

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 10 1868.

THE NEWS.

The important despatches from the East and Europe crowd out the editorial. The news will be found more than usually interesting to English readers. The retirement of Earl Derby takes no one by surprise. The noble Earl's health has been failing for many months. The raising of Disraeli to the Premiership appears to give entire satisfaction to the friends of the Ministry as well as to the Opposition. He is decidedly the best man the Conservatives have got for the position, except Lord Stanley, and he cannot be spared from the Foreign Office.

The Fly.—This steamer chartered to convey legal gentlemen and witnesses to Port Townsend, W. T., where the case against the bark Aid will be tried—made two trips between the ports yesterday.

The Emma yesterday towed the brig Orient out of the harbor. The Orient is bound for Moody & Co's mills, Barrard Island, to load with lumber for San Francisco.

The young man convicted of skylarking at the St. George Hotel was yesterday put under heavy bonds to be of good behaviour. The other accused party was discharged.

DAUNK.—Bill and Jim, a brace of Hydras, were fined one dollar each for being drunk, and a pale-face hombra was fined a like sum for a similar offence.

A COURT-MARTIAL will be held to-day at San Juan Island upon several soldiers of the American garrison, who are accused of various offences.

The Cariboo Express arrived at New Westminster on Tuesday, and will be brought down by the Enterprise.

COUNCIL MEETING.—An Executive Council meeting will be held at New Westminster to-day.

The steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday. Among the passengers were Hon W. A. G. Young.

The Paper Hunt.

EDITOR COLONIST.—We regret that Mr. Pemberton should have any cause of complaint against the gentlemen who joined in the hunt on Saturday. It was far from their intention to do injury to any land or go where they were not welcome. They employed a man to replace all the fences which were injured and were in hope that no damage was occasioned, as they picked out a course over uncultivated country. In future they trust that they will give no cause of complaint.

The Promoters of the Hon.

Under this head, the Boston Commercial Bulletin of last Saturday has an article, full of sorrows and complaints, pitiful to read and more pitiful to contemplate. It says—

In no part of the country is industry at so low an ebb, capital so unremunerative in its investments, and their joint products so poorly paid for, as here in New England, at the present time.

The specialties of our skilled labor, which were once a source of wealth to the capitalist and profitable employment to the people, are now a drag in the market, and refuse to go into consumption at any price. They are relatively much cheaper than the agricultural products of the West and South, or the raw material products of the middle States. Not only are our manufactures closed, or running on short time, and our mechanics and laboring men by thousands thrown out of employment, but our commercial classes are suffering immense losses from the stagnation of trade and shrinkage in merchandise values. The latter are obliged to carry not only the products of New England commerce and industry, but also, to a great extent, those of every other section of the country. Hence upon their shoulders the depreciation in prices principally falls. And the situation with us is rendered still more severe and trying from the fact that our foreign commerce and its dependent interests continue in a depressed and crippled condition. In fact, the noble race of importing and shipping merchants, once the pride and boast of our New England seaports, whose ships ploughed the waters of every sea and poured into our markets the wealth of every clime, are now, alas, falling into comparative decay. Our mercantile marine, swept from the ocean during the last war, involving a loss of millions of capital not only shared by any other section of the country, shows no signs of recovery from the blow. The high cost of labor and the unfriendly policy of the Government in increasing a tax on tonnage, and discriminating against shipbuilding materials, have prevented any attempt to repair that heavy loss. Our ship-yards all along the coast, once resplendent with the lively chorus of the axe and hammer, are now silent and solitary as our grave-yards. The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, which once brought a large and profitable trade to our seaboard markets—including cheap lumber for ship-building—has been essentially abrogated, and the raw products of Canada and the maritime provinces, which were sent here to exchange for our West India goods and home manufactures, now pass by us to other markets. This is a sad picture of the Eastern situation, and of what New England has been called to suffer on account of the war and its consequences.

Hess's Eating.—A correspondent of the London Times, writes, on Christmas day, that he is now arranging a large dinner for 150 guests, and that he has cooked at home and eaten horseflesh in forms of plain roast, ribs, fillet, steak, mince and beef, and has consumed in soup, all four legs of an 18 year old pony.

Whiskey Selling.—Patrick Darcy, an old transgressor, was yesterday brought up on a charge of selling whiskey to an Indian. The charge also stated that the accused had been found guilty on two former occasions of a similar offence. The prisoner stated that he was sick and unable to work. The Court allowed him to go upon his own recognizance to appear in three days for sentence.

Discretion.—Murphy was arrested and brought before the Police Magistrate on a charge of aspersion of being a deserter from Her Majesty's Navy. Murphy owned that he previously belonged to the Alert, but that now he did not belong to the Navy. Ordered to be given up to the Naval authorities.

THE BARRAGE of the Tiger Steam Fire Engine Fund will come off to-night. The Alhamra Troupe, Mr. Barholomew and the Wizard having volunteered their services, the entertainment will doubtless be an amusing one.

The steamer Diana, Capt. T. Wright, arrived from Puget Sound yesterday afternoon, having as passengers Captain and Mrs. Fleming and Capt. Marden. The Diana touched at all the American military posts on the Sound. It is rumored that despatches have been received calling the Governor to resign.

Congressional Ill-Temper.

The New York correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin says: The blood of parties in Congress is rising to fever heat—the fight is growing fast and furious. Rarely has such violent language been heard upon the floor of Congress, and so excited have the Democrats become that they indulge, all round, in the most savage invectives, which, one year ago would have been the signal for the instant expulsion of the offenders.

But it seems as if they were prepared to brave all consequences. Even those members ordinarily the most calm and sedate have worked themselves up to a passion, and utter the most insulting accusations against the Radicals. If the majority undertake to expel one of his violence, they cannot stop short of expelling nearly all offenders. The published reports of the debates give but a faint idea of the heat and bitterness that characterize the discussions in the House. Fernando Wood was formally censured for denouncing the pending Reconstruction bill conferring all powers in Southern States upon Gen. Grant, as "a monstrosity," the most infamous of all the infamous acts of the most infamous Congress! Instead of being mortified at this rebuke, he glories in it; instead of losing the respect and support of his party friends, it does but draw them more closely to him. Since this affair, I have heard a score of the Democratic members repeat, and make it a point to rub in, the very same language with the single exception of the word "infamous," as applied to Congress, but they manage, indirectly, to employ the same epithet by declaring that nothing save the restraints of parliamentary law prevents them from using it.

But they do not hesitate to denounce the action of Congress as "a revolutionary, a gross usurpation, fanatical, cowardly, tricky," and a great many other harsh things. One member yesterday—Mr. Hubbard of Conn.—surpassed his fellows in the bitterness of his invective. He did it deliberately, too, for he was evidently master of himself, and would very adroitly amend his language whenever he found he had gone too far. He would say the most insulting things about the majority, and then before he could be called to order, would beg pardon, and aggravate his offense by saying that such would be the language by which he would denounce "such infamous legislation; such base trickery; such vile party tyranny; if it were any other body than the Congress of the United States that was guilty of it, or such would be his language if he were face to face with his constituents, instead of on the floor of the House. He denounced the attempt of Gen. Garfield to get rid of gallant comrades—Gen. Hancock and Boushate—by an act ostensibly to reduce the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals, as "a circuitous trick," and then before a word could be uttered by half a dozen who sprang to their feet to call him to order, he withdrew the offensive word "trick," and said he would convey the same idea in parliamentary phrase by employing the expression "circuitry." He went on to say that he was not allowed to characterize such a course as Garfield's as "fraudulent," but such is the term he would have applied if any one else had been guilty of such an act. The excitement is growing deeper and stronger, and it requires but a spark to fire the magazine.

Miscellaneous Items.

One of the Japanese lately performing in Norwich, Conn., who belongs to a religious sect in his native country that obliges him to indulge in a meal of live coals twice a week—Thursdays and Sundays—entertained a small party at the Wauregan House on Sunday evening last, by the performance of this singular religious rite. He cut up some pine wood and put it in the stove, and after it was well charred, took it out in pieces of about half an inch square and two inches long, and ate it down as though it had been confectionery.

There are in Philadelphia 80,830 brick buildings, 6,825 stone buildings, and 19,819 frame buildings. Of the brick buildings, 762 are one story, 16,511 two story, 58,468 three story, and 5,058 four story and over. Of the frames, 1,071 are one story, 11,510 two story, and 1,238 three story. There are also a number of iron buildings in the city, whilst the aggregate number of buildings of all kinds is 101,504.

A lady who had two children sick with measles wrote to a friend for the best remedy. The friend had just received a note from another lady, inquiring the way to pickle cucumbers. In the confusion the lady who inquired about the pickles received the remedy for the measles, and the anxious mother of the sick children with horror read the following: "Scald them three or four times in hot vinegar and sprinkle them with salt, and in a very few days they will be cured."

About the beginning of the late war, a woman ran away from her husband in Mississippi, carrying with her \$20,000. She has just been discovered in Detroit, where she was at work in a dress-making establishment. Only a third of the money was recovered. What has become of the rest of it, or why she eloped, is not known. It is conjectured, however, that she is partially insane. She has been taken home by her relatives.

Four men entered the house of John Bennerhoff, at Tinsville, Pa., on Thursday evening, bound the whole family of five persons, and then robbed the house of over \$100,000 in government bonds and greenbacks. A few years ago this family were as poor as church mice, but "he" was one day struck on their sterile farm and made them millionaires.

An outraged husband publishes the following flattering description of his runaway wife: "My wife is about five feet high, has light brown hair, right eye out, the other is of a pale blue color; has a pimple on left temple, near eye; pug nose; a scar across one arm; is stoop-shouldered; has short, thick feet, and, easily makes the acquaintance of strangers."

Capitalists who are desirous of investing their surplus funds in real estate, have a fine opportunity to do so just now—the south. At a sale in Hines county, Ga., last week, a splendid village residence, with ten acres of improved land, brought \$60, a plantation of seven hundred acres was sold for \$184, and thirty acres of fine land for \$3.

A lady in Lawrence, Mass., suddenly awoke the other night with the impression that her little girl was in danger. Feeling her way in the dark to the child's crib, directed by a strong impulse, she put her finger into the little sleeper's mouth, and to her astonishment took from thence a large pin.

A party of Bostonians have just returned from a winter trip to the White Mountain region. They found it capital sleighing the whole distance of two hundred and seventy miles, and say they enjoyed it far better than in the summer.

An ingenious mechanic in Bloomfield, Conn., has made a "Mosaic fiddle" from one hundred and forty different pieces of wood, and is now at work upon a combination organ and piano, which will consist of from nine thousand to ten thousand pieces.

A clergyman being much pressed by a lady of his acquaintance to preach a sermon the first Sunday after her marriage, complied, and chose the following passage in the Psalms as his text: "And there shall be abundance of peace—while the moon endureth."

Indulging in the privileges of Leap Year, the work women in a corset shop at West Brookfield, Mass., recently gave their employers a sleigh ride to Brimfield, and treated them to a supper at the shop in the evening.

Newburyport, Mass., has ghost of the most ghostly and approved sort. It visits young and sentimental women, and is so genteel and spiritual that it is never seen, but only felt. This ghost is interesting.

Five persons recently died in New Orleans in one week, who were aged respectively 104, 105, 106, 107, and 111 years. And still the climate of New Orleans is said to be unhealthy!

Canada.

The new silver mines of Thunder Bay on the north shore of Lake Superior are attracting some attention. The following brief general sketch of the movements in this quarter taken from the Toronto Monetary Times, cannot fail to prove interesting: The discovery of the existence of silver in Thunder Bay, north shore of Lake Superior, occurred during the fall of 1866 and is credited to Mr. John McKellar, a Scotchman, and miner and explorer from Ontonagon, Mich. A rumor of the discovery having reached this city, a party of American gentlemen started in the spring of the previous year to the field of discovery and after a brief examination found their wish and expectations more than realized.

A correspondent says: The Richardson mine is still yielding large quantities of ore. I saw to-day, in possession of Mr. Glass, a piece of rock weighing about four ounces, fully half of which was pure gold; also a large piece in several parts of which gold was richly laid. I had a conversation on Saturday with Mr. Ainsie, the contractor for the building of the Richardson reduction house. He informed me that they expected to have everything ready to commence work with ten stamps by the first of February. Notwithstanding the cold weather, new discoveries continue to be made, which extend the limits of the gold region in all directions much farther than was anticipated. The latest of these is the finding of gold at Brookville, in a very promising development.

An apparently very rich deposit has been struck on lot 19 in the 4th concession of Madoc, commencing with the lot on the east half of which the Richardson mine is situated. A piece of the rock, about 6 pounds in weight, gave to an assay by amalgamation nine grains of gold, or at the rate of 150 per ton of 2000 lbs.

They have enjoyed the luxury of trying a President down in Panama, which, as Mr. Boutwell is determined to inflict impeachment upon us, even if he has to do it alone, becomes quite instructing and entertaining. Mosquera's crime was of a political nature rather than anything else, and the Senate before which he was tried was composed of men who had just upset one government and placed another in power by a revolution. They wanted to fortify Acosta by getting Mosquera out of the way, and in this spirit they went to work. Mosquera has done good service for his country, his life has been identified with it, and he has been, in fact, rather more tender of the constitution and the laws than any of his predecessors. But a great judicial mind discovered nine charges of deadly weight, such as prohibiting the establishment of salt depots, etc., and upon four of these the President was convicted, fined \$12, and sent out of the country. Singularly enough, there was a lawyer of the Acosta faction who didn't believe in impeachment, and who, from a sense of duty, undertook the defence of Mosquera. He spoke with eloquence and feeling, so great that the audience wept. Mosquera bowed his head in tears; his judges robbed their eyes, and the Senate chamber was a scene of pathetic woe. But justice to the party must be done, and the fine of \$12, with other penalties, was inflicted. It is to be hoped that Mr. Boutwell will spare us the scene of a Senate in tears, a Phillips defending the chief magistrate with his handkerchief to his eyes, and an Ashley weeping in the background, even with this example of patriotic virtue before him.—Boston Post.

A SAD CASE.—Some shocking facts were elicited at a coroner's inquest, held at Brigham, South Devon, concerning the death of a child named Matilda Buffat, aged 10 years. It appeared from the evidence that more than a week ago the child complained of illness and had gradually got worse; still no attempt was made to get medical relief and indeed the poor little sufferer was almost totally neglected. On Sunday the 15th, a neighbour named Cornish took the child into her house and gave her some breakfast, and, according to the mother's evidence, all the child had received since was a little boiled rice. On Wednesday afternoon, the mother, being without food, coal or candles, went out in quest of charity and when she returned at 5 o'clock she found the child, whom she had left in bed, senseless. Death soon followed. The jury visited the dwelling, a two-roomed underground cellar, quite devoid of furniture. The bed consisted of a bundle of straw and light was admitted to the place through holes in the wall, which were covered by wooden shutters. For this miserable shelter the wife paid 10d weekly, and earned what she could by washing and charring.—English Paper.

A NEW CHARGE AGAINST SEWARD.—The New York Times says: Mr Seward's home in Washington was recently set on fire, and for the timely discovery by one of the sentries at the door, the inmates would have had a very good chance of suffocation. Hereupon one of the amiable organs of the radical malignants demands to know why sentries are still allowed to watch the door of the Secretary of State. No rebel in Christendom, it says, would now desire to take his life. That may possibly be true; but it is quite evident that somebody else is not at all averse to having it taken. We do not suppose the watch in question costs the nation ten cents a year; the burden, certainly, does not seem intolerable. If necessary to protect Mr Seward from a violent death by the knife or by fire, the country would probably consent to have it doubled.

BORN TO BE DROWNED.—Mr Stephen Britt, for many years harbor-master of the port of Rye, was drowned recently by the upsetting of a boat in that harbor. He was the last survivor of a family of six sons, every one of whom had died by drowning. This strange fatality so powerfully impressed the mind of the last-remaining Stephen, that he abandoned going to sea, and relinquished even the command of the harbor steam-tug, which he latterly had charge of.—English Paper.

Dickens has realised \$20,000 from his four readings in Boston, and it is estimated that during his stay in this country his entire profit will reach \$200,000. He devotes himself closely to his work, and has three new papers in preparation, one of which is to be published in the Atlantic.

The Marquis of Bute, who will attain his majority next year, is already, it is said, forming the subject of speculation to husband-hunting mothers. He will be a great prize in a money point of view. His income, it is said, will be about £150,000 a year.

PETROLEUM IN CHINA.—An oil-bearing stratum, 300 miles square, yielding petroleum of a superior quality, has been discovered not far from Peking, China.

RIDDLE FROM YORKSHIRE.—Q. What does Mr Swinburn mean by a kiss which stings? A.—A smack on the face.

Two wealthy Chicagoans have gone to law about a lot of ground, of four inches front, on a street in Chicago.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Soundness renewed.—Any indolent ulcer or chronic sore should immediately have this excellent treatment applied to it, the manner pointed out in the accompanying directions. For thoroughly cleaning a diseased or broken skin, and for soothing its poisonous vesicles or depressed surfaces to healthy action, nothing can surpass Holloway's well-known Ointment. It strikingly shows its power when applied to the "old man's ulcer," which settles in the legs and often becomes most intractable under the ordinary treatment, though no case has yet withstood this cooling and healing salve. The troublesome swellings preparatory to most ulcerations of the legs are likewise reduced by the diligent application of Holloway's unguent, by giving strength to the weakened circulation through the capillaries.

If you wish the very best CABBET PROTECTOR, you must call on BRADLEY & RUDOLPH, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 10

Additional despatches from Congress indicate that Congress is earnest in its onslaught upon the House of Representatives (or Lower House) by a vote has passed a resolution, and the Senate before which he was tried was composed of men who had just upset one government and placed another in power by a revolution. They wanted to fortify Acosta by getting Mosquera out of the way, and in this spirit they went to work. Mosquera has done good service for his country, his life has been identified with it, and he has been, in fact, rather more tender of the constitution and the laws than any of his predecessors. But a great judicial mind discovered nine charges of deadly weight, such as prohibiting the establishment of salt depots, etc., and upon four of these the President was convicted, fined \$12, and sent out of the country. Singularly enough, there was a lawyer of the Acosta faction who didn't believe in impeachment, and who, from a sense of duty, undertook the defence of Mosquera. He spoke with eloquence and feeling, so great that the audience wept. Mosquera bowed his head in tears; his judges robbed their eyes, and the Senate chamber was a scene of pathetic woe. But justice to the party must be done, and the fine of \$12, with other penalties, was inflicted. It is to be hoped that Mr. Boutwell will spare us the scene of a Senate in tears, a Phillips defending the chief magistrate with his handkerchief to his eyes, and an Ashley weeping in the background, even with this example of patriotic virtue before him.—Boston Post.

V. I. LAND REGISTRY OFFICE got one public office in the country's own way and leaves a surplus to the returns of the V. I. Land Office in the Government Gazette in 1862 the number of applications in 1863, 729; in 1864, 647; in 1865, 445; in 1867, 366. In the office in 1862 was \$2467; in 1864, \$2938; in 1865, \$2758; in 1867, \$2566. The 1862 was \$2120; in 1863, \$2262; in 1865, \$2598; in 1867, \$2046. It will be observed that the revenue of the office exceeds that for 1862 and 1865 \$150, respectively, while the 1867 was nearly \$600 less than 1866, and nearly \$100 less than the new earnings of the office \$528 33. much larger amount earnings of any previous year, when the office paid a profit of 1865 a loss of \$184 was sustained in a statement of the transaction from which it is gratifying to homesteaders were registered during 1867—No. of Titles to Real Estate reg. in Bills of Sale, \$22; in Mortgages, \$22; Revenue received, \$22; Expended, viz: Salary, \$12; Office (about), \$10; Surplus, \$10. Value of Lands registered as absolute for Amount secured by charges, \$10. No registration of Titles has been in question. From a paper which Captain Simonds has kindly given to the American Minister, Burlington, who, with his wife and children, was entertained by the Chinese, were rescued by Lieut Davidson, who, with a Marine and blue-jackets, on the 25th of March, arriving in the party and escort them safely. The same paper says, will under the very shadow of Capital. The Ambassador almost captured by these wild droids, and had to wait forty days before he was rescued by the from Peking and about the from Tientsin. BRADLEY & RUDOLPH, benefit, rendered this gentleman, near Druggists Club, is fixed for next week. The piece "Still Waters Run Deep" Clark lately made a "palpatable" character of Walter Mifflin at the Swan.