[From The Daily Colonist, Feb. 7.]

HAS PLAYED ITS PART IN HISTORY.

The Last Session of Parliament in the Building So Long the Home of Legislation.

How Government By the People Has Grown and Developed in British Columbia.

The Coming Session to Produce Many Private Bills Foreshadowing New Railways.

To-morrow will be the last time that a session of the provincial legislature will be opened in the old building which, since 1866, has served the purpose of a house of assembly. Probably before prorogation is reached this year the lawmakers of the province will leave their old quarters and take possession of the splendid stone edifice that towers majestically above the modest little structure in which hitherto they have conducted their deliberations. The history of the old legislative building goes back almost to the beginning of representative government on Vancouver Island, for in the early days the Hudson's Bay Co. ruled the land, and it was only little by little that, as settlement progressed, the people were granted a form of responsible government.

In 1849 the Hudson's Bay Co. were granted, by the Imperial parliament, Vancouver Island for a yearly rental of seven shillings, on the condition, among others, that they should dispose of land to settlers at reasonable prices, the Crown reserving the right to recall the grant after a term of years. In 1851 Governor Blanchard, who under the arrangement had been appointed by the Crown reported to the Imperial government that only one bona fide sale of land had been made to a settler, Captain W. C. Grant. Then came the appointment of Governor Sir James Douglas, in 1851, on Governor Blanchard's retiring, and John Tod, James Cooper, Roderick Findlayson and John Grant formed a provincial council to assist him in his duties—a Governor and council with unknown powers, or at all events undefined authority. The event which led up to the establishment of a legislature is said to have been a somewhat amusing incident of the exercise of the powers of the Governor and his council. The council met in the mess room of the Hudson's Bay fort and decided to proclaim a tax on tea and spirits, the first tax imposed on Vancouver island, the license costing $500 a year. Governor Douglas is said to have had considerable difficulty in getting his council to agree to this tax, for some of the members dealt in these very articles. One, like an obstinate juror, held out until dinner was announced, and after dinner the Governor to assist his council at their deliberations, ordered in wine and pipes. Puffing away at their "churchwardens," and with the soothing accompaniment of the sherry, all the council harmonized, and the obstinate member saw the advisability of the tax.

Not so the people, however, for they raised the cry "Down with the Hudson's Bay Co. No taxation without representation."

Probably some account of this got into the ears of the Home government, for not long afterwards Governor Douglas received instructions from England to establish a legislature. In consequence, on June 16, 1856, the Governor issued a proclamation for an election by the freeholders, of a house of assembly. And so began the history of representative government on Vancouver island.

The island was divided into four constituencies—Victoria, with three members; Sook, one member; Esquimalt-Metchosin, two members; Nanaimo, one member; and the representatives elected were: Victoria, J. D. Pemberton, James Yates and E. E. Langford; Sooke, John Muir; Esquimalt, J. S. Helmcken and Thomas Skinner; and Nanaimo, John F. Kennedy. Doctor, now the Hon. J. S. Helmcken, was the first speaker, a position he held for years with ability and credit, and it is curious to note in this connection that Esquimalt district has had the honor of electing four out of six Speakers who have presided over the deliberations of the legislative assembly, Speakers Helmcken, Williams, Pooley and the present occupant of that dignified position, Hon. D. W. Higgins, all having been Esquimalt representatives with a combined term of twenty-three years. As the venerable Dr. Helmcken says is describing the first sitting of this infant legislature which met August 12, 1856:

"Behold the seven honorable members seated in the 'House of Assembly,' this being 'Bachelors' Hall,' a part of a squared log building situated in the fort about the spot where the Bank of British Columbia now stands. The House of Assembly was a room therein about twenty feet in length by about a dozen in breadth, lined with upright plank, unpainted, unadorned save perhaps with a few cedar mats to cover the fissures. On each side were two doors leading to the dormatories. In the centre stood a large, dilapidated rectangular stove, its sides made of sheet iron, beautifully and picturesquely bulging. At the end was a wooden home manufactured table, upon which stood a hundred paged ledger, an inkstand, pens and a small supply of foolscap, but without a mace, penknife or postage stamps. Around the speaker's table stood half a dozen very ordinary wooden chairs for the use of the members, and at a respectful distance a couple of benches without backs, for the audience. At the end of the year this august body had cost about $25. No chaplain, no prayers, no sergeant-at-arms, no reporters, 'no nothing' to add dignity to the floor, which could not boast either carpet or cleanliness."

The members received no pay, and the rules of order were somewhat primitive, for, as Dr. Helmcken describes himself, "he was verdantly innocent and ignorant of politics."

The members met and adjourned to any day suitable, but very often had to be "drummed up."

Not long after this the "House" moved to other quarters in the building then used as a jail and courthouse on the site of the present courthouse, and then came the gold excitement and suddenly from a little Hudson Bay post Victoria became a city. The House remained in session about three years and then dissolved, after passing the necessary franchise bill and providing for a new election.

The necessity for proper public offices and a meeting place for the legislature had now grown so apparent that on May 8, 1860, Governor Douglas in a message to the assembly said:

"I propose to concentrate the public offices on that spot (the present grounds at James Bay) after a plan to be laid out on the most approved principle for health, convenience and ornament."

The Governor's idea in placing the public buildings across the Bay was to remove them as far as possible from the body of the town in case of fire. The buildings were erected, the late H. Tiedemann being the architect. They were to include a courthouse, which is now in use as the provincial museum, a legislative hall and the government offices. The architecture did not seem to commend itself altogether to the public, for the British Colonist of July 20, 1859, gives the following graphic description of the buildings as they appeared to the then editor, Hon. Amor DeCosmos:

"A traveller suddenly placed among the buildings would consider that he was surrounded by a farmhouse, with an outhouse on each side and a blacksmith shop and two barns in the rear. When he examined the gingerbread brick finish, the want of style, order or proportion in the architecture, he would assert that the proprietor and architect had been to town once in their lives and had seen a town clock, and had bought a picture of a Chinese house, and that from these had been formed the plan of the six structures, now being constructed across James Bay."

In another article the same writer refers to the buildings as scattered over a square "like a number of goose pens," and Birdcage Walk is said to have derived it's name from that designation and not from the Birdcage Walk in London.

The court house (now the museum) was not finished for a long time as the contractor failed to complete his undertaking, and consequently the present legislative building was used both as court house and legislative hall. In the modest book, like an ordinary account book, in which the proceedings of the early legislature were recorded is found the entry that the second session of the legislative assembly of Vancouver Island met "in the new court house," on Thursday, March 1, 1860. This was the first time the present building was used for legislative purposes, and it is said that when the courts had to sit the legislature perforce adjourned to make room for them.

Governor Douglas opened the session and Chief Justice Cameron swore in the members, who were: George Hunter Carey, Victoria town district; George Tomline Gordon, Esquimalt; William John McDonald, Sooke; John Coles, Saanich; Selim Franklin, Victoria town; William Fraser Tolmie, Victoria county; George Foote Foster, Lake; John Sebastian Helmcken, Esquimalt county; Alfred Waddington, Victoria county; Henry Pering Pellew Crease, Victoria county; and James Cooper, Victoria county. Dr. Helmcken was again elected speaker, and though the quarters were perhaps a little more imposing than the former ones, yet the chamber did not present the cosy appearance it has of late years. The furnishings were very primitive. The roof was flatter than now and a long table with chairs around it served for the members. There was a plain wooden railing to separate the members from the spectators and there was no gallery. Just outside the railing was a table at which sat the first reporter, Hon. D. W. Higgins, who has since held the honorable position of speaker for eight years in the same house. Captain Doggett filled the dual duties of clerk and sergeant-at-arms.

The Assembly of Vancouver Island and then of the Province of British Columbia has sat continuously in the same house ever since with the exception of one year, when in 1867 Vancouver and the Mainland united. In 1868 the capital was again brought to Victoria.

In 1871 the first Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia was elected, with twenty-five members, British Columbia having become a province of the Dominion of Canada.

There have been a few memorable scenes in the old building, and many men of distinguished ability have taken part in the deliberations there carried on. The debates were much more free and easy in the old days than now. In fact the late Hon. John Robson recalled with amusement a few years ago how, in earlier times, a cask of beer used to stand in the lobby, behind the Speaker's chair, and the members would go outside, take a drink and chalk it up against their names.

The Premiers from Confederation were Mr. (now Mr. Justice) McCreight; Hon. Amor DeCosmos; Hon. G. A. (Mr. Justice) Walkem; Hon. A. C. Elliott; Hon. Robt. Beaven; Hon. William Smithe; Hon. A. E. B. Davie; Hon. John Robson; Hon. Theodore Davie; and Hon. J. H. Turner, the present premier.

In 1874 there was an invasion of the house by the populace who feared the members were going to pass a bill amending the terms of union. It was 10 o'clock at night and the house was in session, when a crowd of citizens poured into the gallery and crowded the little space behind the bar shouting and cheering. Dr. Trimble, the speaker, left the chair and the house precipitately adjourned.

Then there was the famous sitting when Leonard Maclure spoke for sixteen hours against time, and again in 1894 there was the all night sitting over the estimates, when the Opposition tried for twenty-three hours to prevent the passage of supply.

Soon the old buildings with their memories of old days will be swept away to make room for the march of improvement, and a suggestion has been made by Hon. J. S. Helmcken that before the buildings are torn down small models of them should be made for preservation in the provincial museum. The idea is a good one and should be carried out.

THE COMING SESSION.

It Will Be Opened by Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney To-morrow.

The third session of the seventh parliament of British Columbia opens tomorrow at 3 o'clock, and in view of the extraordinary development of the province much attention during the session will undoubtedly be directed to the interior districts of the province. Indeed, from the number of private bills already in, the house will be required to deal with numerous applications for incorporating new railways, for the establishment of electric light plants and tramways, for water works, and for the incorporation of several towns. A deputation is already here in connection with a bill to incorporate the town of Rossland and the baby towns of Greenwood and Grand Forks are making the same request. There are applications, too, to supply Sayward with water and electric light, to establish water works at Trail; to give Revelstoke water works and electric light and run telephone lines between the last named town, Trout Lake City, Illecillewaet and Big Bend. Incorporation is also asked for supplying water to Rossland and Trail, and the Cascade Waterpower & Light Co. want to supply Midway, Anaconda, Greenwood, Grand Forks and Cascade City with electric light. The B. C. Power & Light Co. want to light Rossland and Trail and the mines in the vicinity from power generated from the Fend d'Oreille river, and a second company seek to supply water and electricity to Greenwood City, Anaconda, Boundary Falls and Midway. Then there is the West Kootenay Power & Light Co., who ask to use the water of Sheep creek for tramway and light purposes, and the Kootenay Power & Light Co., who desire to utilize the Columbia and Kootenay rivers waterpower for electric purposes. Other companies ask to supply Fairview with water, to give electric light to Kaslo and water and electric light to Grand Forks; to run a tramway and electric lighting plant in Brandon and Sandon; to supply water to Ashcroft, for waterworks at Nelson, and for telephonic service from Christina lake to Greenwood and Penticton.

Among the principal bills for railways is the united one of the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern and Fraser Valley & Kootenay, who propose to build through the southern part of the province. Other railway bills are: From Granite Creek, West Kootenay, to Macaroni Basin and the White Grouse mineral district; from the head of Lynn Canal to the provincial boundary; from Kaslo to Lardo river, and thence to the head waters of the Duncan, with a branch to Lardeau; from Galena bay to within a radius of 50 miles; from Revelstoke to the junction of Canoe river; from Alberni to Nanaimo; from Glenora to Teslin lake; from Ashcroft to Cariboo; from the Stickeen river to a point near Dease lake, Cassiar; from Christina lake to Penticton and from Bedlington to Nelson; from Fort Steele to Golden. A company is asking to operate coal mines and a railway on Graham island, and a ferry capable of carrying loaded cars from Burrard inlet to connect with the E. & N. railway at Nanaimo is another subject of a private bill.

The members of the legislature have been arriving during the past few days, and when the Lieutenant-Governor meets the house to-morrow there will be few empty desks. Owing to the want of space it has been decided to issue no special invitations, but the sergeant-at-arms will reserve seats if application is made to him between 10 and 12 to-morrow at the house.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor will be attended by a guard of honor from the Fifth Regiment in command of Captain Blanchard and Lieut. Hibben, and the proceedings will be in accordance with those of former years.

The old house looks decidedly "shabby" now, but it has been put into as comfortable a condition as possible, and the legislators will be able to use it for this one session without serious discomfort.

GRACEFUL APPRECIATION.

Before leaving Victoria for his home in Portland, Me., Mr. Justice Putnam, the commissioner for the United States in the Behring Sea Claims Arbitration, took occasion to express his feelings with regard to his pleasant stay in Victoria in the following note to Sir Henry Crease—which was accompanied by a check for $100:

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 1, 1897.

My Dear Sir Henry:—Mrs. Putnam and I desire to leave some small token of our appreciation of the uniform and unusual kindness which we have experienced at Victoria. Will you therefore kindly endorse over the enclosed check to such hospital or other asylum, as you deem most suitable, and oblige

Very truly yours,
William S. Putnam.

To Sir Henry P. Pellew Crease, Knt., Pentrelew, Victoria, B.C.

To this Sir Henry replied yesterday as below:

Pentrelew, Victoria, Feb. 5, 1897.

To the Hon. Mr. Justice Putnam, Portland, Maine, U.S.

My Dear Judge: I have received your letter of the 1st February with a check for $100 enclosed. It will give me much pleasure to dispense your and Mrs. Putnam's thoughtful liberality, which will be highly appreciated generally, and particularly by the two public hospitals and the Seamen's Association, amongst whom I propose to divide it, in the proportion of $40 to each of the hospitals, namely, the Jubilee and St. Joseph's, and the remainder for the benefit of sealers and seafaring men. Lady Crease joins me in hearty good wishes for Mrs. Putnam and yourself, and I remain, sincerely yours,

Henry P. Pellew Crease.

VESSEL BUILDING.

Washington, Feb. 4.—During the quarter ending December 31, 1896, the total number of vessels of all descriptions which were constructed in the United States was 168, of a total gross tonnage of 36,495.24. Of these 107 were steam and 61 sailing vessels. This is a poor showing as compared with the previous quarter, which ended on September 30, 1896, when 216 vessels, of a total gross tonnage of 77,077.14, were built.

☞ The Semi-Weekly Colonist leads.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

HEARD IN THE HOTELS.

Dr. Montizambert Here to Inspect the William Head Quarantine—Fairview Mines.

Rossland's Incorporation Will Be Expedited—New Incorporations for the Slocan.

Two mining men who are registered at the New England are D. M. Hunter, of Sandon, and W. L. Callanand, of New Denver. Mr. Hunter's visit is in connection with the incorporation of the Heather Bell Mining and Milling Co. and the Beaudette Mining Co. in which he is interested. The Heatherbell property is situated between Sandon and Three Forks, on the south fork of Carpenter creek, in the rich Carpenter basin, and is surrounded by the Queen Bess, Monitor, Wonderful and other claims of known reputation. It is a silver-lead property and lies between the dry and wet ore belts. The Beaudette is a gold mine near the famous Cariboo Creek basin.

Speaking generally of the Slocan country, Mr. Hunter remarked last night that there are many representatives of Eastern Canadian, Old Country and American capitalists on the lookout for properties, and winter has not stopped the constant buying and bonding of claims, at average prices of from $5,000 to $12,000. It is reported that the Noble Five is about to declare a dividend, and the aerial tram for delivering the ore at the concentrator, a mile and a half distant, is completed. Among the latest transactions is the bonding of the Argo by Leighton and Williams for a good round figure. There are also some properties on London hill, Seton Creek, under negotiation. Properties on Ten-Mile, Springer and Lemon creeks are quietly coming to the front, and some very valuable gold prospects in the vicinity of the North Fork of Lemon creek are attracting the attention of mining people. Sandon is very lively; the hotels are crowded and business good. The Kokanee creek district, which lies between Slocan lake and Kootenay lake, is soon to be carefully investigated by a mining company, with the intention of opening up claims on the lead, which is strong and of high grade. Among these properties are the Mollie Gibson and four others belonging to the Canadian Mining, Milling and Smelting Company. Kaslo is brightening up, and the concentrators at Nelson, Cody, Three Forks and elsewhere are very busy. Sandon has a curling and skating rink in full blast, and the electric light plant is about installed for lighting the town.

F. Richter of Osoyoos, who was one of the arrivals last night at the Oriental, has been told by one of the men interested that Messrs. Dier, Davidson and other Victorians have purchased thirty-two claims in the Fairview district and have men at work developing them. The properties are all free milling gold ore and the intention is to put up a stamp mill at once. There are over 100 men working on the different mines around Fairview. In the White Lake district a short distance from Fairview there is quite a large area of coal fields, and the coal is of good coking quality. Should there turn out to be a sufficient body of coal, the results with the already splendid showing of other minerals will build up the district into one of the richest of the province. At Rock Creek, on the Kettle river, coal is being mined and sold, and the quality as to coking value, has proved to be of the very highest.

Col. Robert Scott, for eight years mayor of Galt, Ont., and now a resident of Rossland, with Mr. A. H. MacNeill, a leading barrister of the flourishing Kootenay city, arrived in the Capital Friday evening. They are staying at the Driard, and come as a deputation from Rossland to press upon the government the desirability of enabling their city to be brought within the incorporation act without the customary extended notice. This is with the object of proceeding immediately with necessary and highly desirable sanitary works in the new city, and in an interview with the government yesterday satisfactory assurance was obtained by the delegation that their wishes would be met.

Dr. Montizambert, superintendent of Dominion quarantine, arrived last night from Toronto for the purpose of inspecting the quarantine station at William Head. Speaking of his trip, Dr. Montizambert, who is at the Driard, said he had come direct from the East to see the quarantine station and consult with Dr. Watt, Dominion quarantine officer, to see if anything more is necessary to ensure its efficacy.

A TALK ON RUSSIA.

Dr. Gregory De Kannet, the Russian journalist now visiting Victoria, gave the first of his series of eloquent and learned lectures for the benefit of the school library funds of the city in the A.O.U.W. hall Friday evening, his subject being "The Heart of Russia." The hall was packed by an assemblage of which school children formed an important part. Of both old and young the speaker commanded rapt attention. Hon. Col. Baker, Minister of Education, briefly introduced the lecturer, who said he regretted his inability to obtain the proper kind of electricity for the apparatus used in his pictures. He wanted a continuous power, but was only able to get an alternating current. This was the first city in the Dominion he had the honor of lecturing in, and he was surprised at the sea of intelligent faces that confronted him, as contrasted with what he had been led to expect concerning the "wild and woolly West," while in the Eastern States. Similar exaggerated notions, however, went broadcast in regard to Russia. After telling how the land of the "Tsar" was governed, he stated that he had been all over the world and found no country ideal. Even the sun had spots on it, and he thought Russia withal was republic in its government. With the use of the magniscope and electro-steoreodioramic machines the lecturer then graphically described the coronation ceremonies in Moscow last year, giving at the same time an excellent idea of the Siberian railroad, the city's beautiful buildings and other matter of interest. The lecture was interspersed with songs by Miss Jameson and Mr. E. H. Russell. This afternoon Dr. De Kannet will give his second lecture on the "Heart of Russia," and two special attractions of the matinee will be a piano duet by the Misses Frank, and a violin solo by Robbie Powell. In the evening the subject will be "One Hundred Minutes With the Tsar." Songs will also be contributed by Mrs. McCready and Messrs. Cave and Wollaston.

EACH WITH A HAPPY BRIDE.

Saturday morning at 10 the Northern Pacific steamship Victoria will vacate her berth at the outer wharf, occupied since 6 o'clock last evening, and will speed away on her course to the Orient. Two happy and newly made benedicts will be on board, one in the person of Captain John Panton, who for the first time in many months is in charge of the ship, and the other in Chew Wing. This latter personage is more ambitious than most men of his country; the European dress or haircut is not his fashion, but the American plan of courtship is ideal and unsurpassed in his opinion. Accordingly he takes home with him as his wife a young English lady whom he married in Victoria some short time ago.

Among the other outward passengers of the Victoria are H. C. Ramsay, B. F. Williams, R. T. Moody, A. C. Quirmbach and Adam Marty, of Toronto, missionaries, who are going to Japan; R. Smith and A. B. Gray, of Tacoma, who are going to Shanghai; Miss S. Claufin and Miss Alice Goodall Smith, of San Francisco; Geo. Wilson and daughter, Mrs. A. D. Ross, of North Yakima; and A. Ellis and T. J. Hall, of Tacoma. The freight loaded at Victoria consists chiefly of lumber destined for Shanghai; and included in the cargo from Tacoma is a large consignment of salted and smoked meats from the Pacific Meat Company, for Yokohama. The shipment consists of 1,000 pounds of hams and bacon, 15 barrels of beef, 20 half barrels of pork and 20 half barrels of beef.

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THE CITY.

A special dispatch from Nelson announces that a big strike has taken place in the Hall mines. The matter is being kept very quiet, and no particulars can be learned.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Thomas Lawrie took place yesterday morning from the family residence, on Esquimalt road. The impressive burial service of the Church of England was read at the house and at Ross Bay cemetery.

The Great Northern has made a rate on copper ore from Victoria to St. Louis of $16 per ton, and from Liverpool, B.C., New Westminster and Vancouver to St. Louis of $15 per ton. This rate takes effect February 10, and does not cover the marine risk while in transit.

The city authorities have ascertained that no proceedings would rest against Wong Sing, the Chinaman who treated a little white boy so freely to liquor during the progress of the New Year's festivities that the lad was taken charge of by the police. The law would have been applied had the liquor been sold, but in the uncommon premises the machinery was defective.

During the past week there have been registered in Victoria under the Imperial act the following newly incorporated companies:

Dominion Mines, Ltd., of Vancouver, with a capital of $200,000.

Minnie-ha-ha Gold Mining and Milling Company, of British Columbia, Ltd., of Rossland; $1,000,000.

Rossland Columbia Gold Mining Company, of Rossland; $1,000,000.

The remains of Mrs. Sarah McDonald, late of Victoria West and relict of David G. McDonald, of this city, were brought here from Seattle by the Rosalie yesterday, and will be interred at Ross Bay cemetery this afternoon. The late Mrs. McDonald leaves five daughters and one son, all of whom are residents of this province with the exception of Mrs. Easty, of Seattle, with whom the deceased was visiting at the time of her death.

Mr. J. A. Lawrence will throw open the doors of his cafe and confectionery shop to-morrow morning. It only requires a casual glance to understand that in this establishment Victoria possesses a restaurant which is a credit to the city. Many who have seen the elaborate fittings provided by Mr. Lawrence have expressed the opinion that they are "too good for such a small place," but the proprietor has abiding faith in this city and does not think that "anything is too good" for our citizens. Any business man who displays the enterprise which Mr. Lawrence certainly does is entitled to all the support that can be given him.

After a trial lasting twelve days the case of Macdonald v. the Trustees of Pandora street Methodist church closed last night. The jury were out nearly six hours considering a list of twenty-four questions submitted to them, and just before midnight brought in a verdict. They found on the questions submitted that there was $300 due to plaintiff on his claim for balance of contract, and that there was $300 due to defendants on their counter claim for damages for delay in completing the contract. Motion for judgment will probably be made to-morrow. Mr. A. E. McPhillips and Mr. J. P. Walls, for plaintiff; Mr. Thornton Fell and Mr. H. G. Hall, for defendants.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

After having touched the lowest point on record—16s. 3d. to Cork, for orders, with the usual options—grain freights have recovered somewhat, to quote Rithet's report, and owing to the steady shrinkage in spot tonnage, caused mainly by an unusual number of vessels being chartered for lumber to Europe and to load at neighboring ports, the market shows a better tone than for some time past. There is still a limited inquiry from South Africa, and although the Australian demand has ceased for the present there is a prospect of shipments being resumed later on. Lumber freights have suffered as usual from the overplus of unemployed grain carriers, still rates are well maintained and for some quarters suitable vessels are quite scarce. The demand for British Columbia lumber is a steadily increasing one.

REDUCING THE RECORD.

The ship Oriental recently made a phenomenal run from San Francisco to Departure Bay. She left on January 26 and, it is claimed, reached her destination four days later. Steamers take all the way from eighty-five to ninety hours making the same run, so the Oriental must have carried a southeast gale with her the entire way.

LAST SEALERS TO SAIL.

Of the big fleet of sealing vessels now in port only three may weigh anchor before preparations for the Behring sea work begins. These are the Penelope, Beatrice and Maud S. The two former cleared yesterday, and the latter, it is thought, will clear in a very few days. They will all carry Indian crews, but in hunting for them will go farther up the coast than where trouble is now experienced in getting them. The Penelope is commanded by Captain Macauley, and the Beatrice by Captain Heater.