

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
TERMS:
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AGENTS.
S. D. LLOYD, Victoria, B. C.
G. S. GARDNER, New Westminster, B. C.
J. W. HIGGINS, Vancouver, B. C.
J. W. HIGGINS, Seattle, W. T.
J. W. HIGGINS, Portland, O.
J. W. HIGGINS, San Francisco, Cal.
J. W. HIGGINS, New York, N. Y.
J. W. HIGGINS, London, E. C.

The communication of our correspondent "M. R." will convey to our readers as good an idea of the total absence of all energy on the part of the Executive here, and its natural consequence—the spathy of the people themselves—as we could demonstrate in the ordinary limits of an article. We are told—which we do not pretend to gainsay—that our population is composed of a very superior class of people for intelligence and enterprise; yet they are content to allow industrious men to come here and go away again because they cannot find employment, although we are thoroughly convinced that any amount of mineral wealth exists on this Island to say nothing of the Mainland, a great part of which is still unexplored by the white man. The question very readily suggests itself, what kind of a superiority and intelligence do we possess that makes us so careless about the very land on which we live? some hope that in course of time the country will develop itself and convey to us all the requisite information for, are we a community of Micawbers and waiting for something to turn up? One might almost think that the something to turn up would turn out to be an earthquake, we appear so reluctant to penetrate the interior of this little Island. Were we living on the Philippines, where the high mountains and trackless swamps are infected by the most venomous reptiles, and the wild animals are of the most formidable character, we should have some excuse; but here our greatest difficulties do not exceed those that are met with by adventurous tourists in Scotland, with a climate very far its superior: the most inaccessible portion of this Island is not more than thirty miles from the seacoast. The fine bays and inlets on the coast of the Mainland are only known by the inequalities on the map, and are absolutely being used as fishing stations by our neighbours, while we are regaling one another with elaborate discourses on the hard times. (?) We suspect that many of those who complain most bitterly about the hardness of the times, are like the old country farmers who are always heard to growl the most in the most successful seasons. Whatever may be the reason of our very incompatible qualities, when we consider our remarkable superiority in intelligence and enterprise, the facts are still the same; we have a country unexplored that is very likely to be valuable as mineral lands, and if we are disinclined to develop them in consequence of the very conservative peculiarities of our unique government, we might—as the expense of ascertaining the extent and character of the mines would be small, (vide communication) allow somebody to do it for us. We shall be always making expenses until, by some lucky turn in the wheel of fortune, we find a government that we can afford to pay, and one that by its energy and promptitude in securing to the people of this Colony every possible advantage, will make the institution a real source of profit to the people. We commend, therefore, the proposals of "M. R." to our citizens, and trust that they will

be at once complied with. "M. R." will doubtless be ready to give every satisfaction in relation to the amount of work done, and by arranging for constant communication with some one here who is well up in the topography of the coast, anything novel in relation thereto can be carefully noted. The outlay in money and "grub" will be a mere bagatelle when spread over a number; and a few acres of land that will secure hardworking settlers to the community should be given without hesitation. There is another exploring party that our commercial people should at once set on foot. We allude to the exploration of the Selkirk range for a practicable route as a continuation of the Eagle Pass road; if, as is supposed, there is a good, practicable line for a road through these mountains, there will be no difficulty in having the permanent way constructed. There are people ready to make the roads for right of charging a small toll for a stipulated number of years; and if a good, reliable party of explorers, headed by a man in whom confidence could be placed, were to start out, the road might be constructed this season. It is of no use depending upon the government taking the necessary steps; if we do so the result will be disappointment and loss to the Colony. Every argument was used last session to induce the government to move in the matter, and certain promises were made; but, alas! for the promises of our Executive. Experience has taught us to place very little reliance upon them. If any large sum of money as a necessary outlay was involved in the affair, we should of course attribute the delay of the authorities to a possible want of means; but that is not the case; a small sum

that is necessary and be of incalculable benefit to the Colony.

Thursday, April 22
Bankruptcy Court.

Wednesday, April 21, 1869.

M. Munro—Passed his second examination.

Re Macdonald—Adjourned for confirmation of sale on 27th March last of Esquimalt property.

W. Lyons—Adjourned for further consideration after the money shall have been paid into Court.

Dickson, Campbell & Co vs. R. Woods—In this case, after hearing affidavits of Mr. J. O. Nicholson, read by Mr. Wood, the Chief Justice consented to request Chief Justice Begbie to try the case.

INDIAN DEPUTATION.—Yesterday a number of Cowichan Indians waited upon his Excellency the Governor to complain of the manner in which they have been disposed of their lands. His Excellency received the Indians kindly. A Catholic priest, who has labored long and successfully with the tribe, acted as interpreter. It appears the savages are dissatisfied with the survey made a year ago by the Government officers. The Governor offered them facilities for fencing in their land and other privileges; but the Indians still expressing dissatisfaction, another interview was arranged for to-morrow; when it is hoped the difficulties will be smoothed over, as a state of feeling which bodes no good is fast growing up in the minds of the East Coast Indians, who believe that they have been cruelly wronged by the alienation of their lands.

THE VEX' QUESTION.—Yesterday, in the suit of Dickson, Campbell & Co. vs. R. Woods, affidavits were read by Mr. Wood on behalf of the plaintiffs, and the Chief Justice decided that the nature of the case was such as to require the presence of Chief Justice Begbie on the bench. The case will, therefore, be tried by Mr. Begbie. We are glad that this suit is at last in a fair way of settlement, and we believe that in declining to sit and hear the case Mr. Needham has acted with wisdom.

Geo. Cole, Esq., ex-Governor of Washington Territory and Secretary for Ben. Holladay's line of railroad from Portland to Puget Sound, is in town awaiting the arrival of the steamship Oriflamme from Portland.—*News.*

THE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—Another of those delightful soirées, provided with so much taste by the Committee of Management of the above Institution, took place on Tuesday evening last. The opening piece "Hail Smiling Morn," by Messrs. White, Fox, Jenkinson and Wilson, was nicely executed and well received by the audience. Hon. P. J. Hankin followed by reading the history of Little Dombey from Dickens' Dombey and Son. The affecting little story is well known, and probably none of those exquisite touches of domestic life for which Dickens is celebrated can exceed it in beauty and pathos. How the strange, weird-like little spirit seemed to fascinate everyone that came within its influence, and how like the receding strains of music it faded away into the spirit world. The strong ties of affection that subsisted between the child and his sister "Floey," the pompous self-complacent merchant Mrs. Chign, who insisted on the dying mother of little Paul making "an effort," are all described as Dickens alone can describe them; and read in the clear, distinct tones, modulated to suit the person represented as speaking, pleasanter than that of hearing Mr. Hankin in these charming readings. There could be no doubt as to the effect on the audience, everyone was deeply moved and applauded Mr. Hankin at the close with hearty goodwill. Messrs. White and Wilson sang a fine old ditty "The Manly Heart," to which they imparted a finish that made it in our opinion the *mercen* of the evening. A trio on the flute was remarkably well played by Messrs. Leigh *per se* for which they received a merited encore. They were succeeded by Messrs. White, Fox, Jenkinson and Wilson, who sang a sparkling quartet "Banish O Maiden," with such spirit, that they received a rapturous recall to which they responded after a short intermission by singing the "Mill Wheel." They afterwards rendered the "Day Slowly Declining," exhibiting in each case great knowledge of musical effect. Miss Palmer sang a sweet little song "Give me thy Blessing," and pleased the audience so much that she was loudly encored. The song, without showing a great deal of originality, is pretty and

song was sung with much sweetness by Miss Palmer (the title of which we did not recollect) in response to the encore, which pleased the auditory, who expressed their thanks by loud plaudits. Mr. Hankin then read "The Schoolboy's Story" by Dickens, with his wonderful facility and clearness of enunciation. The effect on the audience might be distinctly noted in the changing expression of the faces of the listeners, and their wrapt attention. Mr. Hankin was frequently applauded during the recital, and at the conclusion received the unanimous and loud expression of general appreciation. The whole of the vocalists joined in singing "God Save the Queen" in which they were supported by the audience. Mr. Digby Palmer presided at the piano, and enlivened the evening by the performance of several choice morceaux. The audience included a great number of ladies, who seemed to enjoy the entertainment with more than ordinary zest.

PROSPECTING EXPEDITION FOR PEACE RIVER.—The citizens of Quesselmouth and Soda creek district have succeeded in raising about \$1100 to equip a party for the purpose of exploring the headwaters of Findlay's branch of Peace river. The government has offered \$500 additional; but we understand that \$1000 has been asked for. It is proposed to send six or eight old miners with a twelve-months' supply of provisions and otherwise fully equipped for work. The route which they will probably take will be through Stewart's Lake to Lake Taida, and thence northerly to the streams which flow from Findlay's branch. Among those who are expected to go are named Dancon McMartin, James May, Black Jack and others known as old prospectors. We think that this move will result in developing a large and rich gold region.

ANOTHER CONCESSION—SHIPS TO BE SURVEYED DUTY FREE OUT OF BOND.—We understand that orders have been issued to permit the supply of ship with stores out of bond duty free. This is another move in the right direction. Let the good work go on. The vox populi is at last being listened to. Well would it have been for the Executive and the Colony had it received the same respectful consideration years ago.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.—A message received by Mr. Brodick, Agent, last evening, stated that the steamship Oriflamme sailed from Portland for Victoria at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and that the Gussie Taylor would leave for Victoria on Friday evening.

"THE CURTAIN IN THE AIR."—They have got a magician (Mr. Hartz) at San Francisco, who produces on the stage one of the strangest and most unaccountable optical illusions ever exhibited. The curtain rises and you see the head and shoulders of a beautiful angel being poised among the azure clouds, with wings unfolded. The body has faded away like a mist, and the face is so sweet as to seem not of this earth. It appears like a fairy dream. You are awakened to the reality by Mr. Hartz, desiring the fair being to turn her head to one side and again to the front. A distant shadow is thrown on the clouds in the background from a powerful gas-light reflector stationed between the audience and the "cherub." The shadow moves as the head moves. If you remain quite still it appears that the head and wings are emerging from the clouds. But by changing position it is seen that the "cherub" is some distance in front of the clouds. The "cherub" upon being asked if she can talk, distinctly answers: "I can." The audience, by request, move around the room, and then to within a few feet of the stage, and every change of position intensifies the delusion. Nothing can seem more real than that there, within the distance of a few feet, is poised in mid-air the head and wings of a real and beautiful being, with features lit by a quiet smile, with expressive eyes, with everything as perfect, to all appearance, as are the very acquaintances of every-day life. And the curtain rolls down leaving you in doubt almost as to the fact of your own existence, and quite as to the degree of credence worthy of being given to your senses.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN SHIPPING.—One also proximately to the parts on the Sound, where shipbuilding is carried on so largely, may render a knowledge of the Imperial Act respecting the registration of foreign vessels of importance to our community; we therefore append the Act 31 and 32 Vic., Cap. 129, passed 31st July, 1868.

1. The Governor or Officer lawfully administering the Government of any British Possession may from time to time, with the

aid of such persons as he may think fit, and subject to such regulations as he may think fit, make such provision as he may think fit for the registration of any ship not exceeding sixty tons burden, the Registrar may grant, in lieu of a Certificate of Registry as required by that Act, a Certificate of Registry to be terminated at the end of six months from the granting thereof, or of any longer period; and all Certificates of Registry granted under such regulations shall be in such form and shall have effect subject to such conditions as the regulations prescribe.

2. Notwithstanding anything in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or in any other Act, any ship to which a certificate is granted under any such regulations shall, while such certificate is in force, and in relation to all things done or omitted during that period be deemed a registered British ship.

3. The Governor of any British Possession abroad may from time to time appoint fit and proper persons to be Surveyors, who shall have and exercise within such possession all the powers with respect to the inspection of Crew Spaces that are conferred upon the Board of Trade Surveyors in the United Kingdom by Section Nine of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1867.

THE TARIFF REVISION COMMISSION.—A meeting of this body was held yesterday, the hon. Collector of Customs in the Chair. We understand that the Commission will invite the opinions of merchants, manufacturers, farmers and others, and that it is their intention to revise the tariff in a manner that shall prove beneficial to all interests. In this connection, we observe that an impression has gone out that the change will be immediate. This is erroneous. No change can possibly be made before the next meeting of the Legislative Council, or, at least until the report of the Commission shall have been submitted, and an extra session convened to pass upon the report; and even then, if the Governor has received instructions to refer all proposed changes in the Tariff to the Home Government, the revised Tariff cannot come into force until the Colonial Office has examined it. We hope, sincerely hope—that the appointment of this Commission is not a sop thrown out to lay the indignation that has been kindled in the breasts of all good citizens against the Executive in consequence of its inactivity and heartlessness.

FOR PUGET SOUND.—The steamers Wilson G. Hunt and Eliza Anderson sailed hence for Puget Sound yesterday noon. The Bishop of Columbia and Mrs. Hills sailed by the Hunt. They were met on the wharf by a large number of friends, who bade them "God speed" on their journey. Among the passengers by the Eliza Anderson was Mr. Ed. Lowenberg, one of our pioneer citizens, who makes his first visit to Puget Sound.

From the Mainland—\$90,000 in Treasure Arrived.—The steamer Enterprise arrived at 6 o'clock last evening from New Westminster, bringing 18 passengers, Barnard's Express, with \$70,000 and a Government mail. There were also \$20,000 in private hands. Among the passengers were Mr. Cunningham of New Westminster, Dr. Foster, of Clinton, and Mr. Schofield of Quesselmouth. The upper river steamer Enterprise was to have made her first trip yesterday. The water in the river opposite Soda creek was low, and the ice all gone. The farmers at Soda creek had got their seed in and the yield, it is anticipated, will exceed that of any previous year.

From Clinton we learn that there was no snow on the ground and that no rain had fallen of late. The farming prospects are very encouraging. At Yale there have been heavy rains, and a portion of the wagon road was washed away. Bon's pakeitain (the first of the season) left Yale for Keithley creek on the 15th. Land near Boston Bar is worth \$160 an acre, and hay, \$60 per ton. The Yale Examiner estimates that from \$20,000 to \$30,000 in dust was dug from the bars of Thompson river last winter. Silver ore has been found near Lytton; Hauley & Co. have secured some rich specimens.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.
[From the Sentinel, April 8.]
The Cariboo Co. washed last week 87 oz.; Canadian Co. 80 oz.; Barker Co. 80 oz.; Baldhead Co. 50 oz.

CONKLIN GULCH.
The Eclipse Co. have not got into their own ground yet; they have been running through a point of bed rock.

The Coombs Co. have commenced washing from their tunnel, with good prospects. Jenkins Co. have just bottomed their shaft over the back channel. Hill claims have been staked off by some of the companies below, under the impression that the old channel is in the hill on the south side of the gulch.

MOQUITO GULCH.
The Minnehaha Co. has commenced work.

From the Sentinel, April 10.
The Barker Co. washed last week 74 oz.; Canadian Co. 66 oz.; Cariboo Co. 60 oz.; Baldhead Co. rooking below, 30 oz.

CONKLIN GULCH.
This gulch has been the scene of much excitement during the last week, in consequence of what is supposed to be a continuation of the pay got by the Coombs and Jenkins companies having been struck by the Floyd company in the bank. Several claims have been, in consequence located in the lower part of the gulch; and the flat at the head, between the divide and the Black Bull Co.'s ground on Lowbe, has also been staked off. The Coombs Co. are in good ground, and washed last week 70 oz. The Floyd Co. washed 23 oz. from a small quantity of dirt off the high bed rock above their original claim. This gulch will, it is expected, yield largely next summer.

CONKLIN GULCH.
Nothing new has been struck. The Eclipse tunnel has not yet got in. A company called the White Pine has been located at the head of the gulch. The Renfrew and Indian Queen are working, but cannot wash dirt to advantage in consequence of scarcity of water.

MOQUITO CREEK.
The Minnehaha Co. are getting good pay out of the "ghost" shaft. They divided last week 75 ounces over expenses.

QUEENSLAND RIVER—NORTH FORK.
The water on the North Fork being lower this winter than for many years, several companies have taken advantage of the circumstances and put in wing-dams, and a good deal of money is being taken out. This section, with the creek adjacent, will be tried during the coming season, and anticipations of results are sanguine. Provisions, which have been very high all winter, are becoming more plenty, flour at Keithley being now offered at 35 cents.

MINNEHABA RIVER.
A company has been formed at Soda creek and Quesselmouth to prospect the head waters of Fraser and Peace Rivers, and the Government has given instruction to Mr. Brew to contribute an equal amount to what is raised by the company, if not exceeding five hundred dollars, towards the expense of the expedition.

A most daring robbery was perpetrated on Monday last on Conklin Gulch. Mr. John Reese, a shareholder in the Indian Queen company, on going to work in the morning left in the pocket of his coat, in his cabin, a pocket book containing \$450 in bank notes and a specimen. On returning to dinner at noon, he forgot to take it with him as he had intended, but in the evening when he came from work, he went to the coat pocket and found the pocket book there, but the notes had vanished.

The suit of the Barker Co. vs. the Canadian Co., for alleged trespass, was decided in favor of the defendants. The suit of Hunt & Sawmill Co. vs. the Ericson Co., to recover \$2,000 for alleged trespass, was decided in favor of the plaintiffs—the ground in dispute to be surrendered by defendants, who pay in addition \$500 as damages.

Ematism, Diarrhea, and Fever.
ON INDIA, STATES of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWN'S...
WHEAT PHOSPHATE...
JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People...
SAUCES, JAMS...
BLACKWELL'S...
RAUD...
PROBIOUS IMPRISONMENT...
PROBIOUS IMPRISONMENT...

THE success of nations or colonies afflicted with bad governments has often appeared difficult of explanation; but to those accustomed to look beneath the surface, the source of their prosperity becomes easily apparent. They possessed some natural product, or some advantage of climate, that brought wealth to their doors in spite of government extravagance or neglect, and were in a manner forced, by outward influences, or the enterprise of strangers, to turn to account the advantages they possessed. Witness the Chinese, the Japanese, the Brazilians, and the numerous other peoples and communities whose internal resources have attracted the cupidity of the enterprising men of other nations; hence the enrichment of countries whose domestic policy would have appeared retrograde a hundred and fifty years ago. It is thus that this fine Colony will be gradually populated and developed if even the present bad condition of Government were to continue, although that, with the enlightened character of the people, is wholly out of the question. The large extent of our cultivable lands of the finest quality, our fine, healthy climate, our immense forests that produce the most valuable description of timber; our well known mineral riches, the limits of which are unknown,—each year adding to our list of new placer diggings for gold, silver mines, coal fields, and almost every other known mining product of value; our fisheries which are now being explored, and which with every new set of adventurers become more appreciated. All these have their influence notwithstanding misgovernment and vexatious Customs regulations, although the two last obstacles do much to retard internal improvements of a permanent character, because people are slow to make their homes in a country where the laws act like brakes on the wheels of progress, and where the management of public affairs rests in the hands of a few men, contracted views and antiquated notions of good government. Amongst the numerous sources of wealth which this Colony contains, none is more important than the produce of our forests. Strange as it may seem, we have within the limits of this Colony more valuable timber than can be found on the whole Pacific Coast. It avails our neighbors nothing that high imposts are levied on our lumber in order to force their own knotty, brittle material on the market. If they collected a duty of fifty per cent *ad valorem* it would only tend to impoverish their own citizens, without in any material degree preventing the importation of our lumber. Whether owing to the soil, the climate, or from whatever cause, the fact is unquestionable: our pine lumber is of a very superior quality from its fineness and tenacity of texture, which renders it indispensable for certain uses; it is also more durable when subjected to exposure. It cannot be surprising, then, that our export of lumber, although quite in its infancy, amounted to the very large sum of \$184,135 last year, and, at a moderate estimate, will be at least doubled this year. We have now five saw-mills in operation, all engaged in the export trade; three at Burrard Inlet, one at Sooke and one at Saanich. But what are five mills? Some of the establishments on the Sound could produce as much lumber as the whole of them; but then we are only beginning to see the value of the trade, and ere long, twenty mills will be in full operation, and when we have fifty, our lumber will be equally saleable. Our only surprise is, that the white pine and cedar, of which we possess large quantities in the interior of the Island, have never been brought to market. They may not be so easy of transport to the seaboard as the ordinary pine, but the great demand for the first named for shipbuilding purposes, and consequent high price, would largely remunerate the cost and trouble of hauling or rafting, and manufacture. We strongly urge the matter upon the

attention of our enterprising lumbermen, as a sure and safe investment for their capital and labor. The great value of the lumber as an article of export arises from the quantity of labor required in its production as an article of commerce, and hence the large proportion of clear profit that accrues to the Colony. The same advantages flow from our coal and gold mining, and these benefits will go on increasing until this Colony is freed from the trammels of irresponsible government, and men, having nothing in that respect to grumble at, will turn their whole attention to the development of the country. Bad government is retarding our progress, but it can never wholly check it. Riches are in store for those who diligently seek them; and we should be glad to see our most notorious grumblers the lucky discoverers.

THE WIKES spoke yesterday to some purpose, the budget of news brought being more than usually interesting to Colonial readers. The Conservatives, led by the late Premier, are prepared to present a bold front against the cardinal principles of the Government bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church; and about the only point they appear disposed to concede is the dissolution of the union between the English and Irish Churches. The Conservatives can scarcely dream of success in the face of the overwhelming odds the Liberals will bring against them; and a fight would be about the most Quixotic enterprise a party could well engage in. However the Mark Tapscottism of Disraeli is well known, and there is nothing like being "jolly" under the most adverse circumstances. Besides, the Conservatives must show fight or sink into oblivion.

The Congressional news is quite exciting. Mr. Sumner, a leading Senator, who is supposed to represent the views of the Grant administration, has made a speech in the Senate upon the Alabama question. He claims that Great Britain owes the United States a much greater sum than that represented by the individual losses through the burning of so many ships by the privateers. Had the privateers never left British ports, the rebellion must have been crushed two years before it was; therefore the expense of conducting the war during the two last years of its continuance he believes to be partly chargeable to the Mother Country. The total value of the just claims of the United States he fixes at \$100,000,000. The Anti-Slavery movement began in England in the time of Lord Wilberforce. With equal force Mr. Sumner might send in a bill to recover the value of the slaves liberated by the American conflict, upon the principle that, the agitation having commenced in Great Britain, that country is to be held responsible for all the losses that years afterwards resulted from it. The American Government is aware that the "peace party" preponderates in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, and appears disposed to make the most of that preponderance; but because the policy of a country may be peace to-day, it by no means follows that the policy of that country may not be war to-morrow—a fact which Brother Jonathan may yet learn to his surprise. Mr. Lathrop Motley, the new American Minister to the Court of St. James, is the clever historian. He was Minister to Austria for several years, and is a gentleman of enlarged views and advanced ideas of the Golden Smith school.

The appointment of colored Ambassadors to three countries in which the colored element predominates, is a creditable act, and should the experiment for it is only an experiment—prove successful, it will go further towards breaking down the barriers of prejudice and consolidating the conflicting elements in the Salted States than all the acts affecting the status of the negro that have yet been passed.

Friday, April 16

ONE OBSERVATIVE SYSTEM DISCONTINUED. Yesterday the Governor sent discretionary power to Mr. Hamley, Collector of Customs, concerning the system which requires the production of certificates from foreign collectors that goods taken out of our custom-houses in bond have been landed at the ports of destination. Mr. Hamley at once decided to abolish the system and hereafter goods may be cleared hence in bond without our officers being called upon to act the part of special revenue detectives for another nation. The abolition of this odious system was one of the points urged when the Drawbacks Bill came up. The concession is a great victory for the mercantile class, and shows what a little judicious pressure when brought to bear upon even the most obdurate and inefficient Executive will do. We advise our mercantile friends to continue their efforts towards a general relaxation of the oppressive measures which still bear heavily upon them, in the hope and belief that ere long there will be a modification and, at least, a partial return to Free Trade.

FOR GUAYMAS, MEXICO.—The Colonial schooner Favorite, Capt. McKay, will sail hence for Guaymas to-day. She is laden with Burrard Inlet lumber for Mr. J. B. Stewart of this city.

Address of the Clergy to the Bishop of Columbia.

Yesterday the Bishop of Columbia was the recipient of the following address from the Clergy of the Diocese:

To THE RIGHT REVEREND GEORGE, Lord Bishop of Columbia.

Right Reverend Father in God:—We the Clergy of your Diocese wish, as you leave us for a time, to express our affectionate regard and esteem for your Lordship personally.

Our appreciation of your work as Chief Pastor of the flock and fold of Christ in this portion of His Church, and that in times of trial and under circumstances of no small difficulty.

—Our sincerest hope that your patient labors at home in behalf of the Church in this Colony may be blessed without impairing that health and strength, which, for our Lord's work here, we value more highly than any degree of success elsewhere. And

Our assurance that our prayers shall follow you that God may prosper your work, may in all perils and dangers by land and sea have you in His holy keeping; and in due time restore to us him whom we have learned to love and esteem very highly for his works sake.

In conclusion, we ask you to convey to Mrs. Hills our best wishes for her health and preservation, and our hope to welcome her with your Lordship on your return.

EDWARD GRIBBE, R. A., Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria.

C. T. WOODS, M. A., Archdeacon of British Columbia and Rector of Holy Trinity, New Westminster.

WILLIAM S. ROBE, M. A., R. E. O., Archdeacon of Vancouver, Missionary at Cowichan.

FRANK GRIBBE, R. A., Dean of St. John's, Victoria.

FRANK GRIBBE, Principal of the Collegiate School and Missionary Clergyman at Esquimalt.

W. HAYMAN, M. D., Assistant Minister at the Cathedral.

J. B. GOOD, Missionary Clergyman at Lytton.

D. HOLMES, Missionary Clergyman at Hope, and Yale.

J. G. B. GAY, Missionary Clergyman at Saanich.

H. B. OWEN, Indian Mission, Victoria.

His Lordship responded as follows:

MR. REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN:—I very highly value your kind expressions of confidence and regard, and Mrs. Hills joins with me in sincerely thanking you for your good wishes for our safe and prosperous journey to England. Any labor in repaying the resources of the Mission, I shall cheerfully undergo, bearing as I shall, constantly in mind, the ever active and earnest work of my fellow laborers which so much deserves to be sustained. Not only have you the usual trials of missions amongst the heathen and of all ministerial work, but you have also the difficulties of a peculiarly hard and disagreeable, so far as I have observed, than in any other Colony. The spirit of the world amongst us is more than usually unfavorable to religion, and in those who come to us from more favored lands there is a constant tendency to decline in moral and spiritual tone. These things, together with the sharp trials of a temporal depression, have called forth the necessity of more than usual patience and endurance. Our remedy under such circumstances is in faith and prayer, in considering our high and holy mission, and call to be fellow laborers with God in the ministry of His word and Sacraments, the divine promises, and in assurance that God will eventually bless and crown with success all faithful labors for His dear Son's sake; but we have also encouragements. We have the willing and valued co-operation of many of our lay brethren, and our work as a whole, viewed in comparison with what it was a few years ago, bears evidence of having taken root by some manifest fruit, and a hopeful promise of greater things in the future. Let us thankfully dwell upon the good signs of God's presence with us, and be stirred up to greater devotion in our Master's service, more diligent heed to feed the flock of God, and to be by our lives to them an example of holy living and self-denial. May the Holy Spirit so work in us all to will and to do the good pleasure of our God. And now dear brethren, "I commend you to God and to the word of His grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified."

FIRE INQUEST.—Yesterday Mr. Pemberton summoned a jury and instituted an inquiry into the cause that led to the destruction of Montero's unoccupied house on Fort street, a few nights ago. The wife of the owner testified that the doors were safely locked the day before; and that a widow, through which her children were in the habit of gaining access to the building was fastened by her. The origin of the fire, to the witness, was a mystery. The jury found that the fire was purposely caused; and suggested that, in future when houses are destroyed in a similar way, the Insurance companies rebuild them instead of paying the policy. The recommendation might be adopted with advantage in cases where the property destroyed is less in value than the amount of the insurance; but when the value exceeds the insured figure, to extend the system might result unprofitably to the Insurance companies.

ANOTHER BARGAIN IN ISLANDS.—The Serana guano islands, in the Caribbean Sea, have been fully recognized by the United States Government as United States territory, having been purchased for a company organized in New York. These islands, nearly on the direct route to Aspinwall, will make, it is stated, a better naval station than St. Thomas or any of the West Indies, and will be sold for that purpose at a nominal price as compared with that offered for St. Thomas. The group, eleven in number, enclose, it is stated, a bay seventeen miles from east to west and nine miles from north to south, with a depth of water of from five to fifteen fathoms.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo last evening, bringing Messrs. Gerow, Stafford, Aitkin, Bednall, Drinkwater, Ping, and several others as passengers, and a quantity of live stock. The news is animopur ant.

ASSAULT ON FORT STREET.—William Barlow, better known as "Dutchy" and driver of one of the public hacks, appeared yesterday as complainant against Alexander Hardy, whom he charged with assaulting him on Tuesday last on Fort street. Mr. Bishop appeared for the defence. "Dutchy" testified that—

I was walking along Fort street when Mr. Hardy coomed up to me and said, "If you don't pay me ten dollars I'll lick you to death."

Magistrate—Did he beat you to death?

Witness—He knocked me over and pooted me.

Magistrate—Did what?

Witness—He pooted me.

Magistrate—Pooted you?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Magistrate—What do you mean by pooting?

Witness—Why, he pooted me—gloked me with his poot dis way (raising his foot and violently striking the side of the witness's box) and ten a lot of pebbles coomed up and said, "what for you gick to pay?"

Mr. Bishop pleaded guilty to the charge of striking; but urged in extenuation that Barlow owed his client money and would not pay him.

In cross-examination the witness acknowledged promising Hardy \$10, which he had repeatedly promised to pay, but failed to do so.

Mr. Bishop—Did you not promise to go into Quarles' and get the money, and then slip out the back way?

Witness—No, sir; I coomed out and told him the poyvodn't let me haf it.

J. S. Deas saw the assault; the prisoner "whaled" Barlow; remonstrated with Hardy, when he expressed a desire to punish witness too, and witness left. The assault was very violent.

S. To son witnessed the assault, which he described as violent; Hardy said he was drunk, that he meant to remain drunk until he had whipped Barlow, and that he meant to whip him every time he saw him.

The Magistrate said he could see no extenuating circumstances connected with the case and sentenced Hardy to pay a fine of \$25, which he did and was discharged.

RETURN OF THE GUSSE TELFAIR.—The steamer Gussie Telfair returned yesterday afternoon from ports on the Sound and Nanaimo. She reached the latter port on Sunday afternoon, and was placed on the beach on Monday, and the barnacles removed from her bottom. She took in 150 tons of coal for her own use, and left Nanaimo for Victoria at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. While lying at Nanaimo, most inclement weather was experienced. The wind was high and many inches of rain fell. On Wednesday a severe hailstorm occurred. The size of the hailstones was large and it is feared that severe damage resulted therefrom to the fruit trees and young crops.

THE DELUGES ENGINE was safely housed in the new location of the Company last evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. The Company mustered in strong force under Mr. Charles Howard, acting foreman. Among the guests were Chief Engineer Kremler, Asst. Engineer Vogel, Mr. Barnes, Foreman of the Tigres, Mr. Bunting, Foreman of the U. H. & L. Company, and many other firemen. Success to the Company, its officers and the Fire Department generally was drunk with enthusiasm. The new house is arranged with a view to the reception of the Company's new steam fire engine.

PETTY SESSIONS.—An adjourned Petty Sessions was held yesterday in the Police Court, Messrs. Pemberton and McDonald on the Bench. Mr. Courtney applied on behalf of Mr. Stevens, Halfway House, Saanich Road, for permission to transfer his license to Mr. Williams, father-in-law of the applicant. The application was refused on the ground that Williams could not remain on the premises to attend to the business.

COURT OF REVISION.—We learn that Messrs. D. Cameron, W. J. McDonald, and Dr. Helmecken have received notification of their appointment as members of the Municipal Court of Revision under the amended Ordinance. Dr. Helmecken has declined the appointment in consequence of professional engagements.

VIARRO.—A number of Skadgit Indians, upon a visit to the Songish tribe, arrived in canoe yesterday morning. Cards are out for a grand potlach at the Indian village to-day.

SOOKE.—The bark Oecrops will complete her cargo to-morrow at Sooke, and will sail next week for Valparaiso. She has on board 800,000 feet of lumber.

THE U. S. R. C. Lincoln, Capt. Selden, sailed from San Francisco for Victoria on Monday. She will spend the summer on the Sitka station.

THE bark General Cobb was towed by the Isabel to Sayward's mills at Saanich, yesterday.

"The Work of a Schoolmaster."

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—In order to prevent further interrogations, I beg leave through your columns, to disclaim the pretence of an article in yesterday's *Columbian*, over the signature of "Public School Teacher."

—J. JESSOP, Central School.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

The extensive use of these watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers, and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

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

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

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

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

Among the many improvements we would particularize:—

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

Hardened and tempered half-springs, now universally admitted by Watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

All Waltham Watches have dust-proof caps protecting the movement from dust, and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning necessary in other watches.

Our new patent stem-winder, or keyless watch, is already a decided success, and a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of its quality now offered to the public.

To CALIFORNIANS and others living in portions of the United States where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the above mentioned improvements which tend to insure accuracy, cleanliness, durability and convenience, must prove invaluable.

Every watch bearing the trade mark of Waltham, is guaranteed to be a thoroughly reliable timekeeper.

To prevent imposition, buyers should invariably demand a certificate of genuineness. The trade supplied by Messrs. R. B. Gray & Co., San Francisco, Cal., and generally for sale at retail by all respectable dealers.

For other facts and information, address

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Gen'l Agents,
182 Broadway, New York.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED
Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Grocers & Retailers, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Officers universally.

AGENTS FOR VICTORIA—Janlon, Green & Rhodes.
JAN 17 1869

A QUESTION FOR THE PROPOSED FARMERS' CLUB.

SUPPOSE 17 CASES OF FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS to have arrived here in September last, on the ship "Spirit of the Age" via Cape Horn, from England (come), can they be fairly

GUARANTEED OF
Home Growth—Fresh and Good?
Mitchell & Johnson

Offer a collection of
Seeds Grown by themselves, for ESSAY on the subject.

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Occidental Buildings, Fort St.

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The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, April 24, 1869

It is really amusing to observe how far some men will carry the iteration of certain hacknied phrases. They seem to form a kind of tramway of the few notions they possess, upon which they run every other train of thought; it matters not what may be the ostensible opinion started, there is only one track and over it must you go. Some people appear to have been born with the notion that the English government is to blame for every censurable fault in nature. One cannot help feeling at last, that if an eruption of Vesuvius takes place, an earthquake occurs in Peru, or the miners in Cariboo are short of water, the English government must have been in some way to blame for it. Thus we often hear individuals, forming a portion of the very intelligent population which we boast, attributing to the English government all the evils that we have fallen heirs to in this Colony; when in point of fact the government at home knows little more of our misfortunes or wants than we know of the inhabitants of Pegu. It is not to be supposed that the government of a great nation like that of Great Britain can occupy itself with a Colony of 8000 inhabitants exclusively, a population equal to that of two or three streets in London. We wonder whether the individuals referred to have not arrived at such a conclusion from the contemplation of their own transcendent but unappreciated genius, and consequent high importance. Such persons, by dint of self-inflation in this country, have been compelled to make sudden removes to the adjoining "truly great Republic," where, unnoticed and in poverty they comfort their little souls with never-ending anathemas on this Colony and every one connected with it;—the sour grapes now that were once the pendant embodiment of sweetness. We cannot illustrate the connection which exists between the colonies and the mother country better than comparing them to the Supreme and Inferior Courts. Every inferior court has power to adjudicate in all cases coming within its jurisdiction; it depends wholly upon the litigants as to whether the case is carried further, and where a question that ought to be decided in such court is carried to the higher tribunal it is usually sent back for reconsideration or dismissal. The matter, then, resolves itself into a question of capability and integrity in the persons of the Judge and other officers of such inferior court created for the use of the people of any particular district or town, and in the absence of either of such attributes, it is the duty of the people affected by such deficiency to take the proper steps for having the officer or officers superseded that are not equal to the standard required; these officers when appointed are supposed to be endowed with the requisite talent and self-adaptability, and if the people who suffer from the mal-administration of the law are so careless as not to take the course necessary to free themselves from the cause of the grievances complained of, they are not entitled to redress. What would be thought of litigants who supposed themselves wronged by the administrators of the law at Comox, if they loaded His Honor the Chief Justice with all kinds of animadversions as the readiest way of gaining what they held to be their rights? The proposition is so absurd that there is no ground for argument. Our position in relation to the Mother Country is simply that certain officers have been appointed to administer the Government of this Colony, and if we find that the Colonial Office had made the appointments under erroneous impressions and has appointed officers not such as a Colony of this kind requires, or at such salaries as were wholly out of proportion to the population and revenue of the Colony, who is to blame for the continued existence of such serious evils? Undoubtedly the people themselves, and no power on earth can prevent them from finding the remedy if they really desire

it. If we choose to remain a colony of England, we can do so, and obtain the description of officers suitable to our means and occupation by making representations to that effect in the proper quarters; or we can attach ourselves to any other government, whence we can obtain more immediate relief; but any attempt to shelter the present incumbents from the condemnation their mal-administration of the government deserves, is an effort to hoodwink the people, and should meet with the scorn and reprehension of every man worthy of the name. Whilst we advocate the encouragement of immigration for the purpose of increasing one great requisite of the Colony, namely production, we must not allow the means we have at hand to remain idle; every resource must be made useful to increase the wealth of the country and stop its being bled to death by the present system of importing foreign productions and paying foreigners for those things which we can produce ourselves. The aborigines of this Colony at least, possess a vast amount of muscular power which ought to be made useful as well profitable to themselves as the country. To make it profitable requires its employment, and to make the possessors employ it implies that they have either necessities or luxuries to provide for, because it is not in the nature of man to work without having an object in view. The aborigines have necessities and desire luxuries; the necessities are food and raiment; the luxuries various, according to taste and habit, which, although they may not be in accordance with our general ideas, still can be altered and changed. Some of their wants they can supply by their own labor; the remainder they must purchase; to purchase they must have the means, to obtain those means they must work more or less; the greater their wants or desires the greater the inducement to labor or become industrious. The more industrious they become, the greater will be their production, and the more profitable to themselves and the Colony. The necessities, luxuries, habits, desires and tastes of the aborigines may be increased and changed or modified; to change or modify their habits is to civilize them. We believe that this and might be reached by a system of instruction which, while it would not entail any very great expense, would be profitable, to the Indian, a saving to the country, and creditable to humanity. The system of instruction should be based upon the principle of making the aborigines industrious and productive citizens. Of course this is not to be done in a day, but by continuous and persistent effort. The Indians have reserves of excellent land, by the cultivation of which they might raise sufficient not only for their own use but also a surplus which they might dispose of. We have in our mind's-eye the Spahie reserve, a most beautiful plot of land. Let the Indians fence in the whole of their land and let each one have a portion of it marked off for his own use. To make them cooperate and cultivate, requires a head to persuade and also to direct or teach them. It appears to us that under the new School Bill, the schoolmaster, at least in some of the rural districts, might be made such head, teacher, or superintendent. It should be his duty not only to advise and encourage the Indians, but also to teach them to plow, sow and harrow; to show them how to bud, and graft; to teach them how to raise various edible roots and vegetables and to store them away for future use and thus to be provident. He should not neglect the scholastic education of the young of the Indian as well as of the white man. In many of the rural districts the white population and the number of children are too small to support a schoolmaster; but let that schoolmaster be also the Indian teacher and the arrangement would be beneficial to both. There are, of course, many details that our space will not allow us to enter upon—such as payment by the Indian from the proceeds of his labor for the tools loaned; the use of the plows and oxen of neighboring settlers; and the payment thereof by those employing them, and various other matters. We believe the system might be made almost self-supporting in a very few years, and be also a source of profit to the country, for it must be recollected that the Indians are partly the consumers of those agricultural productions for which we pay to the United States half a million of dollars annually. Whoever prevents this export of treasure to buy food is a benefactor to his country, be he who or what he may. We need not say that by educating the aborigines in this manner they would become of great utility to farmers requiring laborers or assistance, and having heads to teach them would not only be having heads to exercise more or less surveillance over their actions and doings, but also be the means of preventing crimes—not by

punishment, but by raising the man from a rude and barbarous condition to a position approaching to our noble selves! There might easily, too, be introduced among them a system of police for their own use, because among Indians as among other races there are the good and the bad; the mild and the passionate; the industrious and the indolent; the honest and the thieving; the drunk and the sober;—but the police should be subject to the teacher. Let them be encouraged in every way, to till the ground; the more their tastes approach those of the orthodox white man the nearer they will approach to civilized beings. It is all nonsense to look upon the Indian as an evil. If we look at the list of exports of 1868 we find the furs and cranberries exported amounted to \$312,000, besides the share the Indians had in other exports. We know that they mine and produce gold and assist our industries in various ways. They earn money; they spend it; they encourage the various interests of the Colony. The more they can be induced to produce the better for all; and the sooner an industrial system of education is introduced among them the sooner they will be civilized and become productive and useful citizens, able to support their teachers and the country and take a part in its concerns. Will the Government or any one else inaugurate the good work? Monday, April 19

AN INDEFATIGABLE CORRESPONDENT.—The following, related by a Washington correspondent, is about the best thing we remember to have heard in connection with newspaper-corresponding: "When the funeral ceremony over Gen. Baker took place at the White House, through neglect or design, a ticket of admission failed to reach the indefatigable Painter. He tried all the known entrances in vain, and at last went in search of the unguarded openings. He found one in the shape of a coal-hole. Lowering himself through this, he landed on a pile of wood, groped his way along into the kitchen, up into the dining room, and eventually made his way into the east room, directly in the rear of the clergyman, who was about kneeling in prayer. Down flopped the reporter, and while the minister addressed the throne of grace, our friend, with an eye to business, saw sticking from the hat of the divine a suggestive roll of foolscap. To seize it, while the poor minister's eyes were closed in earnest appeal, and the congregation bowed in prayer, was the work of a minute; to escape as the congregation rose, was the work of the next minute. He passed out as he came in. The poor minister reached in vain for his written sermon. He gave up the search, and attempted to repeat it from memory. Unhappy man, he stood before the highest dignitaries of the land, on a most important and touching occasion. He perspired, he stammered—he dived in and staggered out, created the impression that he had lost his reason. The next morning he had the satisfaction, if such feeling could come up out of bewilderment, to read in the New York Herald, I believe, his entire sermon that he was to deliver."

INDIAN DISTURBANCE.—Last night word was brought to town that two of the tribes represented at the grand *potlatch* were preparing for a battle. Two policemen were detailed to pass the night on the Reserve and watch the redefining during their orgies, which are described as being of the most disgusting character. SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday the wife of Mr. Finerty, farmer, near the Richesmond, was buried beneath a fence which had been wrenched from its fastenings by the high wind, and seriously injured. Medical aid was dispatched to the relief of the injured woman, whose life at one time was despaired of. MATCH RACE.—A fine day's sport is promised for the 12th of May. A match has been made between "Greyhound" and "Lucey" for a race, to come off over Beacon Hill course. The stakes are \$500 aside. Both animals will go at once into training. ANOTHER CHILD OF MR. WM. FRANKLIN DIED ON SATURDAY.—Since the 23d of last month the family has lost three of its members. This is the severest blow any family in the Colony has been called on to mourn within our recollection. FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon was caused by the interior of a small house in the Chinese quarter becoming ignited. The flames were subdued by the occupants. Damage trifling. TELEGRAPHIC.—Communication was had with Swinomial early yesterday morning, but the line running through the wooded district south of that point was hopelessly "down" throughout the day. We confidently look for a report to-day. LEACH RIVER.—An arrival from Leech last evening reports a heavy freshet there during the past week. The river is still very high. The hydraulic company's works were unharmed, and are seven feet above the highest stage of water. THE GUN BOAT ON SATURDAY NIGHT WAS FIRED FROM THE STEAMER GOSSETT FOR A WARNING TO INTENDING PASSENGERS TO COME ABOARD. THE STEAMER GOSSETT SAILED AT 5 O'CLOCK YESTERDAY MORNING FOR PORTLAND. SHE CARRIED ELEVEN PASSENGERS AND A SMALL FREIGHT. THE GRAND STAND AT BEACON HILL IS BEING PLACED IN ORDER FOR THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION RECES.

WALTHAM WATCHES. These watches for the Railway Conductors, Engine-men, the most exacting and thoroughly demonstrated, durability and accuracy. To satisfy every respect, is to decide the real value of these time-keepers. 1000 of these watches are themselves in the pockets of and a guarantee of their accuracy. Organization and great extent works at Waltham, enable watches at a price which rivaled, and those who buy rarely pay from 25 to 50 per cent more than is necessary. Waltham Watches at such prices are no other manufacture in the United States of which combine every improvement. Experience has proved of real value had the refusal of nearly watchmaking originating in Europe, only those were severe testing by the in our works, and long to public, demonstrated to exact and enduring times. Improvements we would use of a centre-pinion of to prevent damage to of main springs, is American Watch Company, refusal of all other "Cogg's Patent" pinion as useless. Perpetual hair-springs, now by Watchmakers in all grades of Waltham watches have dust-proof cap from dust, and less of the frequent cleaning watches. Stem-winder, or keyless decided success and a in any stem-winding watch set, and by far the cheaply quality now offered to the U.S. and others living in States where watch- watches which tend to insure durability and conventional. Bearing the trade mark guaranteed to be a timekeeper. Buyers should in- certificate of genuineness, by Messrs. R. B. Gray & Co., and generally for respectable dealers. Information, address LEYTON, Gen'l Agents, New York. PERRINS' Hair Sauce. PREPARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE GOOD SAUCE. AGAINST FRAUD. out delicious and unrivalled certain dealers to apply the "Sauce" to their own inferior who are informed that the only is to PERRINS' SAUCE are upon the wrapper, labels which having been supplied with the name of Lea & Perrins have been placed that they have furnished the power of attorney to take the Manufacturers and Vendors by which their rights may be protected. See Name of Bottle and Stopper. by the Proprietors, Worcester, London, &c. &c.; and by Janion, Green & Rhodes. THE PROPOSED CLUB. OF FARM AND RIVED HERE IN SEPTEMBER LAST, "Age" via Cape Horn, from the most of the world. FRESH AND GOOD! & Johnson themselves, for Essay subject. Occidental Buildings, Fort St.

THE U.S. REVENUE CUTTER LINCOLN SAILED FROM SAN FRANCISCO ON THURSDAY, INSTEAD OF MONDAY LAST, FOR VICTORIA. SHE CARRIES A DISPATCH RECEIVED BY LIEUT. HANSELL.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—An Indian was brought in from Saanich on Saturday upon suspicion of having caused the death of an Italian fisherman, who mysteriously disappeared some months ago from his station. A gold specimen pin, known to have belonged to the missing man, was observed by one of his friends adhering to shirt-bosom of an Indian. When asked from whom he obtained the pin, the Indian pointed out another native as the donor. The latter was taken into custody and awaits an examination.

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, rhytoid, abscesses, burns, scalds, and innumerable cases where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly is of primary importance, as the compulsory confinement and loss of work, and general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their causes. In the 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.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION.—THE TARIFF TO BE REVISED.—If our citizens ever felt any doubt about the fact that with them lies the power of adapting the Government to "the necessities of the time, (the impression apparently being that the people were required to adapt themselves to the Government) all doubt on the subject must be set at rest when we state that His Excellency has notified our merchants of his desire to revise the tariff, and has proposed the appointment of the following gentlemen as Commissioners for that purpose, viz:—Messrs. Hamley, Rhodes, Findlay, Saito and Turner. Our strictures on the action of Government have occasionally been received with the feeling that we were too severe; but inasmuch as our duty to the public requires that we should speak to the point when their interests are involved, we feel sure that our opinions will be endorsed by the great majority of our citizens. That the Government at last is prepared to yield to the pressure of public opinion, is only what might have been expected. The Government is for the people not the people for the Government. The result of the revision about which we trust there will be no unnecessary delay, will at once be felt in a rapid increase of business, and general prosperity; we are under the impression that the progress of commerce will carry with it the development of every other natural advantage we have, hence the concession now made by the Government to popular desire is more important than appears at first sight. We sincerely hope our people will come forward in a body and avail themselves of the new order of things, which opens a wide field for their enterprise. Of course the change must be on a very liberal scale; the people of this colony are quite tired of half measures. The present action may be the commencement of a new era in our political existence. The Government has learned to meet the public wishes when they are expressed through the public journals.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Henry William White, first officer of the American ship Alaska, appeared before Mr. Pemberton yesterday to answer to the charge of wilfully wounding the man Andersen by firing at him with a doublebarrelled shot gun while the ship was lying at anchor in Royal Roads on Saturday evening last. Mr. Courtney appeared for the defence. The prisoner made a statement substantially the same as the account of the affair printed in THE COLONIST yesterday. He disclaimed any intention of shooting Andersen, and said he merely wished to frighten him. Wm. Lyons testified that Andersen came to him and told him he would steal every man out of the Alaska. The deposition of the wounded man was taken at the Hospital by the Magistrate, in which he acknowledged rowing round about the ship for an hour, and having refused to go away when ordered to do so by the mate. The Magistrate decided to commit Mr. White for trial, and in the meantime intimated that two sureties in the sum of \$500 each, and the recognizance of the prisoner in \$100, would be accepted as bail for his appearance before the higher Court.

NECESSITY FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION.—At this early period of the season we seize the opportunity to urge upon the attention of our Island farmers the propriety of sowing a larger area with grain. The stubborn facts we have laid before them from time to time regarding the money sent abroad for breadstuffs, must have shown the necessity for increased exertions to produce the articles bought from our neighbors. With the prospect of increased business, owing to the alterations about to be made in the tariff, we shall soon have an increased population, and every pound of grain that can be produced by ourselves for many years, will meet with a ready market at good prices. We look for full employment for our grain mills, and the erection of two or three additional ones during the next year.

THE PERRY CREEK (KOOTENAY) DIGGINGS. Says the Walla Walla Statesman of the 9th inst:—"Several parties of miners left this city during the week for the new mines in the Kootenay district, among them the Merewith brothers who were mining in the new camp two months last fall. They report to us that they mined with rockers along the banks of the creek and made from \$12 to \$20 per day to the hand. They are very sanguine of the extent and richness of these diggings. For the past two weeks there has been a steady stream of Chinamen pouring through this valley on the way to the mines."

The grand Indian potlatch will come off to-morrow or Thursday. Seven hundred Indians are expected to be present on the occasion. Yesterday a great deal of bad whiskey was hawked through the camp by white vendors and a large number of the Indians became intoxicated. Gambling was freely indulged in by the natives, who appear to be remarkably flush. Rolls of silver coin, and \$20-pieces were exposed to view by the gamblers; and a perfect saturnalia of wickedness reigned throughout the village. Two policemen remained on duty all night on the reserve.

THE INDIGNATION ELEVEN.—The Indignation Eleven, who propose to challenge the British Columbia Eleven upon their return from San Francisco, is being rapidly formed. The Eleven will meet for practice on Friday.

ARRIVAL.—The American bark Washington, Capt. Robertson, arrived from Kodiak Alaska Territory, yesterday morning, having been only 18 days on the way. She landed Government stores at Kodiak. The Captain reports a great deal of ice and snow at Kodiak. The bark Frances Palmer, from San Francisco, arrived the day before the sailing of the Washington.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES.—On Sunday night in addition to a Police force, a number of men were sent ashore from the gunboat Forward to preserve order among the savages on the reserve. The whole camp was drunk, and the utmost difficulty was experienced in preventing an onslaught by the Quamichan tribe upon the Clallams, who are visitors from the American side and will be the recipients of *Aiyon* blankets from the Songshies. There is an old grudge between the two tribes, which is heightened by the fact that the Clallams are "Bostons" and the Quamichans "King Georges."

BEN HOLLADAY AND PARTY will sail from Portland on the steamship Oriflamme this morning for Victoria and Puget Sound. We hope that the presence of a party in our midst representing interests of a character that must of necessity exert an important influence upon the future of this Colony, will not be lost sight of by the Executive, and that the customary courtesies will be extended Mr. Holladay and his friends.

THE CRICKET MATCH.—The result of the International contest was received over the wires yesterday from our special reporter. In the second innings the British Columbians were successful in beating their opponents, but not by a majority sufficient to secure the victory. The contest was sharp and close, the Californians winning by only 11 points. Considerable sums of money changed hands here yesterday when the result was made known.

HENRY REINHART, the insane young German, was brought before Mr. Pemberton yesterday. The poor fellow made, or attempted to make, a speech, but the sadly incoherent character of his remarks left no room for doubt in the minds of those present that his "wits had gone wandering." He was remanded for medical examination.

The Victoria Colonist says the aborigines hereabout have plenty of muscle, and ought to be taught to use it to cultivate land and produce wealth in other ways. The Colonist has the right idea when it says that the true way to civilize the natives is to teach them to work.—Portland Oregonian.

The Indian who stands suspected of killing the Italian fisherman who mysteriously disappeared a few months ago, was yesterday remanded for the production of testimony for the prosecution. Mr. Ring appears for the defence.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Wilson G. Hunt arrived from Puget Sound at 6 o'clock last evening, bringing 37 passengers and a quantity of Sound produce. We are under obligations to Messrs. Myrick and Walt for files of late papers.

Indians as an Industrial Class.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Individually I beg to thank you for your article in this morning's paper on the plan of promoting industrial occupations amongst the Indians, and I venture to hope that, before the natives are improved off the face the Colony the people and the Government will be induced to try if something cannot be done to improve their condition and prospects.

May I ask what has become of Mr. Alston's resolution—passed, I believe by the Council last session—asking for a commission to inquire into the best means of managing the Indians and their reserves? It was clearly shown then that some general system was required. Let the matter be looked into before trouble comes. What are the clergy about, that they should have allowed the reserve at Victoria to remain for so many years a sick of iniquity and a disgrace to the Colony?

INDIOUS.

Exploration of the Coast Lines.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 23, 1869.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—As my proposition to prospect a portion of Vancouver Island and the northwest coast of British Columbia has called forth a host of criticisms, many of which are not of the most charitable description, perhaps you will allow me a small space in your valuable columns to explain more fully my views on that subject.

It is granted generally that very little is known of the physical features of the interior of British Columbia, and with this general opinion I readily concur; but I do not stop here. I go still further by stating that very little is known of the exterior—that even the very threshold of hundreds if not thousands of miles of our coast lines have never been crossed by the feet of white men up to the present hour; that we have a coast line at least from three to four thousand miles in length including the islands, and the two sides of the deep inlets, all calling aloud to us—"Search us and prove us and see what mineral riches we contain!"

Is it not time something was done? If so, who is to do it? To the first of these interrogatives you will answer, yes. But the second is not so easily answered. Shall it be asked twelve months hence, Who?—and echoed five years hence, Who?—and echoed fifty years hence, Who?

The public desire to know why I prefer to prospect the coast and a few miles inland, to crossing the Island from one side to the other, or starting at a given point on the coast and prospecting inland to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Now, my reasons for choosing the coast line for the base of operations are manifold:

1st. The stratification of the rocks is so much more easily observed, and through the denuding influence of the water the fissures

and veins are seen at a glance, as they are free from moss, soil, subsoil, underbrush, and trees, and when once seen are very easily followed inland. The stratification does not always run parallel with the coast, it is true; but where it does, and is intersected by rivers, it is obviously cut at an oblique or right angle, which is of but little consequence, as all have to be scrutinized; besides, although gold-bearing quartz generally runs parallel with the strata, copper, tin, and many other metallic ores as often cross it.

2d. It is a well known fact that gold has generally been first discovered in alluvial deposits in the beds of streams, and that its presence there has often led to the discovery of gold in the rocks whence it came. This requires very careful observation, as the coarsest gold and the greater the admixture of quartz specimens, the surer the indication of the nearness of the matrix.

3d. Another reason why I advocate prospecting along the coast and rivers is, that three or four times as much ground can be prospected for minerals in the same space of time as could be done by simply crossing the Island or going straight into the Mainland, because the prospectors not having so far to travel before their supplies can be replenished, will not have so much to carry, consequently they will be able to prospect what they undertake more thoroughly, and will always be fresh, vigorous, and fit for their work.

4th. One great objection brought against the undertaking has been that we wanted too much pay. I would ask if \$60 and rations for three months' hard work (for it is hard work and no harder, and at the best season of the year, besides a great risk to life and limb) is too much? How much should we profit by after paying for a couple of new outfits of clothing? It is true we asked for a few acres of land that are lying waste and which would be better to give to some one to cultivate than remain as they now are.

I would now ask is it not time for some new effort to be made in this Colony? We hear complaints on every hand—some finding fault with the Governor, others with the officials, others with the legislature, some with one thing, some with another. What is the cause of all this? Is it not attributable to the stagnation in almost every branch of business? If so, how can it be remedied? Has the Cariboo cow been milked until there are signs of her becoming dry? or is she not able to supply the market with her productions? Then why not look out for other cows of her kind. British Columbia is a large field and doubtless contains many equal to if not superior to the one of Cariboo. I remember, sir, once when working in a mining claim with many others, striving and laboring hard to get gold for a long time without success; one would say, drive this way; another, that; still no gold was forthcoming but plenty of growling. One commenced blaming the foreman; the foreman blamed the men, and the men one another, until all became a complete Babel, when one who was a little more calm than the rest suggested that they should hold a consultation as to what should be done, to which they agreed, and after a short deliberation they came to the conclusion that some of the party should commence another claim and the others work the old one in another direction. They commenced and had not worked many days before they struck gold in the old claim, and shortly after in the new one; and you can easily imagine what a change of sentiment and feeling instantly came over the whole party, for all availing and anger were gone, and in its place kindness, brotherly love, and harmony. So will it be with this am I I communitly, if you only seek after and obtain another Cariboo cow or two.

M. R.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—GENERAL BUTLER'S REPORT IN CONGRESS.—WASHINGTON, March 26.—Gen. Butler to-day made a report, from the Select Committee appointed by a resolution of the House in July last in regard to Prince Edward's Island. The Committee, in pursuance of instructions, went to Prince Edward's Island; in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, one of the colonial dependencies of Great Britain, arriving at Charlottetown on the 29th of August. They found there every disposition to aid them in an investigation and to meet them in terms of most liberal spirit, so far as was in their power. They met a portion of the Executive Council and exchanged their views as to what was desirable by both parties. In conclusion the Committee say they desire thus publicly to express their sensibility of the courtesy, kindness and hospitality with which they were received and treated by the people of Prince Edward's Island and its authorities. They returned thence deeply impressed with the desirableness of the promotion of reciprocal trade between the Island and the United States, and had no doubt of its feasibility; and had it been within the scope of their instructions would have reported a bill to carry out that object. But they have no doubt the subject will secure that consideration of the Committee on Commerce to which it is entitled. The report is signed by Butler of Massachusetts, Poland of Vermont, and Beck of Kentucky.

A LITTLE PROBLEM.—A young man asked an old man for his daughter in marriage. The answer was: "Go into the orchard and bring in a number of apples. Give me one-half of the whole number and the mother half of the balance and half an apple over, and to the daughter one-half of the remainder and half an apple, and have one left for yourself, without cutting an apple, and then, if she is willing, you can have her." He solved the question. How many did he bring?

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WALTHAM WATCHES

The "P. S. Bartlett" movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, and all other late improvements, in a solid 8 oz. Coin Silver Hunting Case, with Gold Joints, \$7.00 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$5.00. In 5 oz. case, \$3.00 coin.

The "Waltham Watch Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 8 oz. case, with Gold Joints, \$3.00 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$2.00. In 5 oz. case, \$1.00 coin.

The "Appleton, Tracy & Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 8 oz. case, with Gold Joints, \$3.00 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$2.00. In 5 oz. case, \$1.00 coin.

"P. S. Bartlett Watch in 2 1/2 oz. 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$8.00 coin.

"Waltham Watch Co." Watch, in 2 1/2 oz. 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$8.00 coin.

"Appleton, Tracy & Co." Watch, in 2 1/2 oz. 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$8.00 coin.

Any additional weight at \$1 per pair, or \$20 per oz. extra.

We will send any of the above by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, with bill to collect on delivery, and give the purchaser the privilege to examine the Watch before paying. All Express charges, however, to be paid by the purchaser. But if the amount of the price of the Watch is remitted to us with the order, we will prepare the Express charges to San Francisco ourselves. In sending money, drafts on Wells, Fargo & Co. are preferred.

We wish it distinctly understood that these Watches are the very best, with all the latest improvements, and that they are in perfect running order (a guarantee from the manufacturer accompanies each watch), and if any one does not perform well, we will exchange it, or refund the money.

Please state that you saw this in the DAILY and WEEKLY BANNER.

HOWARD & CO.,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
619 BROADWAY, N.Y.

In order that all may address us with confidence, we refer, by permission, to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO or to any of their agents on the Pacific Coast.
1620 2nd D W

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, obstinate, and (as she thought) incurable cough, was perfectly cured. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you may please of this communication, as the contents are strictly true. I shall take every opportunity of recommending your inestimable medicine, feeling as I do fully assured of its efficacy.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
"W. M. BOARDS.

"To Mr. Thos. Powell."
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 its 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.

THE STEAMERS

ONWABD & LILLOET
WILL MAKE
REGULAR TRIPS TO
YALE, leaving NEW WESTMINSTER
ON
WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS

FREIGHT..... \$12 per ton
PASSAGE..... 7 00

N. B. The above Steamers will not be responsible for Leakage of Liquids shipped in Tins or Glass.

RICHFIELD HOTEL FOR SALE.

THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, situated at Richfield, Cariboo, now doing good paying business, is offered on advantageous terms. To a person possessing a knowledge of the business, the Richfield offers inducements for investment seldom met with in the Colony.

For Particulars, apply to **FELL & CO.,** Fort St., Victoria.
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MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOW RATES, ON FIRST CLASS security.

HOUSES TO LET.
TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES for Sale or to Let.

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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, April 24, 1869

CYCLES exist in the history of every nation and people, and who knows but we may be returning to the days of chivalry, when a guidon formed from a lady's neckribbon was esteemed more precious than a courtier's life. We can only judge from events; the Female Immigration resolutions were at one time threatened with the same fate as the Drawbacks Bill, but on second thoughts (which they say are always the best) it was snatched from its impending doom. Well, according to the old fable toads were supposed to carry a gem in their heads; it is at least satisfactory to know that government, otherwise faulty, is gallant, and (our own weakness being in that direction) this fact will do much to sweeten the bitterness of our editorial ink when discussing the powers that be. We cannot, however, see the tendency of government in the right direction without applying our shoulder to the government stage coach in order, if possible, to force it in "the way it should go." We have from time to time shown with great elaborateness that our unoccupied lands are boundless in extent and of the finest in quality; that our climate is the most delightful imaginable, particularly when compared with old England's, having all the mild characteristics of a southern clime, alternated with the breezy, bracing freshness of the north; that of all places on earth this is decidedly the place to which Englishmen should emigrate, not only as being adapted in the climate and nature of the soil, but as offering, at least so far as agriculture is concerned, a certain result to their advantage. What, then, is the natural conclusion; that by importing families, especially where the heads are likely to seek agriculture as an occupation, we should be achieving the object sought by the Female Immigration scheme. We should bring out the cultivators of our soil, who would benefit themselves and at the same time enrich the colony; and with them would come the young girls desired as female domestics, who would engage themselves in that capacity till their parents had secured their homestead, or until some lucky youngster had carried them off, bound in the happy chains of wedlock, and so secure us more customers and an increasing fixed population. We agree in a measure with a correspondent who thinks if we brought out female servants that we could not prevail upon them to stay; the attractions of San Francisco and higher wages would do much for their consistency. While admitting such a possibility, we do not go the whole length with the writer, because we don't think girls fresh from the old country would be so easily "beguiled from their homes." We do not anticipate the miner's nomadic habits being reproduced in our female domestics; but we think occasional temptation may produce such a result. To prevent this, in the safest manner, is to bring out entire families, so that the ties of relationship will hold them to the country where they will make their homes. The amount granted for the scheme in relation to females only, is not large; but a small addition to the sum would do much to accomplish the more extended and the wiser plan. The young girls that would come to us by this means, would not be exposed to a temptation to go elsewhere to secure a higher rate of wages. They would never leave the proper surveillance of their natural guardians. This is a very important consideration for the heads of families here, and one we think that should weigh heavily with them; for though we do not for a moment question the propriety of the young girls who may come to us under the conditions of the present scheme, still there exists the possibility of a freedom of thought not esteemed the best where children are likely to come under its influence. By adopting the suggestion in relation to families, we secure a better class of population, a class that is likely to form itself with the Colony—the kind of people whose absence have brought all our misfortunes about. Many of the people who have come to this Colony for the most

part are not those who think of remaining; they come here with a view to the realising of so much money that they may carry elsewhere to enjoy. This class we must displace by the importation of bona fide citizens, and the only way we can accomplish that, is by bringing out families who will remain as our farmers, our apprentices, our domestic servants and as British Columbians, in the true sense of the word, not according to newspapers parlance.

Hydrophobia.—Deaths from hydrophobia all becoming alarmingly frequent in the Eastern States. A New York paper publishes the following affecting account of the circumstances attending the death recently of a prominent citizen who was bitten by a dog affected with the rabies:—"For three or four days before Mr. Ludlam was bitten the dog appeared unusually dull and sick. On the day and just before he was bitten the animal acted strangely, ran round in a circle and against a fence, retreating in a circle attacked a favorite rooster but did not injure it. Mr. Ludlam then caught the dog after some difficulty, took it by the neck and struck it with the open hand on head. The dog then bit him twice—on the ball of the right thumb and through the nail of the second finger of the left hand. The dog again ran, describing a circle as before. Mr. Monfort followed the dog, tried to coax the animal to him, but was unable to catch him. Mr. M. then procured a rope with a slip noose, followed the dog to the bar, and while there the dog snapped at the stable man, seizing him by the hand but not drawing blood. Mr. M. succeeded then in securing him by the slip noose, and brought him to the door of the house, where the dog bit the rope so that it parted, and he again got away. In a few minutes the dog returned to the house and got under the lounge, when Mr. Ludlam's little boy—two years old—reached under after him and the dog bit the child on the hand. The wound bled very freely, and the mother sucked it for a long while. The dog was then kicked out of the house and shot by Mr. Ludlam in anger, not because he thought the dog was rabid. The animal was a great favorite and was never known to bite any one under the utmost provocation. The mother and child are regarded as doomed."

Disappointed Fortune Hunters.—Some two years ago the town was electrified to learn that one John Reid, a decent sort of fellow who ran the ferry at the foot of Johnson street, had by the death of an aunt fallen heir to an estate in England estimated in value at from £40,000 to £100,000. Hastily disposing of his ferry privilege and landed property in this city, Reid set sail for England, where he found that his old aunt was truly dead, and that she had left a "power" of money. But there was just one little drawback to our whilom citizen's sipping in and enjoying this fortune. The old lady had died without making a will, and instead of only one relative, in the person of Reid, coming in to the property, a host of nephews, nieces, cousins, and other "obscure" arose, and, as a matter of course, where so many interests were involved they clashed, and the case was carried into Chancery. The end of the affair and Reid's fortune was that, having spent all his ready cash on his way home, the disappointed man sold out his interest for £50 and, shipped before the mast on a ship bound for the Cape of Good Hope. Reid's luck was little better than that of another Victorian who went to England a year or two ago to enjoy an income of £1000 per annum; but was astonished to find that the amount which, in the distance looked so large, dwindled down to the pitiful sum of £29 per annum.

The Cricket Match.—The wires remained up sufficiently long yesterday to enable us to get through a brief dispatch of the doings of the cricketers at San Francisco. The Match commenced on Thursday and the Californians scored 80 in their first innings to 66 scored by the British Columbians. The best playing on the side of the Californians was by Chisholm, a former member of our club. Howard of Esquimalt scored the highest on either side—18. The second innings commenced the same evening. Upon the fall of the third wicket, the playing appears to have ceased for the day—the Californians having scored 28, with 7 wickets to go down. The result is not discouraging, and we should not be surprised if we learned to-day that our side came off victorious in the second innings. There was considerable betting in town yesterday as to the result.

The family of Mr. Franklin, a compositor employed at the Government printing office, have been sadly stricken lately. Two beautiful little girls have been claimed by the fell destroyer within a few days of each other, and a third lies dangerously ill at the Female Infirmary. Under such distressing circumstances words can avail but little; but it must be at least comforting to the hearts of the bereaved ones to know that they have the warm sympathy of their fellow-citizens in their hour of severe trial.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES HEBBURN.—The death of Mr. James Hebburn, of pneumonia, occurred yesterday at the residence of A. F. Main, Esq. Deceased was a native of Scotland, aged 58 years. He was educated as a barrister and was called to the English bar; but in early life he contracted a taste for scientific pursuits, which he followed as a pastime with great assiduity. Mr. Hebburn came to the Pacific Coast a number of years ago, and resided at San Francisco, where he was considerable property. The deceased gentleman has resided some years in this city, and was highly esteemed for his many good qualities. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from Mr. Main's house.

New Farm Building.—Mr. James Tod, of Cedar Hill, has contracted with Messrs. Hayward & Jenkinson for the erection of a commodious dwelling upon the site of his present farm-house. It is always a good sign for a country when the farmers begin to draw about them the solid and substantial comforts that the producing classes in other countries enjoy. Mr. Tod is one of our few practical farmers.

An English cotton circular, received by the late arrival, concluded as follows: "We ask our friends what must the following state of affairs lead to? The Eastern markets all greatly overstocked; prices ruling there not likely to be increased; merchants losing heavily on every piece of shirting they ship; manufacturers producing cloth at a ruinous loss, and cotton rising?"

In 1846, before free trade, the general exports of Great Britain amounted to £60,000,000. In 1867 they had increased to £225,000,000. We must therefore believe, the Lancashire dissentients notwithstanding, that free trade has been a benefit to the country.

There are signs of an awakening among the dry bones across the Bay. An official answer to a letter on public business has actually been received in twenty-four hours' time. Let the good work go on. There is nothing like a little popular pressure to arouse sleepy-headed officialdom.

DETAINED.—The steamship Gessie Telfair for Portland, and the steamer Enterprise for New Westminster, were detained yesterday by the heavy southerly blow. The Enterprise and the Telfair will sail this morning.

CONVICTS PARDONED.—Philip Hearn and Wm. Brown have been pardoned by the Executive upon condition that they leave the country.

AN HOUR, a child of the Flowery Kingdom is in the clutches of the law, charged with robbing the hen roost of the hon. Collector of Customs of a chicken.

The glass fell very low yesterday morning, and rain and wind prevailed throughout the day and evening. The past few days have been the stormiest of the year.

The U. S. R. C. Licolli, from San Francisco, is fully due here.

The bark Camden finished discharging cargo yesterday. The goods are all in fine order.

Female Immigration.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Your correspondent "Subscriber" says that Protestant English servants are in great demand at San Francisco, and can get first-class places there in a few hours after applying. He forgot to state, that the great demand is for barmaids. If he knows anything about what he writes, he must know that such is the employment Protestant English girls are wanted for at San Francisco.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

April 16, 1869.

LADY BYRON AND HER HUSBAND.—She loved him to the last with a love which it was not in his own power to destroy. She gloriied in his fame, and she would not interfere between him and the public who adored him; any more than she would admit the public to judge between him and her. As we have said, her love endured to the last. It was her fortune which gave him the means of pursuing his mode of life abroad. He spent the utmost shilling of her property that the law gave him while he lived; and he left away from her every shilling that he could deprive her of by his will; and what the course of life was, which he thus supported, he himself has left on record. Yet after all this, the interview which she had with his servant after his death shows what a depth of passion lay concealed under the calm surface of her reserve. It will be remembered that when Byron knew himself to be dying he called to his man Fletcher, and desired him to "go to Lady Byron, and say to her that I have not heard one 'God bless you' since I have been saying 'God bless you' to her." Fletcher was obliged to reply, "I have not heard one 'God bless you' since I have been saying 'God bless you' to her." Fletcher did "go to Lady Byron," but during the whole interview she walked up and down the room; trying to stifle her sobs, and obtain power to ask the questions which were surging in her heart. She could not speak, and he was obliged to leave her.—Harriet Martineau.

English Politics.

[London Correspondence New York Times.]

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION. The new Bribery Act continues to work to the satisfaction of every one except the sinners who fall under its chastening provisions. The Judges now decide a petition with a quickness, an impartiality, and a due regard for all the facts, such as could not be attained under the old plan of trying such cases before a Parliamentary Committee. The Judges thoroughly dislike the work, and one of them, the Baron Martin, complained bitterly of having to do it the other day. But they do it so well that no one sympathizes with them. Already a rather large sprinkling of members have been deprived of their seats, and others who were petitioned against have been adjudged innocent of the corrupt practices imputed to them. Whenever it has been shown that a clear intention existed to bribe or unduly influence electors the member has been unseated. It has not been necessary to show that the member was cognizant of these efforts in his behalf. If any of his agents bribed or used intimidation the candidate was held responsible. This, of course, must necessarily render candidates very cautious about employing agents in future. It will not do to send men about a town canvassing for votes and then to pretend that they acted on their own responsibility. If they do wrong the men whom they represent will suffer for it. The Judges soon see through all the dodges which may be adopted to thwart the inquiry, and it is no use for counsel to try to throw dust in their eyes. This comes of doing away with the jury. It was a sharp idea of Mr. Disraeli's, and, as you may remember, he forced it upon unwilling Judges and a reluctant House of Commons. The credit of this bill is due entirely to one man. When I saw him last year sitting hour after hour, defending its provisions and frustrating all sorts of devices to bring about the ruin of his scheme, it seemed to me that the "earnest man" of the House could not very well work harder in any cause which they believed to be good. If the bill does not in the end put down bribery altogether, it will make it a very dangerous thing to indulge in it. Men may be willing to pay £10,000 for a seat in the House of Commons, but they want to be sure that the honor will not be snatched from them in less than eight weeks after they dreamed that they had made it their own.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

It is now known that the Queen will not open Parliament in person, but as she has had Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone to dinner lately, the ultra-Radicals are pleased to give her absolute. The Queen's health is far from strong, nor can any one be surprised at the circumstance, considering the life of seclusion she has led for some years past. Some one, by way of bringing the topic before the attention once more, announced that she would attend the opening of Parliament and read her speech. There was every probability that the statement was true, and it is now positively denied. Even the Daily News graciously pardons Mr. Disraeli for keeping away from Westminster on the 16th. The dynasty is safe for the present. The Queen's absence will deprive the opening of Parliament of the exceptional interest which must necessarily attach to it. Mr. Mandella, one of the only genuine representatives of the working classes who were lucky enough to be elected, is to move the address in answer to the speech—an office usually given to some member who represents wealth rather than labor. It is rather a showy "concession" to the working classes, but possibly the new Ministry may intend to let it denote the character of the policy it will pursue. Mr. Mandella is an able man, and has been very successful in introducing arbitration in disputes between workmen and their employers, instead of strikes. He is much trusted by the working classes, and gained Mr. Roebuck's seat for Sheffield by the voluntary efforts of the operatives. There is no doubt that you will hear of Mr. Mandella's name very frequently, and you may safely take him as by far the best exponent of working-class feeling now sitting in the House of Commons.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli have both sounded the note of preparation; and their followers are on the alert. Great fights are before them—fights that will severely test the strength and endurance of each side. Mr. Disraeli is the weaker force, but he is comparatively the abler general—and in a contest that goes for some to fritter away his strength, and it is an ominous fact that Mr. Gladstone's friends are all filled with the greatest uneasiness respecting him. They have everything their own way, but the less opposition they see before them the more doubtful they grow about their own captain. In private and in public the cry is heard, "What will happen to us if Mr. Gladstone breaks down?" It is like a horse in a race which may win, but whose temper is so uncertain that it is doubtful whether he will even start. The Liberals would give a great deal if they could put Mr. Disraeli's consummate temper and tact into Mr. Gladstone's composition—though take the two men all in all and of course they prefer their own.

Sore Eyes and Running Ears.

are the sure indications of acrofulous blood and humors. The poison must be neutralized and purged out of the system, if you hope to be cured. No time is to be lost. Take Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills; they will not disappoint you. Rely upon them. Use them freely, as directed, and in a few weeks every vestige of the disease will disappear.

The First Napoleon's Company Manners.

People who take J. S. C. Abbott's view of the first Napoleon, may properly be asked to take a look at their hero when he was displaying his inbred gentlemanliness of character. It is curious, by the way, to note the very wide difference in this respect between the uncle and the nephew of his uncle—the latter not lacking a certain decided magnanimity and kindness, the possession of which lends some additional color to the scandal about the Dutch Admiral and the entire lack of Napoleonic blood in the present Emperor of the French. The story of the uncle, now for the first time published, relates to a dinner at Dresden, at the meeting of the Sovereigns, in 1812. The Emperor and Empress of Austria were present, and so, among others, were the King of Prussia, the King of Saxony, and Crown Prince (the late King) of Prussia. As the story is told by Varohagen, in the tenth volume of his diary, which has just appeared at Leipzig, Napoleon, while at dinner, received some news which seemed to trouble him, whereupon, in entire disregard of the Empress of Austria, who was seated next to him, he leaped back in his seat, and yawned without concealment; indeed accompanied the yawn with a loud noise. He then rose from the chair, and began walking up and down the room in a hurried manner, the ladies and the sovereigns meantime awaiting his good pleasure. At last he stopped and called in a violent tone, "Prince de Neufchatel!" (Berthier, his chief-of-staff and general factotum). Berthier went to his master and received his orders. Next Napoleon called out in the same peremptory and insolent way, "Roi de Sardes!" The King duly obeyed, and a few minutes' conversation having been held with him, he was summarily dismissed. After giving this proof that even his habit of conquering kings had not deprived him of an uneasy respect for kingship, though it had affected his manners unpleasantly, he walked over to the Crown Prince of Prussia, pinched his ear and remarked at the same time, "You resemble your mother a good deal." The Prince was silent. "Have you visited the fortress?" was Napoleon's next remark. "No," said the Prince, shortly and respectfully; and in his version of the story, that was the end of it—except that all his relatives were angry with him because he would not say "Non Sire," but only "Non." According to Austrian accounts, however, Napoleon angrily closed the conversation by telling the Crown Prince, "Vous êtes une bete"—a not unlikely conclusion, but one that would be more easily recollected by one's hereditary neighbors than by one's wife.

The Court Dress Reform.

Daily Telegraph, Feb. 15.

Gentlemen who wait upon their sovereigns are to have in future their choice of two complete dresses. They may wear at levees a dark-colored cloth dress coat with a stand-up collar embroidered in gold, a white waistcoat, and dark-colored cloth trousers, with a gold stripe down the seam; substituting for these last garments on drawing room days "cloth breeches"—we use the Chamberlain's unaffected varnacular—and black or white silk hose. Or they may appear in a more subdued but richer and more dignified dress, consisting, for levees, of a black silk velvet dresscoat, with gilt, steel, or plain buttons, a white or black silk velvet waistcoat, black velvet trousers—did not Mr. Disraeli try black velvet trousers many years since—a black cocked hat, and a gilt or steel hilted sword. At drawing rooms, black silk velvet "breeches," with black silk hose, shoes, and gilt buttons are to be worn. A tertium quid remains. The present, or we hope we may say the late, Court dress, will still be recognized as her Majesty's Court so that if any ultra-conservative, in the matter of chocolate coats, bag wigs, and "flow-er pot" waistcoats, linger in courtly circles, they will be enabled to appear in the guise of Sir Anthony Absolute in the play. Surely these changes should gratify all classes and conditions of courtiers—from lords mayors and sheriffs, to honorable gentlemen who are asked to dine with the Speaker—from provincial aldermen who come up to St. James' with an address, to contractors for public buildings who are bidden to Buckingham Palace to be knighted. The dark-colored cloth dress coat, with its accessories, will be a kind of uniform not unlike that worn by consols, and a uniform having something military about it is ordinarily unobtrusive, yet picturesque. Two flunkies hanging on behind a coach may be laughable objects; but five hundred flunkies, all clad alike, would form a band of "retainers," and their hair-powder notwithstanding, would look respectable. As for the silk velvet dress—we are glad the Chamberlain insists on the genuine article, for there may be sordid silks shameless enough to go to Court in velvet—we venture to predict that it will become the most widely patronized of all the three Court dresses.

BONES FOR FRUIT TREES.

Bones collect in considerable quantities about every town, hold, and in villages many have no use for them. They may be had for the gathering, oftentimes, or for a small consideration. A tree-planter can make no better investment of a few dollars than to purchase these old bones, and after crushing them into inch pieces, put a bushel or two into each border where a tree is set. They are at an excellent time dressing for trees already planted, and may be dug in around the roots. Old trees that have become stunted and unfruitful are often started into new growth and fruitfulness by this means. It sometimes remedies the cracking of pears. All the bones about the premises should be saved for the fruit trees.

DOUGHNUTS.

One cup of sugar, two eggs, and three teaspoonfuls of melted lard, one cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, add a little nutmeg. Knead all together and fry in hot lard.

ROLLS.

Before cooking rolls let them rise an hour. Loaves, longer.

By Gleec

SPECIAL TO THE

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RESULT OF

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THE ZEALOUS

SAN FRANCISCO

here on the 12th practice. The day. California following result: Baker, 8; Davis, Peel, 15; Gorman, Croesley, none; Kohler, 5; Hutebyes, 3; no ball, 80. Victoria, first; Barnett, 8; Tyeard, 18; Guerra, ardon, 8; Wall, Hemingway, (no leg byes, 2; no ball, California, sec 7; Fisher, 3; Ob leg byes, 4; tota down.

Ground in good lively. Victoria b nia batting steady indiffent. Bett three to one on V in favor of Califor

The Victorians reception.—Unce

leave San Francisc

The Zealous a

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SAN FRANCISCO, A

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Liverpool wheat 9

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Arena; schooner

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SAN FRANCISCO, A

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New York Gold, 15

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War to order Genera

to register in Texas

is expected similar

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Many Senators thi

sion will close this

The Senate to-day

Naturalization Treaty

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

The International Cricket Match

RESULT OF THE FIRST INNINGS!

The Victorians Fourteen Behind!

THE ZEALOUS AT SAN FRANCISCO!

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—We arrived here on the 12th and had three days practice. The Match commenced to-day. California went in first, with the following result—Chisholm, 17; Whitaker, 8; Davis, 5; Christianson, none; Peel, 15; Gorman, 3; McDougall, none; Crossley, none; Fisher, (not out) 9; Kohler, 5; Hutchinson, 7; Byes, 9; leg byes, 3; total—80.

Victoria, first innings:—Ball, 1; Barnett, 8; Tye, 5; Pooley, 1; Howard, 18; Guerra, 5; Wilson, 12; Richardson, 8; Walker, none; Drake, 1; Hemingway, (not out) none. Byes, 4; leg byes, 2; no balls, 1; total—66.

California, second innings:—Kohler, 7; Fisher, 3; Christianson, 3; byes, 11; leg byes, 4; total 28 for three wickets down.

Ground in good order, but hard and lively. Victoria bowling good. California batting steady, fielding on both sides indifferent. Betting before the match, three to one on Victoria; betting now in favor of California.

The Victorians met with a kind reception.—Uncertain when we shall leave San Francisco.

The Zealous arrived this afternoon. Further to-morrow. J. B.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Gold 132 3/4 @ 1/2.

Wheat—Demand fair at \$2 60 @ 2 65. Flour—Still unchanged. Liverpool wheat 9s. 3d.

Sailed—April 13—Bark Rival, Port Discovery; April 14—Schooner Flyaway, Point Arena; schooner Martha and Elizabeth, Russian River; ship Marmon, Port Blakely; bark Moneta, Port Orford.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Greenbacks 76 buying, 77 selling.

The U. S. steamer Saginaw arrived from Sitka to-day via Victoria. The Revenue Cutter Lincoln sailed for Alaska to-day, carrying the revenue officers for the Islands of St. Pauls and St. George. She will visit Fort Wrangle and Tongas, Sitka, and Kodiak.

The mail steamer Golden City arrived from Panama this evening at 7 o'clock. The schooner Mary A. Ellen, with a cargo of saltpetre was almost totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon at the foot of Clay street wharf. Loss \$20,000.

The steamer Active arrived from Victoria to-day. Among her passengers are the Victoria Cricketers. The match will take place on Thursday.

Arrived—Bark Florence, 20 days from Seabe; bark Carlotta from Port Blakely. Sailed, April 11—Ship Revere, Port Townsend; barkentine Emma Augusta, Port Madison; bark Banks, Ussalady; bark Chris Mitchell, Port Madison.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Flour—Sales small. No change in quotations. Wheat—Quiet at \$1 30 @ 1 60. Barley—Dull at \$1 65 @ 2. New York Gold, 132 3/4 @ 133 1/2. CRABBY

Wheat—Dull, unchanged. Flour—Quiet, prices unchanged. Liverpool wheat 9s. 4d.

Arrived—April 15.—Bark Gold Hunter, Port Madison; April 13.—Bark Milan, Teakalat.

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Admiral Craven has been ordered to take command at Mare Island.

Among the confirmations to-day were Kennedy and Jacobs as Associate Justices of Washington Territory.

Particulars have been received of the seizure of two passengers from the American schooner Lizzie Manner, bound to New Orleans from Havana, by a Spanish frigate. The grounds for their arrest is stated to be that the names of the two passengers were not in the vessel's manifest. The American Consul General in Cuba has ordered a thorough investigation.

The President directed the Secretary of War to order General Reynolds to proceed to register in Texas for an early election. It is expected similar orders will be issued in the case of Virginia and Mississippi.

Many Senators think the Executive session will close this week.

The Senate to-day briefly considered the Naturalization Treaty with England.

The Darien Ship Canal Treaty was considered, but the Senate arrived at no conclusion.

A list of 132 clerks is being prepared in the Third Auditor's Office, Treasury Department, for dismissal. It includes all the Democrats and members of the Johnson Department Club and the Conservative Army and Navy Union. Large numbers of female clerks will be discharged to-morrow.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has had a lengthy session on Foreign appointments.

New York, April 12.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: J. Lathrop Motley, Minister to England; A. G. Curtiss, minister to Russia; John Jay, of New York as Minister to Austria; Leopold Markbeck of Oregon as Minister to Bolivia; J. K. Clay of Louisiana (colored) to Liberia; Siles A. Hudson, (colored) of Iowa, to Guatemala; E. D. Bassett, (colored) of Pennsylvania, to Hayti; Oran E. Jacobs and J. K. Kennedy as Associate Justices of Washington Territory.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of the State of Texas against George W. White and others. The suit was to restrain defendants from receiving payment from the national Government to certain Texas indemnity bonds of the United States which plaintiff claims to belong to the State. The bonds were sold by the rebel Legislature and the reconstructed State Government seeks to prevent their payment. The opinion of the court is that the State of Texas is entitled to relief sought by the bill and decree is ordered accordingly.

New York, April 12.—The Post says it is reported that a fast privateer of seven hundred tons but then left New York recently to aid the Cuban insurgents. It is said after leaving port a number of guns were put on board. She took 120 men. A meeting of the Cuban Junta was held to-day. Proceedings were secret, but it is intimated that a strong Cuban expedition has sailed from a southern port under the command of a distinguished American officer. Both branches of the City Council to-day adopted resolutions of sympathy with the Cuban patriots.

A fire at Hancock, Mich., destroyed six blocks, containing over 110 houses, barns, &c.; only a few buildings remain. Total loss, half a million.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate—T. H. Nelson, of Indiana, as Minister to Mexico; Henry Sandford, as Minister to Spain; Horace Rubler, of Wisconsin, as Consul to Switzerland; W. A. Pile, of Missouri as Minister to Brazil; Fremont H. Morse, of Maine, as Consul General at London.

The Senate, after debate, rejected the Alabama Treaty with only one dissenting vote. Wm. A. Howard, of Michigan, is nominated as Minister to Ohio, vice J. Ross Browne.

Lemuel Lynn, of Oregon, is nominated as Consul to Kanagawa, Japan, and E. G. Parker as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Only two nominations were confirmed by the Senate to-day—J. L. Motley, as Minister to England, and John Jay as Minister to Austria.

The only speech made in the Senate to-day on the Alabama claims was by Sumner, who spoke for nearly two hours. He took the ground that the treaty could not be considered a settlement of the pending question between the two countries. It was merely a settlement of individual claims on both sides. The case against England was elaborately presented, including the British proclamation of neutrality, and permitting of the building and equipment of privateers in British ports, which had the effect of prolonging the war two years. He claimed that the British government should be made to respond in damages not only to underwriters but also to the national government. He estimated our losses at \$100,000,000.

On the conclusion of Sumner's speech several Senators briefly endorsed it, and expressed satisfaction at the temperate and instructive view presented.

New York, April 14.—The Herald says, the Senate has dissipated the fiction that the Alabama claims constituted merely an international account easily adjusted.

The Tribune thinks the vote is so emphatic as to enable the English to comprehend at least the truth.

The World thinks the prospect of satisfactory settlement under Grant's administration is slender.

Europe.

LONDON, April 12.—At a meeting of 200 Conservative members of Parliament to-day Disraeli in a speech indicated the future of the policy of his party on the Irish Church question and announced the amendments which will be proposed by the opposition to the bill now pending in the House of Commons, which are in effect that the grant made to the Irish Church since the Reformation shall remain intact; the glebe land to be retained by the present holders without purchase. Union of the Irish Church with the Church of England to cease. Important modifications of financial sections of the bill are proposed, including the establishment of a capital for the support of the clergy and the application of a large portion of the Church revenue to the support of public worship and to defray the expenses of management of the Church. Finally an effort will be made to strike out all clauses referring to the Maynooth grants and the Regium donum plan. It was favorably received, and the meeting was marked by much enthusiasm.

The Pope on the occasion of the jubilee granted pardon to many prisoners, including a number of political offenders.

PARIS, April 13.—The Emperor has ordered an increased pension of the surviving soldiers of the Republic and First Empire to date from the 15th of April, in celebration of the centenary birthday of Napoleon the First.

Lisbon, April, 13.—The election of members of the Portuguese Cortes resulted in the choice of a large majority favoring the present Government.

South America.

News from Rio Janeiro says an expedition consisting of 12000 men is preparing to march to the interior in search of Lopez.

Cuba.

HATAMA, April 13.—The journals praise the course of the American government in reference to Cuba.

A Spanish war steamer was captured by the insurgents on the south side of the island. The crew of the Mary Lowell has been released.

The authorities are aware of movements of the reputed expedition under Steadman.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasure.

This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful, as to astonish every one.

The Female's Best Friend.

For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex, and every congenital or acquired ailment of women, youth, or old age, this medicine is the only and the best remedy recommended with friendly earnestness.

Scrofula and all Skin Diseases.

For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy.

Indigestion—Bilious Headaches.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

- Female Irregularities, Scrofula, King's Evil, Bilious Complaints, Fevers of all kinds, Erysipelas, Stomachic Pains, Stenosed Gravel, Gonorrhoea, Secondary Symp., Rheumatism, Dropsy, Dropsical Swellings, Dropsical Ulcers, Dropsical Hemorrhoids, Dropsical Catarrhs, Dropsical Discharges, Dropsical Disruptions, Dropsical Abortions, Dropsical Miscarriages, Dropsical Retention of Urine, Dropsical whatever cause.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the world.

There is considerable saving by taking the pills in accordance with the directions given in the enclosed leaflet to each box.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.

(Free from Adulteration.)

Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, &c. means of PLATINUM STRAIN COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERKINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Olives' Stoves if the highest quality.

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON

New Seeds for the Farm and Garden.

The bulk grown by themselves and harvested in prime condition. Their European Seeds Come via the Isthmus.

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

Of Garden and Vegetable Seeds, the selection [including all the best kinds in cultivation] is unrivalled, and of FLOWER SEEDS Only the most beautiful kinds have been grown.

Just received per "Prince of Wales," Garden Ironmongery, Cutlery, Iron Hand-Lights, Flower Pots, &c.

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



Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Bitters they 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.

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 a household word all over the civilized world.

The celebrated S. T.—1860—X. was a tallman 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 Bitters, 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 Bitters 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.

Advertisement for JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS, including text about the quality and availability of the pens.

THE SEED STORE, YATES STREET.

Springfield Nursery, Cook street, and James' Bay Nursery, Michigan street,

VICTORIA, V.I. JAY & BALES

In consequence of the increasing demand for their Seeds, and in order to retain the confidence of their customers have grown expressly for this Market and have now on hand THE LARGEST, MOST RELIABLE AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

Colonial-raised Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds

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

A SPECIAL PRIZE was awarded them at Y.I. and Honorary Certificate at Victoria Agricultural Shows of 1868 for samples of the above. J & B have received from Europe, overland, many Useful and Ornamental Novelties for amateur and professional Gardeners.

FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES, Garden and House Plants, Bulbs and other Nursery Stock securely packed for travel. Catalogues at the Store and Nurseries, or by mail. fe3 d&w

