

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

## And Victoria Chronicle.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST  
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DAVID W. HIGGINS.

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streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS:  
S. D. Levi, Nanaimo, V. I.  
C. D. Clark, New Westminster  
Barnard's Express, Yale B.C.  
do, Lytton  
do, Vancouver  
do, Richmond  
do, Barkerville  
do, Camerontown  
do, Olancho  
do, Olympia, W. I.  
Roby & Lowe, New York  
F. Alger, II Clements Lane, London  
G. Street, 20, Opposite London  
L. P. Fisher, San Francisco

Our telegrams from Cuba (or, for Cuba) have certainly very little in them that is interesting. They have the Island one day entirely in the hands of the insurgents; the next the insurgents are routed and their Governor captured and shot. Altogether the framer of these telegrams, taking his cue from some one who is almost unacquainted with the true state of affairs in the Island, shows very little capacity for eliminating the public sympathy. It is true that we may be led from what follows to doubt very much the title of these so-called insurgents to any sympathy but that of the hangman; still, seeing that the object of the telegrams is to mislead and deceive the public, it is not being thought liable to be hoodwinked by any such absurdities. Many people are under the impression that the men called insurgents in Cuba are something like the brave but unfortunate Cretons; they never were more mistaken. The men who are now opposing the Spanish troops in Cuba have no more wrongs to complain of against the government of that island, than the companions of the celebrated Walker, the filibuster, had against the government of Central America or Sonora. They are nothing more or less, so far as the native Cubans in the gang are concerned, than idle, dissipated blackguards, who are ready for any atrocity that will give them a little longer lease of their worthless lives in debauchery and licentiousness. As for their sympathizing friends from the United States, they are even a shade or two more worthless; human refuse, they have gone through every phase of the worst crimes, and go over to join the gang of Caspades for the chance of satiating their monstrous appetites for rapine and murder. Turn we now to the victims of these miso *La Reine des Antilles*, is one of the most fertile and beautiful islands in the world; where the most luxuriant and valuable crops of sugar, tobacco and spice are grown and exported every year, the proceeds of which filtering through fifty channels, finds its way to a considerable extent to the Mother Country—Spain. It is no wonder that Spain is fully determined to retain Cuba; a very large portion of her revenue is derived from it. The richness of the Island and the vast sums of money arising from the sale of its products, has engendered a great deal of luxury amongst the planters, who indulge themselves with everything that can add to their happiness or enjoyment. Thus the ladies and children are delicately nurtured; they are surrounded by every refinement, and are frequently educated in Europe. The houses, adapted to the climate, are like fairy bowers, and furnished with lavish extravagance. Of course, people so brought up are wholly unfit for any other mode of life, but they are perfectly happy in their own way. Imagine such people, then, exposed to the brutalities of these so-called insurgents; the mothers and sisters of the most respectable citi-

zens of Cuba given over to the lusts of the vile wretches, or driven from their lands and homes in utter and helpless beggary. Is it any wonder that General Dulce has hoisted the black flag, and refused to give any quarter to such human abortions? Can any one blame him? There can be no pretext of slavery made use of to extenuate the terrible slaughter of innocent people in Cuba, because the new Government of Spain had decided on the abolition of slavery on the Island; and it seems very evident that the fear of the proximate liberation of the slaves removing a pretext abroad, and a great power to induce the slaves to join them on the Island, had much to do with the hurried way in which the attempt has been brought about. The sympathy of the American people cannot have been drawn towards any imaginary people groaning under oppression or from hatred to the dominant power; because if any sympathy was merited, it should have been bestowed on the present Government of Spain, which is just endeavoring to consolidate itself in opposition to tyrannical. No, there were no thoughts in relation to liberty, or any chivalrous desire to help the weak against the strong; there was only the desire to seize the opportunity for heartless robbery. There is some kind of honor supposed to exist among thieves, but certainly the class that went to Central America and Sonora with Walker, and are now aiding and abetting the worthless rascals in Cuba, are wholly devoid of any description of that principle. We have only to refer our readers to the telegraphic dispatches of yesterday, which informs us that a large steamer, the Arago, took nearly a thousand men, who marched on board, carrying their muskets on their shoulders and conveying their pieces of light artillery with the proper quantity of ammunition, etc., through the streets of New York in the open day, as if it had been a regiment of United States soldiers just changing their barracks. We refrain from further comment; our readers can form their own conclusions. It must be remembered that the United States Minister at Madrid has been professing the warmest sympathy and friendship of the American people for the present government and people of Spain, and that the prices of sugar and tobacco are quoted with every account from Cuba. Money assuredly is the root of all evil; but in the face of these expeditions, openly planned and carried out against a nation with which the United States is at peace, what becomes of the Alabama claims?

Friday May 7

THE Cape has been visited by a calamity unprecedented in its annals, though not in those of Canada and British Burma. A severe drought had burnt up everything, and the heat was still rising, when on the 9th February fires broke out in several places and in a few hours covered a district 400 miles in length, and from fifteen to fifty in breadth, destroying all houses, trees, crops, cattle, and apparently natives, a few Europeans only escaping by a rush for the nearest river. All countries covered with forest and exposed to extreme heat appear liable to these visitations, which have, for example, been repeatedly recorded in the Delta of the Irrawaddy, one of the wettest places in the world.

UNLAWFUL DETENTION.—Mrs. Lawrence appeared on remand at the Police Court, yesterday morning, to answer the charge preferred against her by J. F. Thompson, mate of the Golden Age. The cause assigned by Mrs. Lawrence for the detention of the papers, was that Thompson owed her the sum of fifty dollars. The matter was settled by Thompson paying her the amount she claimed.

THE BRIDGE.—We observe the Commissioner of Lands and Works has placed two notices conspicuously at either end of James' Bay bridge, reminding fast men and horses of the penalty for crossing at a rate more rapid than a walk. The law, we learn, will be enforced in all cases of violation. We should dislike to stand in the shoes of the first violator who happens to be nabbed by a policeman.

THE steamship Geo. S. Wright will sail today from Portland for Victoria.

Supreme Court.  
(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice Bogie.)  
THURSDAY, May 6th, 1869.  
Healey & Richardson vs. R. Woods, Official Assignee.—Mr. Wood, instructed by Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Aikman, for plaintiff; Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Green, for the defendant.  
The following special Jurors were empaneled to try the case: G. J. Findlay (foreman), F. J. Roscoe, A. J. Langley, T. C. Nuttall, T. N. Hibben, A. R. Green, H. B. Good, A. McLean.  
This was a case, the particulars of which have been discussed in the Legislative Council and by the Press for many months past. The issue arose from the refusal of the Official Assignee in bankruptcy, to pay over to Mr. J. C. Nicholson, as the agent for Healey & Richardson, the sum of \$930, belonging to the estate of Mr. O. W. Wallace in bankruptcy—said amount having been realized from a sale of furniture authorized by a bill of sale given by Mr. Nicholson as attorney in fact of said C. W. Wallace.  
J. C. Nicholson sworn—Am Agent for Dickson, Campbell & Co. in this city; in August, '65 was a clerk in the office of the same firm of this city; M. C. W. Wallace was a debtor to the firm in \$14,000 or \$16,000; in August, 1865, Mr. Wallace executed the power of attorney produced; it was given by Wallace; he said he was going to England, and as he owed the firm (his only creditor) a large amount of money he wished to secure them by giving them security over everything he possessed—he instructed me to do that.  
Counsel for defence contended that these instructions should be contained in the instrument or power of attorney.  
The Chief Justice overruled the objection.  
Witness—Acting under Wallace's instructions I executed a bill of sale (produced) of his furniture; Wallace returned to Victoria about March, 1866.  
Counsel for defendant here asked that notice of objection be taken that the bill of sale was not authorized by the power of attorney or the instructions of Wallace to witness.  
The Chief Justice asked to be shown the power of attorney, which, upon examination he said gave Mr. Nicholson power over the real estate of Mr. Wallace, and to do and perform all business, acts, matters and things relating to him in Victoria.  
The argument of the point was deferred for the present.  
Witness—Mr. Green registered the bill of sale.  
Counsel for the plaintiff called attention to the defective character of the law up to 1866 requiring the registration of chattel mortgages.  
Witness—Having executed a bill of sale for the furniture of Mr. Wallace, in accordance with his instructions, I wrote him concerning it, on the day he returned I told him what I had done and he approved of my course; he remained in his home until May, 1867; when disasters came thick upon him, and he left the house; in June following he told me to sell the furniture and apply the proceeds to paying off Southgate's mortgage, so that Dickson, Campbell & Co might have the property unincumbered; I told him I thought the summer a bad time for selling the furniture, that he had better wait until the fall and furthermore, that I had a policy of insurance against fire upon the furniture.  
Cross examined by Mr. Robertson—Mr. Wallace was indebted to other parties besides Dickson, Campbell & Co. when he left; he was not indebted to the Bank of British Columbia except in some acceptance note due; after his departure Mr. Wallace received at sundry times about \$200 from me on account of her husband; the firm at that time was not closing out; the power of attorney was given three or four days before Wallace left for England; at San Francisco he gave the house a mortgage on his real estate and sent it up here for registration; when he gave me the power to secure Dickson, Campbell, & Co. over all he possessed the furniture was about all he did possess; I don't think he had horses or buggies at the time; I gave the bill of sale about six weeks after he had gone; Dickson, Campbell & Co. wrote me I had better do so; they were not desirous of pressing Wallace; I acted on my own authority; I had no desire to protect Wallace's property; nominally he was insolvent; at that time the Antler Creek acceptances were deemed good; I told Mr. Ward of the Bank that I was going to execute the bill of sale; I intended to keep the money and am sorry I paid it into Court (a laugh); in June, '67, I knew the bank was his creditor, the Antler Creek acceptances having proved worthless; when he told me to sell the furniture I don't think he intended to go into bankruptcy; he was forced into it by the V. Coal Company, who owed him money instead of him owing them; I don't remember whether there was a man in charge of the house or not prior to the 23d March, 1867; don't remember having said so under oath; I did not refuse to lend the key to Mr. or Mrs. Wallace whenever they wished it; I considered to property as safe in their hands as it is in my own; I thought Mr. Wallace's instructions were quite sufficient to empower me to execute a bill of sale; I don't remember consulting Mr. Green (Solicitor) as to my powers in the premises.  
By the Court—I had a right to release Mr. and Mrs. Wallace admittance to the house.  
C. W. Wallace, sworn—Left this place for England in August, 1865; gave a power of Attorney to Mr. Nicholson, before leaving; it was drawn by Mr. Green, my attorney; I

left instructions with Mr. Nicholson to secure Dickson, Campbell & Co. by every means in his power with everything I possessed; during my residence in England I received advice from Mr. Nicholson respecting his action regarding my property, while in England I received instructions from Mr. George Campbell to wind up the business of the firm here; on my return to San Francisco, it was arranged that Mr. Nicholson should wind up the affairs of the firm, and I should enjoy the emoluments arising from the agency of the V. Coal Company, and the S. S. Co., and that, after the business had been wound up Mr. Nicholson and I should go into business with the support of the firm below; Mr. Nicholson told me, immediately on my return, that he had mortgaged my furniture to Dickson, Campbell & Co., according to my instructions; I thanked him for carrying out my wishes; I did not see the bill of sale for nearly two years afterwards; I was allowed the use of the house and furniture on payment of \$32 50 per month interest, until April, 1867, when I went to live with my mother, and suggested the sale of the furniture on several occasions to Mr. Nicholson because I couldn't pay the interest—my employment having ceased.  
Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson—I did not execute the bill of sale of the furniture before leaving for England because I thought I could make arrangements below that would render it unnecessary, and because I was hurried; it was nearly two years after my return before I saw the bill of sale; I had no idea of going into bankruptcy when I left; had the bank extended the time I might have been in a position to-day to have discharged all my liabilities; up to May '67, I used the house, lot and furniture; I paid no part of the wages of the man who was in charge of the premises after my return; don't remember receiving an order [produced] signed by Chief Justice Neeham, to have the proceeds of the sale paid into Court.  
The Chief Justice here called attention to a discrepancy of date between the order, the bill of sale and the power of attorney—no less than three different dates being indicated in those documents: the 4th, 24th, and 26th of October, 1865.  
Witness—My liabilities were \$10,000 or \$15,000 at the time; there were six or eight names on the back of the Antler Creek notes; my share was \$2000.  
By Mr. Wood—It was solely owing to my Antler Bedrock Flame liabilities that I was unable to enter into business.  
The bill of sale was put in by plaintiff and admitted by counsel for defendant, subject to all legal exceptions.  
Mr. Wood addressed the jury, there being no evidence to offer on the part of the defendant. There was no imputation on the prosecutor in any of the evidence offered; the matter was wholly a business transaction; the question was simply one of law and rested on the possession of the goods when Mr. Wallace's bankruptcy took place. Mr. Wallace had given not only ostensible but actual possession to Mr. Nicholson, he had sold the goods out and out; the question for the jury will be, whether the possession of the goods which remained always with the bankrupt did not expose these goods to be appropriated for the liquidation of other creditors than the transferee; whether, having duly delivered the goods over to Mr. Nicholson, the bankrupt had continued to use or remain in possession or not. There was no attempt at secrecy; and Mr. Nicholson, without showing too much haughtiness towards Mr. Wallace, had acted with due regard to the interests of Messrs. Dickson, Campbell & Co.  
Mr. Robertson, for the defence—The counsel for plaintiffs had attempted to excite the sympathies of the jury in favor of the plaintiffs; as contrasted with the defendant, who was only an officer of the Court; the sympathy of the jury was however equally due to the other creditors of the bankrupt, who were represented by Mr. Woods, the defendant. M. Wallace through his agent was guilty of legal, not moral fraud; whether he made a sale in May 1867 or by the bill of sale of October, 1865, but if they thought the bill of sale, October, 1865, was abandoned by the parties and a verbal sale made in 1867, then the goods must pass to the assignees. Assuming, however, that the goods were in the hands of the bankrupt and at his disposal in 1867 then the bill of sale of 1865 was inoperative and invalid, and the goods were at the disposal of the bankrupt at the time of bankruptcy; that Mr. Wallace or his wife was living in the house till May, 1867, and then the goods remained until the day of sale. If the appearance would lead people to believe that Wallace was the reputed owner of the goods; that Dickson, Campbell & Co. went on paying monies on account of the bankrupt and never took any advantage of the bill of sale which was 18 months overdue, hence it could not be otherwise concluded than that they had waived their title to claim under the bill of sale of October, 1865.  
His Lordship then submitted the case to the jury. He pointed out that there was no fraud on the part of the plaintiffs; the questions upon which the jury would decide were:  
1. Was the furniture in question sold to plaintiffs by the bill of sale of 24th Oct. 1865?  
2. Was it intended by the delivery of the key and the statement of Wallace to J. C. Nicholson in May, 1867, to give Dickson, Campbell & Co. actual possession of the furniture as well as the house?  
3. Was the furniture at the order and disposition of the bankrupt on the 9th Sept. 1867, with the consent of the true owner.  
The jury after an absence of a quarter of an hour returned the following answers to the questions:  
1. It was.  
2. Yes.

3. It was not at the order and disposition of the bankrupt at that date.  
His Lordship after hearing a number of arguments raising legal points of which the Court only took note, stated that he would notify His Honor the Chief Justice of the verdict as returned by the jury, and lay before him the various points raised by the counsel on both sides.  
FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived at 4 1/2 o'clock last evening from Nanaimo. Among her passengers were Mr. George Morris and wife, and Miss Robinson. The Cooper is loading for San Francisco. The ship Shooting Star was seen off Discovery Island yesterday bound for Nanaimo.  
EARLY CUCUMBERS.—Mitchell & Johnson have been cutting cucumbers for three weeks at their nursery. The other day we were favored with a number of the variety of "Pearson's Long Gun," of a very fine quality.  
SENT UP.—Tomato Shakespeare, a colored crimp, was sent up yesterday for trial before the Court of Assizes.  
FOR LONDON.—The ship Golden Age will sail for London tomorrow morning, with a cargo of spars.  
THE Robert Cowan is due here from the Sandwich Islands. She arrived at Honolulu on the 23rd of March.  
SEATTLE TOWN PROPERTY.—Mr. Franklin yesterday disposed of 35 Seattle town lots by auction. The balance was withdrawn.  
CAPT. MIST. of H.M.S. Sparrowhawk, has been added to the General Commission of the Peace for this Colony.  
COPIES of the Gold Mining Ordinance will be sold at Cariboo at \$1 each.  
THE shipment of coal from Nanaimo last month was 1374 tons.  
THE steamer Fly arrived last evening from Sooke.  
Earthquake in England.  
VIOLENT SHAKE IN EAST LANCASHIRE.  
From the Manchester Examiner.  
A very distinct shock of earthquake was felt yesterday evening, of which we have received the several accounts published below. The time of the occurrence was a few minutes after six o'clock, and up to the time we write the accounts received occur in representing the East Lancashire district as that in which the vibration was the sharpest. In Manchester the shock was very slightly experienced, but the confirmation of different and perfectly independent witnesses in the city leaves no doubt that their sensation of a very peculiar and unusual shaking of the ground occurred in point of time with the more violent trembling reported from other towns. A sudden tremor of the walls of a room, unaccompanied by any noise, but so marked as to prompt a gentleman to exclaim, "That must be an earthquake," was perceptible in the office of this journal at a few minutes after six o'clock. The sensation was little more than momentary, and was forgotten until the reports from other places confirmed the impression. In several of the suburbs of Manchester there was a similar experience. At Pendleton the direction of the shock appeared to be from east to west. The floors and windows rattled slightly, and our informant there says "there was a sound like a gust of wind." This was at about 6:10 by the church clock. A correspondent residing in Chestwood, Manchester, informs us that the shock was sensibly felt there. He compares it (using almost precisely the same words as the foregoing writers) to a "sudden gust of wind," violently shaking the house and threatening the walls and roof. The notion of an earthquake was immediately suggested to all in the house, and the time specified agrees with that indicated in other places. It would appear, as far as can be generalized from the reports to hand, that the shock was the most sharply experienced on the more elevated points of the district affected.  
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers—Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over opposition for thirty years—viz, that no means are known equal to Holloway's Remedies for curing bad legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses, burns, scalds, and in truth all cases where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly is of primary importance, as the compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases, the Ointment has succeeded in affording a perfect cure after every other means has failed of giving any relief. Desperate cases best display its virtues.  
CHEAP SHAVING.—Having recovered his health, Fred Payne's shop is again open to the public. Prices as before.



The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 8, 1869

We have before us four sides of leather. One is branded with the name of Jules Dodot and cost about \$8 75, laid down in Victoria; but it paid duty in America on account of there being no direct shipments to this port from France. The second is a French skin, and cost six dollars. The third is English, and can be had for four dollars; the fourth was manufactured on the island. (Skins tanned here vary in price from \$3 50 to \$5 50 each.) Jules Dodot's skin will make about three pairs of fronts for boots, and is only used for the best work. The island-made leather is chiefly used for making "backs," boys' boots and inferior work. The question arises, why should Jules Dodot's leather cover our feet in place of the material of the country? The answer is, that Jules Dodot manufactures a better article. The Colony having abundance of hides and plenty of tanning material in the shape of oak, alder and hemlock, ought to be able to make Jules Dodot less fashionable; and having plenty of brains (as well of men as of animals) to dress the tanned hides, it would not be very difficult to do so. We have Jules Dodot on our feet and probably "on the brain" also, just now. We know very well that country-made leather finds a ready sale, but we would ask our tanners to endeavor to equal if not to beat Jules Dodot and other French or English brands—four dollars extra per skin being; at all events, a very good inducement to try. Tanning pays now; it would pay better if greater exertions were put forth, particularly as most of the operations connected with tanning can be performed by Indian or other cheap labor. This Colony ought not to pay \$10,529 per annum for imported leather and send away raw hides to other places for manufacture. We believe seal and whale skins would produce a valuable article, and leather made from deer-skins would not be despised by those whom corns plague and bunions torture. There is, however, even a pleasant side to this importation of leather, whether it comes from Jules Dodot or anyone else. We mean its manufacture into boots and shoes by colonial workmen. Let us suppose \$8000 worth of the leather is imported to be made into boots: it represents twelve hundred skins or about four thousand pairs of boots made by our workmen per annum. Add to this the quantity manufactured from colonial leather and we may form some idea of the extent of home manufacture. It would only require the permanent employment all the year round of thirty men to do the work, and the value of the labour would be thirty thousand dollars. How many would be employed in making the leather we are not prepared to estimate; but the number employed just now in the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather is about forty. The imported boots and leather exceed annually in value \$120,000. If these were manufactured in the Colony, employment would be given to one hundred and fifty families, and the Colony be thereby \$120,000 richer by that means alone. The duty instead of being paid to the Government would be given to the manufacturers; so, if the people wish to pay a less tax to the government, let them use home manufacture. It appears not a little singular that while the labor of one hundred and fifty men would make the country richer by \$120,000 per annum, it would apparently make the Government poorer by \$20,000 per annum, or at the rate of \$133 for every man employed. The introduction, however, of so much domestic labor would do nothing of the kind, for if each man earned, say, \$1000 per annum, he would spend nearly that amount per year, and if spent in home productions each man would support another family—and so on; so that if the Colony manufactured the boots, shoes and leather now imported, it would enable (say) four hundred additional people to live profitably in the country. Now, as

most of the capital created would ultimately, after having been employed at home in various ways, pass out of the country in exchange for articles that the Colony does not produce but requires, the government would not only receive the duty upon their introduction, but would also be receiving an income from the four hundred additional persons in the Colony, not on account of their boots and shoes, but from other articles used and required. To sell the imported boots, shoes and leather would not require more than half a score of people; the profit derived by that ten would not probably be much greater than that gained by the manufacturer; there would be as much or even more selling than than now, but instead of ten people in the Colony, there might be four hundred employed. In the first case the money would pass rapidly out of the country; in the other, it would be, as it were, intercepted and made to do other duty and support other productive interests. If legislation, then, can encourage the rise and growth of manufactures and enrich and help to build up the country by increasing the number of that most valuable and most required commodity, a productive population, it will be the duty as well of the government as of the people to encourage home production, because it is the people themselves who must make, and who are the country. The people must be brought to feel that they and their children are to be permanently part of the country—that it is their country—their home; that like home should be made as comfortable as possible, and that they must do something to make it comfortable. The notion that they are here simply to make money and then fly off to spend it elsewhere, must not be encouraged. It is ruinous to progress, destructive to patriotism. The encouragement of some home productions will not prevent free trade in a great many foreign ones. On the contrary, it will be a lever to assist it; the importer of foreign goods and the manufacturer or producer of domestic stuffs can go hand-in-hand and each help to build up the country, his home, in his own peculiar way and be satisfied. More real and enduring benefit would accrue to the country by following out such a course, than by aiming simply at the exchange of the natural productions of the Colony for foreign manufactured ones; nay, by creating capital by labour we are producers at once of the means of developing our natural resources and originating other productive industries. The educators of our mineral riches should, as they do, support domestic producers. Whilst, then, we ask our tanners to strive to improve the quality of home manufactured leather, and so enable the boot and shoemaker to make Colonial boots with Colonial material and Colonial labor, we must also ask the consumer to patronize to the utmost extent home manufactures and productions, and so mutually and reciprocally work together to build up the country by making it advantageous for a large number of people to live therein. Employment and the profitable disposal of the products of labor are the best inducements to encourage and occasion an increase of laboring population. FREE TRADE in certain European productions will profit the mercantile community and encourage them. Let the Colony shape its course to offer both. It can—it must be done—for the country is suffering now as much from a one-sided policy as it did in the days of unadulterated Free Trade.

Saturday, May 1st, 1869.

ALLEGED CRIMPS IN LIMBO.—Wm. Lyons, James Gibbon and Samuel Vowel, were taken into custody on Thursday night, charged with enticing Her Majesty's marines to desert. Yesterday they came before Mr. Pemberton for examination. Three witnesses—marines belonging to Her Majesty's ship Satellite—swore positively that Lyons and Gibbons used every inducement to prevail upon them to leave the service clandestinely, and that one marine, named Brown, did get off in the ship Alaska for Shanghai. The complainants swore that they were advised to go into the country until the ship was ready for sea. One of them was arrested as a deserter subsequently and sentenced to 42 days' imprisonment, a punishment he is now undergoing. Mr. Courtney defended. The witnesses were all subjected to a rigid cross-examination by the prisoners' counsel, but the evidence was unshaken in any material point; and after a patient hearing the magistrate committed Lyons and Gibbons for trial before the Court of Assizes. Bail is fixed at \$500 for each prisoner.

Later from the Main-land!

KOOTENAY NEWS TO APRIL 12.

Splendid Results of Mining on Perry Creek!

CARIBOO NEWS TO APRIL 22.

The steamer Enterprise, Capt. Swanson, arrived at 8 o'clock last evening from New Westminster, bringing fifteen passengers and a small Cariboo express and mail. Mr. Borrell, late Manager for the Bank of British North America at Cariboo, Mr. Johnson, Kootenay Expressman, Mr. U. Nelson, were among the passengers. The news from the Lower River is unimportant.

Mr. Johnson left the new diggings on Perry Creek on the 12th April, and has placed us under obligations for the following intelligence:

PERRY CREEK.

The weather was beginning to be favorable and mining generally was fairly started. Twenty-six companies were at work at date doing well. Shaw Co struck a nugget worth \$80; Downey Co, a \$28 piece. The results valued by the following companies three days previous to arrival: Downey Co, 50oz; Montgomery Co, averaged 10oz per day; the Jewellers Shop, \$128 per share for 3 days' work; Price, \$120 per share in same time; and others from an ounce per day up. Number of shafts were being sunk, none had struck bed rock, although a depth of 38ft had been obtained. The mining at present is all confined to the cañon and extends a distance of ten miles; but above this place will be a large amount of work done this ensuing season, the ground being located for four miles or more. There were between four and five hundred men on the creek. A slight rush came from Blackfoot early this spring, but the creek being frozen and plenty of snow, nearly all returned. Although the rush is not so large as anticipated, still the miners from the various sections keep coming in gradually and locating; this furnishes the surest signs of a permanent camp.

ON WILD HORSE CREEK

The miners were about starting and were making preparations to bring water in the various ditches for the hydraulics.

Two miners, Henry Beck, and William Rotbejen, were killed on the fifth April by the caving of a tunnel in which they were working. The accident caused universal regret in the mines, as both men were much respected. This is the first fatal accident of the kind that has occurred since the Kootenay mines were discovered.

Provisions were high, with a fair prospect of a downward tendency. Trains were arriving from Biter Boot and Walla Walla. Flour (last quotation) 30 cents; beef, 25 cents; sugar, 75 cents; tea, \$2; coffee, \$1; bacon, 75 cents; beans, 40 cents; dried fruits 75 cents; preserves in cans, \$1; liquors were in good demand, particularly if in cases or bottles.

THE TRAILS.

The trails are in a very bad condition, particularly from Shepherd to Kootenay, a torado having passed over this section of the country, prostrating the timber in every direction. The government must be alive in making this route practicable, or else in making a new road around by the Kootenay Lake. The streams are all high, rendering the crossings dangerous, particularly on Salmon and Ghost rivers; both require to have bridges over them.

Mr. Johnson met about fifty men on the way in. One party from Clinton and Cariboo at Rock Creek, and two parties from Victoria and New Westminster on Semilkameen.

ON ROCK CREEK

The Flume company were at work, having reached their new ground, and shares were selling high.

With the exception of a heavy snow storm on Kootenay Mountain, the weather was fine the entire trip. Trains would pass over the Hope Mountain in about two weeks, there being only six miles of snow on the summit.

CARIBOO.

Mr. Burrill left Barkerville on the 22nd inst.; rode out in a sleigh to Beaver Pass. There were four ft five feet of snow on Bald Mountain. The mining prospects were improving and the general feeling on William Creek was one of confidence in the approaching season.

[From the Cariboo Sentinel, April 17.]

WILLIAM CREEK.

The Barker co. last week washed 98 oz.; Cariboo, 72 oz.; Canadian, 43 oz.; Baldhead 40 oz.; Caledonia, 40 oz.

STOUT'S GULCH.

Coombs co. washed 80 oz.; all the other companies getting ready to work when the water increases.

CONELIN'S GULCH.

Reidrew co. washed 60 oz.; Eclipse co. have just got their tunnel into their own ground, but have not got ready to work from it yet.

MOSQUITO CREEK.

As the water improves so do the prospects of this creek. The Minnehaha last week had 174 oz.; the Willow and Tabb are just commencing to work. Tom and Jerry, on Red Gulch, putting in machinery.

HARDSCRAMBLE CREEK.

The Discovery co. continue running their tunnel, and are making small wages as they go on.

DEATH IN THE HOSPITAL.

Theophile Mullard, a native of the Department of Seine et Oise, France, died of paralysis, on the 12th inst., in the Cariboo Hospital, of which he had been an inmate for the last nine months. The deceased, who was 45 years of age, was formerly a miner on Nelson creek.

CANADA, it appears, is to be invaded by a Committee of American representatives who desire to negotiate a treaty of reciprocal trade, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and fishery concessions. The more of such invasions the Canadians can obtain the better for the people on both sides of the line. The grand army that it was said Grant would send across the border to annex the Dominion is a myth—a creation of the fertile imaginations of sensation telegraph-mongers.

FROM BURRARD INLET.—The steamer Isabel, Capt. Deyvereaux, arrived from the Inlet yesterday, having in tow the ship Golden Age. The Isabel reports the ships Regent and Alice M. Minot at Moody's, and the Ann Mary at the B. C. & V. I. M. I. Two ships bound for the Inlet were seen by the Isabel yesterday in the Gulf of Georgia. The Isabel saw yesterday morning and exchanged signals in the Gulf with the whaling steamer Emma, running North, but did not approach near enough to speak her.

FOR THE WEST COAST.—H. M. S. Sparrowhawk will sail for the West Coast and round the Island on Monday. His Excellency the Governor will go up in the Sparrowhawk, and a searching investigation into the distressing events connected with the wreck of the John Bright will be instituted. We are glad to note this action on the part of the Executive. It is better to be late than never; but it would be better if never late.

We beg to congratulate the excursionists by the Enterprise to day, on the fact that there will be plenty of good things to eat. Piper is going to provide the refreshment. He has also set his ice machine to work, and can always provide visitors to his saloon with delicious creams flavored with Strawberry, Vanilla and other luscious extracts. It is refreshing to think about them this warm weather.

SOCIAL AMENITIES.—B. Holladay, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Smith and Miss Campbell, of Portland, lunched yesterday with Governor Seymour, and dined last evening with the Hon. W. A. G. Jones.

DID NOT APPEAR.—Elizabeth Thurber, who bombarded the Dew Drop Inn with stones and other missiles on Tuesday night, failed to appear before the Magistrate yesterday, and the amount of her bail—\$20 piece—was declared to be forfeited.

SPAR LADEN.—The ship Golden Age has completed her cargo of spars for Sprout & Co., London, at Moody's Mills, and will sail in a few days for her destination.

SHIP ON.—Pickett and Harrison have the bark Gem of the Ocean loading at San Francisco for Millard & Beedy.

The bark Washington, for Sitka, is at Nanaimo ready for sea with a cargo of coal.

The "Decayed Fish" Cry.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Your morning contemporary, with his usual tendency to croaking, publishes a communication in the Annexation interest, in which he tries to make it appear that the country is completely gone in unless that delightful consummation takes place. I am neither Confederationist, Annexationist nor anything else, in relation to the ruling politics in this city; I only know that it is a pleasant place to live in, and having all I am worth invested in lots and houses here, I have no desire to be ruined by a journalist, who, under the pretext of being the people's friend, goes in for ruining the entire Colony by preaching Annexation doctrines, and giving such a dismal picture of this place, that no prudent man, be he English or American, would think of coming here. You talk of natural resources and all that kind of thing, and the fact that we still exist under the infliction of such articles as your morning contemporary gives publicity to is the best assurance of our undoubted stability.

COSMOPOLITE.

Curious Suit Against a Newspaper.

A suit was brought, March 7th, at the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, by M. Cerriber de Menheheim, a writer on the press, against M. Wittersheim, publisher of the Journal Officiel, to recover 3,000f. damages for the inconvenience to which he has been subjected by the delivery of the Government organ, to which he had subscribed, and the bad paper on which it was printed, and which rendered it almost illegible. The defendant showed that the delay had been inevitable in consequence of the difficulties of a new organization; the paper he admitted had at first been indifferent, but he had since changed his supplies, and both causes of complaint were now remedied. The Court decided that the plaintiff had no claim for damages, and—merely condemned Wittersheim to the payment of costs.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.

The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BOARDS, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Middlesex:—

"Nightingale Hall, Edmonton. Dear Sir,—I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough, proceeding, from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole frame entirely shaken. Having seen the good effects of your Balsam of Aniseed in several members of my family, I purchased a small bottle, and, when going to bed at night, took a teaspoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water, just warm. The effect was immediate; it arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well and arose perfectly restored in the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me, and has never returned. Having since heard of a lady in the neighborhood who for a long time had laboured under a most distressing cough, and who had resorted to every remedy within her knowledge, I sent the remainder of the bottle to her, and that long-standing cough, obstinate, and (as she thought) incurable, was perfectly cured. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you may please of this communication, as the contents are strictly true. I shall take every opportunity of recommending your inestimable medicine, feeling as I do, fully assured of its efficacy.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, "WM. BOARDS

"To Mr. Thos. Powell. "P.O. BOX 1234

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED,

or Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this old established remedy will be found invaluable.

The large sales and increased demand for this excellent and elegant preparation, which has followed its introduction into Australia, New Zealand and nearly all the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial results of its use; and he begs to announce that he is now introducing his sale into Victoria, B. C., and has appointed Messrs Millard and Beedy, Wharf Street, Victoria, Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain their supply.

The Price is within the means of all classes.



Prepared and Sold by THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars Road, London. Sold in bottles, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Observe that the words, "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed over the top of each bottle, without which, none can be genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Fever.

"THE 'TRIALS' OF INDIA. STANLEY CHLOROZYNE is a greater blessing to the human race than even the discovery of Vaccination. This remedy is invaluable in the above diseases, and is indispensable to Emigrants, Travellers, and Families, a few doses being generally sufficient.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davinson, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorozyne.—See 'Lancet,' December 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE.—Extract from 'Medical Times,' January 12, 1866.—'Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be the generally popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc. From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: 'Chlorozyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other remedies had failed.'

It is necessary to warn the public against spurious imitations, which only bear the printed name, and are deficient of the true properties of the only genuine, viz: DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S, as was proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, in the Court of Chancery, in case Browne vs. Freeman, when the Vice-Chancellor stated that the story of Freeman being the inventor was absolutely untrue.

Sold in Bottles, 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by the Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVINSON, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Jals law



DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections;

IT IS THE PHYSICIAN'S CURE FOR GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and all other complaints of the Bladder.

And as a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable.

Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers. N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA. J. G. NORRIS, Agent, 24 7/2 law

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Saturday, May 8, 1869

We sincerely trust trifling are past; that arrived at that point of opinion exists. A change of the system, but in the absolutely necessary. Whether because associated ill adapted system from the fact that the less and less prosperous present Government New Westminster to there can be no doubt prevailing—that a complete Executive is imperious. There are also other strange fatality almost brought in by the government so tardy in its progress for any real good and those popular government has made have been precisely the (whether rightly or not) the greatest amount. It is not, therefore, to if the people are undergoing a complete change, there will be satisfaction whether even useful appreciated now, if hands that slaughter Bill. We all know that hence, in a matter so government, we must decided. No modification that would make the popular; the struggle so painful, and our frustration is perfectly imprudent, and we are ready doing what they did proposed they were doing for the Colony; but to also know that the world with even a little than maladresse or prepared to concede high principle and the men for Galway, munity like this re and less form. We business man at the eriment, and active, to assist him; and, a those who possess the people. Some of that the repetition sounding words is to state them true author of government, a unctious delight of the word, "Responsible they understood what piled, or, as if they what they themselves words. It reminds who was supposed, authority on the Sor her admirers never derstand any of the gavel, yet they always pleased with her son nouncing the word, gave them such a old lady's attainme all the rest for grand friends and 'Respon they are 'good we we prefer something readily understood, admit of quibbling. we are must be people; its form m admit of the strict working so simple understand it. A b sides the Governor the government of ease; hence such unwieldy fabric we ed to support for absolute salvation. O not be non-politised we required such a Pass; nor would the low citizens be dall non-removal of on Rocks or from the o tribes. There would plus available for the and roads, and son courage enterprise development of some tage. We have lain the influence of the mare. We must be



The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 8, 1869

We sincerely trust that the days for trifling are past; that our citizens have arrived at that point where no difference of opinion exists. A change not only in the system, but in the Government is absolutely necessary. From some reason, whether because associated with the present ill adapted system of Government, or from the fact that the Colony has been less and less prosperous from the day our present Government first appeared at New Westminster to the present time, there can be no doubt of the feeling now prevailing—that a complete change in the Executive is imperatively necessary. There are also other reasons: From some strange fatality almost every measure brought in by the government has been so tardy in its progress as to be neutralized for any real good, when passed; and those popular measures that the government has made a point of defeating have been precisely those that the people (whether rightly or wrongly) placed the greatest amount of reliance upon. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at if the people are unanimous in desiring a complete change, and no half measures will be satisfactory. Nay, we doubt whether even useful measures would be appreciated now, if coming from the hands that slaughtered the Drawbacks Bill. We all know the evil of suspense, hence, in a matter so vital as a change of government, we must be unanimous and decided. No modification is possible that would make the present Executive popular; the struggle has been so long, so painful, and so fruitless that reconciliation is perfectly impracticable. It may be, and we are ready to admit, that in doing what they did the Executive supposed they were doing the best possible for the Colony; but they and everyone else know that the world would put up with even a little "smartness" rather than maladresse or ill luck. We are prepared to concede any amount of high principle and honor to the officers of Government, but "they're not the men for Galway." A small community like this requires more work and less form. We want an energetic business man at the head of the Government, and active, industrious officers to assist him; and, above all, we want those who possess the confidence of the people. Some of our Solons think that the repetition of two or three sounding words is sufficient to constitute them true authorities on the subject of government, and with a sort of unctuous delight they roll about the words "Responsible Government," as if they understood what the words implied, or, as if they had any notion of what they themselves meant by the words. It reminds us of an old lady who was supposed to be a great authority on the Scriptures; although her admirers never could clearly understand any of the explanations she gave, yet they always went away well pleased with her sonorous way of pronouncing the word, 'Mesopotamia'; it gave them such a high opinion of the old lady's attainments that they took all the rest for granted. So with our friends and 'Responsible Government,' they are 'good words,' it is true, but we prefer something that can be more readily understood, and that does not admit of quibbling. Any government we have must be responsible to the people; its form must be such as will admit of the strictest economy; its working so simple that everyone can understand it. A half-dozen men besides the Governor ought to conduct the government of this Colony with ease; hence such a change from the unwieldy fabric we have been compelled to support for years, would be absolute salvation. Our commerce would be monopolised by aliens because we required such a road as the Eagle Pass; nor would the lives of our fellow citizens be daily in peril from the non-removal of one of the Sisters' Rocks or from the onslaught of savage tribes. There would always be a surplus available for the repair of bridges and roads, and something left to encourage enterprise or assist in the development of some natural advantage. We have lain long enough under the influence of the parading night-mare. We must be up and doing.

The International Cricket Match.

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28, 1869

In my last I forwarded you score of our matches against the California and St George's Clubs; the latter took place on the 19th. The 20th was a day of rest, and the 21st the Pioneer Club played a one day match with them, but were defeated badly by eight wickets; this, with the defeat of the St George's Club, proves satisfactorily that the Californians must unite their talent as in the first match to compete with the Victoria Club. I here give you the score of this match.

Table with 2 columns: PIONEER CLUB and VICTORIA CLUB. Lists players and their scores in runs and wickets.

In this match the bowling of Pooley and Richardson was first-rate, and the Pioneers could not do much with it, their first innings closing for 57. Crasley kept his wicket well, making 17—the only double figure in the innings. The Victorians commenced by sending in Drake and Fisher, the latter flying in the place of Mr. Walker, who was unable to attend. Finnt and Crasley bowled. Crasley bowled with great judgment throughout, taking 8 wickets, but Finnt's slow underhands were knocked about pretty freely, and McPherson, a young round-arm bowler with a very pretty delivery, had to take his place at the lower end. The Victorians placed 116 on record, however, more than doubling their opponents' score. Barnett bowled with twenty-five, Guerra next with twenty-three, and three others making double figures. It was now expected the Pioneers would be beaten in one innings, and bats were made on the result; but Crasley and Whitaker making a stand on third wicket, and McPherson and Knott on the 8th, arrested such a calamity. The Victorians lost two of their wickets in obtaining the required number to win; namely, 13. The 22d was spent by the Colonists at the Picnic of the British Benevolent Society, held at Sausalito, a very pretty spot across the Bay; invitations having been courteously extended to the Cricketers. There were probably from 1,500 to 2,000 people present, and the affair passed off with great eclat. The Colony was well represented on the Managing Committee by two old Victorians, Messrs. Wm. Ward and A. J. Chambers. Many familiar faces were to be seen on the grounds; indeed, the Cricketers spent the best portion of their time in shaking hands with old acquaintances. Our party left early in the evening for the city, having hard work before us for Friday and Saturday, the days appointed for the return match with the California Eleven. There was much interest evinced in this match, and those of our friends who had lost their money on the first match, were anxious to make up for it by backing us to win the return game. There appeared to be a very general impression amongst the San Franciscans that we had lost our first match out of courtesy to our opponents, just running the affair close enough to make it exciting; but, I need hardly tell you that the Victorians did not carry their politeness to such an extent as that; but, on the contrary, did their best to win. Anyway this match was closely contested both days, and though the victory rested with Victoria, it is no disgrace to the California club to lose such a well fought game. The score was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: PIONEER CLUB and VICTORIA CLUB. Lists players and their scores in runs and wickets.

The game was begun by the Victorians sending in Tye and Barnett to the bowling of Crasley and Davies, slow round arm and fast underhand, the last ball of the first over dunnepless Barnett; this was the only maiden over in the innings. Fisher succeeding did no better; (Mr. Fisher, in this match, took Mr. Drake's place, the latter acting umpire on account of breaking a finger at the Pioneer match.) Howard now joined Tye, and 19 runs were made before they were separated, Howard making 11 in which was a fine cut to the

Pavilion for 4. Tye had to retire next for 14 well made and including one 4. Richardson did not stay long, being bowled for 2. Wilson was unfortunately run out, and thus 6 wickets fell for 30 runs only. Guerra and Pooley then succeeded in stopping the havoc and commenced hitting freely to all parts of the ground, completely demoralizing the bowling, but strange to say, no change was made by the Californian Captain; Guerra at last was stumped by Knott, off the stumps, after scoring 30 in splendid style, including one 4, four 3's, etc. Hemmingway in next, but soon after, Pooley was taken by a sneak, his 35 were made cleverly by two 4's, one 3, six 2's, and singles, and he received quite an ovation on his return to the dressing room. Guerra's, the 7th wicket, fell for 79, and Pooley's, the 8th wicket, fell for 108—rather a change from the state of affairs at the fall of the sixth wicket. Hemmingway and Walker contributed 11 and 6, and Ball carried out his bat; the innings closing for 117. After lunch, the Californians sent in Messrs McDougall and Knott, who commenced well, when the former was caught by Pooley; the score stood 19 for 1 wicket, and then Davies coming in the runs were made quite rapidly, especially by Knott. Howard and Guerra were now put on, and the change did much good as Davies was soon out leg before, two wickets down for 40 runs. Whitaker was well bowled by Guerra, the middle stump being neatly extracted 3 for 40. Peel, a good man, got run out; 4 for 41. It was now Knott's turn to depart, Howard securing him off his own bowling; he made his 29 with great care, and he deserves much credit for his plucky defence. (It was considered by many that Knott was stumped by Pooley when he had only made 5, but the Umpire thought differently. All conceded that Mr. K. was out of his ground, but the question raised was whether the ball was in play at the time; the case was so similar to that of Tye in the first match, that it was rather hard to understand why it should be out in the one case and not in the other.) 5 wickets for 42. Luke's, the 6th wicket, fell for 46. McPherson's, the 7th, for 55. Crasley, who had been playing steadily, was now joined by Christison and the score ran up to 86, when Christison stopped a hot one from Richardson with his leg instead of the bat; 8 for 86. Kohler next, but here Crasley got run out, but not before he had made 27 in thorough cricketing style; 9 for 90. The last wicket proved to be a troublesome one to the bowlers, 18 runs being put on before Richardson could get Kohler; the innings closing for 108 or 9 behind on the first innings; this promised a close fight on the morrow, and, as the result shows, this expectation was fully realized and the match was in doubt to the last moment. The Victorians only made 77 in their second innings. The great feature was Tye's innings of 39, made without a chance in a most scientific manner, and what is more, made just when they were most required. Tye went in first and saw the fall of nine wickets; he would doubtless have carried his bat right through the innings had he not been run out in a very silly manner by J. Ball. Richardson also did the State some service with his contribution of 11. Walker also made two fine hits for 1 and 3 respectively before he got bowled. This left the Californians 11, 87 runs to obtain to win, and it was generally expected by their friends that they would make the required number. Hudson and Whitaker went first to the wicket, and made quite a long stand, the first wicket Hudson going for 21. Peel in next, but Pooley who was bowling his best hit in his back for an egg, 2 for 21. Whitaker went next, being well taken by Howard in the slips off Pooley, he made 16 in his usual steady style, 3 for 26. Crasley was nicely caught by Ball, 4 for 34 and the Victorians getting jubilant. Luke bowled by Richardson for an egg, 5 for 34. Here Knott gave Guerra a chance at point, and had to twice, 6 for 36, Knott's 10 very good, Davies and Kohler brought the score up to 48. Kohler going first being well caught by Ball at long-top. McDougall was run out for 3 for 52. Davies, leg before (much to his disgust), 9 for 63; and now Pooley soon found his way to McPherson's lumber yard, and the score closed at 71; result, a victory for the British Columbian by 15 runs. They have thus won three matches out of four and have every reason to be well satisfied with themselves. Monday was the fiftieth anniversary of Odd Fellowship in the United States, and was celebrated here in grand style. On Tuesday a game was played at Base Ball with a nine from the Eagle Club, who are, I understand the Champions of the Pacific Coast; they are very fine players and our nine had no change whatever against them. Very few of the Victorians knew anything about the game and all were very tired and worn-out with the hard work they had the last fortnight. I send you herewith score taken from the 'Alta,' which with the account annexed says all that can be said about the matter. On Tuesday evening we were invited to a banquet by the President of the California Club at which about 40 or 50 sat down. Mr. Youlkes who occupies the above position took the chair. Mr. Boys, President of the Pioneers taking the vice. It is unnecessary to state that everything was done in the best style, and that the entertainment was a great success. The usual patriotic and personal toasts were given, and mirth and harmony prevailed until the wee small hours. I forgot to mention that the British Columbian went to Shaw's Photographic gallery on Monday and had two groups taken in cricketing costume, they are capitally executed and you will of course see plenty of them in Victoria. I said nothing hitherto in regard to the umpires and scorers, but it is due to the gentlemen who accepted these unthankful but responsible positions to state that they gave satisfaction to all.

Table with 2 columns: PIONEER CLUB and VICTORIA CLUB. Lists players and their scores in runs and wickets.

OUR gallant Eleven have come back bearing with them the respect and good wishes of their opponents, for although beaten in the first contest at Cricket, they regained their laurels in the second. We note that, endowed as they are with true British pluck, they did not hesitate to accept the challenge of the Californians for a game of Base Ball; and although they were signally defeated, owing to a great measure to their ignorance of the rules of the game, they contested the field manfully, and received great praise for their efforts. A noble banquet was provided for them on the eve of their departure, when they were regaled with the good things of this life to their heart's content. The Eleven were warmly greeted as the Telfair drew up alongside the wharf yesterday by a large crowd that had assembled.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUSSE TELFAIR.—WHITE PINE.—The steamship Gussie Telfair, Capt. O. C. Dall, arrived at Brodrick's wharf at 2 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing 71 passengers and a large freight. Among the passengers were a number of Californians who are bound back for their claims. Some of their number have seen the White Pine steamer, examined his proportions, and come to the conclusion that he is altogether too formidable an animal for them to "fiddle." There is a great rush back to San Francisco from White Pine by disappointed men. The last Panama steamer brought 500 passengers from New York who were bound for White Pine. All this excitement will ultimately do the whole coast good, although it may be hard on some localities for a short time.

THE WEST COAST EXPEDITION.—H. M. S. Sparrowhawk sailed at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the West Coast. She carried Messrs. Crease and Ball and two men—the latter to assist at the exhumation of the bodies. The application of Capt. Phillips, of the wrecked schooner Alpha, to be allowed to accompany the party, was denied. He was told, we are informed, by a member of the Government, that the Indians were "lords of the manor" and had a right to everything that came ashore on their coast save human lives!!! The Government dispatch boat Leviathan started on Sunday to take on board Christenson, Captain of the schooner Surprise, who will join the Sparrowhawk at Barelay Sound. Christenson is at Deep Bay with Roy's whalers.

ANOTHER OBSTACLE TO COMMERCE.—Every package shipped from New York to San Francisco via the Isthmus, is wired and sealed by a Customhouse Inspector. This system, we learn, is about to be put in force on this coast. It will work in this way: A steamer coming direct from San Francisco to Victoria wishes to return via Portland; she accordingly takes in freight for the latter port at San Francisco, and to prevent a possibility of goods being placed inside the packages, at Victoria, every package must be wired and sealed. Charge—two bits per package. The Ajax on her last upward trip would have come direct but for this regulation.

SEVERE STORM ON THE FRENCH COAST.—The London Star of March 10th contains the following account of the late storm which was so severely felt on the French coast: The terrific gale which raged last week for two days in the Channel has spread round the whole western coast of France. It fell with especial violence on St. Malo and the neighborhood. On the 2d inst. the tide was unusually high, and the waves, driven by the fury of the wind, broke upon the dyke constructed by the Mosselman Company and made a breach in it of more than 500 yards in length. The districts of Roz, St. Georges, Ardevon, Bauvoir and many others on the shores of La Manche are inundated. Houses have been swept away, cattle drowned, trees uprooted and all hopes of the approaching harvest destroyed. In a few minutes the labors of thirty years were annihilated, and the scientific men who have visited the scene of the disaster declare that at least five years will be required to repair the damage. Happily no lives were lost, but numerous families have lost all they possessed and are plunged into the deepest distress. At Biarritz a portion of the Bains-Napoleon was washed away, and many houses seriously injured by the wind. At St. Jean-de-Les two schooners at anchor in the roadstead were driven from their moorings and dashed upon the rocks, where they became complete wrecks. At Bayonne, a large part of the town was submerged, the Adour and the Nive having both overflowed, and the water penetrated many houses by the sewers. At Cubzac the suspension bridge over the Gironde was broken by the force of the winds, and part of it fell into the river. This structure, which was completed in 1840, cost 2,900,000fr., and approaches 800,000fr. more.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—An irresistible wave of emigration is evidently setting this season toward California and the shores of the Pacific. From every part of the country advice reach us of the preparations on foot for a wholesale stampede in that direction. Without doubt the exodus of farmers, mechanics and capitalists this Spring will exceed anything seen since the time of the gold discoveries. The inexhaustible resources of its agricultural wealth, its mineral productiveness, with the fame of the Italian skies and seasons, are again turning the projections of the world—so to speak—to the shore of El Dorado. The rich agricultural lands of the San Joaquin Valley but just opened to settlement, are astonishing even Californians by their productiveness. In this valley alone are 25,000,000 acres of land, of which at least 9,000,000 are susceptible of the highest cultivation. It is surprising, therefore, that a country of this enormous extent, where all the cereals yield in abundance, where the seeds, plants and fruits of Japan, the Island of the Sea, and Central and South America, of continental Europe, and the Mediterranean are indigenous to the soil, where the bees store their honey and the mountain goat yields its soft fabrics, and the silk worm spins its lustrous web—where skies are ever golden, and the air always pure, fresh and balmy, where to live is health, ease, fortune and happiness! Is it any wonder, we say, that such a climate should charm and attract the Utopian thousands who are willing to brave the perils of ocean or dust of continents, in order to enjoy for themselves and bestow upon their children a rich legacy?

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD UNARD.—(From the New York Times, April 8.) Sir Edward Unard, agent for nearly thirty years in this city, of the line of British steamers well known by his name, died on Tuesday night, of disease of the heart, at his residence, No. 124, Fifth Avenue. He caught a cold on Sunday, and was quite ill, but attended to his office on the following day. On Tuesday, however, toward evening, his sufferings became great, and he expired at about nine o'clock. Sir Edward Unard was born on the 1st of January, 1816, in Halifax, Nova Scotia. His father, Mr. Samuel Unard, was at the time a merchant of that place, and a large land owner, both in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island. He was created a Baronet by the British Government about the year 1855, for his success in transporting the mails without accident between this country and England, and for the general good management of the steamers he represented. He died in 1865, and was succeeded in the title by his son, who married, twenty years ago, Miss Mary McEvers, daughter of the late Mr. Bacbe McEvers, of this city. Mrs. Unard died in 1866, leaving three sons and four daughters. She never assumed the English prefix of "Lady" in this country, and was so addressed only when abroad. Her eldest child was a son, now eighteen years of age. No time or place has yet been decided upon for the funeral of Sir Edward. As he attended Grace Church, the service over his remains will probably be read there.

STRIKE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—A strike occurred among the colored employees at the White House, April 14th, owing to the appointment by Gen. Micheler of a Democratic steward, who was formerly in the War Department, and who is not in good standing among them.

ARSENICAL POISONING.—A few days ago a young lady named Cook, at San Francisco, took a small grain of arsenic for the purpose of improving her complexion and died in great agony from the effects of the poison.

COMING NEARER.—English papers of the 3d April were received yesterday by mail. The mail bags numbered 17.

HALIBUT.—Among the exportations by the Oriflamme were 91 cases of halibut in tins, put up in this city for the San Francisco market, and the first shipment of the kind made from this Colony.

STUMPS.—The steamship Oriflamme, with the Holladay excursion party and a few passengers from Victoria, sailed yesterday morning. She will touch at Portland before proceeding to San Francisco.

W & SON, Instrument makers, 101 N. 1st St., San Francisco.

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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 8, 1869

In our files per Gussie Telfair we have the much talked of speech of Mr. Sumner on the Alabama claims. Mr. Sumner's great experience as a politician and statesman led us to anticipate at least, an ingenious attempt to make out a case; but the entire speech is a labored effort to prove what has no existence, in fact. We once read an essay proving the desirability of a wooden leg, and we really think that we there observed a greater amount of good reasoning than we have discovered in the rhetorical display of Mr. Sumner. It is impossible to make a long speech like that before us, without at times betraying the feelings that underlie the arguments adduced, and this speech forms no exception to the rule. Mr. Sumner says: "The petty provision for individual claims, is subject to a set off from the individual claims of England, so that in the end our country may possibly receive nothing." Thus he finds that these tremendous claims, after all the rhodomontade of senators and newspapers, may vanish into thin air; thus, if no money is to be had, it will be better to keep the question open, in order to afford aspiring Senators an opportunity to make speeches and so delight the auditory in the galleries at the Capitol. Mr. Sumner chuckles with delight at the thought of having caught England tripping on the slavery question. He says: "Rebel slaveholders, occupied in a hideous attempt, were taken by the hand, and thus with the official protection and the God-speed of anti-slavery England, commenced their accursed work." Rather "hi-falutin" this, but perfectly consistent with the great portion of the speech; everyone who has any knowledge of the great war in the United States, knows that the abolition of slavery was an afterthought on the part of the Federal Government—that the war to that point, being anything but successful for the Northern cause, was sought to be rendered more prosperous by turning the slaves against their masters. We are told that the United States Government is the "most liberal under the sun." We all know that the Russian is the most barbarous, and the most tyrannical, yet the American diplomats take every opportunity of patting to the Russian bear whenever the slightest occasion offers, and if we were to judge from appearance, would join hand-in-hand with him in the event of a future war. Mr. Sumner's fanaticism may lead him to contemplate the freedom of the slaves with delight; but it implies a very narrow-minded view of the rebellion, so called; if he would look at that terrible struggle in its true light he should go down South and contemplate the desolation and ruin that were so ruthlessly wrought by the war. Mr. Sumner should have held his peace; he is not the man to cast stones at his neighbors; almost any other Senator in the United States would have suited the position better.

European Chat.

Rumor states that the Reform League in London has subsided, the moving causes being a County Court Judgship to Mr. Beales, the President, and a Private Secretaryship to Mr. Howell, late Secretary to the League. France having brought Belgium to terms, is going to take what she wants according to custom—by a Commission. Lord Brougham turned his legal knowledge to account a short time before his death by making a present of everything he possessed to his brother, and by that means, saving Probate and Legacy duty. A distressing case of infanticide was tried in Kingston, England. A poor girl had been delivered of a female child at the house of an acquaintance. The fear of being a burden on her friend appears to have induced the girl to endeavor to reach the house of her parents at some distance, although she was still in a very weak and exhausted condition; the woman tried to dissuade her, but without avail, although the night was very stormy. In her weak condition she reached the bridge over a mill stream on her way, where she stopped to rest, leaning the baby on the wooden rail;

the wind caused her to drop her umbrella, and in trying to recover it she lost her hold upon the child, which fell into the mill stream and was drowned—so she states, and the jury believed and acquitted her. A young lady in Bristol has been undoing with her teeth the knot tied by her lover with his hands. She found him hanging in a wood, but discovered, after a desperate effort, that she could not untie the knot on the handkerchief by which he was suspended, so she bit it through and her lover fell to the ground almost unharmed. Gladstone secured a majority of 118 for the second reading of his dis-establishment Bill; the committal is fixed for the 15th of April. Spain is forming a Government by the rule of three; a Congress for three years, a Senate for twelve, and a King for eighteen; it looks very like a joke, but Spanish people can't see any fun in it. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Constantinople on the first of April and were received with great ceremony by the Sultan. Two velocipedists traveled on bicycles from Liverpool to London, about 250 miles, in 3 days, and were none the worse for their ride. The man Sheward, who murdered his wife and then cut her up into little bits, at Norwich, was tried and sentenced to death. The distance of time, however, (eighteen years) has obliterated much of the evidence, and there is little besides the man's own confession to convict him, so that it is not likely the extreme penalty of the law will be inflicted. Miss Burdett Coutts is nominated to fill the office of Poor-Law guardian for the Parish of Bethnal Green. Outrages attended with murder are on the increase in Ireland. A poor woman, a hawker in Liverpool, was robbed of her child, a little girl two years of age, by another woman with whom she was acquainted; determined on the recovery of her child she tracked the other woman nearly all over England, following her occupation of hawker for a livelihood. After seven years perseverance she overtook the kidnapper of her child, and identified her little girl. The child-theft is in goal. Fifteen individuals implicated in the murder of the Governor of Burgos, in Spain, have been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for life. The outrages and seditious conduct of the liberated Fenians, have decided the English government not to grant any more pardons to persons in custody convicted of Fenianism. Disastrous fires have occurred at the Cape of Good Hope, in consequence of the intense heat, devastating a great extent of country, and causing an immense loss of property. The distress has been alleviated by public subscription. A large number of Australian diggers had arrived to try their fortunes in the Colony at the newly discovered gold fields. The elections in Hungary are being conducted with extreme violence. The dead and wounded already amount to 100. It is to be feared that between the ten and thirty days that the elections have still to continue, the number of dead and wounded will be doubled. A fatal duel has recently taken place at Caselvatica, in the neighborhood of Bologna, between a Marquis Pizzardi and a Marquis Mazzacorati. According to the conditions of the affair, the parties were allowed to take their stand within five paces, and as a set-off against the advantage of the first fire, the shot might be discharged with the pistol brought up close to the antagonist's face! M. Pizzardi, having the first fire, approached his enemy and offered to waive his right if the other would take his hand and be reconciled, "Fire, or I will kill you," answered Mazzacorati. The other, as you may imagine, did not wait for a second summons, but levelled his pistol and at once laid his antagonist dead at his feet. Another duel, also attended with a fatal result, is announced from Turin. The Patrie announces a marked increase of friendly relations between Austria and Italy, and adds—"The two governments see the necessity of inaugurating a new policy in view of the changes which have occurred in Europe. An alliance between the Cabinets of Florence and Vienna is in accordance with the mutual interests of the two countries."

Wednesday, May 5. County Court.

Before Hon. A. F. Pemberton, Tuesday, May 4th, 1869.

Angel vs. Robson.—Peakes & Davis for Plaintiff; Mr. Robson defended his own case. This was an action brought against Mr. Robson, proprietor of the British Columbian newspaper for wages due Plaintiff, amounting to \$13. Several witnesses were called as to the usage of the trade, and proved that a printer, when engaged to work by the piece, might at any time terminate his contract and claim payment for work performed. The defence was that the plaintiff quit work without giving a legal notice of his intention so to do, and therefore forfeited his right to the amount claimed. Judgment deferred.

Woods vs. Shultz.—This was an action brought against J. W. Shultz by F. W. Woods for the sum of \$117—being the amount paid by plaintiff for taxes due on a lot of land which the defendant sold to plaintiff. Judgment reserved.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Our readers will observe the advertisement of Messrs. Baker & Hamilton of Front street, San Francisco, who are agents for all the latest improved agricultural implements. In a new country where labor is high the investment of capital in these labor-saving machines is all important. That many of our farmers are too poor to achieve the purchase of these great agricultural auxiliaries we are no doubt aware, and the greater the misfortune; but the moment the means will permit our farmers should at once avail themselves of these great aids to success in agriculture.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—It is stated that despatches have been received requiring P. E. Island to pay the salaries of its Governors for the future. Commenting on this, the Ross Weekly, the annexation organ, says: "If we must pay them, let us elect governors from among ourselves. We want no flunkies from across the water, as Governors, who have no sympathy in common with our people, who are simply the tools of Downing Street."

CRICKET.—The Indignation Eleven will play the British Columbian Eleven at Beacon Hill to-day. Wickets pitched at 11. Judging from the late exploits of the B.C.'s, the I.'s will have no easy task in overcoming them. The following are the names of the Indignants—W. Powell, (Captain), C. Bacon, J. Trutch, W. Wilson, C. Green, R. Green, A. Baker, W. Gibbon, H. Mann, J. Seymour and C. Good.

CONFEDERATION.—The New York Herald has advices from the British West Indies that the work of Colonial Confederation is being carried out there under the instructions of the Imperial Government. The report is that Governor General Grant of Jamaica will be commissioned to preside as Governor of the new Confederation, which is apparently to embrace all the West India possessions. The confederacy will, it is supposed, embrace the possessions on the mainland, such as British Guiana.

LATER FROM LEECH RIVER.—A gentleman who came in yesterday from this locality informs us that Mr. Harriet has got his flume across the river and everything was completed on Saturday evening. On Saturday morning the ditch broke, and will cause the delay of another week before they can get properly to work; but in some operations with the hydraulic everything was most favorable. The water near the junction of the flumes broke away, carrying down fourteen sluice boxes, which must be replaced before hydraulizing can be fairly commenced.

CATERpillars.—Our duty compels us to call the attention of our citizens to the wonderful increase of these destructive insects now appearing wherever the occupiers of gardens are unobservant or our previous warning has been neglected. Fruit trees, previously in splendid condition, are now entirely denuded of leaves, and probably rendered worthless for the season. In charity to their neighbors, they ought to make a point of exterminating these vermin.

MORE LIGHT.—Captains of vessels entering this harbor after dark complain very much because of the absence of a light to enable them to enter with ease. It is proposed to suspend a lantern from the stationary buoy at Shoal Point, by which the bearings could be easily ascertained and an entrance effected at all hours.

THE Hon. Wm. M'Dougall, C.B., sailed for Canada on Saturday last and Sir George F. Cartier, Bart., takes his departure in the Canadian steamer leaving Liverpool this day. These gentlemen, before leaving, had the honor of dining on the 24th March with the Queen and Royal Family at Windsor Castle. Canadian News, March 25th.

An invoice of goods, shipped from Edinburgh to a firm in this city, came to them yesterday via the American Consul at that port, the Consul and the shippers believing this to be American Territory. Fact!

The safe of a savings bank at Philadelphia has been robbed of \$50,000. The bank "buret" in consequence. A safe place to leave one's deposits, indeed.

The Basis of the Agreement.

Following is a more extended statement of the basis upon which the difficulty between the Canadian Government and the Hudson Bay Company is proposed to be settled than has been published heretofore. It is from the Canadian News of the 28th March.

1. The Hudson's Bay Company to surrender to her Majesty all the right of government, property, &c., in Rupert's Land, which are specified in the 31st and 32nd Vict., c. 105, sec. 4; and also all similar rights in any other part of British North America not comprised in Rupert's Land, Canada, or British Columbia. 2. Canada is to pay to the company £300,000 when Rupert's Land is transferred to the Dominion of Canada. 3. The company may, within twelve months of the surrender, select a block of land adjoining each of its stations within the limits specified in article 1. 4. The size of the blocks is not to exceed acres in the Red River territory, nor 3,000 acres beyond that territory, and the aggregate extent of the blocks is not to exceed 50,000. 5. So far as the configuration of the country admits, the blocks are to be in the shape of parallelograms, of which the length is not more than double the width. 6. The Hudson's Bay Company may, for fifty years after the surrender, claim in any township or district within the Fertile Belt, in which land is set out for settlement, grants of land not exceeding one-twentieth part of the land so set out. The blocks so granted to be determined by lot, and the Hudson's Bay Company to pay a rateable share of the survey expenses not exceeding an acre. 7. For the purpose of the present agreement, the Fertile Belt is to be bounded as follows: On the south by the United States boundary, on the west by the Rocky Mountains, on the north by the northern branch of the Saskatchewan, on the east by Lake Winnipeg, the Lake of the Woods and the waters connecting them. 8. All titles to land up to 8th March, 1869, conferred by the company, are to be confirmed. 9. The company is to be at liberty to carry on its trade without hindrance, in its corporate capacity, and no exceptional tax is to be placed on the company's land, trade, or servants, nor any import duty on goods introduced by them previous to surrender. 10. Canada is to take over the materials of the electric telegraph at cost price, such price including transport, but not including interest for money, and subject to a deduction for ascertained deterioration. 11. The company's claim to land under agreement of Messrs Vankoughnet and Hopkins is to be withdrawn. 12. The details of this arrangement, including the filling-up of the blanks in articles 4 and 6, to be settled at once by mutual agreement.

It is due both to the representatives of Canada and to the company to add that these terms are not intended by Lord Granville as the basis of further negotiations, but as a final effort to effect that amicable accommodation of which he has almost despaired, but which he believes will be for the ultimate interest of all parties. If this be rejected, either on behalf of the company or on behalf of the Dominion, his Lordship considers that his next step must be to procure an authoritative decision as to the rights of the Crown and the company, and with this object he will recommend her Majesty to refer their rights for examination to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, whose decisions will form a basis for any future legislation or executive action which her Majesty's Government may find necessary.

Domestic Items.

The Ontario Government has appointed Mr. White of the Hamilton Spectator, to go home for some months as traveling emigrant agent. He is to use his pen in the English press, address messages and endeavor in every way to forward emigration to Canada. A large number attended High Mass for the repose of the soul of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, on the anniversary of his assassination. The Cathedral bell tolled from early morning.

The Provincial Government has now in press a pamphlet setting forth the inducements offered by Ontario to emigrants. Copies will be mailed to the steamship agents at home, as it will be to their interest to circulate it.

It is believed in well informed circles that Cartier, Sir John A. Howe, and Tilley will be made Lords under the bill introduced by Earl Russell for creating life Peersages.

An Ottawa correspondent of the Religious Intelligencer writes: "A visit to the Chamber of the House of Commons the other day led me to notice that they are already in preparation for the coming session of Parliament. Mr. Howe has had a seat assigned him on the ministerial side of the House, and nearly opposite his former seat. His name has been placed on the desk next to Mr. Tilley's, and formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Howland, now Lieut-Governor of Ontario. A friend remarked, in connection with this circumstance, that politicians can thus change sides and still be consistent by still continuing to abuse the honorable gentleman opposite."

Near the village of M. there lived a farmer, who engaged a son of the Emerald Isle to work for him. One morning in the Spring, Pat, was sent to harrow a piece of ground. He had not worked long before all the teeth, except two or three, came out of the harrow. After a while the farmer went out in the field to see how Pat proceeded, and asked him how he liked harrowing. "Oh," replied Pat, "it goes a bit smoother now, since the pegs are out."

This reports of the discovery of valuable diamonds at the Cape of Good Hope, are confirmed. An officially authenticated document affirms that seventeen large diamonds have been found. One was bought by the Colonial Governor for five hundred pounds sterling, of twenty-one and three-sixteenths carats weight. Another of eight carats weight was sold for £200.

Is it Fair?

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In two former communications I have endeavored to show the different systems of instruction and some of the difficulties that hinder the teacher. I desire to say a few words about the financial aspect and the action of the Government respecting the money part; and I sincerely hope that the public do not, like the Executive, wish to ignore the subject.

I have no object in view but the placing of education and its belongings before the public in such a way as to cause the teacher to be more respected, and to show that owing to the way in which the Government deals with this question it is impossible that the educational system should prosper and become effective. I have no desire for popularity, but a sincere wish to raise the public tone of thought in all that is honorable and manly. Are the people of Vancouver Island going to submit to the anti-progressive spirit that characterizes the Executive Government of this colony not only in education but in other things? A free education causes liberality of view, dissipates false and erroneous ideas, batters down the walls of prejudice and builds up a prosperous and enlightened people. I now place the financial position before the public. The teachers have received portions of their salaries for the years 1866 and 1867; for 1868 there are no arrears this leaves an old arrearage of about five months, along with four months of this present year. The Government having paid a portion of those arrears, by what process of fairness and justice are they going to avoid the payment of the remainder? The Board of Education was the agent of the Government. The teachers acted on their instructions. The Government in various ways acknowledged the Board as their agent. How then are they going to overthrow its action in the face of repeated acts of authorization? I throw these observations as matter for thought, and I should be glad of a little correction if my views are erroneous. During my connection with the Board of Education there has been on the part of the Government, a steady effort to wrong and degrade the public school teacher. They might be made useful and reliable servants, but who that has any independence of spirit will submit to such treatment?

A PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER.

MALIGNANT INGENUITY.—Few would deny that the Parisians are an ingenious race, but their ingenuity is, perhaps, nowhere more conspicuously displayed than in devices by which they contrive to show their political opinions without unpleasant consequences to themselves. On Sunday last one of the "conferences" now so much the fashion in Paris, was held at the Theatre de l'Ambigu Comique on "The Phenomena of Light," a subject one would have thought about as unpolitical as could well have been chosen. Not a bit of it. The lecturer, in order to demonstrate certain theories, proceeded to enlarge some photographs of celebrated persons. New this being done by means of a strong magnesium light, all the theatre, except in the immediate neighborhood of the operator, was in almost total darkness. The audience could be heard, not seen. The portrait of the Emperor was received with a storm of hisses and cries of "A la porte!" "Vive la Republique!" "Il s'en ira bientôt!" &c. That of the Empress met with a worse reception, if possible, than her husband's. On the other hand, the portrait of Maximilian was received with cheers and cries of "Qui l'a trahi?" Maximilian, as a bystander remarked, probably owed his popularity to the fact of his having been shot. The operator, like a prudent man, soon brought his experiments to an end, and when the gas was turned on the 'agents' were very busy looking about, but of course every one looked intensely loyal. Can any one fancy a similar scene at one of Professor Tyndall's lectures? Pall Mall Gazette.

IMPERISHABLE!

The fragrance, such as it is, of the ordinary toilet extract, passes away in a few moments and is lost forever; but the delicious perfume of the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER can be removed from the handkerchief only by washing.

As there are counterfeits, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors Lanman & Kemp, New York. 549.

Are you Sick?

What is your ailment? Is your stomach weak and unable to digest? Are your bowels costive, and producing piles? Is your liver deranged, hardened, and torpid, causing pain in the side, right breast, and under the shoulder-blade? Do not despair there is hope and health for you in Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills and Bristol's Sarsaparilla. Used together they will relieve you of every trace of sickness, and enable you to enjoy all the comforts and pleasures of life. 576

FELL'S COFFEE has become the favorite Colonial beverage, and is to be found on every breakfast table from Victoria to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. \*

MATRIMONIAL NOTICE.

WANTED BY A BACHELOR WHO owns a farm of 260 acres well stocked, in a country district on Vancouver Island. A WIFE, aged from 25 to 35 years and possessed of from \$200 to \$500, one who is acquainted with farm and household work, and who produces unimpeachable references as to respectability. m88 Address, "P. S. T.," COLONIST'S OFFICE.

WIFE WANTED.

A BACHELOR IN A COUNTRY DISTRICT owns a farm of 260 acres well stocked, in a country district on Vancouver Island who has got means, and is about to enter upon a farm of 500 acres, wishes to open a correspondence with a respectable woman with a view to matrimony. The young woman must understand dairy work and possess a small sum of money; age, from 18 to 25. To such a person matrimony and a comfortable home will be guaranteed by the advertiser. m88 Address, "A. D. S.," COLONIST'S OFFICE.

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 8, 1869

ENGLAND has learned that soldiers are expensive and she is now endeavoring to economize with them on every occasion. About as good of this may be noted which she is getting. Shere Ali, the present resist in order to make fortress of that country, furnished by the Indian arms, ammunition amount per month in cash. The cheaper way than pay with its commissariat and contingent expenses seems to lead in every decoration; the adorning persons has for centuries the domination of the East. The decoration of the streets that held the dreads of years in store to be swept away to new lines of palaces. Among other things are going to remodel Old St. Pauls, which was Sainte Chapelle for working, mosaics and painting. Revenue returns ending March 31st, encouraging appearance although only £731, notable feature about new derived from almost but Customs, showing condition of the country coming elections in subject of much great advance recent constitutional freedom, but control over the regally held by the gloire seems to have old influence on the de and it seems to be get that Napoleon III will down to the usual hunch-clap-trap, and flatter Another of the first N has taken his departure General Jomini was the cal tactician of his day, art of war attracted the first Napoleon and has highly appreciated by the of the Empire that he commended by them favorable notice; but explained objection on the lion, the promotion was Jomini having taken up Russian service. He at the decisive victory at Ney followed his suggestion the first emperor required to abdicate; France to point to coalition between Austria, which of doing her best to fr seems however, to have matter with good will with Italy in pursuance which seems likely to Such an alliance will be either lowering the tone leading to war. The easy, and sent an officer of Luxembourg to hurry; it is observable that officials have been much Englishmen traveling than before. In Italy propagandists seem to be influence, so that a advantage at present, in the idle young men who and Garibaldian tendencies facturing industries have little progress in Italy men who decline an agricultural difficulty in obtaining employment; it is rumored for the close alliance France will be Rome. pldly setting her house going to increase her accomplishments a triumph the election of Desak, who great influence in that

A portion of the Government plant passed through day for Cariboo. It is in B. Co.'s wagons.



The Weekly British Colonialist and Chronicle.

Saturday, May 8, 1869

ENGLAND has learned by experience that soldiers are expensive playthings, and she is now endeavoring to dispense with them on every possible occasion. About as good an illustration of this may be noted in the way in which she is petting and pampering Shere Ali, the present ruler in Afghanistan in order to make a sort of frontier fortress of that country. He is furnished by the Indian government with arms, ammunition and about \$60,000 per month in cash. This is a much cheaper way than paying for an army with its commissariat and the ten thousand contingent expenses France seems to lead in everything relating to decoration; the adornment of ladies' persons has for centuries been under the domination of the modistes of Paris. The decoration of that city has spread its influence to London, and the old streets that held their own for hundreds of years in some instances, are to be swept away to make room for new lines of palaces a la mode parisienne. Among other innovations they are going to remodel the interior of Old St. Pauls, which will soon rival the Sainte Chapelle for stained glass, gilding, mosaics and paintings. The British Revenue returns for the quarter ending March 31st, present a most encouraging appearance; the increase, although only £731,314, bears this notable feature about it—that it has been derived from almost every source but Customs, showing the healthy condition of the country generally. The coming elections in France form the subject of much speculation, the great advance recently made in constitutional freedom, having relaxed the control over the representation formerly held by the government. La gloire seems to have lost much of its old influence on the destinies of France, and it seems to be generally supposed that Napoleon III will have to come down to the usual hum-drum election clap-trap, and flatter the Democracy. Another of the first Napoleon's generals has taken his departure to join his master, General Jomini was the greatest theoretical tactician of his day, his works on the art of war attracted the attention of the first Napoleon and his abilities were so highly appreciated by the great Generals of the Empire that he was strongly recommended by them to the Emperor's favorable notice; but from some unexplained objection on the part of Napoleon, the promotion was not conceded, and Jomini having taken umbrage, joined the Russian service. He aided very much in the decisive victory at Friedland and had Ney followed his suggestions at Bantzen, the first emperor might never have required to abdicate; French policy seems to point to coalition between France, Italy, and Austria, which of course, Prussia is doing her best to frustrate. Austria seems, however, to have entered into the matter with good will and is coquetting with Italy in pursuance of the scheme, which seems likely to be successful. Such an alliance will have the effect of either lowering the tone of Bismarck or leading to war. The Prussians feel uneasy, and sent an officer to the fortress of Luxembourg to hurry on the demolition; it is observable that the Prussian officials have been much more civil to Englishmen traveling in Prussia lately, than before. In Italy the Mazzinian propagandists seem to be extending their influence, so that a war might be of advantage at present, in order to absorb the idle young men who have Mazzinian and Garibaldian tendencies. The manufacturing industries have made so very little progress in Italy that the young men who decline an agricultural life, find much difficulty in obtaining remunerative employment; it is rumored that the reward for the close alliance of Italy to France will be Rome. Austria is rapidly setting her house in order, and is going to increase her army; she has accomplished a triumph in Hungary by the election of Deak, who appears to have great influence in that country.

A PORTION of the Government Assay Office plant passed through Yale on Wednesday for Cariboo. It is in the care of the H. B. Co.'s wagons.

It is a country district and who has got means, and is in of 300 acres, wishes to open respectable woman with a view to a small sum of money; age, person matrimony and a comfortable home. Addressed to the Editor, "A. D. S." COLONIST OFFICE.

WANTED. A BACHELOR WHO acres well stocked, in a country and. A WIFE, aged from 25 to 30, from \$200 to \$500, one who is a housewife, and can produce a person matrimony and a comfortable home. Addressed to the Editor, "A. D. S." COLONIST OFFICE.

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Serious Bank Defalcation.

Alexander Grant Gilkinson, for three years past attached to the agency of the Bank of British North America in this city, and lately acting Accountant was yesterday before the Police Magistrate and Mr. Macdonald, J. P., to answer a charge of having embezzled the sum of \$665 80, the property of the institution. The prisoner surrendered himself on Monday last and had since that time lain in gaol. Mr. McCreight, instructed by Peakes and Davis, appeared to press the charge on behalf of the Bank, and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Courtney, for the defence.

The unfortunate young man, who appeared to feel keenly the position in which he found himself, took a seat by the side of his counsel. Mr. James Gillon, Acting Manager of the Bank of British North America was called to the stand and the following information read to him, which he testified was true—I am the Acting Manager of the Incorporated Bank of British North America in Victoria, in the Colony aforesaid; I have reason to believe and do believe that Alexander Grant Gilkinson, who has been acting in the capacity of clerk to the Directors of the said Bank for the period of three years last past, has, between the 31st day of August last past, and the 30th day of April last past, feloniously stolen certain moneys to the amount of \$665 80, American currency, the monies of the Directors of the said Bank, and I charge the said Alexander Grant Gilkinson with the said offence.

To Mr. McCreight—The prisoner was acting Accountant of the Bank; \$199,695 in gold and silver were on hand when I took charge of the Bank on the 22 day of September last; the amount was in the custody of Mr. Gilkinson and myself; none but ourselves had access to it; I found a deficiency in the account, on the 3d of May instant, of \$665 80; either Mr. Gilkinson or I must have taken it; I did not take it; on Monday last, the prisoner handed me the following letter, which is in his handwriting:—

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Victoria, V. I., 2d April, 1869. JAMES GILLON, Esq., Interim Manager, Victoria.—Sir—In justice to yourself I have to inform you of the following defalcation, which I have made at your Branch: A certain Alex. Macdonald deposited with me an interest receipt (duly endorsed) for \$1500, renewal at maturity, he being about to proceed to Cariboo when the current term expired; I cashed the receipt and appropriated the amount towards reducing a deficiency in my cash, which then existed unknown to Mr. Shepherd, (I being teller at the time). The amount has never since been paid to Mr. Macdonald's credit.

When Mr. Lawson, the present teller, took over the cash, and I was appointed to perform the accountant's duties, the teller's cash was then short between \$600 and \$700. This I arranged in the following manner, viz: Some customers of the Bank are in the habit of allowing the teller to hand the pay-slips to the ledger-keeper. I obtained several of these deposits—that is, did not credit them, and was thus enabled to hand the cash to Mr. Lawson correct. To repay these amounts I defrauded the treasury cash and with part of the amount that I obtained corrected the amounts in the customers' accounts, with the exception of J. C. Nicholson, whose pass-book I had always balanced myself, and which shows a surplus compared with the individual ledger of \$300. With regard to the treasury cash before mentioned, I have to state that the manner in which I arranged to evade your vigilance was thus: by placing half dollars between the double eagles, so as to make those piles appear as high as the rest. I also took £24 from a bag of sovereigns by piling a number of worn ones (20) so as to make them appear no higher than a pile of 19.

I am, sir, Your obedient servant A. G. GILKINSON. Mr. McCreight here stated that upon this charge he would offer no further evidence. Mr. Robertson, for the prisoner, said that the prisoner would waive any defence he had to offer until the case came before the higher Court. He understood that there were two other charges to come against the prisoner and the Magistrate would probably commit him for trial at the Court of Assizes on this one charge. It was perfectly competent for the Grand Jury to indict him upon the others.

Mr. McCreight said the prosecution did not propose to prefer the remaining charges against the prisoner before this Court. The prisoner was then committed for trial, bail being fixed at \$6000—two sureties, at \$1500 each, and himself in double the amount.

UNLAWFUL DETENTION.—A Mrs Lawrence appeared before the Police Court yesterday to answer to a charge preferred against her by J. F. Thompson, mate of the ship Golden Age, for detaining some papers left in her charge by the complainant, and which she refused to hand over to him. The case was adjourned.

Indignation Club vs. Victoria Club.

The Cricket Match between the Indignation and Victoria Clubs, yesterday, resulted in an easy victory for the last named. The Victorians, who were in splendid practice, made 188 runs in the first innings. The Indignants then went in and played their two innings, scoring only 85 in both. The following is the score:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like Fisher, Howarth, and scores like 14, 10, 25.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like Mann, Gale, and scores like 1, 10, 15.

City Council.

The Council met on the 4th May—Present, the Mayor, (in the chair) and Councillors McKay, Allsop and Gerow. The minutes of the previous meeting read and adopted.

A communication was read from the Colonial Secretary, in reply to a letter from the Mayor, in reference to the provisions of the Health Bill, and informing the Council that his Excellency the Governor has determined that the city of Victoria shall be proclaimed a health district, and suggesting that the Council pass such By-Laws as may be expedient for carrying out the provisions of the Health Ordinance. On motion ordered to be filed.

A communication from the Colonial Secretary, acknowledging the receipt of the Municipal Revenue By-Law for the current Municipal year, and informing the Council that the same had been referred to the Attorney for his report. On motion, ordered to be received and filed.

The following tenders were then read: for the grading and graveling Blanchard street, from Port to Rae; the work was awarded conditionally to Willis Bond.

The following tenders were submitted: Geo. Stelly, \$490; M. Wells, \$385 50; R. Leighton, \$368 25; W. Bond, \$348.

The Council then adjourned until Tuesday next, at 7:30, p.m.

SAN FRANCISCO IS IN THE DUMPS.—Her people have been living too fast and speculating too much. Three or four prosperous grain years with a scarcity in the Eastern States and England secured high prices and threw the mercantile and agricultural classes off their balance. Real estate rose like a gas-inflated balloon to a figure it had never before touched. Everybody went Lind-mad and put his or her spare dollars besides dollars that could ill be spared from business purposes, into town lots. Then came the White Pine fever. It invaded the most sacred deposits of silver and gold and drained the city of \$2,600,000 in specie. A favorable harvest last year in Europe and the East has put grain down to one-half its former value; the bankers who had advanced to aid the agriculturist in speculations, find themselves in a tight place and turn to White Pine for relief; and White Pine can only gaze through its silver-mounted spectacles eastward and pray for Eastern capital to come and relieve it of a portion of its "feet." The money-pressure at San Francisco is fearful, and unless relief be forthcoming soon some of the oldest and staunchest houses must succumb.

LOWER RIVER ITEMS.—Mr. Fair was brought down to the New Westminster hospital last Friday, having been gored by a cow. He is now out of danger, it is thought. Mr. Spence is doing well on the Brighton road; but at least another thousand dollars is needed to make it passable. Twelve thousand dollars were voted; but only two thousand dollars have been forthcoming. The Sister Rocks' passage is frightfully perilous. Thanks to the Government, life is risked twice a week. The Burrard Inlet mills are busy, running night and day. The ship Regent, at Moody's, is nearly loaded. The Alice McMinot loading, and a large ship is on the way.

DISRESSING AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last Friday morning about 9 o'clock, Mr. McEntee's little daughter Agnes, a child about two years of age, while amusing itself with its childish gambols in the garden back of the house, fell head foremost into the water tank. When discovered, which was almost immediately after the accident took place, life was found to be extinct. Everything was done by sympathizing friends to resuscitate the child, but without avail. It will be a severe shock to Mr. McEntee, who is at present in Cariboo, when he hears of the untimely end of his little cherub.—Yale Examiner.

From Rock Creek.

We learn from Mr. Smith who left Rock Creek on the 29th ult., that there were about forty or fifty miners on the creek all doing comparatively well. The Flume Co had just got into pay, and would open up ground that would pay well for hydraulic. Rock Creek is likely to afford remunerative diggings for years to come, and may lead to the discovery of rich deposits in the vicinity, which has never probably been prospected. It is generally understood that the Flume Company on Rock have got a good thing. Mr. Smith describes the trail from Hope Mountain as in a deplorable state from fallen timber; in fact, this was so well known to the Hudson Bay Co, that they sent goods from this city by way of Portland and Colville, to Fort Shepherd; he says, however, that if the trail was repaired there would be no difficulty in sending goods to Kootenay. The state of the trail—with the exception of fallen timber and bridges—is better than ever he had seen it before; the time for crossing the Hope mountain has never occurred so early as this year, within the recollection of packers. Mr. Smith thinks the difficulties connected with crossing the Hope mountain have been much exaggerated, and the absolute difficulties increased near Fort Shepherd. He recommends trains to follow the boundary line to the Columbia and thence go up to Fort Shepherd; he says the trail should have been made up the Kootenay, as it would have been less likely to want repair, and would have been superior in every other way to the present line. Mr. Smith thinks if the present trail is not soon repaired, it will force merchants who would buy their goods here to go down to Portland with that object.

GARRISON SUPPLIES.—An advertisement from Lieut. Peterson, U. S. A. A. Q. M., of San Juan, calls for sealed proposals for the supply of 37,000 lbs of oats in sacks; and 50,000 lbs hay, and 25,000 lbs straw baled. all of the best quality and to be delivered by the 30th of November, 1869, in such quantities and at such times as the Quartermaster may direct.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY ENJOYMENTS.—We hope that an energetic committee will soon be formed to take in hand and conduct to a successful termination the annual Queen's Birthday sports. A large number of visitors will come from the Sound to take part in the enjoyment, and we trust that we shall be enabled to present a creditable appearance.

A British Columbian on his Travels.

New York City, March 25th, 1869.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—I sailed from Victoria Nov. 1st, 1868, and arrived at Callao Feb. 8th, 1869. In consequence of its being "a private ship, right side up with great care" we were a hundred days making the passage. I remained in Peru but nineteen days and then bade adieu to South America for ever, and before this meets the eyes of my friends I shall be once more upon the broad, verdant, clad bosom of Upper Canada. When I left Peru the Yellow Fever had commenced its work of death; numbers were dying daily in Lima and Callao. I was expected to be very bad there, and many were leaving the country in consequence. The people were all on the qui vive for the signal gun of another revolution. The water in Callao Bay was muddy and disturbed—a sure sign, they say, of an earthquake. These were some of the reasons causing my early departure. They may be but slight incentives to some but they were quite sufficient for your humble servant's becoming "swanpum non comatum." (Irish Latin.) I may be accused of exaggeration in my description of Peru; however, I shall "nothing extenuate or ought set down in malice." I have traveled far in my life, but of all the unhealthy, filthy, disgusting holes I ever saw or heard of, Callao is the worst, and Lima but little better. There are certain little establishments generally in the rear of every house in civilized countries. There are none of those institutions in Callao or Lima. I am informed they are not allowed, but how the requirements of nature are carried out is not long a mystery to the visitor. Callao is literally fenced in, not with a fence made with hands. You may stroll out of this pest hole to the sea shore in hopes of inhaling a breath of pure air; but you are sorely disappointed, for the malarious effluvia arising from the surf is sickening and unbearable; in fact, the very sea for miles around Callao is absolutely rotten. The natives are no better than Indians, and the foreigners are all grasping to make money in a hurry and leave. You find not one of the comforts of civilization; there is scarcely anything fit to eat or drink in the country, and what they have they serve out in an extremely sparing manner. As the Israelites mourned for the flesh pots of Egypt when in the wilderness, so did I mourn for the good beef and big potatoes of British Columbia, when in Peru. Between the heat, mosquitoes, sand flies, fleas and other vermin, you cannot sleep. My hands were swollen to the size of a pair of boxing gloves during my stay, and the inhabitants are just as keen and persevering after your money as the insects are after your blood. The latter fared sumptuously on me every day and night, but the former did not get much the best of me, for very good reasons. Some say it's a beautiful climate; but I think it must be

plain that, when the heat keeps the perspiration pouring off the natives, and the thick-skinned black carries an umbrella to keep the sun off him, it cannot be very comfortable for the white foreigner.

The city of Lima is seven miles back from Callao, across a sandy, mud-fenced plain, with here and there a field or dust-smothered vineyard. I was cruelly disappointed on my arrival in Lima to find the beautiful river Rimac nothing but a dirty little creek, and the streams of water in the streets totting but stinking mud gutters, margined with decayed vegetables and filth of all kinds. Turkey buzzards are very numerous there, as they are in all South American cities. A heavy fine is imposed upon anyone who destroys one; (the same with the sea birds and seal in the Peruvian Dominion) they are the city scavengers and fatten along those gutters. There is not a good street in the city, the principal street being but just wide enough for two coaches to pass, and the sidewalk for two persons. If one is a lady with large hoops the gentleman must step into the street, and, excepting their churbuses, they have no such building as the St George or St. Nicholas Hotel in Victoria. *Amada del Aho* would be a nice promenade if it was kept clean, but the trees, and plants, and statuary are loaded with dust and draped with cobwebs. I went into many of their gardens and vineyards, and they are all in the same state; in fact, every place and everything in the country is dirty, and inevitably must be so in a country where there is no refreshing rain to lay the dust and cleanse vegetation. The ladies' fashions are long dresses, of some gaudy material, with a trail of two or three feet; if they ever did cover their faces when going about they have left the fashion off. More's the pity, for without a word of prejudice, a well-dressed squaw from British Columbia would totally eclipse anything I saw there. Southern beauties, like the "delightful climate," are another chimera, my friend.

The guano islands have yielded a vast amount of money to Peru, yet I am informed that they have not a dollar in their treasury. English and American officers whose time has expired in the service and wish to go home, cannot get their pay. The vast receipts from guano have been all expended for war-out ships-of-war, rams, monitors, cannon and other warlike implements. Men who know the guano islands well say that six months more will clean them off, and most foreigners are making calculations to leave about that time if "Yellow Jack" does not take them before. However, the Peruvians are a fearless people. Knowing how well the sea birds have clothed and fed them for many years, they are preserving them on the island of San Lorenzo, and if that island don't go down as suddenly as it came up they may have a few more tons of guano for sale in the course of ten or fifteen years.

I should be very remiss in my duty if I did not say a word or two to my mining friends before I close this letter. Many parties have gone out to prospect in the interior, but few have returned alive, some with any money. They have to cross mountains of such an altitude as to cause bleeding at the nose, ears and mouth. The last party that went out took a doctor with them, but he was the first man to give up and die. In Peru you have not got the umbrageous trails and cool crystal springs of British Columbia or California; neither have you here and there a little creek or lake in which to bathe your blistered feet. Your journey lies over barren hills and hot sandy plains where, if you get water, it is warm, and you must pay for it. One old explorer told me he had lain down and prayed to die a thousand times.

I cannot write all I have heard, but I have ascertained enough to warrant me in advising my friends never to think of going to Peru to follow any business whatever; if they read this and afterwards go there they will be sorry and recollect what I say now. I was there but a short time, only 19 days, but that was the longest nineteen days in my life. I was so cruelly disappointed in the country that I made it my business to ascertain what I have from reliable authority, and write it for the benefit of those who choose to benefit by it. I wish I had met some one able to give me this advice before I embarked for Peru. However, I have "seen the elephant" and am content.

With my best wishes for the welfare of all British Columbians, Yours respectfully, G. F. WILSON

The Hudson Bay Company's Territory in the House of Commons.

Sir H. Verney asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the state of the negotiations with the Hudson's Bay Company for surrendering to the Crown the rights, which they claim over their territory in North America; and whether any, and what steps had been taken with a view to establish a communication by road and telegraph from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by the Red River Settlement, the River Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. M. Monseil said as negotiations were still pending between the Government of Canada and the Hudson's Bay Company with respect to the territory claimed by the latter, it was obviously undesirable in him to now make any statement on the subject, but with regard to the second part of the question, he might inform the hon member that in 1862 negotiations were entered into between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Imperial Government and the Canadian Government for carrying on passenger and telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific. These negotiations continued till 1864 and in consequence of them the Hudson's Bay Company purchased all the necessary material for constructing the electric telegraph from the lakes of Canada to the Pacific; but in consequence of the negotiations that were going on for the transfer to the Dominion of Canada the whole of the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, the other matter had not been proceeded with.—London Times.

The Boston Journal says: "Among the claims allowed by an Accidental Death Insurance Company, was the following:—No. 278, 956. This gentleman was blown up by an explosion at a paraffine oil works, and receives \$15 a day until he comes down."



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No one questions the propriety of a change of Government; but we cannot see that any Government in the world can improve the condition of a Colony where some of the inhabitants are perversely intent on misrepresenting its condition in suchwise that no sane man having due regard to the safety of his capital would invest one dollar in it, and as for immigration it is simply ridiculous to expect it. What industrious man would bring his family to a Colony that he was informed was in the course of being rapidly depopulated? It must be excessively gratifying for farmers to know that if they could get farms and cultivate crops they would have no sale for their produce; and that the few people who are left, are just on the point of departure. Certes, this is a pretty state of things! What do our people expect? or what do they want? They are crying out for population and taking care that no one shall come. They denounce the government and want a change, and then convince the World that the place is not worth governing. At one moment calling out for Confederation, at the next howling for Annexation, meantime taking the best means of telling our neighbors that the place is not worth having, as they can readily understand from the fact that no one will stop in it. Our citizens may find a great deal of amusement in this sort of thing, but we can only tell them they are taking the readiest way of ruining themselves, and that they are using the most effectual means of preventing any improvement taking place in the Colony. A great deal of our misfortune has been attributed to misgovernment, and doubtless a part of the onus must rest with the Executive, but we feel strongly impressed with the idea that a great deal of the prostration that afflicts the Colony is owing to the depreciatory tone adopted by citizens and journalists alike. Some years ago an unlucky editor confessed that his reason for running down the country was only because he couldn't make his newspaper pay, and he took that mode of revenging himself on the people. Such conduct may be tried once too often, because the results are so ruinous for the property-holders here that they may think proper to cool the ardor of such mischievous people, with the refreshing moisture of a horsepond. Are the people of a community struggling against all kinds of difficulties in trying to improve the condition of themselves and the Colony; to be thwarted and rendered powerless by the ill-natured misrepresentations of atrabiliary numbsculls? If the people of this city have any desire to improve the value of property, to attract population, to create trade and enterprise of any and every kind, they must denounce and discountenance the orakers, and take the earliest opportunity of convincing the world that we are possessed of common sense and more or less of consistency. What is really the great difference between ourselves and our American neighbors? Simply this, that while they praise everything that belongs to them, very often at the expense of truth, and take good care that no one shall say anything to the contrary, we depreciate and blacken everything that belongs to us, and call in strangers to help us. What advantage can be derived from such a strange system, we never could understand; but we strongly recommend a trial of the other style for a time. The change might do us good, and in the first place, these orakers must be silenced. The inventors and publishers of these atrocious calumnies on the country are bad enough; but those who give them aid and comfort are a great deal worse.

Monday, May 24, 1869.

FROM THE EAST COAST.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening from Nanaimo, Comox, Cowichan and other ports upon the East coast of the Island. She brought 12 passengers, among whom was Chief Justice Begbie; and a quantity of Island produce and live stock. The steamship Oriflamme, ship Cowper and whaling steamer Emma were coaling at Nanaimo.

THE EXCURSION.—The Enterprise started shortly after 10 o'clock on Saturday morning under the auspices of the Mechanics' Literary Institute. There were some 200 excursionists. In the course of an hour and a quarter we reached Pedder Bay, about nine miles distant. The sea was smooth, so that the party escaped the horrors of seasickness, though we heard that two or three young ladies were inclined to be a little squeamish. This, of course, created an amount of sympathy and attention which most doubtless have been very gratifying to the fair sufferers, and may probably have induced others to profit by the example. Some young ladies, inspired by the lovely scenery and the beauty of the weather, were disposed to be sentimental, but unfortunately it was discovered at this crisis that there was no poetry on board. This, as the President of the Institute observed, was undoubtedly an omission, but he promised that in future a supply of the choicest kind should be kept ready for similar emergencies. As if, however, to make amends for this, there was no lack of the comic elements; everybody seemed bent on making the most of the occasion; the feeblest jokes went down, and were as well received as if Joe Miller were giving utterance to his immortal sallies, while badinage and lively flirtations went on in every corner. This is a beautiful spot, dotted with sheep and interspersed with bushes and trees; and the grass covered banks slope down to the water's edge. Towards the head of the Inlet there is a pretty peep of a homestead; at the mouth of the harbor there is a bold bluff, all of which, with the Olympian range in the background, forms a succession of enchanting pictures. As the water was not sufficiently deep to allow the steamer to go close in shore, the committee decided upon going into Parry Bay, which is on this side of Pedder Bay, and succeeded in finding a capital anchorage at its head, so that the excursionists were landed without the necessity of resorting to boats; it was decided to christen it May Cove in honor of the day. There was plenty of drift wood, and fires were lighted which soon gave the scene the appearance of a gipsy camp. Here on one of nature's soft and velvety carpets a dance was improvised, the ballroom was one of the largest we have ever seen, there was no fear of the dancers jostling each other for lack of space. After the dancing some foot races for boys and girls of different ages were started. A purse being made, three or four races were run, concluding with a stag hunt, in which a juvenile with a white pocket-handkerchief took the lead, and after sundry dodgings and the usual faints was brought to bay. On account of his youth and previous good conduct he was mercifully spared and not grouped into mince meat; let us hope a bright example to all good boys. Mr. Piper provided a good collation, to which ample justice was done—the sea air being appetizing. As usual upon such occasions, there was some little confusion and perhaps delay in getting served, consequent upon a large number sitting down at once—observing which the waiter said to some modest and quiet looking individuals at the end of the table—"you must open your mouths, gentlemen, if you want anything"; a remark which elicited some laughter, as it was evident from the rapid disappearance of the viands that they had already opened their mouths to a pretty considerable extent. At 3 o'clock the whistle sounded for the second time; "all aboard" was the cry, and the steamer's prow was turned in the direction of Race Rocks. Dancing was recommenced in the saloon; it began to be a little rough, and old Neptune, who had been very quiet, now stood upon his dignity and exacted the usual tribute from two or three of the passengers. The vessel began to make lurches a slow waltz was changed into a deax tempo and finally into a galop; couples somehow or another fell into each other's arms, purely by accident, of course. The concert gave a squeak; the violins jerked out a succession of grunts and finally ran off into notes not down in the programme. After rounding Race Rocks the steamer entered Esquimalt harbor and proceeded up to its head, then turning round took her course to the Hudson Bay Company's wharf. While passing the Satellite the excursionists gave her three cheers which the vessel gracefully acknowledged by lowering her ensign. Arrived at the wharf, Mr. Bisset did the honors and escorted the visitors over the spacious warehouse. Dancing was resumed on the wharf; several officers from the Satellite joined the party as well as a few citizens who had come by road. The graceful exercise was kept up until sunset, when we re embarked and took our way to Victoria. Still unweary with pleasure, dancing was resumed with unabated vigor and kept up till the vessel touched the wharf. Before separating three cheers were given for Capt Swanson in acknowledgement of his kindness and attention to the passengers, and responded to in a manner which testifies to that gentleman's popularity. Three cheers were then given for the Mechanics' Institute, three for the ladies, and finally, three for "all of us," including everybody. The party then separated every one declaring that it was the most pleasant day they had ever spent; This we can testify to.

There were no stuck-up people or any exhibition of stiffness; in fact, we venture to say there never was a more social party, everyone seemed bent upon making those around them happy and doing all in their power to promote the general hilarity. As we overheard a gentleman say, "It's the best excursion the Institute ever gave, and no one can grumble at anything."

RETURNED TO THE SERVICE.—Within the past few days two of H. M. sailors who were induced by the offer of large wages on the American side to seek employment there, have returned to the fleet at Esquimalt, thoroughly disgusted. One of these men had been honorably discharged—his term of service having expired. He lost little time in crossing to the other side and engaging at one of the mills; but in the course of a short time he found that none of the promises held out by the crimps here were realized; that the work was arduous and menial, and the treatment worse than that usually accorded in other countries to many dogs. Having had his "fill" of the "Dead Sea fruit," he returned the other day to Esquimalt and reenlisted. The other case is that of a man who had deserted. He, too, found that none of the fine promises of the crimps who decoyed him away were realized; he met scores of deserters from our service who had wrought faithfully at the mills, yet had not one cent to bless themselves with, and who would gladly come back but for the fear of punishment. After working a short time this sailor concluded that no punishment that could be meted out to him by his officers could possibly equal in severity the purgatorial horrors to which he was subjected at the mills, and he, too, decided to return for the purpose of undeceiving his late comrades, and preventing them falling victims to the same snares to which he had been subjected. It is to be hoped that the bitter experience of these men will serve as a warning to others who may have been disposed to follow in their footsteps.

BASE BALL.—The match between the Olympic and Collegiate Nines came off on Saturday at Beacon Hill. The Olympics were represented by A. F. Keyser, R. Lowenberg, Joseph Davis, E. A. McQuade, C. Lombard, S. Dorman, Joshua Davies, Fred Morrison and W. G. Jamieson. The Collegiate sent into the field H. Bastow, E. Nagle, W. Tolmie, H. Adair, A. Wright, C. Pearce, J. Tolmie, D. Davies and R. Johns. The scorers were W. B. Buell and Geo. Cohen; Umpire, E. V. Thorne. The match resulted in a clean victory for the Olympics, who scored 81 to the Collegiate's 45. The best playing on the Olympics' side was by Joshua Davies who scored 11; Joe Davis and E. A. McQuade got each 10; A. F. Keyser, R. Lowenberg, F. Morrison, 9 each; C. Lombard and S. Dorman, 8 each; and W. G. Jamieson, 7. On the side of the Collegiate, W. Tolmie and D. Davies went out with 6 each; J. Tolmie with 5; H. Bastow and E. Nagle with 4 each; H. Adair, R. Johns and A. Wright, 2 each. A challenge was sent to the Olympic Base Ball Club of Washington Territory by the Olympics of this city for a match at Beacon Hill on the 24th of May, the return match to be played on the 4th of July, at Olympia, W. T.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—Tom Shakespeare is in custody on a charge of persuading a marine to desert and for having in his possession a quantity of naval uniform clothing. Tom may enter the service himself with a chain and ball attached to his ankle. The stores were all closed on May-day, and the clerks and "bosses" went recreating. The first Annual Convocation of the Provincial Grand Lodge of British Columbia, under Scottish jurisdiction, was held on Saturday. The second meeting will be held this evening. The curiosity of the uninitiated is excited. The Indignation Eleven are prepared to meet and test the mettle of the International Eleven, who are due here to-day. A man was brought down from Nanaimo on Saturday under sentence of three months' hard labor for beating a squaw.

THE WEST COAST EXPEDITION.—H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, Capt. Mist, will sail for the West Coast to-day to enquire into the alleged massacre of the crew of the John Bright. Hon. H. M. Ball, Hon. Attorney General and W. J. Macdonald, Esq., J. P., will accompany the expedition in official capacities. The Governor has decided not to visit the scene, but will go to Melakakia in the Sparrowhawk upon her return to Esquimalt.

THE WHALING EXPEDITION.—Capt. Roys writes his company that the prevalence of bad weather in the vicinity of Barclay Sound has prevented him from securing several whales shot from the Emma. He has built a wharf 150 feet long at Dodger's Cove, and erected buildings, furnaces, try-kettles, &c.; but has thought it advisable to proceed to Deep Bay, above Nanaimo—his old whaling ground—until the weather becomes more settled, when he will return to Barclay Sound and resume operations. At Deep Bay last summer, it will be remembered, Captain Roys killed several whales.



Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Rum there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health; and, upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery, which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sole right to manufacture and sell it in the United States. The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The cabalistic S. T.—1860—X. was a talisman of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply. Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Rum, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale abroad should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the Island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly "astonished the natives." The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Rum needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSPEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above cut represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses. As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL. SOHOSQUARE, LONDON.

JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People. ANYONE CAN USE THEM. NAMES OF COLORS. DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 126 Coleman street, London.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. FRAUD. TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. Wedding & Visiting Cards, Superior to Copper Plate. AT ONE-THIRD THE PRICE!

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. FRAUD. TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

Europe. LONDON, April 28.—The guinea stake at New Market by Pretender, Baldad Perrydown third, 13 horses. PARIS, April 27.—The adjourned sine die, at the sitting with shouts of "Vive la République" from the Government members of "Vive la Liberté" from the opposition. LONDON, April 25.—Disparid report that a great population was made there yesterday republic. It is rumored to have arisen between Prime Minister and Gladstone. The Prices of Wales stall Market to-day were won by Newcastle's Silmas, Tippoo third. The House of Commons resumed consideration of the bill of the Irish Church a Liberal member from Dublin to amend by striking out of which provision is made for the erection of certain church monuments. Gladstone's agreement, which was carried, 218 to 157. PARIS, April 26.—Negotiations between the French and Belgian conferences are renewed. LONDON, April 29.—Capt. shot at Athlone, yesterday. A New Market to-day stakes for three year old fill the Duke of Beaufort's Scotch second an 1 Brigatine third. In the House of Commons Fortescue, Chief Secretary reply to a question by deploring the outrages at O'derry. The Government effort to suppress the preservation act had fully He stated that further all time were impolitic. The then came up; Disraeli's 4 Globe Houses to the Church a majority of 92. LONDONDERRY, Ireland, were riots here yesterday by the Orange men. Dur the police charged on both freely used and several wounded and two killed. time assumed fearful proportion of police appeared finally succeeded in restoring order, which is now tranquilly remain on duty a day. GENEVA, April 29.—The Swiss Government has Mazzini to leave that lives at Lugano near the connection with the Italian Government to make Switzerland. VIENNA, April 29.—The Pragas in a state of siege. Pleacards have been posted the city requesting the in any further disturbance. LONDON, May 1.—It been sent to Commodore manding the British West to demand from the Spanish in Cuba, the restoration Mary Lowell with an seizure. ST. PETERSBURG, May Council state that they more power to the throughout the Empire, a ber of voters and mod laws. NEW YORK, May 1. Cable special gives an comments of the London Sumner's recent speech John Bright's organ, say Mr. Sumner are so new an so vaguely put that they expected simply as enormous expected. If they shadow of the instruction Motley he will come to tropolis in a very different from that under which arrived. MADRID, April 30.—posed an amendment tion recognizing the only religion of the amendment was rejected. BERLIN, April 30.—al conference to pron the wounded in tim has been in session several days, adopted the people of the Un which comment the m conference express regret sentences from the have been present during, but they say "we that the great and noble the foremost of the world dored such great serv



Europe.

LONDON, April 28.—The two thousand guinea stake at New Market to-day was won by Pretender; Baltadrum second and Perrydown third, 19 horses ran.

PARIS, April 27.—The Corps Legislatif adjourned sine die, at the close of its last sitting with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur" from the Government members and a counter cry of "Vive la Liberte" by the opposition.

LONDON, April 25.—Dispatches from Madrid report that a great popular demonstration was made there yesterday in favor of a republic. It is rumored that a dispute has arisen between Prime Minister Serrano and Gen. Pim.

The House of Commons in committee resumed consideration of the bill for disestablishment of the Irish Church. Jonathan Pim, a Liberal member from Dublin City, moved to amend by striking out those sections in which provision is made for the maintenance of certain church buildings as national monuments.

PARIS, April 26.—Negotiations for a commercial conference between France and Belgium are renewed.

LONDON, April 29.—Capt Carleton was shot at Athlone yesterday. At New Market to-day the 1000 guinea stakes for three year old fillies was won by the Duke of Beaufort's Scottish Queen; Maria second and Brigantine third.

In the House of Commons this evening, Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to a question by Lord Manners, deplored the outrages at Cork and Londonderry. The Government had made every effort to suppress the riots. The peace preservation act had fully been enforced.

LONDON, April 29.—There were riots here yesterday between the Catholics and Orangemen. During the collision the police charged on both; firearms were freely used and several of the rioters were wounded and two killed.

GENEVA, April 29.—It is rumored that the Swiss Government has requested Joseph Mazzini to leave that country.

VIRNA, April 29.—The law declaring Vragne in a state of siege has been annulled. Pleasards have been posted in various parts of the city requesting the inhabitants to avoid any further disturbance.

LONDON, May 1.—Instructions have been sent to Commodore Phillibert commanding the British West India squadron to demand from the Spanish authorities in Cuba, the restoration of the brig Mary Lowell with an apology for the seizure.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—The Russian Council state that they propose to grant more power to the municipal councils throughout the Empire, enlarge the number of voters and modify the present laws.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Herald's Cable special gives an abstract of the comments of the London press on Senator Sumner's recent speech.

MADRID, April 30.—The Cortes proposed an amendment to the constitution recognizing the Catholic as the only religion of the country. The amendment was rejected.

BERLIN, April 30.—The international conference to promote the care of the wounded, in time of war which has been in session in this city for several days, adopted an address to the people of the United States, in which document the members of the conference express regret that no representatives from the United States have been present during the proceedings.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Washington dispatches say the debt statement will show a decrease of about three millions.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Dispatches from Schoylkill county report a heavy snow storm to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—An immense and very enthusiastic meeting was held to-night, at the Academy of Music, to sympathize with the struggling Cubans.

PORTLAND, Maine, April 30.—The steamship St. George, hence on the 20th, for Glasgow, went ashore on Bloude Rook, Seal Island, off Nova Scotia, on the 29th. No particulars received.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Spanish Government has never notified this government of the existence of any revolution in Cuba, consequently negotiations with Great Britain regarding the seizure of the Mary Lowell are carried on as if no change had occurred.

CHICAGO, May 1.—A Tribune's special says it is understood that Mr. Grinnell has notified Secretary Boutwell of his intention to resign the New York Collectors'hip, finding the duties too onerous.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—It is reliably ascertained that the instruction of our government to minister Motley did not suggest any mode of adjusting the pending question between the United States and England, nor do they require him at present to oppose the reopening of negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama and other claims.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Mr. Sumner thinks the assertions of the British Press should be received with caution, for the reason that England never cares to be told the truth, particularly when in the wrong.

of humanity, sympathizes deeply with the losses." The address is signed by forty delegates, among them the Turkish ambassador to Prussia.

NEW YORK, May 1.—European papers just received say there is great fear of another outbreak in Italy under Mazzini. Garibaldi is plotting a fresh attack on Rome. An outbreak or trouble between France and Prussia is considered as the proper time to move, and the same special says a feeling is growing that the late reported outrages by Spanish vessels will ultimately compel us and England to call Spain to account.

LONDON, April 30.—The Mayor of Cork was at a recent banquet in that city. This was the subject of long debates in both Houses of Parliament this evening. The attention of the members was called especially to the Mayor's language respecting O'Farrell, who attempted to assassinate Prince Alfred in Sydney. Reference was also made to the Prince himself, the Tories upbraiding the Government for being the indirect cause of the present state of Ireland.

In the House of Commons Bright said he thought the present condition of affairs in Ireland gives no cause for a panic; but he urged that both parties should strive to remove the land grievances question at this session of Parliament. For himself, he would not remain on the Treasury bench if he did not feel that he was honestly and energetically directing measures which would make great and salutary changes in Ireland.

Gladstone followed in support of Bright, he had always found that the Protestant ascendancy in the form of religious establishments was the paramount cause of the mode in which the power of the landlords had been used and by which the relation of tenants was vitally affected, and though Lord Stanley had anticipated too much intimidation a policy upon the land question, and the misapprehension would attach to any representation that might be given now; but it was necessary to avoid the appearance of having suggested a measure from fear of a panic or upon a momentary occasion.

The Cortes voted amnesty to all participants in the insurrections at Cadiz, Malaga and Xeres. A motion by Costello to extend the amnesty to the Carlists implicated in insurrectionary movements, failed. Serious disturbance is apprehended at Saragossa. It is reported that the troops there are discontented and in a state of partial insubordination.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A London dispatch to the Herald says it is rumored that the Government will adopt a new and bold policy on the Spanish-Cuban question. Belligerent rights will be conceded to the Cuban insurgents, and assistance will be rendered so that the independence of the island is assured.

NEW YORK, April 29.—In the proposals found at the Treasury for sale of gold to-day, the lowest bid was 131 1/2; highest 134. A million dollars were sold, Secretary Boutwell to-day, in a speech, says that he should faithfully collect the revenues and apply all surplus after paying expenses of the Government to the reduction of the National Debt; introduce economy; all his operations would be open to public gaze and he would endeavor to administer the finances without embarrassing the business of the country.

EVARTS made an argument before the Secretary of the Interior to-day on the franchise of the Union Branch of the Pacific Railroad. He claimed the company have the right under existing law to build to the one-hundredth meridian, and to obtain the Government grant and subsidy.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Washington dispatches say the debt statement will show a decrease of about three millions. The Ways and Means Committee intend to visit Montreal and Ottawa during the summer for the purpose of observation and

conference in regard to the reciprocity treaty, free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and protection of American fisheries.

CHICAGO, April 30.—There is every probability that Sickles will go to Spain.

The Times says that representatives of the British Government at Washington declare that the statement that England intends to recognize the Cuban insurgents is untrue. In view of the recent consolidation of regiments, the current story is that Grant means war.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Dispatches from Schoylkill county report a heavy snow storm to-day.

GALVESTON, April 30.—An attempt was made to-day, by armed men, to break up the quarterly meeting of the colored Methodists, at Columbia, but it was promptly suppressed by the citizens, who protected the congregation.

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NEW YORK, May 2.—Mr. Sumner thinks the assertions of the British Press should be received with caution, for the reason that England never cares to be told the truth, particularly when in the wrong.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The associated press meet on Tuesday to investigate the charges against John Russell Young, in relation to furnishing news to a paper outside the association. An advance in the coal market is expected owing to the extensive strikes among the Pennsylvania mines.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The directors of several railroads and steamship lines, meet here soon to arrange for a tariff of freight. The Pacific mail steamers are taking large quantities of freight for California at less rates than the overland railroad.

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HAVANA, April 27.—It is rumored that the revolutionary governor has been captured and executed.

AN exciting rumor says a conflict occurred between a monitor and the Spanish men-of-war, and that one of the latter was sunk and another captured.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Advices from Cuba indicate the failure of the last movements of the Spaniards. This is the third effort to destroy the revolution. In several engagements in the Central Department the Spaniards met with severe reverses. The patriots captured a large number of arms &c. A

number of leading Cubans, especially young men, favor the idea of a separate republic, and endeavor to establish a federation between Porto Rico and St. Domingo, with an eye to the inclusion of the English and French Islands afterwards.

HAVANA, April 30.—The revolution in the Eastern Department is gaining strength. Spanish troops are suffering from sickness. The Cubans are besieging and constantly harassing them. The tobacco crop of San Domingo is immense.

MADRID, April 29.—The majority in the Cortes urge a prompt choice of either Montpensier or the Prince of the Asturias as King, or a declaration for a Republic. The Republicans are about to start a national petition for a republic.

CHINA.

Late advices from Peking say Sir Rutherford Alcock, the British Minister, positively contradicts Bartolome's assertion that the Chinese desire progress. It is reported that the Catholic missionaries in the province of Sochow, with several hundred converts, have been massacred by the natives.

A private dispatch says that the English have burned three villages near Swatow, and killed forty-five Chinamen.

INDIA.

LONDON, April 26.—Dispatches from Bombay announce the pacification of Cabool; the Afghan Chief Teins gave his allegiance to Shere Ali; present Emir the son of the deposed Emir of Cabool has fled the country and it is believed there will be no further attempt to disturb the reigning prince.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, May 1.—The printers strike continues; the morning papers advertise for girls to set type. Four hundred and thirty French Canadians left yesterday for Boston and New York.

OTTAWA, April 30.—Senator Fessenden was present at the House of Commons during the debate on reciprocity, last night.

The Nova Scotia legislature opened yesterday.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Flour.—Sale of 300 bbls. Niagara superfine at \$4 10.

Wheat—560 sacks common, \$1 25@1 60; good middling, \$1 37 1/2; 500 sacks ditto, \$1 40; 700 sacks choice, \$1 50.

Bail y.—Market very dull. We quote feed at \$1 45@1 50, brewing at \$1 55@1 60.

Oats range for fair to choice \$1 50@1 80. Arrived—April 29 — Ship Isaac Jeans, Seabeck.

Sailed—April 29—Steamer Ajax, Portland; ship Lela Mellet, Burrard Inlet; bark Atlanta, Nainaimo and Onalaska; bark Anglo Saxon, Bellingham Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Greenbacks 76@78.

Wheat—Liverpool 9s. 1d.; wheat inferior, coast \$1 15; fair \$1 35; good \$1 45; choice \$1 50.

Barley.—Prices show a still further decline, good coast being offered at \$1 40; sales include choice \$1 45 1/2; good feed \$1 40; we quote the extremes of market \$1 40@1 55 for feed; brewing closed at 1 45.

Oats \$1 50@1 75; Oregon quoted at \$1 70@1 75.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Arrived—April 30—Ship John Jay, 9 days from Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Wheat—Firm, prices unchanged. Liverpool wheat 9s. 1d. Flour—Dull.

Gold in New York to-day 135 1/2@135 3/4.

Wheat—Good to choice \$1 45@1 50. Barley—Brewing, \$1 54; feed, \$1 60. Oats—\$1 50@1 70.

Arrived—May 2—Steamer Continental, Portland.

Sailed—May 3—Bark Glimpse, Port Discovery.

OREGON.

PORTLAND, May 2.—Steamer Gussie Telfair sailed early this morning. Preparations are being made for the railway jubilee.

Sailed, May 1—Bark Sampson, Port Blakely.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

EASTERN STATES.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Letters from London represent that active efforts are being made to effect a systematic organization of English emigrants expected here this summer. It appears that leading trades unionists, aided by liberal capitalists and politicians, such as Samuel Morley, M. P. for Bristol, have turned their attention to the encouragement of emigration, and it is believed several thousand cotton spinners and miners are bound to emigrate. It is proposed among other things, to send a commission of leading working men here to obtain information and soon return and establish a bureau for the dissemination of information.

Notwithstanding public denial, it is a fact that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, of a sub-committee thereof, intend to visit San Domingo, St. Thomas and Cuba during the recess, and the necessary money has been drawn from the contingent fund of the House.

A pressure having been brought to bear by the citizens of Montana, the President has graciously considered the removal of Ashley as Governor of that Territory.

On the fourth day of the billiard tournament Randolph beat Daniels 1,200 to 711. The winner's greatest run was 159; average 25. Deery beat Goltzwhite 1,200 to 912. The highest run was 169; average 19 1/2.

BOSTON, April 29.—The first day's sale of season tickets for the National Peace Jubilee amounted to \$10,000.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The Republican's special says officers of the regular army who have been thrown out of active service by the consolidation of regiments will be assigned to duty as Indian agents.

The travel to Wauke. Pike is light from this section. Recent developments tending to satisfy our people they cannot better their condition by traveling.

The creditors of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company held a meeting to-day, and decided to wind up the company and sell the remaining steamers.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A Tribune's Washington special says, Butler is getting his views on the Alabama claims in opposition to Sumner's ideas into shape. He holds that so far as belligerency of rebels is concerned, our case is as grave against France and Spain as against England.

Mary C. Miller was arrested on the charge of being a hotel thief. She confesses to her crimes, and has implicated Messrs Lanch, jewelry dealers, under the New York Hotel, Keys & Judd, of the firm doing business at No. 80 Broadway, and one Jugman, No. 66 Nassau street, as receivers of stolen property which amounts to \$80,000. The latter parties were arrested yesterday and held without bail.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Herald states that it has come to light that Secretary Seaward, while the Government was in a posture of strong opposition to French intervention in Mexico, had authorized Jan Butler to furnish their army with all the mules they needed.

A Times special says that Secretary Boria has intimated his intention to resign on account of ill health. He has performed very little official duty in the department, being fully under the control of Admiral Porter.

NEW YORK, April 27.—A Tribune's special says Galt made a long speech in the House of Commons yesterday, and supported his motion respecting the Fenian raid. He made an addition to his motion so as to include all correspondence between Canada and the United States during the rebellion. He defended the policy of Canada at great length, and closed by saying the course, it appears, was dictated by a desire to humiliate England through her dependencies. He did not believe this plan would succeed. England would not for a moment give way; and the people of Canada would sustain her to a man.

EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The Herald's London special says the London papers comment very fairly on the present state of affairs in Cuba.

The Telegraph, a ministerial organ of moderate tone, says, in regard to the independence of Cuba, that England is unopposed but at the same time admits that England's interests can be best subserved by Spain retaining her authority in the island. The article does not say, however, that in any case shall it be the business of England to prevent Cuban independence, but maintains that the good offices of England might prove useful to avert a quarrel between Spain and America. It designates the seizure of the ship Mary Lowell as a mad act, implicating England, Spain's best friend, unless the latter country offers reparation for the insult. The article then goes on to argue that Cubans can never willingly attach themselves to the United States.

ALEXANDER DUMAS had had to leave Paris to escape his creditors, we are told by a correspondent. At last accounts he was at Havre, and had issued the following manifesto on the dead walls: "Men of Havre! the author of 'Monte Cristo' is among you. Come and see him." He sells his autograph to raise funds.

The old riddle, "Why is a bald man's head like Paradise?" being rehearsed to Lord Derby, the Tory chief, with its answer, "Because it is a bright and shining place, where there's no parting or dyeing," the Earl added: "And, thank goodness, where there are no Whigs."

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. LEICESTER MEETING, 1868. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO

J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purposes. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General Purposes. The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough. The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power. The First Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size. The First and Only Prize for the Best 5-tined Steam Cultivator. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass. The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler.

J. & F. HOWARD thus received TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL.

Carrying off almost every Prize for which they competed and thus for trial this more sover and prolonged over known.

Advertisement for a medicinal product, mentioning 'physician, while visiting the' and 'suffering humanity'.

JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People. REGISTERED. are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. my 19 law. BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

MILE PILLS. CERTAINLY RECOMMENDED. A certain remedy for indigestion. FRAUD. MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was some Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the labels.



