

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Mexico.

New York, 31st May—Havana advices say that the Governor General has ordered the Consular agents of Juarez to leave Cuba.

The commandant at Vera Cruz is reported to be awaiting information confirming the capture of Maximilian before surrendering the city.

New York, 31st—The official paper published at General Diaz's headquarters, under date 22d April, says the General-in-Chief has ordered the prisoners taken at Puebla and other battles to be released conditionally. The Government will decide their cases hereafter. Over six hundred Europeans have been set at liberty.

Boston, 31st—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal says advices from New Orleans leave no doubt that Maximilian has been shot before this. Mexican officers of the Imperial army receive no mercy.

The reply of Juarez to Campbell, dated April 22d, positively refuses to spare the life of Maximilian.

Russian America.

St. Petersburg, May 31st—The Government has commenced negotiations for the Company's interest in Russia America, and the stock rose from 60 to 180, and was held firmly at the latter figure. The Government is not likely to pay more than 70. Arbitrators have been appointed and a decision will be rendered in regard to value of property. It seems that the United States did not get all the property in the country by virtue of the treaty. Merchandise and property for which the Company expect to get 1,500,000 roubles, are now subject to negotiation by General Clay. Four ships and seven steam vessels of various sizes belonging to the Company, and their furs in St. Petersburg, are valued at 450,000 roubles. The imports of merchandise into Russian America in 1862 were worth 68,727 roubles. The amount was nearly one-fourth larger last year. The entire produce of the country in 1862 was valued at 859,505 roubles.

Europe.

The sovereign of Persia will visit Paris in July.

The Queen of Spain arrived at Paris May 18th.

New York, 31st—The Tribune's Constantinople letter of May 10th says the settlement of the Luxemburg question has brought reforms and political schemes here to a dead stand. Russian plans and foreign intervention in favor of Crete have failed. Mohammedans everywhere utter threats against the Christians.

The Ambassador to Washington has not yet gone. His great business will be prejudicial to an American alliance with Russia, and Americans in Turkey are denied redress for the abuses of the Sultan's officers.

A rumor is current that Blagoe Effendi, the new Ambassador to Washington, will propose to our Government to buy Crete.

Napoleon signed the London treaty on the 18th of May, the King of Prussia on the 17th.

A strong dissension has occurred between the French Government and the Legislative Body on the Organization of the Army Bill, which was assented to by a committee, but the Chamber absolutely rejected it. The debate secures the completion of the French system of defenses, so as to be prepared for any emergency. France desires peace, but also desires to be prepared for any event.

A Constantinople telegram confirms the statement that Omar Pacha was repulsed in a great attack made on the Cretans at Paka. The captain and boat's crew of the English ship Ossian Valley, who landed on North Andeman Island, were attacked and overpowered by the natives, who are cannibals. It is feared all were massacred. The Government has despatched a steamer to rescue the survivors should any remain.

PARIS, 31st—The committee on the reorganization of the army say the plan of the Government will make the effective force of the army 800,000 men. An order reducing military exemption from 3000 to 2500 francs has been issued.

LONDON, 31st—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows that the bullion in the Bank has increased £758,000 sterling.

The Bank has reduced the rate of discount to 2½ per cent. This exhibit has caused much activity in the money market.

The Reform Bill, with the liberal amendment requiring a borough to have 10,000 inhabitants to entitle it to a seat in the Commons was carried by a majority of 127.

In the Commons, to-night, another division took place on the Reform Bill. An amendment was proposed by the Liberals, requiring that a borough shall have a population of not less than 75,000 [?] in order to be entitled to a seat in the Commons. The division resulted in a victory for the Liberals, who carried the amendment by a majority of 127. [This last sentence is evidently a jumble of the first.—Eds. COLONIST.]

CORE, 31st—Condon, the Fenian, has been acquitted.

BERLIN, 31st—A bill adopting the new North Germanic constitution passed to a second reading in Parliament.

Eastern States.

It is authoritatively stated that France has bought the Dunderburg and Onondaga to prevent them from falling into the hands of Prussia.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3—Sailed, June 1—Stmr Active, Victoria; bk Jenny Pitts and brig Tanner, Puget Sound.

Eastern States.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 24—Our banking house was entered at 3 o'clock to-day by 12 or 14 men, who killed three persons in the bank and robbed it of \$4000. The murderers fled. In the pursuit one citizen was killed.

BUFFALO, May 26—The Catholic Bishop, Lynch, of Toronto, is dangerously ill in this city.

NEW YORK, May 27—The Tribune's special states that forty witnesses have been subpoenaed by the Government on the trial of Surratt, and it is thought it will be impossible for him to escape.

William Danlap was shot last night by Samuel Orr, who seduced Danlap's wife and fled with the woman from Buffalo to this city. Danlap pursued them, attacked Orr and was shot by him.

NEW YORK, May 25—Behm, the Captain of the Santiago De Cuba, publishes a statement, attributing the disaster entirely to a current that caught the ship at sea, gradually putting her bow on shore.

Passengers by the Santiago De Cuba complain of the captain. Some say that he was drunk. Others, that the boat was run ashore purposely.

The Tribune's correspondence says: At an interview between President Johnson and the Mayor of Raleigh, the latter said: "Our young men desire to see the face of one who has furnished the highest example of what they may hope to accomplish." The President accepted an invitation to attend the ceremony on the 4th of June. The President will visit Boston.

Several Catholic priests left on the steamer from New York yesterday to attend the assembly of prelates on the anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Peter, among them Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, who carries with him a silver model of the yacht Henrietta, filled with \$70,000 in gold pieces, as a present to the Pope.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows elected Richard Watson Grand Master.

A Fenian meeting has been held at Detroit. It is denied that preparations are being made to invade Canada.

Europe.

LONDON, May 21—Lord Derby has officially announced that the American question will be amicably adjusted, notwithstanding arbitration has been refused.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—Frazer, Trenholm & Co., cotton merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are heavy.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27—Steamer Active, arrived yesterday, had \$386,245 on her manifest and a large amount in private hands.

Washington Territory Election. Whatcom precinct—Clark, 47, Flanders, 27; Council—Eldridge, 34, Barrington, 36. For Legislature—Roeder, 50, Marsch, 18. Snohomish precinct—Clark, 6, Flanders

1; Council—Eldridge, 2, Barrington, 5. Assembly—Roeder, 6, Marsch, 1. Skadget precinct—Clark, 3, Flanders, 18; Roeder, 4, Barrington, 3, Eldridge, 18. Marsch, 17. One precinct not heard from. Well Known will give Clarke about 4 majority.

Siloquamish—Flanders, 9, Clark, 16; Council—Eldridge, 7, Barrington, 19.

Muckelto—Clark, 7, Flanders, 14; Eldridge, 9, Barrington, 9.

Snohomish City not yet heard from—probably this afternoon.

Seattle—Clark, 91, Flanders, 88.

Monticello and Castle Rock—Clark, 74, Flanders, 82.

Muck—Clark, 6, Flanders, 7.

Steilacoom gave 55 majority for Clark.

Cowlitz—Clark, 57, Flanders, 17.

Utsalady gave Flanders 4 majority, and for Council gave Barrington 11 majority.

Olympia gave Clark 27 majority.

Port Ludlow gave Flanders 21 majority.

Skukum Chuck gave Clark 15 majority.

Puyallip gave 13 majority for Flanders.

Port Madison gave 11 majority for Flanders.

Port Orchard gave 8 majority for Clark.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SEATTLE, June 4.

Thurston Co. gives Flanders 18 majority. Pierce Co. gives Clarke 51 majority.

Kitsap Co. far as heard from gives Flanders 3 majority.

Clark Co. far as heard from gives Flanders 25 majority.

Cowlitz Co. far as heard from gives Clark 22 majority.

King Co. far as heard from gives Clark 5 majority.

Eastern States.

CINCINNATI, May 22—The Presbyterians are about to endow a mission at Russian America.

A number of marine disasters are reported as happening during the severe storm of the 21st which prevailed on all the lakes. Many vessels were lost. No loss of life yet reported.

MASON, Indiana, May 25—Two old well known citizens, named Preston Christie and James McClelland, were arrested on account of a law suit. McClelland shot and killed Christie and then killed himself.

A Vigilance Committee in Johnson county, Mo., hung Stevens and Andrews, two notorious outlaws, at Warrensburg, yesterday. Several farmers in the vicinity of Warrensburg, supposed to be connected with a band of horse thieves, were arrested by the Vigilance Committee and lodged in jail.

Greely, in response to the notification of the Union League to meet this evening to consider his conduct in balling Jeff Davis, writes a letter rehearsing the course of himself and the Tribune during the war. He says: "I shall not attend the meeting. I do not recognize the Club as capable of judging me. You evidently regard me as a weak sentimentalist, misled by maudlin philosophy. I imagine you as narrow-minded block-heads, who would like to be useful to the great cause but do not know how to do it. Your children will regard my going the ball bond as a wise act for freedom and humanity. I dare and defy you, and give notice that I will urge the re-enfranchisement of the rebels so soon as I am confident that such a course is consistent with the freedom of the blacks and the Union of the States."

George Bancroft, the newly appointed Minister to Prussia, visited the President to-day.

RICHMOND, May 27—The Richmond Whig says the crops and business are more cheering than they have been for years. Agricultural crops have been extended.

Jeff Davis is reported to be a heavy loser by the failure of Frazer & Trenholme.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24—The suit of Mary L. Schell vs. General Naglee, to recover \$100,000 damages for an alleged breach of promise of marriage, has been the subject of considerable comment, and rumor had it a short time since, that the case had been compromised and dismissed. The dismissal has not yet been entered on record in the court. Recently the letters written by General Naglee to Mrs Schell have been put into the hands of a publisher, and were about to be issued in pamphlet form. The General has procured an injunction to restrain the publication of the letters.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25—Hon. Cornelius Cole, one of the California Senators, arrived on the mail steamer Sacramento last evening, and at about eleven o'clock was serenaded at his rooms at the Lick House. He acknowledged the compliment in a brief speech, expressing his joy at arriving home and seeing his friends and constituents again. He spoke of the high regard in which California is held in the East, and of the measures which had been carried through Congress for her benefit. The great system of reconstruction had been put in operation with gratifying success. Steam navigation to China had been inaugurated, and the Russian American purchase would add greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the coast. He claimed but little credit for himself in these great achievements, and pledged his best energies to his constituents. He was frequently applauded during the delivery of his remarks.

MARKETS.

Flour—Stockton City Extra Family \$1 50 free on board. The steamer to-morrow will carry about 7000 barrels. City Mills unchanged.

Wheat—The market is very dull at \$1 70 @ \$2. Good, \$1 80 per 100 lbs.

Bailey—The market is about the same. Good feed, 85c; brewing, 87½c; choice do, 90c per 100 lbs.

Potatoes—Bodegas, 80; choice do, 90c; new, 82 @ 25.

The Wool market is weak; choice clip, 20½c @ 31c. Hides, 14½c.

SEATTLE, June 5—Returns received from Thurston, Cowlitz, Jefferson, Clark, Snohomish, Pierce, Whatcom, Lewis Island, and King counties give Flanders 13 majority.

Omar Pasha, the New Commander of the Turkish Forces.

Omar Pasha is sixty-five years old, was born in Hungary, whence he fled to Turkey in 1848, there renounced the Roman Catholic religion and embraced Mahomedanism. When in Hungary he took part in the Hungarian revolt, but upon repairing to the Bosphorus he was appointed a colonel of the army of the Sultan. His pay as colonel was but \$7 per month and ordinary commutations. He was promoted by degrees, but on three different occasions was disgraced on account of becoming indebted, and not satisfactorily accounting for the funds of the division with which he was connected, that of Iraq, of the Army of Mesopotamia. In the first part of the Crimean war, early in 1853, he was disgraced. Owing to the scarcity of reliable Turkish officers, Omar had little difficulty in being reinstated, his ability being acknowledged, in spite of his many errors of conduct and general looseness of life. Before the Crimean war he was living in Constantinople upon his pay allowance, and after the destruction of the Turkish fleet in the Bay of Sinope, he was called into active service with the rank of division commander, and proceeded to the Crimea, taking part in the battles of the war, in conjunction with the Russians. His compelling the Russians to recede the Danube, gained him much distinction. During the siege of Sebastopol the greater number and activity of the Allied Forces compelled Omar Pasha to remain in almost an inactive position. His orders to proceed to the relief of Kars were frustrated by the want of proper transportation, and the want of co-operation between Gen. Williams and Lord De Radoliffe, the former being then in Kars, and the latter being English Ambassador at the Court of the Sultan. In 1857 he was appointed Governor of the Province of Irak, arriving on the Bagdad on the 18th of Feb., 1858, and being removed on the 25th of Nov., 1859, and was immediately arrested upon various charges, especially for brutality to the Bedouin Sheik of Adulla, the latter refusing to allow his son to enter the Sultan's service, for fear the rest of the tribe would imitate him. The punishment he inflicted on the Sheik was to take the four shoes off his feet, and drive them into the feet of the Sheik. For this offence Omar was deprived of all his honors, and was reduced to private life, being sent in "obscurity and disgrace" to the village of Brussa. He was then paid but \$20 per month for his living until the breaking out of the Montenegrin war in 1861, when by the influence of the British Ambassador, Sir Henry Barlow, he was reinstated and ordered to command at the seat of war at Montenegro. Here he was defeated in the first series of engagements, but availing himself of an English officer who had taken sketches of the secret mountain passes, he penetrated to the fastnesses and defeated the enemy, who sued for peace after a contest of about three months. This success restored him to prestige and power, and the Sultan was pleased once more (for the fifth time) to pay his many debts.

Since then he has resided in Constantinople, in the enjoyment of fortune, fame and a plurality of wives. He occupies a palace on the Serrai side of the Bosphorus, is very hospitable, receives many visitors, and has embraced his new religion with all the fanaticism that characterizes an apostate. In personal appearance Omar Pasha is about six feet high, with blue eyes, dark brown hair, thickly interwoven with gray, and is of imposing mien, and is talkative and engaging in manner. He talks French, Italian, Turkish and English, with extreme fluency and unusual correctness. In fighting, his style is quick, energetic and to a degree resembles as a strategist Stonewall Jackson, and is regarded as invariably successful by the Turks.

AN ESSAY ON SWINE.—Josh Billings says: "Hogs generally are quadruped. There is a great deal of internal revenue in a hog; there ain't much more waste in them than there is in an oyster. Even their tails can be worked up into whistles. Hogs are good quiet boarders; they eat what is set before them, and don't ask any foolish questions. There is a great many breeds amongst them. Some are a close corporation breed, and some are built more apart, like a hemlock slab. Some are tall in the face, like a towl clock, and some are as long and lean as a cow-catcher, with a steel-plated nose on them. They canawl water well; a hog that can't water well has been made in vain. They are a short-lived animal, and generally die as soon as they get fat. The hog can be larn't a grate many cunning things, such as hissing over the front gate off from the hinges, tipping over the sawl barrels, and finding holes in the fence to git into a cornfield; but there ain't any length to their memory, and it iz awful hard work for them to find the same hole twig git out at, especially if you are at all anxious they should.

Romance of Rascality.

(From the Chicago Times, March 23d.)

In the County Court, yesterday morning, was developed and exposed one of the most ingenious attempts to defraud ever devised. On Sunday, the 24th day of February last, the following announcement was inserted in the paper, under the head of "Died": "In this city, on the 22d instant, Richard Rainforth, of typhoid fever."

On the 25th day of the same month, a will, purporting to be made and signed by Richard Rainforth, deceased, was filed in the County Court for probate. The will was duly executed and witnessed, and contained three separate bequests—one of \$1,000 to Dr. Charles B. Kendall, of Fullerton Block; one of \$1,000 to Timothy W. Fuller, No. 133 South Clark street, and one of the rest of Rainforth's property to Birdie, the daughter of Timothy W. Fuller. The will provided for its own execution, and named Kendall and Fuller, the legatees, as executors. The will remained on file ever since, no measures being taken to prove it until yesterday morning, when a rule of Court was obtained to compel the executors to do so.

At the time of the reported death of Rainforth, notice of the fact was published, which, coming to the ears of Miles Rainforth, brother, the latter came to this city to investigate the matter. In conversation with Mr. F. Heenan, the lawyer, who drew up the will, and others, certain information was elicited which excited his suspicions, and led him to the conclusion that either the will was a forgery, or that there had been foul play in the manner of his brother's death. Laboring under these impressions, he employed a legal firm to investigate the matter, and if possible to ascertain whether his suspicions were correct. The firm immediately applied themselves to the task, examined the will, and found it to be accurate and effective, excepting in that before the Court, which had not yet been performed. Several attempts were made to have the proof taken, but were unavailing, until finally a rule of Court was obtained compelling the executors to show cause why they did not prove the will.

Yesterday morning the executors, Kendall and Fuller, appeared in answer to the rule of Court, and asked a postponement of the examination until the return of the lawyer, Mr. T. Heenan, who was absent in the country. The continuance being refused by the Court, each then filed an informal renunciation of the executorship conferred by the will. Messrs. Barker, and Tuley, in behalf of their client, Miles Rainforth, then filed a petition alleging that the executors had intermeddled with the property of the deceased, and asking for an examination. The Court granted the prayer of the petition, and the executors were placed in the witness stand to answer relative to the stewardship of the property of the deceased and the circumstances and manner of his death.

Dr. Kendall was first examined. The third question asked him was, "When did Richard Rainforth die?" To this question he refused an answer, and refused to do so upon being repeated several times. Upon application of counsel, the Court then ordered him to answer the question, or else be committed for contempt. Persisting in his refusal, notwithstanding the admonitions of the Court, he was committed to the county jail.

Fuller, the other executor, was then examined, and to the first question asked, "Is Richard Rainforth dead?" he returned the startling answer, "No he is not dead! he still lives!" He was still further interrogated, and testified to the following effect: "That about nine months ago Rainforth, himself, Kendall and others formed a conspiracy to defraud insurance companies. The scheme was to have Rainforth's life insured, his death feigned, notice of it published, a medical certificate to that effect obtained, and to impose on an undertaker and obtain a certificate of interment. The insurance was to be effected for the benefit of Rainforth's wife (he is a bachelor), and some woman procured who was to personate the wife and make the application. This scheme was discussed for some time, but ultimately abandoned, and the present one adopted instead.

The present scheme was to consist in Rainforth's assumed death, the attendance of Kendall as medical adviser, the procuring of a body from one of the hospitals bearing a resemblance to Rainforth, its reported burial and notification of his death, the appointment of Kendall and Fuller as the executors of the estate, and finally, after a suitable period had elapsed, the proof of the will, and the presentation of the application to the insurance companies for indemnification.

In pursuance of this plan, on the Tuesday preceding Rainforth's alleged death, he pretended to be indisposed, went to bed, and gradually appeared to be growing worse. Dr. Kendall was summoned as medical adviser, and pronounced the case one of typhoid fever. On the Thursday following Rainforth gave directions to have his will prepared. On Friday another physician was called in at the request of Dr. Kendall, made a hasty examination of the patient, and, deceived by the simulated weakness and agony of Rainforth, declared he could not live more than thirty-six hours. About 12 o'clock the same day Fuller went to Delight's barber shop for a man to shave off the whiskers and moustache of Rainforth, and about an hour afterward the last dying will and testament of Richard Rainforth was read in the presence of the lawyer, Heenan, and two other witnesses who were called in for the purpose. About half past five o'clock, Kendall and Fuller being in the room at the time, the former announced that "Poor Dick was dead!" Fuller glanced at the body and left the room. The next day the body was pretended to have been placed in a coffin and buried at Graceland Cemetery.

Fuller stated in conclusion, that he was imposed upon, and really believed Rainforth was dead, but that the next week he became suspicious that there was a fraud. He also stated that he believed the body, which bore a striking resemblance to Rainforth, was procured from some hospital, and in this manner people were deceived. He is now satisfied that Rainforth is alive, as both himself and daughter Birdie have received letters from that individual dated March 18th.

The Court, upon hearing this extraordinary narrative of deception and crimes, held Fuller in bonds of \$12,000 for a further hearing.

Dr. Kendall is still in jail on the charge of contempt of Court, but he will be immediately arraigned upon the charge of fraud, elicited by Fuller's testimony, and held to answer. Prior to the institution of legal proceedings, Messrs. Barker & Tuley consulted with the detective agency of Tuttle & Co., who had been employed by the insurance companies to investigate the case, and a conclusion was arrived at that the death of Rainforth was feigned, and that it was but the precursor of a deeper laid scheme to defraud the firms and other companies in which Rainforth held life policies. Rainforth was arrested in New York on the 23d of March.

The Weekly Brit AND CHRO

Tuesday, June 1

The Effects of

The astute political has asserted through the contemporary journal that coternment does not ru should get hold of a P of the 30th March at that paper says of have flowed from Aust Venetia. A more mis erty stricken people t tians during the long heel of the oppressor necks has never been erty—gantt, starving half-clothed wretchedn the people of the p fisheries of the Lagune men whose yearly ear £12,000, or £8 to each no insignificant town once a population of The place is now plung erty that the town-hall about the ears of the who were unable to ec taxes to effect needful oyster fisheries suppor families and furnish th their sole means of sub of the inhabitants g marine vegetables us glass; but the supply the existence furnish Henry IV. of France Frenchman might ha his pot. It would be n Victor Emmanuel to prayer on behalf of th jets who inhabit amongst them pots at fowls. Such is the p place that the kettle indispensable polenta is which most families ha the field is thus open who lend kettles to neighbors at a charge o one kreutzer for each And this is but the stor in every quarter of province. How the A erved and taxed Ven everywhere in the gaur frames, and the great, gry eyes of the peopl of Imperial taxation re on the unhappy Venet 400,000 per annum; ar the Austrians ren off to give a parting financ as a token, perhaps, of t ate regard for the wret so they proposed to " forced loan, £1,200,000. ject suffered shipwreck people were so miserably they really had not the which to meet the deman a general distraint out upon their goods and oha ritory had been returne ful owner. There is ac tent for ill in a country a Government. Nothing blunts the energies of a belief that they have a that does not act in sy them—a Government they are finding the its support, furnish least evidence of cordial feeling towards the payers, who are perpet Oliver Twist's cry "for in their ears. Bad Gov brought all the evils w are afflicted upon our he shall never wholly recov effects of the visitation u erament Buildings are attic to cellar, and every pensive incumbent broo the establishment. To g incubus with which we are ask for Confederation of equitable terms, which sh hend a responsible and a of Government.

ONE object of the Governor's labors is to inspect the wome nity which the exertions of M founded there out of the roug rials he has had to work upon. COLACHAN OIL is said to be for asthma. Some of the oil England for a test of its medi