upon the grievances of the Dominion wherein the following occurs:

1st. That the debt on account of the Union \$9,186,756, and that relieved from any such unless her debt ex-

2nd. That for ten years, 1847, an amount of \$92,698 be paid to the Dominion.

These recommendations by the Privy Council laid before Parliament as a Government ended the negotiation of the office immediately