

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.

FOR SALE JAY & BALES Seed Store, Yates St.

SUPERIOR 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

PRIZE OATS

Great Exhibition, London, 1862.



S. MAW & SON, Manufacturers of

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

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND APOTHECARIES' WARES.

11 & 12 ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

RICHFIELD HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, situated at Richfield, Quebec, 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 in the Colony, or who can be introduced by the Proprietor, apply to F. H. & Co., 100 St. John Street, Montreal.

THE great importance that naturally attaches to anything connected with our mines, and their probable yield for the coming season, makes it imperative on us to give the subject a first place in our columns, in order to keep our readers fully informed of all that pertains thereto. The profits from our mineral wealth must continue for a long period to afford the sustenance necessary to our agriculture and incipient manufactures which, without such outward nourishment, would linger for an indefinite period in a comparatively helpless state. The latest advices from Cariboo lead us to think that a good supply of water will be available for mining purposes this year. Considerable snow had fallen, and although the season continued mild, comparatively speaking, still a great portion of the snow would remain till the rays of the summer sun brought it down to fill the ditches constructed throughout the mining districts for its reception and distribution to the numerous hydraulic claims which are rapidly taking the precedence of all other systems of mining. There is also, we think, a probability that the coming season will differ materially from the last in respect to the rainfall, which, if copious, would supply any deficiency that might arise from the too early melting of the snow. However that may be, we sincerely trust that the sufficiency of the needful element will enable our miners to retrieve the losses they suffered so uncomplainingly during the past season of drought; their indomitable courage and perseverance under severe trials merit our warmest sympathy. While referring to Cariboo we take occasion once more to allude to the proposed exploration of the "Meadows." Years have elapsed since the overshot and undershot wheels, now nearly or entirely covered up by the debris carried down from the works on the upper portion of William Creek, were whirling out the mere ture so familiar to the miner's ear, alas! so unavailingly, and the wreck of scaffolding, cribbing and fragmentary ditches, tell the sad tale of fruitless toil. A company to which we have before alluded are prepared to invest their money in procuring the requisite machinery to contend with the under current of water, and so achieve what the miners individually are unable to accomplish; but they require a grant of five miles of the lower portion of the Creek, not only to secure to them the particular ground (still unknown) which would repay them for the very large outlay that must arise in a great undertaking of the kind, but also, to ensure them from interruption in the prosecution of their works. The Government submitted the question to the miners, who negatived the application; but we believe, the question like every other honestly answered, may be worthy of reconsideration; and determined stickler as we are for anything appertaining to miner's rights, we still think that it would be well if the application were granted, as the miners now in Cariboo would be directly benefited. We hope the suggestion relating to the ditch between Swift River and William Creek will not be allowed to drop untested; the scheme may be found impracticable when the proper survey has been made, but until such has been ascertained to be the case without possibility of doubt, the matter should be kept before the public; as, if it should be found that a supply of water can be obtained in this way, the benefit to mining, not only to the claims throughout the entire length of William Creek, but in the important gulches such as Stout and Conklin, where the water can be carried by the Flume Company's ditches, or by private ditches, would be great. The water if carried to the head of Stout Gulch might be made available for Lowhee Creek, which is always exposed to a time or another. If the could in this way be in that portion of the year of mining alluded to, the amount of ground

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 expenditure 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.

GEN. GRANT, 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 Nesbitt, 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, Hons. 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.

EDMOND BARRIS, 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 doorstep, 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. The business of husband and wife is a very delicate one, and it is not to be wondered at 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 doorstep, by aliens and strangers.

THE last overland basis of an agreement which it is proposed to make with the people of Nova Scotia, who have been unfairly dealt with by the Act of Confederation was arranged previous to his accession of President of the Dominion. The proposed agreement was arranged in a lengthy treaty extending over a period of several months between the Canadian John A. Macdonald, and this correspondence was made public through the provincial papers. The series of letters which were sent to the great Nova Scotia request that he will endeavor towards allaying the excitement and the obstructions which are in the path of a peaceful disagreement. Sir John A. Macdonald's Office has declared that the Confederation was a concession to the straits of the Provinces of the Dominion, and that it is important to the interest of the Dominion that the will be seen how any attempt to prevent the great measure we are not surprised should have eventuated in a "manifest destiny" which his energies to the task of confederating in the path of a peaceful disagreement. Sir John A. Macdonald's Office has declared that the Confederation was a concession to the straits of the Provinces of the Dominion, and that it is important to the interest of the Dominion that the will be seen how any attempt to prevent the great measure we are not surprised should have eventuated in a "manifest destiny" which his energies to the task of confederating in the path of a peaceful disagreement. Sir John A. Macdonald's Office has declared that the Confederation was a concession to the straits of the Provinces of the Dominion, and that it is important to the interest of the Dominion that the will be seen how any attempt to prevent the great measure we are not surprised should have eventuated in a "manifest destiny" which his energies to the task of confederating in the path of a peaceful disagreement.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Saturday, April 10, 1869.

European Mail Summary.

From India we learn that an earthquake occurred at Assam, causing great destruction of life and property. These "shakedowns" are not confined to the Pacific coast. A severe drought has been experienced in central India, threatening the entire destruction of the crops; but late advices inform us that rain had set in and there was some probability of saving some of the vegetation. Thirty thousand head of cattle died in the vicinity of Delhi for want of fodder. The New Zealand massacre was bad enough, but fortunately not so bad as reported. There were fifty-five individuals in all killed or severely wounded—35 English and 20 friendly Maories. It was a complete surprise as had there been any intimation of the attack, the savages would have been repulsed. Severe retribution has been visited upon them since. Two or three severe defeats have been inflicted, their loss being very heavy in each instance. The French Communists have lately been using the freedom accorded to them by the French Government very injudiciously; they have been haranguing the populace in the wildest and most seditious language. All their outrageous views on the Deity, domestic virtue and the division of property, were canvassed with the same license as in '89. However disinclined to interfere with them, the Government has been compelled to shut them up for the sake of decency. These dangerous fanatics in senseless excess have furnished their own antidote, as the well-meaning citizens are naturally siding with the government. Count Bismarck is again becoming bumptious, and thinks to frighten everybody with big talk. We suspect he has made up his mind to grab the private property of the ex-King of Hanover and the ex-Elector of Cassel, the present being only a growl to keep away any one from disputing the prey. Prussia has played rather a wily move in asserting the necessity for the independence of Belgium and the readiness of the whole of Germany to go to the rescue in the event of any foreign power attacking that little Kingdom, any foreign power of course meaning France. By this piece of diplomacy England would be of course forced upon the German side of a quarrel if France moved towards the Rhine. A class of ultra liberals has sprung up in England of late years, who in their efforts for new ideas to keep up their popularity with the mob, have come to the conclusion that the best thing for England to do would be to give up all her Colonies and fortresses, under the impression that in this way a great saving in the national expenditure would be achieved. A greater fallacy could not be entertained. Amongst the other crochets of the party is the project of giving up Gibraltar to Spain, about the best way of slipping off John Bull's lock of strength, because with ironclad fleets, necessitating convenient coaling stations, the abandonment of the famous rock would be equivalent to redning England's power on the ocean very considerably. The state of Spain is much better than might have been expected, considering the bonds in which the people have been held so long, and the usual recklessness that accompanies sudden enfranchisement after long suffering from cruel oppression. The Spaniards, when quiescent, are a very nice people; but when they make up their minds that they ought to kill anybody they do it; witness the murder of the Governor of Burgos. In spite of the most determined efforts on the part of the Provisional Government, no clue has been found to the perpetrators of the cowardly deed. The Government at present is a kind of joint Dictatorship between Serrano, Prim and Rivoero; the first for Foreign Affairs, the second for the Army, and the last for the interior. There are, however, seeds of dissension in the triumvirate, and if the King is not soon selected a split may take place

Supreme Court.

MONDAY, April 6, 1869. Lyons vs Stewart.—This case was resumed by counsel for the plaintiff addressing the jury. He pointed out that the contract was made with the cognizance of Mr. Stewart, but the latter alleged that he was not a party to it, and also that Lyons had committed fraud in misleading the Captain. He also alleged by this evidence that the contract had been mutilated, a portion being taken off. There was a conflict between the evidence of Mr. Stewart and Mr. Lyons—they would, however, find the testimony of Lyons to be correct, and the proposition of Stewart that Lyons should go over to Port Townsend was far to substantiate it. Mr. Stewart objected to the form of contract signed by Robinson, but had the sum involved been \$10,000, and if it had been divided in a number of advance notes, there would have been no objection. There was no doubt the money was fairly due and that Mr. Stewart, under any circumstances, is perfectly safe. The learned counsel then went over the evidence and pointed out the discrepancies in the affidavit of the Captain and the questionable circumstances in relation to the notes given by Lyons to Robinson. He concluded an excellent speech by expressing his confidence in the result of the proceedings when fully considered by the jury. His Lordship the Chief Justice, then summed up, reviewing the entire evidence at considerable length in his usual peevish and pithy language—giving every statement on either side its due weight and value. The jury then retired, and after a short absence returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the entire amount claimed—\$1670. His Lordship thanked the gentlemen of the jury for their attention and care in the discharge of their duties, and then dismissed them.

THE UNITED STATES REVENUE STEAMER "LIZARD."—This steamer is homeward at the wharf of the Merchants' Dry Dock, North Point, and is to have a thorough overhauling previous to her contemplated voyage to St. Paul's and St. George Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. It is possible that she may pass into the Behring Sea. Her instructions will permit the revenue cutter Bellande (called in on the Alaska station at the present time) the officers of the Lizard are: Captain, J. M. Seiden; First Lieutenant, E. B. Farlow; Second Lieutenant, J. K. Kelce; Chief Engineer, James A. Doyle; Second Assistant Engineer, J. P. Cloyd and J. B. Lucas. It is expected that her repairs will be completed and that she will sail about April 10th.

SUBSIDY OF A VICTORIAN.—A few days ago Mrs. B. F. Moses committed suicide at San Francisco. She was the wife of Dr. Moses, who resided at one time in this city, and subsequently at New Westminster. The pair were married here in 1843 at the Globe Hotel (now McTear's furniture store) then kept by J. Levy, father of the bride. In 1864 the doctor and his wife proceeded to San Francisco where they have since resided, but for some time have lived apart. The grand Potlach came off the other day at the above place, and about 2000 Indians assembled to receive the gifts. It was observed they all had money, some of them considerable sums. They made every effort to obtain liquor from the licensed dealers, "knowing, doubtless, that they run less risk of being poisoned, and offered large sums for bottles of good liquor which, of course, could not be sold to them. Is it not a little dril that these people are forced to destroy themselves with the vile compounds sold to them ad libitum by illicit vendors (most probably from the other side), and out licensed dealers here, are prohibited from selling a wholesome article, to them which would keep the money in the Colony. O Temporal! O mores!

THE HUDSON BAY QUESTION.—The dispatches received yesterday encourage the belief that the Hudson Bay Company have accepted the offer of the Canadian Government for the transfer of the Northwest Territory and that the long-aggitated question is at last at rest. Should these dispatches prove to be correct, British Columbia politicians might as well begin to set their sails to catch the coming Confederation breeze. THE CONFIRMATION.—His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese held in confirmation at the Cathedral on the afternoon of Sunday last, assisted by the Very Reverend the Dean and four other clergymen; there were thirteen persons who were duly received into the communion of the Church. The large edifice was filled with the members of the congregation and others desirous of witnessing the interesting ceremony.

DEATH OF HEART DISEASE.—The many friends of Mr. George C. Hariman, book-keeper for Messrs. Ben. Holtaday & Co., will regret to learn that he died at his residence, corner of Howard and Thirteenth streets, yesterday morning. Deceased was formerly cashier of the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company, and had a large circle of warm friends. He leaves a wife and child. Cause of death, heart disease.—S. F. Bulletin.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACTIVE.

The steamer Active arrived in the harbor at 10 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning from San Francisco, March 30th, bringing 44 passengers and 231 tons of freight. Referring to the passenger list we were glad to observe the names of Messrs. John Walkie, C. Straps, Lewis Lewis, Mrs. Heywood & children, J. Fawley and wife, Mr. A. Phillips.

DEATH OF MICHAEL TITTE.—Michael Titte who will be remembered as the pioneer milkman of Victoria, died at Virginia City, Nevada, about ten days ago. Titte was the proprietor of the fine piece of land and orchard on Cadboro Bay road now owned by Capt Good of this city.

A FEW MEN in San Francisco own the bulk of all the cattle in California. Slowly but surely for years have they been monopolizing this traffic, while others have neglected it, until within their "ring" is centered the whole power and control of the cattle market.

FRANKLIN LEAF.—A Chilean woman, while laboring under a fit of insanity, leaped from a fifth-story window of the International Hotel at San Francisco, on the 27th March, to the ground, and was terribly crushed. She was picked up dead, and was afterwards buried in the cemetery.

WHEN one of our merchants, particularly a gentleman of Mr. Wilkie's popularity here, returns to us, we feel sincere pleasure in bidding him welcome. We trust his visit to Europe may tend to an extension of his business, and that his future enterprises may be crowned with success.

BACK AGAIN.—Old Mr. Cowan of Spoko came back yesterday from Scotland. He returned to his native land some months ago with the design of spending the remainder of his days there; but he could not stand the climate, and he is now back again.

ENGLISH SHIPPING FOR BRITISH COLONIES.—The H. B. Co's ship Lady Lampon was to sail from London on the 12th of February; the Coquette was at the London docks loading for Spots and Co. At Liverpool, the Iron bark Medora was fitted up for Janion, Rhodes & Co; and the Iron bark Medora was fitted up for Janion, Rhodes & Co; and the Iron bark Medora was fitted up for Janion, Rhodes & Co.

RECORDS MADE FOR FIFTY DOLLARS A SIDE.—The H. B. Co's ship Medona, San Francisco, between H. E. Harris and Wm. Lyons, won by Harris in four minutes, ten and three-fifths seconds; mile heat still of course.

THE MAILS.—A European mail to the Gussie Telfair, it is expected, will also bring a European mail.

JAPAN.—The Great Republic brings advices from Yokohama to March 3d: The Government is making great preparations for the recovery of Hakodate, and the Island of Yeso; and as the "man in possession" is also using most vigorous efforts to make his footing sure, and is accumulating large stocks and ammunition, we fear a hard struggle. But we can see but one result. The Government troops can be thrown in on several points, and in any numbers; and it will be easy for their ships to establish an effective blockade. What then becomes of the little garrison—stated by last authentic accounts to amount to 5600? They may successfully oppose their enemies for a few months, but it is hopeless to expect they can do so beyond that. Meanwhile, all trade with Hakodate must be stopped, and GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.—The Gazette, of March 2d, has the following items:

Since the 27th February the only matters of any interest are the reported loss of the steamer Yesuima, built in America for the Japanese Government; a murder, the non-delivery of the Stone-wall, and contradiction of the reported assassination of the Governor of Osaka.

The Stone-wall, which it was expected would be handed over to its rightful owner, the Japanese Government, any day during the past three weeks, still lies the stars and stripes.

Batteries are still being constructed in every available position; and the determination to resist any forcible attempts of the Kangans whenever made, seems to grow stronger every day.

Loss of the STEAMSHIP "HERMANN."—The Japan Gazette of February 18th gives the following account of this disaster: It is our sad duty to report the loss of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Hermann. On the night of the 13th instant, at about nine o'clock, she ran upon a reef about one hundred miles down the coast, the weather being exceedingly misty at the time. From the first there was no hope of getting her off, or even of saving the lives of all on board—of whom about two hundred perished. The survivors, having landed, walked three days along the coast, when they got a Japanese boat to bring them up to Yokohama, where they arrived at four o'clock this afternoon.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—At nine o'clock on Saturday evening the Hermann struck on a reef of Kodzura, and before they could stop the engines she struck heavily three times. When, at length, the engines were stopped, it was found there were six inches of water on the engine-room

THE STATE OF THE COLONY.

The state of the Colony is such that the followers of Governor intelligent members passing the Mineral Lands Bill, move the most vexatious tions to trade, the liberal inducements the Colony. The first having been majority in the Legislature, the impression that the step in the right direction once assented to by the Colony, would be shelved by sending it to the Council for approval, turned it will be with were it otherwise, the render it useless, or the opportunity for new when it does arrive, after it had been passed, was absolutely altered through the vote of the men who obtained the Council on the strength of in consequence of the any people would to monstrance a government enormous emolument services rendered to to quietly permit power is simply suicide, is almost enlightened age; and larly desire to impress the necessity for unity themselves from the in a cheap and popular for Spasmodic and individ than useless, not only its influence upon the creating the impression agion is vain, and disc would other wise aid in putting forth a helping flatters the vanity of it, and the people will to the belief that any m the object of change system, must necessa Let every step be kn advance together. This to the timid and streu Moreover, the effects will be to sweep all of it, and the people will all their majesty and period of years spent enjoyment of public or the heart callous, by a fidion in nature, to e inents for which the p Under a popular form the first year's revenue sufficient to defray the spring the Colony, re and bridges, fit out party for the Island many other necessary admitting of a consid of the Customs' dues, drawback upon cer duced in the Colony foreign ports. The d Colony lie in a nutshe too much and too ea money that should vancing the material Colony, in procuring hundreds, in perfecting in fostering interest "going to the dogs" i quired to meet the leg gimate expenses of Go the present embarras against a continuance that we propose to pr phatic and unmita Let us make a united for redress. Let there of facts—no shielding officer from censure, stated calmly, manfully let us patiently abide

A CALIFORNIA PATER'S OPINION OF WHITE PINE.—The Marysville Appeal of a late date says: "Our people go to White Pine to prospect, but White Piners go somewhere else. The White Pine News of the 6th inst. says: "A prospecting party under Jas. Basey has left Treasure City and has gone to the direction of Steptoe mountain. They may prospect in the Washita range, which is south of Salt Lake. The party will be absent for several months, and are well prepared. Cannot sensible men understand by this act that the rocks about White Pine are not all silver? White Pine is sure to turn out an immense humber. There are good mines there, but too many people are after them. The rest is proportionable to the size of the humber."

DEATH OF A CALIFORNIA JUDGE.—Hon. S. W. Brockway, until recently Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District Court, in California, died April 1st of congestive phyllis, at the residence of Alvina Hayward, San Mateo, aged 88 years. Judge Brockway visited this city about three years ago.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGHE. The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BOARDS, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Mid-alex: "Nightingale Hall, Edmonton. Dear Sir,—I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough, and proceeded, from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole frame entirely shaken. Having seen the good effects of your Balm of Aniseed in several members of my family, I purchased a small bottle, and when going to bed at night, took a teaspoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water, just warm. The effect was immediate; and across perfectly restored in the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me, and has never returned. Having since heard of a lady in the neighborhood who for a long time had laboured under a most distressing cough, and who had resorted to every remedy within her knowledge, I sent the remainder of the bottle to her; and that long-standing cough, was perfectly cured. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you may please of this communication, as the contents are strictly true. I shall take every opportunity of recommending your inestimable medicine, feeling as I do, fully assured of its efficacy. WM. BOARDS, Esq. 411 am, Dear Sir, yours very truly, "WM. BOARDS."

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED. For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this old established remedy will be found invaluable. The large sales and increased demand for this excellent and elegant preparation, which has led to its introduction into Australia, New Zealand and nearly all the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial results of its use; and he begs to announce that he is now introducing his Balm of Aniseed into the Colony, and has appointed Messrs Millard and Beedy, Wharf Street, Victoria, Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain their supply. The Price is within the means of all classes. It is a most successful remedy for all the above complaints, and is perfectly safe for all ages. It is sold in bottles of 1/6 and 1/3. Vendors throughout the World. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Observe that the words, "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed over the top of the bottle, without which, none can be genuine. Wholesale Agents, MILLARD & BEEDY, Wharf Street, Victoria. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Manufactured by GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Manufactured by GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, April 10, 1869.

THE STATE OF THE COLONY.

The state of the Colony is such that the followers of Governor intelligent members passing the Mineral Lands Bill, move the most vexatious tions to trade, the liberal inducements the Colony. The first having been majority in the Legislature, the impression that the step in the right direction once assented to by the Colony, would be shelved by sending it to the Council for approval, turned it will be with were it otherwise, the render it useless, or the opportunity for new when it does arrive, after it had been passed, was absolutely altered through the vote of the men who obtained the Council on the strength of in consequence of the any people would to monstrance a government enormous emolument services rendered to to quietly permit power is simply suicide, is almost enlightened age; and larly desire to impress the necessity for unity themselves from the in a cheap and popular for Spasmodic and individ than useless, not only its influence upon the creating the impression agion is vain, and disc would other wise aid in putting forth a helping flatters the vanity of it, and the people will to the belief that any m the object of change system, must necessa Let every step be kn advance together. This to the timid and streu Moreover, the effects will be to sweep all of it, and the people will all their majesty and period of years spent enjoyment of public or the heart callous, by a fidion in nature, to e inents for which the p Under a popular form the first year's revenue sufficient to defray the spring the Colony, re and bridges, fit out party for the Island many other necessary admitting of a consid of the Customs' dues, drawback upon cer duced in the Colony foreign ports. The d Colony lie in a nutshe too much and too ea money that should vancing the material Colony, in procuring hundreds, in perfecting in fostering interest "going to the dogs" i quired to meet the leg gimate expenses of Go the present embarras against a continuance that we propose to pr phatic and unmita Let us make a united for redress. Let there of facts—no shielding officer from censure, stated calmly, manfully let us patiently abide

A CALIFORNIA PATER'S OPINION OF WHITE PINE.—The Marysville Appeal of a late date says: "Our people go to White Pine to prospect, but White Piners go somewhere else. The White Pine News of the 6th inst. says: "A prospecting party under Jas. Basey has left Treasure City and has gone to the direction of Steptoe mountain. They may prospect in the Washita range, which is south of Salt Lake. The party will be absent for several months, and are well prepared. Cannot sensible men understand by this act that the rocks about White Pine are not all silver? White Pine is sure to turn out an immense humber. There are good mines there, but too many people are after them. The rest is proportionable to the size of the humber."

DEATH OF A CALIFORNIA JUDGE.—Hon. S. W. Brockway, until recently Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District Court, in California, died April 1st of congestive phyllis, at the residence of Alvina Hayward, San Mateo, aged 88 years. Judge Brockway visited this city about three years ago.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGHE. The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BOARDS, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Mid-alex: "Nightingale Hall, Edmonton. Dear Sir,—I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough, and proceeded, from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole frame entirely shaken. Having seen the good effects of your Balm of Aniseed in several members of my family, I purchased a small bottle, and when going to bed at night, took a teaspoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water, just warm. The effect was immediate; and across perfectly restored in the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me, and has never returned. Having since heard of a lady in the neighborhood who for a long time had laboured under a most distressing cough, and who had resorted to every remedy within her knowledge, I sent the remainder of the bottle to her; and that long-standing cough, was perfectly cured. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you may please of this communication, as the contents are strictly true. I shall take every opportunity of recommending your inestimable medicine, feeling as I do, fully assured of its efficacy. WM. BOARDS, Esq. 411 am, Dear Sir, yours very truly, "WM. BOARDS."

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED. For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this old established remedy will be found invaluable. The large sales and increased demand for this excellent and elegant preparation, which has led to its introduction into Australia, New Zealand and nearly all the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial results of its use; and he begs to announce that he is now introducing his Balm of Aniseed into the Colony, and has appointed Messrs Millard and Beedy, Wharf Street, Victoria, Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain their supply. The Price is within the means of all classes. It is a most successful remedy for all the above complaints, and is perfectly safe for all ages. It is sold in bottles of 1/6 and 1/3. Vendors throughout the World. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Observe that the words, "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed over the top of the bottle, without which, none can be genuine. Wholesale Agents, MILLARD & BEEDY, Wharf Street, Victoria. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Manufactured by GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Manufactured by GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Manufactured by GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Manufactured by GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Manufactured by GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Manufactured by GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Manufactured by GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Manufactured by GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Manufactured by GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Manufactured by GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Manufactured by GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Manufactured by GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Manufactured by GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Manufactured by GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Manufactured by GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London. Sole Importers, GOSSE & BLACKWELL, 236, Strand, London.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, April 10, 1869

The state of the Colony indeed even the followers of Government to join the intelligent members of the Council in passing the Drawbacks Bill and the Mineral Lands Bill...

ORDINARY A COUGH has been received from an extensive agency... The effects of your Balsam of Peppermint are strictly true...

AM OF ANISEED, Influenza, Shortness of breath, and all affections of the chest... The effects of your Balsam of Peppermint are strictly true...

UCES, JAMS & CO. Addition. BLACKWELL'S TABLE. The Canadian News, February 3d, learns that "Sir George E. Carter, Bart., and the Hon. William Macdougall, C.B., are now engaged preparing a paper, to be placed in the hands of Earl Granville, with reference to the recent communication received by his Lordship from the Hudson Bay Company...

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7. The Canadian News, February 3d, learns that "Sir George E. Carter, Bart., and the Hon. William Macdougall, C.B., are now engaged preparing a paper, to be placed in the hands of Earl Granville, with reference to the recent communication received by his Lordship from the Hudson Bay Company...

County Court.

TUESDAY, April 6, 1869.

Brerman vs. Harris. - Suit for \$60 for instruction of son of the defendant preparatory to confirmation according to the Jewish rites. Remanded for further particulars. Mr. Bishop for plaintiff; Drake, Jackson & Aikman for defendant.

Several cases of minor importance were disposed of by the Court. Plaintiff in the suit for damages for alleged slander did not make his appearance.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION. - We have before us the Liverpool Weekly Mercury of 6th February last, in which appears an editorial article bearing upon the question of the location of the Capital of British Columbia, and warmly advocating the claims of New Westminster as the seat of Government of the Colony. The writer recapitulates the "grievances" under which the people of New Westminster labor and the peculiar hardship of the policy that has rendered the "labor and energy of the inhabitants comparatively worthless."

THE PORT SOUND RAILWAY. Mr. Cooke, Secretary of the Paget Sound Railway Co., came across by one of the Sound steamers on Monday night and is now in town. The work upon the road must be commenced within six months, and the entire line completed within the space of five years from the date of commencement.

THE MERCHANTS' INFLUENCE WITH THE BRITISH MINISTRY. - A few days ago the telegraph reported that the British Ministry declined to renew the mail contract with the United line of steam ships. Two days thereafter, the same authority announced that the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool had petitioned in favor of the renewal of the contract, and yesterday we learned that the Ministry had acceded to the prayer of the petition.

PACIFIC STEAMERS. - A San Francisco paper says: "The North Pacific Transportation Company, recently incorporated here, which takes the place of the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company, owns sixteen steamers. The Active, John L. Stephens, Moses Taylor, Orillama, Orizaba, Pacific, Panama, Senator, and the Sierra Nevada are side-wheel steamers; and the Aj X, California, Continental, Gussie Telfair, Idaho, Montana and the Pelican are screw steamers. The largest is the Stephens, 1,837 tons, and the smallest the Gussie Telfair, 418 tons."

DEVELOPING WHITE PINE. - The carbonaceous mounds of Montgomery and California streets are developing White Pine at rapid rates. Up to Monday 160 companies had been incorporated for that district, with a paper capital of nearly \$250,000,000.

A BURGLAR was detected in a store at San Francisco after having robbed the safe of \$600 or \$700 in coin. He had secreted himself in the store on Saturday evening before it was closed, opened the safe at his leisure, and on Sunday morning was preparing to make off with the funds when one of the proprietors changed to visit the premises and caught the gentleman with the plunder in his pocket.

BIENOR OF COLUMBIA. - His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia and Mrs. Hill will leave here on Thursday of next week by the steamer Wilson & Hunt for Olympia, W.T., whence they will proceed overland to Portland, and thence via steamer to San Francisco. An address for signature, Messrs. Hibben & Co., Government street, will be presented on Friday.

A NEW WINKLE. - Within the last year or two a custom has come into vogue with young couples entering matrimony and having an eye open to economy, to insert at the foot of their marriage announcement the legend "No Cards." Recently the custom has been improved upon by the insertion of the following information: "No cards, No cake, No wine, No champagne, No honey, No sugar, No flowers, No music, No dancing, No guests, No supper, No breakfast, No dinner, No nothing."

A LUMP OF METAL. - A lump of metal, brought from Sitka to Portland by the Gen. S. Wright, has been assayed, and proves to be nothing more than what is called "gun metal" - the product, probably, of some old Russian cannon melted down and spilt among the rocks. It contains five parts of copper and one of tin.

NOR TILL SEVENTY-TWO. - It is now asserted that Governor Seymour's commission dates from the period of the Union of the Colonies. In that case His Excellency's commission has just three years and a half to run. Is there any hope, meanwhile, of a change of Constitution?

THE COLONIAL SECRETARYSHIP. - Upon excellent authority we have it to state that Mr. Balfour was yesterday informed that he will be sworn in as Colonial Secretary on Thursday (to-morrow) morning. Mr. Young goes home and thence to some other Colony.

DR. ROYAL HOSPITAL. - Henry Cole, a native of Lincoln, England, aged 30, died on Monday night at the above institution of consumption and softening of the brain. He had been lately employed by Mr. Finlayson.

THE ORPHEANS. - A private dispatch received yesterday states that this steamer will arrive at Victoria on or about the 26th inst. with the railroad party on board.

CRIME IN NEW YORK. (From the New York Sun.) THE MYSTERIOUS GATHERING. - Early in this month a party of gentlemen were seated about a marble-topped table in the parlor of a fashionable club house on the Fifth Ave. Sofa-bottomed chairs, plush settees, and a thick velvet carpet were bathed in the "mellow glow of softly shaded gaslights. Heavy lacéd curtains dropped from gilt window cornices, and an elegant side-board stood in one corner of the room. Waiters in full dress answered the faintest tinkle of silver-hand bells. The conversation of the party was carried on in a low murmur. The faces were sober, even sad. It was evident that the topic under discussion was of extraordinary interest. The evening lengthened. The room became blue with the fragrant smoke of a dozen choice cigars. And still no smiles swept over the sober faces at the table. The viny hands of the clock crept to the hour of midnight, but the murmuring conversation still continued. Gestures were frequent, and occasionally an energetic sentence was spoken in a sharp, business-like manner. The waiters threaded the group noiselessly, and disappeared as such as their orders were filled. Occasionally a diamond flashed from the bosom of an excited speaker, or sparkled from fingers which were impatiently drumming the marble before their owners. One o'clock came. The business of the evening was accomplished. Waiters brought in overcoats and caps. The party drifted down stairs, crept within the carriages dripping in the rain at the door, and were driven to their homes.

THE PARTY TO BE PRAGED. - All this at the Manhattan Club House. All these were prominent members, chiefs of a great political party, who had determined to purge that party of a load which threatened to strangle it in a city where its majority was numbered by tens of thousands. After an earnest deliberation, it was determined that the welfare of the party, if not of the public, demanded a change. Under the lax enforcement of the laws crime was running rampant. Notorious thieves and burglars had grown more than ordinarily bold, trusting to the secret springs of political action for safety when detected. Vigilance Committees had been organized, and city officials had been threatened, with the halter.

A change of policy was indispensable. It was therefore deliberately resolved to throw without the pale of the party the county official whose affiliations with the criminal portion of the community were the closest. Justice should be allowed to take its course, and robbers and murderers should be punished at all hazards.

THE INCORRUPTIBLE JUDGE? Tuesday, the 10th of February, came, and with it a remarkable charge from an incorruptible Judge - a charge that recognized the fearful increase of crime, and that evinced a determination to battle with it manfully, and to stamp it out with the strong foot of law. The District Attorney was to be no longer fettered, and witnesses were to be no longer delayed until public sentiment had been toned down, or the memory of the crime had dwindled to forgetfulness. Retribution was to be swift and sure. An old standing rule of the Court, which provided for the postponement of a trial on the arraignment of a prisoner, was promptly revoked, to the surprise of all the old Court officials.

CRIME INCREASES - THIEVES WON'T READ. - This was the bugle blast of the war against the scoundrels who had too long robbed and murdered unoffending citizens with impunity. The thieves laughed in their sleeves. It was only the "bid dodge," so they said, "to shut the eye of the public." They could control the Primaries, and they would like to see the man that would go back on them? Bold crimes increased in number. The plate glass of the Park Bank was smashed in broad daylight, a broker was shaken in his own office, and his money carried off before his eyes, just before nightfall; a wealthy gambler was pinioned and gagged, early in the evening, in his room fronting Broadway; thousands of dollars taken from his pockets; and precious gems torn from his fingers and his filled shirt bosom; a diamond merchant was waylaid in Fourth street; and a hundred daring petty crimes dropped out in various parts of the city, while above them all the specter of the Rogers murder towered, and haunted the public mind like a hideous nightmare. The thieves would not read the signs of the coming storm.

AT LENGTH Mr. Stephen Boyle, with a dozen aliases, was seen lurking around Squire's jewelry store in the Bowery. The police, successfully, intercepted him. He jumped into a butcher wagon and drove for dear life. The police pursued. A running fire of pistol shots was scattered along the Bowery, but the officer caught his prey unhurt. Boyle belonged to a gang who boasted of their political influence. He was caught on a Monday, he was tried and convicted on Thursday. The unflinching Judge unhesitatingly sentenced him to the State Prison for 40 years. On the same day three thieves of political influence, pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. The bail did not take, sentence was not suspended. They were given the full term - five years in Sing Sing. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at the same hour, George Jones, a thief, was tried, convicted of burglary in the first degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for 20 years, the whole proceeding occupying only the short space of five minutes. Quick work was this by an earnest Judge, re-elected last Fall. And this is a Judge for whose impeachment the Tribune has clamored during the past year! Nor was this all; on the same day the same Judge sentenced one McNamee, a highwayman, to prison for ten years.

THUNDERBOLTS DROPPING. - So much for one day's work. The thieves were alarmed. Thunderbolts were dropping from an apparently cloudless sky. They were caught in a storm of red hot coals without their sheet iron umbrellas. The public forgot the Rogers mystery and showered encoiums upon the two Judges. But a jargon of curses arose from the slums of the Sixth Ward, the "fences" of Prince street and the liquor shops of the Sixteenth and Twenty-first Wards. Threats of assassination were loud and deep. Politicians were seen, but in vain. The magic word "Primaries" had lost its charm. Failing in their schemes, the thieves attempted by open force what they could not accomplish by strategy. The corners of Centre street were packed and prisoners were taken from the custody of deputies. The entries and stairways of the Court Room were filled with professionals, and the room itself was crowded, with the intention of overawing the Judges. But all was in vain - justice was dealt out with inexorable rigor.

THE BURNING OF ASSASSIN AT HIS HEEL. - The circle of ruffians was broken and the two passed without the door of the hotel. Stealthy footsteps followed them and beneath the gas lamp at the intersection of Broadway and Twenty-first street another murderous-eyed gang was encountered. The Judge and his companion were saluted with profanity, but no violence was offered. They reached the Judge's home in safety. But the band of assassins are still at his heels. BARNARD IS UNBETTERED BY HIS OWN DEEDS, WHO DON'T WANT TO BE HUNG.

ON THE EVENING succeeding the sentence of death the Judge visited a friend in the Fifth-ave. Hotel. In ten minutes the main hall was filled with a crowd of beetle-browed ruffians, all eagerly scenting his tracks. Respectable citizens gazed at the unusual intrusion in wonder. The Judge, though unarmed, remained cool and impassive, not seeming to notice the scowls of the gang or the curses hissed in his ear. Once he asked a number of well-known citizens whether they had any special objection to accompany him home. All refused. One man - a prominent Republican office-holder - took the Judge by the hand. "You are doing a noble work, Judge, but you are in great danger. Why do you go unarmed?" "The law forbids the carrying of concealed weapons. I cannot break the law even if my life should pay the forfeit. I shall do my duty regardless of consequences."

"I am armed, and will go home with you," replied the Republican. "THE BAND OF ASSASSIN AT HIS HEEL." - The circle of ruffians was broken and the two passed without the door of the hotel. Stealthy footsteps followed them and beneath the gas lamp at the intersection of Broadway and Twenty-first street another murderous-eyed gang was encountered. The Judge and his companion were saluted with profanity, but no violence was offered. They reached the Judge's home in safety. But the band of assassins are still at his heels. BARNARD IS UNBETTERED BY HIS OWN DEEDS, WHO DON'T WANT TO BE HUNG.

WILL JOHN REAL BE EXECUTED? His comrades are fearfully excited. They have no hopes of Governor Hoffman's interference, and, as a last resort, they have rested their expectations upon Sheriff O'Brien. They openly assert that that official will not obey the mandate of the Court. They say that the Sheriff will take the risk of impeachment for a dereliction of duty, and afterward throw himself into the arms of his constituents for a re-election. His fight with the leaders of his party has already begun. It is said that the Judge has been bitterly upbraided by the Sheriff for his exposure and defeat of the plan for the rescue of Real. But the death sentence has been pronounced, and the assassin must die. If the Sheriff refuses to do his duty another officer will be found who will execute the sentence of the law. In the mean time the half-formed Vigilance Committees are becoming stronger. Their members will sustain the Judges in their determination to sweep the criminals from the city. The clouds are breaking, and a long night of violence and crime is passing away. The end is at hand.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, April 10, 1869

THE necessity for change in our system of Government is admitted on all sides; but the character of the change is yet undeveloped. That an early modification will take place, no one doubts, because it must come. Under these circumstances there can be no harm in canvassing the various probabilities. Our readers are aware that there are gentlemen at home who have been and are quietly doing their utmost for this Colony. They do not desire to be prominently known in the matter, hence we have heard little; but we believe their efforts will be none the less effective. It is generally known that twelve months from the present time Governor Seymour goes home; and we do not think that our citizens are inclined to continue the present state of things, by praying for the appointment of a successor who will tread in His Excellency's footsteps, and accept the same emoluments. This, it seems, is pretty well understood at home, and we think that in view of the early termination of the present system by the premature departure of the present incumbent of the gubernatorial chair, we can fully account for the apparent want of solicitude on the part of the home authorities in the very inconsistent position we hold with our present cumbersome form of Government. Need we be surprised, then, if some of the proposed alterations to be made at the expiration of the term for the stay of Governor Seymour should have excited our attention? And it is with a sense of relief that we refer to an item in our news columns in which a part of the particulars of the possible regime is stated. It would appear that a man of good business capacity and experience has been recommended by friends of the Colony for the Governorship as a very moderate salary compared with the present disproportionate amount paid to Mr. Seymour, who, with every desire, no doubt, is prevented by the peculiar character of his interests from filling the position in suchwise as to give satisfaction to the Colonists. We further learn that it is proposed to arm the new representative of the Crown with a carte blanche by which he will be empowered to reduce the official staff to such reasonable dimensions as shall combine efficiency with an expenditure commensurate with the services required and the taxable means of the Colony. It must be borne in mind, if we have urged immediate confederation, that we have done so in perfect ignorance of possible relief from the Mother country, so that we might calmly mature our terms with the Dominion, freed from the terrible pressure that the present critical state of things involve. Indeed, such were the feelings produced by the apparent callousness of the Executive now ruling that we should have hailed any change with complacency. The whole position, however, is changing, and the light is becoming visible in the distance; our sufferings may continue for some time longer, but we think there will be a termination soon, and, however disagreeable the continuance of existing barthens may be, we can look forward with hopefulness to an early deliverance. How readily will all our difficulties be resolved with an economical system of Government and a man at the helm possessing the knowledge and power requisite to guide the destinies of a commercial people. There will be no further difficulty respecting Drawbacks Bills, or modification of duties; it will only require to be shown that such things are likely to advance the interest of the Colony, and they will be done without hesitation. We shall hear no more of necessary measures requiring to be immediately carried into execution, being sent to England for approval. We shall not be annoyed by having useful laws reduced to mere laws in name, or made wholly inoperative by retrograde officials; the days of obstructiveness are so nearly concluded, that we have no terror in regarding the short period remaining to the present system inflicting any permanent injury on the Colony. On the other hand, coming relief to commerce will encourage our merchants to pursue their avocations here, satisfied that if we do not return to our Free Port, we shall have such modi-

fications as to render it unnecessary; and Confederation, when it comes, will find British Columbia prepared to enter the Dominion, not as a bankrupt and a supplicant, but as a Colony claiming and entitled to equal rights with the Eastern Provinces.

Supreme Court.

Before His Lordship the Chief Justice Neidham

Lyons vs Stewart.—This case was proceeded with yesterday. The evidence for the defence being continued, Mr Walker objected that there was evidence to show Mr Robinson had any authority to sign the agreement with Lyons, it absolutely showed nothing that would entitle plaintiff to the amount claimed.

J. R. Stewart, defendant, sworn.—Am a merchant on Wharf street, Victoria; had a conversation in August, 1858, with Mr Lyons in relation to the ship Ellen; I told him Capt. London had written to me in respect to the crew for the ship Ellen; "can you supply them?" Lyons replied that he could supply a "bally" crew, but they would be expensive as some other vessel wanted them; told him that I had nothing to do with the price or the engagement, and if he wanted to make a proposition he had better write to the Captain, and if he gave me a letter I would enclose it to the Captain; he sent the letter to me and I enclosed it; had no connection with the ship; had no authority from the charterer; the conversation occurred before the vessel came over from Port Ludlow; she arrived here on Sunday, 6th September; on Monday, 7th Sept, Capt. London came to my office; I did not see Mr Lyons till Sunday, 13th September; I cannot recollect whether I had any conversation with Lyons, excepting the conversation stated first; saw the contract accepted by Robinson on Tuesday the 15th; that contract was not written in my presence; I was not in Victoria on the 9th Sept; I was in New Westminster from the 8th to the 12th; never authorized any one to sign such a document; the conversation on Sunday, the 13th, at 12 o'clock at night, was simply, Lyons told me that Capt. London was drunk and he recommended me to shanghai the captain on board; I refused, as he was not fit to take charge of so much property; he then produced a receipt which was signed by the captain for 13 men; he said, "don't you think I am all right?" I said I could not say; I never said, "I wish I had never seen the captain or the ship; he never warned me if something was not done that night something would go wrong with the ship; the ship was ready to go to sea; I saw Lyons talking to the captain on Monday morning near the saloon of the former; I asked the captain why he had not gone to sea; he said he was "bilked" by the man Lyons and was after men; I said the matter had become so serious that he must not go on board until I had time to communicate with San Francisco by telegraph; I told Lyons what I had said to the Captain; I never saw the Captain afterwards. About noon of that day Lyons called, he said the receipt I had made about the telegram had sent the Captain off; he denied having assisted the Captain to go; He presented a note in favor of Mr Robinson for \$50; I told him I did not know anything about it; Robinson came in at that time and I then left. The note was dated the 14th. Saw Lyons on the following day, he presented an order signed by Mr Robinson, I told him I would not pay it as Robinson had no authority to sign my name; that he had not supplied a crew for the ship, and told him I believed the receipt he had shown me for the crew was a forgery; I did not tell Lyons the note was all right and to call Lyons tomorrow. Lyons applied frequently afterwards for payment; told him if he would go over to Port Townsend and put a crew on board the ship that I would pay him, but not otherwise.

Cross-examined.—Carry on business by myself; Robinson is my clerk; never, excepting during my absence, has he acted on his own responsibility; never had anything to do with Lyons except paying advance notes; have paid money to Lyons for shipping crews from money which I afterwards drew by bill of exchange; Mr Robinson has accepted scores of shipping notes on my behalf; he has authority to accept such; was first connected with the ship on the 8th September. I was then authorized to advance the money to pay his crew here by telegraph (produced telegram); first saw the master on Monday morning. He came to my office after his return from Port Ludlow, and saw that Lyons was not with the Capt.; had no conversation with Lyons till the 13th; the Capt. telegraphed requesting orders for me to pay the crew; told Robinson I was anxious to get the ship to sea before I left for New Westminster; gave him no orders beyond the usual course of business; Mr Robinson did not inform me that he had accepted anything on account of the Ellen; never heard of the acceptance till 16th Sept; on the Sunday night Lyons said something about the Fly getting up steam; on Monday the Capt. said if he could get two more men he could go to sea; he was sober; I wrote to the owners representing the conduct of the Capt.; he has since been dismissed; Monday 14th, I recommended the Captain not to go aboard because he had been drinking. I did not know anything about the note for \$180 until after the action was commenced. I believe the \$50 and \$170 were paid on my account, and to Robinson as some of his salary. He might have drawn on account of that; I never knew that the mate had signed for 13 men. The fraud of which I complain is that Lyons claimed payment for men deficient in quantity and quality. I am authorized to defend this action by the owners. The Deputy Sheriff sued on the two notes; I believe Austin was the holder of the notes without value. I authorized the proceedings on the notes, but did not direct them; proceedings were had upon the notes to make Lyons a bankrupt. Know Greenbaum; know nothing

about a note for \$150. I think any action quite fair in such a case. Re-examined.—The only difference between an advance note and the note on which I am sued is that the first is for one man and the latter for a number; I was in the habit of leaving blank checks, which Mr Robinson filled up.

J. D. Robinson, sworn.—Am a clerk in Mr Stewart's office and remember Mr Stewart going to New Westminster. I had an interview with Mr Lyons and Capt. London on the 9th of September. They brought in the paper produced, which was part of a full sheet of foolscap paper; on the upper portion was the contract by which Mr Lyons hired himself to provide a certain number of men as crew of the Ellen. I tore this; other portion of the paper off and handed both back to Mr Lyons; the agreement on the other portion was with Capt. London, and I saw Lyons sign it. The contract written on the other portion of this document was fulfilled 24 hours after the sailing of the ship. He asked me to accept the contract. The Captain said it was all right, and I accepted the order. I told him the contract was to be returned to me signed by Captain London. Lyons, on the 16th, asked me for money on account of the contract, and I refused it until the document was endorsed by London; if I gave him money it must be on my own responsibility; gave him \$170 for which he gave me his note; the money was paid by cheque signed by Mr Stewart; did not discover till afterwards that the note was for \$180; I only gave him \$170; never asked him for interest; the other note was paid to Mr Lyons; when I came into the office I saw Stewart handing the note back to Lyons. On Tuesday, 16th, Lyons presented the order dated 9th September for payment; I asked him to produce the contract signed by Capt. London; he produced the receipt, which I declined, telling him I would not pay until he brought the contract agreed; saw the Ellen at Port Townsend about the 20th.

Cross-examined by Mr Robertson.—Told Mr Stewart about the acceptance on Monday the 14th; I am sure he knew of it on Monday; I am not sure Mr Stewart saw Capt. London before he saw me; the \$170 was a personal transaction; I can't say whether I charged myself or not; a servant substituted the owners; the \$180 was paid by me to Capt. London as a bribe to induce him to sign the agreement. Mr Stewart was acquainted with the circumstances afterwards; he was told about the bribe by Capt. London. I swear I never got a cent for my action in the matter; it was for the benefit of the owners; I attended to Mr Stewart's business; Mr Stewart repudiates my authority to sign the contract; he did so on the 16th Sept.; he said I should not have accepted it; he did not say for what reason; debited the ship with \$170; Lyons was sued for \$180; I endorsed the note to Mr Drake; I got no value for it; I gave the note to Mr Drake after this action was brought on; the day I gave the money to Lyons I received it back from London. I debited myself with the money and afterwards cancelled it. The captain only gave me \$30 on the last note and I made up the \$20 out of money which I took out of Mr Stewart's cash box on my own account. I had no interest in advancing the money. Lyons said to me, "will the money be all right if the men are shipped?" I said, yes.

Re-examined.—It was at Capt. London's request I advanced the money to Lyons. London told me Lyons was going to repay him \$200 with which the ship was credited. The evidence of Wm. London, taken 13th February 1869, was here put in.—I arrived in Royal Roads on the 6th Sept. Consulted with the agent of the ship who recommended me to Lyons. Saw Lyons who told me he had a crew, but the ship was detained until 11th, and then the men were put on board by two and three, drugged, and insensible. On weighing anchor, only two men being able to reef and steer, I was obliged to run to Port Townsend. All the men ran away. I gave Lyons the usual shipping note; Capt. Wm. Lyons recalled.—Saw the mate sign a document produced; the receipt for the mate was sent to the chief mate, and subsequently returned to me signed. The captain saw all the men before they went on board. They were taken to the Custom House and stowed in their articles. They all went on board. John Livermore was on shore afterwards. Mr Walker addressed the Jury for the defence; Plaintiff alleged that defendant assumed the responsibility by the document produced. Lyons states that the agreement was made with Mr Stewart. Mr Stewart states positively that the second interview never took place. In weighing the evidence it must be remembered the description of house the plaintiff keeps, in which he himself states, he has the vilest scum in the world assembled, the evidence of such a witness cannot be above suspicion. In relation to the acceptance, it must be remembered that Robinson was empowered to sign a common advance note, but not a document of the character of the one before the Court, involving \$1670. It was unlikely there was any agreement of such a nature unless upon the condition that the men should be on board when the money was paid. It was not likely that Mr Stewart would enter into any agreement with a man like Lyons if he had no document to secure the completion of the contract. The evidence of Mr Robinson goes to show that another document existed, and the water-mark shows that the present document formed part of a much larger one originally. There could be no possibility of making it appear that either the Captain or Mr Robinson attempted or were parties to any fraud; but Mr Lyons was decidedly committing a fraud as he had admitted bribed the Captain. The learned counsel reviewed the evidence at considerable length, in which he adverted strongly to the character of the men shipped; the manner of their being put on board; and the fact that the men could not answer to the names called out.

The Court here adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock a. m. COLONIAL HOTEL ENLARGEMENT.—We are glad to observe that Driard of the old established Colonial has enlarged and refitted his hotel for the accommodation of the summer travel. The brick building known as Oldhouse is now included in the hotel. By this addition eight spacious rooms and two handsomely furnished parlours are added to the hotel.

Interesting from the Mainland.

Mr. G. Peatson, who left Barkerville on the 8th of March, reports about six feet of snow on Bald Mountain and about 18 inches on William Creek. Business quiet, stocks full. The winter had been open and many claims were worked throughout the season and yielded good pay. A project for the formation of a company of 100 members to prospect the Meadows, was on foot on William Creek. The projectors propose to locate 150 feet each and contemplate getting up a powerful steam engine for use in pumping out the water. No difficulty in getting down is anticipated. Seventy names were down when our informant left. On Canadian Creek in the Clear-Grit claim the tunnel was progressing favorably. The Davis company at Vanwinkle, on Lightning Creek, expected to start pumping and sinking on the 11th ult. Their machinery is among the best for the purpose ever erected in our mines. Good prospects were obtained some years ago in the Davis claim and if the machinery can master the water, the result will be "big." Colonial flour on William Creek was 18c. 3/4 lb for extra; best plentiful and good at 13c. 3/4 lb, per q., and from 16 to 20 cents retail. There was sleighing to within four miles of Quesnelmouth; below that point wagons are running through to Fort Yale. In the Green Timber there are five or six inches of snow; no snow at the Junction. The farmers at Williams Lake were ploughing on the 12th. It is feared by the farmers that water for irrigating purposes will be scarce this season. On the North side of Pavilion Mountain there were about 18 inches of snow; on the South side, there was not a particle of snow, and the farmers in the vicinity were at work ploughing at Lillooet. Indian trade was brisk, and a great many Indians were rooking along the river bank, taking out from 75 cents to \$5 per day to the hand. The whole tribe appeared to have turned goldminers. Flour here is 7c. per lb; beans, 5c. A part of the machinery of the Prince of Wales steamer had reached Seaton Lake en route for Quesnelmouth. The steamer Victoria will be ready to run by June. As Cache Creek and Bonaparte the farmers were engaged in ploughing. At Tranquille river, Fortuna & McIntosh have just completed their sawmill and flourmill, which were running satisfactorily. At Bonaparte, Cornwall Bros. were driving 400 head of splendid cattle to Hat Creek for grazing. From Cache Creek to Fort Yale, the roads are in excellent order. From Yale, Mr. Peatson proceeded to New Westminster in a canoe. The water fell two inches at Harrisonmouth four days ago. At this place, J. Donnelly has started an orchard. On the Simas ploughing had commenced by Miller & Co., who are going extensively into the dairy business. The farmers in the upper country are raising a great many hogs, and intend to supply the upper country with bacon and hams.

CONSECRATION OF A CEMETERY AT NEW WESTMINSTER.—Yesterday (Friday) the Bishop of Columbia consecrated a piece of ground near Sapperton Church for a burial place. It had been cleared, neatly fenced, and is to be laid out with walks and planted. At a future time it can be enlarged, a sufficient quantity of land having been included in the conveyance. The ceremony commenced by the usual morning service at 8 1/2 o'clock in St. Mary's, Sapperton, read by the Archbishop of Columbia, after which the Bishop preached upon the doctrine of the Resurrection. The whole congregation then proceeded to the ground, saying, alternately with the Bishop, the verses of the 49th Psalm. On arriving at the ground the Præfation was presented by Mr. Murray, Churchwarden of St. Mary's, and read by J. W. Armstrong, Esq., Churchwarden of Trinity. A hymn was then sung in procession around the ground; prayers were offered; the sentence of consecration read and signed, and the service concluded with the 100th Psalm and the blessing. The weather was fine, and much interest was shown by all those who were present on the occasion.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.—The San Juan Island Boundary Treaty refers the determination of the line of the Boundary to the President of the Swiss Confederation. All correspondence, documents, maps, surveys, etc., relating to the subject shall be placed at his disposal within twelve months after the ratification of the treaty. The reference is endeavor to induce the precise line of the boundary from the words of the treaty of 1843, but if unable to do so, is at liberty to determine upon some line which will, in his opinion, furnish an equitable solution of the difficulty, and be the nearest approximation that can be made to the accurate construction thereof. The Minister and public agents of either country, at Bern, are to conduct the respective cases, before the referee, who shall be requested to deliver his award as soon as convenient after the whole case has been laid before him, his decision to be final and conclusive, and carried into effect by Commissioners to be appointed to make the boundary.

DEPARTURES.—The steamship Geo. S. Wright and Gussie Telfair sailed yesterday morning for Portland, Oregon. Each vessel carried away a few passengers; The Wright had a cargo of salt.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

Governor Seymour's term of office will expire in March or April of next year, and a large number of the friends of British Columbia in Great Britain have joined in a movement to have some gentleman of mercantile experience and extensive knowledge of the Colony appointed to the position which will then be vacant. We violate no confidence when we state that it is proposed that the salary of the next governor shall be much less—say one-half that now paid—and that other and needed reforms and economies will be introduced and carried out with the view of a return to partial Free Trade, should the prayer of the memorialists receive a favorable answer. This movement is a most important one. It is quite evident that Confederation, although inevitable, is somewhat remote, and while we are waiting for the "wheels of time to quickly fly and speed the welcome hour," an immediate and radical reform in our system of Government is imperatively demanded by the interests of all classes.

EARL ROSSELL'S LETTER ON IRELAND.—Earl Russell has published a third letter to His Majesty's Ministers, M. P., on the state of Ireland. His lordship points out that it is now the duty, as well as the opportunity, of a liberal government to introduce large measures for the good of the sister kingdom, and defends Gladstone against the accusation of having started the Irish question from a desire to obtain office. The noble Earl advocates the disestablishment of the Irish Church and the partial endowment of the Free Protestant, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic Churches. Earl Russell then urges the maintenance of the present system of national education; and in dealing with the land question expresses his conviction that the ecclesiastical property might well be devoted to the improvement of the soil.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY ALMANAC.—Messrs. Sprout & Co. have placed on our table the Royal Insurance Company's almanac for 1869. The book is elegantly illustrated and contains besides the calendar blank pages for the entry of memoranda, obituary notices of Lord Brougham and Percy Mathew Dove, Esq. The last named gentleman was manager and actuary of the Royal Insurance Company for a period extending over nearly 24 years. The little book will be found both interesting and useful to the colonist.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the list of prizes to be offered at the forthcoming Agricultural and Horticultural Society's exhibition in September next. A perusal of the list ought to stimulate our island farmers and florists to increase their efforts, so that they may more successfully compete with the producers of the neighboring territory, who have been invited to take part in the exhibition.

A MAN was found by officer Cudlip wandering through Government street at 1 o'clock yesterday morning with nothing on but his shirt. He was arrested upon suspicion of being of unsound mind and locked up. At the sitting of the Police Magistrate yesterday he was remanded for medical examination.

THE steamer Enterprise returned from New Westminster last evening at 6 o'clock, bringing the Bishop of Columbia, Hon. Dr. Helmcken, Messrs. Good, Pooley, Spence and Pierson. The items of news from the Mainland will be found elsewhere.

NEWS A BID.—The brig Byzantium was again offered by auction yesterday, at the upset price—\$3750; but there was never a bid, notwithstanding a goodly number assembled on Sprat's Wharf.

AMONG the recent acquisitions of the Bates Troupe, now playing at Portland, is Mrs. McNamara, a lady who formerly resided at New Westminster in this Colony. The lady's stage-name is Miss Meredith.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Much watchfulness must be exercised in winter advances and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked and removed or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, throat cough, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment so simple and effective is admirably adapted for the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

Everlasting Perfume! MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has often been styled the "Everlasting Perfume" and is indeed true that its delightful and refreshing fragrance lingers for many days around whatever it touches—unlike the ordinary perfumes, that leave no trace of their momentary existence save the sticky, heavy odor of sandal oil. As there are worthless counterfeits of this delicious perfume buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, And every other form of intermittent or remittent fever, are speedily controlled, relieved, and cured by the use of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills and Bristol's Sarsaparilla. These two remedies act directly upon the stomach, liver, blood, and humors, and if patients will only follow the directions printed on the label and wrapper, a quick recovery to health will be their reward.

By Electric

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY

Eastern New York, March enco report on the Bill repeals the first original act. The the Senate bill section empowers the recess of Congress officer except Judges next session and to a cabinet, subject to creation, who shall enjoy the emolument serving. The President days after the Senate nominate to all vac they are temporarily effect of the Confere retain the provisions of the Senate's conse but deprives the Sena to reinstate suspens House agreed to the —106 to 67; the De against it.

New York, March special says that included to dismiss of the Treasury Depart not know who are he not.

New York, April gations before the Cor velops the most mon Pacific Railroad ma President of the Unio forced to testify, adm struction contracts ha rates varying from \$4 per mile, prices no times the actual cost. It appears they are great exactness to stric as such, of every doll so that its property w under foreclosure of its bonds, leaving the U the lurch for its loan o 000 to \$50,000,000.

WASHINGTON, April man is ordered by the company his regimen Coast.

The public debt sta decrease of \$2,500,000 is \$2,251,964.61.

The total amount of the Pacific Railroad Chicago, April 1. tes-on Foreign Affair joint resolution declar of the Americans with their struggle for in ploving their support dent whenever he dec to recognize their ind is expected the Spani present a remonstranc department against the the Cuban independe leave the country in ac tion of the resolution.

New York, April 2— despatch says correspo in progress for some prominent men in the E and leading men here, prospective annexati bers of Congress belie could be reached in proposals looking towa eventually would be tempt was made yeste duce a resolution in the ing, the committee on to enquire into the ex vestigating relations pr pective with New Scot tion was made that could not be received.

The Times says no House has been overr Senate in the Tenare ness. Judge Davis a strue the new bill as hands of the Senate a upon all removals by th

CHICAGO, April 2.— special to-night says Territorial appointment in Cabinet meeting to-d to the Senate very so Ohio, for Registrar Territory; Dr. Scott, Secretary of Washington

WASHINGTON, April 2 ate Sherman introduced to the gold and silver, promote uniform curren finance. Referred to the finance.

In the House the bill a Northern Pacific Railro branch line from a point to Paget Sound, but not to any subside; in bonds capt. such land as might the right-of-way, pass adoption of an amendm at least 25 miles of th be completed by July forty miles yearly the journa.

Ontario, April 3.—Som the tenure of office bill is and Bingham represented. ting up some feeling on the President will probably re

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

New York, March 31.—The Conference report on the Tenure of Office Bill repeats the first two sections of the original act. The first sections of the original act. The first sections of the original act.

Washington, April 1.—Gen. Stone- man is ordered by the President to accompany his regiment to the Pacific coast.

Washington, April 1.—The public debt statement shows a decrease of \$2,500,000; the total debt is \$2,251,964.61.

Chicago, April 1.—House Committee on Foreign Affairs have agreed to joint resolution declaring the sympathy of the Americans with the Cubans in their struggle for independence and pledging their support to the President whenever he deems it expedient to recognize their independence.

New York, April 2.—A Washington despatch says correspondence has been in progress for some time between prominent men in the British Provinces and leading men here, relative to the prospective annexation—many members of Congress believe if the matter could be reached in an official way proposals looking towards annexation eventually would be made.

Chicago, April 2.—A Republican special to-night says the following Territorial appointments were decided in Cabinet meeting to-day, to be sent to the Senate very soon: Clarke of Ohio, for Registrar in Washington Territory; Dr. Scott, of Ohio, for Secretary of Washington Territory.

Washington, April 2.—In the Senate Sherman introduced a bill relative to the gold and silver with a view to promote uniform currency among nations. Referred to the committee on finance.

Chicago, April 3.—Some members say the tenure of office bill is not what Butler and Bingham represented. They are getting up some feeling on the matter. The President will probably refrain from signing the bill.

San Francisco, March 31.—At a meeting of the Directors of the C. O. & M. Steamship Company, the following officers were elected: President, Wm. Alvord; Vice President, Jesse Holladay; Secretary, C. F. Brennan; Treasurer, W. G. Keston.

ing the bill fill the motion for a repeal is acted on. OMAHA, April 3.—The President hesitates to sign and will probably veto the tenure bill because it was hastily passed, and in such doubtful phraseology that members of Congress contest its interpretation, while jurists believe it restores the suspended officers.

There is an immense rush of office seekers at the Custom House. The Collector informs visitors that veterans of the army and navy would have the preference but no man would be discharged who has been capable, honest and faithful.

MADRID, March 31.—The Spanish Cortes have authorized the new loan. DUBLIN, March 31.—The Dublin Synod met at St Patrick's Cathedral to-day, and elected delegates to the Conference on the Irish Church question.

ATHENS, March 31.—The Greek Chambers have been dissolved and an election will be held on May 1st, for new members, who will meet on the fifth of June. The Turkish ambassador has presented his credentials to the King.

MADRID, March 31.—In the Cortes yesterday, the new loan subscribed by the provisional Government was voted. Hostility to the Conscription law continues in the provinces, and a fresh outbreak is feared.

LONDON, March 31.—The Royal Commissioners appointed to enquire into the subject recommended, a law recognizing naturalization abroad, as alienating British subjects from allegiance to England. It also proposes the total abolition of aliens disabilities to hold landed property.

The Bank of England rate has been advanced one per cent.

The country near Cape Town, Africa, 400 miles by 50 miles, has been burned—a few of the natives perished.

LONDON, April 1.—The Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool have petitioned the House of Commons, Gladstone and the Postmaster General, to support the present contracts with the steamship lines for carrying the mails to America.

LONDON, April 2.—An explosion at Orley Colliery, Lancashire, occurred by which 28 persons were killed.

MADRID, April 2.—The Constitution proposes a hereditary monarchy. Serrano told the Cortes that orders for the Cuban insurgents had been sent, and the deputies from thence were expected shortly. Troops are going to the Pyrenees to prevent parties of Carlists from crossing the frontier into Spain.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.—The difficulties on the Persian borders are in a fair way to be settled. The Porte has agreed with the Persian Government to refer the rectification of the frontier to a mixed commission of Turks and Persian subjects.

LONDON, April 3.—The Prince of Wales has arrived at Constantinople. The Sultan received him with great splendor.

Cuba. HAVANA, March 31.—The British Consul has sent the gunboat Heron to the Caribbean sea, where the British ship Jaff Davis was captured by a Spanish cruiser. The volunteers took two Cuban passengers from the Davis, and immediately shot them. The Captain and crew were thrown into jail. The Consul expects to have a British fleet soon cruising among the Bahamas. Two steamers and two schooners loaded with men and arms landed at Cape May Island.

Advices from Santiago to the 23d, report that the steamer Oricket and two schooners landed an expedition on the northern shores on the 26th. The insurgents were very active in that vicinity.

New York, March 31.—Advices from Cuba, from private sources, state that Cespedez has replied to Dulce's declaration of war to the knife, by a decree that all Spanish volunteers taken hereafter shall be immediately put to death.

Mexico. NEW YORK, April 3.—The Herald's Havana special telegraphic dates from the city of Mexico are to the 26th March, which say it is rumored that Romero will go to Washington as one of the Commissioners under the treaty for the settlement of claims.

HAVANA, April 2.—Advices from Mexico to the 27th, say executions without trial still continued in Yucatan. An order by Governor Codallos for the sale of Mexican territory to the United States, agitated the country and many supporters.

Central and South America. NEW YORK, April 1.—The committee on foreign relations in the Colombian Senate have reported against the Cushing treaty for the Isthmus Canal. A fire in Valparaiso destroyed property to the value of a quarter of a million. Yellow fever is raging on the eastern coast of Peru. It broke out on the Tascorra and paymaster Cushing had died.

California. SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—At a meeting of the Directors of the C. O. & M. Steamship Company, the following officers were elected: President, Wm. Alvord; Vice President, Jesse Holladay; Secretary, C. F. Brennan; Treasurer, W. G. Keston.

Wedding in High Life. From the New York Sun.

OUTPOURING OF THE WEALTH OF ISRAEL IN GOTHAM—MARRIAGE OF A WEALTHY JEWESS TO A HEBREW MERCHANT.

Yesterday will not soon be forgotten among those of our population who profess the Mosaic faith and enjoy the reputation of being the possessors of wealth, or at least, a comfortable competency. For weeks among this "upper circle" of the Israelites of New York the coming marriage of the daughter of one of the millionaires of their denomination was being talked about, and great expectations were raised by many tongued Dame Rumor as to the splendor, the wealth and the liberality of ornamentation which were to be exhibited on this "the most interesting occasion."

The lady was Miss Pauline Schloss, daughter of Mr. Moses Schloss, of the firm of Schloss Brothers, of this city; and the gentleman who took Miss Pauline unto himself as his wife, was Mr. Sigmond H. Stonewell, of Cheyenne in the Territory of Wyoming.

The wedding presents sent to the house of the bride's parents were very numerous and costly. It is not usual among the Israelites to give on such occasions jewels or precious stones richly set for personal ornament. The practice has been and is wisely kept up to give things useful for the household, only the material changes with the wealth of the giver and the position in society of the receiver.

The presents to the bride yesterday were over two hundred, consisting of tea sets, dinner sets, ice cream sets, and similar articles for the house, the aggregate value of which exceeds \$10,000; one ten set alone, having been purchased at Tiffany & Co.'s, cost over nine hundred dollars.

The ceremony was performed at the Temple Emanuel, on Forty-third street and Fifth avenue. The Church was crowded almost to excess, between and two thousand persons being in attendance. This was mainly because Mr. Moses Schloss, the father of the bride, is one of the most prominent and popular members of the church.

Rev. Dr. S. Adler, rabbi or rector of the congregation, officiated. As it was the first marriage celebrated in this new and splendid temple, every care was taken to have it come off with eclat, and this was another reason why so many thousands had assembled to witness it.

The bride, attired in white satin, and enveloped in a veil of costly lace, was led up to the chancel by her father; the groom, Mr. Stonewell, having no relatives in this country and his parents still being in Germany, was accompanied by Mr. Louis Danzig of this city. The following formed in procession as bridesmaids and groomsmen:—The Misses Sallie Nordlinger, Rachael Walter, Florine Walter, Lena Walter, Leonora Walter, Lottie Smith, Lena Rosenfield and Henrietta Sontheimer; and the Messrs. Israel M. Schloss, brother of the bride; Isaac Bloom, Simon S. Bankman, Simon Schaefer, Simon N. Sontheimer, Sigmond Reiss, Joseph Bloom, H. Eisfelder, Simon Danzig and Louis Hass.

The ceremony was very plain, simple, yet daily solemn and impressive. Many of the old customs of the orthodox Jews were omitted, as the standing of the bride and groom under a canopy, the offering of a glass of wine to the bride, which she drinks and then throws on the floor, to be broken by stamping upon it, as a token that the veil is eternally rent, so the union then formed shall be eternal. All these ceremonies of the orthodox Church were omitted, and after a hymn, sung by the choir, a short prayer was said, followed by a solemn address to the bride and groom by the minister upon the religious and moral duties the engagement of marriage imposes. With the vow of eternal troth and faithfulness, the groom handed to his bride the ring, and while pronouncing a similar vow, the bride placed the ring on her finger. A prayer followed by the priest, who, at the conclusion, blessed the newly-wedded pair, placing his hands upon their heads, and a hymn by the choir closed the religious ceremonies.

The family and all guests specially invited to the dinner then entered their carriages, and proceeded to Trener's Lyric Hall on Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second street, where dinner for over 150 persons had been provided. The company were seated at about five o'clock, the orchestra of Professor Reitzel entertaining the assembly with operatic morceaux from Mozart, Beethoven, Meyerbeer, Halévy, Offenbach, Lortzing, Herve and many others. Judge Rosendale of Albany, and Drs. Adler, Gurthiem and several other gentlemen were called upon to make addresses and answered the calls, the laymen in humorous and the reverends in earnest exhortations.

The whole affair concluded with a splendid reception in the private parlors of Lyric Hall and a ball in the large hall, at which nearly a thousand invited guests participated.

WHAT is the difference between charity and a tailor? The first covers a multitude of sins, the second a multitude of sinners.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

AN AFFECTION SCENE.—At the theatre in Douai, during the first performance of Offenbach's new operetta, a young actress, who appeared for the first time, was hissed. She turned deadly pale, drew a poniard from her bosom and tried to stab herself. Fortunately the other actors succeeded in wresting the weapon from her hands. The performance was interrupted for half an hour, and when the curtain rose again, the manager appeared and said to the highly excited audience that the young actress would reappear, but he begged them not to insult her; she was highly talented, and that a little encouragement given to her would at once elicit the full splendor of her talents. The gallant Frenchmen burst into deafening applause when the young girl came forward again, and honored the first act which she sang in a tremendous voice. This mark of success visibly animated her courage, and she achieved a great triumph. It was afterwards ascertained that she had gone on the stage to support her old mother, and the failure of her debut would have exposed them to extreme poverty. Hence her despair when the hissing burst forth.

BLUE JACKET.

Having replied thus shortly to "Fair Play's" statements, I shall conclude with a few words of advice to him, and these are, not to trust to either soldiers or sailors to advance the prosperity of the Colony, but to put his shoulder with all others to the wheel and to give a hearty good turn, lay aside all petty expenses, encourage emigration, decrease expenses of Government, open the ports of the Colony to the world's commerce and "Fair Play" will find British Columbia flourishing, I remain, dear Mr. Editor, yours faithfully,

WALTHAM WATCHES. The "P. S. Bartlett" movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, and all other late improvements, in a solid 8 oz. Coin Silver Hunting Case, with Gold Joints, \$37 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$30. In 5 oz. case, \$33 coin.

WALTHAM WATCHES. The "Waltham Watch Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, and all other late improvements, in a solid 8 oz. Coin Silver Hunting Case, with Gold Joints, \$37 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$30. In 5 oz. case, \$33 coin.

The "Appleton, Tracy & Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, and all other late improvements, in a solid 8 oz. Coin Silver Hunting Case, with Gold Joints, \$37 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$30. In 5 oz. case, \$33 coin.

"P. S. Bartlett" Watch in 2 1/2 oz. 18 Karat Gold Hunting Case, \$80 coin. "Waltham Watch Co." Watch, in 2 1/2 oz. 18 Karat Gold Hunting Case, \$84 coin. "Appleton, Tracy & Co." Watch, in 2 1/2 oz. 18 Karat Gold Hunting Case, \$87 coin.

We will send any of the above by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, with bill to collect on delivery, and give the purchaser the privilege of examining the Watch before paying. All express charges, however, to be paid by the purchaser. But if the amount of the price of the Watch is remitted to us with the order, we will prepare the Express charge for San Francisco ourselves. In sending money, drafts on Wells, Fargo & Co. are preferred.

We wish it distinctly understood that these Watches are the very best, with all the latest improvements, and that they are in perfect running order (a guarantee from our manufacturer accompanies each watch), and if any one does not perform well, we will exchange it or refund the money. Please state that you saw this in the Daily and Weekly British Colonist.

HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silvermiths, 619 BROADWAY, N.Y. In order that all may see and draw us with confidence, we refer, by permission, to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. or to any of their agents on the Pacific Coast.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN. Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving chronic rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and all other forms of nerve pain. It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the skin, such as eczema, psoriasis, and scabies. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

WALTHAM WATCHES

The "P. S. Bartlett" movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, and all other late improvements, in a solid 8 oz. Coin Silver Hunting Case, with Gold Joints, \$37 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$30. In 5 oz. case, \$33 coin.

The "Waltham Watch Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, and all other late improvements, in a solid 8 oz. Coin Silver Hunting Case, with Gold Joints, \$37 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$30. In 5 oz. case, \$33 coin.

The "Appleton, Tracy & Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, and all other late improvements, in a solid 8 oz. Coin Silver Hunting Case, with Gold Joints, \$37 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$30. In 5 oz. case, \$33 coin.

We will send any of the above by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, with bill to collect on delivery, and give the purchaser the privilege of examining the Watch before paying. All express charges, however, to be paid by the purchaser.

HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silvermiths, 619 BROADWAY, N.Y. In order that all may see and draw us with confidence, we refer, by permission, to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. or to any of their agents on the Pacific Coast.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN. Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving chronic rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and all other forms of nerve pain. It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the skin, such as eczema, psoriasis, and scabies.

It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

It is equally effective in the treatment of all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. It is also a powerful remedy for all the diseases of the chest, such as bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

GOVERNMENT.—Governor Rice will expire in one year, and a large of British Columbia joined in a movement of mercantile ex-

knowledge of the position which will violate no confidence proposed that the honor shall be much that now paid—and reforms and economies carried out with the Free Trade, should moralists receive a movement is a most quite evident that inevitable, is some- we are waiting for quickly fly and speed immediate and radical Government in im- the interests of all

Wished a third letter to M. P., on the state of points out that it is as the opportunity, of to introduce large max- to assist kingdom, and just the acquisition of fish question from a

The noble Earl ad- hment of the Irish endowment of the sbyterian, and Roman al Russell then urged the present system of in dealing with the his conviction that ty might well be de- of the soil.

OMPANY ALMANAC. have placed on our ce Company's alman- k is elegantly illustra- the calendar blank memoranda, obituary ngbam and Percy. The last named gen- and actuary of the any for a period of years. The title is interesting and use-

HORTICULTURAL So- get the attention of our prizes to be offered at tural and Horticultu- in September next. ought to stimulate our rists to increase their may the more success- the producers of the who have been invited hibited.

by officer Cudlip wan- government street at 1 rning with nothing: on arrested upon suspi- pound mind and locked of the Police Magistrate anded for medical ex-

prise returned from at evening at 6 o'clock, of Columbia, Hon. Dr. Good, Pooley, Spence, items of news from this d elsewhere.

the brig Byzantium was ation yesterday, at the but there was never a g a goodly number as- Wharf.

acquisitions of the Bates g at Portland; is Mr. who formerly resided at in this Colony. The Miss Meredith.

ENT AND PILLS.—Much creased as winter adven- of ill health must and removed or a slight serious malady. Relaxed in, quinsy, throat cough, and most other ailment- lished by rubbing this cool- skin as near as practicable. This treatment so simple adapted for the removal of infancy and youth. Old derive marvellous relief ay's remedies, which have tak sufferers, and re-estab- other means had signifi-

g Perfume! Florida Water has of Everlasting Perfume! It delightful and refresh- for many days around unlike the ordinary per- of their momentary lity, heavy odor of ran- worthless counterfeits of buyers should always Water prepared by Lan- 547.

Chills and Fever, of intermittent or remit- controlled, relieved, and Bristol's Sugar-coated anasparilla. These two upon the stomach, liver, and if patients will only printed on the label and every to health will be 572

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—In the Senate an amendment fixing the 10th as the day of adjournment...

NEW YORK, April 3.—A Washington special says that the President has decided to sign the Tenure of Office Bill.

NEW YORK, April 4.—President Grant has telegraphed to Admiral Hoff, enjoining upon him to see that all Americans are protected...

HAVANA, April 3.—The city is thronged with people to-day, on the occasion of Andrew Johnson making a public address...

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Chas. Wilder (colored) is confirmed as post-master for Columbia, S. C. This is the first confirmation of a negro.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The Times' special says the Government has received information that a filibustering expedition is about to leave New Orleans for Cuba.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Senate will be composed of 14 Republicans and 7 Democrats. The Republicans have about twenty majority in the House.

In the House a number of bills were introduced...

including one for a full day's pay for eight hour's labor. A bill passed to carry into effect the treaty with Mexico...

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In the Senate, Chandler called up the bill authorizing the New York and New Foundland Telegraph Company...

CHICAGO, April 5.—At the election to-day for city officers the Republicans elected the whole ticket except minor offices.

HARTFORD, April 5.—The election returns indicate the election of the Republican State Ticket by about one thousand majority.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

SENATE was Jacob P. Clark, of Olympia, Register of the Land Office.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Charles Spowden Fairfax, of California, died yesterday at Barron's Hotel, Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In the Senate, Chandler called up the bill authorizing the New York and New Foundland Telegraph Company...

CHICAGO, April 7.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune's special says that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably on the Darien Ship Canal...

HAVANA, April 6.—The Diario considers the rebellion in the Central Department entirely suppressed. The flag ship Canterwell has gone to the mouth of the Mississippi to intercept the expedition...

AFRICA. London, April 4.—An Alexandria despatch says another attempt to assassinate the Viceroy of Egypt has been discovered and frustrated...

SAN DOMINGO. HAVANA, April 3.—San Domingo advices of the 27th of March report that an American war steamer was cooling in the Bay of Samana...

NEVADA. VIRGINIA CITY, April 7.—Fire was discovered in the Yellow Jacket, Crown Point and Kentucky mines...

EUROPE. LONDON, April 3.—The Guard line will proceed to the construction of two new and fast steamers.

FLORENCE, April 3.—A conspiracy against the Government has been discovered at Naples and Anico. The ringleaders have been arrested.

MADRID, April 4.—Prim has asked the Cortes to grant a contingent of 80,000 men for the army for the current year.

PARIS, April 4.—A demolition of the walls of the fortress of Luxembourg is commenced.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—California wheat 92 7/8.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A Tribune's special says the Spanish Cortes asked the Ministry for the documents relative to the goods said to have been imported for commerce by Minister Hale and the diplomatic franchise.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The Tribune's special says La Follette's resolutions organ declares it knows the fact of Minister Hale's smuggling, which it denounces as flagrant and insists on having the documents.

LONDON, April 5.—In the House of Commons a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt was passed to second reading.

MADRID, April 6.—In the Cortes yesterday, Figaeroa, of the Republic party, introduced a bill authorizing the introduction into the country of protestant papers when printed in foreign languages.

MADRID, March 6.—Fears are entertained that the Carlists will make another attempt at a general rising. The Government is taking every precaution to prevent it.

LONDON, April 6.—The subject of the appointment of a successor to Revdary Johnson is receiving considerable attention from the Press of this country.

HALFAY, April 6.—The Newfoundland seal fisheries are doing well.

LONDON, April 6.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro says that Palanbos, the Brazilian Commissioner to Paraguay, had arrived at Asencion and was endeavoring to bring the war to a close.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The great "billionaire" match of 2000 points, between Dion and Foster, was won by Dion by 850 points.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The President to-day signed the Tenure of Office Bill.

COAL EXPORTS

Table with columns: From, Vessel, Master, T. C. Destination. Lists various coal export routes and destinations.

Shipping Intelligence

Table with columns: Date, Vessel, Master, T. C. Destination. Lists shipping arrivals and departures.

Passengers

Table with columns: Date, Vessel, Master, T. C. Destination. Lists passenger arrivals and departures.

Imports

Table with columns: Date, Vessel, Master, T. C. Destination. Lists import arrivals and departures.

Exports

Table with columns: Date, Vessel, Master, T. C. Destination. Lists export arrivals and departures.

Deaths

In Victoria, on the 6th inst., William Wray, son of R. Wray, of Gardnerville, aged 38.

Fraud

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTHERWELL, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting...

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment

On the 30th of the same month, for a second time, the Hon. Mr. Justice Phelan...

Notice

In Re Wilson & Murray's Estate. A notice is given to the creditors of the estate of Wilson & Murray...

THE

VOL 10.

THE BRITISH PUBLISHED DAVID W.

One Year, (in advance)..... Six Months, do..... Three Months, do..... One Week, do.....

WEEKLY BRITISH PUBLISHED EVERY

AGENTS: S. D. L... Clute & Clark... H. G. L... G. S... L. F. Fisher...

How sadly truthfulness of the support backs Bill, during the measure in the Legislature...

Executive was strong the urgency of the were told that the only preliminary to measures of Customs' its immediate applic...

changes required by Executive was further operation of the Draw as stated by official reductive of some reduc...

holding on to the would indubitably red and that much more ure would be tried w...

not prove nearly so ed "stitch in time" su Drawbacks Bill. H truths were received a...

we all know; the bill land for approval. No to discover what partic served by the appointe...

error to a Crown C question affecting the Colony has to go home f well without an occupa dignified office, partic...

large sum required to cumment. There are bilities in relation to Bill: either His Excel the power to assent to...

had no desire to do so. the case, there can be Governor, as the other Executive could have matter without his inter...

and at least as intellig they were fully inform facts, being present at the chances are, also, the points more familiarly be would have yielded to the popular members, as t...

have had his Excellency If the Governor had no do what they pointed out as sary, then the existence of the Executive is an abso for the Colony, and one to lose no time in petition Government to remove. pretended that the boon w any reasons either affecti the Colony or the policy of Government. The argum were thoroughly and clear all the ability at presen the Colony was brought to subject; not only was the House taken on the matter Committee occupied two in examining as witness traders, citizens and str...