The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday January 12, 1870

John Stiles and His Work.

The last mail brought us a letter from 'John Stiles,' of Washington, enclosing a number of articles, the emanations of his own fertile brain, cut from various newspapers published in that city. In the letter he says, 'It is difficult to ascertain here correct information in reference to the sentiments of the people of British Columbia on Annexation. I would take it as an especial favour, if you would, confidentially, in a letter, inform me on that subject. I would like to receive a copy of your paper occasionally — especially when it has anything on Reciprocity, Annexation, Independence, &c. * * * * * I am a native of Nova Scotia. I believe that Annexation would benefit the colonies, England and the United States, and therefore advocate that measure.' Now, inasmuch as we have no notion of placing ourselves in 'confidential' communication with a spy from the enemy's camp, more especially when that spy happens to be a traitor, of whose antecedents we are not ignorant, we prefer to answer John Stiles in the more open form of a newspaper article; and, in doing this, we trust we shall not be considered as acting with any want of courtesy towards our 'confidential' correspondent. In glancing over the clippings sent us we find ample corroboration of the intimation that it is difficult to obtain in Washington correct information in reference to public sentiment here, and one is impelled to the conclusion that John Stiles is either profoundly ignorant on that subject, or that he is inclined to deal very loosely with facts. For instance, when he says of this colony, 'Although the Governor's Council of the colony unanimously voted, some time ago, to join the Dominion, the people opposed the movement and have continued to do so.' The Colonial Secretary, in London, transmitted a dispatch to the Governor of British Columbia, in August last, advising an early union with Canada. But the invitation made no impression upon the minds of the people.' Need we say that all this is just the converse of facts? For three years have the people desired union with Canada; but the Governor's Council blocked the way. The dispatch on Confederation made the most profound impression upon the minds of the people, and wherever the Governor went he was the recipient of addresses giving him a hearty welcome as the representative of the Queen, and the known friend and promoter of Confederation. Indeed, the ovation His Excellency received from the principal community on the mainland was such as can find no parallel in the history of the colony. All this outburst of loyal enthusiasm was, perhaps less because he was the representative of the Queen than because he was regarded as the champion of Confederation. On these two points, John Stiles has his answer; and it is an honest and true answer. In another article he says that both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are 'struggling to be released from Confederation,' a statement certainly not borne out by facts. Of this colony he remarks, 'British Columbia has had a series of propositions from Canada to go into the Dominion, all of which have been rejected, and the people have petitioned the Queen of England to be allowed to unite their fortunes with the American Republic, and have commissioned an agent to come to Washington to negotiate terms of admission into the Union.' Here, again, is John Stiles deplorably unfortunate with his facts. Charitably assuming him to be inadvertently so, we shall again supply correct information: It is quite true that, about three years ago, a petition was gotten up in this community, asking the Queen's permission to join the Republic; but it is equally true that only a mere handful of foreign residents signed it. It is also true that the only newspaper which ventured to support this 'treason in a corner' only survived the folly by a few weeks, and its editor and proprietor, who constituted the head and front of the movement, very shortly after annexed himself to the Republic, by the more simple and rational process known by the name of 'Emigration.' It cannot be denied that a more recent but no more general movement resulted in a petition being gotten up in this community, to the President of the United States, asking him to take steps for 'acquiring' British Columbia; but it is only proper to state that the petition did not bear the signatures of fifty residents, only five of whom could claim to be British subjects, either by birth or naturalization. Is it to be wondered at that, in a community of four thousand, there should be found, say, forty foreigners desirous that the flag and institutions of their own land should be extended over this the land of their adoption? The telegraph has already informed us that Vincent Collyer, in handing the precious document to President Grant, assured him that it was to be followed by another which was to 'contain the names of all the British merchants and others at Victoria, Nanaimo and other places, in favor of the transfer of British Columbia to the United States.' Such assurance would appear to have been necessary in presenting a petition chiefly remarkable for the paucity of signatures it exhibited; but we greatly think that, should Vincent Collyer rely upon the second petition to sustain the prestige of his mission to the White House, he is doomed to grevious disappointment; and should that gentleman have an axe to grind, we would advise him to make the most of his time, before the expectations created by his assurances come to an end. In every instance the Annexation movements in this colony have been confined to the single community in which we now write; nor have they ever attained such dimensions as would disentitle Victoria to be considered loyal, thoroughly loyal to the British Crown. But, to deal with the subject in a more general way, the people of British Columbia have no desire to change their allegiance. They think they can descern in Confederation the speedy establishment of a powerful British empire on this continent, which will leave them nothing to covet, whatever they may discover worthy of admiration and imitation south of the forty-ninth parallel of laditude. Nor is this necessarily inconsistant with the theory that the whole Anglo-Saxon race on this continent must eventually form one nation—a nation which will give civilization and dictate peace to the world: only the process by which that condition will be attained is a very different one from that which John Stiles is seeking to promote. Such a glorious result will never be attained by means of petty, hole-and-corner treasonable plots. It can only be brought about by the open and spontaneous coming together of two great peoples, a result most readily attainable through that very Confederation which small and short-sighted minds deprecate. On the other hand, should the great scheme of creating a British empire on this continent prove a failure—should the parent nation prove recreant to the great duty of the hour and hesitate to employ her idle treasure and surplus population in cementing, opening and filling the vast territories stretching from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island, the whole attitude of this question must be changed; and we hesitate to contemplate results. As we have repeatedly said, Confederation must either be a great and immediate success—and the British nation must make it such—or a gigantic failure. There are two roads to Washington, neither of which Vincent Collyer and John Stiles are travelling. There now, John Stiles has his answer. We have endeavoured to state the case honestly, and our facts are incontrovertible. Will he be good enough to reciprocate, by obtaining for this article the same publicity in Washington which his own erroneous statements have enjoyed?

Thursday Jan 13

Pere Hyacinthe on Marriage.—On the evening of the 7th Dec. the barefooted Carmelite preached to a very large audience in the Academy of Music, N. Y. The following passage from his sermon may prove interesting to our readers:

"I open the Bible at the commencement, and I find it recorded that God made Adam lord over the earth and all its created beings, but that there was a want in Adam's heart which the empire of the planet could not fill. God had surveyed all the works that he had made, and pronounced them good; but of man, his latest work, he said: 'It is not good for man to dwell alone.' Then, like a magnificent artist, plunging his hand into the flank of the living marble, he brings forth that which modelled by his hand becomes a thing of beauty, of peerless excellence—woman. (Applause from Mr Greeley.) Here is, gentlemen, the work given you by God himself. The earth as your territory and woman as your companion. There is the avocation and the consolation. In the earth all the barriers have fallen. The seas are spanned, the rivers are bridged, the mountains tunnelled. Steam and electricity, these mighty agents, will enable us and future generations to carry out, in the fullest acceptation of its meaning, the permission of the Lord to cultivate the earth. And for marriage it is a duty. The celibacy of the priesthood is a solemn offering to God, accepted by Him, and is an exceptional case. But the man who is not bound by such a vow and who remains celibate, proves that he is not sufficiently great to recognize the law of the human family. (Great applause.) Marriage, ladies and gentlemen, is a duty alike by the laws of God and Society. He who evades this duty offends both."

The American bark Oaklands, Capt Batchelder, ran in to Esquimalt yesterday morning to escape the furious gale. The bark was thirteen days from San Francisco and reports strong easterly and northeasterly winds the entire passage. The prevalence of these winds would render it impossible for the disabled bark Maria J Smith to get ashore and we shall, in all probability, next hear of her arrival at San Francisco.

Detained.—The steamer Enterprise, detained by the high wind yesterday morning, will sail at 10 o'clock this morning for New Westminster.

City Council.

Wednesday Evening, Jan 12, 1869.

Council met at 8 o'clock—His Worship the Mayor in the Chair and Councillors Walker, Carey, Gerow, Allsop, Russell and McKay present.

A number of small bills for street work were ordered paid.

Bill of Hayward & Jenkinson, $111, for repairing the cistern at the corner of Johnson and Store streets. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The report of Messrs Mallandaine and Kent, City Auditors, was read. The report states that the accounts were checked by them and found correct and that the statement of receipts and expenditures for 1869 would be found correct. Report accepted.

Bill of Willis Bond, $20, for Pandora street crossing, was referred to the Finance Committee for payment.

Communication from Frank Sylvester, Secretary of the Fire Department, calling attention to the foul state of chimnies on Trounce alley and Cormorant street, which had caused frequent alarms.

Councillors Allsop and Russell said that the parties who were responsible for the alarms were liable to a heavy penalty.

Councillor Carey moved that there be a notice published informing persons having sooty chimneys that they were liable to punishment under the Fire Ordinance. Adopted.

The requisition by property holders for the construction of a sidewalk on the north side of View street, was referred to the Street Committee.

Councilor Russell called the attention of the Mayor and Council to the necessity of a crosswalk at the intersection of Johnson and Quadra streets, and for a sidewalk along the side of lots 397 and 398, block W, west side of Quadra street. He moved that the owners of those blocks be notified to lay a proper sidewalk forthwith. At present the road was impassable.

Councillor Allsop suggested a 3-foot sidewalk.

His worship thought two planks would answer, as the owners were not well off.

Councillor Russell and Gerow thought a 3-foot walk would answer, and the motion as amended was adopted.

A crosswalk was ordered to be laid across Johnson street at its intersection with Quadra street.

Councillor Carey called up the resolution suspending C Wren, poundkeeper, and appointing H Richardson as deputy, and moved that it be rescinded.

The Mayor said the matter was going to a higher Court and the resolution should properly lie over for one week.

Councillor Carey replied that the acting poundkeeper was not under bonds, and the bonds of the poundkeeper during his suspension were not responsible for anything the acting poundkeeper might do irregularly.

Councillor Allsop was in favor of waiting until the poundkeeper had been tried when, if convicted, another keeper might be appointed. In the meantime, it would be well if the acting poundkeeper furnished bonds.

The report of the Committee on the charge of bribery by the poundkeeper was read.

The report convicts the poundkeeper of having received $1 50 from John H. Meldrum to liberate a goat subject to poundage.

Councillor Gerow believed that Wren's bondsmen were not responsible for his deputy's acts and would second the resolution of Councillor Carey.

Councillor Russell thought a poundkeeper ought to devote his spare hours to scraping up the mud in the streets ready for carting away.

The Mayor said the resolution aimed at getting rid of Wren and Richardson and having no poundkeeper.

Councillor Carey did not intend that the office should become vacant.

The Mayor said that the resolution now offered touched upon a matter that was not contained in the original resolution, viz:—the appointment of Richardson. He could not, therefore, put the resolution.

Councillor Carey here said that he would withdraw the name of Richardson from the resolution, as he was really acting without any authority.

The resolution was then carried.

Councillor Carey moved that the report of the committee on the conduct of Chairmen be taken up. Carried.

The report was then read.

On motion of Councillor Carey, seconded by Councillor Walker, the Council decided that the charges had been fairly proven and that Wren be dismissed.

Councillor Russell revived his project of making the poundkeeper clean the streets in addition to performing the duties as poundkeeper.

A long discussion ensued, and the matter was finally laid over till Friday.

Councillor Gerow called attention to the fact that seven horses were seized and put in pound on the 24th December. They were corraled at Skinner's Farm and he believed that the poundkeeper had employed some one to drive them to town.

The Mayor thought Councillor Gerow had no right to make so disreputable a statement.

Councillor Gerow moved the money paid for impounding the seven horses be refunded.

Councillor Carey seconded.

The Mayor said he would not refer the motion to the Council.

Councillor Russell favored the resolution, and our reporter left him at 10 p.m. in the midst of a very able and pathetic address.

Condition of Governor Musgrave.—We are authorized to state that the unfavorable rumors regarding the condition of His Excellency the Governor have no foundation in fact, and that, although His Excellency's convalescence will not be so rapid as was anticipated a few days ago, everything appears to be progressing favorably. The Governor's general health is excellent.

Road Tax.—Before Mr Pemberton, yesterday, the case against A B Davie, as administrator of J C Davie, was dismissed on a point of law. The case of John Ash was referred to the head of the Lands and Works Department, and will come up again in two days. G F Foster was ordered to pay amount due with costs.

Road Steamer.—One of the road steamers, with india-rubber tires to the wheels, invented by Thomson, of Edinburgh, has been running through the streets of Paris for some weeks, dragging behind it a heavy Versailles omnibus with 50 passengers, compared to which the six horse power engine looked like a steaming towing an Indiaman. On the report of the French Government engineers, leave has been granted to the road steamer to ply over two routes, several miles in length, and including some busy parts of Paris. The engineers report it more handy and manageable than horses, and in no way dangerous to the public.

The Reciprocity Resolutions.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says that the resolutions touching reciprocity which passed the House of Representatives recently are said to mean nothing but a support of the President in condemning the old treaty. As the President says, it may be necessary to have some regulations of a commercial character between the United States and the Provinces, and as Secretary Fish has invited, it is said, the Canadian authorities to a discussion of such regulations, many members who voted to sustain the resolutions are, themselves, in favor of a new treaty.

County Court—Rowland *vs.* Dobrin.—Suit was brought to recover $150, damages alleged to have been done by defendant to property occupied by him and belonging to plaintiff. Mr Robertson, instructed by Mr Courtney, for plaintiff; Mr Bishop for defendant. Decision reserved until to-day at 11 a. m.

Roses and daisies in great profusion are in full bloom in the open air at the English camp on San Juan Island. Fine bouquets are gathered every day. 'Yot a country, and yot a peeples,' that we can't turn to better advantage the benefits that Nature has showered upon us.

A western newspaper having repeated the old paradox that if two letters be taken from money there will be but one left, the Vicksburg *Times* remarks—'We once knew a fellow who took money from two letters and there was none left.'

The sale of Mr A D Richardson's books is officially certified by the American Publishing Company, as follows: Field Dungeon and Escape, 98,000 copies; Personal History of U S Grant, 23,000 do; Beyond the Mississippi, 103,000 do.

The stiff northwester that sprung up suddenly about 3 o'clock yesterday morning prostrated many fences in the district and blew down some trees, but worked no other damage, so far as we have learned. Should the Tellur have crossed the bar, she must have had the wind to her teeth all yesterday.

Down.—The line north and south of this place went down yesterday.

Open Up the Hidden Treasures.

Editor British Colonist.—I believe the Legislative Council will shortly meet, and a great deal is expected from them—Confederation, modifying tariff, &c. Let us open our eyes and make Vancouver Island what it is bound to be some time, not far distant. Here we are, on an Island only about 280 miles in length and about 80 in breadth, yet we know nothing of the interior. Gold diggings have been found only twelve miles from town, as the crow flies, that have paid from half an ounce to three ounces per day to the hand with a common rocker. On nearly all the streams on the West coast of this Island, gold has been found, all about the same quality as that of Leech river.

Let us pull together for once and insist on the Government and Legislative Council making a trail from Victoria to Fort Rupert, or some point thereabouts, through the centre of the Island. It will not cost over $20 000, if the job is given to the right kind of men, to carry through. If such a trail were cut, this Island would be thoroughly prospected. Plenty of men would get an animal and pack provisions, tools, &c, back to some good starting point, and prospect this island in every direction. If there are not good diggings found, or good open lands, there are more beaver than would pay for five hundred such trails, so that men would make a paying job by combining trapping hunting and prospecting, if not farming. I, with many others, have great faith in the richness of this Island, not only from experience but from the statement of the celebrated Scotch Geologist, Dr Owens, who said long before the California or Australian mines were discovered that they, with Vancouver Island and Borneo were as rich in gold as Mexico. He said the Rocky Mountains, North of California, were very rich in spots, and that small deposits were in Canada. I remember a lecture on geology in London, about thirty years since, where a copy of his chart was shown and explained to his audience, with these places marked as gold bearing countries, and his reasons given for saying so, which is now well proven excepting this island and Borneo. have remained here since 1858, waiting patiently for a road or trail to be made, and as there are no snow-capped mountains in the way, I do not see why it cannot be made for the amount above mentioned. I believe there are valleys in the interior, after you get to the other side of Barkely Sound, that will stretch from five to forty miles in length, if not valleys, certainly lakes. As one that has faith in the richness of this island, I sincerely hope some steps will be taken to open it up. H.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—With the changes in the weather we become some trial to the constitution over which any one moderately observant may happily pass, provided Holloway's medicine be taken when the first symptoms of disordered action or depressed feelings indicate a departure from health. These mildly purgative yet powerful purifying Pills, are admirably adapted for the very persons, women, and children, and for all whose occupations mostly confine them to the house, whose appetite is generally poor, and who need digestion is slow and imperfect. The directions appertain the exact dose for every invalid who may, with moderate attention, regain good health, and confidently point out to fellow-sufferers how these remedies will be their best mode of cure and surest source of strength. 38

The Prince of Wales as a Free-Mason.

(London Times, Dec. 6.

On Wednesday the United Grand Lodge of England assembled at Freemasons'-hall, Great Queen street, when proceedings of more than ordinary interest occupied the attention of a large and brilliant assemblage—one, indeed, of the largest in modern times, in consequence of the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who entered for the first time on his position of Past Grand Master, to which he was elected at the previous Grand Lodge. The Earl of Zetland occupied the throne, having on his right the Earl de Grey and Ripon, with Mr Algernon Perkins in the Senior Warden's chair, and Mr J G Dodson, MP, in that of the Junior Warden's. Among the brethren who occupied seats on the dais as Past Grand officers, were the Duke of St Albans, Sir D Gooch, M P, Rev Sir J Warren Hayes, Sir Albert W Woods, the Rev R J Simpson, Major Creaton, Mr J R Stebbing (Mayor of Southampton), Mr Savage, Mr M'Intyre, Mr F Roxburgh, QC, Mr James Mason and Colonel Cole.

After the Lodge had been formally opened, the Grand Master, Earl Zetland, rose and said he had to inform the Grand Lodge that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was waiting to be admitted into the Lodge. [Applause] By the confirmation of the minutes his Royal Highness was now a member of the Grand Lodge, and enjoyed the title of Past Grand Master. There could be but one feeling—which was one of rejoicing—among the brethren at the accession of the illustrious brother to a seat in Grand Lodge. [Applause.] As His Royal Highness was now waiting, the noble Earl said he did not think it necessary to say another word; he felt quite sure that all the brethren rejoiced as he did, and had the highest gratification at finding their illustrious brother coming among them. [Applause.] He would, therefore, direct the two Grand Wardens, the Grand Director of Ceremonies, and the other officers to conduct his Royal Highness into the Lodge. [Cheers.]

The officers named then retired, and when they appeared with the Prince the whole of the brethren simultaneously arose. The Prince wore an ordinary Master Mason's apron and the Order of the Garter. He was conducted to the left of the Grand Master and remained standing.

The Grand Master, addressing the Prince, said—May it please your Royal Highness, it is my duty to welcome most cordially your Royal Highness to the Grand Lodge of England, and I assure your Royal Highness that this epoch has long been wished for and expected by the body of masons forming the craft of England. (Hear, hear.) I can further assure your Royal Highness that your advent to Masonry was welcomed most enthusiastically by every private lodge in England. The craft in general in England is so much indebted to the patronage of your Royal house that they cannot but be most desirous to show their cordial good wishes to that house, and their delight at receiving your Royal Highness among them as a brother Mason. (Cheers.) It is hardly necessary for me to enumerate the members of your Royal house who have been patrons, Grand Masters and members of the craft in England. You have only to look round and see the portraits of George IV, the Duke of York, and your Royal Highness's more immediate ancestor, the Duke of Kent (cheers), to know what great advantages the craft in general have derived from such illustrious patronage, and to make you well aware of the delight which your coming into Masonry has caused in this country. (Cheers.)

After again alluding to the services of the Duke of Kent and the Duke of Sussex, he invested the Prince with the 'clothing' of a Past Grand Master, and invited him to take his seat as member of the Grand Lodge of England. All the titles of the Prince were announced by Sir Albert Woods, who proclaimed the Prince by his new title in Masonry.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales said—Most Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Officers, and Brethren—Allow me to tender you my warmest and most sincere thanks for the great honor you have conferred upon me this evening. For a long time past it had been my wish to become a Freemason and member of the ancient craft. Although brethren, I was initiated in a foreign country, I at the time felt—and you will all agree with me—that Freemasonry is one and the same in all countries; we are all fellow-craftsmen—and I can assure you I feel it a great honor to be here to-day—admitted a member of the Grand Lodge of England [Cheers.] Allow me to thank you once more, Most Worshipful Grand Master, for the kind words you have spoken and for the cordial manner in which you and all the brethren have received me this evening [Applause]

The Prince then took his seat on a chair which was surmounted by the plume of the Principality. He remained to hear the conduct of business, which was the announced resignation of office by the Grand Master, and the nomination of the Earl deGrey and Ripon as the Earl's successor. In the course of the evening his Royal Highness was 'saluted' with the Royal sign, which appeared to give him great gratification and no little astonishment.

The Australian Rabbits.—Owners of runs continue to expend large sums of money in order to prevent the increase of the wild rabbits, which, in some districts, appear to have become a formidable nuisance. Mr. Robertson's run at Colac, for instance, is enclosed with stone walling, and a man with a pack of hounds is engaged in keeping the rabbits outside the boundary, while the run has been already cleared by the work of the rabbiters, at an expenditure up to the present date of £9,000. Dr. Stoddart has four miles of walling completed, and has expended £1,300 in endeavouring to get rid of the bunnies. Mr. H. Murray has also expended some thousands of pounds in a like manner.—*Melbourne Argus*

A secret has been extensively published published on the Continent lately that President Grant will soon visit the Sovereigns of Europe, and that he will make a transatlantic voyage, accompanied by a fleet of ironclads.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

Paris, Jan 9—The resignation of Peter Perfect of Police, is not yet officially announced, but he will soon resign.

Madrid, Jan 9—The ministerial crisis has terminated. Senor Rivera President of the Cortes, has accepted the ministry of the interior, Admiral Lopez of the Marine, and Senor Segorta of the Department of State.

London, Jan 9—A trades' union riot occurred at Thorncliffe, near Sheffield, yesterday. Much excitement prevails at Sheffield.

Rome, Jan 8—At a session of the Council to-day notice was given of the nomination of Cardinal Bizzari as president of the committee on religious orders. The committee on dogmas commenced its sittings by several extra petitions to the Roman Father. Several signed their names to a petition to the Pope praying his holiness to present to the Council an opportunity for declaring the dogma of infallibility. It is evidently their design to force the Holy Father into this postponement policy. They are doubtful about obtaining a sufficient number of adherents unless they publicly commite himself in favor of the dogma. They report that the Pope will allow no discussion on the points of infallibility by the Council unless he is sure of the result. It is inferred he receives such petitions as the above simply as expressions of homage to the Holy See.

Eastern States.

Portland, Maine, Jan 9—It has been arranged that 48 hours will elapse between the arrival of the Peabody fleet and the funeral ceremonies, during which the body will lie in state in the City Hall—which will be draped in mourning. The ceremonies on the day of departure will be grand and impressive. Governor Chamberlain and staff will be present and Thornton, the British Minister, is expected.

Two colored persons were refused admission into the dress circle of a theatre in Charleston, South Carolina. They had procured tickets for reserved seats. The manager was arrested on a charge of violating State Law.

New York, Jan 10 — Two hundred and fifty Chinese arrived at New Orleans yesterday and started immediately for Texas.

The treaty for the acquisition of San Domingo, negotiated with President Baez by Commercial Agent Perry, will be sent to Congress on Monday. Senators assert that San Domingo is of as much importance as Cuba, as the acquisition of one will lead to the other. Treaty not yet made public. The country is to be ceded as a Territory, not as a State.

The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that there has been no property in slaves since 1863, and the proceedings of Courts during the four years of the war are null and void.

Washington, Jan 10—General Sherman in general orders to-day, announces the death of Gen Mower, 'than whom, he says, better soldier or a braver man' never lived.

The President has sent several nominations to the House to-day, among which are E. S. Salomon of Chicago for Governor of Washington Territory.

A large number of bills were introduced, including a resolution by Corbett in favor of including the annexation of British Columbia in the subjects for negotiation with England. Stewart moved to take up a bill enfranchising Virginia to representation in Congress. Sumner opposed action on the bill until a committee investigates the condition of affairs in Virginia. The bill was taken up and an animated discussion ensued. Stewart urged prompt admission of the State on the ground that the faith of Congress was pledged thereto. Sumner urged as a reason for deferring action the condition of things in Tennessee which should teach the Senate caution. If the bill was allowed to go over until next week, he would not oppose its consideration. Howard opposed the admission of Virginia and said he could not overlook the fact that the legislature was overwhelmingly rebellious. Edmonds wanted the bill postponed till he could inv stigate the condition of affairs in Virginia. Morton took the ground that the spirit of the entire reconstruction act gives all rebels the right to take part in the organization of the State except such as are embraced in the third clause of the 14th amendment of the State. Drake moved an amendment providing that any future reconstruction by a state of its ratification of the 15th amendment should operate to exclude it from representation. The debate continued without reaching a vote. In the House a large number of bills were introduced, a large portion of which was a bill appointing representatives to Congress by Paine. Section of one provides that after March, 1871 the House of Representatives shall consist of three hundred members. The other acts provide details for carrying out the bills.

Washington, Jan. 11—Secretary Boutwell last night lectured for the benefit of the charity fund of the grand army of the Republic at Lincoln Hall, which was filled to overflowing.

New York, Jan. 11—The Western Union Telegraph Company are firm—so are the strikers—also no present compromise is visible. Meanwhile the funds of the operators are getting low, various labor organizations have undertaken to tax their own members five cents for the benefit of their suffering brethren.

Cuba.

New York, Jan 10—The *Times'* correspondent writes from Cuba by the last mail News is of very serious importance. The negroes on 15 large plantations in the district of Sagua la Grand have risen in rebellion. The military were shooting all who could be caught. Nobody here believes the hopeful statement by the semi-official journal since facts continually belie the assertion. The Spanish treasury is perfectly exhausted and the Government can send no money to Cuba. General Caballero de Cherd has to borrow sixty millions pesetas from Havana merchants to provide for war expenses.

California.

San Francisco, Jan 11—Legal tenders quiet at 82 buying, 82½ selling.