

The Great Peacemaker.

The signs of the times, conjointly with the current of events, tend to the conclusion that Great Britain inclines liberally to the policy of peace, unless greatly injured, rather than to the policy of mere 'Rule Britannia.' This change of policy has been induced, no doubt, by the alteration in the mode in which men account themselves to look upon questions of the day; but it is also largely due to material causes, to the totally changed physical conditions of war and peace. It is not many years since the British Lion got up his back and shook his mane at every ear that barked. Some years ago we were ready to go to war with China because some local mandarin insulted our flag under circumstances which made it very doubtful whether our flag had not rather invited insult than otherwise. Now we should, from changed method of thought, debate whether the costly game were really worth the candle; or whether it was right in the abstract to go to war without having first exhausted every other available remedy. Not that we are any less sensitive to real insult than formerly, but we do not fight a man for taking the wall of us as our great-grandfathers used. We think we ought not to fight, and we know that if we do the chances are, with the improvements in the appliances and science of warfare, it is most likely very great damage would result, and we measure the responsibility of our acts by their probable consequences. The terrific aspect of modern warfare has doubtless greatly contributed to this result; and thus we hesitate to look upon the supplanter of Brown Bess by the Minie rifle, and of that, in turn, by still more precise and deadly weapons, as an enemy of the human race. In truth, it is questionable whether the Minie rifle, the needle-gun and the marine monitor have not had a greater share in bringing about this improved condition of thought and action than all the Evangelical Alliances and Exeter Hall professions. The sense of responsibility superinduced by these marvellous strides in the 'science of death' acts and re-acts in a variety of ways, not only making men more guarded in their language and in their international intercourse, but after a time disinclining them to spend and be spent in preparations for a violent event which they know is becoming every day less likely to happen. In Great Britain there is a growing disinclination to push every international quarrel to the arbitrament of the sword, and a growing disinclination, also, to spend money in war material beyond what is necessary to 'keep the peace.' There is a growing tendency also, to withdraw from the temptation to fight by not trailing our coat, as of yore, for every Continental prince to tread on. Satisfied, historically, of the part we have had in fighting, and persuaded by thought and experience that fighting is not the best way to promote peace and good-will, the nation has for some years disfavoured the bellicose elements in its nature, and agreed with Falstaff that discretion is probably after all the better part of valour. This discretion is exhibited in keeping up a sufficient armament to preclude the temptation in less strong minded nations to insult us, and sufficient to form a nucleus for expansion in case of need. That this example is beginning to tell in Europe is sufficiently obvious, and there is a hope that ere long the peaceful policy of Britain will soon be adopted by other nations of the world, especially by those who, like ourselves, have no occasion to prove that, if very sorely pressed, we can hit, and hit, too, from the shoulder. There is perceptible in some quarters a disposition to misinterpret the pacific disposition of the British Lion, to impute it to conscious weakness or over-estimating and imbecile old age. Rude and impertinent boys poke sticks at the noble beast, and because it does not spring upon them and rend them right and left, they laugh at it and call it a toothless, powerless old thing. American boys are very much given to this sort of thing. To say nothing about its claws, which are quite a match for talons of the American Eagle any day, we invite 'Young America' to cease poking sticks at the British Lion for a moment and look it in the mouth to see whether it is, indeed, the toothless old thing they are so fond of regarding it. The following is given by the London correspondent of a leading American paper, and can, therefore, scarcely be open to the charge of national bias:

"I commend to the earnest attention of the legislators and executive officers of the United States, the fact that while the navy of their republic last year cost the country \$21,500,000, and will not cost much less this year, the British navy last year cost \$65,785,000, and this year will cost \$46,250,000. The American navy, including all its vessels in and out of commission, old hulks used for store and schoolships, and even torpedo boats and yachts, consists of

188 vessels; the British navy consists of 763 ships, of which 249 are in commission. The number of men and boys, including marines, in the American navy is only 8000; the number in the British navy this year is 61,000. The building of ships in the American navy has ceased, but in the \$46,250,000 which the British navy is to cost this year is included the expense of completing a number of vessels now on the stocks, of building a first-class turret ship able to cross distant seas, carrying guns of the largest size, an unarmoured ship of the Thunderer class, a frigate of the Inconstant class, one of a smaller size, and two small ships for service in the Persian Gulf, and of commencing the building of six other vessels. Is it possible to conceive of a more startling, instructive, and to Americans, humiliating contrast than this? There is no mistake about the figures. Those relating to the British navy I have taken from the statement made in the House of Commons by Mr Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty, when submitting his report of the management of the navy during last year. The figures relating to the American navy I have taken from the report of the Secretary of the Navy and the 'Naval Register.' It is scarcely necessary to add a single word as to the comparative strength of the two navies, ship for ship. You have seen the Monitor and she is only one of many. *Espejo Hercules*; judge of the British navy by that ship, and you will not be wrong in the belief that in case of a conflict between the two nations your ships would be swept from the seas like leaves before a gale, and your coasts ravaged from Portland to San Francisco. Happily there is no danger of a row unless the United States provokes one, but it may as well be understood that in the event of a war it would not be this country that would get the worst of it."

An Alleged Confidence Man in Gaol.

Yesterday morning appeared in the dock at the Police Court a well dressed and well looking young man, of commanding stature and imposing presence, who was charged by Inspector Bowden with being a suspicious character and with claiming to be a true disciple of Galen, duly authorized by an American College to practice medicine. The prisoner—who gave the name of Dr. Miller—seemed quite at his ease in the dock, although he certainly appeared as if he would have exchanged places with any one of the spectators and not charged a high sum for the privilege. In reply to the Inspector's charge the doctor said that he was not a 'practical' physician, although he did confess to a slight knowledge of medicine and that he hadn't meddled with any cases that he didn't quite understand. On the American side anyone might practice, but here he had learned it was different, and he was preparing to go into another class of business when he was arrested.

The Court.—The Inspector charges you with being a suspicious character.  
Prisoner.—Well, I can't agree to that.  
Inspector.—He reported himself a doctor and here's the medicine he ordered for Mr Howard of Esquimaux [holding up a small phial filled with soapuds].  
There was a general laugh when the phial was produced. I'd like to make a statement. Mr Howard invited me down to Esquimaux; I went and a party drove off with my team and Mr Howard got mad at something I said and assaulted me. If you'll call S Robinson who keeps the soapfactory over the bay he'll give me a character.  
S Robinson was called, but not being present, Doctor Miller was remanded until Tuesday morning.

Town gossip prefers all sorts of charges against the doctor. It is said he first appeared upon this gay and festive scene about two or three months ago and that he went from store to store trying to sell Oregon produce to arrive on the California. When the California came in a responsible barrister was amazed to find that he was the consignee of an invoice of flour, bacon and beans, which some rascal had ordered in his name. The barrister desired the consignee to be not being in the line. The doctor is said to have been the interesting individual who ordered the goods with the intention of receiving them in the barrister's name, selling them, and clearing off before the fraud could be detected. Before fulfilling the order, it should be added, the Portland dealers wrote to friends here to ascertain the standing of the barrister, and receiving a favorable answer shipped the goods. Another alleged trick of the doctor's was to personate a medical man of good repute, visit strange patients, prescribe a teaspoonful of soap-and-water three times a day, pocket \$2.50 and forget to call again. To an ex-mable family, a member of which has been cruelly afflicted, he sent in his card as 'Dr Miller, M.D.' and upon being admitted commanded the patient to rise and walk—there being nothing the matter with her. The doctor was himself commanded to rise and walk in double quick time out of the door by the indignant head of the house. In a barroom on Thursday a customer complained of feeling ill. 'What's the matter with you?' demanded the doctor. 'That's just what I want to tell you, returned the supposed patient. 'You've got the non compos mentis of the stomach very badly,' said the doctor, 'and you had better take a dose of my medicine, and without more ado a phial of the soapuds—which seems to be the doctor's panacea for all diseases—was pressed upon the patient. The doctor is very fond of horseflesh, and generally drove a good animal. He was in the habit of hiring a horse and buggy at one stable and driving to another stable, where he would represent the establishment as his own, and make arrangements for its 'keep'. A few days ago at Saanich he engaged pasturage at a farm house for the horse that he drove, turned it into the field and put the buggy under the shed. He was invited into the house by the farmer and took supper with the family. Among the inmates was a widow lady to whose heart he laid violent siege and carried by storm. On the following day he agreed to return with his credentials and satisfy the widow, and her friends that he was what he represented himself—a wealthy American M.D., disgusted with the 'girl of the period,' and traveling incog. for the purpose of selecting a wife in the rural districts of an English Colony. Harnessing his horse, the doctor borrowed \$5 from the 'fayre lady' and drove back to town. We already know what the doctor is not, and who he really is will probably be known before he is allowed to slip through the hands of our Police.

Cariboo Intelligence.

We have the *Sentinel's* of the 28th May and 4th inst. The creeks were swollen, but a damaging freshet is not feared. Copious rain showers had fallen.

On the week ending 28th May the *Felix* so washed up 26 oz. the *Lightning* so 205oz, and the *Warren* so 86 oz. A miser named Chippe, just recovered from severe burns received from falling down the shaft of the Chippe claim, fell over a log and had a leg broken. A Chinaman fell down the shaft of the Jenkins claim on Stout gulch and was killed. We append the mining intelligence clipped from the *Sentinel* of the 4th inst.

On William creek, the Gold Hill, a new company, have started hydraulic. The San Juan, Bradley-Nicholson, Downs, Bedrock Pitme, Wilson, McLaren, Brouse, Dutch Bill, Cornish and several Chinese companies are hydraulic. The Steadman co are preparing to hydraulic. The Mountain co are laying a line. For a mile above the canyon a great deal of work is going on. Below the canyon operations are limited to a few claims unaffected by the high water and the bedrock drain. The Forest Rose claim yielded over 50 oz last week. Small prospects have been struck in the Little Diller tunnel. On Stout gulch the Mucho Oro so made expenses for the week. The Bom Fide were prospecting. The Taffala company washed up forty ounces for the week. *Tregoning*—so running a gangway. The large stream of water running in the gulch had broken the ground leading to the flame and ran into the Floyd co's diggings, putting a stop to work. The Hopetoe co have abandoned their ground. On Conklin gulch the New Almaden co, after running the Eclipse tunnel to an old shaft for drainage, have drilled up stream 36 feet and struck very good prospects in the gravel. The Indian Queen co made over wages for time of working last week. The Renfrew co are running a tunnel in the hill on the right. They had struck good prospects after drifting from the creek into the hill, but the recent freshets filled their diggings. The Ericson co are drifting from an old shaft of the Sawmill co. The Indian Queen and New Almaden co, encouraged by the prospects obtained in the hill by the Renfrew co, have taken up hill claims. On Grouse creek nearly all the companies are ground sluicing and hydraulic. On Lowes creek the Victoria co washed up over 90z to four shifts. On Lightning creek the Lightning co washed up 337oz for the week, which would give a dividend of 40z to the interest. It is reported that the ground this week looks better than ever. The Spruce co have contracted for machinery to be made on William creek. On Begge gulch the Welsh so took out 3oz to the hand for the week. On Anderson creek the Warren co are sinking a shaft and have sent an order for iron pumps to Victoria.

Big Bend.

News by Mr R Finlayson from this district is very encouraging. Most of the claims are making wages and over, although much encumbered by snow, the fall of which has been very heavy last winter. A great number of men are gone from Walla Walla to Cedar creek, but nothing of importance has been struck yet, there being too much snow. The crops all over the country are looking well and a good harvest is anticipated.

Kootenay.

We learn from Mr R Finlayson that the miners on Perry creek cannot make headway against the water, no one being able to bottom a shaft as yet. At Fisherville white men are only making \$3 a day, and Chinamen 75 cents, washing tailings. Mr Johnston the expressman was met at Colville, going on to Kootenay.

Imports.—It appears from the published returns that the imports during the quarter ending 25th March, 1870, amounted to \$336,585 20. The quarter is not one during which breadstuffs and agricultural productions usually come in most freely; yet a diminution in some of those items which designate our import returns is discernible. For instance, there were only \$6 worth of eggs, \$4 worth of hay; \$46 worth of hops, \$502 61 worth of wheat. On the other hand we find \$3207 46 worth of bran and shers, \$2651 72 worth of butter (this will not include the large importation of Canadian butter by A. DeGroot, which is for the most part still in bond), \$1486 35 worth of cheese, \$19,591 65 worth of flour, \$1118 47 worth of lead, \$39 283 50 worth of live stock. Here we have upwards of \$67,000 sent out of the colony during one quarter for six articles for the production of all of which this colony is peculiarly adapted. Turning to those articles necessarily imported, the principal items are clothing \$43,694 86, dry goods \$47,877 67, groceries \$2736 69, hardware \$5279 94, opium \$11 70, spirits \$22 936 81, wines \$12 011 75. Let us hope that next quarter will exhibit a more cheering record.

MATTERS ABOVE.—From Mr L G Coombs we learn that things are about the same on William Creek—weather very hot and the snow melting fast. The Lightning claim on Lightning creek bids fair to rival any of the claims on William creek of previous years. Fifty oz to the set of timbers has been the average yield for some time, and when the company have mastered the water the yield will be much greater. One of the partners whose share for New Westminster this trip \$5000. The roads are in a good condition, one place only being flooded during the high water of the last week. The weather has been dry for some time and the crops above the neighborhood of Clinton are more numerous than has been known since the country was first settled. The scheme for working The Meadows on William creek meets with general satisfaction among the people, as they think it will give employment for a great many men who would otherwise be forced to leave the country.

THE DEPARTURE OF W. S. S. GREEN.

It is now no secret that W S S Green, solicitor, etc, and for the past eight years a resident of this colony, took French leave on Tuesday morning last—per favor of the Sound steamer *Olympia*—and departed for parts unknown to his creditors, at least, leaving his family to follow on the Portland steamer. It is not our intention to utter a word of unkindness respecting the departed gentleman, but as certain reports very prejudicial to his character have obtained credence, we deem it proper to state that his financial affairs are in a very unsatisfactory state and that beyond a trifling sum secured by a bill of sale on his furniture in favor of the principal creditor—Mr Charles Prevost—not a penny will be realized. Mr Prevost loses nearly \$5000; other creditors, perhaps, \$800. Mr Green's financial troubles began in 1865, when he attempted to run a daily newspaper in this city. Previous to that time he was junior member of a flourishing firm of solicitors. Since the newspaper speculation he has floundered along with his head just above water—borrowing from Peter to pay Paul; but resorting, we believe, to no unlawful means to keep his head above water. We deem this explanation due to Mr Green, who has simply been unfortunate, not criminal.

FROM THE RIVER.—THE FLOOD OVER.—The steamer *Enterprise*, Capt Swadson, with 33 passengers and a Cariboo mail and express, arrived from New Westminster yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The passengers were Hon P O'Reilly, Messrs R Finlayson, W Charles, W Fisher, L G Coombs, T Earle, D Oppenheimer, A Musgrave, jr, Mrs T Harris, Mrs S P Moody; Thos Wilson and wife and 24 others. The river had fallen six feet since the date of our last report. Holbrook & Fisher's wharf, for the safety of which grave apprehension was felt, withstood the flood successfully. All the farmers on the Chilliwack and Sumas have suffered severely from the overflow. The steamer *Onward*, Capt Irving, which started on Wednesday morning last, got to Yale on Friday, after a severe tussle of two days with the raging current. The *Enterprise* brought Barnard's Cariboo Express with \$50,000 and \$30,000 in private hands.

THE REGATTA.—The first race will start at 1 o'clock to-morrow. The lists are full and there will be many close contests. The boat promised from New Westminster did not come to hand, so that the Regatta will be minus a representative from that locality. The Zealions band has been secured by the committee, and the Volunteer band will discourse sweet strains at Dodd's Pavilion.

The steam *Tiger* was out yesterday and worked better than we have seen before. With a hundred pounds of steam she threw two streams of  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diameter through two lengths of hose 100 ft each as high as the St Nicholas flagstaff, and one stream of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. with 100 ft of hose about twenty feet over the staff. Mr Sweezy has given the machine a thorough overhauling.

THE GORGE.—Mr M J Dodd of the Gorge Retreat has arranged to have Williams' 'busses' leave the Adelphi Corner every half hour carrying passengers at 50 cents each to the Gorge and Clover Point. Astoric and Dodd will look after comforts for the inner man and woman, and a fine platform for dancing has been laid. There'll be merry going on at the Gorge on Monday.

MOIST WELCOME RAIN.—A drizzling but most welcome rain continued to fall during yesterday, imparting freshness to the atmosphere and new life to vegetation. Should it continue a few days agricultural interests would not suffer, nothing but a little June grass having yet been out. One could wish, however, to have it clear and fine for the regatta to-morrow.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Governor has been pleased to appoint W J Macdonald, John Ash and E Graham Aleson, Esqrs. to be Trustees of the Victoria Cemetery, to carry out the provisions of the Cemetery Ordinance, 1870; also Charles Good, Esq. to act for the time being as a Commissioner of Savings Banks.

NEW WESTMINSTER ITEMS.—A new fishing company have located four miles below the town and have ordered the construction of four boats. The gunboat *Boxer* will be stationed at New Westminster for some weeks. Dr Black has gone to Yale to attend J Lawrence, who attempted suicide.

THE STEAMER *EMMA* came down from Nanaimo last evening, bringing 12 passengers and some produce. The ship General Windham was loading at Burrard Inlet, and the schooner *Dreadnaught* had arrived at Newcastle quay.

THE TELGRAPH.—The injury to the abort cable has been ascertained to be more serious than was at first supposed and a new cable must be laid. A few private dispatches came through last evening but we look for no press dispatches before Wednesday.

NEW SCHOOL DISTRICTS.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Common School Ordinance the Inspector General notifies the creation of North Cowichan, South Cowichan and Chilliwack School Districts.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—The date for the reception of tenders for the conveyance of mails through British Columbia has been prolonged to the 1st day of October next.

ST JOHN'S DAY.—Rev Mr Jones, rector of St John's, has consented to deliver the annual sermon before the Masonic Order on St John's Day, 24th inst.

ROCK CREEK.—We learn that a company who have been working upon this creek for the last three years, washed up the other day \$5,200, being the first instalment from what is believed to be a first rate claim.

The schooner *Black Diamond* on Friday brought down some fine slabs of freestone from the quarry at Newcastle Island.

NUCKETTS.—Mr J Harding brought down yesterday some fine nuggets, one weighing 8 oz. from the San Juan claim above Richmond.

The brig *Byzantium* sailed for the Sandwich Islands yesterday morning, laden with lumber. Capt Wyde, of the Custom House, went in her for a three months' trip.

PEACE RIVER.—Lamont's Express from Peace River had not reached Quesnelmouth at latest advices, though overdue and hourly expected.

GOOD.—The fire tank at the intersection of Yates and Douglas streets, which for a long time has been full of dangerous holes, was re-covered yesterday.

Snow fell at Fort Hope yesterday.

Rotten Democracy.

[N. Y. (May 17) Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.]  
Never in the annals of New York chicanery was an election characterized by greater frauds than the one which took place to-day. The city swarmed with repeaters, who openly voted and with impunity in most of the districts, the inspectors generally either being in league with the scoundrels or deeming it of no use to have them arrested.

In the first ward a repeater attempted to vote on Judge Hogan's name, in the Judge's presence, and the policeman on duty in the booth refused to arrest him, although ordered to do so by the Magistrate. Very little challenging was done and only three repeaters were arrested.

In the Fourth Ward nearly every Republican name was voted on by repeaters before the rightful voters arrived at the polls.

In the Eighth Ward two hundred and eight negroes had registered and they assembled in their church and marched in a body to the polls, but found that one hundred and sixty of their names had already been voted on.

An old Irish woman tried to cast a ballot in the Fifth Ward; but it was rejected, much to her disgust.

A gang of four hundred repeaters paraded the Eighteenth Ward, and voted in nearly every district, without let or hindrance.

Repeating in the Twenty-first Ward was confined to Districts Nos. 4, 5, and 6. Here the inspectors made every one of them swear their votes in, which they did without flinching, but no one was arrested.

In one district only did the negroes dare to exercise the franchise, and there but eight of twenty-seven mustered sufficient courage to face the hangars on at the polls.

In the second, two of the strong minded women attempted to vote the Republican ticket, but went home disgusted.

In the Ninth Ward a colored man mistook his district and was arrested, but released.

In the Third District of this ward an old colored woman sought to deposit her vote for her husband, who could not come himself. The negroes turned out strong in this ward, and voted the straight Republican ticket.

A coal yard, corner Eleventh street and University place, in the Eleventh Ward, was the head quarters of a gang of forty repeaters, who repaired their voting in one district changed their clothes and then went on and voted in another.

The Seventeenth Ward was overrun with gangs of repeaters, but two members of which were arrested. This was the case all over the city, the election in every ward, without exception, being given up to the mercy of the repeaters, and not more than thirty arrests being made all day.

Very few of the respectable citizens thought it worth while to waste their time in casting a vote which would not count, and the greater number of those who did attempt it found that repeaters had been forehand with them, and that they had their trouble for their pains. These voters were a greater force than the New York election of to-day.

[For the New York Evening Post.]  
At 9 o'clock a respectable merchant offered his ballot at the Ninth Ward, when the following took place:

Poll Clerk.—This gentleman has voted once to-day.  
Voter.—That is not so—I have not left my house.

Poll Clerk.—The record states that you have voted.  
Voter.—I don't care for your record, I have not voted, and insist on my right as a citizen to have my ballot deposited in the boxes.

Inspector.—We cannot go back on the record, sir. It appears you have voted once, and we cannot receive a second ballot from the same person.

The voter retired without further argument, amid the bantering and derisive laughter of the repeaters, who had gathered in full force.

George Augustus Sala relates a story told him by Jefferson, the actor, of himself, how that meeting one night, a girl whom he had once admired had neglected, he implored her forgiveness. 'Oh replied the girl to Jefferson, 'it is of no consequence now—my father has struck her.'

A TELEGRAPHIC experiment has been successfully made by which seven repeaters in a circuit stretching 4500 miles through sixteen States of the Union, a message was sent in three-fourths of a second.

Filling Up and Filling Down.

It was incidentally stated yesterday that Oregon is filling up at the ten thousand a year, and that Oregon is not likely to be far behind it, may we venture to ask, whether Columbia hasn't more than a thousand of a white population? It assuredly is not because Oregon is inferior to either Oregon or Oregon in point of climate and soil. The only representative of a nation on this side of the continent sole depository of coal on the Pacific, it possesses, in some ways, a very marked advantage both. How is it, then, that a population of twelve years of active collocation, its population is out by the annual flux of Oregon? April and May of the present Oregon received 2017 immigrants exclusive of the Mongolian race from the Northwestern States, Pennsylvania and New England. A large proportion of these are possessing sufficient means to be able to make a good start. These are the class of settlers most calculated to benefit a new country. They depend on others for employment and are from the very first both producers and consumers. How many grants has British Columbia during a like period? Leaving view the 22 domestic servants under special contract, has received any? We venture to the departures have, during the years more than equalled the arrivals. Why is this? It concerns us to supply the true answer; for the bar to prosperity. There is no doubt, a combination of circumstances contributing to this result. In place, the colony has been true governed. This has been true administration entrusted with fair. Unequal distribution of a fiscal policy ingenious ed to cut the throat of all hoards of hungry officials who have been driven to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, minerals, interminable folds of musty lands stowed away in the warehouses of an impossible political system conceived with a view to gartoring freedom and extending liberty—these are some of the conditions which have resulted in men stagnation. But there is a class of conditions contributing to this result, and to which more particularly to advert, share the internal conditions alluded to may have had in super-existing stagnation and retarded onward march of progress in Columbia, we are content to have not been the only causes, tending to a common result. The absence of facile means of communication we are disposed as one of the chief agents. There have no means been used for the purpose of disseminating correct respecting the undeniably great stages offered by this colony centres of population whence it hoped to draw a supply, but tion whatever has been given reasonable facilities for reaching To-day a trip from Toronto Francisco occupies less time less risk, and scarcely costs more to do the Pacific from Missouri to Victoria. Three miles against eight hundred, difference in favor of the former only is the passage between San cisco and Victoria tedious, and dear, but it is next to nothing for those arriving at the former sions of reaching the latter to be detained two or three weeks will receive unsatisfactory, per civil, replies to every enquiry time and manner of attaining ject. In fact the very progress to British Columbia will be with rude and derisive laughter are the obstacles and influence the way and placed in that it requires the greatest perseverance and firmness to through. Limp persons can accomplish it. In truth it is most resolute who can; and the motive must be both dignified and powerful. Now, what right expect that population is going the gannet at San Francisco its way eight hundred miles coast in a wash-tub? Instead price that population does not would, indeed, be matter of surprise did come. Our neighbors blame for this condition? They have their own interests after, their own territory to it is no more than their duty the wave of population into channels. Nor can we well ple whose interests in this counter to our own if, in order