

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

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Whenever it is the fate of an Englishman to live any length of time in a foreign land, he will hear so many things against his country that he gradually comes to think his birth and education are simply mythical, and no England such as he knew in times passed ever existed. Especially will he hear of her cruelty, injustice, rapacity, not only to her own people, but to all others with whom she comes in contact, till his cheek blushes, either at her crimes or her enemies falsehoods, he knows not exactly which, so pertinaciously are these charges made. Then comes a grand jubilee of congratulation that the world will soon be rid of this monster, for her commerce is decreasing; her military prowess decaying; her political influence gone; and that in a few years, she will present to the world the same contemptible wreck as Rome, Greece, Venice, Spain or Turkey, which in turn gained their dominion by violence, and in turn lost it by corruption.

When we look back on the influence upon us individually for seventeen long years, how we retained our faith in England as fresh and powerful as it was the day we left her shores. Yet we did; and now that we have more ample opportunity of renewing our investigations into her commerce, her policy, her power, we rejoice at this constancy, for we find in 1868, she is more wealthy, more wise, more prosperous, and more powerful than at any previous period of her history, and so far above all other nations in solidity and progress, that comparison only makes the contrast painful. We have recently submitted some figures and facts in illustration of the truth we are contending for, which, in themselves form a decisive answer to these accusations of her enemies. In further illustration of the wonderful vitality of our country at the present time, we have culled some others from authentic sources, which we present in a more condensed form. It will be seen from these statements the only diminution to her colossal commerce is that caused by the American rebellion, and thus by strengthening our article of Tuesday morning they will serve a double purpose—that of creating on the one hand an abiding faith in England, and on the other an active interest in the stability of America.

FOREIGN TRADE OF 1867.—The declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures in 1867—viz. £181,183,971, though less by £7,733,565, than the amount for 1866; was never equalled except in that year, and until 1853 the amount never reached half that of 1867. The value of the exports to foreign countries in 1867 was £131,303,770, a decrease of £3,294,395 from the amount in 1866; and the exports to British possessions declined in value by nearly the same amount—viz. £3,839,170 thus falling to £49,880,201. The foreign decrease is mainly attributable to America. Our exports to the United States in 1867 were of the value of £21,821,786, an amount which is £5,677,728 below the unprecedented value reached in 1866; but it has not been exceeded in more than two other years, and then to no very considerable extent. The exports to Brazil declined by £1,824,149, falling to £5,700,584, but that amount has never been equalled except in 1864 and 1865. In Europe there is a marked decline of nearly a million in the value of the exports to Italy and in those to Turkey, the former falling to £4,865,931, and the latter to £7,105,951. But the European returns generally are satisfactory. The year's exports to France amount to £12,131,581, to the Hansa Towns £17,246,947, to Prussia £2,886,702,—all three of them unprecedented amounts. The exports to Russia reached £3,941,186, a value only once before equalled. Egypt figures for £3,189,647, and China and Hongkong for £7,491,207, both amounts are unprecedented so also are the exports to British India, which reached £21,844,619. Like other American returns, that for British North America, £5,853,525, shows a falling off, amounting indeed to nearly a million; the total, however, was never equalled except in 1866. But the Australian returns are accountable for the large decline in our exports to the colonies in 1867, the value falling to £9,637,187; this is less by four millions than the amount in 1866 and by more than £1,000,000 less than the value of our exports to the colonies in 1866.

Our exports of cotton piece goods declined in value from £27,908,200 in 1866 to £25,132,831 in 1867, but increased in quantity from 2,575,698,198 yards to 2,830,417,876, or, to state more comprehensible figures, from 1,463,294 miles in length to 1,608,192 miles. The quantity stated as exported to Egypt increased from 218,130,984 yards in 1866 to 242,681,917 yards in 1867; to China and Hongkong from 188,341,721 yards to 229,186,744; to India, Singapore and Ceylon from 631,133,473 to 742,713,468 yards. The export to the United States declined from 114,744,971 yards to 88,488,362; and to Australia from 30,460,469 to 25,666,048 yards. The export of the woollen and worsted manufactures of this country declined in value from £21,796,217 in 1866 to £20,184,080 in 1867; in quantity the decline extended to every branch of the trade, and was very marked in the exports to America and Australia. The export of apparel declined from £2,871,808 in 1866 to £2,207,638 in 1867, the decrease being almost wholly in the trade to Australia; and the export of haberdashery fell from £5,396,775 to £4,438,119, the United States and Australia accounting mainly for the decline. Hardware and cutlery stood for £4,366,300 in 1866 and £3,933,734 in 1867, the export to the United States largely declining. The returns relating to metals show an increase in almost every article except wrought iron, which declined from £129,899 tons to 110,431 tons.

The only additional point we can refer to to-day is that of cotton. On the commencement of the American rebellion we all know how England suffered by having to close her manufactures from the want of cotton. That pressure, though almost ruinous at the time, has produced a good effect; for it will be seen we are not in future likely to be dependent upon the Southern States for our principal supply of the raw material, an advantage it is difficult to appreciate at present. Since 1861, the year in which the rebellion commenced, it will be observed last year was the first that the American supply exceeded that from our own possessions in British India, a fact as creditable to our national energy and enterprise as we imagine it is new to most people. It was a dangerous policy to be dependent on any one country for the main supply of our manufactures, especially when that country could any day become hostile; and it was an equally wise policy to seek its production in our own possessions, where it could be cultivated with security. With such an advantage we do not see how any limitation can be put to our future commercial superiority, or how with so great an accomplishment (the work of a few years) England can be supposed to be falling behind the standard of pre-eminence she has so long maintained in this respect. The following table of cotton imports speaks for itself:

IMPORT OF COTTON IN 1867.—The import of raw cotton in 1867 amounted to 11,272,661 cwt; from the United States 4,715,733 cwt; from British India 4,449,259 cwt; from Egypt 1,127,541 cwt; from Brazil 629,761 cwt; from Turkey 57,024 cwt; from the Bahamas and Bermuda, 10,623 cwt; from China 6,707 cwt; from Mexico only 22 cwt, and from other countries 278,981 cwt. The quantity of cotton exported from the United Kingdom in 1867 amounted to 3,130,893 cwt, leaving 8,142,058 cwt, the excess of imports over exports—a quantity which has been four times exceeded—viz. in 1869, 1866, 1861 and 1866. It is the first year since 1861 in which the import of cotton from the United States has exceeded in quantity the import from British India.

We have not exhausted this subject, and shall next exhibit an equally agreeable progress in agriculture and sanitary legislation in England, Ireland and Scotland.

MARINE DISASTERS.—The monthly report of the Bureau Veritas of Paris shows that in January last 264 vessels were lost, of which 141 bore the English flag, while 85 were French, 24 American, 12 Prussian, 8 Dutch, 7 Norwegian, 6 Danish, and 32 of various other flags. The list of casualties compares favourably with preceding years, there having been 421 losses in January, 1867, and 411 in the corresponding month of 1866.

Friday, May 15.

Big Bend.—No news of importance from this district during the past week. Two of the Robertson company have left for Cariboo, and about twenty five others, encouraged by the prospects in the latter district, would leave French creek as soon as the water rose. Two packers, Bill Wade and Ross, are now on the way to Big Bend with pack trains. They will attempt crossing the Divide over the government trail, a journey never accomplished before so early in the year. The first train that arrived at the Columbia from this side in 1866 crossed in June, and that

eight feet deep for a distance of eight miles, had been shovelled aside by government aid. Wade and Ross, if they succeed in crossing the Divide, will get their goods into Big Bend before any goods from the steamer. Forty-nine men arrived there on the 14th inst.

R. G. Marsh.—Mr Marsh, the manager of the Victoria theatre, for two or three seasons past left suddenly yesterday morning for the South, and will be followed by the Stone troupe. He has been offered a lucrative engagement to go to China for the Summer, and believing that, but comparatively little could be accomplished during the dull season in this city, wherewith to meet liabilities, chiefly incurred in refitting the theatre, he has a hope that in the fall he will be enabled to return to Victoria improved pecuniarily. Perhaps Manager Marsh has in view the success of a former resident of this Colony (and no doubt desires to be equally successful), and he, by last accounts, was possessed of a fortune accumulated in the management of a Japanese Acrobatic Troupe. We believe it is the intention of Marsh's family also to leave for the same destination.

TRAIL TO THE BIG BEND COUNTRY.—The Lands and Works Department, as will be seen by advertisement, call for tenders for the construction of a trail to the Columbia River, from Shuswap Lake across the Eagle Pass, and on the line selected by the Government. Bids may be made until the 6th inst.

TRANQUILLE RIVER.—At Tranquille river a French company, engaged in mining, have finished a ditch about a mile long, and were about to commence washing a short time ago. They expect to make \$5 a day to the hand, and will have a steady thing for, our informant says, twenty years.—*Yale Examiner.*

FROM SAYONA'S FERRY.—Mr Peterson arrived last Thursday from the Ferry. Farming operations were going on briskly in the Thompson river and Kamloops country. There was no flour at Kamloops, and only a small quantity of Sayona's Ferry, when Peterson left.

NEW FARMING DISTRICT.—Half a dozen farms have been located at Nicolai lake, about forty miles from Kamloops. Ploughing had been commenced, and one party had sent over three thousand pounds of wheat for seed. The grain to be raised at the lake will be taken to Kamloops in winter on sleighs.

THE G. S. WRIGHT.—This vessel ought to have been here certainly last night according to the telegram of her leaving Portland. There can be no reasonable ground for alarm, as the late gale would necessarily detain her at Astoria. The probability is she crossed the Bar yesterday morning.

AN ALARM.—Some of our citizens were alarmed on Wednesday night by the guns of the iron-clad *Zetous*, while beating to quarters off shore. The surmises as to whence the firing came were amusing, and some proceeded to Beacon Hill with lanterns to learn the cause of the noise.

BURBANK INLET.—The late gale is reported to have caused a portion of the wharf at Capt. Stamp's Mill to give way, by which some 300,000 feet of lumber fell into the water. The damage is estimated to be \$10,000.

COURT MARTIAL.—The Court Martial of H. M. S. *Zetous* sentenced the prisoner (whose name we did not learn) to 10 months imprisonment. The prisoner was a marine stationed at San Juan, and attempted either to shoot or stab his sergeant.

By the Government Gazette of the 9th inst. it will be seen that Capt W. H. McNeil is appointed a member of the Pilot Board.

The breakwater at Holyhead extends nearly two miles seaward. At the extremity a lighthouse is in course of erection. A terrific north wester has made a great breach between the lighthouse and the breakwater, demolishing the machinery and crane. The breach that was repaired last week is again broken through, and the lights put out.

Canada.

From the following clippings it will be seen a laudable enterprise is directed in Canada at present to the development of her mineral resources, which we have long been convinced are extensive.

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ONTARIO.—Silver ore and native silver have been discovered in the township of

Thunder Bay on Lake Superior, and two companies have been formed for the purpose of working the mines. One of these, the Thunder Bay Company, has its headquarters in Montreal. The other, the Shuniah (Ojibway for silver or money) is an American company. It is said that similar indications are found on one of the locations of the old Montreal Mining Company.

At the St. Francois copper mines near Richmond, nothing has been done. The copper mines near Lennoxville have been carried on notwithstanding the very low price of copper. At the Capel mine, managed by Captain Frances Bennett, 100 men on an average have been constantly employed. About 500 tons of ore per month have been prepared for the smelting works.

Probably the most important discovery in the way of new mines which has been made in Ontario during the year is the very recent one of an extensive vein of galena in the township of Longbrough, in Frontenac. The vein is described as being twelve feet wide and of great length, in the same course as those at Rossie on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence. An association called the Ontario Mining Company has been formed to work it, and Cornishmen have been procured from the Bruce, Wellington, Capel and Huntingdon mines.

There are rumors, some of them of a credible nature, of the discovery of gold in quartz on the Canadian side of Lake Superior, and in dolomite immediately behind the Bruce mines.

At Begley's copper mine an old level has been run almost to intersect the main side, which is large and apparently rich. The work has been suspended for the winter.

The Messrs Chaffey Brothers substitute their mine here at Newboro, on the Rideau, and export it to Pittsburgh, Penn. An extensive mine is also worked at the same place. The operations of the Peter Bell Company, near Arnprior, have been already alluded to. Their prospects are said to have been very good.

The Arnprior marble, which was used in the construction of the interior of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, was very much admired during the late session, and it is probable that it will come largely into demand in future.

The preparation of hydraulic cement has been commenced by Mr. Edd at his quarries in Pittsburgh, on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Phosphate of lime, which is so valuable for agricultural purposes, is beginning to attract attention—not of our own farmers, however, but of Englishmen and Americans. Fifty thousand dollars are said to have been paid for a lot near Perth and the mineral phosphate of apatite has been mined in considerable quantities by Mr. Aspin and sent to Manchester, where it is converted into the superphosphate. About thirty men have been employed. Plumbago or graphite has been worked by the Canada Plumbago Company of Montreal in Bookingham. An average of 50 men have been employed during the summer and 20 in the winter. A stamp mill has been in operation producing a ton a day, worth about \$120. This has lately risen to nearly \$200 a ton. In the adjoining township the Lochaber Plumbago Company, an American one, have a mill in operation and employed about 40 men during the summer. Another company called the Graphite, are erecting a mill in Templeton. A vein containing lead ore occurring in Galway, near Peterboro, and another in Methune to the north of Belleville have been worked for a short time. The London Lead Mining Company of Boston have carried on their works in North Hastings and the mine is improving in going down. Messrs Hill and Kershaw of Milwaukee, are also prosecuting lead and blende works in Tudor with commendable enterprise.

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A Highway across the Continent.—(From the New York Tribune.)
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prompt and decided action of the mother country. While the gain to these wide-spread provinces by recent commercial improvements, has been immense, the lack of capital is seriously felt, and in all new countries, this is, in fact, the chief and most embarrassing drawback or impediment. A union of the four chief Atlantic provinces has been effected, and already the Pacific Colonies, as well as the interior territories, are clamouring for admission. But how can this be accomplished without the means of intercommunication? The act of union secured to the Dominion the capital necessary for the immediate construction of the Intercolonial Road—and let us hope that not a moment's time will be lost in carrying forward this much-needed enterprise. And now for the next imperative step. In a word, if Great Britain would not lose her proud position as the leading maritime nation of the world, she must at once step boldly forward and aid in constructing not a lumbering old style roadway, but a first-class double track railway across the continent, on British American soil. Precious time is even now slipping away. This great work should have been done this under contract. What is £100,000,000 to the great and fabulously wealthy British nation with its annual income of £320,000,000? Simply nothing, when the importance of the work is considered. Why, the income of Britain's labouring classes alone will build this great international highway, even at this high estimate, more than three times over in a single year! Let British statesmen, then, meet the dissatisfied Irishmen with a free passage to British America, and five years profitable employment after they get there—together with a free grant of a homestead in perpetuity for themselves as well as their offspring—instead of meeting them with a detested Irish constabulary, and the time is not far distant when blessings will take place of cursings throughout that small but discontented island. If this course be promptly pursued, the nineteenth century will yet see a populous, prosperous, and powerful offspring rewarding mother Britannia for her generous outlay with an annual trade amounting to more than the original investment, besides retaining her with a life-long sympathy and enduring bulwark of defence on this rapidly developing, yet easily moulded continent. But no time must now be lost. *Qui non proficit de facit.*

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A Highway across the Continent.—(From the New York Tribune.)
As the offspring, and in fact, favorite remaining child of Mother Britannia, this virgin Dominion of the North, with its magnificent inland seas and navigable rivers; its agricultural, mineral, and forest wealth; its Atlantic and its Pacific Oceans; its hardy face and healthful climate—and situated, as it is, on what most speedily become the great highway of nations between the old world and the new—if but judiciously managed, is, we say, undoubtedly destined to exert an important influence on the future of the whole Anglo Saxon race. But the fulfilment of these expectations must, we will candidly admit, greatly depend upon the

prompt and decided action of the mother country. While the gain to these wide-spread provinces by recent commercial improvements, has been immense, the lack of capital is seriously felt, and in all new countries, this is, in fact, the chief and most embarrassing drawback or impediment. A union of the four chief Atlantic provinces has been effected, and already the Pacific Colonies, as well as the interior territories, are clamouring for admission. But how can this be accomplished without the means of intercommunication? The act of union secured to the Dominion the capital necessary for the immediate construction of the Intercolonial Road—and let us hope that not a moment's time will be lost in carrying forward this much-needed enterprise. And now for the next imperative step. In a word, if Great Britain would not lose her proud position as the leading maritime nation of the world, she must at once step boldly forward and aid in constructing not a lumbering old style roadway, but a first-class double track railway across the continent, on British American soil. Precious time is even now slipping away. This great work should have been done this under contract. What is £100,000,000 to the great and fabulously wealthy British nation with its annual income of £320,000,000? Simply nothing, when the importance of the work is considered. Why, the income of Britain's labouring classes alone will build this great international highway, even at this high estimate, more than three times over in a single year! Let British statesmen, then, meet the dissatisfied Irishmen with a free passage to British America, and five years profitable employment after they get there—together with a free grant of a homestead in perpetuity for themselves as well as their offspring—instead of meeting them with a detested Irish constabulary, and the time is not far distant when blessings will take place of cursings throughout that small but discontented island. If this course be promptly pursued, the nineteenth century will yet see a populous, prosperous, and powerful offspring rewarding mother Britannia for her generous outlay with an annual trade amounting to more than the original investment, besides retaining her with a life-long sympathy and enduring bulwark of defence on this rapidly developing, yet easily moulded continent. But no time must now be lost. *Qui non proficit de facit.*

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Saturday, May 16, 1868.

We make room to-day with much pleasure for a letter from Mr Waddington, written to a gentleman in this town. The letter discusses matters of interest to the public in an agreeable style, and will no doubt be read with interest.

London, March 20th, 1868. Mr. Dnax Sir, I duly received your letter of January 31st, and also a number of the British Colonist of the 28th, for which I thank you. You say you are sorry I did not write you from Canada, but will you say when you find that I have not written to you at all for the last three months? The truth is I have been so busy, and for some time after reaching England was so unwell, that I had neither time nor inclination to write. As you will have seen, my visit to Canada was a complete success, and I was perfectly happy there; but were things to go on much more slowly. I am working my way, however, and gaining ground; and I observe that people of the first class receive me and listen to me with deference. My first public appearance in London was at the Royal Geographical Society the other day, when I read a paper, of which I enclose you a report from the Standard. The meeting had been announced by the Times and by seven other papers to my knowledge, so that the room was crowded; six or seven hundred persons, among whom were many of the aristocracy and other well known people, being present. In short, it was a great success, and the reports of the proceedings have made the rounds of almost all the papers. One of them, entitled Land and Water, an aristocratic paper, concludes as follows: "And the pioneer who has cleared away the preliminary difficulties deserves at our hands the highest praise, and from the people to be benefited by his exertions, the deepest gratitude." What say you to that? The Illustrated News is also going to take the matter up, and insert one or two sketches of Bute Inlet scenery. As to the company which I am trying to form (for no elements of any such thing existed on my arrival) it was immediately agreed to abandon the absurd Traction Engine scheme, and adopt a narrow gauge (3 ft. 6 in.) railway, as being the cheapest and easiest of construction. The capital to be £800,000, with power to increase to a million. Financial schemes are at present most difficult to bring forward, owing to the dreadful crisis two years ago, the effects of which are still felt; but I have put the thing into good and influential hands, and have every reason to believe that success is not only in forming the company, but also in arousing people here to the importance and necessity of an overland route. I had an audience of three-quarters of an hour last week with the Duke of Buckingham, which was the whole was favorable; and as to the public question, I am getting up a deputation of members of Parliament and city merchants, with Mr. Roebuck at their head, to see the Duke of Buckingham on the subject previous to bringing it before Parliament, if necessary. I had intended continuing the letters of which I sent you the first from New York, but have been too busy ever since. I enclose you, however, "A Visit to Downing Street," which has cost me the work of an evening to write, and which you can give to the Colonist if merely to keep one before the public of Victoria.

ing anything which might correspond to the idea of a Colonial Office, entered after some little hesitation a small open porch at the end corner, and found myself in a kind of vestibule, where, having some doubts as to my whereabouts, I enquired of an elderly and very respectable looking person, who appeared to be an attendant, whether I was in the right quarters, that is to say in the Colonial Office. He soon put an end to my doubts by confirming the fact, and on my explaining that I was from British Columbia and came on Colonial business, directed me to the second floor, where I should find the Head of the Department, whom I wished to see. I bowed my thanks, and turning to a little door which he showed me, I now began to ascend a narrow, dark twisting staircase, where a stout man coming down put a stop to my progress, for it was totally impossible for us to pass each other without climbing over the balustrade, a feat which neither of us seemed inclined to attempt, and one of us must either go up again or the other come down. In this dilemma I recollected that, coming as I did from one of our most distant colonies, but where the highest tone of politeness and civility prevailed, it was my duty to give way, so I immediately made the volte subito, and came all the way down stairs again. The stout respectable gentleman following me smiled and bowed. I felt pleased at the happy way in which I had represented Vancouver Island, and then again began the ascent. In the meanwhile a large basket was being actively worked up and down the middle or well of the staircase, some four feet square, by means of a rope and pulley, so that the basket came knocking against my gaiter fingers on the balustrade, and I found out that the attendants were lowering large bundles of waste papers, probably petitions, colonial remonstrances, and the like, into the vaults below. The idea struck me as ingenious, nor could I but admire the contrivance thus employed to get rid of all such bothersome encumbrances. In spite of all difficulties, however, I at last reached my destination, that is to say the second floor, where another attendant, seeing me looking about, took pity upon me and asked me what I wanted. I answered that I was from British Columbia and that I came on colonial business, and gave him my card with a bow, on the strength of which I was shown into a small room with about seven corners where I was left to meditate. A few minutes after, the Head of Department or Clerk, a gentlemanly looking person of about thirty-five, entered the room, and asked me whether I was Mr. Waddington, added that my visit had been expected for some time, and we passed into an inner room where two employees were busied in writing, at the same time that they might serve as witnesses to all that was said. Now I am not going to relate the conversation that ensued, both because certain portions of it were of a private nature, and because it would be premature to make known the remainder. But I may mention one thing which struck me beyond measure, namely, that the Head Clerk of a Colonial Department was totally ignorant of all that had taken place in Ottawa in December last, and of the resolutions which were then passed concerning the annexation of the Saskatchewan territory a country as big as Great Britain, France and Ireland put together, as if the lethargic burden of prosperity, which evidently weighs on this country, rendered even its ministers apathetic and our Government officials, like parish beaules, knew nothing beyond the little plot of ground called England. I was, however, most politely received; the answers given me, it is true, were of a most vague and general character, but smooth and sweet as honey without one word of contradiction. Finally I bowed myself out, and when I had worked my way down the narrow ugly staircase again, and through the mean entrance into the street, where I could breathe the fresh air, such a thing existed in London. I began to reflect upon what were the results of my visit. Unfavorable they were decidedly not, favorable was a question. And after further pondering the matter, at least came into my mind whether the shabby buildings I had just left, and which were undoubtedly the head-quarters of Colonial Government, might not be also the head-quarters of humbug. As I am to return there shortly, I shall be better able to tell you in my next whether I was mistaken.

Royal Geographical Society. The meeting at Burlington House on Monday evening, Sir Robert I. Robinson, Bart., in the chair, was very largely attended to hear an important paper on the Geography and Mountain Passes of British Columbia, in connection with a proposed Overland Route, by Mr. Alfred Waddington, a gentleman who has for five years devoted his time and very considerable sums of money in exploring expeditions, both under his own direction and that of competent engineers, with the result of the discovery of a feasible route for a railway through the Cascade Range, followed by the partial opening of 222 miles of road through a previously unknown country from the coast to the mouth of the Quetzalcoatl River, and which must necessarily form the first link in any future overland route. From this point, whence a road leads to the Cariboo gold mines, the Upper Fraser River is navigable for steamboats for 280 miles farther up to the Leathor or Yellow Head Pass through the Rocky Mountains, and shortly after the watershed forms the limit of the colony. The author, having carefully described the geography of British Columbia, stated that the superior advantages of the Bute Inlet route are in its central position, fine site for town, harbors accessible at all seasons of the year; its safe and easy connection with Victoria and the ocean, and the proximity of the coal mines at Nanaimo. The harbor at Bella Coola, on the Bentick Arm trail—the only other feasible route to the mines—is situated 435 miles further to the north, and has been pronounced to be totally unworthy. On the Bute Inlet route the snow, owing to its more southern latitude, melts fully three weeks sooner than on the Bentick Arm trail, and the road is dry, entirely exempt from snow slides, and level the whole way through. Another item in favor of the Bute Inlet route is its great strategic security in case of any difficulties with our American neighbors. The Fraser River, from Fort Hope runs for 80 miles parallel to the boundary line, and at distance varying from 6 to 12 miles from the coast from New Westminster to Hope and the interior has been constructed between them. So that a detachment of a few hundred men could at almost any point intercept communication and literally starve out the whole colony. The Bute Inlet route, on the contrary, would be perfectly safe, and its approach impregnable. The paper was concluded with remarks upon the urgency of a direct communication between the Canada and the Pacific through British Territory, a fact which is becoming every day more and more evident. In a political point of view, and as a natural consequence of the late Confederation, it would contribute essentially to its prosperity, for so long as there is no overland route any communication with British Columbia must remain a myth and the Red River Settlement continue isolated, instead of becoming a valuable annex to the union. At present England has no other communication with the Pacific, but by New York and San Francisco, and in case of war with the United States the only possible postal line would be through her own territory across the Rocky Mountains. Whereas by opening an overland intercourse a mail service would be established forthwith, not only to British Columbia and Vancouver Island, but before long to Australia and Asia. In the United States the Central Pacific Railway passes over what is commonly called the Great American Desert, a vast tract of country destitute of wood and water, dry, barren, and unfit for the habitation of man. Yet, in spite of this drawback, and though San Francisco possesses no coal for steamboat purposes, it is progressing rapidly, and the time is not far distant when it will be opened. Passengers mails and the lighter kinds of goods will pass over it, and it is calculated to divert a great part of the trade of China and Japan from the Old to the New World. If, therefore, said Mr. Waddington, we do not wake up we shall bitterly regret the lost opportunity and an important traffic, which might easily be carried over our own territory, and which from our position ought naturally to belong to us. In his supplementary remarks Mr. Waddington pointed out the extreme fertility of the land on the Saskatchewan and the Fraser, the vasty great engineering difficulties surmounted by the Americans in their San Francisco route, and the important effect on China and Pacific commerce which would follow the opening of a line. The President having noted the importance of the observations concerning the open plain of Columbia. Capt. Richards said the salvation of the country depended upon its communications with Canada, and in the main, confirmed the author's views. Mr. Dr. declared the Saskatchewan impassable for steamers, which had also been the result of investigations by the Hudson's Bay Co. Mr. Dallas, ex-governor of Vancouver Island, confirmed this view, considering it imperative to have a railroad, and that it would not do to depend on the river for so great a distance. Dr. Cheseld thought that a road might be made from the Thompson across to the level country, which was the main part to be opened out. The land was agriculturally the highest value as the Americans well knew. Dr. Garrett advocated the production of a large scheme, which he was sure would be well supported in England. In reply, Mr. Waddington quoted authorities for his statements as to the passability of the Saskatchewan and Fraser. The thanks of the meeting were graciously tendered to Mr. Waddington for his communication.

NEW ZEALAND.—The native tribes have at last determined to live in peace with the white population finding the latter with the same. Some great king (whose name is not given) and the tribes immediately supporting him, have had spies everywhere to ascertain the real desire of our people on the subject of their future relations and intercourse. Finding the most friendly disposition prevailing amongst all classes of English, the natives have voluntarily proposed a grand general meeting at which the first pipe of peace is to be smoked, and the path barred for ever. It will be well for the colony if this be carried out. New Zealand is a rich country and capable of being made of great importance to our commercial interests. The long and bloody struggle for mastery which the natives have maintained has of course militated against her progress, but with peace with them in future, her career will be brilliant. CANTON HOUSE, HEAD OF VICTORIA ARMS.—E. C. Holden, late of the St. George Hotel, Victoria, city, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the above property and is prepared to receive a few Boarders and Summer Visitors. The house is situated in one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in the colony. Fishing, hunting, bathing, boating, and every other rural recreation can be indulged in by visitors patronizing this house, and it will be the constant effort of the proprietor to make the stay of his guests pleasant and agreeable. The domestic arrangements being under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Holden, lady visitors will receive every attention. The garden and grounds are in course of preparation for Croquet, Swings, Quoits, &c., and a convenient landing for boating parties is being made. Refreshments of all kinds (except wines, ales and spirits) furnished at all hours. The proprietor, thankful for past favors, trusts that the citizens of Victoria and vicinity will favor him with their kind patronage. COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION.—The effects of the commercial collapse of 1856 in England have got yet, ceased to be felt. In the Inland Revenue Department at Somerset House a register is kept of all persons paying duty on carriages and horses. Since 21st December last no less than 1600 have left notices at that office of their intention to discontinue their carriages in order to be exempt from the duty during the financial year 1868-9. It is estimated that the loss to the revenue therefrom will be at least £10,000 per annum. The late stock-jobbing mania appears to have had a very respectable class of victims. ABOUT THE HUNDRED THOUSAND.—The wires were put in operation this morning to ascertain if some mistake had not been made in the number lost by the late volcanic eruption in the Sandwich Islands. It appears a mistake was made by one of the officers on the Sound. The real number lost is 100 persons, but that even is a large number. In photographic telegraphing such a loss may easily occur, but it does not do to have them too often. PORTLAND SHIPPING.—The British ship Andrew Jackson, from Shanghai, McCallum, Master, 1223 tons, arrived on Thursday morning. She cleared from Shanghai on the 30th of April; off the coast of Japan experienced heavy weather and the sails were carried away. The only vessel seen was a whaler bound north. The Andrew Jackson will load at Port Gamble for Shanghai. THE STEAMER ACTIVE returned from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon with 280 tons of coal. The miners, as reported by the Emily Harris, had resumed work, a compromise having been made between the company and themselves. The Active left for Portland at 4 o'clock this morning, taking a mail and a few passengers. THE SCHOONER GROWLER.—A conviction daily grows in the community that the wreck of this vessel may be traced to foul play. We have heard a number of circumstances in connection with it certainly of a very suspicious nature. The case is in the hands of the proper authorities for investigation, and no doubt the real cause of the disaster will be ascertained. POLICE COURT.—Mr. Sellock of Esquimalt was fined \$20 yesterday for committing an assault on one of H.M. seamen, by drawing a loaded pistol. The affair rose out of a charge made by Sellock against the sailor of robbing a bill. The sailor bore an excellent character and seems to have acted with great forbearance. ROYAL MAIL STEAMER CO.—The large steamer of this company leaving Southampton passed through to Colon (América) and goods to a branch steamer at an intermediate port in the West Indies. Spratt & Co., Wharf Street and the Victoria agents for this line. WE mentioned yesterday that a League was under formation in the city of Victoria for the purpose of centralizing the action of the Colony in its efforts to secure Confederation. The principle of the League is admission on equitable terms, and representative Government. The signatures are already numerous and highly respectable.

From Sitka.—The schooner Black Diamond arrived at Nanaimo from Sitka on Thursday last. She will coal and return to that port. The round trip was made in 34 days. She has a mail for this city, which was brought down yesterday. A rumor prevailed in town yesterday that "Billy the Bog" was drowned by falling from a rock-tower by the Otter. We have endeavored to ascertain the truth of the report, but failed to do so. LOER SHIP.—The Anna-Dorothea has been totally lost near Waldron Island. This vessel was loaded at Moody's mill, Burrard Inlet, for Sydney. The steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday morning with a number of passengers for the upper country, and an average freight. A FEMALE died on the 14th February last, at St. Joseph's Home, Notting Hill, at the advanced age of 102. THE steamer Polifotky sails for San Francisco direct on Sunday morning. EDITOR COLONIST.—In looking over your issue of yesterday in relation to the Patent Slip question, I find that Mr. Wood, the so-called Solicitor General and would be Attorney General, has since he happened to become a member of the Legislative Council, displayed a tact for refined Billingsgate which no gentleman of that Council, be he ever so apt, could hope to attain to the perfection shown by Mr. Wood. When that honorable(?) and learned gentleman attacks the honesty of the Mayor and Council of Victoria it strikes me he has overbored the mark. Perhaps he judges the Council by some weak point in his own organization. Yet who can fathom the depth of that learned and truly analytical mind. The learned gentleman must have been making himself a chemical analysis, and did not fear to squeeze his own gabgob. Does he consider that such displays of frothy oratory will bring grief to his legal mill? I should think not; the people of this city know too well what is to put or such a commodity. Let the honorable and learned gentleman stick to his profession and try to make an honest living, as others are striving to do, and the country will give him credit for it much better than by imposing improper motives to those who are striving under very great difficulties in every possible way to improve the condition of the city. A TOWN COUNCILOR, Victoria, V.I., May 6th, 1868. SHIP BUILDING IN UNITED STATES.—The shipping interest by the Hon. J. A. Pike of Maine: "The cost of ships built in this country is very greatly more than of those built in the British Provinces. Both labor and material are vastly less there. A St. John ship of a thousand tons can be produced for \$45,000 in gold, while the same ship would cost a Maine ship-builder \$85,000 in currency. This is an enormous difference. But it must be recollected that everything there that enters into the ship is greatly cheaper than with us. We all know that no article of manufacture can be made here for much, if any, less than double the cost before the war. But in addition to other items of enhanced cost, with which everybody is familiar, the ship-builder has to contend with the high duties levied upon ship-building materials. I have here a list of duties (in gold) upon articles actually used in building a seven hundred and fifty ton ship in my district in 1865. It was prepared by a careful and intelligent gentleman and is reliable: 76,620 lb iron at 1c 3/4 lb \$766 20 6,200 lb spikes at 2 1/2 cents lb 155 00 1,500 lb spikes, galvanized 37 50 9,000 lb castings 135 00 32,363 lb chain cable at 2 1/2 cents lb 809 00 7,068 lb anchors at 2 1/2 cents lb 159 00 1,114 lb clinch rings at 2c 22 28 16,990 lb hemp cordage at 3c 509 70 7,535 lb manilla at 2 1/2 cents lb 188 37 12,261 lb yellow metal for sheathing 367 82 5,180 yards duck at 30 cents 500 00 860 bushels salt at 18 cents bushel 116 00 Oil, lead, copper, bolts, nails and paint \$5 50 Sundry smaller items as per bill \$89 90 Total \$4,531 14 This places the matter in its true light, and it is hoped that the United States Congress will soon learn wisdom and remove the heavy taxes now chargeable on materials used in shipbuilding, and at the same time abolish the absurd restriction which that our British shipping from the coasting trade of the United States. The heavy restrictions upon trade are no benefit to any country in the long run, and especially to a nation such as the United States having within itself such extended and diverse interests. THE above article shows how people learn wisdom by pecuniary experience. The Americans find the decrease in their shipbuilding too serious a thing to be trifled with, and are now advocating the most liberal measures even to allowing British shipping to share the coasting trade of the United States. THE Earl of Dalhousie is Grand Master of the Masons in Great Britain. He is the sixth of the family who has held that office.

The North West Federal... Whoever may be... The Key of Confed... News, he relieved h... in a sub-leader as fo... The Key of Confed... umbia with Canada is... please return it to B... Theatre Royal. We e... news from the Weekl... March 20th.—The No... also appears, has assu... aspect. Whether or n... eriment perceived that... ment at Ottawa are un... opening up to settlem... of land lying waste in... not yet known; but th... they have refused to im... made with the Confer... year. They have refu... control of the North W... Government of Canada. And in an item in... "The formation of a... motion of Confederat... the COLONIST; but sine... eriment declines to gi... definition of the North... hope of realizing any... with Canada is of... the head." In another colum... nal appears an articl... written evidently b... than its Tarter edito... as follows: "To Confederat... look for the much need... too evident that a chea... erment cannot be obt... rent regime, and the f... Confederation under the... government can otherw... be convinced of their... Evidently the M... model newspaper! free press, each edito... own opinions no mat... opinions clash or no... acid of the amateur... in the following clas... Mandarin dialect: realizing any advan... is effectually knocke... whilst the other edic... deration alone can f... reform; and the fev... Confederation must... of their error." there may attach to... makes it a point to... of the same subject... or however ludicrous... may appear to the p... justify the conducto... to a public journal v... deceive the public by... statements. No one... justify the News i... statements when w... is no truth in the tv... its columns stating t... Government had rel... the North West Ter... and particularly whe... of its mis-statement... in the same paper i... its extracts. The... from the News appe... Globe of March 20th... its Ottawa correspon... 13th, and is so far... tract. But a part... in making this ex... stating it was so rep... pondent of the Glob... ed to the Coalition... without such oppo... correct information... as are afforded... of government jour... place, the News, in... made an extract th... the date of March... same number of the... its parliamentary... 16th and 17th, are... ments of Sir John... premier, and Mr M... of public works, on... Hon Mr Holton enc... answer had been receiv... authorities to the Adm... the Canadian Parliam... the Annexation of the... to the Dominion. Sir John A. McDona... had been forwarded an... quite sure, be treated... an address would be... hands of Her Majesty... courtesy and attention... to every Province con... pire. There, was no

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 16 1868.

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The telegraphic news of Tuesday night, as far as the American continent is concerned, is well worthy of more than a passing perusal, especially that relating to the Eastern States. The hostility of parties contending at present for mastery is assuming every day a more violent and alarming character, and urging the leading partisans of each side to plots and counterplots which if not stopped immediately must bring about a great national catastrophe. To carry the impeachment of President Johnson, and to secure the election of his successor, it appears the Americans, like every other people maddened by an exciting political struggle, are losing all that strong love of country which formerly characterized their national action and descending to measures which, if carried, appear to us to savour very strongly of civil war. The whole civilized world, we hold, is interested in the termination of the present state of things. If the nation should resort to arms again for the final settlement of this political struggle could it survive, or if did survive could it enjoy any degree of prosperity for years, many long years to come? No doubt the commerce of the world, especially of England, would suffer far more in that case than it did during the late rebellion, and we all know how injurious the effect of that was upon our commercial and industrial interests. We are not inclined to think the mere deposition of Johnson from the Presidency, either by resignation or conviction, will terminate the struggle; the great danger lies in the election of his successor. From the telegram referred to, it will be seen a plot is on foot to arrest and try Gen Lee for treason and murder; that the plot is to defeat Grant's chance for the Presidency; that it has been concocted by Butler and Stevens; that it is to be supported by Wade and other republicans. What is at the bottom of all this? If that party seek to defeat Grant, the choice of whom he has hitherto been considered, what other man can they make President? Johnson of course must resign or be convicted, or if he should escape both events and serve his term out, he could not possibly be re-elected. Grant as the telegram reads is now to be opposed by the Republicans. Who then is to be the next President? Suppose Grant, as inferred, takes offence at this action against Lee, and regards the violation of the terms of parole as a personal insult, what will be the result? Simply a coalition between Grant and Lee, the two men of all others in America who can control every northern and southern soldier and the establishment of a military dictatorship such as Cromwell established in England. These two men undoubtedly command all the military power of America, and though one is conqueror and the other conquered we doubt whether there is any difference in their power over the affections of the American people. Notwithstanding Lee was really the backbone of the rebellion for years, and did more to prolong its life than all the Southern chieftains, we never knew a single American, whatever might be his sectional politics, but what loved "old Uncle Robert." To-day we believe he is still loved by the nation, for his name, his virtues, his courage, in spite of the mistaken zeal and support he gave the Southern cause. To force, therefore, a coalition between these two great chieftains and able men is a great mistake on the part of the Republican party, and if not immediately remedied must lead to civil war. Those who control the army will gain the day if a struggle comes, but it will be at a fearful sacrifice of life and treasure. In another column will be found an article from the New Orleans Republican, giving an account of a "Grand Rebel Carnival" in that city, when Jeff Davis received the idolization of the populace, and which, if taken in

connection with events now passing may mean a vast deal more than it pretends. We confess we are filled with alarm at the condition of things in America at present. We are far from having a desire to rejoice at the complication of affairs which threatens destruction to her existence as a Republic, or injury to her honor and interest as a nation. In her short though brilliant life she has done too much good to the world to be spared yet, and whatever ill happens to her, commercially speaking, happens to ourselves. No country is called upon, by every interest and every tie, to sustain America more than ourselves. We join sincerely in the hope that wisdom and justice will prevail in her councils, and that all that threatens her peace and prosperity may be speedily removed.

By the same advice, we learn also that Mexico has undergone another revolution, ending in the flight of Juarez with the contents of the national treasury to the amount of seven million dollars. He is supposed to be forcing his way to the Texan frontier, where following the example of Santa Anna he can enjoy the spoils undisturbed on a foreign soil. How sad is the fate of this wretched country. A noble spirit this Juarez must be indeed, to murder Maximilian and then rob his country. For the sake of civilization such a state of things cannot be allowed. No system of Government appears to suit these unfortunate people, when left to their own management. This chronic rebellion and bloodshed, generation after generation, however, is so repugnant to the spirit of the age that some method must be adopted to bring it to an end. A few years ago America might have interposed with propriety and advantage in establishing a protectorate, but now it is doubtful whether she can, and the execution of Maximilian complicates the question very much, so far as foreign interference is concerned. We regret the account of the late affair is so meagre, and we shall look forward with impatience for details of events which have ended in the defeat and flight of the Mexican President.

Wednesday, May 13. CHEEK.—Yesterday as Mr Ash of Goldstream was at breakfast, he heard a disturbance amongst his fowl, and on going outside his door was much surprised at seeing a large panther enjoying a siesta on the top of a hen coop within ten yards of the door; he fortunately had taken out his rifle and the rash intruder paid the penalty of his skin for his cheek. Mr A. and his friends were disturbed the previous evening during a social game at cards and a pipe, by a band of wolves, which got off clear, owing to the darkness, although cornered frequently by the dogs. This band of marauders has for some months past frequented this locality. It is to be wished that a hunt could be organized to rid the country of some of these intruders, who owing to the sparse population in this section have become unusually daring and furious.

CARIBOO MINING INTELLIGENCE.—A letter received from a correspondent on William Creek, dated 28th April, says: A good deal of activity prevails on the creek for the season, everybody seems full of hope. A great deal of prospecting is going on, and the results are more encouraging than they ever were before. Mosquito Red, Wilson, Canadian and other new creeks and gulches are proving highly rich in prospect, and some claims are paying big. Minnebach divided last week about \$600 to the interest. For further particulars you must wait for the appearance of the Sentinel, the British Columbia mining journal, the first number of which, it is expected, will be issued on the 4th of May ensuing.

Row, Bots, Row.—We are glad to notice in our morning and evening walks so many strapping crews out practicing for the 24th. Men who go to so much trouble to please the public deserve its thanks. About 6 a.m. on these truly lovely mornings we find at least a dozen crews working at the "superficials" in earnest, and as sherry and training do not agree the meridian is scarcely ever taken now. What a blessing it would be if preparing for the 24th lasted all the year round.

Among the passengers by the Oriflamme, known to our community, we notice Mrs. McCready and family, Messrs. Garasche, J. P. Davies, J. Glassey, Capt. Nunn, Mr. A. Hicke and family, Mrs. Eugene Thomas and child, Mrs. McQuade, Miss Pendergast. The list was not so large as expected, and the larger proportion will soon be back with us. Besides coal, the freight consisted of a small shipment of liquors and furs.

New Flourary.—Yesterday we inspected this creditable establishment to our town. The building is 75 by 30 feet, and cost Mr. Jones, as it stands, \$4,000. All kinds of doors, window blinds and sashes, furniture, etc., can now be manufactured here. In a short time the proprietor will have his machinery for moulding, which will make the works complete. The engine is of 10 horse power. Let every person patronize Mr. Jones, for such enterprises as his are what will make the Colony independent.

The Plowing Match will take place on the estate of J. D. Pemberton, Esq., on the 18th inst. The prizes are as follows: first prize, \$75; second, \$50; third, \$25. Plows to be on the ground at 10 o'clock. The committee will meet for final arrangements at the Land Office at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Police Court.—Yesterday Philip Lamey was charged with assaulting Wm. Osgrove by striking him in the face. Bound over to keep the peace for six months. Jas. Banner, charged with stealing a hat, was remanded for two days.

We regret to announce the death of Captain Wood, of the British ship Ellen, which arrived lately from Yokohama. Captain Wood was in a prostrated state on his arrival and died at 10 o'clock last evening.

For New Westminster.—The steamer Enterprise, in charge of Capt. Wyde, left port for New Westminster yesterday morning, with a few passengers, sheep, and a small quantity of freight.

Mr. Abraham Jacobs and family, long known in this town as a prominent member of the Jewish congregation, left by the Oriflamme for New York, where they will reside in future.

Sandwich Islands.—We find nothing new in particular in the papers received this morning by the Eliza Anderson, respecting the volcanic eruption, beyond what we have given. The following embraces all:

The summit and side of a hill fifteen hundred feet high, in Kani, was thrown a distance of one thousand feet over the top of the trees and landed in the valley below. In Kani district every house was prostrated with the exception of one or two. Stone walls were thrown down, and trees and rocks tumbled in all directions. Land slides innumerable took place, and fearfully rushing downwards like avalanches, buried people houses and cattle beneath them.

An island four hundred feet high has been formed in the sea, adjoining the mainland. The excitement in the islands is intense, and large numbers of people are flocking to the volcano.

H. B. M. ship Calypso made an excursion to Hawaii, taking a number of invited guests to witness the eruption, and many of our residents, during its continuance, went to see it, and returned with glowing descriptions of the marvellous scene.

Mr. J. P. Parker, an early pioneer, whose connection with the islands dates back to Kamehameha I, died 28th February last, at an advanced age. Mr. Parker was born in Newton, Mass. Amidst the early corruption he was temperate and chaste, and in spoken of as a man of very high character. Saturday, March 10.—Hon. Iona Kapeau, member of the House of Nobles and Privy Council of State, died at his residence in Nuanuu Valley. His death was not unexpected, for he has for some days past been lingering on the borders of the grave. For many years suffering under paralysis, which impaired him of the use of his limbs and confined him to his bed, Judge Kapeau has been gradually sinking under increased weakness and disease. He was a Hawaiian well known and deservedly respected by his fellow countrymen, and who, from early life, has held numerous important and responsible positions connected with the government of his native country. His family were always, during successive generations, the immediate retainers of the Royal family, and for that reason he was taken by his Highness M. Kekoonoa, and the High Chiefess Kinai, and sent to Lahainalua Seminary to be educated. After he graduated he became private Secretary to Kinai. At her death he became official Secretary to his late Majesty Kamehameha III.—we believe during a portion of the latter service, he acted also as a district judge. In 1840 he became a member of the Council of Chiefs, and his natural quick intelligence caused him to be considered as a valuable acquisition to that august body. On the formation of the Government he was appointed member of the King's Privy Council of State and a member of the House of Nobles. He held for a time the position of Governor of Hawaii, being the predecessor of hon. Kapeau. In 1849 he received the appointment of Circuit Judge of Oahu, which office he held till the promulgation of the new constitution in 1864.

California.—San Francisco, May 4.—On Sunday morning, the residence of Dr. Wooster, on Webster street, which had been raised fourteen feet on temporary supports, fell with a crash making a complete wreck, and narrowly avoiding the destruction of the Doctor's family, ten members, who had just risen from the breakfast table. Between two p.m. on Saturday and two p.m. on Sunday 72 persons have been registered as seeking employment at the California Labor and Employment Exchange, of which 71 were sent to employers. Most of them were engaged for the railroad companies and by farmers for the interior. The agent of the Central Pacific Railroad announced at the Labor Exchange this morning that the Company was compelled to make a new arrangement with laborers sent out on the line. Henceforth they will receive \$30 instead of \$28 per month, but will have to pay the fare

of \$8 to the ground. The Company are compelled to adopt this plan to protect themselves against imposition by laborers who have been conveyed to the interior at the Company's expense, but a little over one-half of whom report themselves for work.

Several of the daughters of Brigham Young are actresses in the theatre at Salt Lake City, and a Gentle who is recently from that city says he saw Brigham at an evening performance, accompanied by six dozen of his children.

Dr. In Liverpool, March 29th, Robert Rodgers, of the firm of Rodgers, Meyer & Co., San Francisco.

We regret to record this afflicting event in the commercial and social circle. Mr. R. was one of the pioneer English merchants of California, and succeeded in establishing a leading commercial house, leaving behind an unblemished reputation as a merchant and kind and genial gentleman.—News Letter.

The immigration to California is greatly on the increase. Six monthly steamers now come regularly to our harbor, loaded down with industrious and hardy laborers, while hundreds are unable to obtain passage. The immigration across the plains is destined to be very large this summer; the rapidly uniting termini of the two railroads renders the overland journey easy and expeditious. Our trade unions, labor leagues and strikes for higher wages have advertised California throughout the world as the working man's paradise.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, SAN FRANCISCO.—At the usual monthly meeting, held on the 14th inst., the following particulars were furnished by the Board of Relief: No. of applicants, 88; number of new applicants, 43; number of persons, 65; former applicants again applying, 8. Of those who first applied 37 were males and 6 females. Born in England, 19; in Scotland, 4; in Ireland, 16; in various Colonies, 4; Total, 43. Single, 22; married, 13; widows, 3; widowers, 6. Total, 43.

RECEIPTS OF THE THEATRES FOR MARCH.—The following are the amounts returned to the Internal Revenue office by the following places of amusement for March: Opera House, \$20,802; Metropolitan, \$15,837; Temple of Music, \$6,784; Olympic, \$4,482. Total, \$47,911.

A Grand Rebel Carnival.

From the N. O. "Republican" of March 8th. For many years it has been the custom for the fire companies of New Orleans to have a general parade on the 4th of March, but yesterday was a day to be especially and long remembered by the citizens of this city.

In numbers and appearance the procession has probably never been surpassed, but the effect was completely marred by performances only fit for the Confederacy during the rebellion.

During the past five years the fire companies of New Orleans were forced to respect the flag and government of the United States in this city, but they made the parade of yesterday a carnival of disloyalty and rebellion against both. Formerly, during the period we have named, nearly every company on parade bore the United States flag, but yesterday out of thirty companies we noticed but six that honored it with a place in their ranks, and these, we understand, were composed mainly of persons of foreign birth.

When Butler, Banks, Harburt, Canby and Sheridan commanded this town the cheers which were given a hundred times by company after company for Jeff Davis, and the playing in our streets of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," would have led to the arrest and imprisonment of the guilty parties; but now—strange it is—the commander of the United States soldiers in this Fifth Military District is cheered by the men who are hoarse with cheering for the arch rebel and traitor. It is a strange spectacle indeed. Who would have thought three years ago that on the 4th day of March, 1868, the fire companies of New Orleans would be found in line in front of the St. Charles hotel, cheering for the chief of the late rebellion? But such was the case. One company after another passed in front of Jefferson Davis, the head and front of that rebellion—which has deluged our land in blood, and with uncovered heads gave cheer after cheer in his honor. "President" Davis addressed his "friends" not in words, for the crowd was too great, and perhaps the time was not auspicious, but by placing his hand upon his heart and making repeated bows. Again and again was he called out upon the balcony, and again and again was he cheered, showing that between him and those who had assembled to do him honor there was still the most cordial sympathy.

During the afternoon our streets resounded with the music of "Dixie" and the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and were disgraced by curses loud and long against the Congress of the United States and praises of Andrew Johnson.

After several of the companies had sufficiently honored Jefferson Davis, they passed on to Gen. Hancock's headquarters, took off their hats, and cheered for Andrew Johnson and Gen. Hancock.

Was it for this that Andrew Johnson sent Major General Hancock to this military district? It would seem so. It is to enable the disloyal in this city publicly to honor the chief of the rebellion that the Congress and the people of the United States pay a Major General of their armies to live and command in New Orleans? We believe not; but, nevertheless, the ears of loyal men still ache, and their cheeks still blush, with the sights and sounds of yesterday.

Let the people of the country understand that rebellion and treason are yet seething in the breasts of the former rebels of the South; that with a few noble exceptions their professions of loyalty and submission are but empty words; and let them also understand that now more than ever before the immediate reconstruction of these states on the Congressional plan is an absolute necessity. And above all, let the President, and Congress, and the Generals of the armies of the United States understand that this delaying with the rebellion and treason may lead to results before which the July massacre will sink into insignificance. Until these states are reconstructed they must be ruled by the strong arm of the military commander who knows his whole duty and has the patriotism to do it.

British Columbia.

(FROM THE HAMILTON SPECTATOR.)

It is evident that the people of California fully understand and appreciate the value of British Columbia, and the importance of preventing that country from becoming incorporated with the Dominion of Canada.

They see clearly enough that if British Columbia and Vancouver Island, with their numerous harbors and extensive coal fields, remain British and become connected by a trans-continental road with the Atlantic seaboard, their own good city of San Francisco must speedily occupy a second rate position. No longer could they hope to see all the commerce between this continent and Japan and China pass through the "Golden Gate" of their beautiful harbor. The shorter route via British territory would undoubtedly be made by far the largest share of the trade between Europe and Japan, and Canadian merchants also would have an opportunity of competing with the Americans for the Asiatic trade on fair and favourable terms. Under these circumstances, we can scarcely wonder that the people of California should regard with dismay and dread the present movement for the admission of British Columbia into our confederacy, or that they should telegraph to President Johnson (as they have done) asking him to do what he can to prevent the consummation of the union and to bring about the annexation of British Columbia to the United States.

We may, therefore, in all probability expect to see and hear of more vigorous efforts being used for the purpose of inducing the people of British Columbia to throw off their allegiance to the British Crown, to prove false to their nationality, and to barter away all the glorious hopes and prospects which the future holds out to us and to them, for the sake of a few "greenbacks."

But the anxiety which the Americans display to become possessed of British Columbia should not be without its lesson to us. It not only proves how valuable that country is, but how highly probable the people of California deem it that, if it becomes a portion of the Dominion, its principal seaport would take the place of San Francisco, and become in fact the most important city on the North Pacific coast.

MUSIC OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

The disinterment of the Assyrian sculptures, and the deciphering of Assyrian and Egyptian inscriptions have opened new fields of investigation in almost every department of knowledge. Among the branches of science which have shared in these discoveries that of music has benefited largely. The accounts of ancient musical instruments were vague, and our ideas, especially of Hebrew music, were confused, till recent sculptures and paintings have been brought to light which delineate the musical instruments of the early Oriental nations, and in a number of cases veritable specimens have been discovered. Such for example, is an Egyptian harp found in Thebes, with its strings yet perfect enough to vibrate again, after a silence of 3,000 years. The more recent investigations prove that the parent of all known musical science was Assyria. From the Assyrians, the Hebrews and the Egyptians, and, indeed, all Eastern nations, derived their knowledge of music. The unveiled monuments show that, in the time of Sennacherib, music was a highly cultured art, and must have existed through generations. This polished nation used a harp of 21 strings, the frame of which was four feet high, which accompanied minstrel songs, or was borne in the dance. The lyre of tortoise shell, the double pipe, the trumpet, drum and bell were common. Even of the bagpipe, representations have been discovered, though none of stringed instruments, like the violin, played with the bow. In all delineations of social or worshipping assemblies, musical instruments very like our modern ones have a prominent place. The Hebrew music, at the time of the exodus, was purely Egyptian; but it was much modified, subsequently, by association with Asiatic nations. In the temple of Jerusalem, according to the Talmud, stood a powerful organ, consisting of a windchest with ten holes, containing ten pipes, each pipe capable of emitting ten different sounds by means of finger holes, so that a hundred sounds could be produced by it. It was provided with two pairs of bellows and ten keys, so that it could be played with the fingers. According to the rabbins, it would be heard a great distance from the temple.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT BADMINTON.

There was a grand meet of the Beaufort hounds on Thursday in honour of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Duke of Beaufort at Badminton. The field was a remarkably gay one, and comprised upwards of 300 ladies and gentlemen on horseback, and fully 200 others attended in carriage to view as far as might be the sport, and to do honour to Royalty. The Prince of Wales rode to the meet on a splendid charger, presented to the Duke of Beaufort by the Sultan of Turkey. The Prince was most enthusiastically received. At the meet were the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Marquis of Worcester, Colonel and Lady Kingscote, Lord Colville, Colonel Keppel, Lady Lovell, Lady Blanche Somerset, and Lady Cordington. In following the chase the Prince rode his favourite chestnut horse. There were two runs, which together lasted nearly three hours. The first fox was killed, the other after a spirited and exciting chase was lost. The Prince of Wales rode straight to the hounds, taking gates, timber, and walls as they came, and was well in at the death.—Western Morning News.

If a young lady snubs you, young man, don't snub in return, for that would imitate her own bad manners. Keep your temper and your own self-respect. Only don't give her a second opportunity. The snubbing business don't pay except against those who do the snubbing.

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 16

Confederation and

There are some arguments against Confederation, a misapprehension of tariff than from a dislike of the principle itself. It is supposing we were wrongfully, that our other interests would be the change of tariff. In the ample discussion given to the question, on this one point to put before the public and the Canadian tariff prejudice our general supposing we were which does not follow, last objection to the solution is answered. How can a tariff affect our federation takes place? has been brought our notice, and is in our deserving of some attention to remove the misapprehension may exist in some quarters the probable operation of a tariff. Let us see at the tariff question sent tariff of British been framed with a view firstly, to raise revenue not necessary to raise revenue for the support of there would be no tariff any kind. Secondly, tariff so as to afford protection to the agricultural productions of the country prevent our young men being destroyed by our the imported products countries in our own protection be deemed there were no revenue, it would be difficult to our agricultural or could be protected from petition in our market prohibitory law. The present tariff is, however, ed to have worked the interests of our farmers stimulated the industrial classes. We are aware those who think protection the mild form imposed to be a mistake; but purpose we will assume majority of our people the afforded incidentally by being productive of good later agriculture, and assisted in the development of manufactures. this inaugurated after a and a conflict of political system that has no satisfaction ought not and suddenly shaken destroyed without a fairest trial. Such be a conviction on this nevertheless, not the earnest in our advocate Confederation; for we the opinion that there the Constitution of the Canada, nor in the Canadian Parliament or to such a system. Our constitution allows for the operation of a political sectional industry, and when that policy would swell the Dominion as look for a moment out of the Dominion to the imposition of a situation; and the Imperial empowers Parliament or taxes on imports in any manner expedient to further the whole country of country. This is an absolute Constitution of the does not possess; for the Constitution of the progress is prohibited tariff or taxes except in manner. If, for instance, a uniform better promote the in

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 16, 1868

Confederation and Tariff.

There are some amongst us who are against Confederation more from a misapprehension of the Canadian tariff than from a dislike to the principle itself. It is supposed, though wrongly, that our agricultural and other interests would be prejudiced by the change of tariff. Notwithstanding the ample discussion which has been given to the question, we feel inclined on this one point to put the truth before the public and then let it rest. If the Canadian tariff would not prejudice our general interests, supposing we were to adopt it, which does not follow, we contend the last objection to the scheme of consolidation is answered. How will the Canadian tariff affect our farmers after Confederation takes place? This question has been brought occasionally under our notice, and is in our opinion really deserving of some attention, if only to remove the misapprehension that may exist in some quarters respecting the probable operation of the Canadian tariff. Let us take a glance at the tariff question. The present tariff of British Columbia has been framed with a two fold object: firstly, to raise revenue; for if it was not necessary to raise revenue to provide for the support of Government, there would be no tariff or taxes of any kind. Secondly, to impose the tariff so as to afford incidentally protection to the agricultural and other productions of the country, so as to prevent our young industries from being destroyed by competition with the imported productions of other countries in our own market. For if protection be deemed expedient, and there were no revenue raised by tariff it would be difficult to imagine how our agricultural or other industries could be protected from foreign competition in our markets except by a prohibitory law. The operation of the present tariff is, however, generally assumed to have worked beneficially to the interests of our farmers, and also stimulated the industry of other classes. We are aware that there are those who think protection even in the mild form imposed in this country to be a mistake; but for our present purpose we will assume with the majority of our people that protection as afforded incidentally by our tariff has been productive of good,—has stimulated agriculture, and has materially assisted in the development of our crude manufactures. A system like this inaugurated after full discussion, and a conflict of political parties—a system that has produced general satisfaction ought not to be rudely and suddenly shaken into atoms and destroyed without the fullest and fairest trial. Such being our deliberate conviction on this subject, we are, nevertheless, not the less ardent and earnest in our advocacy of immediate Confederation; for we are clearly of the opinion that there is nothing in the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada, nor in the temper of the Canadian Parliament or people adverse to such a system. On the contrary the constitution allows full latitude for the operation of a policy to stimulate sectional industry, and particularly so when that policy would contribute to swell the Dominional revenue. Let us look for a moment into the constitution of the Dominion with respect to the imposition of a tariff. The Constitution is based on the Imperial Constitution; and the Imperial Constitution empowers Parliament to levy a tariff or taxes on imports and manufactures in any manner it may deem expedient to further the interests of the whole country or sections of the country. This is an advantage which the Constitution of the United States does not possess; for by an article in the Constitution of that country, Congress is prohibited from levying a tariff or taxes except in a uniform manner. If, for instance, a tariff different from a uniform tariff would better promote the interests of Maine,

Texas or California than the uniform tariff, still those sections of that country would have to submit to the uniform tariff because the constitution prohibits the enactment of a tariff adapted to the particular circumstances of sections of that widely extended country. Local interests in the United States may be injured most materially by a rigid adherence to uniformity in levying tariff; yet there is no relief from the evil effects. Happily for us the constitution of the Dominion has no such defect. It is a counterpart of the Imperial constitution. It is adapted to a widely extended empire: sectional interests need not be lost sight of in an abject adherence to uniformity. It recognizes a federal principle in the imposition of a tariff to suit sections of the country. It recognizes the federal doctrine of diversity in unity,—that there may be one tariff or mode of levying taxes to suit the Pacific side and another to suit the Atlantic side of the Dominion. It may allow flour to enter free in Nova Scotia, and charge a protective duty in British Columbia; if deemed necessary to promote the interests of these respective sections; and where sectional interests are universal interests, then it may make uniformity in tariff, or a uniform mode of levying the tariff, the universal rule. A constitution such as that of the Dominion would permit the establishment of a free port at Gaspe, Algema, Victoria or Fort Simpson if deemed expedient, if thought desirable,—considered calculated to further the general interests of the Dominion by promoting the sectional interests of those places respectively. Neither the former nor any one of any other trade or calling can, therefore, find a real or tangible objection to Confederation on the ground that the Constitution of the Dominion makes it necessary to impose a uniform tariff over all its territory; for that constitution does not make a uniform tariff the only tariff that may be imposed from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But, on the contrary, it allows Parliament to exempt different sections of Dominion from the operation of a uniform tariff. The important assurance is, therefore, given to our farmers that the constitution of the Dominion will permit the levying of such a tariff in British Columbia as will afford incidentally as high a degree of protection as they may desire. This important assurance deserves to be marked and remembered by every farmer and every well-wisher of the country. Let it not, then, be forgotten that the benefits to agricultural industry obtained by our present tariff may be continued after we become an integral portion of the Dominion. Possibly some one may suggest that the Canadian farmer may, after Confederation, export produce to our market. But this is scarcely possible. Ontario is too remote, the distance from Toronto via Cape Horn to Victoria too great, to export produce to make it pay. But assuming, for arguments sake, that such were the case, still it would be to the interest of the Ontario farmer to support protection here against American produce. Our farmers, consequently, need not have any fear of competition with the Ontario farmer, and in any case need not fear the establishment of a policy or the imposition of a tariff, hostile to protection. But we have been told that in case Confederation occurs the Canadian tariff would go into operation here at once; and that the tariff allows some agricultural productions to enter free on which we have imposed a high protective duty. In answer to these statements we say distinctly that it does not necessarily follow that the Canadian tariff should go into operation at once after Confederation has occurred. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were six months in the Confederacy before the tariffs of Canada and those Provinces were assimilated. It was a matter of stipulation. The same thing may be done by British Columbia. The terms of union may defer the operation of the whole or part of the present Canadian tariff till it can be revised and adapted to the interests of our farmers or others concerned. In an arrangement of this kind, then, there is an effectual

protection against injury being done, even temporarily, to our agricultural interests. It is true that the Canadian tariff allows some agricultural productions to enter free, and others to enter at a lower rate than we impose. But it is also true that if flour and hay are admitted free, stock pays a higher duty, and many other articles nearly the same duty as our tariff imposes. We have not space to enter into details; but if we had, the difference between the Canadian tariff and our own tariff would be shown to be not very great—except that on the whole imports of all classes of merchandise our tariff charges seventeen cents duty on the dollar, whilst the Canadian tariff only levies about twelve cents duty on the dollar—a difference of five dollars on every hundred dollars. It will readily be admitted that by these facts the country would benefit to the extent of five dollars on every hundred dollars of goods consumed if the Canadian tariff went into operation as soon as Confederation occurred. But if, as we have said before, it is not desirable nor sound policy to give a rude and sudden shock to break down a system under which our agriculture has been stimulated to a degree very far beyond the expectations of the opponents of protection, all that is necessary to protect that system, is a provision in the terms of union that the Canadian tariff shall not be operative after Confederation till revised and adapted to our agricultural and other industries. This can be done. No one need trouble himself with the idea that Canada would object to our high protective tariff if we were willing to bear it. Such an objection would indeed be most puerile. If we were to ask Canada to impose a lower tariff here than that imposed in the Eastern Provinces then there would be ground of objection on her part, except we provided an equivalent. But were we to ask for the imposition of a higher duty on farmers' produce than that imposed in the Atlantic Provinces she could not object if we were willing, for so long as we did not produce enough to supply home consumption just so long would the treasury of Canada benefit by our high protective tariff.

THE FLOWING MATCH.—For many reasons, carrying great weight with them, this interesting affair has been postponed. At present farmers are so busy finishing their spring labors they would not be able to attend, or even get their plows in order; and there are many other little preliminaries to arrange which render it impossible to get the thing up properly before the Queen's Birthday. By that time the ground will be too hard and dry to admit of first class plowing, and it has therefore, all things considered, been deemed prudent rather to spoil the affair, to postpone it until the fall rains come. Then J. D. Pemberton, Esq., will assume the management, and exert himself to the utmost to make the match successful.

THE CITY FATHERS are getting into bad ways and should endeavor to improve them. The sidewalks of our principal streets demand immediate attention, for they have become really dangerous. A few pounds of nails would remedy the annoyance, and that expense the Corporation can surely stand. What must strangers visiting our city think when walking every minute in danger. A week ago a resident lady was thrown down by a loose board so severely as to disfigure her face very much.

J. P. DAVIES' furniture sale took place yesterday. The rooms were unusually well filled and many of the articles brought better prices than have been known for some time. Mr. Davies, Jr., made his debut on the occasion as auctioneer, and his self-possession and business-like manner of proceeding called forth the commendation of all present.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN comes to us full of inferential abuse of his Excellency the Governor, springing from the settlement of the Capital question editorially and other wise. We doubt whether it would accomplish any good to renew the discussion and therefore let it rest.

THE RIVAL b ought to this port from San Francisco 200 tons of freight, and for the Sound 100 tons. Millard & Beedy are the agents. Six persons came up as passengers for the voyage. She met with light northerly and north-west winds, and was two days off the Cape with heavy weather.

H. M. SMITH Sparrowhawk arrived at 2 p.m. yesterday from San Juan, and left again the same evening for San Juan and New Westminster. It is expected the Governor will return in her.

COURT MARTIAL.—It is stated that a court martial was being held yesterday on board H. M. S. Zeehoop on a marine from San Juan. The offence was not learned.

THE bark Rival, from San Francisco, arrived yesterday, leaving that port on the 25th ult. Owing to the strong sou'wester she anchored off Albert Head.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The Council held their usual weekly meeting on Tuesday. Present, the Mayor and Councillors Allat, Jeffery, McKay, Gibbs and Crump. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. An account of one month's rent of Council chambers was referred to the finance committee for payment. Communication from Messrs Drake & Jackson relative to the race course was received and filed. Communication from J. W. Carey with reference to the construction of a fire cistern at the corner of Douglas and Kane streets was also received and filed. The Chairman of the finance committee submitted a draft of bye-laws for the establishment of a city pound, which was received and laid on the table. The committee on the Johnson street contract reported progress. The Council then adjourned.

PUGET SOUND ITEMS.—U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR.—Mr. Hazard Stevens, whose appointment to the above office, at present filled by Philip D. Moore, was mentioned some months since, reached town early in the present week to relieve the latter of the Collectorship. Mr. Moore has discharged the duties of the office very acceptably, and his retirement would be deeply regretted were almost any other than Hazard Stevens to succeed him. Pacific Tribune.

From the Port Townsend Message we learn that the Pilot Commissioners have organized, adopted a series of by-laws, and are now prepared to grant licenses on application. Wm Robertson, Franklin Truckee, and Wm Thompson have been licensed as branch pilots.

Three men, in confinement for smuggling broke jail on Thursday night, April 30th.

A Chinaman, employed in Port Townsend as a cook, attempted to stab a man, was arrested and fined \$40.

A beautiful and staunch schooner called the Clara Light was launched last week at Stellacoom.

A certain Transatlantic clergyman repudiates the received idea that the blessed have music in Paradise. He declares that his choir has given him so much trouble on earth that the idea of music in the world to come is wholly repugnant to his notions of eternal peace and rest.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—There is now good reason to believe that before the summer of 1869 a continuous connected line of telegraphs will be established between England and our Indian possessions. The route will be as follows:—It will commence at Norderney, an island in the German Ocean, on the Prussian coast, and will thence proceed through Hamburg and Berlin to Thorn, on the Prusso-Russian frontier, through Russia via Warsaw, Odessa, Kertch, and Poti to Tiflis, and thence through Persia to Teheran. At Teheran the proposed line will join the system now in connexion with the Persian Gulf Cable. The company by which the scheme is being carried out has obtained from the Prussian Government the concession of landing its own cable on the North German Coast. Provisional arrangements are, we understand, being made meanwhile with the Electric and International Telegraph Company and Reuter's Companies, securing to the promoters of the new project the use of two wires between London and the Prussian coast. By the Prussian concession the Government of that country undertakes to complete a special double line connecting Norderney and the Russian frontier at Thorn, and to reserve it for the exclusive use of the company in good working condition on payment of a message royalty. By a concession from the Russian Government the company are authorized to construct a double line from the frontier at Thorn to the Persian frontier at Tiflis with stations at Warsaw, Odessa, Kertch, and Poti; and by a Persian concession the right of constructing a similar line from the Russian frontier to Teheran is conceded. It will then be brought in connexion with the Indian system. The proposed amount of capital is £450,000 and the cost of a message to India will be about £3 10s. The advantages of the proposed line may be thus briefly summarized:—The expenditure will be moderate, the security of the line will be secured by convention, and, above all, the working of it will be in the hands of the company. At present from the time a message leaves England it is entirely freed from our control until it reaches the Persian Gulf. During that time it passes through places governed by various Administrations, and it is transmitted through the hands of clerks speaking different languages. The new scheme promises to obviate the difficulties which have hitherto existed in the way of a message passing intact and intelligible from England to the East or from the East to England. If it fulfils what it promises, an invaluable addition will be made to our agencies of telegraphic communication.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE SQUAW.—Died at the residence of the Rev. Edward Deanes, Bay Settlement, on the 15th instant, Mrs Margaret Okeah, or The Tea, aged 123 years. She belonged to the tribe of Ottawa Indians. Was married three times; by her first husband she had one child, a son, now living at Menominee, Mich. he is 97 years old, but blind and unable to walk. By her second husband she had two sons, who are dead and by her third, two sons. One is dead, and the other lives at Red River. He is 82 years old, and attended his mother's funeral.

A QUAINT writer says:—"I have seen women so delicate that they were afraid to ride, for fear of the horse running away; afraid to sail, for fear the boat might be upset; afraid to walk, for fear they might fall; but I never saw one afraid to get married, which is far more risky than all the others put together."

A LOVE-LORN American writer says—"I pressed her gentle form to me, and whispered in her ear, if when I was far away, she'd drop for me a tear? I paused for some cheering words, my throbbing heart to cool, and with her rosy lips she said, 'Oh, Ike, you're such a fool.'"

A West of England newspaper, in reporting the speech of an hon. and gallant gentleman the other day, made the speaker utter the following:—"Mr. Gladstone asked that he would stand or fall by his Bill; he had burned his boats, destroyed his breeches, and did not mean to recross the river." "Boats," of course, should have "boats," and "breeches," "bridges."

TRAFFIC IN HERRINGS.—One day last week no fewer than 100 railway waggons left Anstruter and the adjoining stations laden with herrings, chiefly for the London market. The total quantity was nearly 3,000 casks, making altogether about 3,000,000 herrings brought from the east coast of Scotland.

Mrs PHEBE A. HANFORD was lately ordained and installed as pastor of the Universalist church in Hingham, Mass. This is the first instance of the ordination of a woman in the history of the religious denominations of Massachusetts.

PROBET AND PRACTICE.—Beggart-woman: "Please, sir, give me a penny to keep me from starving." An old man: "Genl.—'Can't stop—in a great hurry; I've got to make a speech at the Society for the Relief of the Destitute.'"

Columbia. (FROM SPECTATOR.) The people of California appreciate the value of the importance of the country from becoming a Dominion of Canada. Although that if British Columbia, with their extensive coal fields, some connected by a road with the Atlantic coast city of San Francisco a second rate port they hope to see all on this continent and through the "Golden Antial harbor." The British territory would be far the largest between Europe, and merchants also would be competing with the Under these circumstances wonder that the could regard with disinterest movement for the Columbia into our country should telegraph to they have done) ask cases to prevent the union and to bring of British Columbia to in all probability ex more vigorous efforts purpose of inducing the mbia to throw off their British Crown, to preserve nality, and to barter hopes and prospects out to us and to them, "greenbacks." The Americans disapproved of British Columbia without its lesson to us. valuable that country robable the people of it, if it becomes a port, its principal seaport of San Francisco, and most important city on ast.

WALEAS AT BADMINTON. meet of the Beaufort in honour of the visit to the Duke of Devon. The field was a e, and comprised upes and gentlemen on 200 others attended w as far as might be honour to Royalty. rode to the meet on presented to the Duke Sultan of Turkey. most enthusiastically meet were the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of and Lady Kingscote, onel Koppel, Lady he Somerset, and Lady flowing the chase the ourite chestnut horse. rns, which together hours. The first fox after a spirited and lost. The Prince of to the hounds, taking walls as they came, the death—Western

Legislative Council.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 30th. The Council met at 8 p.m. Present: Hon. Crease, Spalding, Robson, Ker, Wood, Smith, Cox, Hamley, DeCosmos, Ball, Trutch, O'Reilly, Young (presiding).

LOAN SOCIETIES BILL.

The Committee of the Whole was resumed. Hon. Cox in the chair. Hon. Crease said the bill admits of a large financial association being formed, whose transactions would involve millions of money, and the safeguards in the bill were perfectly insufficient for the purposes intended. He had consulted all the authorities on Building Loan Societies, and he could not find any of them admitting of the scope asked for by this bill. It was extraordinary to bring in a bill of such magnitude, at the end of the session. It would make a vital alteration in the law of partnerships which could not be permitted. The measure would create a sort of "credit mobiler." Had its objects been confined to Building Societies, it would have commanded his support. It dealt with real as well as personal securities, and one of its provisions was in direct opposition to the law that forbids advances by any association on their own shares. The bill ought to be divided into several parts, under proper heads.

Hon. DeCosmos thought the measure should be passed on its own merits. The tendency of the age was to remove restrictions, and the most eminent writers on political economy had ably supported this view of the matter. The limited liability law was a step in the right direction, but had been taken after a great deal of hesitation. All the public required was that as few impediments as possible should be placed in the way of business. Let the public verdict say whether the measure was good or bad. Are banks not the gigantic financial concerns to which the learned gentleman had alluded; and were they without any of the checks which he thought so necessary. He was prepared with amendments in order to remove the objections of the hon. Attorney General. It was an admitted principle that companies might organize as they liked. As to the company making advances on their own shares, it was only the ordinary system pursued by the banks, where the shares were taken as collateral security. Any one can enter into financial transactions, and no one had any right to question the propriety. The association proposed to be organized by this bill would make periodical returns. Such an association would be a benefit to the country. He believed in the subdivision of labor, but in small communities, this principle could not be carried out. The privileges granted by the bill were clearly defined, when the population increased in the colony, the increase of business would make the separation of the different branches advisable.

Hon. Wood thought the hon. Attorney General had been treated with the greatest possible courtesy. It rested with him now, to propose such amendments as would protect the public. Nothing more was intended by the bill than to afford the means of incorporation, and the advantages of limited liability. Heedless persons should be protected, and are protected by the bill. He could not think of any objection to the principle, it was only a question of detail. It would supply a great want in this colony, the means of investment for small funds.

Hon. Robson could not help thinking it strange that the hon. gentleman could feel in favor of such a bill, particularly on the last evening of the session, his head was evidently not so clear as usual. Do what they would, there was no possibility of getting the bill through.

Hon. Young was sorry to see that every little trifling opportunity was seized upon in order to harass the patience of the House. It was not the manner to treat such a measure, but really with the present difficulties in view, he should recommend the hon. proposer to defer the measure till next session.

Hon. DeCosmos was not prepared to defer the bill, thought the clauses were numerous short and easily disposed of.

Hon. Wood as seconder of the bill, was not in a position to withdraw the bill. There was no solid ground of objection. It was a mere factions' opposition, in which frivolous objections were raised in order to speak against time. It was most unfair treatment; after the great amount of time and expense which the bill had cost the parties interested.

Hon. Robson thought the hon. member who had last spoken, had no right to grumble about speaking against time. The hon. gentleman had been speaking against time during the whole session. He would move that the Committee do now rise.

The Committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The House then went into Committee on the Anatomy Bill. Hon. Cox in the chair.

Hon. Ball said the bill will not meet with satisfaction anywhere but particularly in country districts. It was an abominable bill (great laughter). It was no laughing subject (renewed laughter) really it was no laughing subject (roars of laughter) it was cut up for ten dollars, that clause should be struck out.

Hon. Helmecken agreed with the hon. member who had just sat down, that it was no laughing matter, and those who had children to educate would soon find that out. Children brought up to the medical profession had to be sent away to acquire it. Anatomical schools were absolutely necessary, and they must make a beginning some time. Some people said that surgery should come all ready educated, that was all very well, but after a residence here of some years they required freshening up. Bodies would not be required in Cariboo, every body after dissection must be decently interred, or the surgeon would be liable to two years imprisonment. The objections raised against the bill were the merest sentimentality.

Hon. Robson said surgeons educated out here were mere bunglers, half educated butchers. A savage would become pale with horror if he was told what was intended by this bill. He had spoken to the most eminent medical man in this colony, (name, name,) Dr. Jones, and he was horrified with the idea. There were other persons he had spoken to (names, names,) how could he remember the names in a populous district like New Westminster. What a dreadful thing if some mother at home, inquiring after her son John, was told that, having died at the hospital, he was duly handed over to the surgeons for dissection, and that his skull might be seen on Dr. Helmecken's chimney-piece, one of his legs at Dr. Dickson's and the other in the study of young Davie. It was a most infamous measure.

Hon. Helmecken rather admired fine feelings, but the hon. member for New Westminster had taken a queer way of showing them. The people that were held up as those likely to be most aggrieved by the bill had come from the countries where such laws were in force, the measure was for the benefit of the living.

Hon. Trutch had formerly felt in favor of the bill, but should now vote against it, having been strongly impressed with the rather extraordinary arguments of the member for New Westminster. He should move that the Committee rise and report progress.

FRUITS BILL.

Hon. Young, in giving his opinion as to the question of order, raised in respect to this bill, had arrived at the conclusion that the bill was out of order, and he would decide accordingly.

COUNTY COURT'S AMENDMENT BILL.

Hon. Robson supported the bill, the County Court judge would sit on the Bench beside the Judge of the Supreme Court, when the latter was presiding in County Courts.

Hon. Cox—Yes, he would sit as a dead-head.

Hon. Robson—It would only be for a short time, and County Court Judges should be glad to have their judgments confirmed by the decisions of the Supreme Judge, they would be thought more of.

Hon. Cox could not see the wisdom of allowing a County Court Judge to perform duties that were anything but agreeable during 11 1/2 months in the year, and then force the disagreeable office on the Judge of the Supreme Court for the other fortnight. The County Court Judge would be esteemed a myth, a humbug. The old story, he would be the best horse in the country, then another horse comes and beats him.

Hon. Robson—the issue was raised by certain Gold Commissioners, from fear of playing second fiddle to the Judge of the Supreme Court. If the knowledge of such ideas on their part became public, it would be very injurious to these gentlemen, who had been spoken of as persons without legal education.

Hon. Cox he spoke the opinion of all County Court Judges when he said it was the most disagreeable part of their duties. In the name of goodness, what was the use of putting men of his position out of their place for two weeks in the year.

Hon. Robson could only attribute the opposition of the Gold Commissioners to mere jealousy. Loud complaints had been made as to the necessity for this measure. Hon. Cox could not see where the complaints came from, no one ever asked for such a measure. (Hon. Robson, the House asked for it.) The House is nothing. The hon. member for New Westminster knew as much about the matter as a dog did about the head of his bed.

On motion, the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The Shipping Amendment Ordinance passed through committee and was reported complete.

Hon. DeCosmos begged to remind the House that the clause just repealed by this bill, was that which his colleague and himself had opposed so ardently last session. Their opinions were then treated with derision, but the House had come to see that his colleagues and he were right. The third reading fixed for to-morrow.

The Council then adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

to address the Governor on the advisability of establishing Drawbacks. The Shipping Amendment Ordinance was read a third time, and passed.

INDEBTEDNESS VANCOUVER ISLAND SCHOOLS. Hon. Wood moved that His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to appropriate a sum of money, sufficient to pay off the indebtedness of the Vancouver Island schools. The principle of free schools had been established in the former colony of Vancouver Island, which was entirely in favor of free education. The teachers had a moral claim for the arrears of their salaries, they had gone on in accordance with the rule for 2 1/2 or 3 years established in Vancouver Island. Union came upon us, the Council came upon us, a certain sum was voted by the Council entirely insufficient to provide for the arrears. The teachers were notified by Government, but feeling that the cause they pursued was the right one, they took it upon themselves to continue their duties, trusting to the Government seeing them righted at the proper time. In waiting the pleasure of the Government, these people had been living on credit, and were now much in debt. The payment to teachers was very small, only sufficient to subsist upon. The debt up to the present time, inclusive of all arrears was \$11,000, and \$6,000 was voted for the entire colony. In view of the fact that the teachers continued their labors after they had been notified by Government, he only appeared there as a supplicant, not as a creditor.

Hon. Robson said then the hon. and learned gentleman proposed to pay the teachers off in full, after being notified by the Government? Such a proceeding would neither be just to the Government, or the people. The teachers themselves did not expect to be paid in full. He knew one of them that had written to him, who was prepared to take two-thirds. (name name) Mr. Bryant of Nanaimo. The system as pursued by the teachers of Vancouver Island, was out of proportion to the wants of the country.

Hon. DeCosmos believed the teachers had not only a moral, but a legal right. It was very much like cheese paring, to attempt to offer them less than what was due to them. They had worked hard for very low salaries. He regarded free education as a means of colonizing the country. Poor people would not stop here to pay a large proportion of their earnings to educate their children, when they could cross the boundary and get education at public expense. The teachers had as much right to their salaries as any other employees under Government.

Hon. Spalding had seen the Mr. Bryant referred to, who would be contented to take a portion just now, but never spoke of taking less than the whole that was due to him.

Hon. Robson proposed an amendment, leaving the matter to the discretion of the Governor as to what he thought sufficient in the case.

Hon. Helmecken said the Legislature of Vancouver Island never refused money for the maintenance of these schools, and the act is still unrepealed that established these schools. If they intended to refuse payment of the salaries they should repeal the act.

Hon. Wood thought it would be a fortunate thing if the Government of the colony would accede to the claims of the teachers, it would tend to popularize it. It is not beyond the means of the colony, when they could keep up such establishments as the Assay Office for iron. There were salaries that might be pared down to supply the deficiency; the man spoken of at Nanaimo, was in great destitution, and would be glad to get anything.

The resolution was then carried as amended. Hon. Helmecken entered a protest on the minute book against the resolution.

THOMPSON RIVER BRIDGE ORDINANCE. The House went into Committee. Hon. Ker in the chair.

Hon. Trutch thought when the lease expired for the bridge, that the tolls should cease, as the cost of repair might come out of the general road toll.

Hon. DeCosmos agreed with the hon. Chief Commissioner that no tolls should be charged.

The Committee reported the bill complete, with amendments.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Report of the Select Committee on Postal matters.

Hon. Helmecken moved that strangers be ordered to withdraw.

County Court Amendment Ordinance. Hon. Ball in the chair.

Hon. Trutch was of opinion that as the bill was originally intended to do away with certain Stipendiary Magistrates, which was now concluded to be impracticable, he thought there should be an appeal, and affairs it would be better to continue, as they were.

Hon. Wood thought it would be very unbecoming to say to the Supreme Judge that he must sit in an inferior Court.

Hon. Crease quite agreed with him in that respect, and he would remind the House that he had prepared that bill in consonance with their expressed desire. He had always varied his conduct to suit the variations in the temper of the House, even at the risk of being thought inconsistent.

On motion, the Committee rose and reported progress; equivalent to shelving the bill for the session.

His Excellency the Governor entered the House at half past two, and delivered the prorogation speech; at the conclusion of which, the Council adjourned, sine die.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

LONDON, May 5.—A dispatch from Berlin says the South German States threatened to leave Customs Dief in case the address issued by a party of German unity receives consideration at the hands of Kaiserin.

LONDON, May 6, midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night Gladstone referred to the Duke of Richmond's assertion in the House of Lords last night, that it is Queen Victoria's duty to dissolve Parliament whenever they pleased. He said such power was unconstitutional, as it left the Ministry at liberty to deal with questions and laws which have not yet arisen nor passed. He asked for an explanation of the statement, and contradicted the one made in the House. Disraeli in answer said there was no discrepancy between the statements made in the two Houses. He had offered to resign, but his offer was declined. His advice to the Queen to dissolve Parliament when the State business permits, was without any reference to new constituents, but if the work of the House was not soon completed a new House would be elected by them.

Sir Stafford Northcote said the Ministry had no intention to menace the House. Disraeli, again rising, said a dissolution was only reserved in case an issue on the Irish Church question was passed.

LONDON, May 7.—France has suddenly broken off diplomatic relations with Tunis for alleged repeated outrages upon French residents in that country.

DUBLIN, May 8.—The case of George F. Train was before the Bankruptcy Court today; in reply to a question Train said he had no property himself, and no control over that pertaining to his wife. He was recommended and subsequently admitted to bail.

LONDON, May 10.—An alibi claimed by John Bright and others in the case of Barrett one of the Clerkenwell conspirators, has been disproved, and he will be executed. Nugent and O'Connor of the Jackmel packet, are not released and will be tried soon.

The betrothal of the Princess Louise to the Crown Prince of Denmark is denied. Latest dispatches from Cassis, France, say Lord Brougham died easily. He felt no pain; a pleasant stupor from which he never awakened. The case of Barret, the convicted Fenian, awakens considerable interest on petition. The prisoner has been reprieved for a week further.

VIENNA, May 10.—Telegrams received yesterday state that the persecution of the Jews in Baken and other places in Moldavia have been stopped by the authorities. Those who were compelled to flee from their homes have been allowed to return.

ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION. DUBLIN, May 8.—Gen. Napier and other prisoners were released from confinement on their own pledges to authorities. The London Times has official advices from Abyssinia to April 26th. Gen. Napier is expected to start with the entire army for the Red Sea about May 25th. The city of Magdalla was burned by the British.

LONDON, May 9.—Official despatches from Talatia say over thirty guns and mortars were destroyed at Magdalla and the forts blown up, and every building in the town burnt. On 17th the King's widow and son were protected to the Tigre country. The army left Magdalla on the 18th and supposed to reach Zoula Zed in May. The wounded are doing well. A Magdalla correspondent says the King was buried at Magdalla. The young prince Theodore goes to England and Gobozia is to be crowned king. The army will leave for home in a few days.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The New York Herald's special dated respectively the 10th, 11th and 13th of April, which had been delayed two weeks on route, and just come to hand, gave a grand picture of the fight on the 10th, when the English came in view. The army was in grand array; the fight opened with mortars, and soon after 250 Abyssinians with shouts and songs dashed down the hill and charged the British batteries. They were repulsed leaving 7 killed on the field including two chiefs. The enemy's courage was good; the King sent a flag of truce to Napier asking unconditional surrender. He replied he would never accept arbitrary terms, but would rather fight; but he asked Napier to take English prisoners and go away hence, all the prisoners were released, but the King refused to surrender himself, and Magdalla was stormed by troops. The King tried to commit suicide three times. They say they saw 3000 native prisoners killed on 9th April.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Bingham closed his argument in the impeachment case for managers to-day.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Sun special says Eschendorfer indicated to-day he would probably vote for the second article, and expressly stated, without any reserve, that his written opinion was only adverse to the first article, as he considered the President has power under the constitution to make removable but not to fill such vacancies, while the Senate is in session.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Herald's special says a project is on foot for the removal of Johnson and to arrest and try Gen. Lee for treason and murder. It is expected Grant will resent such a violation of the terms of parole as a personal insult. The arrest is to be backed by Wade and other Republicans to deprive Grant's chance to be President. The plot is supposed to have been concocted by Butler and Stevens.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—What the result of impeachment trial will be is mere speculation. Senators still preserve a studied silence as to how they will vote, and the opponents of conviction outside of the Senate are alternately depressed and elated. Resolutions continue to be made.

The Secretary of State has received from the British Minister at Washington the following copy of a telegram from Lord Stanley: Nagle, Nugent, Leonard and Fitz-Gibbon, having signed a document acknowledging that they came in the Jackmel and expressing regret at so doing, have been set free and were to sail yesterday for America.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The Republican's Washington special states that the feeling has become quite strong that the President will send in his resignation to-morrow. General Grant stated that from what he knew the President intended to evade conviction by resigning at the last hour.

In the House Pike reported a resolution requiring the President to send a sufficient naval force to the fishing grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the purpose of protecting American vessels in their rights, as recognized in the treaty of 1803. Resolutions passed.

Stevens, from Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to admit Arkansas. Bill passed.

MEXICO. HAVANA, May 7.—Passengers from Vera Cruz of the 2d announce a revolution having taken place in the Capital and President Juarez flying to the Texan frontier with seven millions in his possession.

UTAH TERRITORY. Indians are again hostile on the overland road near Cheyenne, driving off stock, attacking stations, &c. Several men have been killed by them.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The Sacramento's passengers from San Francisco, April 14th, arrived in New York May 6th. Steamer Moses Taylor arrived from San Juan this morning.

Sailed barkentine W. H. Gawley, Port Townsend; bark Iconium, Seattle; bark Gold Hunter, Fort Madison; bark Florence, Seabeck.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The schooner Milton Badger arrived yesterday from the newly discovered land amidst the Pacific, 1000 miles west of the Sandwich Islands, known as Brook's Island. It appears that the discovery is not so valuable as it was thought it would be. The Pacific Mail Co. have left a quantity of coal there in case any of their steamers should fall short.

Cleared, May 9, str. Ajax, Astoria; bark Gem of the Ocean, Burrard Inlet. Legal Tenders \$71 @ 1 1/4. Flour, no change.

Wheat, sales of 200 sacks; fair ranges from \$2 10 @ 20. Barley, advanced; holders not disposed to sell at \$1 60; nominal range \$1 65 @ 1 75. Oats, firm; \$2 10 @ 2 40.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Arrived, bark Onward, Utsalady; British bark Kedar, from Port Gamble; ship Revue, from Fort Discovery.

OREGON. PORTLAND, May 11.—The Active arrived this morning. The Geo. S. Wright sailed this evening for Victoria with a full list of passengers and freight. The steamer Continental sails at 6 to-morrow morning for San Francisco.

ST. GEORGE S. WRIGHT sailed at 6:30 this evening.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY. OLYMPIA, May 11.—Yesterday morning at 2 o'clock the Mastho-Ball the Steamer was destroyed by fire. The order lost about four hundred dollars worth of property and all their records.

In the Pope holds two years longer, he will have sat on the Pontifical throne for a period exceeding that of any of his two hundred and fifty or sixty predecessors.

If you wish the very best of Oakes Prose, you must call on Oakes & Robinson, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

AGENCY OF... Wine and Wine... Hostetter's Bitters... Porter's Bitters... Cider... AGENTS FOR... CABINET CHAMPAGNE... Do... RET... BOUQUE, FILS & CO... GNE, FRANCE... AND PROMO... OF HEALTH... AY'S PILLS.

Attaining happiness is to secure... which life is stripped of its pleasure... of any function should be... which strengthen the system by... the blood from all impurities... the cause of the disease... inconvenience, pain or any other... Bowls, Liver & Stomach... well known in every part of the... in its use are so wonderful... complaints and derangements... is no longer a matter of remedy... the beneficial effects of... are so permanent and extensive... is renovated, the organs of diges... and easy assimilation personal... and moral energy are increased... of Blood to the Head... tioned by some irregularity o... which, if not quickly attend a so... stially, a few drops of this... give tone to the stomach, regular... of purity to the fluids. Vertigo... their indications of approach... dissipated by a course of this ad... ale's Best Friend... borders peculiar to the sex and in... hour to the life of women, youth... or single, this mild but powerf... and with friendly & unobtrusive... It... all Skin Diseases... however inveterate, these medi... cines. This Pills act upon... and cleanse every structure... he soft or as salt penetrates... machinery is thus rendered... olds and Asthma... a cold of long duration or such... which, if not quickly attend a so... here the first stage of asthma has... are relied on as a certain and... abbed into the chest and throat... Billious Headache... sometimes be considered trifling... in mind that by intemperate and... stomach take Holloway's Pills, rub... over the pit of the stomach, and... strength and energy. The... may be gradual will be thorough.

is the best remedy known in... the following Diseases:... ale Irregular, Serofula King... of all kinds Stone and Gravel... Secondary Symp... Tonsils... Tumor... Diets... Complaints Venereal Affec... Worms... Weakness whatever cause... sent of Professor Holloway... London, and by all respect... ices—Is. 1/6d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6... Shaving by taking the... Guidance of patients in ever... LERA, FEVER, AGUE, & C

RODYNE... BROWN'S CHLORODYNE... W. F. Fere Wood stated publicly... rowne was undoubtedly the in... that the whole story of the de... deliberately untrue, and he re... been worn to. See the Texas... ne's Chlorodyne—The Right... to the College of Physicians... that he had received information... remedy of any service for Chol... Laroc, Dec. 31, 1864... ne's Chlorodyne—Extract from... 1866—Is prescribed by scores... who do not state publicly... did a not supply a want and... ne's Chlorodyne is the best an... Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Con... ne's Chlorodyne is a certain... 77, Dearborn, Col., &c... ne's Chlorodyne—Extract from... we cannot too forcibly urge... in all cases. From a Mont... of Hospital, has been... able remedy in Neuralgia... To their own my restoration... months before suffering and... ne's Chlorodyne—Carron... W. F. Fere Wood, Overhanging... paules each bottle, Sole Manu... Street, Boston. Blood not... demand enables the pro... it is now sold in bottles...

OK—J. Applewh, William... 315 Franklin street. 1866... TICE... LEAST THE LATE... be presented in pay... Finlayson and John S... before the First day of June... to the late James Murray Reid...

