

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

BURKARD INLET, July 22.—Arrived yesterday at Stamp's Mill, barks Penang and Charlton, they take in a cargo of lumber for Sydney. Sailed from Moody's Mill this morning, bark Delaware for San Francisco. The fire is still raging in this vicinity.

CHILLIWACK, July 22.—This settlement is flourishing; the season, though dry, has been favorable for farmers. Haying is now finished and the grain harvest will commence in about ten days. On Kippa and Reese's ranches there have been about 200 tons of Timothy hay made this season.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 22.—The great run of salmon still continues; great quantities are being put up here. Weather very dry, and fires raging in this vicinity. The sloop Martha, Capt Herring, and the Union, Capt Bain, are now making regular trips between here and Burrard Inlet and seem to be doing well.

From the Break in the Cable.

LOPEZ ISLAND, July 25.—We raised the cable from Fidalgo Island to Williamson Rock yesterday, when the cable parted; then we came Westward about one mile and grappled it in forty-five fathoms of water, raised it and underran back to the end. Can get a slight current through, but not sufficient to work, the current from the Victoria battery being very weak, owing to some fault between that place and San Juan Island. We will get a proper battery to-morrow, and test the cable, if it prove sound, connection will be made by to-morrow night; if not the cable will be raised until the fault is found. Weather calm, sea smooth.

F. H. LAMB.

Second Dispatch.

ROMARIO STRAITS, July 26.—Upon testing, the cable was found to be still faulty. We commenced raising it at 9 a.m.; the cable coming in very much twisted and frayed from chafing against the rocks. At 11 o'clock cable parted again; we then ran to Lopez Island, and discharged from the scow the portion we had raised, and at 6 p.m. commenced raising from the Lopez end. If it breaks again it is a case of grappling or new cable. It will now take a week or ten days before communication is restored, as nearly all the cable requires repair. Shall probably return to Victoria for that purpose. Fires are still raging here on Seattle side, north and south, and between Monticello and Portland. It seems that the latest are against the Telegraph Company.

F. H. LAMB.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—Wade Bolton was shot in front of Court Square this afternoon by Dickens. It is a continuation of a family feud of several years' duration, which has already caused the killing and crippling of over a dozen persons.

The Chinese Labor Convention met at 10 o'clock. The attendance was large and composed chiefly of planters and land owners from the neighboring States.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of a joint stock immigration society, with officers in all the principal cities, promising wealth and protection to all emigrants from China and elsewhere.

The Transportation Committee reported that emigrants can be brought from the Pacific States to Memphis, in lots of 50 and over, for \$50 each and from Hongkong to San Francisco at from \$80 to \$100 each.

Kim Orr, a Chinaman who had been two years in this country, residing in Louisiana, addressed the Convention, and stated that over 50,000 Chinese are now in the West Indies, where much distress prevails because they were not selected with proper care. He proceeded to describe the habits and peculiarities of the Chinese, and thought them well adapted to the Southern plantations, the products of China being in many ways similar to Southern States.

Mr. Koopmanschap of San Francisco also addressed the Convention, stating that his house brought 30,000 Chinese to California, where 60,000 are now engaged in mechanics and railroad work. They are paid from 90 cents to \$1.10 per day, in gold, as laborers, and can be induced to come here for \$20 per month, but can be obtained much cheaper in China; under five years' contract they could be had for \$10 to \$12 per month.

One of the colored churches at Alexandria held a meeting on Monday to see what should be done with church members who voted the Conservative ticket in the recent election. The Church Treasurer is among the offenders and was removed from office. A long

and excited debate ensued on the question of turning all offenders from the church. Action on this point was not reached.

CHICAGO, July 14th.—An Omaha special says Gen. Augur received despatches from Gen. Carr, with the expedition on the Republican, to the 11th inst. Several large villages of the Cheyennes were taken by surprise, and fifty warriors, commanded by Tall Bull, killed. Seventeen women and children, among whom were Tall Bull's wife and daughter, were taken prisoners. The Indians held two white women, captured on the Saline, as prisoners. They murdered one, name unknown and attempted the murder of the other, named Maria Weigle. She probably will recover. The Indians were so completely surprised that they were unable to carry of a single pack, and left most of their saddles and provisions. Gen. Carr captured 350 horses and mules, 80 lodges, 60 rifles and pistols, a number of robes, camp equipage, etc.

The report that the United States is trying to buy Cuba is repeated. The President will issue a neutrality proclamation. A despatch from Minister McVey says the British Government will not release Hain or any other Fenian in behalf of whom the United States Government interceded.

A smoking car on the Erie railroad has been burned and eight passengers destroyed. They were caught in the wreck and burned to death.

Lexington, Missouri, has been partially destroyed by a tornado. A Nashville special says that at Lagrange, Stewart county, on the 6th, a man named Grimm beat out the eyes of Dr. Scarborough with his fist, blinding him for life. Two officers who attempted to arrest Grimm were shot by him and fatally wounded. The doctor escaped.

An special from New York reports that a company is being formed to lay a cable between Germany and America next year, the terminus to be near Portsmouth, N. H. Count Eugene de Sticker, third Baron de Ouly, of France, was married at the Jefferson Market Police Court, New York, July 19, to Miss Fanny Abbott of Boston street. After the ceremony the Count fled in disguise from his blushing bride, who did not trouble herself about him.

A colony of Southeners have returned disgusted from Brazil. Prof. Morse, the distinguished telegrapher, sustained a compound fracture of the leg by a fall at his residence near Poughkeepsie on Saturday evening.

Koopmanschap importer of the Chinese coolies, states that it is his intention to import 100,000 Chinese during the coming year, and hire them out at from eight to twelve dollars per month and their keeping.

Europe.

LONDON, July 12.—The Star of to-day says the intervention of the Americans will undoubtedly help to prolong the insurrection in Cuba. The government, it is true, has reluctantly declined to be led into acts of open hostility to Spain, but the "Lords" of America have contrived in some instances to outwit it. This does not exculpate England, but it shows that the faults of which she is accused may be committed by another nation at the very time it is exacting redress for them.

Wm. Winthrop, U. S. Consul at Malta, is dead.

LONDON, July 13.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Otway, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs in reply to the remarks of Mr. Sykes, in respect to the relations of England with China, admitted that it was the interest of England to strengthen the Central Government of that country, and not weaken it by a gunboat policy and extravagant demands. He reminded the House that America and other countries had treaty rights with China, as well as England. Revising the treaty of Peking, we must consider the probable action of other countries as well as our own demands and rights. The international trade of the country was destroyed by British merchants selling certificates to Chinese traders to enable them to defraud their own Government. The Chinese Government desires to yield to the wishes of the merchants, and when the Emperor attains his majority he hoped we shall be able to treat with him on all questions in regard to the right of trade of English merchants in that country.

LONDON, July 13.—A collision occurred at Sheffield to-day between two parties of miners, one belonging to the Union and the other consisting of anti-Union men. The fighting was severe and many persons were injured, one fatally.

MADRID, July 13.—The new Ministry has been formed, composed as follows: President of the Council and Minister of War, General Prim; Minister of Marine, Admiral Topete; Minister of State, Silveira; Minister of Interior, Sagasta; Minister of Agriculture, Eozagary; Minister of Finance, Ordoñez; Minister of Justice, Soulia; Minister of the Colonies, Becara.

The remains of a Spanish lady, who died in the Protestant faith, were interred to-day in the general cemetery. This is the first case of the burial of a Protestant in the cemetery. Nearly two hundred Spanish Protestants were present. There was no disturbance.

LONDON, July 20.—The Times says the Irish Church Bill will go back to the Lords in almost its original shape. The Commons have decided that the amendments adopted by the Lords are inconsistent with the bill. There is no reason to believe the Commons will surrender.

In Lurgan, Ireland, on the 12th, an Orange mob was pelted with stones and retaliated by utterly destroying fifteen houses occupied by Catholics. The woodwork of the buildings and furniture were carried into the street and burned. Order was restored at latest advices.

At Newry an Orange hall was attacked by Catholics. The occupants fired on the assailants who were driven off, leaving three badly wounded.

BREST, July 15.—The new cable, by its satisfactory response to the tests, is thought to be the best ever laid.

PARIS, July 17.—The newspapers say it is now certain that the new Ministry will be as follows:—Minister of the Interior, Roquette; Minister of Justice, Duvergier; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Auvenger; Minister of Finance, Pierre Magné; Minister of Commerce, Alfred Béraux; Minister of Public Works, M. Gressier; Minor Marine Admiral, Gerolby; Minor War Marshal, Neill. Rouher will be President of the Senate.

M. de Lesseps officially announces that the ceremony of opening the Suez Canal will occur on November 17th.

It is rumored that Magné, Minister of Finance, will be given a place in the new Ministry.

MADRID, July 17.—The governments of France and Prussia have recognized the Spanish Regency.

Advices from England give details of the loss of the British ship Blue Jacket, burned at sea, March last, while on her way from New Zealand to England. Out of sixty-five persons aboard only eight are known to be saved.

LONDON, July 17.—The House of Commons rejected the Lords' amendments. Mr Gladstone and Mr Bright spoke against the amendments, and Mr Disraeli, Gathorne Hardy and Sir Roundell Palmer made powerful speeches in favor. The amendments were lost by 290 yeas to 219 nays. A committee was appointed to draw up a report embodying the views of the Commons.

The Telegraph Purchase Bill was read a second time.

The Lords threw out the University Test Bill.

The Czar forbids the attendance of the Russian bishops at the Ecumenical Council.

MADRID July 18.—The Government has received a telegram announcing that Don Carlos disappeared from France and entered Navarre. He was pursued to the frontier by the police.

Canada.

TORONTO, July 13.—The Daily Telegraph says the Hon. Mr. Rose is about to retire from the Cabinet, and Sir John A. McDonald or Sir George E. Cartier will succeed as Finance Minister. Canada has sent out to the Northwest Territory a large force of men to work on the roads, so as to induce settlement.

TENNESSEE, June 16.—Immigration statistics show that during the first six months of the present year, 19,300 emigrants arrived here.

HALIFAX, July 16.—Colonel Holt, the new Governor of Newfoundland, arrived from England last night. Governor Musgrave left en route for British Columbia.

White Pine.

TREASURY CITY, July 14.—Yesterday the members of the Miners' Union, numbering 300, formed in procession and visited the different mines to ascertain if any miners were working at reduced wages. They hoisted out three men from the Silver Wave and two from the Aurora Consolidated, but allowed them to resume work learning that the men in the latter were receiving five dollars, and working by contract in the former. They examined the Eberhardt shaft, but found no one working. They cheered the mines paying full wages and returned to Brokers' Hall where they partook of refreshments and dispersed. The procession was orderly; two men acted as spokesmen while the others remained silent. A number of marshals were appointed from the members to keep order.

Useful Hints.

WHEN WHEAT SHOULD BE OUT.—There has been some diversity of opinion as to the best time to cut wheat, judging from the common practice of farmers. It is generally when dead ripe, or at least when the grain has become hard. This is no doubt an error, and one of more importance than many suppose. It should be remembered that wheat is composed of gluten, starch and bran. Gluten is the nourishing quality of grain, makes the flour stick together in the hands of the baker, and gives weight to the grain—and, there is the greatest quantity of gluten in the grain just when the straw is yellow two or three joints from the ground, the head turns downward, and you can mash a grain between your thumb and finger without producing any milk. It may therefore be set down as an indisputable truth that every day the wheat stands after this stage of its ripeness, the gluten decreases in quantity, and the bran increases in thickness. We give these facts in time, that the farmer may take advantage of them the present season.

PLUMS EVERY YEAR.—Our plum trees are loaded with good fruit every year that we observe the following directions.—Put about a bushel of green manure around the root of each tree; one bushel chip manure on the stable manure, then a peck of wood ashes on the manure as soon as the snow is off. Last year there were no plums on trees in this neighborhood except ours. I do not know the names of the sorts we have but they are some of them pale yellow with a little pink on the sunny side, some red with a yellow shade on the under side of the fruit, and some dark yellow, with red, irregular marks on them. The trees stand on a hillside facing east, and had red currant bushes between. We see many plums drop off, stung by the curculio, but plenty remain on the trees and ripen.—Country Gentleman.

Sir Robert Clifton, who died recently in England, had £250,000 insurance on his life. Most of the policies were held as security for advances made to the deceased.

An old negro, applying for a coffin at Evansville, Ind., June 30th to bury his child, aged three months, said that he was 106 years old, and his wife 20. He claimed to have known nearly all the revolutionary generals, and to have been at the battle of New Orleans.

When Czar was asked by Brutus how many eggs he had eaten for breakfast he answered "Et tu, Brutus."

Our Future Governor—Reduced Salaries, and Amalgamation.

LONDON, June 25, 1869.

Mr Musgrave, widower, I believe, with two daughters, Governor of Newfoundland, goes to British Columbia, I believe, at £2,500, and will be entrusted to stretch. I believe Mr Musgrave steered Newfoundland well into the Dominion. On Newfoundland joining Canada he was out of office, and naturally seemed a good man to steer British Columbia into the Dominion. He is said to be a very fair-minded gentleman, and very unlikely to be a partisan, and of course he would see compulsion in any way. Nevertheless it is clear that his appointment will encourage Confederation, and as that is the Imperial policy, and Annexation to the United States (however beneficial) altogether impracticable, (look at Nova Scotia) why you must have a clear policy adopted at once. I would say, Don't go right against Confederation, but admit the course of events and ask for high terms, higher the better—Railway, Free Port, &c., &c.

A FELLOWS, Esq.

Editors and Lawyers.

There are, perhaps, no two professions less understood than those of the editor and the lawyer. No two are, consequently, more abused. Who has not at some time denounced the lawyer as a soulless cormorant, an unprincipled, grasping, tricky villain? And who has not charged the editor with being equally unprincipled and partisan? And yet both occupy positions in which they wield an immense power for the weal of communities and the people at large. The liberties of a people are committed to the care of these two professions alike, and where the members of each discharge their duties manfully, no act of tyranny can be performed. We have laws for the protection of all, and it is the duty of the editor to see that our public affairs are managed by our officials to the best interests of the people, and that those we have selected to rule over us do not become tyrannous and wasteful. To fill the positions of editor and lawyer as they should be filled, requires not only intelligence but experience. No man without both intelligence and experience can be said to be fitted for either. The law student may graduate from his class with the highest honors, but he is far from being able to cope with those who have been out in the field at work before him. He needs experience—time for the ripening of his mental faculties. It is the same with the editor. Fresh from college, he who selects the profession of an editor may be able to write a copious essay, but it would be such as in after years he would commit to his waste basket. His thoughts are crude and fall to carry conviction when put in form. Here, too, time for the ripening of the mental faculties is required.

CURIOUS BIGAMY CASE.—At the Police-court, on Saturday, a sailor named John Miller was brought up on remand charged with bigamy. The complainant was a very young woman, named Catherine Healey, whom he married in Liverpool, in December, 1867, and who, it seems, has become entitled to some property since her marriage. It having been discovered that Miller had another wife living Healey gave him into custody. The defence now set up was that his first wife was his mother's brother's widow, and consequently his (Miller's) aunt. Therefore, as such a marriage was prohibited and illegal, there has been no bigamy, and that the very woman who complained was actually the prisoner's "lawful wedded wife." The first wife was called and proved that she was married to William Lace, and the prisoner's mother proved that Lace was her brother. The Bench held that this marriage was within the prohibited degrees of affinity, and ordered the prisoner to be discharged.—Liverpool Advertiser.

AN ACCIDENT.—By advices received from Kanai, we learn of a serious accident which occurred at the Litho Planation boiling house, on the 31st ult., resulting in the death of a young German named Krommholz. It appears that he wished to speak to the sugar boiler. Mr. C. Isenberg, who was standing outside at the clarifier frames, Krommholz in going between the clarifiers to get outside, slipped, and fell into a clarifier of hot juice. Assistance was immediately rendered and he was taken to his room, but on trying to strip him of his clothing, the skin peeled off from the shoulders down to the ankles, leaving him one quivering mass of raw flesh. Dr. Smith of Koloa arrived in about three hours after the accident and did all he could to alleviate his suffering. The young man never rallied, and after thirty hours of intense suffering he died, and fortunately, for the last few hours before his death he was insensible. He had only been in the country about five weeks, having come from the coast in search of employment as engineer.—Hawaitian Gazette.

The other day, a white man, a fisherman residing on the Ogechee Canal, some ten or twelve miles from Savannah, Georgia, sold his wife to another fisherman (white) for 60 bunches of fish, valued at 50 cents per bunch. The wife was perfectly satisfied at the sale, and is now living with her purchaser.

An Episcopal clergyman of Chicago recently preached a communion service on the duty of receiving the bread with hands crossed, and of carrying it to the lips without touching it with the fingers.

YOUNG WALEWSKI, son of Madame Rachel and Count Walewski, has been appointed Secretary of the French Legation at London.

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