

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

## And Victoria Chronicle.

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**THE BRITISH COLONIST**  
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**DAVID W. HIGGINS.**

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**WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST**  
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**THE** defense usually set up for the present Government is, that it does no harm; that other Governments are corrupt and tax the people unjustly, thus inflicting injury willfully, a grievous evil with which our Government cannot be impeached. That may be quite true; but in the relations of parent and child it is commonly noted that where the parent exercises an evil influence the energies of the child for good or evil are completely developed, and the chances are at least equal that the child may turn out a good member of society; but in the case of a negligent and slothful parent, vice and corruption are the sure results. Thus with our present Government: we are slowly sailing on to destruction from sheer want of guidance, whereas did we possess a man at the head of affairs who was mindful of even his own interests, he would certainly turn our prow in the other direction. But why should we submit to either of these evils? We are surely intelligent enough to know the kind of Executive best suited to our taste and condition. We pay our public servants and certainly are entitled to the right of discharging them if they don't suit us. No code of philosophy exists that compels a people to select any one man or set of men to govern them, simply because some other man say it is proper. The wave of democracy has swept too widely over the world to admit of even this place having escaped its influence. In these days of telegraphs and steamboats, men have to work too hard for a livelihood to bother their heads with mere forms; they want good practical results, and public servants who, when well paid, will attend to the duties for which they are appointed. These can and must be obtained. The people of this Colony are quite prepared to pay remunerative salaries to gentlemen capable of performing the duties required, and we all know such gentlemen are to be had; they may be found in any part of the world. The days of securities are past; the halo that surrounded certain select families has been blown off by the breath of public opinion. The value of a man is now discovered in his energy and usefulness. We have reason to be proud of this beautiful country, flowing as it is with milk and honey, rich in everything that could gladden the heart of man. But what avails all our wealth? We might as well be living in some enchanted isle where everything was spell-bound. Granted we have all that heart can desire; but Government holds the rod that enchains all our efforts. Our farms are productive and our flocks and herds multiply; but our population is so small that we have not sufficient labor to enable us to gather the rich fruits of the earth; and our Government, with a lazy yawn, wonders why we trouble ourselves with "trifles." Our mineral lands embrace thousands of square miles of our terri-

tory; we would invite men of capital and energy to explore and develop them. With this object we frame laws, and in suppliant tones ask our Government to pass them, but alas! our Government has no necessity for mines. They can take money out of the Treasury with so much ease that they can not imagine why people go to mine for it. They remind us of Queen Caroline, who, on being told that the people were starving for want of bread, asked an absurdly 100 years ago was looked upon as a brilliant joke on the part of Her Majesty of those days. Now we are a little more matter-of-fact, and would take such fun with a very bad grace. We begin to think that the wit of men in high places is no better than our own; and that hence we have no occasion to pay for it. Our practical minds lead us to improve our lots and make bargains that leave a profit; we have an ample field for such facilities on this Island. We are surrounded by an industrious and enterprising people who, endeavoring to accomplish the same objects, are creating all the appliances to attract commerce; in fostering shipbuilding, in stimulating the exploration and cultivation of their country; in the formation of railways, and by these means are bringing together large and populous communities. These people come to see us and desire only our goods; they have no objection to pay a profit to our dealers; but they absolutely decline to pay taxes to our Government; they are one of their own that takes all they can spare in that way. Now there is no reason why we should expect them to contribute to the support of our notions of Government, and we agree with them; but our intelligent Executive prefers that our goods should lie on our shelves; our people become impoverished, and our neighbors go elsewhere; rather than adapt our Customs laws to the exigencies of the case. Perhaps they wish to avoid the turmoil and din of vulgar trade in the turmoil and din of vulgar trade in their island of Calypso. No wonder that so many seek other Penelopes elsewhere. To insure reform and prosperity, we must have a complete and radical change, and in the form of Government and its administration.

**The Lecture on Thursday, April 9th.**  
The Bishop commenced by showing the great influence India had exercised in the world for at least 4000 years. Egypt, Persia, Arabia, Alexandria and other countries and cities owed largely to India in their magnificent days. Phoenicia flourished A. D. 100, complained in the letter still extant that "not was the taste for eastern luxuries that India had emptied Rome of its gold, a circumstance which has often been confirmed in modern times by the discovery in India of gold coins of the Roman Emperors. Several nations in turn rose to wealth and eminence as each possessed the readiest transit to the coveted land, the possession of which by England now has much to do with her pre-eminence in commerce. Having described the wonderful fertility produced in India by her noble rivers, and especially the Ganges, and remarked upon the modifying effects of sea and high land in respect of climate, the lecturer proceeded to notice origin, language, religion and locality of the different races. The population under British rule numbers 180 millions, of whom 150 millions are Hindus, who entered India from the West about 2300 years before Christ, and brought with them the Sanscrit language; 20 millions are Mahometans, who began to invade India about the year 1000 A. D., leaving 10 millions for the Sikhs and Aborigines. Ancient India was then described, its exquisitely sculptured rock temples and the contents of Brahminism and Buddhism. The rise of the Mogul Empire was next narrated, the invasions of Genghis Khan, Tamerlane and Akbar, the siege of Arrugche, the Great Mogul, their cruelties, their enormous wealth and magnificence were depicted in order, and then their decline until General Lake, in 1803, found the Emperor a mere puppet of the Maharajahs, who had put out his eyes. He was allowed to remain in Delhi in banished splendor, a vassal of the British. The history of the Maharajahs, whose kingship from Golconda, led to an alliance to the Koh-i-noor Diamond, the story of which was told; and how it passed from one great chief to another until at length it became the property of the Queen of England, the token of supremacy and the emblem of that light and civilization which should be dispensed by Britain in the world. Perhaps the most interesting portion of the lecture was the ac-

count of the rise of British power in India. How a few British merchants humbly asked permission of the Great Mogul to trade; how they obtained little plots of land around their factories; how they were called in to mediate between conflicting chiefs; and how at length they were attacked by the French, and in self-defence were compelled to enter into war. The Battle of Plassey, in 1756, and its important results, were reviewed; the Tragedy of the Black Hole was not omitted; and this portion of the lecture concluded with the trial of Warren Hastings, and a summary of the annexations that had gradually and unsought for become the possessions of England. The great Eastern armies of England, which of late years numbered 500,000 men, were mentioned, and the fearful massacre of two hundred English ladies and children at Cawnpore were described in order. The superstitious rites of the people were next portrayed, and the responsibility of England to communicate her enlightenment as the only way of elevating, purifying and attaching to their their rulers; the vast population were mentioned to show the mysterious hand of Providence in this acquisition of India. Such as these: the great dynasties fell to pieces of themselves; and not through our invasion; a handful of British scattered and isolated could sway over 180 millions; why did not the French, who were before us, and at one time very powerful, continue in their supremacy? Why did not the native armies of Bombay and Madras unite as well as that of Bengal? Why did not the people of Bengal join their friends of the army against us? One answer would suffice: there was a higher Power at work ordering events, not as man might calculate a design, but as He willed, and His will is that India should be Britain's. The lecturer concluded by some interesting statistics, showing the enormous progress India has made since the mutiny, and how she has become England's greatest customer as well as a chief source of her raw material in cotton and fibre, and capable of immense development yet. The Bishop closed the lecture with the following remarks: "Such is this wonderful country and may we not look forward to a day not far distant when this Colony may directly share in the advantages of India? The steady progress of England, through the peace, order and freedom of her wide-spread empire, communicates the elements of prosperity to every land upon which the flag of dominion floats, and should all the heart of every wise subject with a just pride, a love of his country and with thankfulness to God. Many circumstances seem to indicate that the highway to the East must pass across this continent. Our enterprising neighbors may have the start of us just now, but we shall surely overtake them, and to do this British America shall have its full share of Eastern traffic which in all ages has built up an exceeding prosperity in every land through which it has successively passed. But let us own that the true foundation, the real necessity for any country, is the blessing of God upon it, called down by the virtuous lives and devout aspirations of the people; and the best prospect of the permanent possession of India is our mutualness as a nation of our allegiance to the King of Kings, who puteth down one and setteth up another, and our determination to use this trust as a great opportunity of increasing the happiness of mankind by communicating the blessings of churches, light and civilization."

**SPREADING A WATCH.**—A young man named George Rowley, was arrested on Tuesday night upon a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain from Mr. George Coggin, of Elkton Sound, a passenger by the steamer Eliza Anderson on her last trip to this port. After committing the alleged offence, the accused proceeded to the Alhambra Saloon, and pledged the watch and chain as security for a wager of \$20 with a bystander, where it was recovered. In the Police Court yesterday Mr. Bishop appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Robertson for the defence. The plea set up for the defence was that the accused purchased the watch from a person in good faith; Mr. Robertson, however, said his client expressed a willingness to give up the watch, and had made no attempt at concealment or effort to escape. The Magistrate said that the watch having been given up, there were circumstances connected with the case which of course prevent the retention of the watch, without which the case helps the higher Court, would be incomplete. The Court, therefore, would liberate Rowley, upon his own recognizance to appear for further examination in three days. In the meantime, Rowley is expected to rid the country of his presence, failing to do so, he will be "invited" to the State Penitentiary in the chain-gang.

**BUREAU INLET ROAD.**—The work of repairing this road will be commenced early next week. Mr. Alos Spence goes up tomorrow to supervise the much-needed improvement. The ship Shooting Star, 8 days from Nainaiho, arrived at San Francisco on the 30th March.

### City Council.

**TUESDAY, April 6th, 1869.**  
The Council met at 7 1/2 o'clock. His Worship the Mayor in the Chair, and present—Messrs. Alsop, Russell, McKay and Grew.

An account from H. F. Heisterman, one month's rest, was referred to Finance Committee, to be reported to the Council.

Communication from the Secretary of the Spring Ridge Water Works Company, asking permission to make excavations for the purpose of laying pipes to conduct the water into Southgate's new building, granted.

Communication from Kierstead & Styles, asking permission to blast the rock in the foundation of the same building, granted.

Account from Drake, Jackson & Altman, \$250, for legal services, was referred to Finance Committee to report on public works.

Account from Michael Wells, for \$121, for cartage in connection with street repairs, was referred to Street Committee for examination.

Accounts from Arthur Strong, \$18, for carting mud from public-cistern, and \$12 for street repairs, were referred to Finance Committee for payment.

The Council passed a resolution that the clerk be instructed to prepare the necessary assessment list under the provisions of the Road Ordinance, 1869, and that the sum of 10 per cent be allowed upon the amount of collections under the said Ordinance, including the preparation of the said assessment list.

It was resolved that the Council meet at 10 o'clock on Saturdays, and every Tuesday evening, until the By-Laws now being drafted are finally passed.

In consequence of the absence of the Chairman of the Street Committee, action with regard to the tender for the improvement of Pandora street was deferred.

The Council then adjourned till Saturday next, at 12 o'clock.

**ATHEISM FROM WHITE PINE.**—Mr. O. Strauss, of Cariboo, while in California, a few days ago, seized upon the occasion to play a visit to the White Pine country. He found some 15,000 persons assembled there, among whom he recognized and conversed with several British Columbians. Frank Way was driving a six-mile team; W. O'Brien was a stage-driver; M. H. Oppenheimer is merchandising at Elko and Potosi; City P. M. Backus is at Elko, owns any number of "fees" and town-lots; W. Ballou, pioneer of the River Express, and Frank Lammie, are at Elko and largely interested in the "country" (fees); Simon Reinhardt is at Elko. The country is described as barren and desolate, the water is alkali; wood scarce and provisions high. A few good claims have been discovered; but the large majority of the "fees" have not extended save the vivid imagination of parties who wish to sell.

**OLD FELLOWS' BANQUET.**—We were yesterday shown in Mr. Crowther's parlour, a beautiful banner which has just been painted for Victoria Lodge, No. 1, T. O. of O. P. of this city. The reverse of the banner is devoted to the title of the Lodge with the date of organization—March 10, 1864—and "F. L. T. P. (Friendship, Love and Truth). Upon the reverse is written in white, a dove bearing the olive-branch and flying through space, while the rays of the sun shine through dark clouds. Beneath appear the words: "Presented by the Daughters of Rebekah, April 26, 1869." An open book with a heart, cornucopias, etc. The painting has been executed and in a most workmanlike manner, and the banner is alike creditable to the donors, the recipients and the artist.

**THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.**—The Active to-day will bear away the eleven "good men and true" who go to contest, with eleven of California's sons, for the championship of the Pacific in the English national game of Cricket. Our Eleven have been tried on many a well-contested field, and though always opposed by skilful hands, have seldom failed in proving victorious. Though in the forthcoming contest they will be opposed by the crack players of the Golden State, they will with reason expect that victory will again rest with our chosen Eleven. The Victoria Eleven are Messrs. Peck, Richardson, Tye, Guera, J. Wilson, Howard, Baker, Walter, Dore, Trembling, Way and Ball. The Field Eleven will consist of Messrs. O'Brien and Grew, who will be invited to officiate in this port. The California Eleven are Dr. W. Davies, W. G. Salter, D. B. O'Neil, W. J. MacDonald, T. Peck, M. Fisher, Whitehead, F. O. Gorman, H. R. Varden, R. W. Coler, Lake, umpire, Groom.

Our friend and neighbor, Piper, has been on the "elongating principle" and has been "advancing backwards" with his establishment. He has added considerably to the space lately occupied by the culinary department, and will in a short time be prepared to furnish all his friends with dinners such as only Piper can provide. Success to him. May his chops never be less done.

**A DREADFUL AFFAIR.**—The burning of the works connected with several of the principal Washoe mines, yesterday, is a serious and dreadful affair. The loss of life appears to have been awful. The extent of the damage is incalculable. With all the galleries and supports burned away, the mines are almost valueless.

**THE STRAIGHTEN CASE.**—Toby, the Cowichan Indian accused of stabbing Mr. Blackwell on Sunday night, was brought up for further examination yesterday. The injured person identified the prisoner and testified to the circumstances attending the stabbing, which do not differ from the published accounts. Toby was remanded for two days.

**THE MAINLAND.**—A telegram from New Westminster, yesterday morning announced, the arrival there of Mr. U. Nelson and a party from the Upper Country with a mail, &c., who requested the use of the Leviathan to continue on to this city. The request was complied with and she arrived here at 12 o'clock with 10 passengers.

**THE OREGONIAN.**—A special telegram to Mr. R. Brodric, agent, states that the steam Oregonian will sail next Saturday from San Francisco for Portland, Victoria, Port Townsend, Steilacoom and Olympia. Mr. Hoffman will join her at Portland.

**THE MEMBERS OF VICTORIA LODGE NO. 1, Independent Order of Good Templars, are notified to assemble at the Lodge Room, Langley street, at 2 1/2 p.m. to-day, to attend the funeral of Henry Cole, a deceased brother.**

**BUCHANAN.**—Glover's Match Factory was entered by burglars last night before midnight, and the tools stolen. It would be difficult to match the meanness that would deprive a worthy man of the where-withal to earn his livelihood.

**LEACH RIVER.**—An arrival from Leach River, yesterday, states that the hydraulic company's works are completed, and the men only await the arrival of hose to commence piping.

**VICE-REGAL VISIT.**—His Excellency the Governor yesterday visited the flagstaff, and was received with the customary honors.

**THE STEAMER ELY** proceeded to Burrard Inlet yesterday, having in tow Moody & Co.'s scow Malinda.

**THE U. S. S. SAGINAW** will sail at an early hour this morning for San Francisco.

**Well-to-day, sick-to-morrow.**—Such is the experience of thousands. Who enjoy continuous health. To what does the occasional invalid attribute his uncertain condition? Not to himself, of course. He lays the blame on the climate, perhaps. It is too hot, or too cold, or too damp, or too dry, or too variable. But does he take the proper course to fortify his constitution and bodily organs against the extremes and changes of which he complains? Not he says, perhaps; that only an iron man could bear such great heat or such violent cold or such sudden vicissitudes. Why then does he not resort to the great Tonic and Preventive which if it will not make him an iron man will at least quadruple the capacity of his system to repel all external agencies that tend to produce disease? HOSKETT'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, taken faithfully according to the directions, will so strengthen the stomach brace the nerves, tone the liver and regulate and invigorate the whole animal machinery, that the system instead of being at the mercy of the weather and liable to be prostrated by every change of temperature will become case-hardened as it were and almost impervious to climatic influences. It is to this preventive principle that HOSKETT'S BITTERS owe their great popularity in the West Indies, British America, and Australia.

**Evidence from the Land of Gold.**—My scalp, head, or better, about which I wrote you before, is all gone. Five bottles of Bristol's Sarsaparilla cured me. —E. Fosses, San Jose.

Your Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and Pills have cured me of Salt Rheum that I had suffered with for seven years. —E. Johnson, Morpeth.

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

My wife's rheumatism, which had been so long, and every other form of intermittent or remittent fever, was speedily controlled, relieved, and cured by the use of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills and Bristol's Sarsaparilla. These two remedies acted directly upon the stomach, liver, blood, and humors, and the patients will only follow the directions printed on the label and wrap, and a quick recovery to health will be their portion. —Quinn to Montreal, 572.

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### SALE

**BALES**  
Yates St.

### ERIOR OATS

**Farm, Cowichan.**  
From a Sample presented to the Langley, being a portion of the

**OATS**  
on, London, 1862.

**AWARDED, Paris 1867. Juror, 1862.**

### ALL NEW MEDICINES.

**SON & SON,**  
Rensselaer Square, London.

**EMULSION, and PAN-**  
powder, containing the active principle of the Pancreas, by which the action of fat is effected.

**WHEAT FLOUR**  
the dietetic preparation for invalids, containing the elements for the

the universally approved—  
from Wood Tar, of which it is a substitute, and economical substitute

with care and dispatch

thousands of square miles of our terri-

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 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 in Richfield, Ontario, now doing a good paying business, is offered on advantageous terms to a person possessing a knowledge of the business, who has had extensive experience in investment, and who is in the Colony, or who can be introduced by Mr. J. W. Smith. For particulars, apply to F. H. & Co., 100 St. John Street, Montreal.

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

Friday, April 2  
Diocesan Church Society.

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

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

GRV. 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, endangers badly for the success 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, Hon. Helmcken, O'Reilly and Havelock, and Mr. Campbell and family. The latter will settle on a farm on Coche Creek.

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

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

Our Whale Fisheries Again.

EDMOND BARRIS, Colonist.—In my previous letter I assumed that within three years the whole 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 whole 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 mitigation 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 last overland basis of an agreement which it is proposed to 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 between the Canada John A. Macdonald, and this correspondence time made public to the provincial papers, the series of letters under, who holds out to the great Nova Scotia request that he will agree towards allay excitement and the obstructions which in the path of a peaceful disagreement. Sir John Howe to remember Office has declared Confederation was a conducive to the spirit of the Provinces of the interest of the people. Under these will be seen how any attempt to prevent the great measure we are not surprised should have event "manifest destiny" a his energies to the task of convincing his of wasting them in the of procuring a repeal of course of this letter S "Why do you, and you, not pursue a course O'Connell? He was of effecting the repeal between England and Ireland, spared no effort. But he did not stand. On the contrary, while opinions as to repeal, support to the administration and thereby secured a tentorial voice in the of Irish affairs. A stand thus: The Confederation must either act in Nova Scotia—which is able—or consult with stated, have not the majority of the people the irritation now exists. In his reply to this says that Nova Scotia hope for from the new try. "Mr. Gladstone spoken and voted against the Union." The Premier is directed to "If not Confederation could have met all her under her old tariff, surplus in the Treasury imposing one per cent we could have raised keep up our roads at left almost without through our tariff has fifteen per cent, and taxes have been imposed to me that the claim on account of our public one; to say nothing of upon the disproportionate consumption per head people."

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

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

2nd. That for ten last July, 1867, an amount of \$92,698 be paid to the Dominion.

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



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

European Mail Summary.

From India we learn that an earthquake occurred in 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, and that 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 which 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 "Lark".

This steamer is now lying 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 Belland (called in on the Alaska station at the present time) the officers of the Lincoln 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.

Suicide 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 odd 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 Tempora! O mores!

Small Pox.

On the 27th March, the Health Officer of San Francisco communicated the pleasing intelligence that the 26th passed without any case of small pox having been reported, making the first day in ten months in which no new case of the epidemic had occurred. In the progress of the disease since last spring, remarkable fluctuations have been noticed. Sometimes when the decrease in the number of cases led to the belief that its course had been permanently arrested, it would suddenly swell again into almost its worst stage of virulence without any apparent cause; and would again as mysteriously disappear. The type of the disease has also repeatedly changed in an unaccountable manner, sometimes yielding easily to the usual treatment, and at others assuming a malignancy that baffled the best physicians. Of late it has been steadily abating, until on the 25th it seemed to have entirely ceased.

Strangest.

On Sunday night a baker named Blackear was stabbed on Store street by an Indian and severely injured. The Indian was observed loitering about the entrance of Dickson, Campbell & Co's Wharf, and was ordered away. He walked off a short distance and met Blackear, whom he addressed and immediately drew a knife and stabbed him in the back. An alarm was raised and the savage at once fled across Rock Bay bridge to Webster's Tannery, where he secreted himself. Subsequently, Sergt. Bowden caught him on the bridge while returning stealthily to town and took him in. Yesterday he was remanded Blackear, though quite severely injured, is able to be about. The culprit belongs to the same tribe as Harry who was hanged here a few weeks ago.

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 Tufo.

Michael Tufo, who will be remembered as the pioneer milkman of Victoria, died at Virginia City, Nevada, about ten days ago. Tufo 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.

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.

Funeral of a Gentleman.

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 interred at the cemetery.

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.

The H. B. Co's ship Lady Lampon.

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 Spargis & Co. At Liverpool, the iron bark Medora was lying up for Janion, Rhodes & Co.

General News Items.

The 27th February the only matters of any interest are the reported loss of the steamer Yuzfama, 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 Oahu.

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. Hilday & 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.

Death of a Gentleman.

One of our merchants, particularly a gentleman of Mr. Wilkie's popularity here, retired 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.

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California Paper's Opinion of White Pine.

The Marysville Appeal of a late date says: "Our people go to White Pine to prospect, but White Pine goes 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 Washoe 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 pneumonia, at the residence of Alvina Hayward, San Mateo, aged 88 years. Judge Brockway visited this city about three years ago.

Extraordinary Cure of a Cough.

The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BOARDS, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Mid-Lothian: "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 a slight cough, 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. 41 am, Dear Sir, yours very truly, W.M. BOARDS."

Powell's Balsam 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 proved 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 the same into Victoria, B. C. He 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. Prepared and Sold by THOMAS POWELL, 210, Blackfriars Road, London. Sold in 1/6 bottles by all Chemists, and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Pickles, Sauces, Jams.

Manufactured by GROSSE & BLACKWELL, 10, Abchurch Lane, London. Sole Wholesale Agents, L.L. & B. BERRY, Wharf Street, Victoria. No. 236 a.

Her Majesty's Table.

At nine o'clock on Saturday evening the Hermann struck on a reef of Kodara, 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 floor. The boat was immediately manned, but owing to the heavy surf the long-boat was smashed; and the Captain's gig, in being lowered, capsized, and a Chinaman was drowned. The boat was righted, and several men managed to get ashore with her, although they had no rowlocks. At ten o'clock the water was on a level with the main-deck; and then the scene on board was indescribable. There were about four hundred Japanese on board, who rushed about tearing their hair, calling on their gods, and vociferating frantically. Of all on board, only about one hundred of the passengers were saved, and fifty-eight of the crew, including Captain Newell, Mr. Chase, the chief officer, and Mr. White, an engineer, were drowned. The Captain was the last to leave the ship.

Her Majesty's Table.

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

The state of the Colony, the followers of Governor intelligent members passing the Drawn 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 assented to by the shelled by sending it eminent 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 men who obtained a Council on the strength or in consequence of many people would to monstrance a government enormous emolument services rendered to to quietly permit power is simply enlightened age; and larly desire to impress the necessity for unity themselves from the in a cheap and popular for Spasmodic and individ that 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 influence by its im 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 cert 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 legi gimate expenses of Go the present embarraso 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 We The Canadian News, F that "Sir George E. Carti Hon. William Macdougall engaged preparing a pap the hands of Earl Granvill to the recent communicat Lordship from the Hudso and it is expected that the use of the Colonial M present week." This pap tained the proposition of tment, which has just be Hudson Bay Company.

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 Wild Cherry...

AM OF ANISEED, Influenza, Shortness of breath, and all affections of the chest...

UCES, JAMS & CO. Addition. BLACKWELL'S TABLETS

THE CANADIAN NEWS, February 23, learns that "Sir George E. Cartier, Bart., and the Hon. William Macdougall, C.B., are now engaged preparing a paper...

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.

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...

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 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.

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."

DEVELOPING WHITE PINE. - The carbonate of iron at Montgomery and California streets are developing White Pine at rapid rates. Up to Monday 160 companies had been incorporated for that district...

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...

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.

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."

A LUMP OF METAL BROUGHT FROM SITKA. - 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.

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.

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.

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.

THE ORPHEAN. - 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.

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 hot coals without their sheet iron umbrellas.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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."

THE BAND OF ASSASSINS AT HIS HEAD. (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.)

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.

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.

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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, if 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 duties 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 modifi-

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 staterooms. 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 admittedly 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, quincy, 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 heavy odor of rancid 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 consent but deprives the Senate to reinstate suspended 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 ind ploping their support dent whenever he dec to recognize their ind is expected the Spain present a remonstranc department against the Cuban independence leave the country in action of the resolution.

New York, April 2— despatch says correspo in progress for some prominent men in the E and leading men here, prospective annexation bers of Congress believe 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 currency. 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 subaid; is 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 bill stands. The second section empowers the President during the recess of Congress to suspend any officer except Judges, until the end of next session and to appoint a new incumbent, subject to removal at his discretion, who shall fulfil the duty and enjoy the emoluments of office while serving. The President, within thirty days after the Senate assembles, shall nominate to all vacancies, whether they are temporarily filled or not. The effect of the Conference report is to retain the provisions of the act requiring the Senate's consent to the removal, and to reinstate suspended officers. The House agreed to the Conference report—106 to 67; the Democrats all voted against it.

New York, March 31.—A Washington special says that Boutwell has concluded to dismiss all special agents of the Treasury Department. He does not know who are honest or who are not.

New York, April 1.—The investigations before the Court of Justice develop the most monstrous frauds in Pacific Railroad matters. The Vice President of the Union Pacific, when forced to testify, admitted that construction contracts had been made at rates varying from \$44,000 to \$96,000, per mile, prices notoriously three times the actual cost of construction. It appears they are calculated with great exactness to strip the Company, as such, of every dollar of its funds, so that its property will soon be sold under foreclosure of its first mortgage bonds, leaving the United States in the lurch for its loan of from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

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

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

The total amount of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroads is \$56,800,000.

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. It is expected the Spanish minister will present a remonstrance to the State department against the recognition of the Cuban independence. He will leave the country in case of the adoption of the resolution.

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. An attempt was made yesterday to introduce a resolution in the House, directing the committee on Foreign Affairs to enquire into the expediency of investigating relations present and prospective with Nova Scotia. An objection was made that the resolution could not be received.

The Times says no doubt that the House has been overreached by the Senate in the Tenure of Office business. Judge Davis and Hoar construe the new bill as leaving in the hands of the Senate a continued check upon all removals by the President.

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.

In the House the bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad to extend a branch line from a point near Portland to Puget Sound, but not to be entitled to any subsidy in bonds or land, except such land as might be included in the right-of-way, passed after the adoption of an amendment requiring at least 25 miles of the extension to be completed by July 1st, 1871, and forty miles yearly thereafter.—Adjourned.

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 it.

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.

Europe. 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. Kalston.

A libel suit has been commenced against the steamship John L. Stephens, in the U. S. District Court, to-day, by Hiram Ketchum, Collector of the port of Sitka.

Flour—Superfine, \$4 37 1/2; extra, \$5 39 1/2 @ 50. Wheat—Good milling, \$1 60; choice, \$1 70.

Barley—Nominal; brewing, \$2 @ 2 10; feed, \$1 75 @ 2. Oats—California, \$1 75 @ 2 10; Oregon, \$2 @ 2 15.

Gold closed at 131 1/2. Legal Tenders unchanged. Arrived—Steamship Oriflamme;—outside, barkentine Victor, Bellingham Bay.

Sailed—Steamship Active, Victoria; schooner Shea, Sitka; ship Hercules, Port Townsend; barkentine Yidette, Columbia river; Norwegian bark Saga, Victoria; U. S. Revenue steamer Wyanda, Victoria and Sitka.

Cleared—Bark Camden, Victoria. SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—A shock of an earthquake occurred this evening at 45 minutes past 5 o'clock. No damage is known to have resulted from it.

Sailed—Bark Camden, Victoria; schooner Page, Sitka. Gold closed at 131 1/2.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Arrived, Bark Jenny Pitts, 15 days from Seabeck. Sailed—Bark Brontos, Utaalady.

"Fair Play" and the Navy. EDITOR BAZILLER COLONIST.—Having read a letter in the British Columbia Examiner, of March 29th, signed "Fair Play," respecting the removal of the Zealour, with the Admiral from this station, and noticing the very unfair statement made by him in that letter, I am sure you will let the following reply appear in your next issue.

In answer to the first, the head-quarters of the ships have, from the earliest time, been at Esquimaux, and a vast deal of expense has been gone to in fitting up the storehouses in that harbor for a Naval Depot. Second, relative to the expenditure of the ships, the contracts for supplies were opened more than a year ago for competition, in the hope that colonists either on the Mainland or Island would be able to become the contractors, and the several gentlemen on the Island, accepted them; although some colonists on the Mainland were asked to undertake them, but the Island contractors have been unable to get all the supplies necessary, namely: Cattle, flour and vegetables, without drawing them from the American Territory, at considerable expense in duty to the Imperial Government; these contracts will, I believe, be again open in February, when "Fair Play" and Mainlanders can have an opportunity of competing for the same. Third, with regard to Burrard Inlet as a Naval Station, it is the unanimous opinion of all naval officers at present stationed here that that Inlet can bear no comparison, both for Colonial and Imperial interests, why it should be preferred to Esquimaux; one particular reason against it being so, is its great distance from the Ocean and the very narrow and intricate passage at its entrance.

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, BLUE JACKET.

AN AFFECTING 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 cheered 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.

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 Mosiac 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 SASSAPARILLA.

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.

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Government.—Governor Rice will expire in a 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-

ment of the Irish endowment of the systerian, and Roman al Russell then urged the present system of in dealing with the

his conviction that ty might well be deat of the soil. THE COMPANY ALMANAC have placed on our

Company's almanac is elegantly illustra- the calendar blank memoranda, obituary

ingham and Percy. The last named gen- and actuary of the any for a period of

years. The title is interesting and use- Horticultural Society the attention of our prizes to be offered at

and Horticulture in September next ought to stimulate our rists to increase their may the more success- the producers of the who have been invited

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

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

the brig Byzantium was action 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 increased as winter ailments of ill health must be removed or a slight serious malady. Relieved in, quinsy, throat cough, and most other ailments by rubbing this cool- skin as near as practicable. This treatment so simple and adapted for the removal of infanry and youth. Old derive marvellous relief by's remedies, which have not suffered, and re-estab- other means had signally

g Perfume! Florida Water has of Everlasting Perfume! It is delightful and refresh- for many days around unlike the ordinary per- ance 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 capsules. These two upon the stomach, liver, and if patients will only printed on the label and every to health will be 572

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