

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

Chicago, June 3.—A movement is on foot among Republican politicians to make the position taken by the Senate on the Alabama claims a question in the canvass this fall.

New York, June 3.—In the Chamber of Commerce, to-day, Gen. Walbridge introduced a resolution favoring a reciprocity treaty with Canada for securing the freedom of the St. Lawrence, the freedom of the fisheries, &c.

Washington, June 4.—Brevet-Major Charles O. Wood, recently sentenced to six months' suspension for striking a brother officer, has been reinstated in the service by order of the President.

New York, June 4.—A Cuban expedition left the southern coast on the 20th May. It numbered 457, and is a portion of Gen Jordan's command.

Sr. Louis, June 3.—A Kansas dispatch says, Colonel Weir, with a company of cavalry, is scouting on Saline River for Indians. The killing of thirteen persons in Saline county is confirmed.

Washington, June 2.—The statement of public debt shows a total debt, less cash and sinking funds, and bonds \$2,505,412,616, during the month, \$13,384,777, decrease since March 1st, 20 millions.

New York, June 2.—The Herald's London special says, the London Star published a highly complimentary article in which it says, the character of Motley itself is a sufficient indication that the United States will treat the pending subject honorably, while the presence of Bright in the English cabinet, with Gladstone at the head of the Ministry, constitute an equally sufficient guarantee that England loves peace.

Washington, June 3.—Receipts of Customs for May were \$15,000,000; from Internal Revenue, \$20,000,000.

The Herald says the President will not support Sumner in his views on the Alabama claims, expressed in his late speech. He calls the speech good rhetoric, but poor logic; he professes to believe Sumner is not sincere, but is actuated by a desire to overreach Banks and the Annexationists, by putting England against all notion of ceding her North American possessions to this country.

New York, June 3.—Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble was among the passengers in the Russia for Liverpool to-day.

The small pox, which has been raging here for the past three or four weeks, is rapidly subsiding.

The Tribune claims to have authentic information that 21,000 small arms and 22 field pieces have reached the Cuban Insurgents by an expedition which left lately.

June 3.—The Tribune special says that Gen. Walbridge will introduce at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, a resolution recommending the President to renew the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, on the ground that it is the speediest way to ultimate annexation, and urging free navigation of St. Lawrence as necessary to the growth of the North West and freedom of trade and fisheries on the British coast.

Washington, June 4.—The President and a party of about 30 reached Annapolis, by steamer at 9 30. The party was received with music and salutes. He is the guest of Admiral Porter. An examination of the midshipmen took place at 4 o'clock, after which Hughes Humphreys of Alabama of the the Board of Visitors, addressed the graduating class. The President delivered diplomas to the members; there were 78 graduates.

Five thousand invitations have been issued to the ball this evening.

Annapolis, June 4.—The ball to-night in honor of Admiral Porter was a grand affair. It was attended by the President and his wife, Secretary Horie, Secretary Oresswell, Gen. Sherman and many other distinguished persons.

LEAVENWORTH, June 4.—Despatches from Saline river say the Indians are devastating the settlements on the Solomon and Republican rivers.

Despatches to day say the Indians in the vicinity of White Rocks and Lake Sibly have been all the week in large numbers killing and destroying everything.

Chicago, June 7.—All the different detective works throughout the country are nearly suspended. The administration is determined not to make any more foreign appointments at present. No official ultimatum has been received of the Cuban Insurgents by Paris. It is stated on unquestionable authority, that Spain is having about 38 swift gunboats built in this country, for guarding the coast of Cuba.

General Jeff. C. Davis will soon be relieved of the command of Alaska. One of the California papers, some weeks ago, printed an article, which was widely copied in the East, in which it was charged and shown by specifications, that a good deal of lawlessness exists among the soldiers there; that outrages of an indecent character have been perpetrated on a number of women; that some of the troops were greatly addicted to drunkenness, and others were living openly with abandoned women as mistresses; other reports show the natives had been abused and maltreated in many cases; that there is a deplorable lack of discipline among a portion of the troops.

The President has made inquiry into the matter, and finds that the newspapers have by no means told the worst, and an officer of more efficiency than General Davis has proved, will be sent to take his place.

A morning paper says, that a ship which cleared for San Francisco, sailed yesterday for Cuba, with 800 men, mostly recruited in the west; most of them have seen service.

Europe.

LONDON, June 4.—In the House of Commons last night, Shirley, member for Lincoln, made some remarks on oceanic postage, and urged that in future contracts for carrying mails to the United States be made for no longer than two years; that payment for service be regulated by the amount of mails carried. He advised ocean penny postage, and hoped negotiations would be entered into with the United States for the establishment of that system.

Lord Hartington, Postmaster General, defended the late mail contract made by Government. Although he sympathized with the sentiments of Shirley, he was opposed to his proposal, which, if carried into effect would lead to uncertainty in the service, and to disinclination on the part of steamship companies to compete with each other. He thought the present contract would be the last which would be made with a fixed subsidy; but he was altogether doubtful of the success of any negotiations for the establishment of penny postage across the Atlantic.

At the conclusion of the Postmaster General's reply, the subject was dropped. Moore moved that a special Committee be appointed to inquire into the treatment of untried political prisoners.

Porter, Secretary for Ireland, believed the complaints of ill-treatment of prisoners exaggerated; but he thought political prisoners, awaiting trial, should be held under the supervision of Government officers, and not kept in County jails.

After remarks from Gray and Mauguire, condemning the present system of holding untried prisoners in confinement, the House divided on the motion, and to appoint Committee. Lost by a vote of 20 against 84.

MADRID, June 3.—The Cortes last night finally adopted the new Constitution, by 214 affirmative against 75 negatives.

After the vote was announced, Senor Fagura, amid much enthusiasm, declared that the Republicans, though opposed to the clause of the Constitution which provided for establishment of Monarchy, would support and follow them.

A motion was made by the Republicans that the standing army in Spain be reduced from 75,000 to 25,000. It was lost, 77 against 58.

PARIS, June 4.—It is semi-officially stated that the French Government is opposed to the neutralization of the Suez Canal.

ATHENS, June 4.—The Greek elections are ending and show a large majority in the Chamber who favor the new Ministry.

LONDON, June 4.—Lord Broughton died yesterday, aged 83.

LONDON, June 2.—In the House of Commons last night, in response to enquiry, the under Colonial Secretary stated that part of the policy of the Government towards its American Colonies was to throw the cost of self defence on each Colony. He believed the cession of the Hudson Bay Co.'s territory would be ratified by Canada. If the scheme was successful, the Dominion would extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Every facility would be given to forward the interests of British Columbia, in connection with those of Canada. Sir Stafford Northcote thought Canadians able to decide on their own actions. He believed the question would be satisfactorily settled. Lord Bury regarded Canada as the future highway to India, and ridiculed any project for the annexation of Canada to the United States. Adderley regarded the present argument as satisfactory, and while he disapproved of Government guarantees, yet he would vote for this.

LONDON, June 5.—Some arrests have been made in Paris during the last nine days in consequence of reports by the police of a new political conspiracy, the details of which are unknown.

A meeting of Conservative Peers was held yesterday, to determine what course is to be pursued in regard to the bill to disestablish the Irish Church. Lord Cairns argued that opposition should be made to the bill on the second reading, and that it should be finally rejected. He said the most consistent and best course to pursue under the circumstances would be to repudiate the measure. Derby favored the rejection of the bill, contending that personal fear should deter no one from doing right. The majority of the Lords present approved the views of Derby and it was agreed that the second reading of the bill should be opposed. The estimated majority against the bill in the House of Lords is 80.

MADRID, June 5.—Admiral Topete read Gen. Dulce's telegram announcing his resignation as Captain General of Cuba before the Cortes last evening. Great excitement prevailed. Marshal Serrano asked for suspension of judgment until the arrival of Dulce and until the whole matter is known. It is rumored that Dulce was recalled on account of leniency to the Cuban insurgents. The taxes in the Spanish colonies have been reduced one half and a small export duty on sugar, rum and tobacco is enforced.

BERLIN, June 5.—The Parliament of the Zollverein have elected Herr Simpson, President, and Prince Popelock vice President.

BRUSSELS, June 5.—The Upper Chamber has confirmed the Bill of the Lower House to abolish imprisonment for debt.

DUBLIN, June 5.—An immense public meeting of persons opposed to the Irish Church Bill has been held in Londonderry, nearly 12,000 were present to protest against the Bill. Their resolution adopted will be sent to the House of Lords.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 5.—There is a report from the Interior, that an Englishman and his family have been massacred by natives in Abyssinia.

LONDON, June 5.—The Times regards the speech of Clarendon as neither defiant nor subservient, but dignified and marked by firmness which expresses the national determination, and shows that what may be submitted with success. England will never put troublesome pressure on Motley to hasten the completion of his task, but will always be ready to cancel every trace of angry feelings likely to disturb the relations of kindred nations.

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Canada.

HALIFAX, June 4.—In the House of Assembly last evening, Murray asked the appointment of another day for the consideration of the annexation resolution. The Attorney General desired postponement till the next session. He intended to propose a further constitutional measure to get out of the confederation. Till this were tried it would be wrong to take visionary steps. He did not object to the Government or Parliament of England, but an appeal was expected to the higher Courts of the realm to release Nova Scotia from the confederation by declaring the Union Act illegal. After further discussion it was arranged by the Speaker taking Murray's motion as a notice that it would be moved on Monday.

OTTAWA, June 4.—The Newfoundland delegates have come to terms with the Dominion Government, as to the consideration to be received by Newfoundland on entering the Union. The terms are to be submitted to the people of Newfoundland at a general election next fall.

Cuba.

HAVANA, June 2.—This city is terribly excited since yesterday. The volunteers are arriving and serious riots are expected. A heavy engagement has taken place between the Spaniards and the Insurgents, on the peninsula between the Bay of Nipe and the Bay of Nees. Official reports announce that four cannon and all other munitions belonging to the filibusters have been captured. The agitation in the city is partially abated.

Captain General Dulce retired this morning, and Espanero is acting Captain General until the arrival of General Roda. The city is tranquil, but disorder threatens to break out at any moment. Great excitement prevails.

HAVANA, June 6.—The Governor of Havana and Chief Justice have resigned, 40 officials, including the Bishop of Cuba, accompanying Gen. Dulce to Spain. Gen. Cespedes is expected to resign soon. A serious affray took place between the volunteers and regulars at Cardenas.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—General Thomas has assumed command of the department of the Pacific. Gold to-day, opened 138 1/2 closed at 138 3/4.

Flour—Oregon brand, extra, \$4 50 @ 5 1/2 Wheat—Prices firm; choice samples are held at \$2 60—1 70; choice to arrive, \$1 70; a small lot extra choice milling, exported, sold for \$1 75.

Barley—Feed, \$1 15 @ 1 25; brewing, \$1 30 @ 1 40. Oats—Oregon \$1 60 @ 1 75; California, \$1 40 @ 1 70.

Arrived—May 2d, ship Poehontas, Port Blakely; brig Perpetual, Port Ludlow.

Gold 138 1/2 @ 138 3/4. SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—Arrived, 5th-Ship Nicholas Biddle, from Port Blakely; bark Seamon, Olympia; bark Moseta, Reoport.

Sailed, 5th—Steamer Pelican, Umpqua river; ship Cowper, Nainimo; ship Revere, Port Townsend; bark Victory, Teakalef; steamer Enterprise, Umpqua.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Flour, local demand reported active with slight advance. Wheat, 2,000 sacks sold, Milling \$1 75; extreme rate, choice, \$1 65 in small lots.

Barley, we give extremes of market at \$1 15 @ 1 45 for light feed and choice brewing. Oats, 2,500 sacks Oregon at \$1 75; quoted at \$1 65 @ 1 70, and California \$1 40 @ 1 70.

Gold, to day, 138 1/2 @ 138 3/4. Arrived—Ship Mary Glover, Port Discevery; bark Macedon, Burrard Inlet; bark Carolina, Seabeck; bark Amethyst, Bellin gham Bay; bark Oakhill, Port Blakely; bark Huntville, Port Orford.

Sailed—Ship Marmon, Port Blakely; ship Guiding Star, Teakalef.

Confederation and Free Port—the Duty of the Chamber of Commerce.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—You are in error to-day wherein you state that Canada furnishes no precedent of a Free Port. A few years ago the port of Gaspe and one other, the name of which escapes me, were made free in the hope of attracting to them the trade of foreign fishermen, who had previously dealt in the United States. The experiment proved a failure, and the Act creating the ports free was soon repealed.

So far as Victoria is concerned, I am quite of your way of thinking as to the advisability of making it free again under confederation; but I fear that its accomplishment will be impossible, because, if Canada assumes our civil list and gives us a large subsidy in addition, she will surely look for some return; and although it may be urged that a custom-house at New Westminster will collect duties on all goods sent to the Mainland, yet does it seem reasonable that the Dominion will permit the richest half of the Colony to enjoy untaxed goods? But as an opponent of Confederation my idea is this: there can be no harm in trying to get Free Port under Confederation. We can only fail; and I would suggest that the mercantile community, before committing themselves to any scheme of Confederation, should address a communication to the Canadian ministry setting forth the peculiar circumstances under which we labor and asking whether, should the mercantile influence be cast in favor of Confederation, a Free Port would be attainable under the Constitution of the Dominion? Should the answer be in the affirmative then the duty of everyone will be to support Confederation; if in the negative, it should be opposed tooth and nail. In any event the merchants of Victoria are competent to conduct the negotiation without the interference of political hacks, mountebanks and gobetweens, who seek to draw Canadian wool over their eyes. The Chamber of Commerce, for instance, would be the proper body to take the initiatory steps which cannot be commenced too soon.

Truth Must Prevail!

Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills are a sure cure for vitiated or impoverished blood; are certain to purge out and carry off all bad humors; are the best of all medicines for the stomach, liver, and kidneys. Try them! Try them!

The Queen of Perfumes!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER invigorates and strengthens the weak and debilitated, soothes and quiets the nervous and excitable, and induces healthful slumber to the weary and listless. As there are counterfeiters, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lanman & Kemp, New York.

There is but one

American perfume that has stood the test of time, and that is, for over thirty years, has been in constant use, and which is to day admitted to be the only fragrant water adapted to the various uses of the bath, the handkerchief, and the toilet.

Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery.

[BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE NEEDHAM.]

Friday, June 4, 1869.

Regina vs. Toby.—The prisoner was charged with stabbing Mr. Blaquiere, with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The Attorney General prosecuted on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Courtney, defended the prisoner.

The evidence was conclusive as to the stabbing, which took place on Store street. Mr. Ring admitted the act, but urged the finding of a verdict for the lesser offence of assault. The Chief Justice, in his charge, coincided with Mr. Ring, but the jury found the prisoner guilty as charged in the indictment and the prisoner was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Regina vs. Grandam.—This was a charge of larceny against the prisoner, for appropriating certain title deeds. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Courtney, appeared for the defence.

After the case had gone into for the prosecution, the Attorney General, with the consent of the Chief Justice, entered a nolle prosequi, the defendant agreeing to compensate the prosecuting witness agreeably to any award that Mr. Spalding, S. M., might make.

The West Coast Murders.—Immediately before, or as Mr. Wood, counsel for John, one of the alleged West Coast murderers, rose to move that the case for the prosecution be proceeded with or the prisoner discharged, the Chief Justice adjourned the court till the 18th inst.

CONFEDERATION AND THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILROAD.

—If any doubts as to approaching events (which we have foreshadowed from time to time in these columns) remain in the minds of our people, they ought to be dispelled by the telegrams of to-day. The early incorporation of this Colony with the Dominion is evidently determined on by the Home Government, and it only remains for Canada to say she is ready to receive us and the thing is done; subject, we trust, nevertheless, to such a bargain as we may make for ourselves in the meantime, and we are happy to note that a member of the House of Commons with the influence of Sir Stafford Northcote, expressed himself satisfied with our ability to make our own terms. But the most important portion of the news is that relating to the undoubted intention of the British Government to construct, or at least to guarantee, the construction, (which is very much the same thing) of the railroad through British North America. The most sceptical must now be convinced that we shall have a railroad, and even with the extremely economical Ministry that now guard the purse strings of John Bull, the proximate guarantee is talked of complacently. Those who want land in Columbia had better hurry up and locate it; there is no time to lose.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

The unprecedented success of Rowlands' Macassar Oil during the last half century in promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the human hair, has caused imitators to spring up in every possible variety; some so far copy the label as frequently to deceive the unwary; some offer to dispose of the recipe of a Macassar Oil (omitting Rowlands' name), with other recipes of a similar character for a few postage stamps, while others profess to manufacture the real (?) article at a considerably reduced price, if the public will only purchase it. Indeed, the name of these wretched purveyors from cheap and trashy receipt books is "Legion," and call for more than usual care on the part of the purchasers in their selection of articles for the toilet. Messrs. Rowlands have complaints repeatedly from parties who have materially suffered from the use of these trashy compounds; and to frustrate to some extent such impositions, purchasers should see that Rowlands' name is on the wrapper of each bottle.

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The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, June 12, 1869

and General Gaol very. OFFICE NEEDHAM.] Friday, June 4, 1869. The prisoner was charged with Blaquiere, with intent to harm. The prisoner was the Attorney General of the Crown. Mr. Courtney, defended...

The Durbar at Umballa reminds one of the days of the great Mogul, or the scenes described in Lalla Rookh; the absence of ladies being the only drawback; Lady Mayo, and a few of the wives of the officers, so far as we learn, being the only ones present, thereby depriving the scene of a great deal of its romance. But altogether it was one of those events, in history, that form the starting point for a future narrative. The object in the arrangement was doubtless to honour the Eastern taste for effect. On the part of the British, this was very well managed; the diversity in the uniforms; first of the cavalry, which was composed of Hussars, Lancers and regiments of irregular horse; the Infantry of the line, Cameronian Highlanders, Riflemen, &c., these interspersed with the bright uniforms of the diplomatic corps and the viceregal suite, formed the most magnificent coup d'oeil witnessed for many years on the scorching plains of India. To this the assemblage of Sikh and Afghan Nobles, with their large bodies of retainers, formed a splendid foil, and if we add to all this the picturesque effect produced by long lines of elephants and dromedaries with housings of scarlet and gold, we shall have a picture worthy the pencil of Horace Vernet. The whole affair, as admitted by disinterested witnesses, was a grand success; and assisted no doubt in the achievement of the great object for which it was created, India, from a period long anterior to the Christian era, has been the most coveted land in the Universe; the number of times it has been conquered; and the diversity of races that produced the conquerors, are without parallel in the World's history. Every association with the annals of Hindostan, is tinged with romance. The most fabulous wealth in gold, silver and precious stones; the most delicious spices, the finest silks, everything in fact that can heat the imagination in relation to luxury and splendor. Each in its turn, all the great powers of Christendom have desired the possession of this favored land, and it cannot therefore be a cause of surprise that England is hated and envied as the undisputed ruler of all this vast territory, with its immense population of nearly two hundred millions. For this great prize she has fought with France, Holland and other European powers; and the immense hosts of Mahomedan and Hindoo princes have each in their turn been defeated, and made the vassals of a power that has conquered and held more of that great continent than any of the mighty warriors of ancient times who swept over the country, but never retained more than a portion in subjection. That India was the prime object of Russian ambition, we have every reason to believe; the conquest of Turkey and Persia was the only intervening obstacle to be overcome—the highway to India. Luckily British Statesmen were far-sighted enough to understand that ulterior object on the part of the Czars, and have up to the present time made the centre of Islamism the breakwater to stay the onward march of Muscovite hordes. Thwarted in their advance in that direction, they have penetrated through Tartary and independent Turkestan, to the frontiers of Cabool, and had even succeeded in elevating one of their emissaries to the throne of the Afghan empire, whence he was hurled by our friend and ally the Amer Shere Ali; for whose reception the Durbar at Umballa was held. The success of Shere Ali, and the subsequent display at Umballa, has given unbounded courage to Russia, and the press of that country teems with expressions indicative of their bitter enmity to England, and their immovable determination at any sacrifice to be masters of India. Of course no stone will be left unturned; they will avail themselves of every difficulty, no matter by whom fomented, that is likely to involve England in war. Hence their intense professions of amity for the United States, than whom no nation in the world is more intensely detested by the Czars;

the very nature of American institutions being a source of inquietude in Russia; but so long as Americans are likely to be a source of annoyance to England, and probably engage the British forces, while Muscovite hordes pour into India, so long Americans will be petted and encouraged by Russia. If Russian ambition was satisfied with regard to India, the United States would be the first place that the Czar would endeavour to crush; and with the weight that the possession of India would give to Russian politics in the world, such an achievement would be no difficult matter. Before such a result can happen, however, the whole partition of the world must be changed; and unfortunately for Muscovite ambition, Russian power rests on a very shaky foundation; while, on the contrary, British power is based on ground as firm as that of Archimedes sought, by which he proposed to move the world. England is the rock indicated by prophecy, on which the power of Russia is to split, even aided by all the allies that her wily diplomacy can attract to her standard.

made my wife a rich woman. By the way, sir, you're an Englishman? V.—No, sir; and I came to learn what you intend to do when you take the Island. G. F.—Do, sir? I intend to hoist the stars-and-stripes. V.—But, what will you do with the property of non-combatants? G. F.—Protest it, sir, if I shed the last drop of blood in my veins. V.—But suppose it gets burned up. G. F.—Then, sir, I'll indemnify the owners; give them a draft on the United States Treasury payable when I shall be President. V.—I'm very much obliged to you for your frankness, Mr. Train; and if you ever come on—our way I can guarantee that you will receive a very warm reception. Good morning. G. F.—Thank you, I shall call. Good morning. Ekit Victorian, by a private staircase feeling very much as though he had paid a visit to a private lunatic asylum in which there was a single inmate and no keeper. THE BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—At the annual dinner of this worthy Society, given at San Francisco a few days ago, C. B. Young, Esq., rose to propose the eighth sentiment. His remarks constituted an amusing and biting sarcasm on George Francis Train, dealing him some terrible raps over the shoulders of the press, in a strain mock-epitaphic. The speaker, however, said, the press of California were deserving of no sarcastic eulogies, but were entitled to the highest meed of praise. He spoke, in particularly warm terms, of the Oakland Monthly, and said it deserved the hearty support of every lover of refined literature. He proposed The Press. Responded to by Mr. Fabian of the News Letter. MUSIC.—The Flying Squadron.—The Flying Squadron will leave England about the 10th of June for Bahia, where it will be joined by the Phoebe from the West Indies; thence to Rio de Janeiro, and on to the Cape of Good Hope, which it will leave about the end of September for Melbourne and Sydney, visiting New Zealand about the middle of January, reaching Japan in March, and Vancouver Island at the end of April; thence home, touching at Honolulu, Tahiti, Valparaiso, and the Falkland Islands, so as to reach England by the middle of October next year.—The Owl. ISLAND BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Large quantities of fresh Island butter are brought into town daily and sold at the stores at four bits per pound. Some of the farmers have ordered kegs and firkins and propose to salt and put up butter for winter use, and some are turning their attention to cheese making. The production of butter this year far exceeds that of any previous season, and it is probable we shall require but little dairy produce from California in the future. A DEMONSTRATION from the Satellite, the other day took up his quarters at the Indian village at Saanich, and had decided to return to first principles and join the tribe, when the officers pounced down upon him and put an end to his romantic dreams. He was taken back to his ship, where he proved to be Levi Roberts, the principal witness against Billy Lyons. DEPARTURE OF THE MAIL STEAMER.—The steamer California sailed at 6 o'clock last evening from Esquimaux, carrying away some 60 passengers. About one-half of the number were from the Sound, and others are bound below upon business. Hon W A G Young and family, and Messrs Karney, W Smithe, W H Sutton and wife, were among those on board. The freight reached 400 tons. SPEAKING OF THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE telegraphic instruments, the News says:—"We are glad to say that we were not alone in taking the articles for sewing machines. Our morning contemporary [the Colonist] went so far as to find out that they were made in Boston? Right, friend News, we were badly taken in as yourself; so let us shake hands and say no more about it." FROM BURREARD INLET.—The steamer Fly arrived yesterday morning from Burrard Inlet, having in tow the ship B. A. Star, loaded with lumber for San Francisco. The following vessels are loading at the Inlet:—At Moody's the ship Golden Horn and brig Byzantium; at the B O & V mill the bark Lola and Gem of the Ocean. THE RAMS THINKING.—We are grieved to announce the death, in California, of Mr. John Buis, of the firm of Buis, Brod & Williams, Greek and Lytton. Mr. Buis was one of our earliest merchants, and was a good and enterprising man. The ranks of our pioneers are thinning rapidly. TEMPERANCE SUPPLEMENT.—Wells, Fargo & Co's Express yesterday shipped per the California, for San Francisco \$145,517.30 in gold, divided as follows:—Bank of British North America, \$69,715.17; Bank of British Columbia, \$52,218.13; Wells, Fargo & Co, \$23,589. THE DIVORCE REPRESENTATION.—Messrs Skinner and Drinkwater have been solicited to stand for the divorce representation.

NEWFOUNDLAND DELEGATES.—A private letter received by a gentleman in this city from Newfoundland, states that Hons. N. Stabb, T. Carter, P. Tessier and John Kent have been appointed delegates to arrange the terms upon which Newfoundland shall enter the Confederacy. THE CARIBOO TELEGRAPH LINE.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. T. Buis, the proprietor of the Cariboo telegraph line intends to close it for want of support. Could not a small subsidy be extended by the Government? THE SIR JAMES DOUGLAS will leave for Nanaimo at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. She will take, among her passengers, the officers and members of the District Grand Lodge, E. B., F. & A. M., who propose to hold a meeting at Nanaimo. BURNING FIRES.—A letter from Clinton mentions that brush fires are burning in the vicinity. The country was dry and parched, no rain having fallen for some time. THE STEAMER G. S. WRIGHT arrived from Seattle and Orcas Island last evening. She has on board 500 barrels of lime for Portland, Oregon. AN election for a delegate to Congress took place in Washington Territory yesterday. So far as heard from, Governor Moore was ahead. PORTLAND.—An steamer, the name of which with 1000 tons of coal for Onalaska, arrived from Nanaimo yesterday morning. MATRIMONIAL NOTICE.—WANTED BY A BACHELOR WHO OWNS a farm of 500 acres well stocked, in a country district on Vancouver Island. A WIFE, aged from 25 to 35 years and possessed of from \$200 to \$500, one who is acquainted with farm and household, and can give unimpeachable references as to respectability. Address, "E. B. T.," COLONIST'S OFFICE. COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, AND FEVER. DR. J. COLELL'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from "Medical Times," January 12, 1869.—Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus, if it were not a most valuable remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc. From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed." It is necessary to warn the public against spurious imitations which only bear the name, and are deficient of the true properties of the only genuine. DR. J. COLELL'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc. Sold in bottles, in 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 oz. by the Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C. 1. INSURANCE AGENCY. MARINE—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco. FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London. CITY—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow. For Rates of Premium, apply to ROBERTSON STEWART, 111, Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving all kinds of sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; who rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and cures the most stubborn humors by its restorative structure. It heals by cleansing all animal fluids, with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes sound and permanent health. Gout and Rheumatism. To sufferers from the excruciating pain of rheumatism and Gout this Ointment will prove invaluable. After application with warm water the soothing action of the Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and excite the discharges. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible. Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough. The Ointment is most beneficial in all these affections. It is the best of all remedies for the relief of the throat, and in all stages of Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and Croup, it is most beneficial. It is also a most valuable remedy in all cases of Scurvy, Dropsical Swellings, and all kinds of Skin Diseases, Scrofula, and all kinds of Ulcers. The Ointment is a certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and all kinds of Skin Diseases, which it cures by its restorative action. It is also a most valuable remedy in all cases of Scurvy, Dropsical Swellings, and all kinds of Skin Diseases, Scrofula, and all kinds of Ulcers. The Ointment is a certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and all kinds of Skin Diseases, which it cures by its restorative action. It is also a most valuable remedy in all cases of Scurvy, Dropsical Swellings, and all kinds of Skin Diseases, Scrofula, and all kinds of Ulcers. The Ointment is a certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and all kinds of Skin Diseases, which it cures by its restorative action. 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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, June 12, 1869

The deep wounds inflicted on the Austrian national spirit by the Prussians at Konnigraatz can be better understood at this time (three years since the conclusion of the campaign) when less profound inquiries would have been healed. The Austrian government, or we might say, the Austrian Horse Guards, over which the Archduke Albert is supposed to preside, has been publishing certain dispatches alleged to have been received from the Prussian government during the war. It is asserted by the latter that the Austrian statements are garbled; that from the copies published by the Austrians, portions of the despatches are omitted which materially changes their import; however that may be, our object at this moment is simply to point out how vitally the Austrian people were affected by the bloody defeat of Sadowa, where the flower of the Austrian youth and the national pride, fell before the terrible needle-gun. Poor Benedek, a man of undoubted military talent, was the unfortunate Commander-in-Chief; had fate placed him at the head of the Austrian army in happier times he would in all probability have achieved the highest honors; but his star was not in the ascendant, and being associated with Austrian defeat he must be shelved. The disastrous affair at Gitschin, where Clam Gallas and the Saxons were routed, did much to bring about the final catastrophe; so clearly was that felt to be the case, that a court martial was ordered on General Clam Gallas, who has been exculpated. This clearly illustrates the truth of the old adage that it is better to be born lucky than rich; to the soldier who values his reputation, it is better to fall before the bullets than the generalship of the enemy. It is very curious to note how closely the parallel is between the manner in which the Prussians were themselves beaten by the first Napoleon, and the way in which they beat the Austrians. The generals opposed to Napoleon were supposed to have attained the very acme of military perfection; several of them had served under the great Frederick in all his campaigns, and even the soldiers were still under the influence of the soldierly spirit that had gained for the doughty Frederick so many victories. The tactics of Frederick, however, were to wane before the bold and dashing temerity of the young general of the Republic, and it is said of one of those grim old generals that he shed tears when he saw his veteran battalions broken and thrown into disorder, by what appeared in his eyes to be a disorderly mob of undisciplined banditti. The fact was that the "little Corporal" had adopted a new style of manoeuvre to which they were wholly unaccustomed, and the blows were dealt with such suddenness, and such apparent want of plan or design, that the *eleves* of Frederick thinking that such ragamuffins ought to be defeated, were puzzled to know why that was not the case. So it was with the unfortunate Benedek; every inch a soldier, his whole code was based on mathematical principles; his men were only part of a great machine, very pretty to look at, but perfectly useless in actual warfare. On the other hand, the Crown Prince of Prussia was young and impulsive, and had faith in his luck. It is well known that had he not been possessed of the needle gun, and the prestige that attended that arm, he must have met with hopeless defeat, involving, possibly, the loss of his entire army. War is a game of a very hazardous kind, which to-day may declare in favor of one man to be entirely opposed to him on the morrow. No one can doubt the bitterness of the pill that Prussia force Austria to swallow in the campaign which ended at Sadowa; or that the remembrance of that terrible national calamity will continue to rankle in the breasts of the Austrians till future opportunity admits of the stain being effaced with Prussian blood. Such a mode of replacing themselves in their former status in Germany may seem unchristian and unbecoming in these advanced days of enlightenment, and no doubt Prussia, with the usual

hypocritical cant, will pretend to a vast amount of injured innocence when the day of reckoning comes. When that period arrives, be it half a century hence, the principal and interest will be duly paid. The world cannot be blind to the fact that national feelings are the most difficult to obliterate. Russia at this moment is pluming herself that she has completely trampled on patriotism and denationalised Poland; but let trouble arise to the former, she will then find how fearfully she is mistaken. And so it is with every nation in the world, they have each and every one a Poland, that a prudent enemy will always seek to utilise when policy demands.

City Council.

Tuesday, June 7 Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors Allist, McKay, Russell, Gerow and Allsop. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. An account from C. Smallwood, for clearing culverts and raking stones from the culverts to the middle of the streets, \$14 50. referred to the Finance Committee and ordered paid. A communication from H. F. Heisterman, agent for Adams & Wilson, for \$15, rent of Council Chambers. Ordered paid. A communication from the Spring Ridge Water Works Company, asking permission to make excavations on Johnson street, for the repairs of water pipes. Leave granted. A communication from D. W. Chaney, asking that his name be stricken off the assessment roll as a trader, as he was not liable to be assessed. Ordered to be erased from the assessment roll. A communication from the Fire Department, stating that E. B. Marvin was the Treasurer of the Fire Department. Ordered to be placed on the file. The Finance Committee reported that the following amounts ought to be paid immediately:—Wells, \$100; Hibben, \$20; Higgins, \$37. Report adopted. Moved that the Clerk be allowed \$10 per quarter for collecting the fire rate. Carried. The Council then adjourned until Tuesday. A NEW THEORY OF THE GULF STREAM.—Certain members of the Royal Geographical Society have recently ventured to speak disparagingly of this famous current. Not so Mr. Callin, the American traveler, who has started a bold theory indeed as to its origin. According to a summary of his views given in "Trubner's American and Oriental Literary Record," that most readable of all book catalogues, Mr. Callin affirms that "the Antilles, now partially sunk in the ocean, are but a chain of mountain tops which, six thousand years ago, stood up in their grandeur, a part (and, probably, the glory) of the Andes; and at that date the two mighty submontane rivers, meeting and debouching together into the ocean, east or north of the Antilles, combined with extraordinary volcanic influences, undermined the Antilles chain, which went down in the Cataclysm well established in Indian traditions which I have gathered both in North and South, and also by unimpeachable records on the rocks themselves. In the tremendous catastrophe, probably the most stupendous that ever took place on the surface of the globe, the Peninsula of Yucatan, with its splendid Aztec cities, sank, and since has partially risen, leaving the two grand estuaries, the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, into which the two subterranean rivers, from the constant overflow of their vast cisterns under the mountains, now spread their clear and blue waters, heated by the volcanic furnaces they have passed. By the joint influx of these rivers into the Caribbean Sea, its western surface is elevated several feet above the level of the ocean; and pouring into the Gulf of Mexico, sweeping its western coast, and taking in its way the waters of Rio del Norte and the Mississippi, this vast flood debouches with them into the Atlantic, at the Florida Cape," and there becomes the 'Gulf Stream,' until now one of the mooted puzzles of the world."

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—At San Francisco, recently a curious suit was tried. John McFadden was the plaintiff and Grant Israel the defendant. It appeared that during the pendency of the late Presidential campaign, the plaintiff laid two wagers upon the result of the election—one for \$1000 and another for \$100—and the stakes were given into the hands of Israel until the result was announced. The larger sum was deposited by Mr. Israel in the Pacific Bank, and a certificate of deposit taken in the name of the betters. As soon as the Bank became satisfied with the result, it turned the certificate over to the winner and washed its hands of the transaction. Afterward Mr. Israel was notified that he would be held responsible. The larger sum was deposited by Mr. Israel, in the Pacific Bank, in the joint names of the betters, and by their consent, with instructions to pay it to the winner. After the result was known, McFadden informed Israel that if he paid the money over he would be held responsible, and Mr. Israel replied that he had no money in his possession. The plaintiff never gave notice to the Bank, and when the winner demanded the money, it was paid to him. The loser then instituted suit against Israel, to recover the money. The trial yesterday involved the above facts, and the plaintiff's counsel, finding that he had no claim upon Israel for the \$1000, abated the suit.

THEY.—Manuel Duett, accused of stealing a pistol from Charley Levy, was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday upon remand and after a short examination was again remanded. A half-breed witness in this case amused the Court by his frankness. When asked what particular branch of industry he followed for a living, he at first evaded the question. When pressed he said he was a trader. Quoth the Counsel—"What sort of a trader—a merchant?" Said the witness—"Yes, a kind of a one." "Well, what kind of a one?" "Well, I sell whiskey for a living." "Sell whiskey? Who to?" "Why, to Injuns of course." "Don't you know it's against the law?" "Of course I do; but a poor fellow must live you know." The police were directed to keep an eye on the movements of this witness.

A BLOODTHIRSTY PARSON.—At a meeting of the Presbyterian Synod at Newark, New Jersey, a few days ago, resolutions were introduced providing for a day of prayer for the preservation of peace between America and Great Britain. In its course Rev. Dr. Sunderland expressed the opinion that if England could get a good sound drubbing from somebody the cause of Christian civilization would be put forward one hundred years. He did not care to have this country (the United States) made an instrument of Divine Providence to administer this chastisement, but it ought to come from somewhere. The subject was finally indefinitely postponed.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived at 3 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing a few passengers. The picnic of New Westminsters to Langley on Saturday last, on board the steamer Lillock, Capt Fleming, was a very pleasant affair. A large number of ladies and gentlemen participated in the excursion. The sailing match between Herring's and Marston's yachts on Monday, was won by the former, Mr Marston's boat capsizing and her occupants being rescued with some difficulty. The match was for \$100 a side. Rev. Mr. Hayman, Mrs. Thorne, Mr. Oliver and Mr. Vernon were among the passengers by the Enterprise.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.—Surely that language must be the prettiest in the world, and may be delightfully studied on Tuesday next at the Floral Fete. Of course the enchanting influence of so much beauty in nature will have its due influence on the vernacular interchanged by the ladies and gentlemen present, and under such circumstances we promise ourselves a day of fun and happy enjoyment. The list or programme we give to-day. There is likely, we understand, to be a very lively competition for the certificates on the part of the ladies.

NEW PUBLICATION.—Leonard Scott & Co., have sent us through their agents, Messrs. Hibben & Co. of this city, the Edinburgh Review for April. It contains some excellent articles amongst which we may instance an elaborate review of the Greater Britain of Mr Dilke, which we commend to the perusal of our readers, as also an article on American Finance.

ASHORE.—A schooner, name unknown went ashore at Trial Island yesterday afternoon. The crew reached the shore safely.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to provide means by public subscription for the proper enclosure of the Cowichan Churchyard, which sadly requires improvement.

DEPARTURES.—Messrs. Cox, Henderson, and Blunt sailed yesterday morning on the Wilson G. Hunt for San Francisco via Puget Sound and Portland.

HANDLES for knives and forks and similar tools, and fine tooth combs are now made from potato pulp put through a chemical process.

FRANCE HOTEL.—Mr. John Bigne, who came over from Portland the other day, will soon commence the construction of a hotel building on the site of the old Hotel de France.

THEISTLES.—These troublesome weeds are springing up in every direction and unless out down immediately will soon flower and scatter their seed.

THE BARK Zephyr sailed from San Francisco for Victoria on the 25th ult. She is laden with merchandise and is consigned to Millard & Beady.

BURNING SCOT in a chimney caused the alarm of fire at half-past 12 o'clock this morning.

THE Nova Scotia Assembly has put an extinguisher upon the annexation resolutions.

The Revenue Cutter Joe Lane arrived yesterday afternoon from Neah Bay.

Chevalier on Disarmaments—Reply by Marshal Niel.

At the last sitting of the Senate the bill for calling out 100,000 men from the class of 1869 was adopted unanimously by 101 votes after some observations from Vice-Admiral Bouet Willaumez, M. Chevalier, M. Rouland, M. Larabit, and Marshal Niel, Minister of War. M. Michel Chevalier said he did not think it could be questioned that 100,000 men per annum was a serious drain for the country, and even admitting that there was less squandering in military and naval expenditure in France than there was elsewhere yet the armaments were a very heavy charge for the budget was so self evident a proposition that he well decline to demonstrate it. The disease of overgrown armaments was, he would admit, a general one; it was a European disease and he had no hesitation in regarding it as one of the greatest calamities that had ever afflicted Europe. This was the more to be regretted as the plague of soldiering did not exist in the United States.

General Melinot.—They cut their own throats; they fight amongst themselves. Several Senators—How about the Sercession War?

M. Michel Chevalier went on, nothing daunted and asserted that although there had been a certain amount of antipathy between North and South yet on being appealed to by their leading men, the Americans had suppressed all these antagonistic feelings and they had had the wisdom of establishing friendly relations between the various sections of the great commonwealth, and they are reaping the healthy fruit which they had sown. M. Michel Chevalier then went on to lament that this disposition to let bygones be bygones and be good friends for the future did not exist among the various European Powers. Great progress had been made in Europe since 1815 in commerce, science, and art; but yet wistful friendly relations between various countries were being developed, the armaments underwent a corresponding augmentation—at no period had the armaments attained such magnitude as within the last two years. They were nothing like they were now even during the greatest wars of the First Empire. The military burdens had grown woe full night intolerable for every people in Europe; he did not say that the discontent these burdens caused was powerful enough to shatter thrones but yet it behooved every crown in Europe to look to it. France alone could not mend that state of things—but he repeated in their common interests European potentates were bound to take some measure in concert to alter a state of things which caused the greatest uneasiness throughout Europe.

Marshal Niel spoke next and terminated his observation with these words: In laying before you this view of the present state of the army I have to observe that you must admit the Emperor has skillfully combined matters and those who have the honor of administering military affairs under his direction employ all their efforts to attain the object proposed. We have in fact arrived at this result—that the safety of the country is better secured than it has ever been and that the population is less burdened than in any other country, or at any period in France. M. Michel Chevalier says to us; "You are carrying off 1,000,000 men every year from the rural districts." What an exaggeration of language! Let us look at the reality. Out of the 100,000 men of the contingent of 1867, how many have been taken? Only 40,000, who are about to serve their time in the army—namely, four or five years, or rather four years and two months; while the most zealous, ardent or clever spend only three years and two months in the regiment. The others—that is to say, the second portion of the contingent—only pass five months in the depots of instruction.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

The extensive use of these watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers, and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers. More than 400,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over others. The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enable them to produce watches at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary. We are now selling Waltham Watches at less prices in greenbacks, than the gold prices before the war. There is no other manufacture of any kind in the United States of which this can be said. These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watch-making 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 peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Fogg's Patent pinion as being the best and faultless. Hardened and tempered hair-springs, now universally admitted by Watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches. All Waltham Watches have dust-proof caps protecting the movement from dust, and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning necessary in other watches. Our new patent stem-winder, or keyless watch, is already a decided success and a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of its quality now offered to the public. To CALIFORNIANS and others living in portions of the United States where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the above mentioned improvements which tend to insure accuracy, cleanliness, durability and convenience, must prove invaluable. Every watch bearing the trade mark of Waltham, is guaranteed to be a thoroughly reliable timekeeper. To prevent imposition, buyers should invariably demand a certificate of genuineness. The trade supplied by Messrs. R. B. Gray & Co., San Francisco, Cal., and generally for sale at retail by all respectable dealers. For other facts and information, address ROBBINS & APPLETON, Gen'l Agents, 182 Broadway, New York. WALTHAM WATCHES The "P. S. Bartlett" movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 3 oz. case, Gold Joints, \$34 orn. Silver Hunting Case, with Gold Joints, \$47 orn. The same in 4 oz. case, \$30. In 5 oz. case, \$33 orn. The "Waltham Watch Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 3 oz. case, Gold Joints, \$34 orn. The same in 4 oz. case, \$27. In 5 oz. case, \$30 orn. The "Appleton, Tracy & Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 3 oz. case, Gold Joints, \$34 orn. The same in 4 oz. case, \$27. In 5 oz. case, \$30 orn. P. S. Bartlett Watch in 2 1/2 oz. 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$30 orn. "Waltham Watch Co." Watch, in 2 1/2 oz. 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$24 orn. Appleton, Tracy & Co.'s Watch, in 2 1/2 oz. 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$27 orn. Any additional weight at \$1 per pwt., or \$20 per oz. extra. We will send any of the above by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, with bill to collect on delivery, and give the purchaser the privilege to examine the Watch before paying. All Express charges, however, to be paid by the purchaser. But if the amount of the price of the Watch is remitted to us with the order, we will prepay the Express charges to San Francisco ourselves. In sending money, drafts on Wells, Fargo & Co. are preferred. We wish it distinctly understood that these Watches are the very best, with all the latest improvements, and that they are in perfect running order (a guarantee from the manufacturer accompanies each watch), and if any one does not perform well, we will exchange it, or refund the money. Please state that you saw this in the DAILY and WEEKLY BURNING CHRONICLE. HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths, 619 BROADWAY, N.Y. In order that all may read with confidence, we refer, by permission, to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO. or to any of their agents on the Pacific Coast. 609 2nd St W. WIFE WANTED. A BACHELOR IN A COUNTRY DISTRICT on Vancouver Island who has got means, and is about to enter upon a farm of 300 acres, wishes to open a correspondence with a respectable woman with a view to matrimony. The young woman must understand dairy work and possess a small sum of money; age, from 18 to 30. To such a person matrimony and a comfortable home will be guaranteed by the advertiser. Address, "A. D. S." COLONIST OFFICE.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, June 12, 1869

The suggestions of "S." are good, and demand the attention of men, particularly the Chamber of Commerce. The question was argued, and the value made thoroughly clear. Although the privilege would be without a sacrifice on the part of Canada, the address to the Chamber, setting forth, in light, the advantage of the establishment of and the loss resulting would be received with care and carefully considered. It is upon mature thought unadvisedly, there are equally serious impediments before our destinies fixed. It must be we cannot look for a proportionate representation so that if we desire requirements understood properly represented, evil consequences to our part must be merited punishment not attend to their destiny of this Colony influenced by commerce, our duty at such points of importance future period before the attention without such premeditation be the innocent misfortune. Let the Chamber of Commerce and let portion of the Dominion canvassed; as members owe such an indebtedness to the community. After the various conditions we could equitably racy, such stipulations as would be perfect commerce as pursue Coast. It must also that there are number about commercial traffic that would be irregular on the Atlantic best adapted for the needs of the people here and should be mature submitted for public. The time rapidly advanced initiative will be taken with Canada. Canadian interests least possible time settlement of preliminary omissions. Every one of these fruitful source of much afterwards, perhaps of our most profitable time. The customs neglecting to attend to proper time, and the spleen on the Government case, should be pretty we have done so much that it is becoming present Government, consciousness of incompetence other cause not hitherto itself to be pumelled every possible manner gation quite complacent will be entirely changed into the practical hat Ottawa, we shall be of amusement. But duty of the Merchant plain. They announce favour of Confederation. Without Free Port Confederation. Very the proper steps to as illeges they will acquiesce with Canada. men, thinking men, not break before gales that few countries

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

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The suggestions of our correspondent "S." are good, and should command the attention of our commercial men, particularly the members of the Chamber of Commerce. With such a body the question would be properly argued, and the value of a Free Port made thoroughly clear, or the reverse established. Although, in our opinion, the privilege would not be conceded to us without a sacrifice of consistency on the part of Canada; still a respectful address to the Canadian Parliament, setting forth, in a common sense light, the advantages that would follow the establishment of a Free Port here, and the loss resulting from its absence, would be received with every courtesy and carefully considered. On the contrary, if upon mature consideration it was thought inadvisable to press the matter, there are other subjects of equally serious import which demand the earnest attention of our merchants before our destinies are irrevocably fixed. It must be remembered that we cannot look for a more than proportionate representation at Ottawa, so that if we desire to have our requirements understood they should be properly represented now; any future evil consequences from negligence on our part must be accepted as the merited punishment of people who do not attend to their own business. The destiny of this Colony will be mainly influenced by commerce; it is, therefore, our duty at this juncture to keep such points of importance as may at some future period affect our progress, before the attention of those who, without such premonitions, may hereafter be the innocent causes of much misfortune. Let the gentlemen forming the Chamber of Commerce be called together, and let our position as a portion of the Dominion be properly canvassed; as members of that body they owe such an investigation to this community. After due consideration of the various conditions upon which we could equitably enter the Confederacy, such stipulations should be added as would be perfectly consonant with commerce as pursued on the Pacific Coast. It must also be borne in mind that there are numberless peculiarities about commercial usages on the Pacific that would be thought novel or irregular on the Atlantic; yet, are the best adapted for the habits and manners of the people here. Thus the creation of a Free Port and the machinery of Government adapted to this Coast are matters of vital importance to us, and should be maturely considered and submitted for public approval at once. The time rapidly approaches when the initiative will be taken for our incorporation with Canada, and Imperial and Canadian interests requiring that the least possible time should be lost in the settlement of preliminaries, many important omissions will take place. Every one of these omissions will be a fruitful source of much tedious negotiation afterwards, perhaps depriving us of some of our most profitable trade for a long time. The customary practice of neglecting to attend to such matters at the proper time, and then venting all our spleen on the Government by way of excuse, should be pretty well worn out now; we have done so much of that kind of thing that it is becoming tiresome. Our present Government, either from a consciousness of incompetency, or from some other cause not hitherto explained, allows itself to be pummeled and abused in every possible manner and takes the castigation quite complacently. The matter will be entirely changed. When we get into the practical hands of the men at Ottawa, we shall be taught another kind of amusement. But we digress. The duty of the Merchants at this juncture is plain. They announce themselves in favour of Confederation with Free Port Without Free Port they don't want Confederation. Very well; let them take the proper steps to ascertain what privileges they will acquire by uniting themselves with Canada. They are reasoning men, thinking men. They bent but did not break before adverse commercial gales that few countries, new or old, have

been called on to encounter. Let them, then, take this little business in their own hands and satisfy themselves that they will recover that privilege under Confederation which they lost under Union. Our individual opinion is that Free Port and Confederation are incompatible, and that those politicians who promise us both by the acceptance of one are seeking to play upon the credulity of their fellow colonists and to involve them in negotiations from which there will be no retreat. We may be mistaken in this view of the case; but it is our earnest conviction, nevertheless. With the Chamber of Commerce rests the responsibility of solving the problem to the satisfaction of themselves and the country. Will the Chamber act?

The importance of the Kootenay diggings as a mining camp may be readily understood from the clipping inserted in a recent issue of the *Walla Walla Union*. Their extent and richness bid fair to rank them as the second in importance in the Colony. As may naturally be expected our packers and traders are looking to the Government to aid them in securing the trade of such an important section of our gold fields, but apparently with but little prospect of success this season. We are not in the *Reports of the Lands and Works department*, hence cannot account for the strange apathy on the part of the authorities. It may be that a satisfactory explanation may be given, if so, the Government cannot be surprised if the colonists attribute the absence of any change in that direction to culpable negligence, failing the desired information. There is, however, another source of dissatisfaction in the absence of a Gold Commissioner during ten months in the year that that district which, with our powerful staff of such officers, is quite unaccountable. There are two or three constables who do their best under the circumstances; in the event of a breach of the peace they arrest a man, and if he can find bail they give him his liberty, but if the gravity of the affair requires a higher authority to dispose of, they are obliged to keep him locked up, sometimes for many months before the case can be properly enquired into; thus running the risk of frustrating the ends of Justice by loss of evidence or of inflicting a cruel injustice on an innocent man. But even such grave irregularities are not the worst phases of the affair; the legality of such proceedings are very questionable in the absence of a duly qualified officer. The evil is even more serious when taken in connection with civil suits, particularly those in relation to mining claims; a whole season may be lost by the unfortunate litigant, or an aggrieved miner who appeals to the law for protection may be robbed of all his hard earnings by unprincipled men who avail themselves of the absence of any power to stay illegal appropriation, and by the time such aid can be obtained the property may be worthless. We could multiply instances of excessive hardship arising from the rare visits of a Gold Commissioner who could also perform the duties of a Magistrate and County Court Judge, but we trust the hints we have thrown out are enough. We are aware that the grievance arises from a defective system of Government that compels the attendance of these functionaries so far away from the scene of their duties; but we trust that some arrangements may be made that will admit of the Commissioners attending to their several charges, at least for a longer period of each year than at present.

JAMES BAY BRIDGE ON FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, Mr. LaChapelle, whilst at work in his boathouse, observed smoke and flame rising from the floor of the bridge, at a point some 60 feet distant from the northerly end of the structure. LaChapelle immediately ran to the spot, and ascertained that the edge of two of the planks were on fire and burning briskly. By the prompt application of a few buckets of water he drenched the flames and saved the structure from destruction. The fire probably originated from the careless dropping of a wax match by some person who had ignited it to light a cigar or pipe. In 1864 the old bridge that crossed James Bay took fire from a like cause and was saved, almost by a miracle, from destruction.

A SNAKE.—The existence of a dangerous snake in the mouth of this harbor has been known for some months. The dangerous obstruction lies almost in midchannel to the west of Shoal Point and exactly in the track of vessels entering. The snag does not appear to be firmly planted in the sand as yet, but there is an evident inclination of the sand, deposits of Shoal Point to gather in around it and either form a bar across the mouth or set the snag so firmly as to involve in its removal much expense. At present a steamer might make fast and pull it out like a tooth, and the cost would be nominal. The harbor-master should take steps to have the obstruction removed before it shall have attained more formidable proportions.

The *Victoria Whaling Adventurers' Company*, at the meeting yesterday, decided to wind up.

County Court.

(Before Hon. A. F. Pemberton.)

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.
BORROWS vs. LeCOTE.—This was a motion to recover the value of a horse, alleged to have been killed by defendant's son. Mr. Courtney, who appeared for the plaintiff, accepted a non-suit, on the ground that the father was not liable for the act of his son.

DAVIS vs. BAKER.—This was an action brought against the defendant, Baker, for detaining the horse of the plaintiff in his field for damages done to his crops. From the evidence adduced before the Court, it was shown that the plaintiff was working his horse at the time, and therefore he claimed damages for the detention. Several witnesses were called on both sides to prove the damage done to the crops in the field. Judgment for the plaintiff for \$5.

KENNEDY'S SCOTCH ENTERTAINMENTS.—Amongst a rush of amusements not often seen here, Mr. Kennedy has achieved a success which should be accepted by him as the strongest expression of public opinion in his favor. He, assisted only by Miss Kennedy, has produced an entertainment which is a real treat to all who listen to him. Mr. Kennedy has given very full programmes, but the demand for songs in his repertoire, but which he has not yet sung, have been so numerous and show such appreciation and judgment on the part of his audiences that he has determined to give two more concerts on the evenings of Monday and Wednesday, of next week, the 17th and 19th of May, which will finally close his entertainments in this place. —S. F. News Letter.

GOING AWAY.—H. Shirley Blunt and John Henderson, Esqrs., will sail to-day on the *Wilson G. Hunt* for San Francisco via Olympia and Portland. Mr. Blunt is well and favorably known from his long connection with the Bank of British Columbia as manager of the Cariboo branch; and Mr. Henderson has been Victoria agent of the Western Union Telegraph Company from the first extension of the line to this place down to the present time. Both gentlemen leave many friends behind who deeply regret their departure.

THE CALLEDORIAN GATHERING.—The sons of Scotia are going to recall their home associations by the practice of all their national games on the 5th ultimo, and for this purpose they have engaged a fine piece of ground near Jay's nursery in which to join in happy mirth and social exercise for old and young. Their gatherings are celebrated for the care and taste with which they are carried out; we anticipate a large and gay party and feel sure of its being high in public favor.

The steamer *Enterprise* left for New Westminster yesterday morning, carrying 25 passengers and about 40 tons of freight. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Foster, of Clinton, Mr. Thorne, Mrs. Nelson, and Mr. G. J. Findlay, were among the passengers.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN ought to buy the dredger for foraging purposes. If his great arm fell short of supplies he could give the great shaft a turn, and up would come the buckets filled with claims to the brim. Government is open for an offer and would dispose of it low, especially when it is likely to serve a purpose so humane.

ROBBERY.—Levy, the ferryman, was robbed of \$60 in money and an opera glass, day before yesterday. An Indian who was observed prowling about the premises, is in custody upon a charge of being the culprit.

THE DAWSON WHALING PARTY.—Mr. Dawson, from Cortes Island, arrived in town on Monday. He reports that his works are all in readiness and he intends to double the capacity of the party this season. The boys will start out after whales in a few days.

THE WASHINGTON TERRITORY ELECTION.—The only dispatch that came over the wires last evening was one announcing that Jefferson and Kiteap Counties had given Garfield [Republican] 342 majority.

OUTRIDE.—The Australian bark *Eli Whitte* is expected to arrive from San Francisco, anchored outside last evening. The *Eli Whitte* is bound for Burrard Inlet, where she will load at the B. C. & V. I. Mills for Melbourne.

The steamer *Eliza Anderson* returned to Port Moody at noon yesterday. The *Wilson G. Hunt* will sail for the same destination at 5 o'clock this morning.

The Indians of Salt Spring Island are preparing a petition against the infliction of the death penalty in the case of the Indian convicted of the murder of Wm. Robinson.

An invitation has been extended to the *Tiger Steam Fire Engine Company*, by the Fire Department of Olympia, to visit their city on the 4th of July, and take with them their steam machine.

The new steamer for the Sound trade was launched at New York on the 10th May. She is called the *Olympia*.

Not Candidates.

Mr. Editor:—I understand, on good authority, that Mr. Drinkwater positively refused to become a candidate; and that Mr. Skinner was asked to run, not by an elector, but by a resident medical practitioner of this city. QUIDNUNC.

A Letter from the Mainland.

Top of Sumass Mountain, May 30, 1869.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—I suppose it is natural, because so common, that those who are set apart or appoint themselves as our teachers, both religious and political, should acquire an ex-cathedra style of address, notwithstanding that not a few of the former show their peculiar fitness (?) by attempts to solve knotty biblical questions in ungrammatical vernacular; and plenty of the latter, dogmatizing in their sphere, base their conclusions on premises notoriously at variance with facts. There must surely be something magical or mesmeric in standing on a rostrum or wielding an editorial pen, which thus renders reading and even the exercise of common sense mere clogs on the fancy and wit. The change is as inscrutable as that produced on many an old woman who, by being turned a few times into a midwife or nurse, gains more insight into the ill that flesh is heir to than a physician can by fifty years practice.

Free journalism must, I suppose, be jealously guarded as well as free speech; thus free journals, i. e. independent in the strict sense of the term, are just as likely to be found in petty communities as strawberries under snow; and are everywhere, when not conducted by honorable, intelligent, conscientious men, without a hobby, rather a bane than a benefit. Subjects for leaders must be as scarce as topics for discussion in debating clubs from which religion or politics are excluded, and therefore such a standing grievance as a "feckless" government, very fresh turn of the wrist brings to view fresh combinations to be denounced. Nothing is too absurd to be said of a government. As in the south and west of Ireland, as here, there is scarcely an evil that is not in some way fairly attributable to bad government. I am no defender of the government, per se, but this charging every ill to misadministration is as senseless as it is baseless. Nor are the demands on the government much more sensible. It is hounded on to cut this trail and that, build roads and prospect the country, and at the same time reduce taxation, just as it was to cut trails to Bridge River and Big Bend and a road from Yale to New Westminster, not one of which is or ever was worth a hundredth part to the public of what it cost. As to prospecting, it is no doubt very desirable to know all the resources of the country, but it is no more the province of government to find mines for miners than it is to find trees for lumbermen, farms for farmers, or subscribers for a newspaper. Did Uncle Sam, by the way, whose praises some never tire of singing, discover the mineral riches of California, Nevada, &c., or was it done by private enterprise? And since many more of his subjects than our own are benefitted by our mines and mills why not ask him to contribute to the expense of finding the former? But where is the necessity of further prospecting by government; if, as the *Yale Examiner* in a spread-eagle leader full indeed of inflated claptrap and palpable contradictions "there are thousands of people in California, Canada and even Australia, who are aware that our mineral regions are extensive and rich? If they are aware what more do they want? Do they want free passages here, to be provided with velocipedes to the scene of action and their shafts sunk free gratis for nothing—as I heard an ungrammatical countryman express himself? The same leader informs us of the exploring expedition sent out by the Australian Government, but not how they raised the means; not a word about the fact that the license even to search for gold was \$750 per month, that the influx of population from the united kingdom during the 6 1/2 years succeeding the discovery of gold was about 40,000; the export of gold from Victoria a one 1/2 millions of ounces, and that these colonies previous to this discovery were teeming with flocks and herds, with agricultural producers and cheap labor. Land too sold and sold readily at £1 per acre, there being no gigantic competition close to their door. Nevertheless—and although they have had no such roads to build as ours—the public debt is so heavy that the *Weekly Dispatch*, not long since, could not advise a correspondent to invest in colonial funds. Call your evidence to suit a foregone conclusion and you may prove anything, just as by false syllogisms the youngster fresh from college astonished his father, by logically proving that an eel pie was a pigeon pie. "Truth in clear language," to which Cobbett attributed the success of his "Register," is quite as uncommon as in his day. Again, as to the policy of holding out special inducements to mesmeric miners. A greater absurdity was never penned than that a country can be enriched by the influx of alien miners drawing their substance, to a great extent, from foreign countries, through foreign merchants, not one in a thousand of either class are likely to invest one cent beyond the needs of to-day in real property in the country. Would the Bank of England be enriched if she had her vaults in Cariboo, and an army came, built a road and carried off the old lady's treasure, simply paying the cost of keeping the road in repair or but little more? And the cases are precisely analogous. If wealth be the accumulation of the products of industry, where is ours? What can we show as an equivalent for the millions on millions of dollars that have been abstracted from the country? Not even the substance of our own subjects. There is not enough left here to erect a quartz mill or a flour mill without a donation from Government, which would be a promise to pay—not enough to catch our own whales nor even to buy the salt to put on their tails, nor to open a copper or silver mine no matter how rich they may be. The fact is we have

too many storekeepers and other non-producers for the business of the country, waiting for something to turn up, and in the meantime devouring one another like Pharoah's lean kine and with the like result. If you, Mr. Editor, can but induce them to direct their energies to better purposes, such as farming, tanning, shoemaking and starting more sawmills, you will do us a well of your country and ought to receive more good to secure you should the despot mentioned in my first ever appear.

Yours, with respect,
AN ENGLISHMAN AND A FARMER.

Civilization in Alaska.

[From the St. Louis Republican, May 10th.]

From all accounts, our brave soldiers and accomplished officials are bearing the lights of civilization and Christianity to the savage Indians and barbarous Russians of Alaska, very much as Sherman's missionaries carried the blessings of peace to the people of South Carolina. Drunkenness, insubordination, abuse of the natives and residents, seem to the extent of utter anarchy and demoralization. If half the stories are true; if half the reports of outrage and misgovernment are authentic, the representatives of our sovereignty in Alaska are thoroughly disgraced and the country disgraced with them. With our high professions, to honor and justice, we ought not to hasten to take in countries inhabited by other races of men for the purpose of demonstrating to them how much more we are than barbarians. We have learned from private advices that a Court-martial was called to meet at Sitka in February; and that the officers from places along the Pacific coast had been ordered into that remote region in the winter, for some purpose or other. Whether the Government has taken cognizance of the reports of official misconduct, or whether the thing originated there, we have not been informed.

A Sitka correspondent thus describes Alaska scenery, "Take one big mountain—covered with trees from the base nearly to the summit, with an undergrowth of brush, briars, and moss almost impenetrable—multiply the one by ten thousand, and you have Alaska. There is a terrible sameness. One singular feature of this mass of forest is the noise of birds, but one robin in Sitka."

Canadian Mail Summary.

It is given out that the *New York Independent* has been obliged to suspend publication—the News Company refusing to sell it because of its seditious character. If this is true, our neighbors are more particular than we are. In Canada, people are allowed to publish papers advocating Annexation, Fenianism, Independence, or any other seditious vagary they can devise. And the newspapers are not afraid to sell such papers, when any one can be found to buy them. Why cannot our neighbors copy our example, and have freedom of the Press?—*Toronto Globe*.

OTTAWA, May 16.—The Speaker took the chair at 3:30 o'clock. Mr. Howe was introduced by Sir J. A. Macdonald and Sir George Cartier. His entry was the signal for an enthusiastic round of applause. After shaking hands with the Speaker, Mr. Howe took the single seat at the head of the first row, in the ministerial benches, heretofore occupied by Mr. Rose, who took his seat immediately behind Sir George, at the same desk with Langevin. The galleries were full of spectators, attracted to witness the entry of the President of the Council.

MONTREAL, May 17.—The corner stone of the new St. George's church, Church of England, was laid by the Lord Bishop of Huron, in presence of a large number of spectators, amongst whom were a large number of clergy.

HALIFAX, May 12.—In the House of Assembly this afternoon, the Attorney General announced the following as the policy of the local Government:—
First—they accept the terms agreed upon by Messrs. Howe and McLean as an instalment of what is due to Nova Scotia, with the right to demand such further amount annually as can be shown the province is entitled to.
Second—that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick be considered as an unit and have the same representation as Quebec, viz: Sixty-two members.
Third—that the local instead of the Dominion Government have the appointment of senators.
Fourth—that no change or modification of the constitution be accepted until submitted to and approved by the people.

The War Talk.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* thus treats the coming war with England:—
"A leading member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a recent conversation on the subject of the Alabama claims and the probabilities of a war with England, scouted the latter proposition as utterly absurd and preposterous. Among the reasons advanced by him against a war with England were:—
First, it would necessarily be a naval war for the invasion and conquest of Canada would be only the work of a week. Being a naval war, the destruction of the commerce and shipping of both countries would be the only result. England has three times the number of steam vessels that we have, all her passenger and mail steamships being available at twenty-four hours' notice as a war flotilla.
Second, a war with England would cost the United States at least \$1,000,000,000, which would eventually end in repudiation. Meanwhile the incidental loss and suffering to both countries would be incalculable.
Third, the United States cannot afford to hold the British North American possessions as conquered provinces. Four millions of discontented people on the north, and as many millions more on the south would produce a state of affairs anything but pleasant."
These in brief are a few of the reasons which render a war with England improbable, if not impossible.

A plate glass establishment in Massachusetts is employing glass in the form of mould-boards for ploughs, for Western lands, where the soil is very destructive to iron.

WATCHES.

These watches for the railway Conductors, Engineers, the most exacting thorough demonstration, durability and accuracy. To satisfy respects, is to decide real value of these time-

DO of these watches are in the pockets of and a guarantee of their

ization and great extent, Waltham, enable at a price which enable, and those who buy pay from 25 to 50 per than is necessary.

Waltham Watches at, than the gold prices is no other manufac- United States of which

combine every improve- ence has proved of real had the refusal of nearly making originating Europe, only those were severe testing by the in our works, and long public, demonstrated to and enduring times

improvements we would use of a centre-pinion, to prevent damage, is American Watch Company, refusal of all other con- ogg's Patent pinion as

has dust-proof cap- ment from dust, and less of the frequent cleaning stem-winder, or keyless decided success and in any stem-winding watch ket, and by far the cheap- ally now offered to the

NS and others living in ited States where watch- d, watches with the abvo- es which tend to insure s, durability and conven- able.

earing the trade mark guaranteed to be a e timekeeper. tion, buyers should in- ertificate of genuineness. d by Messrs. R. B. Gray & . Cal., and generally for respectable dealers. d information, address

LETON, Gen'l Agents, adway, New York.

M. WATCHES

ment, with extra Jewels, Chron- Patent Safety Pinion, improvements, in a solid 8 oz. Oola with Gold Joints, \$27 coin. 50. In 5 oz. case, \$33 coin.

Co.'s movement, with extra Jewels, Patent Dust Cap, Patent 8 oz. case, Gold Joints, \$34 coin. 50. In 5 oz. case, \$40 coin.

In 2 1/2 oz. 18 karat Gold Hunting Watch, in 2 1/2 oz. 18 karat Gold Watch, in 2 1/2 oz. 18 karat Gold Watch, \$1 per pwt., or \$20 per oz. extra

the above by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s fleet on delivery, and give the purchaser the Watch before paying, the price of the watch is refunded to the Express charges to be paid. In sending money, drafts on preferred. ly understood that these Watches all the latest improvements, and running order (a guarantee from spans each watch), and if any sell, we will exchange it, or refund saw this in the DAILY and WEEKLY

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, June 12, 1869.

As the first journal in the Colony to chronicle its advent, so we have consistently continued to support Confederation as our ultimate destiny, and the true solution of all our difficulties, but we have carefully avoided attributing to this consummation any exaggerated or imaginary advantages...

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Cariboo Summary.

The mines have once more assumed the air of life and activity that characterize them at this time of the year; every miner in the district is prepared to believe that he will be a rich man at the close of the season; hence, everything is redolent of life and hope...

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The Marten.

The Hudson Bay Company, we believe, have relinquished a project they once entertained of bringing the steamer Marten from Kamloops Lake to Thompson river and thence down the Fraser; and the steamer may test her bones on the lake of her nativity...

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What Might and Ought to be Done.

A gentleman in this city has placed in our hands a private letter which points out so clearly what might and ought to be done to attract to this Colony's portion, at least, of the emigration now leaving the mother country for this Continent...

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We have frequently impressed our readers with the fact that they are unequalled for climate, that they have a large and inexhaustible mine of gold, that the fish are exceptionally prolific, these they possess in common with the United States...

The Weekly British Colonist

AND CHRONICLE. SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1869.

carry out their plans... We have frequently attempted to impress our readers...

W. SMITH

ought to be Done.

This city has placed in our hands... We have been led into the foregoing by the communication of a correspondent...

Saturday June 5

DEFENCES.

Some steps are being taken by one or two public institutions to guard against a Fenian raid.

RAID

of the Fenians... Mr Train had an animated discussion with his Fenian friends...

THREATS.

We learn that the Indian who gave evidence against the Indian convicted of the murder of Robinson...

NAIMICO.

The crew of the American ship Isaac Jeans, now loading coal, have "struck" against the provisions served out to them...

White Pine.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A VICTORIAN AT HAMILTON, DATED 16th MAY, 1869.

The journey here, although of course novel to me, was very disagreeable and fatiguing; from Sacramento to Elko 400 miles per Central Pacific Railroad...

THE CAPTAIN OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Mr Train had an animated discussion with his Fenian friends about the best plan for capturing the island.

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NAIMICO.

The crew of the American ship Isaac Jeans, now loading coal, have "struck" against the provisions served out to them...

FROM PORTLAND.

The steamer George S. Wright, Capt. Langdon, arrived at 12:30 this morning from Portland via San Juan...

MERCHANTS' INSTITUTE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

We are favored with a report of the last Industrial Exhibition in connection with the above excellent institution.

THE FRENCH FETE.

One of those rare treats that indicates more distinctly than all others the progress of a community in taste and refinement...

PUBLICATIONS.

By this mail we have received the North British Review, published by Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co.

THE HIGHLAND COSTUMES.

For children are going out of fashion in London. Of late there has been a run on naval costumes...

THE GREAT SCOTCH VOCALIST.

Mr Kennedy, is creating quite a sensation in California, and has engagements so far in advance that he will be unable to visit this city...

HAZY.

The thick and sultry state of the atmosphere the past day or two indicate a return of the foggy, smoky period of last summer...

ONE WHIM TOWNSMAN.

Mr Chas. Clarke has severed his connection with the Shanghai Evening News, and is now editor-in-chief of the Friend of China.

A FEMALE MECHANIC.

At Springfield (Mass) has invented a new sewing machine, for which wonderful merits are claimed.

VICTOR HUGO'S NEW WORK.

L'Homme Qui Rit, has made its appearance in Paris and creates a sensation.

JURORS FINED.

Four jurymen were fined yesterday by the Chief Justice for non-attendance upon the Court of Assize.

A VOICE FROM CALIFORNIA—After the Croakers.

Gress Valley, Nevada Co., Cal. May 20, 1869.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.

Having just returned from a visit to your beautiful city and country, I thought I would take my pen and give you a stranger's opinion...

THE CAPTAIN OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Mr Train had an animated discussion with his Fenian friends about the best plan for capturing the island.

THREATS.

We learn that the Indian who gave evidence against the Indian convicted of the murder of Robinson...

NAIMICO.

The crew of the American ship Isaac Jeans, now loading coal, have "struck" against the provisions served out to them...

the country. Now there is a class in your city who seem to think that the Government officials ought to come and pat them on the backs and patronise them...

axe used, that a left-handed person will almost invariably swing his axe from the right side; and an axe that had been swung from the right side would have had a spring the reverse of that observable in the axe produced.

By the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Obias, which arrived here yesterday, we (S. F. Call) have files of the Japan Gazette to April 30th, Shanghai News Letter to April 19th and Hongkong Press to April 17th.

JAPAN.

We annex the following from the Gazette: Political affairs continue to wear a dubious look.

CHINA.

A plan of Tsou-kwo-Fan for the recovery of the country bordering the yellow river and better protection of the province against its overflows...

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.

When the life of a fellow creature is at stake how very careful ought not men to be in the consideration of matters bearing upon the commission of a crime...

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