

Saturday, April 3, 1869

It appears to us a strange anomaly that people should come to this city and pretend to form a judgment as to the resources of the whole Island by what they see here. Can anything be more absurd? The fact is, that small in extent as this Island is, there are large portions of it that have never been traversed by a white man, and no one can say what stores of mineral wealth lie buried beneath its verdant hills and valleys. There is reason to believe that we have hundreds of millions of tons of coal; it is said that there are entire mountains of fine iron; we have many veins of copper; silver is known to exist, and gold may be worked to pay at least remunerative wages. The finest freestone, marble, granite, lime, and, in short, everything that is calculated to create and embellish the habitations of man and add to his comfort and convenience. How is it that all kinds of exploring expeditions are planned and carried out at Cariboo, and elsewhere, both privately and with Government aid, and yet here we are on a beautiful Island of which we know little more than the sea coast, (with the exception of the little patch at one end on which we remain perched)—seemingly much more interested and certainly better acquainted with the country six hundred miles away than we are with our own tight little Island. That "distance lends enchantment to the view" is fully exemplified in the fact that we have here a delicious climate, a fertile country known to be rich in minerals, yet we go to Alaska or White Pine, exposing ourselves to the most dreadful sufferings from cold and hunger, to find what we might obtain so much more easily at home; everyone who knows anything of the gold mining on Stickeen river, and the success that attended mining intelligently pursued at Leech river, Sooke and various other localities, is aware that if the same amount of persevering industry had been applied by the so-called miners at the latter places as was shown in the former, we should have had our Island diggings peopled by a well-to-do body of miners; the food in regular supply and easily obtainable at very low prices, and the work prosecuted nearly throughout the year. We appear to be reserving this Island for a kind of *bonne bouche*—utilizing all the far-away districts of the Colony and preserving this precious little morsel to be turned to account hereafter. We have no objections to men wandering off to White Pine or Montana to make their "piles," if they prefer to do so; but for our part it appears so much easier to take a half-day's walk to Leech river and enjoy all the comforts attainable in town, even if we have to put up with a lower rate of wages. But why Leech river? If we find gold at Leech river and Sooke, why not in other parts of the Island? Indians have obtained gold in the interior—where, is not at present known. All this, however, is beside the object we had in view when we commenced this article. Our desire was to call public attention to the fact that the largest portion of this Island is still a *terra incognita*, and that wanting in all the ordinary characteristics of government as ours is, it would not be too much to expect from the Executive if they took some steps to find out what we have here at home. We rejoice to know that sums are being granted for the exploration of the upper country; but it would only be acting the part of sensible men if we also sought and obtained the information that every person is supposed to possess—the geography of the Island on which he lives. The time has arrived when all the snug harbors known as indenting this Island, where depth of water, good anchorage and shelter are readily obtained, will soon to be turned to account in a great number of ways. We want to know the country behind them, whether agricultural, pastoral, or mineral, and if the latter, whether coal or gold. No part of the Island lies more than thirty miles from the coast, so that no difficulty would exist in exploring and prospecting the whole of it. How it has remained so long unexamined, appears more and more inexplicable to us, because the difficulties are so small compared with those met

with in Cariboo and elsewhere; where, as the prizes are so much more varied and so much more likely to be secured. For instance: gold diggings, a vein of silver, a vein of copper, a seam of coal, good prairie or pasture land, approximate deposits of coal, lime and iron, near the coast, &c., *ad infinitum*. All these exist in more or less abundance, and the least valuable would secure to the discoverer a very handsome reward; to others an independence for life; yet there are capable men walking about with their hands in their pockets who disdain the labor offered to them in the city and decline to explore the Island; but if in White Pine would carry a heavy pack for days together over steep, trackless mountains covered with fallen trees, subsisting on a very moderate allowance of very poor grub. The occupation of governing a Colony is not a very arduous one, if we may judge from our own, and requires no very great exercise of intellect; the various officers of Government have very good salaries, and like sensible men, make the most of their look by troubling themselves about the Colony just as little as possible. Looking at the matter in a philosophical point of view, they may perhaps be perfectly correct, but unfortunately for them, we colonists have very little philosophy about us; we know little more than the hard practical phase of life; hence we strive on like so many ants building away, although some evil power may be destroying as fast as we put our sticks together. We would suggest that just for the sake of appearances, the Government might do something in the way of informing themselves and the Colonists what kind of country they govern. It might be worth their while.

THE NEWS THAT CAME TO US OVER THE WIRE yesterday afternoon amid the howling of the storm is of a most interesting and important character to every nationality among our readers. Mr. Andrew Johnson, ex-President of the United States, who twenty-three days ago relinquished his high office to his successor, died on Thursday morning at Greenville, Tennessee, of paralysis. Mr. Johnson was a self-made man—a tailor by trade. He belonged to the class in the South known before the war as "poor whites," and when he married, at the age of 20, could neither read nor write. His wife, a most excellent woman, taught him to master both accomplishments, and at the age of 25, he was elected to his first office, that of town-constable of Greenville. He next became an Alderman; then a member of the State Legislature; next Governor, and finally was sent to Congress. Upon the outbreak of the Southern rebellion he was distinguished for his unflinching loyalty to the Union cause, and became a mark for the malevolent shafts of the rebels, who at that time overran the State of Tennessee. They burned his handsome residence; set a price upon his head, and forced his family to fly from the State; but a miserable board-shanty in which he once worked at his trade, was left standing uninjured. When Mr. Lincoln was nominated for his second term, Mr. Johnson's name was placed on the ticket as Vice President. The ticket was successful, and when, on the 14th of April, 1865, Mr. Lincoln fell by the hand of the assassin, the Vice President succeeded his chief as President. Of his public acts it is not our purpose here to more than allude; but it is certain that no President of the United States succeeded in drawing upon himself so great an amount of obloquy as Mr. Johnson. He was unsuccessful in his attempts to re-establish order in the South, but he won an imperishable renown for the merciful consideration that he extended towards the fallen rebels, and for the efforts he made—though unsuccessful—to uphold the Constitution of his country. In our opinion, the unprejudiced historian will deal more justly with Mr. Johnson's memory than contemporaneous writers and statesmen have done. Mr. Johnson's age was 64. By a strange coincidence, Mr. Lincoln was assassinated on Good Friday evening, 1865, and Mr. Johnson died on the morning preceding Good Friday, 1869.

In Congress a movement has been made looking towards the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty; in return for which the United States ask free access to the fisheries and inland navigation of British waters. The Senate is about to make its peace with General Grant by repealing the Act which prevents him making appointments, or removals. The same dispatch foreshadows what General Grant's policy respecting the Alabama claims will be. A "bill" is to be sent to Great Britain accompanied by a simple demand for payment! If payment be refused? From Europe we learn that Mr. Disraeli's motion to read the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill "this day six months" was lost by a decisive majority of 102 votes. The wildest enthusiasm was manifested in the Lobbies and throughout the city when the result was known. Even Sir Roundell Palmer favored disestablishment, but opposed disendowment. Sir Roundell, before election, acknowledged Mr. Gladstone as his political leader, but said he could not follow him so far as to favor disestablishment. Sir Roundell's change of opinion is indicative of the strong feeling now agitating the public mind in Great Britain in favor of disestablishment. In the face of such a very large majority the House of Lords would never dare throw out the bill when it comes before them. Its passage is certain; and the days of the Irish Church are numbered. In France, a new order points to the reorganization of the army—which probably means another expansion of territory. Spain appears to be coming through her troubles bravely; notwithstanding the riots in Cuba, which really would amount to very little but for the assistance the insurgents receive from the United States. In the Cortes a constitution has been reported which provides for the erection of a Constitutional Monarchy; the term of office of the King to be limited to 18 years; and a separation of Church and State to take place. This is the substance of the majority report. The minority report differs from it only on the score of religion. We advise a careful perusal of the dispatches.

Saturday, March 27
FROM BURRARD INLET.—The steamer Isabel, Capt. Devereaux, arrived from Burrard Inlet via Nanaimo yesterday morning, with two or three passengers. Capt. Devereaux reports the ship *Adele* at Moody's, and the ship *Mary* and schooner *Townsend* at the B. C. & V. I. Mills, loading lumber. A large ship, supposed to be the *Vigil* for Moody's, entered English Bay on Thursday. At Nanaimo the bark *Katusoff* was taking in coal for Sitka. The repairs to the steamer *Sir James Douglas* were progressing favorably, and she will be launched and resume her trips in a few days. The steamer *Fly*, from Victoria, entered Nanaimo harbor as the Isabel passed out. The Isabel returned to the Inlet yesterday, having in tow the bark *Marie*, for the B. C. & V. I. Mills.
BOAT RACE.—Yesterday afternoon a very interesting boat race came off in this harbor. Between the gigs "Spray" and "Amateur." The distance was from the dredger to and around Deadman's Island and back again to the place of starting. The "Spray" was towed by J. Vaughan, J. Jackson, J. Anderson, and Wm. Owens; coxswain, F. Norris. The "Amateur" was towed by Messrs. Lachapelle, Harmon, Howard, and Madden; coxswain, W. Haynes. The "Amateur" reached the goal four boat's length ahead of the "Spray." Time, 22 minutes. It is proper to remark that the successful crew was composed of much heavier men than the opposing crew.
ON FARMERS, and others interested in the construction of a good trail to Cowichan, will be glad to learn that the hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works proposes to go over the present trail with the object of noting the requisite repairs, or so modifying or changing the line of the trail as to make it suitable for travel. We are pleased to observe that no time will be lost in putting our Island roads and trails in such a condition as to admit of constant intercommunication by land.
IN DANGER.—During the severe gale of Thursday fears were entertained for the safety of the ship *Marie*, at anchor in the outer harbor. Word was sent to Esquimaux from the ship, but owing to the increasing severity of the blow, no assistance could be rendered from shore, and after the lapse of a few hours a hull occurred, and the peril passed over. The anchors of the ship dragged at one time, but held again in a few minutes.
THE JEWISH FEAST of the Passover commenced last evening, and the ceremonies will be continued for eight days.

THE BRACH GOLD DIGGINGS.—Six dollars' worth instead of six bits' worth of gold was obtained by the amateur prospectors on the Beacon Hill beach. The precious metal was picked from the crevice of a rock which at high tide is under water. The discovery was made by a lady while walking along the beach, and the party visited the place several times, and upon nearly every occasion found gold. Two dollars' worth is in the possession of Mr. Jungerman. Whether the gold is washed up from a lead in the vicinity which is covered at high water, or was accidentally dropped near the spot by some miner, remains to be proved; but it is certainly not a little remarkable that the "color" of gold can be obtained in the sand anywhere along the base of Beacon Hill. Perhaps we are on the eve of the discovery of "big" beach diggings. Who knows?
TEXAS is a source of power in this Colony too little taken notice of, and certainly too little used. The aborigines have plenty of muscle, and if a little trouble were taken, that muscle might be made productive of wealth. The Indians have reserves in many cases, of very excellent land. Teach and induce them to cultivate it. Some of our missionaries have succeeded in doing so, and were others to teach Indians industrious habits in connection with religious exercises, more good would result. According to the School Ordinance, every child may go to school, we presume, without distinction of race or color; but whether Indians are included in the benefits of the Ordinance or not, power is assuredly given the Government to assist schools, and therefore those for Indians. Would it not be well, then, to establish reservations that would teach the Indians, among other things, how to cultivate the soil, bud and graft trees, etc. This is the way to civilize the native and to increase production.
BRANCH ASSAY OFFICE.—The present is no time to attempt the removal of any portion of the Assay Office plant from New Westminster to Cariboo. When navigation shall have opened and steamers run direct to Yale; when the roads are free from ice and snow, and the steamer from Quesselle Mouth shall have resumed her regular trips, will be soon enough to carry out the object proposed. To do so now, would be a needless expenditure of public money, and would serve no good purpose, as the winter is not the season in which prospecting or mining can be prosecuted in Cariboo to any very great extent. Let the Government delay one month and then take advantage of low freight to send forward the plant and machinery.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S CLAIMS.—Mr. (Sir Stafford?) Northcote—the telegraph says—has advised the Hudson Bay Company to sell all their title in the Red River country for £30,000. Sir Stafford was Secretary for India in the Disraeli Cabinet, and succeeded Lord Kimberly as Governor of the Colony.
THE GALE.—The Sou'easter of Thursday prostrated the greenhouse of Rev. Mr. J. S. Rector of St. John's, destroying or injuring a number of valuable plants. A good many lanes were also prostrated; and we fear we shall have several marine disasters to record.
THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE arrived from New Westminster at 11 o'clock last night with twenty passengers, amongst whom were Messrs. Lamb, McNab, Ditzel, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington and Miss Hincken. No news of importance.
THE STEAMSHIP JOHN L. STEPHENS arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday, and the Active is loading for this port direct.
SQUALS continued Saturday and yesterday morning. Old Boreas appeared to revel in mischief and wickedness, occasionally dropping a few tears as if by way of repentance for the damage inflicted. We shall await with some anxiety the next news from the East Coast.
SWIFT RIVER DITCH.—The Cariboo *Sentinel* endorses THE COLONIST of February 17th, and hopes that no time will be lost in bringing in water from Swift River to William Creek, to furnish the miners with a steady supply during the summer season.
IS HEALTH WORTH HAVING. If it is protect it. It is a jewel as easily lost as virtue and in some cases as difficult to recover. Nature, in our climate and especially at this season requires to be occasionally reinforced. But everything depends upon the tonic used for this purpose. The medicinal tinctures all of which are based on common alcohol are dangerous. Quinine, as everybody finds out who takes much of it, is a slow poison. One safe protective from all unhealthy atmospheric influences exists, and one only. This powerful preventative is HOSSETT'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, a compound of the purest stimulant ever manufactured with the most effective tonic alternatives regulator and depurators that chemistry has yet extracted from the botanical Kingdom. Convalescents, languid and feeble from recent sickness, will find the Bitters an incomparable Restorative not disagreeable to the taste, and eminently invigorating. No other stimulant produces the same effect as this Stomachic. It does not excite or flutter the nerves or occasion any undue artificial action; but at once soothes and strengthens the nervous system and the animal spirits.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.
Holloway's Ointment.
This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface, it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and cures the most wholesome influence over the internal system, it cleanses all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes sound and permanent cure.
Gout and Rheumatism.
To sufferers from the excruciating pains of rheumatism and Gout this Ointment will prove invaluable. After medication with warm water, the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to loosen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above curable ailments Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible agents.
Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds.
This class of diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat, chest and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, the treatment may be followed with efficiency and safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail.
All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scarcels and Scour.
This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scoury Scarcels or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They cannot be treated with a safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act upon the liver and the bowels, and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.
Dropsical Swellings.
Sufferers of this dangerous and stealthy complaint may frequently recover as by magic, if they are treated with Holloway's Ointment, which acts upon the liver and the bowels, and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.
Flea Bites, Itches, and Inflammatory Swellings.
These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, (and delay concealing them from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffering from them from Fleas and similar complaints, when they rub Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and need not be troubled with the annoyance of explaining their ailments to anyone.
Disorders of the Kidneys.
Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured at this Ointment will be rubbed twice a day, into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, and the urine will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immediate relief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect a cure.
Both the Ointment and Pills should be used together in the following cases—
Bad Legs, Contracted and Sore Throats, Scarcels, Skin Diseases, Dropsical Swellings, and Inflammatory Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Scoury Scarcels or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They cannot be treated with a safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act upon the liver and the bowels, and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.
Sole Agent for the Colonies, THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars Road, London. Sold in bottles, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Observe that the Word "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed over the top of each Bottle, without which, none can be genuine.
Wholesale Agents: ALLAN & BERRY, Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.
In the Assigned Estate of Alway & Bailey, of Yale.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
THOSE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE Estate who have not yet sent in their claims to the undersigned, are hereby notified, that a dividend will be finally declared on the 31st inst.
GEO. J. FINDLAY, Assignee.
In March 8th, 1869.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.
The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BOARDS, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Middlesex—
"Nightingale Hall, Edmonton.
"Dear Sir,—I have recently been afflicted with a most violent cough, proceeding, 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 advertisement 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; it arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well and arose perfectly restored in the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me, and has never returned. Having since heard of a tickling in the neighborhood 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. 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By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Williams from the Committee on Public Lands reported favorably on the bill to aid the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific line to Portland, as it was a company heretofore designated by the Legislature to file its assent to the said act within one year.

Schenck reported a resolution, which was adopted last session, recommending to the President a renewal of negotiations with Great Britain in regard to commercial intercourse, and securing the rights of Americans in the fisheries of the coast of British provinces and navigation of rivers.

New York, March 21.—Prince Louis of Bourbon was married last evening to Miss Emilie Hamill of Cuba. The civil service was performed, Catholic priests declining to perform one of a religious character.

The Republican special says naval officers are beginning to find much fault with Bovie's administration of the Navy Department. Complaints are made that Admiral Porter has too much influence—in fact, is secretary of the navy in all but form. This dissatisfaction is said to be universal, from Admiral Farragut down. It is not improbable that Bovie will soon retire from the service.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The disposition of the members of the House is generally to adjourn this session of Congress a week hence. The Senators are not so anxious for adjournment.

New York, March 27.—The Herald's special says that the delay in nominating Beverly Johnson's successor is attributable to the fact that the President is carefully considering the best policy to be adopted in regard to the Alabama claims. He has resolved to adopt a very decisive course. The amount of his diplomacy will be simply the sending a bill to the British Government, asking payment for the depredations of pirate ships on American commerce. Caleb Cushing is among those mentioned for Minister to England.

One of the last of President Johnson's acts was to order the issue of \$2,500,000 of Government bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad in advance of the work. One of the first acts of President Grant was to stop this issue, so that only \$1,500,000 were issued by Secretary Cox. The whole amount asked for is involved in determining the points where the Union and Central Roads shall meet. The Government Commissioners are now making an examination for the settlement of this question.

Secretary Boutwell believes the Department can be so conducted as to bring our bonds to par in foreign markets at an early day. Letters from well-informed financiers confirm this belief. All indications point to the speedy advance of our bonds.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A majority of the Senators are opposed to a total repeal of the Tenure of Office Act, and desire to retain its principles, but think some provision may be added which will render it generally satisfactory.

Charles Miller, colored, has been recommended by the South Carolina Congressional Delegation for Postmaster at Columbia.

New York, March 23.—The Tribune's Washington special says the Senate Judiciary Committee will report a new Tenure of Office Bill, not applying to members of the Cabinet, and allowing the President to make removals without assigning his reasons, leaving the Senate to make such alterations as it pleases, while during the recess the President may suspend and appoint at pleasure, submitting his action to the Senate twenty days after reassembling.

Tennessee, Dr. Basilovris left this morning for that place.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The Journal's Washington special says Ex-President Johnson died this morning of paralysis.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Republican caucus this forenoon agreed to report of Judiciary Committee on the tenure of office question. The main features are as follows: The President to have power to remove his Cabinet and other civil officers during the session of the Senate, without giving a reason, providing the Senate Bill, the vacancies and during their recess the President may suspend and appoint to office until the end of the next session within thirty days after disabilities and bill enforcing third section of 14th amendment were referred to reconstruction Committee.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Wilson, of Minnesota, introduced a bill authorizing a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to the west side of the mountains. Referred to the committee on Pacific Railroads.

New York, March 26.—The rumored death of ex-President Johnson, it is supposed, arose from the fact of his dangerous illness.

The following nomination has been sent to the Senate: Edward B. Plumb, Consul General at Havana; F. A. Wilson, Collector of Customs of Puget Sound.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A New York special says the Cubans there claim to have had private advices from London that the British Government has consented to acknowledge the insurgents as belligerents, and allow the purchase of war material in British ports. It is confidently expected that France will follow the English example.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Tenure of Office Repeal Bill was considered. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment by ayes 70, noes 99. The Bill goes back to the Senate as a simple repeal of the law.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day is that of William Kohls, [Kohl?] Collector of Customs at Alaska. The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Giles A. Smith, as Second Assistant Postmaster General; Moses H. Grinnell, Collector of Customs at New York; Fred Wilson, Collector at Puget Sound.

QUEBEC.—Is it our old friend Mr. William Kohl who has been appointed Collector of Customs at Alaska?

PARIS, March 21.—In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, Marshal Niel, Minister of War, urged the completion of the reorganization of the army. He said that peace was secured, but France would not tolerate a government which was not fully prepared to avenge an insult, if offered, but yet he considers the present situation of Europe eminently peaceful.

FLORENCE, March 21.—The question concerning the property of the clergy, has been definitely settled.

MADRID, March 24.—The Guard Mobils has been organized in 'Andalusia' to enforce the conscription and collection of taxes.

LONDON, March 25.—Mr. Northcote, member of the House, urges that the Hudson Bay Company accept Granville's proposition, and cede their territorial rights for thirty thousand pounds.

New York, March 25.—A special to the Herald from Madrid says the draft of the new Constitution was laid before the Cortes to-day. The Government to be monarchical with the Senate and Congress. The Senatorial term is five years; Senators elected by provisional council for each province; the deputies to Congress are to be elected every three years by universal suffrage. The reign of king is limited to 18 years. The majority of the Committee which reported the Constitution are favorable to the separation of the State and Church. The minority propose that the Roman Catholic be retained as religion of State with toleration of other creeds. The liberty of the press and the right of public meetings are fully guaranteed by the new Constitution. The Cortes has passed the conscription law.

LONDON, 29.—The strike of cotton operatives which commenced in Preston, is spreading to other parts of the country. In Glasgow it has become general. Several mills have been suspended.

PARIS, 23.—In the Corps Legislative yesterday the army contingent of 100,000 required by Government was voted. The session then adjourned to March 31st.

MADRID, March 25.—The Conscription Act of the Cortes, passed yesterday, provides that no more men shall be raised by conscription than are really required by the Government to fill the ranks of the army to the standard strength. The Minister of War had previously demanded authority to raise 25,000 recruits for this purpose.

Cuba. HAVANA, March 21.—A fleet of transports with State prisoners on board sailed to-day for Fernandez, escorted by a Spanish frigate.

A disturbance took place at the Governor's palace. A Cuban cried out—"Death to Spain, viva cespedes." He was instantly shot dead by one of the sentries. Later in the day a police commissioner of Rome was assaulted in the street by the police, who shot and killed him. Intense excitement prevails throughout the city. Frequent cries are heard of "viva cespedes." There are fears of a riot.

HAVANA, March 23.—Santiago advises to the 19th inst. represent that the insurgents are massing their forces on the south side of the island.

Canada. HALIFAX, March 24.—The report that a delegation is in Washington to negotiate for the annexation of Nova Scotia is without foundation. The last snow storm was followed by a heavy rain, causing immense destruction of property in all parts of Nova Scotia.

Advices from St. John's, N. B., state that the snow is six feet deep on a level. The Canadians are deserting the flats, fearing a disastrous flood.

California. SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Legal Tenders 77% @ 77%. New York gold quotations 131%. Arrived, bark Lady Heathcote, 132 days from Liverpool; bark Brontes, from Seabeck. Sailed, March 23.—Bark Sidlaw, Port Townsend.

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON

Offer for sale a full assortment of

New Seeds for the Farm and Garden.

The bulk grown by themselves and harvested in prime condition.

Their European Seeds Come via the Isthmus.

The stock of Grasses, Clovers, Lucerne, Trefoil, Turnips, Rape, Mangolds, Carrots, &c., is the most complete, choice and extensive ever offered in this Colony.

Of Garden and Vegetable Seeds, the selection [including all the best kinds in cultivation] is unrivalled, and of

FLOWER SEEDS

Only the most beautiful kinds have been grown.

Just received per "Prince of Wales."

Garden Ironmongery, Cutlery, Iron Band-Lights, Flower Pots, &c.

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



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

The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The celebrated S. T. 1860-X was a talker of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply. Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Balm, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly astonished the natives. The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Balm needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSPEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above cut represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses. As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

MARINE—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco. FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London. LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow. For Rates of Premium, apply to J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent. Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. 1868. oct 3 d&w

BY ROYAL COMMAND JOSEPH GILLOTT'S OLEBRATED STEEL PENS. Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

THE SEED STORE, VICTORIA, V.I.

Springfield Nursery, James Bay Nursery, YATES STREET, Cook street, and Michigan street.

JAY & BALES

In consequence of the increasing demand for their Seeds, and in order to retain the confidence of their customers they have now expanded for this Market and have now on hand

THE LARGEST, MOST RELIABLE AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

Colonial-raised Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds

Special attention is called to their various GRASS AND OTHER FARM SEEDS, which are now, and for the first time in this Colony, Guaranteed of Home Growth.

A SPECIAL PRIZE was awarded them at Yale, and Honorary Certificates at Victoria Agricultural Shows of 1869 for samples of the above.

J. & B. have on the way from Europe, overland, many Useful and Ornamental Novelties for amateur and professional Gardeners.

FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES, Garden and House Plants, Bulbs and other Nursery Stock, securely packed for travel. Catalogue at the Store and Nurseries, as usual.

COMFORT FOR BED-RIDERS.

By's Ointment.

ment acts like magic in relieving wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions, itching, and the most irritable skin disease. It is a most valuable remedy for the relief of the most distressing cases of Rheumatism.

may be secured by well-bringing the day, upon the throat, chest and stomach, and give immediate relief to all stages of Influenza, Colds and Hoarseness. For the above complaints and Pills are infallible.

Skin Diseases, Scrofula, and Rheumatism.

Internal Inflammation. The most distressing to both body and mind, is that of the bladder, which is attended by a constant and painful discharge of urine, and is attended by a constant and painful discharge of urine, and is attended by a constant and painful discharge of urine.

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In a previous article we pointed out, that during the year 1868 there were imported into this Colony fifty-five tons of butter, two thousand tons of cereals, three thousand five hundred head of cattle, the cost of which amounted to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars! We likewise asserted that it would require about five square miles of cultivated land to produce the grain; one thousand more cows to yield the butter, and a couple of miles more land cultivated to feed them, thus showing how good an opening there is for agricultural settlers in Vancouver Island and upon the banks of the Lower Fraser. The same Custom House returns of 1868 make us acquainted with the fact that in addition to the above twenty-five tons of cheese were supplied at a cost of eight thousand dollars, and that we bought forty-five tons of lard for nine thousand dollars! Not satisfied with this, seventy-eight tons of bacon and hams were sent in, the yield of six hundred hogs, for which twenty-one thousand dollars were charged, and in addition three hundred and fifty living pigs were landed, adding four thousand five hundred dollars to the sum. For two hundred and fifty tons of hay, which one hundred and fifty acres of land would have yielded, we gave to some foreigner four thousand five hundred dollars, and to a similar source we presented nearly five thousand dollars for four tons of hops, which ten acres of our own soil would have yielded had it been cultivated. As we did not supply the brewers with all the hops, so likewise they imported sixty-five tons of malt; the only consolation to the Colony being that it leads to the belief that the beer consumed is made with hops and malt, and not with strychnine, broom or gentian. Somebody eats oatmeal, as thirty tons were imported, the charge therefor being more than three thousand dollars. Not satisfied with getting our beef from abroad, we chose additionally to import from thence thirteen thousand sheep and give for them fifty-seven thousand dollars! What a liberal, good natured people we are to others! We sent abroad, then, during the year 1868 no less a sum than four hundred and sixty thousand dollars for articles of food, every one of which can and ought to be produced in our own country; and for this privilege we paid in addition \$76,000, that being the amount of Customs' duties received upon those articles comprised in the above \$466,000—altogether more than half a million of dollars! Suppose the consumers to number two thousand, it is equal to \$25 per head per annum for almost the actual necessities of life only. Can we give any better proof of the advantages this Colony holds out to agricultural settlers? Agriculture is the one business which anyone may persuade an expert friend to enter upon without having any fear that he will subsequently be abused for so doing. The farmers are prosperous—there is plenty of room for more who, with ordinary knowledge of the business and industry, must become so likewise. Suppose a farmer to produce by his own labor \$1000 worth per annum; it follows that were four hundred men to cultivate the land and stock it, they would have a remunerative home market for everything they raised, if of good quality. If even the cattle and sheep be left out, it would require two hundred men to raise the cereals, etc., necessary to supply our absolute wants at home at the present moment! Surely, then, there ought to be no hesitation in inviting a farming people to our shores—it is to the advantage of all to do so. We have confined ourselves to our actual requirements at home at the present moment; but there is really no reason why this Colony should not raise articles for exportation likewise; and having this in view, our millions of acres will bear millions of people—and the sooner we say so, get them and keep them, the better for all.

Tuesday, March 30
EASTER MONDAY.—Yesterday was duly and properly observed by a general suspension of business. Eggs are supposed to have suffered severely in honor of the day.

The Excursion to the "Zealons."

The concourse of people that flowed towards the wharf yesterday, to join in the excursion to the Zealons, would have surprised any stranger who had only read the articles in the city press advertising the departure of citizens from the Colony. We are now too well accustomed to the stereotyped phrases and understand very well that "loss of population" means newspaper items. The number of excursionists who embarked on the Enterprise was not less than five hundred although they were estimated higher; amongst whom, of course, ladies and children predominated. We have had our hearts made glad many times (how many we do not feel inclined to state), but we confess to being very happy under the influence of so many bright eyes, and so much happy, innocent enjoyment as characterized the excursion party. Arrived at the Zealons, one would have thought the huge vessel had been in anxious expectation of the holiday seekers for a month. The officers and men were perched in all sorts of impossible places anxiously watching the approach of the steamer with her living freight. Being duly made fast, the entire families of the Smiths, Browns, Jones's and Robinsons, papa and mamma, to the smallest baby, were transferred with sea-milk address, to the decks of the man-of-war. A minute examination of the Zealons commenced. From the cabins to the coal bunkers, everywhere, ladies and gentlemen old and young, married and single, babies and bachelors; such a scouring over main and lower decks, wardrooms, officers' quarters, cabins and engine room, no place was sacred. Such a peeping down all sorts of queer pipes and places, and up all kinds of flues and condensers, induced one to believe that the visitors were a body of Custom-house officers in search of an impalpable pound of tobacco. The best part of the matter was, that the officers and men seemed to enjoy the fun amazingly, and formed themselves into a corps of impromptu guides, gallanting the ladies and little ones as if they had been used to it all their lives, so that we have not a single casualty to record. The fine band of the Zealons enlivened the scene by discoursing overtures and national airs; and ultimately, by request of Captain Dawkins, who was most anxious that nothing should be wanting from which any additional enjoyment might be drawn, waltzes, quadrilles, galops, etc., under the never-failing influence of which young ladies and gentlemen joined in the many dances the officers of the vessel taking the lead. After the greater part of the afternoon had been thus agreeably spent, and everybody and his wife had pleased themselves and the crew of the Zealons by learning a great number of facts in relation to the ship, which they treasured up in their memories for future reference, the inexorable Enterprise blew the warning whistle and the visitors reluctantly prepared to depart. Many kindly greetings were exchanged, and many cheers given at parting; the latter, we suspect, as much to disguise an inward throbb as to exhibit patriotic enthusiasm. Everybody knew, or seemed to know, everybody on board the Zealons; and they remembered that this was possibly the last time they would meet in the ship that enshrined so many kindly associations. On leaving the Zealons the Enterprise proceeded to the new warehouses lately erected by the Hudson Bay Company, where the excursionists were politely received by Mr. Bissett and other gentlemen connected with the establishment. The visitors were shown over the extensive structures, and enjoyed a pleasant ramble into the adjoining woods. About half-past four the steamer's prow was turned towards Victoria, and in due course took up her old berth, where her passengers were discharged after one of the most delightful trips we can remember having "assisted" at.

WHITE PINE.—The Portland Herald contains a letter from a deluded White Piner, from which we take the following extract:—"The traveler is charged one dollar for sleeping on the ground in a tent, furnishing his own blankets, if he has any. There are many people there who spent all their money in getting there and are now suffering. I meet many who have returned from Treasure City and they report Elko only a Purgatory and White Pine the orthodox place [hell]; only substituting snow, ice and hunger for the fire and brimstone of theology. That rich mines exist there no one denies; but they have not yet been prospected, and will not be before July next. Should any of your readers intend coming here, I would advise them not. But if they will come anyhow, I will furnish you a list of fares and expenses incurred: From San Francisco to Sacramento, \$4; from Sacramento to Elko, \$46 50; meals on the roads, \$5; from Elko to White Pine, \$50; meals, \$10; total cost from San Francisco, \$115 50; time, three days; distance, 700 miles. * * * But onward they come. Every train is crowded with all ages and sexes. They heed neither advice nor remonstrance, but rush forward like so many sheep led by a blind ewe, many of them, I fear, to destruction."

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Only 126 miles of this great enterprise remain uncompleted.

THE MAILS.—Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.

About two-dozen letters from California to the 17th March comprised the extensive mail received yesterday; and 'tis nobody's fault but the clerk of the weather's, who piled up the enormous snow-drifts on the Plains and stopped overland travel and forced the letters that had accumulated at New York to seek a more certain means of conveyance via Panama—thus proving, in this case at least, "that the longest way around is the shortest way across." No doubt some of the bags destined for this place are fast in the drifts, and we need not hope to see any of them until after a thaw; but the first batch of letters via Panama should have reached San Francisco about the 24th ult., and may be looked for here by the S. S. Active, which will leave San Francisco, for Victoria direct, this evening at 6 o'clock. So, patience, gentlefolk, patience, and don't acathematize.

DEPARTURE.—The barkentine Free Trade Capt. Baddington, will sail for Port Ludlow, W.T., this morning, there to load with lumber for the San Francisco market. The Free Trade made a remarkably quick trip to this port from San Francisco, and landed her large and varied cargo on the H. B. Co's wharf in the very best order—not a package having been even stained. Her consignees—Messrs. Millard & Beady—wish to retain this fine vessel in the trade, and will do so, should sufficient encouragement be extended her.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, looking as bright as a new pin, returned from Nanaimo yesterday, having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired. She brought Mrs. Capt. Clarke, Dr. Phillips, Mrs. Howells and family, and several other passengers. Dr. Phillips is succeeded as the Company's physician by Dr. Jones, late of New Westminster. The bark Kotsoff was to sail for Sitka in a day or two. Three vessels are on the way to load with coal for San Francisco, and a brisk summer's business is anticipated.

ARRIVALS FROM PORTLAND.—Yesterday afternoon the hearts of many were made glad by the arrival in our harbor of two steamers from Portland, viz: the G. S. Wright, Capt. Langdon; and the Gussie Tellair, Captain Sholl. The Wright came in first at 3 1/2 o'clock, bringing 18 passengers and a large freight. On the way up she passed the Gussie Tellair of Grey's Harbor. The Tellair reached her wharf at 5 o'clock. She brought 71 passengers and a full freight. Both steamers crossed Columbia river on Sunday, and report tolerably good weather.

HOW TO CATCH THE THIEVES.—It has been stated to us that certain persons in the town are in the habit of purchasing doors and windows from Indians and other suspicious parties. It is notorious that these doors and windows have been stolen from vacant houses, and it would be advisable were the parties who make a practice of receiving such articles to not only refuse to buy them, but in addition give information to the Police. By this means many of these petty acts of thievery might be prevented, and the receivers save themselves from very serious trouble.

FROM BURRARD INLET.—The steamer Isabel, Capt. Devereaux, arrived from the inlet yesterday morning, bringing Capt. Raymond, the only passenger. The Isabel towed the bark Mary from the B. C. & V. I. Mills to Trial Island, where she cast her off, and the bark sailed immediately for San Francisco. The Mary is laden with 260,000 feet of lumber. The three masted schooner Townsend sailed on Friday for San Francisco with 200,000 feet of lumber. Business at both the mills is brisk.

RETURNED.—We take much pleasure in welcoming back a large number of Victorians by the steamers yesterday, among others—Messrs. F. Garesche, Arthur Fellows, P. McQuade, Miss H. Francis, D. S. Milligan, R. A. Thain, and E. A. Wadhams. Several of these gentlemen have been absent a number of years. Mr. Fellows (firm Fellows, Roscoe & Co.) comes from England, via New York.

FRASER RIVER NAVIGATION.—Our item relative to the opening of river navigation was incorrect. The Onward will take up a number of horses this week for Barnard's Express; but the water—although rising slowly—is too low to admit of encouragement being held out to shippers to forward goods at present.

DRYING.—A distinguished pomologist in the United States has given it as his opinion that the apple-trees of that country are slowly dying out and that nothing will save them. For several years past the yield in all the Northern States has been insignificant, and last summer small apples were sold in New York for ten cents each.

DIRECT STEAMER.—A despatch to Mr. Brodick, the agent, states that the steamship Active will sail from San Francisco for Victoria direct at 6 o'clock this (Tuesday) evening. She will return direct, taking down the cricketers and such other passengers as may offer.

THE S. S. Orifamma will sail on Saturday from San Francisco for Portland, Victoria and Puget Sound. At Portland she will take on board Mr. Holland.

We learn from a private letter received by one of our citizens, that the Bates troupe, largely recruited, Mr. Chas. Wheatleigh now forming one of the company, are performing to good houses in Portland. The troupe will visit this city about June.

To the Citizens of the Pacific Coast.

Charges derogatory to my character have from time to time appeared in the Oregonian and the Portland Herald, and have been copied and recopied into low and scurrilous sheets like the Vancouver Register and San Francisco Chronicle, and commented upon by them and others of "small calibre" in Washington territory and Oregon. As to the last named paper, the venom from a whole regiment with neither brains or cash, would not injure the reputation of any one, and are unworthy of notice; and therefore I shall reply to charges appearing in the former:—

1st. The public will understand that the charges all originated by one man, and he a former partner of mine in the Insurance business. I never used the name of Wilson A. Emerson; never knew a lady by the name of Chase in Indiana, as reported; never was but once married and that some eight years ago, to my present wife. And so far as being arrested for bigamy, escaping bonds, etc., etc., I can say with a clear conscience that neither warrant nor summons was ever served on me to my knowledge—and facts are developing that will prove it to be a most villainous conspiracy concocted by rival insurance agents against an honest competitor whose business success is the sole cause of their shameless vindictiveness.

As to my course on Puget Sound, I was duly appointed Inspector of Customs by Rufus Leighton, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and also by W. E. Barnard, Deputy Collector at Port Townsend, but was to act in the capacity of special detective, and therefore took the name of Wright, which is the only alias I ever had. As to the seizing goods on the Sound, Mrs. Fitzgerald did not molest any one or their goods, but I did. I seized what I supposed to be smuggled and delivered it to Mr. Barnard at Port Townsend, and in doing so I did not overreach my orders, but I did my duty as I would again under similar circumstances, which my record will show at the War Department in the 9th Army Corps, 1st Michigan Sharpshooters. Copies of my appointment and a receipt from the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company I publish herewith, and kindly ask that these papers that have participated in the attack will give this one insertion at least, as justice to me and courtesy on their part. As to the originators of these foul slanders against an innocent man and family, I trust the plan of salvation will be so stretched and elongated as to cover their black and infamous crimes.

VICTORIA, Feb. 19, 1869.

To Whom it may Concern: This is to certify that the bearer has been duly appointed as Inspector of Customs for a special service in Puget Sound District, and has the power to search suspect'd places or persons; make seizures in any manner he may deem expedient to protect the Revenue from fraud. (Signed) RUFUS LEIGHTON, Special Agent of Treasury Dept. PORT TOWNSEND, Feb. 19, 1869.

Mr.—Sir: You have been duly appointed Inspector of Customs under the direction of the Special Agent of the Treasury Department. Your compensation will be four dollars per day and expenses, while traveling on official duty. W. E. BARNARD, Deputy Collector, PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

P. S.—My bills for service and expenses have not been paid. Payment was refused, not for neglect of duty, but because it was found out that I had changed my name and was published (the reasons for so doing I heretofore explained, but knowing that the Government that I perilled my life for four years will amply compensate me not only for my services in seizing smuggled goods, but showing where a leak can be stopped, now running from the Treasury, I cheerfully transfer my claim to headquarters and will give the Department a peep behind the curtain as to the collection of customs in the Puget Sound District.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10th, 1868. Whereas, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Maine, did on the 15th day of June appoint R. F. Fitzgerald as general agent for California, and the said Fitzgerald proposes to surrender the said contract and his interest therein for the sum of fifty dollars in gold coin, and a release from all obligations at the San Francisco agency; now, therefore, Know all men by these presents, That we, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company do release and forever discharge the said Fitzgerald from all debts, dues, obligations or sums of money whatsoever; and it is mutually agreed that this is an amicable and satisfactory settlement. (Signed) J. W. JUDD, Agent and Attorney. WITNESSES: J. W. G. FRASER.

So falls to the ground the assertion that above company discharged me, or that I swindled them. Oregon, California and British Columbia papers please copy. Truly and respectfully, R. F. FITZGERALD. Portland, March 23d, 1869.

Canadian Summary.

(Overland Dates to February 12.)

THE EXECUTION OF WHELAN, OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—At 12 minutes past 11 o'clock this a.m., Patrick James Whelan expiated the terrible crime of murder upon the scaffold. It was a matter of much surprise that an execution which had commanded universal interest throughout, should have created so little stir in Ottawa. The trains brought no unusual number of passengers, the hotels gave little sign of the city being crowded to any extent, nor did the night witness any great number of arrivals from the country parts. The morning broke darkly, and seemed, with its blinding snow storm, to promise very little chance to the spectators to witness the horrible penalty which an outraged law had imposed upon the criminal. At five minutes to eleven the jailer threw open the door leading to Whelan's corridor. At this moment the murderer was in the act of turning towards the opposite end of the passage; he made a half start and a sudden stop from his walk. The writer chanced at the moment to be directly opposite to the cell door, and was struck with the intense horror of the fixed stare that Whelan's face assumed on his first glimpse of the outside preparations. He was dressed with scrupulous care in a black suit, with hair carefully brushed, and whiskers and moustache grown somewhat longer since the time of trial, and a face perfectly livid with anxiety. When Whelan had performed the last office of his religion, the hangman then suddenly entered, and gave a short quick glance. Whelan gave no sign of noticing his arrival; stronger proof of the firmness that he was about to exhibit could not have been given than the manner in which he thus unconcernedly received this man, hideously marked as he was, and wearing a large red night-cap. The name of this "Jack Ketch" has been carefully concealed; nothing is known save that he is of this Province, but the celerity and coolness with which he performed all his duties showed him to have had previous experience. Whelan, before submitting himself to the hands of the executioner, shook hands with the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Dr. Sweatland, the turnkeys, and others. "Do you freely forgive me for anything done by them or for any unkindness received?" asked the Rev. Father O'Connor. The prisoner replied in a loud, firm voice, that he did. During the trying ordeal of being bound, Whelan continued to make the responses to the Priests, and with upturned face, appeared to completely sever himself from all worldly thoughts.

At last, after a few minutes that seemed hours, from the suspense felt, the order to move was given. Whelan's step to the scaffold was firm, rapid and marked with the nervousness that seems to be part of his character. There were only four steps to be ascended, and in a moment he stood facing the great concourse of spectators, and taking one last look upon earthy things. Father O'Connor continued the service of the Church, Whelan still rapidly responding, "Lord have mercy on us; pardon our sins; have mercy on us; hear us O Lord." His closing words were few and non-committal and without reference to the crime of which he was found guilty—"I humbly acknowledge the sins which I have committed, and implore those against whom I have offended to forgive me, and I heartily forgive all who have offended me. God save Ireland!" Here the priest placed his hands upon the prisoner's breast, pushing him gently back, evidently through fear that he was tempted to transgress: the perfect penitence that it is said he had previously gained, Whelan thereupon quietly added, "And God save my soul," and once more placed himself in the hands of the executioner. A white cap was thrown over his eyes, the rope was rapidly adjusted and the bolt drawn. There was a horrible clanging of iron doors and an involuntary shudder among those near by, and a swaying to and fro of the crowd without. Many women fainted; great strong men turned and ran away from the scene, although the high walls completely hid the swaying to and fro of the body. There was a drop of perhaps ten feet allowed, and yet death was not instantaneous. A violent spasm passed through the body, a tight contraction of the chest, and a quick short movement of the limbs followed at intervals for 9 minutes. All feeling was of course destroyed at the very instant of the fall.

Another correspondent states that a grand wake was to have taken place last night, but failed through the authorities having received the order to deliver up the body. Nothing is yet definitely known of what Whelan's statement, made two days ago, contains. It certainly acknowledges the justice of his sentence—his direct complicity in the murder and the actual presence of confederates.

VERY LATEST. Another despatch, telegraphed from Ottawa at one o'clock this morning, says:—After consideration, Whelan's body was refused to his relations, and buried last night in a deal coffin, without ceremony. His wife and friends are dreadfully annoyed. This course was dictated by prudential motives—fear of a row in Montreal, had the body gone down.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. HALIFAX, Feb. 5.—Howe will not arrive here before Monday. The report of divisions in the Local Government is generally credited. There is great commotion in the anti-ranks. Howe not likely to be opposed in Hants. Bets are freely taken in his favor, if opposition.

Jeremiah Northup, Local Member for Halifax, on retiring from the Repeal League, addressed the Secretary a letter in which he says:—"As I do not wish to appear to aid in any agitation that I believe cannot produce any useful result, but which I fear may only be successful in further unsettling the business of the country, I beg leave respectfully to ask you to remove my name from the roll of membership of the League."

THE Minister of War in Belgium has decreed that in future all military regulations shall be issued in the French and Flemish languages. THE Emperor Napoleon is building a yacht which is expected to beat every vessel of this class afloat.

EVERYONE who knows commercial affairs is very seriously uncertain most sensitive of all business. The absolute destruction or the failure of a large concern is not more fatal to the stability of any country than the failure of another. We have the Drawbacks Bill, that it would be returned for four months, but how say that it will be assented to by Majesty's Government, which doubtless accompany think not, and thus weighing on the tender bosom of the time above stated very probable—a much and then may be met with a fusil. If the Executive such treatment will be mistaken. We have the stance of the fallacy of in the notice of removal of one of our most eminent, who sends his millions to California. Can strikingly impress us with the perversion of a Government to every sense treating the opinions that support them with found contempt? Had Bill been in force, goods been imported and re-export, but with the pay, no sane person would compete with the mill factors over the So and vain have been the citizens to secure to our fits arising from profits which our Government forces us to pay to hear a great deal about old-fashioned Government Street; never was a mistake. The Government is based on the most political economy, and is started that is not later, and it found to pub are immediately adopted that our abortion of a anything in common with political system, is absurdity ever hatched brain. If corruption can political circles they perception enough to richer they make the na they themselves are like Another glaring instance will soon be thronged and it is well known that a whale boat, a swivel even a whale line it why? Because by the paid the duty charge would be unable to at the price at which they can buy them over the brought from San Francisco Drawbacks Bill had been of these articles would here; all the vessels were here for the necessary taken in their supplies come here for their there are many articles could obtain cheaper here other port on the Pacific mention iron work as an It is well understood as coast that the workmen in every form is better elsewhere, and although others on the other our iron work and duties, the United States have at last determined importation, and have so high that it is simply tween their own bad work none at all. Thus, with house facilities and our vantage in material and in the various forms ships and their apparatus should be the most favorable. Are our citizens lose those advantages we mur?

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, April 3, 1869

EVERYONE who knows anything about commercial affairs understands how very seriously uncertainty affects the most sensitive of all branches of industry. The absolute destruction of credit, or the failure of a great enterprise, are not more fatal to it than the probability of any sudden change one way or another. We were told when the Drawbacks Bill was sent home that it would be returned in three or four months, but how? Can anyone say that it will be assented to by Her Majesty's Government, with the remarks which doubtless accompanied it? We think not, and thus we shall be hanging on the tenter-hooks of suspense for the time above stated, or what is very probable—a much longer period, and then may be met with a blank refusal. If the Executive think that such treatment will be borne, they are mistaken. We have a striking instance of the fallacy of such conclusions in the notice of removal, this morning, of one of our most enterprising citizens, who sends his milling machinery to California. Can anything more strikingly impress us with the stolid perversity of a Government apparently lost to every sense of justice and treating the opinions of the citizens that support them with the most profound contempt? Had the Drawbacks Bill been in force, grain could have been imported and manufactured for export, but with the present duties to pay, no sane person would attempt to compete with the millers and manufacturers over the Sound. Frequent and vain have been the efforts of our citizens to secure to our city the benefits arising from profits on manufactures which our Government as persistently forces us to pay to foreigners. We hear a great deal about the obstructive old-fashioned Government on Downing Street; never was there a greater mistake. The Government in London is based on the most modern ideas of political economy, and no new theory is started that is not thoroughly ventilated, and it found to possess any features entitling it to public favor they are immediately adopted. The notion that our abolition of a Government has anything in common with the English political system, is about the greatest absurdity ever hatched in human brain. If corruption exists in American political circles they have at least perception enough to see that the richer they make the nation the richer they themselves are likely to become. Another glaring instance: Our waters will soon be thronged with whalers, and it is well known that there is not a whale boat, a swivel gun—nay, not even a whale line in the city; and why? Because by the time importers paid the duty chargeable here, they would be unable to sell the articles at the price at which these adventurers can buy them over the Sound when brought from San Francisco. If the Drawbacks Bill had been in force stocks of these articles would have been here; all the vessels would have come here for the necessary implements and taken in their supplies, most likely come here for their entire outfit, as there are many articles which they could obtain cheaper here than at any other port on the Pacific. We may mention iron work as another instance. It is well understood along the whole coast that the workmanship on iron in every form is better done here than elsewhere, and although mill owners and others on the other side have taken our iron work and paid very high duties, the United States authorities have at last determined to prohibit its importation, and have raised the duties so high that it is simply a question between their own bad workmanship and none at all. Thus, with proper custom-house facilities and our numerous advantages in material and workmanship in the various forms required about ships and their appurtenances, we should be the most favored port on the Pacific. Are our citizens prepared to lose those advantages without a murmur?

Later from the West Coast—More about the Mysterious Wreck—The Whaling Expedition.

The schooner Alert, Capt. Carleton, arrived from the West Coast yesterday afternoon. Captain Carleton visited the scene of the wrecked bark John Bright and buried the bones of the woman, which lay on the beach. The remains lay on a bank about 30 yards above highwater mark. The Indian who professed to have first discovered the wreck, and kept its existence a secret ten days, says that he found the woman lying dead in the very spot where Capt. Carleton found the skeleton. The body, when first discovered by the Indian was fully dressed. The remains of the man Capt. Carleton did not see; but he discovered the wreck of a ship's boat, which, the natives say, came ashore full of men's clothes in bags. The Indians said that another boat came ashore near where the man's body was found; and that no other bodies were discovered. The natives have any quantity of articles belonging to the wreck among them. Capt. Carleton brought with him a few blocks which had belonged to the bark. He went aboard the wreck, the hull of which is entire and filled with lumber. It lies broadside on the bold shore where there is considerable surf. The Indians were greatly excited, being fearful of a visit from a man-of-war. Capt. Carleton left the whaling party of Capt. Roys in Badger Cove on Saturday last. They had been outside several times in the steamer Emma and had killed one whale, which, however, got away, and was subsequently picked up by the Indians and appropriated to their own use. The Alert brings a quantity of oil. Mr. Kriemer, Secretary of the Whaling Adventurers' Company, received a letter from one of the hands. The weather has been very rough. They had been out whaling five times; saw many whales, but could not get near them, owing to bad weather. Killed one large whale; harpoon broke and lost him; fired at and missed another. Expect in the course of a week to do something big. The party were in excellent spirits. The house for the use of the Company's men had all been erected.

The Proposed Entertainment to Admiral Hastings and Officers of the Fleet.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Citizens' Committee was held at the Mechanic's Institute, Dr. Tolmie in the chair. The Secretary (Mr. G. I. Stuart) read the following letter from Admiral Hastings, which caused a universal expression of regret from those present: ZEALOUS, AT ESQUIMAULT, 30th March, 1869. GENTLEMEN—I waited until the arrival of this mail, so as to be able to fix the latest day on which I could accept the invitation for the Officers and myself, which you so kindly proffered me the other day in the name of the Citizens of Victoria; but I regret to say that I have received immediate orders by this mail to proceed to Valparaiso, and as these orders will admit of no delay, I am obliged in the name of the Officers and myself to decline with many thanks the invitation you offer us; but tender our best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of yourselves and the Citizens of Victoria, and remain gentlemen your very sincerely GEO. F. HASTINGS, Rear Admiral To Dr. Tuzo and Messrs. Stuart and Drummond, Victoria.

Mr. Fell, seconded by Mr. McLean, moved that the Secretary be instructed to express the regret of the Citizens of Victoria at the early departure of the Fleet, and the consequent inability of the Admiral and Officers to accept the invitation which was carried unanimously, and the meeting then adjourned sine die.

In this connection it may be as well to state that Admiral Hastings' orders require him to proceed at once to Valparaiso, Chile. The Sparhawk is also ordered away and for a few weeks, at least, there will be but one ship of war and a gunboat on this station. The Boxer, gunboat, is said to be on her way out. The Zealous will sail about Friday of next week.

ANOTHER GRIST MILL TO BE SHIPPED TO CALIFORNIA.—We understand that Mr. Bunker intends to send his grist mill to California. The duties upon wheat and flour relatively do not admit of a sufficient margin for profit in manufacturing flour in the Colony. Imported wheat is used, and the prospects for a sufficient supply of wheat from Colonial farmers on this side of the Cascades seems yet too remote to encourage the retention of the mill in the Colony.

DISMISSED.—A charge against Stephens, of the Hall-way House, Seaside road, was yesterday dismissed by the Police Magistrate, upon the proving of Messrs Courtney and Bishop that the information was informal—the date of the alleged infraction of the law having been omitted.

AN OLD SETTLER.—Mr. St. Germain, died at Pomphrey's Landing, Washington Territory, on the 25th March, having attained the remarkable age of 107 years. He was indeed an old settler.

In an attempt to arrest a blue-jacket for fighting last evening, officer Kehsdy was violently assaulted by the man, Jack, who finally led to the barracks and locked up.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—Mr. Dudley Evans, of Wells, Fargo & Co., has been appointed agent for this Company in British Columbia.

PETITION.—The inhabitants of Lytton have petitioned his Excellency the Governor to cause the Public Schools' Ordinance to be applied to the town of Lytton.

At the last ball given at the Louvre, in Paris, a most wonderful effect of illumination was obtained by the use of the new oxy-hydrogenic light.

A LARGE mail for the West was burned on one of the Pennsylvania railways on the 20th March. Five letter bags for California were saved.

TEN tons of delayed mail matter reached Sacramento on the 24th March. It had been detained by the snowdrifts on the Plains.

European News and Miscellany.

A WARNING TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS. The following circular has been addressed by the Lord Chamberlain to the managers of all the London theatres under his jurisdiction:

The Lord Chamberlain presents his compliments to the manager of the [theatre]. He has learned with regret, from observations in the press and from other sources, that there is much reason to complain of the impropriety of costume of the ladies in the pantomimes, barlesques, etc., which are now being performed in some of the metropolitan theatres. He has noticed for some time past that this evil has been gradually on the increase; but he has been most unwilling to interfere in a matter which he considers ought more properly to be left to the discretion and good taste of the managers themselves. Now, however, that the question has been taken up by the press, and public opinion is being expressed upon it, he feels himself compelled to call the serious attention of the managers to the subject; for he cannot but remark the discredit that now justly falls on the stage, and the objections which are being raised against it by many who have hitherto frequented the theatres, but who now profess themselves unwilling to permit the ladies of their families to sanction by their presence such questionable exhibitions.

The Lord Chamberlain, with every anxiety to promote the interests of the stage, trusts that he may confidently appeal to the managers to assist in abating the evil complained of, which threatens to become a public scandal.

SPAIN—THE ASSASSINATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF BURGOS.

A letter to the New York Herald, dated Madrid, January 27th, says:

The cruel and cowardly assassination of Senor Don Gutierrez de Castro, Civil Governor at Burgos, day before yesterday, continues to be the sole event discussed all over Spain. It is safe to say that the nation has never been more thoroughly shocked than by this intelligence, and a feeling of the deepest indignation has arisen everywhere that cannot be easily appeased. The horrible crime was marked by so many features of cowardly brutality and a savage barbarity that one might well think that the American Indians had plied their favorite weapons in the glosters of the grand old Cathedral of Burgos, instead of a band of priests and countrymen, who did their work with the cross in hand and to the cries of "Viva la religion!" The atrocities committed on the remains after death again recall the treatment of their dead enemies by the Sioux or the Pawnees. The inanimate body must afford a revenge that life itself was not deemed sufficient to satisfy. So with the savages of Burgos. The foul deed was not unpremeditated and not the work of a moment's passion. It had been arranged beforehand, and it was carried out with a coolness and completeness that proves the thorough understanding of the instruments.

Senor de Castro had been informed weeks before that the neo-Catholic party had sworn to put him out of the way, and he had taken extraordinary precautions to guard against any attempt. He slept in different places, and never remained in the same house two nights in succession. During the day he always had sufficient force about him to protect himself against a sudden attack. Thus he had escaped the machinations of his enemies and the enemies of the Government until he undertook to obey the orders of superior authorities to make an inventory of the artistic, literary and scientific riches of the cathedral, which are to be placed in the Government museums. From Sunday the priests had been exceedingly busy in circulating the false reports that the Government intended to seize and sequester the holy jewels and ornaments of the cathedral, and on Monday, early in the morning, groups of men assembled

in the Plaza del Arzobispo, displaying great excitement. At noon the Governor, accompanied by the Secretary of the Government and the Chief of Public Order, proceeded to the cathedral, when he met the dean and three other officers of the church, who accompanied him for the purpose of aiding in the preparation of the inventory. When once in the cathedral the doors were closed and a few Guardia Civile were placed before them. The authorities then began their task; but meanwhile the crowd increased in numbers in the plaza of the Archbishop, and the excitement grew more intense.

The Ayuntamiento immediately assembled and the volunteers of liberty rallied at headquarters and both pushed through the crowd to the middle of the Cathedral, but nothing could be seen of the Governor, who was in the cloisters, wholly unconscious of what was going on the outside and even inside the cathedral, for the mob had followed the deputation in and a portion of it rushed at once to the cloisters, where the Governor was found. They immediately set up shouts of "Viva Carlos VII., Viva la religion," and precipitated themselves on the Governor, stabbing him in many places and killing him on the spot. The Secretary escaped, but the Chief of Public Order was wounded.

One of the party carried a cross and urged the murderers on. Not satisfied with this, they dragged the body out into the Archbishop's square and satiated their vengeance upon it. The head was cut open with a hatchet, the eyes were torn out, the ears cut off, the heart torn out, and the body covered with cuts and blows. It was mangled beyond all description by the fanatic fiends, and when the soldiers had cleared the square and found the corpse it could not be recognised except from the clothing, or that small portion it had on. The church dignitaries escaped harm, of course, and it does not appear that they made the slightest effort to save the Governor or to protect him in any way. Possibly it was not in their power to do anything. The situation was so alarming that the city was placed under martial law, all the volunteers placing themselves under the command of the military Governor. An investigation was at once instituted and a large number of arrests have been made. More than seventy persons were taken into custody, among them several priests and other ecclesiastics. The Archbishop was brought up and made a deposition, the contents of which are not known. The examination of witnesses will be promptly carried on, and the trial of the guilty parties, whom they are satisfied they have found, will be pressed through and a punishment inflicted that will in its celerity and completeness prove that the taking of life is not to be tolerated even in Spain.

ANTAGONISTIC RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the New York Herald insists that the relations between France and Prussia are still most critical, and that war is liable to break out at any moment. He says:

A well informed correspondent writes from Paris that active preparations for war against Germany have been carried out for the last 2 months. He speaks more especially of that system of espionage which almost always precedes the outbreak of hostilities. To carry out this system a number of officers were sent several months ago to all points of military importance in Germany to inquire into and report upon their respective strengths. He further asserts that these officers, having done their utmost by all sorts of contrivances to possess themselves of the requisite information, the military staff is well posted upon those points. Referring more particularly to one of these spies, he proceeds to observe that he has heard from his own lips the tricks that have been employed to obtain accurate information as to the strength of the two fortresses of Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein. This individual pretended to be drunk, and staggering over the parapets at Ehrenbreitstein, apparently rolled over and over down the declivity until noticed by the sentinel, who kindly assisted him into the guard room, where he was allowed to sleep off his simulated intoxication. Nobody had any idea that this spy had a tape measure in his pocket, which by the cunning trick alluded to, he made the most excellent use of. Of course, these officers have also sent in their reports as to the fighting qualities of the Prussian army and political opinion prevalent throughout Germany. They assert that the French and Prussian armies, as regards arms and tactics, are on a nearly equal footing. The Prussian officers are admitted to have a more thorough theoretical training than their French colleagues, while for the French private it is claimed that he has a much more inherent activity and a greater facility in adapting himself to unforeseen contingencies. On these grounds, then, France is stated to be in a position to

undertake an immediate contest should it become necessary. As for the political position, there exists but little sympathy with France in the Rhenish provinces; but it might be easily aroused by proving to the inhabitants that French taxes fall considerably short of those paid by them at present. There was also much dissatisfaction prevalent in the annexed provinces, which would readily side with France in the event of a rupture. Admitting that the correspondent has somewhat exaggerated the aspect of affairs, yet if we take into consideration the complications in other countries, especially in Austria and Russia, we must consider the present position as eminently serious. As a sign of the times we have to notice the various coast fortifications which are being pushed rapidly forward in every direction—more especially those on the Elbe, on the Hanoverian side, near Butz-fleth, while France is displaying a feverish activity in her great naval arsenals.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Daily News (Jan. 26th) discusses the question who is to be succeeded Lord Malmesbury as leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords. Unless the House of Lords is to receive recruits from the Commons, Lord Cairns is the only possible man. Lord Cairns's leadership would do something to restore the intellectual balance between the two parties in the House of Lords. But under his guidance the Conservative party would be very doubtfully Conservative. Lord John Manners, though without force of character or intellect, is personally amiable; he is fluent in speech and not without readiness in reply. He would do well enough. If Lord Stanley and Lord John Manners both elect to remain in the Commons, the choice will lie between some duke's coronet and Lord Cairns's brains. The Conservatives do not like parvenus in the House of Lords, though they are obliged to put up with them in the House of Commons. If this feeling has way, a ducal roi faincant—Marlborough will do as well as Buckingham, and Richmond as well as either—with Lord Cairns as Mayor of the Palace, may be the form taken by a compromise between blood and brains.

OPENING OF THE SPANISH CORTES.

The Constituent Cortes formally opened its sessions in Madrid, February 11th, with great ceremony. The city was profusely decorated in honor of the event. Crowds of people were in the street, flags were flying, and the day was regarded as a holiday. The President of the Ministry Marshal Serrano, delivered a congratulatory address on the assembling of the Deputies. He said that the nations of Europe in attaining a higher degree of civilization threw off the traditional bonds which fettered the public mind. Spain delayed for a long time following the example of her neighbors. She now calls on her representatives to construct a new edifice. The resolution has achieved a bloodless victory. The strength of the nation has not been impaired; but the extravagance of former administrations has disorganized and embarrassed its finances. The Government relies upon the Cortes to remedy this by economical reforms and changes in the administration, by wise legislation in regard to the public debt and the payment of the interest thereon, and by economizing the expenses of the army and navy. The fundamental principles of radical liberalism which had been adopted in relation to religion, the press and education by the Provisional Government must now be consolidated by the action of the Deputies. Our revolution here is not responsible for the rising in Cuba. That is due to the errors of past governments. He expressed the hope that the insurrection there would be speedily extinguished, and that tranquility, based on reform, would be durable. He predicted that slavery would be abolished without precipitation and without compromising the prosperity of the Antilles. In conclusion he congratulated the country on the good relations with foreign nations, now more intimate than ever before.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PEERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The list of Roman Catholic Peers of the three kingdoms, is as follows: The Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Denbigh, Buchan, Fingall, Granard, Kinmara, Orford, Dunraven, and Gainsborough; the Countess of Newburgh; Viscounts Gormanston, Taaffe, and Southwell; Lords Beaumont, Camoys, Sturton, Vaux of Harrowden, Petre, Arundell of Wardour, Dormer, Stafford, Clifford of Chudleigh, Harries, Lovat, Trimbleston, Louth, French, Howden and Bellaw. To these must be added the Marquis of Bute, who appears by 'scooted' after the sheets of the Registrar were sent to press. It may be interesting to know that the list of Roman Catholic Peers in 1769, just 100 years ago, included only eight English and six Irish Peers.

The inhabitants of Nice are preparing a petition for the suppression of the gaming institutions at Monaco.

A Mr. JOEL, an Israelite, has been appointed judge at Stralsund, being the first instance of a Jew being called to the bench in Prussia.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, April 3, 1869

We have always been under the impression hitherto, that if our Government never originated anything towards the development or advantage of the Colony, they were at any rate not opposed to such action when emanating from some other source. In plain terms, though too indolent themselves, they had no objections to some one doing it for them. This idea appears to have been erroneous. Not only will the Government not do anything of themselves, but they object to anyone else taking the initiative. How long will the people of this Colony submit to such treatment at the hands of officers whom they pay handsome salaries under the impression that they are paying for services rendered for the public benefit. We have only to refer our readers to the letter of Messrs. Reynolds and Lakin, and the official reply, to convince the most sceptical that our Government is a real obstruction, and that it is incumbent on our citizens to take the matter into their own hands if they desire to preserve themselves from utter annihilation. What will this Colony ever be worth without population? Has the Government ever done anything towards the settling up of the country? Has it not on every occasion endeavored, on the contrary, to throw every obstacle in the way? How about female immigration? After the resolution expressing the opinion of the Council that such a measure was necessary and advisable had been carried unanimously through the Council, backed by the opinion of the entire population outside, what did our intelligent Government suggest? To send the recommendation home for the approval of the Imperial Government!!! Can any other conclusion be arrived at than that that proposition was another way of putting a veto on the measure? And does anybody think that the Government would have given way if it had not been for the decided expression in which this underhanded way of betraying the interests of the Colony was attempted to be carried out, thus making expediency the arbiter in the case? What have Reynolds and Lakin done that they may not serve their fellow Colonists and settle on the public lands? They have done for years and were trying to do now what the Government, at least the present Government, has consistently opposed—the settlement and development of the Colony. If some enthusiastic admirer of Government circumlocution and the art of "how not to do it" requires to be rewarded for his fidelity, an exploration party is immediately got up, that a surface may be put on such malappropriation of public money; but great care seems to be always taken that the pretended exploration shall result in nothing. If, however, any real explorer, conscientiously believing that he can, and earnestly desiring to benefit the public, offers his services, he is immediately snubbed and "put down" so as to secure consistency to this mockery of government. What did these men require in their efforts to open up the country? Six hundred and twenty-five dollars and a bit of land that they would pay for out of their wages. What do our Faithful Officials require to compensate them for building residences that nobody asked them to build, in order that they may be able to erect, now, ones in this city commensurate with the importance of their valuable services to the people of this Colony, and that they may do justice to the salaries they get out of the peoples earnings, and enjoy them to the utmost. The only particular about which we feel any curiosity is, as to what length of time the Colonists will continue to allow anything so subversive of their interests as the present system of Government to exist without at least remonstrating against its continuance.

THE SLOUGH OF DESPOND INTO WHICH MISMANAGEMENT has thrown us, appears to have exerted its malevolent influence on the energies of our people, so that they sit supinely by and allow aliens and strangers to take from under their very noses the produce of

our fisheries, which would give employment to hundreds of hardy people who follow that profitable occupation, and would enrich our commercial men to an extent that no other investment of money would accomplish in proportion to the outlay. A party of men, fitted out at an expense not exceeding \$3,000 to \$4,000, is capable of procuring oil giving a net profit of ten times that amount; but supposing the average success gives only four to five hundred per cent where on earth can such a return for so small an investment be realized? This fact is so palpable that the keen olfactory nerves of our neighbors of the Bay City have been affected by it; and nevertheless, until we absolutely see them at work making use of our own bays and harbors to run their fish into and prepare their oil, it is quite imperceptible to us that they have been gradually creeping up here for years, having exhausted their own waters of fish. What are our people doing? Does this millstone of a Government that hangs around the necks of the people of this Colony, render them inert? Or are they so demoralized with submission to what is so manifestly unjust that all traces of energy have left them? We only know that any other people in the world would have explored such ready sources of wealth and turned them to account long ere now, and not have allowed strangers who would not expend a cent with us if they could positively avoid it, carry off the treasure that belongs of right to our citizens. We ask our people, for the sake of the young who are rising up around us, to awake; let them shake off this fatal lethargy that is gradually sinking them lower than Russian serfs; that is depriving them of a comfortable provision for their families, and, what is worse than all, their own self respect. In a few years, between the parties already in operation, and the adventurers in course of fitting out, all on San Francisco account, we shall not have a whale left in our waters; and the millions of dollars resulting from the pursuit gone to enrich our neighbors, and rival, who for so many years have been absorbing all we can gather here by dint of indomitable perseverance, in consequence of our worse than want of Government. The days of forbearance are past. The citizens must no longer be allowed to wander unguided for like sheep without a shepherd.

Monday, March 29
NEW WESTMINSTER ITEMS.—At the annual meeting of the Howe Sound Coal Mining Company, the following directors were elected.—E. H. Lamb (Chairman), J. A. Webster, P. German, Hon. H. Holbrook, H. Hogan, R. Dickinson, Geo. Deitz, J. Home, Hon. A. T. Bushby. Two hundred dollars have been raised to defray the expense of erecting a new fence around the New Westminster Cemetery. The steamer Onward will sail for Harrisonmouth on or about Saturday next.

NANAIMO ITEMS.—The bark Kustoff is loading with coal at the above port for Sitka. The supply of coal, ready for shipment is large so that no delay will occur to vessels seeking cargoes. The ladies of Nanaimo are determined to hold the foremost rank in respect to dress, and are furnishing more luscious subjects to Her Majesty than any other locality in the Colony of equal population. By rapid home production we may be at last independent of immigration.

CARIBOO MINING INTELLIGENCE.—From the Sentinel, we learn that the Barker claim for two weeks was 220 ozs; the Baldhead, one week, 94 ozs; Sheershead, 37 oz; Canadian and Cariboo, about wages. The Jenkins company on Stout Gulch have struck a good prospect in the lower part of their ground, supposed to be a continuation of the pay obtained some time ago in the upper part of their ground.

GRAND BRITAIN.—According to the return of the English Board of Trade for the year 1868, there are 86,964,280 acres of land, or 89,006 square miles in England, Wales and Scotland. Of this extent of territory, 21.5 per cent. is used for the cultivation of grain, 40.5 per cent. for pasturage, 23,989 acres for flax and hemp, and 3.2 per cent. is waste. In the same year the stock of cattle amounted to 3,093,416 head of horned cattle, 35,607,812 sheep and 3,189,167 swine.

THE FIRST STRIKE.—The Cariboo Sentinel chronicles the first strike of the season on Conklin Gulch, in a claim known as the Indian Queen, where the miners got a prospect of \$11 to the pan. It is supposed an old channel has been struck; and if this supposition be correct a comparatively new and extensive gold field has been discovered.

A Proposition to Explore the Island for \$25 Rejected by the Government.

Victoria, B. C., March 18th, 1869.
May it please Your Excellency: We, the undersigned miners, now residing in Victoria, and British-born subjects, beg to submit to Your Excellency a plan by which we think we should be enabled to explore and prospect, search for, and develop in some measure the mineral resources of this extensive colony. We beg to remind Your Excellency that though there has been two or three expeditions fitted out at Government expense within the last three or four years, that their filare is not a proof positive of the non-existence of rich mineral deposits, either in alluvial ground or in the matrix; in other, or even the same, localities; that while we can appreciate the services of the gentlemen engaged in these exploring parties in an astronomical, geographical, and botanical point of view, we very much doubt whether either or all these would attract a population to our shores; but rather the discovery of the precious and baser metals, which has caused such a stream of human beings to flow to California, Australia, and British Columbia. We therefore lay before you our plans of operations, and should they meet Your Excellency's approval, we promise to follow them up to the best of our ability.

1st. To prospect the northeast coast of this Island, commencing near Cape Mudge, by going up the rivers and creeks, as also the rocks along the shores, more particularly the metamorphic system when seen, and to follow inland to a convenient distance, any metallic ores or mineral veins we may consider worth following and extract from them specimens such as we may think worth saving.

2nd. That after having spent a month or six weeks on the northeast side of the Island, if we should have previously discovered something satisfactory, to cross over to the northwest shores of the island and prospect the same on our way back.

3rd. That if your memorialists have had very considerable experience in prospecting and mining operations in England, Australia and British Columbia, and we feel assured from past experience that many valuable minerals could be found had we the means of searching for them.

4th. In order to efficiently carry out this plan we require an outfit of provisions, a small vessel such as the one Captain Cooper had for sale, tools, fire arms, and ammunition, and remuneration in the shape of small wages, and which we consider, will be nearly as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include tools, blasting powder, rations for 4 white men and 2 Indians for 3 months, wages for 4 miners for 3 months, and Indian wages for 3 months.

The prospectors or miners are willing, as they wish to settle in the country, to take one-third in cash and two-thirds of their amount in land on the Island; deducting two-thirds of miners wages for land amounting to \$480, leaves a total amount for the expedition, exclusive of the vessel of \$625.

5th. That at every convenient opportunity we will report progress to your Excellency of all discoveries, and send such specimens as we may obtain from time to time through the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, and we shall be happy to receive any suggestions from your Excellency, or any one you may appoint and beg to subscribe ourselves, Your most obedient servants, MATTHEW REYNOLDS, FRANCIS LAKIN.

British Columbia. Colonial Secretary's Office, 22nd March, 1869. Gentlemen.—The Governor has had under consideration your letter of the 13th inst., containing a scheme for prospecting a portion of Vancouver Island, and of the Mainland of British Columbia, and in reply to your request for assistance from the Government to enable you to carry this scheme into effect, I am instructed by His Excellency to inform you that he is not in a position to meet your wishes.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG, Messrs. M. Reynolds and Francis Lakin, Esqs., &c., Victoria.

THE GYMNASIUM.—All the apparatus of the Gymnastic Club has been removed to the new quarters at Alhambra Hall, and the exercises have commenced. The apparatus is so arranged that in case of a ball or other public entertainment, it may be removed and placed out of reach without difficulty. The Club is in a prosperous condition, and the young men, though neither Turks nor Mohammedans, are nevertheless ardent Muscularists.

SAANICH COAL SEAM.—A sackful of coal from this seam was brought in on Saturday last by Mr. Reid. It is bituminous and appears to be of excellent quality. The seam crops out close to the water's edge of a snug little harbor where vessels may load without difficulty.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A miner named Jesse Pierce, on the 10th inst., at Mosquito Gulch, fought with another miner, named W. Phillips, and kicked him in the abdomen, rupturing a vessel and causing the unfortunate man's death in a few hours. Pierce was arrested and committed to jail to await his trial.

The Importance of our Whale Fisheries to Victoria.

Edmond Barriss, Colonist.—Among the many sources of wealth in this Colony the development of which is awaiting the energy and industry of our colonists, there is not one, whether it be coal, lumber, mineral or agriculture, that demands our immediate attention more emphatically than do the whale fisheries of our Coast. It is a fact now placed beyond dispute, that the Gulf of Georgia, Queen Charlotte's Sound, Barclay's Sound, and, in short, every bay and inlet on our coast, is at some season of the year literally alive with hump-back whales. Mr. Dawson of Saanich, in the face of obstacles, which would have deterred most men, and with a perseverance worthy of all praise, has succeeded in placing beyond a doubt the fact, that hump-back whale can be killed not only in sufficient quantities to pay, but to pay well. If one company, groping about enveloped in the fog of last summer, and altogether contending with the most adverse circumstances, succeeded in killing eight whales with one boat, that of itself is the most convincing proof, that whale fishing upon this coast, under ordinary circumstances, and properly managed, cannot fail to prove highly remunerative. Shore whale fisheries upon the coast of California have for the last fifteen years been a source of very considerable profit to every man engaged in them. The supplying of these companies with all the necessary material, the buying and exporting of their oil has become quite a business in San Francisco; a business now divided among six or seven houses. There are now some twelve shore companies actively engaged during the season upon the coast of California; each company lowering from two to six boats; these companies will average about 25 men each, and that along a stretch of coast of something like 450 miles. And besides these shore companies, from ten to twenty vessels make a trip there during the season. Say, 500 men are engaged every season upon the coast fisheries of California. If that number of men can find profitable employment upon the coast of California in catching whales, there is no doubt, but five times that number may find profitable employment for the next ten years around our island and along our coast, and for this reason: The California whaling season lasts only about four months. They catch principally what are called California greys, or Dowl fish, a whale which seems to be of a migratory character. Two months late in the fall he goes South, which is called the "down season." Two months early in the spring he comes North, which is called the "up season." During these four months are caught almost all the whales which are caught upon that coast. There is this distinction between the coast fisheries of California and those of our waters, and it is an important one: They fish for California greys, a migratory fish, which they only have four months out of the twelve; we fish for hump-backs which we have all the year. It is now pretty well ascertained that hump-backs never leave our coast. They will frequent one bay at one season, and another bay at another season of the year; but in the Gulf of Georgia, for example, Humpbacks are there every month in the year. As a matter of course, in ordinary winters, stormy weather would occasion a considerable loss of time; but if there is any other northern whale fishery in which so large a portion of the year can be profitably employed. Although hump-back will be the principal whale hunted for, yet there is no doubt that there will be found a few right whale and occasionally a sperm whale, both of which are very valuable. I said that if California can support five hundred men on our coast will support five times that number. But let us at present reduce our anticipations to something which seems to me to be as certain as anything in the future can be certain, and that is, that within the next three years, where Victoria does it or not, we will have at least twenty companies of twenty men each, stretched around our coast. That business will of course be a source of considerable profit to Victoria; but it rests entirely with ourselves, whether Victoria or San Francisco is to have the lion's share of the profits. Here is a business, one which has paid in every part of the world, where it has been prosecuted; all that we have to do is to stretch out our hand and grasp it, and if Victoria fails to do that, San Francisco most assuredly will. In fact the last named city is already nibbling at it. A San Francisco house is now assisting a company on Howe Sound, supplying them with material and will, no doubt, be prepared to buy their oil as soon as caught. Half a dozen men with a few hundred dollars will, in San Francisco, obtain all the assistance they require to enable them to start a company. Why cannot Victoria strange to provide all the necessary material? But as one cannot in a single letter do anything like that justice to this question which its important demands, I shall with your permission recur to the subject at an early day.

OLEAGINOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Somewhere or other disease is ever rife everywhere; its surest opponent this purifying medicine is to be found. When symptoms of sickness first set in, they may be easily subdued by this grand-remedy, which gives great and prompt relief to every oppressed organ or disordered function. These Pills regulate and strengthen digestion more readily, efficiently and with more certainty than any other combination of drugs he is ever so scientifically prescribed. Nothing can exceed the ability of Holloway's medicine to secure natural functional action, where, by thousands of life-long maladies have been prevented at very trifling expense and no detriment to the constitution. An acquisition so priceless should be at hand in every household.

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

FRED FAYNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johnson street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

Australian Preserved Meats.

(From the London Daily News, January 28.)

A rather curious entertainment was given last evening at the Central Depot of the Australian Meat Agency in Northcote. In order to afford a public opportunity of testing the quality and capability of the preserved meat imported by the Agency into England, Mr. Tallerman, the manager, had a selection of the principal establishments in London, and about eighty workmen and their wives sat down to a banquet, the various dishes of which were composed of preserved beef and mutton. There were beef and mutton pies, stewed beef, beefsteak puddings, Australian dumplings, mince collops, gelatine of mutton brain, sausages and potted meats. Dr. B. W. Richardson occupied the chair, and both he and Dr. Steward, who was among the guests, bore testimony to the fact that the meat which was served retained all the nutritious qualities belonging to beef and mutton. Their testimony on this point may be regarded as sufficient; and it is but just to add that several of the guests spoke in favorable terms of the dishes of which they had partaken, only complaining that one or two of them, the mince-collops especially, were too salt. This is all that can be said in favor of the viands.

The meat imported by this agency is all either salted or smoked, and, despite the circumstances that the dishes served last evening had been prepared by a very experienced cook, they were almost all of them characterized by a decidedly disagreeable flavor of saltiness or smokiness. The most successful plats were the stewed beef, in which the natural taste of the meat was modified, and relieved by the vegetables (onions, carrots, etc.) which accompanied it, and the mince-collops. In a few observations which he addressed to his guests, Mr. Tallerman frankly admitted that the process of curing was not perfect, but informed them that his experience of the English market had led him to suggest several improvements, especially the use of sugar, in the method of cure; and he had no doubt that future consignments would be of a superior quality. He even went so far as to express a pretty confident hope that he should before long be able to import fresh meat into London. The meat as now imported is sold, free from bone, for 7d. a pound, and there can be no doubt that its extensive introduction into domestic use would be a great benefit to the laboring classes and their families, many of whom suffer severely from the want of animal food. At the same time, its flavor is not inviting, and the difficulties which stand in the way of making it palatable are likely for some time to exclude it from the tables of some of the persons, one of whose greatest misfortunes is their ignorance of even the simplest methods of cookery.

European Items.

DRAMATIC PROFITS.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: Mr. Boucault started some time ago with a disclosure of the income a talented constructor of sensation dramas may realize by them. It would appear that subordinate branches of the profession are no less remunerative in their degree. It appears from a case in the Common Pleas that the manager of the Alfred Theatre lets a box and ticket office there for from £800 to £400; that the lessee's net profit is from £10 to £4 a week. The programmes he disposes of value a fair return on capital, selling from 3d.—his lowest charge—to 2s. 6d.; from the price of a Times to that of a Fraser, or a Blackwood. A solitary opera glass ought to be a modest annuity to Mr. Hirschfeld, as he hires it out at from 2s. 6d. in the boxes to 2s. and 1s. 6d. elsewhere. His scale of charges for the same article to different classes of clients reminds one of Douglas Jerrold's innkeeper's soda water which he sold for 3s. 9d. a bottle to the rich and 2s. 6d. to the working classes. Mr. Hirschfeld's labor and responsibility in taking charge of coats is moderately recompensed by over £150 per annum. If these things are done in the green tree what may we not fear are done in the dry?

An artist named Baines who was with Dr. Livingstone in South Africa, has painted about one hundred and forty pictures in oil of views in that country. They were all painted on the spot, and have just been placed in the art gallery of the Crystal Palace.

The Marquis de Sarda Bendeira announced officially in the sittings of the Portuguese Cortes of the 22d ultimo that the King had empowered the Ministers to remain in office. He added that the Council of State had determined to dissolve the Chambers immediately.

Wagner has finished the third part of his Niebelungen, a mammoth opera in four parts, necessitating several nights for performance. In one scene an aquarium is required for the characters, who have to swim and disport about between water and rocks, singing all the while. Pleasant work for delicate-voiced tenors.

My dear," said Mr. B. to his wife, while his smiling countenance indicated the consciousness of having done a good action, "I have just had my life insured for your benefit." "Well, I declare," exclaimed Mrs. B., looking around upon her family and friends with an expression of "figured" "innocence," "just to think of the selfishness of men, and particularly of husbands! There you have been and had your life insured, while your poor wife may go without any insurance on hers. It is just what I would expect of you!" she fretfully exclaimed, and was only recalled to a sense of her injustice and absurdity by hearing an uncontrollable burst of laughter all around her.

Senaroy claims to have invented a "fretfully new" velocipedes, the motive power of which is the weight of the rider. The revenue of British India is over £40,000,000.

It is, as a matter of course, a matter of course to please everybody subject to female imm thing else; everyone, its idea on the subject selves would render it easy of arrangement ever, be satisfactory to know that whatever in respect to the subject, will be carried out, advantageous to the best country. The desire, immigration having been the next step is to determine females required, be selected; they stand amongst those who useful, and the most permanently settled. Fortunately these hands in hand, as we have class of settlers—the require wives, and by destination of such immigrants be fixed. That they be and productive, may by looking at the list observing how much of nations are included in it. Thus, the class of people required are females from districts of England, that been educated and a manufacture of produce the soil. To obtain such course must not be the Commission, but visited through the Colony. How frequent been known to say that little money they their wives, (whether as the case may be, ought to be the people should offer a assistance immigrant arrived, she by her friends, and the tain that she would supported by the Colon is more, the kind of would be almost cer character that would sary to bring them of forty; they could be vessel that came direct time, as every vessel hion for a dozen at least could be easily provide or otherwise. If the selves would only use by showing their agr the advantages the Co that there is a good able market for every be raised, and pie and room for all, the little need for Govern apply to the Board of and still less need for the Colony. The necess chinery, however, exist sum granted by the Go object in view, it will, whether may be requir any such local Board shuted gratuitously, and th available for the purpos plied in the way prescri a loss to see how any ad derived from an agen lished at San Francisco, entail the payment of one, and would do very sending us help, and still permanent population. is in a manner necessary ford a specified means formation on the part of and also to negotiate which immigrants can the old country. We original views on the \$150 will be requi adult immigrant, and the Government shou the applicant here, paym receipt by the mercantile of advice of the vessel's immigrant on board, an \$50 on the arrival out additional \$25 might l the government, (making from the fund \$75) each of the girls in the necessary for the voyag capability in service at

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, April 3, 1869

It is, as a matter of course, impossible to please everybody, whether the subject be female immigration or anything else; everyone has some favorite idea on the subject which he conceives would render the matter very easy of arrangement. It will, however, be satisfactory to the multitude to know that whatever is undertaken in respect to the subject above alluded to, will be carried out in a manner advantageous to the best interests of the country. The desirability of female immigration having been decided upon, the next step is to determine the class of females required, and therefore to be selected; they should be chosen amongst those who would be most useful, and the most likely to become permanently settled in the Colony. Fortunately these requirements go hand in hand, as we have a permanent class of settlers—the farmers; they require wives, and by marriage the destination of such immigrants would be fixed. That they would be useful and productive, may be at once seen by looking at the list of imports and observing how much of dairy productions are included in the enumeration. Thus, the class of people mainly required are females from the rural districts of England, those who have been educated and accustomed to the manufacture of productions peculiar to the soil. To obtain such a class, recourse must not be had to Immigration Commissioners, but should be invited through the inhabitants of this Colony. How frequently men have been known to say that, if they had a little money they would bring out their wives, sweethearts, or relations, as the case may be. Hence these ought to be the people the Government should offer assistance to. When the immigrant arrived, she would be met by her friends, and thus make it certain that she would not have to be supported by the Colony; and, what is more, the kind of persons coming would be almost certain to be of a character that would shed lustre upon the country. It would not be necessary to bring them out in batches of forty; they could be sent out in every vessel that came direct, a few at a time, as every vessel has accommodation for a dozen at least, so that they could be easily provided for in service or otherwise. If the colonists themselves would only use their influence by showing their agricultural friends the advantages the Colony holds out; that there is a good and profitable market for everything that can be raised, and plenty of land and room for all, there would be little need for Government just now to apply to the Board of Commissioners, and still less need for a local Board in the Colony. The necessity for such machinery, however, exists, and with the sum granted by the Government for the object in view, it will be necessary that whatever may be required in relation to any such local Board, should be contributed gratuitously, and that the whole sum available for the purpose in view be applied in the way prescribed. We are at a loss to see how any advantage could be derived from an agency being established at San Francisco, as that would entail the payment of a salary to some one, and would do very little towards sending us help, and still less in regard to permanent population. The local Board is in a manner necessary in order to afford a specified means of obtaining information on the part of our own settlers, and also to negotiate the terms upon which immigrants can be obtained from the old country. We still hold to our original views on the subject, viz, that \$150 will be required for each adult immigrant, and of this sum the Government should pay \$50, the applicant here, paying \$100—\$50 on receipt by the mercantile firm in this city of advice of the vessel's sailing with the immigrant on board, and the remaining \$50 on the arrival out of the ship. An additional \$25 might be advanced by the government, (making the contribution from the fund \$75) to be applied for each of the girls in the purchase of little necessaries for the voyage. Fidelity and capability in service should for these

girls be understood tests of fitness for matrimony—the great end and aim of all their exertions; and this conclusion to a term of faithful service would not be objected to by the employers, who would ultimately be benefited by the increase of permanent population in the Colony, but particularly if the continued arrival here of new recruits by every ship admitted of other girls being obtained to replace those happily settled in comfortable homes. The amount appropriated, small as it is, will accomplish a great deal for the present and future advantage of the Colony, so that the gentlemen forming the local Board should not object to a little extra exertion in so good a cause.

Friday, March 26

Later from Leech River.

We were much pleased to hear last night that Mr. Harnett has at length completed his works, or at least that portion of them that will admit of his commencing to wash immediately. Owing to the isolation of the river, and the difficulty of obtaining men, he had been delayed beyond all anticipation. The works, it appears, are of greater magnitude than we supposed. The great difficulty has been to get the water across the river to wash the ground selected. In the first place, it was found impossible to obtain, as expected, cedar trees long enough to make stringers 100 feet, and all other timber when hewed down to the necessary dimensions would bend so much in the centre when raised sixty feet, that no known system of bracing could make them straight, or render them safe for height for men to work upon them. Hence another plan had to be adopted. It became necessary, as a foundation to build the upper works upon, to throw across the river two sleepers strong enough to bear the superstructure; and this has been done. Two spars, each 100 feet long, 10 by 16 inches, were prepared, and these ponderous timbers were drawn by Mr. Harnett, three white men and a Chinaman, some four hundred yards from the side-bill inch by inch through the under-bush, over fallen trees, across the river to their position twenty feet above the river—so as to be safe against all freshets. From these sleepers rise three sets of strong and solid beams, forty feet high, to sustain the upper stringers on which the water boxes rest, the whole being as firmly as possible braced to a cedar tree on each side of the river, which have been used as piers. No one on the river thought the huge lower timbers could be hauled by so limited a force, but Mr. Harnett seems to have unbounded faith "in muscle and the wallo tackle" and the thing was done without a single mishap. The work still to be done is trifling, and Saturday night will see the last timber in position. So far the party have repaired over 700 feet of the flume, built 300 feet of their own, cut down the timber on the ground, taken up by the company, and paid all incidental expenses for a little over \$400. In that respect certainly he gives a good account of his stewardship. As opportunity offered prospecting was continued, and our informant is more than ever convinced from the prospects he continually gets, that the west side of the river will yield a handsome remuneration to several hundred of men for years to come, if properly handled. Some of these prospects were shown us last night, and we are more than ever inclined to adopt Mr. Harnett's opinion.

The steamer Wilton G. Hunt arrived from Puget Sound at 3 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning. She was detained several hours at Port Townsend by the gale. Her passengers only numbered twelve; freight small. She leaves at 5 o'clock this morning, upon her return, and will leave Olympia upon her regular day next week. Capt. Myrick advertises through tickets to Portland for \$11.

A ROGUE AND A VAGABOND.—George Williams, taken into custody some days ago as a suspicious character, and discharged on his own recognizance, yesterday re-appeared in his old place in the dock charged by Sergeant Bowden with stealing some trifles and with being a rogue and vagabond. He stands remanded for three days.

THE PIC-NIC.—The Committee of Arrangements yesterday extended an invitation to the Admiral and the Officers of the Fleet, which was accepted. The Zealous Band, we learn, will perform on the occasion. A site for dancing and other amusements has been selected near Henley's Point, just beyond Bacon Hill. The guests will be brought around in the H. B. Co.'s steamer Enterprise and landed at Foul Bay.

The bark John Bright, lost on the east coast in February, should not be confounded with the ship John Bright which lately arrived at San Francisco from a South American port.

For the future the steamer Wilson G. Hunt will sail from Victoria on Thursday morning at 5 o'clock.

The cargo of the barkentine Free Trade is being discharged in good order on the Hudson Bay Company's wharf.

LOBBING IN WASHINGTON.

A Romantic Story.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

There are two sorts of process through which fraudulent legislation is perfected. One is called the "ring," which means a combination of rogues for some one purpose, and the other is called the "lobby," and designates agents living here, and employed by rings and individuals to push their evil schemes through Congress.

I was turning this over in my mind the other day, when I happened to cast my eyes into the ladies' gallery above, and out of the gloom saw a memory come in the shape of a fair face. These galleries were not constructed with an eye to effect so far as female beauty is concerned; as the dim light from above gives a ghastly paleness that not only destroys the beauty but seriously damages the expression. Upon the circumstances the face failed to locate itself, and my memory was as dim and uncertain as the flashes of a former life that come to us at times between sleeping and awake.

I was so disturbed and haunted by my memory that I left my seat and scurried into the gallery and seated myself near my fair friend, and without rudely starting I found my memory gradually gathering up the disjointed fragments of the past, until the fair face was framed in and located. It was a very sweet face, not so young as it once was, but with a prevailing expression of child-like innocence. Add to this a manner of great refinement, set off and adorned in the extreme of the fashion, but subdued to the best taste, and the most artistic harmonizing of colors, and we have our old acquaintance before us. Although I looked my fair friend in the face I saw that either she had forgotten me or was not disposed to renew the acquaintance. She was talking in a quiet, easy manner to a well known member of Congress, and I considerably withdrew, as if I had been looking in the face of an utter stranger instead of one well known to me in times gone by. An hour after I happened to be upon the entrance to the Senate Chamber, when the multitude of marble steps seemed to run out and flow down, when my fair friend came out, accompanied by her Congressional escort, late of the gallery, and almost brushing me with her dress as she passed, the two descended. I saw a neat private carriage, drawn by a handsome pair of bays, and driven by a coachman in livery, roll up. My friend, of the law-making power, helped the lady in with a bow; the door swung to with a bang and the fair lady drove away, while the Solon came up the steps, humming a tune to himself and snapping his law-making fingers, as if especially pleased with himself. Having a speaking acquaintance, I begged pardon for my curiosity, and asked Solon the name of his friend.

"Mrs. _____ of New York," was the quiet response.

The whole of these surroundings were so entirely different and apparently so life-long and respectable from those that I believed formerly hedged in the lady, that I was in doubt. But no, the longer I thought upon the matter the more I felt satisfied of the identity. And the remembrance was singular. While detained in Washington during the war awaiting orders, I was invited by a brother officer to a wine supper. The people giving the entertainment were strangers, but taking my friend's word for it that I would be welcome, I went with him. The house was a plain, unpretending affair, but offered a display of upholstery rather uncommon about Washington, and I learned that the house and furniture belonged to a "goose" family that had hastily left the city before the battle of Bull Run, putting their property in the care of friends. The friends assembled on this occasion were questionable. The parlors were in a blaze of light, and under the glass globes about the gas jets were some very pretty women and a number of young men in and out of uniform. The bare necks and arms of the women indicated a party; but my friend told me that this was a sort of thing that went on every night. We had a rich repast, garnished with choice wines, and a lively flow of talk the last named generally brings out.

I was particularly struck with two of the guests—one a slender youth with dark, large eyes and a broad, thoughtful forehead, whom I took for an Italian or Frenchman; the other a beautiful woman of twenty, in fact, but much younger in appearance. I found this young lady exceedingly charming, as she was not only lovely in person but lively in mind. We broke up at a late hour of the night, or rather an early hour of the morning, and being ordered away a few days after the wine supper and the merry people there assembled, soon passed from my mind in the hurried, eventful life of the camp.

It was shortly after the assassination that a friend sent me a photograph of J. Wilkes Booth, and I recognized in it the young man I had mistaken that night for a foreigner. While we were in command at Baltimore, and after Col. Fisk got into his difficulty with Baker, so that I had for a time immediate control of the

Provost Marshal's office, I received a card, at the White House, from a lady waiting to see me in the public parlor. On repairing thither I found my fair friend of the wine supper in Washington. So far as her beauty went she remained the same, but her wardrobe evidenced straightened circumstances, if not poverty. She gave me a long account of her troubles, and wound up by offering to go to Richmond in the employ of the Government, and return with all the information she could gather up for the use of the War Department in Washington. I at once engaged her, but did not send so suspicious an agent into the enemy's country until after I had given her a fair trial in Baltimore. She proved the most adroit, self-possessed, cunning detective I ever saw or read of. She afterward made two successful trips to Richmond, returning with valuable information; although Mr. Stanton had no question but that she carried to the Confederates as much as she brought away.

I left the army and saw and heard no more of my pretty little detective until the day I saw her in the ladies' gallery, so elegantly gotten up and surrounded. That is, if it were really the same. All doubt on this subject was removed the next day by a note I received inviting me to an interview at the fair woman's lodgings. I found her framed in by elegant upholstery, and yet more fascinating in the delicate morning robe that so adorns a beautiful woman by the concealed efforts to adorn. A tall, square built, iron-gray man, of an intensely respectable look, was introduced as her husband; and so long as he was present no allusion whatever was made to the past, other than a few words of introduction, as an old and valued friend. Soon as he left, however, she turned and said:

"How kind of you not to recognize me yesterday. My poor heart was in my mouth when I saw you approach. But you have such tact—you have such a kind heart—I was relieved in a minute when I saw that you stared as if only attracted by my charms."

"Why, wouldn't your husband put up with the part you are, I suppose, concealing from him?"

"My husband—and she gave a sily little laugh—"my husband, that fellow! Why, he isn't my husband. We only make believe. But if the Hon. _____ you saw me with yesterday were to suspect for a moment, I would be ruined."

"Come, now, this is interesting; tell me all about it. What little game are you up to? Believe me, I won't betray you." "That's clever; you never have, and I don't add to the risk by telling you. Well, I am no longer a detective—a spy; I am a lobby agent. It is my business to persuade honorable members to vote for our bill."

"What is your bill?" "The one I am employed to worry through."

"Well, does it require a sham husband, a handsome carriage, and all that sort of thing to set up a lobby agent?"

"Certainly. Without a husband I would not be respectable; without a carriage and all this evidence of wealth I would not be attractive. It pays, however. I could retire now on a hundred thousand. But I'm horribly ambitious. I want a million—only think of it, I must have a million. I have sold myself for money and I want a good price."

"And do none of the honorable Representatives know who you are?"

"Why, you goose! I thought you knew better than that. Why, the ring always reaches into the House and Senate, and some of our directors are the most respectable and pious men in Congress. There is one—the most benevolent, pious, philanthropic individual in the world. He is so intensely pious that he never speaks to me—nevertheless he pays me heavily. Here is another—a most respectable gentleman, who bows to me profoundly, in the gallery and on the avenue, and presents me to his family with a lofty air, who would look at me with intense astonishment if I were to thank him for my clothes, carriages and servants. Yet he contributes."

"Why, this is damnable, I can scarcely credit it."

"Yes, it is very wicked; and I'd rather you wouldn't believe it. But after the schooling you gave me in deceiving, you ought not to wonder."

"You mean that for a bit—forgetting that that service was in behalf of your beloved country, and this—"

"Is in behalf of my beloved self."

"But do you mean to say that men in high positions connive at this wickedness?" "Look about you; see the enormous fortunes realized by officials, and you will find that mine is not the only carriage rolling about Washington that is a fraud, and I am but one among the host of the wicked. You are too much a man of the world, Colonel, to be astonished at finding a good deal of sanctimonious respectability covering rascality. It is the cheapest cloak to get and the easiest to wear."

"And how do you influence these Solons?"

"Sometimes one way, sometimes another, but always in being very quiet and exclusive. The game we play for is cautious and cunning. The men bought cheaply are the men not worth buying. My business is among the higher sort that will not stoop to common caries, and carry with them great moral character, that not only covers themselves, but all the little rogues who vote with them."

"And you often fail?"

"Sometimes; not often. You remember the temptation of St. Anthony?"

"My mission is to capture the leaders. The lesser lights are left to coarser men. Some surrender to delicious little suppers—others again to love. There is General _____, proud, sensitive and suspicious—he comes to me with all his griefs; and I listen. You'd be astonished to know how little the tongue and how much the ear has to do with this business. Then there is Mr. _____, who began life with a homely unrefined wife, and is now ashamed of her. Poor man, he is really in love with me."

"And will all the money you make pay you for the degradation you suffer in return?" "You are a woman of fine intellect—an intellect that approaches genius; you can command admiration, respect, even wealth, by devoting your grief to an honorable pursuit."

Her face flushed for a second, and then starting to her feet and pacing the floor in some excitement, she exclaimed:

"I learned my power when it was too late. But you are the last man to up-braid me. Do you know when I discovered my powers as an actress? I will tell you. Under your tuition while in Baltimore I came to you starving, and you sent me into private families to worm out their secrets and betray their intentions."

"There you go again. That was in the service of your country, and the people possessed of those secrets were our enemies."

"What was the difference, so far as my character went? But I do not regret—I have nothing to regret. I have no friends, no relatives, no country. I never knew a man who did not either cheat me or insult me. I never knew a woman who had not a stony heart, and claws like a cat. I hate them all—I despise them all. They would hunt me down, and so I hunt them down, when I can."

"But you have made money enough; why not leave this horrible business and from this out try and possess your soul in peace?" "You are young yet—you can have many years of happiness before you."

"You want me to desert?" she said, interrupting me. "I have two good reasons for going on. It is not avarice; although, having sold myself to the devil, I am right in getting the best price for my poor soul. But let me show you my two reasons for going on."

She walked into an arched recess, and, pulling aside a heavy curtain, showed me, playing on the floor, two beautiful children.

"There," she continued, dropping the curtain again, "there are my two reasons; I cannot give my children a good name, but I will give them that which is more precious than a good name, in this mean, wicked world of ours—I will give them wealth, and I will try to teach them to be anything on earth but what their unfortunate mother was; so now, if you betray me, you betray them."

"I left the detective business when I quit Baltimore. I try moral suasion now."

"And so I took my leave, and I give this imperfect sketch as a specimen of the way laws are made, through the lobby, in our beloved Capital."

SINCE the war, land is rapidly increasing in value at the South. In Georgia lands have added from one hundred to five hundred per cent. to their market value in the last twelve months. Even in the older countries they sell from four to eight dollars per acre, where a dollar would gladly have been taken a year ago. In the richer and fresher cotton lands of the southwest, even a greater appreciation has taken place. A gentleman informs the Macon Telegraph that last year he was offered a hundred acre place in Southwestern Georgia for one hundred dollars, and this year the owner demands three thousand dollars, and can get it. This is, no doubt, an exceptional case, still the rise is manifest and material in every section of the State. The fine gray lands of Cherokee, Georgia, which were desolated by war and could have been bought for a song two years ago, are now commanding readily from ten to twenty dollars per acre.

In a recent trial for bribery in an English election it is reported that the evidence only showed that the accused had been "imprudently charitable," which is rather good.

A rucger of gold worth \$9,000 was recently washed out of the bowels of the earth in New South Wales. It was found near a spot where three weeks before a lump of the rarest metal valued at \$6,000 was revealed to the searchers.

Reserved Meats.

By News, January 23d.

Entertainment was given at the Central Depot of the Anglo-Norfolk. In opportunity of testing the quality of the preserved Agency into England, manager, had issued in- engaged in several of meats in London, and a add their wives and of the preserved beef and beef and mutton pies, puddings, Australian pe, gelatine of mutton potted meats. Mr. B. sed the chair, and both who was among the to the fact that the d retained will the ng to beef and mut- on this point may be ; and it is but just to a guests spoke in fa- shes of which they had shing that one or two lops especially, were can be said in favor

by this agency is all d, and, despite the cir- distes served last epare by a very ex- were almost all of a decidedly disagree- as of smoking. The are the stewed beef, taste of the meat was d by the vegetables, which accompanied it.

In a few observa- sed to his guests, Mr. nitted that the pro- perfect, but i formed e of the English mar- ges several improve- use of sugar, in the he had no doubt that could be of a superior nt so far as to express that he should before fresh meat into Lon- y imported is sold, free- pond, and there on- an extensive introduction d be a great benefit to their families, many ly from the want of ame time, its flavor is ficulties which stand d palatable are likely e it from the tables o one of whose greatest ignorance of even the okery.

Items.

The Pall Mall occult started us a disclosure of the pactor of sensation by them. It would ate branches of the ess remunerative in ears from a case in that the manager of ets a box and ticket £300 to £400; that it is from £10 to £4 ammes he disposes of capital, selling from ge—to 2s. 6d.; from to that of a Fraser, solitary opera glass est annuity to Mr. res it out at from 2s. 2s. and 1s. 6d. else- charges for the same asses of clients re- ch he sold for 3s. 9d. n and 2s. 6d. to the r. Hirschfield's labor n taking charge of recompensed by over If these things are ee what may we not dry?"

nes who was with Dr. Africa, has painted forty pictures in oil. They were all painted e just been placed in Crystal Palace. eda Bandeira anno- sittings of the Portu- ultimo that the King nisters to remain in the Council of State solve the Chambers

the third part of his th opens in four parts, ights for performance. quarium is required who have to swim ween water and rocks; Pleasant work for

Mr. B. to his wife, ntenance indicated having done a good had my life insured. "Well, I declare," looking around upon with an expression "just to think of and particularly of a have been and had hile, your poor wife y insurance on hers. ld expect of you?" d, and was only re- an unaccountable round her.

ave invented an "ed- the motive power of the rider. sh India is over £40.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Secretary Bontwell has notified fifty female clerks that they would be discharged at the end of the month. He is instituting a thorough inquiry into the state of the Departments of the Treasury.

The recent order mustering out twenty infantry regiments will save the Government fifteen millions annually.

Secretary Fish declines to receive Linnex, the Minister of the Cuban Insurgent Government in an official capacity, Linnex will appeal to Congress. No nomination of President Grant's has yet been rejected.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A Washington special says, yesterday the House Committee on commerce voted to report with amendments the Senate bill to protect the fur-seals, after a stormy debate. There is small chance of the bill passing both Houses the present session.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The National Executive Committee of colored men last night discussed a memorial to heads of departments, setting forth the claim of colored people to a portion of the Government patronage, on the ground of their services in this war and in the subsequent election, and asking that positions be given them. No action was taken.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The Times' special thinks the public debt statement will show a reduction of about \$7,000,000.

Three ironclads are ordered to the West India station, as the Cuban question of independence is gradually developing.

Despatches from the Consul General at Havana report the situation unchanged. It is by no means certain how matters will terminate. Both parties profess confidence in success.

The special Commissioners of the Central Pacific Railroad, who have seen both roads, deem the Central Pacific as incomplete as the Union. A despatch just received says the track of the Union Pacific is laid 25 miles from Ogden, and the grading between there and Monument Point is completed except 6 miles. The Central have laid to 75 miles west of Monument Point, leaving a gap between the roads of 126 miles.

New York, March 27.—Surgeon Norris telegraphs to-night that ex-President Johnson suffered intensely from neuralgia and calculus, but is relieved; however, and is up again.

New York, March 29.—The accredited agents of the Cuban insurgents are earnestly laboring with Congress to secure some recognition. It is announced that an office will be opened here this week for the sale of insurrectionary bonds.

The Union Pacific Railroad Co. completed 1076 miles west of Omaha, leaving a gap of only 126 miles between the ends of the two tracks.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The Journal's special says that the House Committee have authorized their Chairman to report a joint resolution for adjournment on April 6th. There is no really urgent work before Congress except the Tenure of Office Bill.

The Central Railroad Company have addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Committee, asking the earliest possible investigation, denouncing the charges made as infamously false, and demanding that the authors be required to prove their statements.

The Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad decided to-day that the Central and Union Companies should unite their road at Ogden.

In the House a bill was introduced to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska. It also provides a temporary government for Alaska.

The Pacific Railroad Committee reported favorably on a joint resolution granting the right of way to construct a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to the Cascade Mountains.

The Senate refused to recede from their amendment to tenure of office bill; motion to ask committee of conference was agreed to.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The Republican's special says that Alexander H. Stephens is lying at the point of death at Augusta, Georgia.

President Johnson is still suffering from neuralgia in the face, and receives no visitors.

The Times' special says that President Grant is determined to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, although several prominent radicals fear that this course will not only involve the United States in a war with Spain, but seriously complicate our relations with the Great Powers of Europe.

The Tribune's special says that General Sherman's order putting all the heads of Bureaus on his staff, proves the most remarkable of all the violations of well known laws, Sherman's order conflicts with twenty-seven distinct sections of military laws.

New York, March 30.—The funeral of James Harper to-day was attended by an immense concourse, including the Mayor, members of the City Government, leading merchants and authors of the city, and publishers from all parts of the country.

There are fears of an extraordinary flood. CHICAGO, March 30.—The Senate Committee on foreign affairs have postponed the Danish and Alabama claim treaties till the next session. The testimony before the Senate Committee indicates that there has been no over issue of Government bonds to the Central Pacific. The bonds were issued according to the law. It is also shown that the Union Pacific, far from having completed its road to Ogden have several miles of temporary grade being used in Echo and Weber cañons, and the two tunnels will not be finished till the 30th of April.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The House considered the bill reviving Hoe's patent for improvements in the printing press. When the Senate Message asking a Committee of Conference on the Tenure of Office Bill came up, Butler moved to agree to the request. Sobieski moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments. Wood moved that the House insist on its disagreement. Sobieski's motion was rejected, 60 to 106. The House then adopted Wood's motion. The Speaker appointed as a Committee of Conference, Butler, Washburn andingham.

Davis offered a concurrent resolution for final adjournment on the 6th of April, which was adopted without a division.

New York, March 30.—Mr. Wiggins' removal was secured by a fraudulent statement that he had failed to make a report. Mr. Cole urges his restoration.

The nomination of Wm. Kohl as Collector of Customs for Alaska was procured by the Oregon Delegation, unknown to Mr. Kohl. New York, March 31.—Messrs. Sargent, Nye, Williams and Corbett are urging Gen. McCook for the San Francisco Mint, vice Swain.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Times' special says that the Union Pacific and Central Pacific are endeavoring to defeat the El Paso road, which may soon prove a formidable rival.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has decided to report a bill allowing all telegraph cables to be landed on our shores provided the foreign governments from which such cables come extend the same favor to American companies.

A Committee of the Boston Bank Presidents is here opposing the taking of national bank circulation from New England and giving it to the West and South. Lathrop Motley arrived to-day in obedience to summons. It is believed he will soon be appointed Minister to England.

The Committee of Conference on the Tenure of Office Bill stands 3 and 3 and will probably fail to agree.

The Tribune's special says the coming statement of the debt will contain features not calculated to strengthen the standing of Pacific roads. Tables will be published showing that the roads have not paid half interest on their bonds.

The Secretary of State, on the application of the Spanish Legation, has ordered our seaboard Marshals and District Attorneys to diligently prevent filibustering and arrest the persons. The President has not consented to see the Envoy from the Cuban insurgents. Secretary Fish advises extreme caution.

The Currency Bill passed the Senate last night. It withdraws \$30,000,000 from the Eastern and Northern banks for the South and West, which must be done within three months. The action of the House is doubtful.

New York, March 21.—A Matanzas letter says a body of Cuban patriots near here have raised the American flag. A large expedition with arms, ammunition, etc., was safely landed near Cordenas.

New York, March 31.—The Spanish Cortes authorizes a new loan.

Europe.

LONDON, March 29.—There was a review of volunteers at Dover to-day, over thirty thousand men were in the ranks, and an immense multitude witnessed the spectacle. There was some disturbance; several persons were hurt, none serious. A portion of the channel fleet went through naval movements off shore and exchanged salutes with the batteries on land.

PARIS, March 29.—The officers and privates on leave of absence are ordered to join their regiments on the 1st of April.

LONDON, March 31.—Advices from India state that Lord Mayo has had an interview with Shees Ali, and established the most friendly relations.

In the draft of the new Spanish Constitution, the reign of King is not limited to 18 years as was reported. The possession of the Crown remains in the King for life and descends to his heirs, the period of whose majority is fixed at 18 years.

Cuba.

HAVANA, March 27.—The steamer Courauditaro, which left here on Tuesday for Cardinas, was seized by a number of passengers who proved to be patriots. They are supposed to have taken the steamer to Nassau.

The report published a few days since of a heavy battle fought between the government troops and the insurgents in the Eastern Department, on the road from Penidion, is untrue. It was only a slight skirmish.

HAVANA, March 29.—Advices from Nassau to the 22d state that a Spanish mar-of-war has captured the British ship Jeff Davis, returning with a cargo of sponges, and also boarded and searched the schooner Britannia.

Japan.

New York, March 27.—The Pacific Mei Steamship Co's steamer Hermann was totally lost, seventy miles north of Yokohama with Japan troops on board.

PARIS, March 26.—Several large public meetings were held here yesterday and three persons arrested for seditious speeches.

New York, March 28.—The Herald's special advices from Spain render it certain that Montpensier will be proclaimed King. He will arrive in Spain within a fortnight.

PARIS, March 27.—The Gaulois states that Napoleon has demanded an explanation of the King of Prussia in regard to the recent mobilization of troops in the western provinces.

ATENAS, March 25.—Partidas Bey, the Turkish Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary, has arrived from Constantinople and resumed amicable relations in behalf of Turkey with the Grecian Government.

South America.

New York, March 27.—Rio Janeiro advices state that the Paraguayans, at a recent meeting in Asencion, adopted a petition praying the allies to form a Provisional Government with Asencion for the Capital.

Canada.

HALIFAX, March 30.—A meeting was recently held in Pictou county, to appoint a counsel to urge a repeal of the Union. A resolution favoring Annexation was adopted.

OTAWA, March 30.—The Board of Trade has passed a resolution in favor of a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The steamer Great Republic brings additional particulars of the wreck of the steamship Hermann which was lost Feb. 13th on an unknown reef, about forty miles north of Cape King. Mr. Chase, first officer, Mr. White, water tender, 20 Chinese (the crew) and about 250 Japanese passengers were drowned.

New York quotations—Gold 131. Wheat in New York is in good demand; prices advanced to \$1 65@1 67. New wheat is held at \$1 70.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Legal Tenders 77 1/2@77 3/4. Quotation of gold 131 1/2. Wheat in good demand, prices advancing, \$1 75@1 80.

Flour unchanged, no regular prices. Liverpool quotations received to-day, but private quotations give the figures at £9 11s @£10.

Our sales of 200 bbls. of flour are at current rates.

Wheat—We quote common to fair \$1 45 @1 55; and fair to choice at \$1 55@1 65.

Barley—We quote feed at \$1 75@2 00; brewing \$2@2 20.

Oats, California are quoted at \$1 75@2 10 and Oregon \$2 05@2 15.

Mining stocks rather irregular, but steady and firm.

Arrived, ship Golden Horn, 49 days from Hongkong. Cleared, ship Hercules, bark Soga, Victoria. Sailed, March 27th, star Continental, Portland. March 29, bark Geo Cobb, Victoria; bark Powhattan, Teekaleet; bark Rainier, Teekaleet. March 30th, star Active, Victoria.

The residence of Geo. H. Mumford, on Sutter street, was entered by burglars last night and robbed of a large quantity of silver plate.

WALTHAM WATCHES

The "P. S. Bartlett" movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, etc., in 3 oz. case, \$30 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$37. In 5 oz. case, \$40 coin. The "Waltham Watch Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, etc., in 3 oz. case, with Gold Joints, \$30 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$38. In 5 oz. case, \$36 coin. The "Appleton, Tracy & Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, etc., in 3 oz. case, \$34 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$37. In 5 oz. case, \$40 coin. "P. S. Bartlett" Watch in 2 1/2 oz. 18 karat Gold Honting Case, \$30 coin. "Waltham Watch Co." Watch, in 2 1/2 oz. 18 karat Gold Honting Case, \$34 coin. "Appleton, Tracy & Co." Watch, in 2 1/2 oz. 18 karat Gold Honting Case, \$37 coin. Any additional weight at \$1 per part, or \$20 per oz. extra.

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

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. ENTERED. March 30.—Star W G Hunt, Waltham, Pt Townsend Star 2 Andromeda, Langdon, Pt Townsend Star Gusto Telfair, Shell, Portland Star G Wright, Langdon, Portland Star Fry, Frain, San Juan March 31.—Ship Leonado, Thornton, San Juan Slip Bingleader, Bradley, Nanaimo Star Alert, Carleton, West Coast V.I. CLEARED. March 30.—Star Gusto Telfair, Shell, Pt Townsend Star Fry, Frain, San Juan March 31.—Bark Free Trade, Burlington, Pt Ladlow Star W G Hunt, Waltham, Port Townsend Star Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.

MEMORANDA. Per G S WRIGHT—Left Portland Thursday 6 p.m., March 28; arrived at Astoria, Friday, 6 a.m., and crossed Columbia River, Sunday 2 p.m.; passed the steamer Gusto Telfair Sunday evening off Gray's Harbor; arrived at Neah Bay Monday 6 a.m., discharged freight; Neah Bay 8 a.m.; arrived at Victoria at 10 p.m. The ship GUSTO TELFAIR left Portland Thursday, March 26, at 9 p.m.; arrived at Astoria on 26th at 4 a.m.; left Astoria for Neah Bay on 27th at 10 a.m.; crossed the bar at noon; passed Cape Flattery at 6 a.m. on 28th, and arrived at Victoria at 4 p.m.

PASSENGERS. Per G S WRIGHT—Left Portland Thursday 6 p.m., March 28; arrived at Astoria, Friday, 6 a.m., and crossed Columbia River, Sunday 2 p.m.; passed the steamer Gusto Telfair Sunday evening off Gray's Harbor; arrived at Neah Bay Monday 6 a.m., discharged freight; Neah Bay 8 a.m.; arrived at Victoria at 10 p.m. The ship GUSTO TELFAIR left Portland Thursday, March 26, at 9 p.m.; arrived at Astoria on 26th at 4 a.m.; left Astoria for Neah Bay on 27th at 10 a.m.; crossed the bar at noon; passed Cape Flattery at 6 a.m. on 28th, and arrived at Victoria at 4 p.m.

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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 satisfy the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

More than 400,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over others.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enable them to produce watches at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

We are now selling Waltham Watches at less prices in greenbacks, than the gold prices before the war. There is no other manufacture of any kind in the United States of which this can be said.

These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watchmaking originating in this country, or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which severe testing by the most skillful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularize:

The invention and use of a centre-pinion of peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Fogg's Patent pinion as being the best and faultless.

Hardened and tempered 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 the 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, ma13 182 Broadway, New York.

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