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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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AGENTS

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Sam'l Harris, Cowlitz, do

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Barnard's Express, Victoria

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Editorial Correspondence—No. 3.

New York, June 15, 1868.

After a passage of 21 days and 6 hours from San Francisco, I landed in this great bay and prosperous city on Wednesday evening last. The run down the Pacific side was in every respect agreeable. We were on a safe and well appointed ship—the Oregonian—commanded by Captain Sutton, a capable and a warmhearted son of the Emerald Isle, who, with his officers and crew, endeavored to render all on board happy and comfortable. The cabin accommodations were most excellent and the tables bountifully supplied. Not only was the captain a perfect gentleman in his intercourse with passengers, but all his officers and men were similarly inclined. When we reached Astoria and embarked on the Guiding Star for this port the contrast presented was most marked. We found the Guiding Star in a filthy condition; her cabin accommodations limited and filthy. The officers were attentive to the wants of the passengers. "The water like man's." The steward and stewesses, and the waiters impudent and inefficient, and the simplest service could not be had without a handsome donation being first made. First cabin passengers, who had bought tickets at San Francisco upon the verbal assurance of Mr Raymond and his clerks, that the accommodations on both ships were similar, were thrust into the second cabin—being told there was no room for them in the first cabin, while an entire stateroom was reserved for a notorious cyprian, where he plied her nefarious calling uninterruptedly. The passengers, in fact, were treated with the greatest amount of neglect, indifference and apertiousness by the attendants of the steamer, and the unanimous verdict of the unfortunate passengers was one of bitter condemnation and censure of the company, that had the assurance to send a ship to sea offered and appointed as the Guiding Star was.

On our way down, the Mexican coast was touched at Manzanillo, took on board \$200,000 in silver. This silver had come down from the interior in charge of an escort, and had been placed on board the U. S. S. Resaca for safety. When the Oregonian arrived the Resaca steamed a marine league from land and placed the silver aboard the former, by which it was conveyed to Panama. While at this place I learned that the people were greatly dissatisfied with the Juarez Government, and that the States of Sinaloa, Sonora, Chihuahua and Lower California, were preparing to secede and tender their allegiance to the United States Government. The secessionists claim to have 20,000 trained men ready to spring to arms at the first note of warning; and they add that the movement is so well concerted, and the arrangements so perfect that failure is an impossibility. Should the contemplated movement prove successful, the Americans will secure within out money and without price, four provinces rich in mineral and other valuable possessions. I have no confidence, however, in the success of the movement. The Mexicans are a treacherous, desecral nation, and like the Fenians, for every traitor with pluck sufficient to put into execution his nefarious designs, at least two others stand ready to betray him to the authorities for a pecuniary consideration.

You will read and hear a great deal about the Fenians and their contemplated movement upon Canada, but I see no evidence of activity among the Brotherhood hereabouts. Here they are generally unpopular. This week a great Fenian fair will be held at Buffalo in this State, the point from which the raid on Canada was made in 1866. The Dominion authorities acting on the advice that forewarned is forearmed, are preparing to give the invaders, should they come, a cordial reception. At the head of the Fenians is one Colonel O'Neil, a soldier who was on the side of the South during the late rebellion. He appears to be a leader of more ability than those who have preceded him as President of the Irish Republic at least, so his followers say. At any rate, he has not indulged in bluster or blatherunkite, and may, contemplate mischief of

some kind; but as the Fenian treasury is in a state of collapse it is difficult to see how he will be able to do anything.

The New York Herald to-day calls on the President to put down any attempt at invasion by the rif-raff of which the Brotherhood is composed. The Herald holds the following energetic language:—"We have no means of knowing whether the Buffalo fair is intended only to be a show, or if it is to be a serious attempt to organize an unfavorable Fenian raid. The Presidential campaign is at hand. Republicans and Democrats are equally anxious to secure the Irish vote. Republicans and Democrats, therefore, though they may not openly encourage the Fenians, will not go out of their way to discourage them. If they do not help, it may be taken for granted that neither of the political parties will hinder them. In this lies the hope of the Fenians. We cannot forget that there is such a thing as regard for the honor of this great country. With Fenianism we have no special desire to intermeddle; but we cannot permit Fenianism or any other organization to disregard our laws and bring dishonor on the republic. We cannot allow the Fenians to make of this country a base of operations for carrying war into the territory of a people with whom we are at peace. All that we ask—and we have a right to ask it—is that the President, in the event of another Fenian invasion, will see to it that the law be promptly and effectively executed. We may have our grudges, but even our grudges must be expressed with dignity. Filibustering is not worthy of a great people." The Herald, you will remember, was the original newspaper exponent of Fenian intentions; and its sudden conversion to law and order shows the disrepute into which the Order has fallen with its former friends.

New York has grown greatly since the period of my last visit—upwards of twelve years ago. Miles of brick buildings now stand where there were forests and cornfields and numerous lines of horse railways intersect nearly all the principal thoroughfares. New Yorkers appear to have laid aside their republican simplicity and entered upon a style of living and extravagance worthy of the aristocratic families of the old world. The private residences on 5th avenue are truly grand structures. Stewart, the dry goods prince, has one under weigh at the corner of 34th street and 5th avenue, which will be the largest and most expensive private structure on the continent. \$2,000,000 is the figure to be expended upon the building, and at least \$1,500,000 on the furniture, paintings, statuary and ground decorations. Stewart is also enlarging his great business palaces by an addition of one acre and three-quarters in extent, free from petition walls. It is rumored that he designs opening the addition as a general store—that is, a store where any article in general use, from a clawhammer to a Broochshaw, or from a pound of sugar to a pair of boots, may be obtained without stepping outside the building. Three buildings are in progression on Broadway—two for life insurance companies and one for a banking firm—each of which will cost millions of dollars. In Brooklyn, building is going on even more rapidly than in New York. The buildings though less costly are nevertheless magnificent. Kents are high—a brick house with nine rooms readily commanding a rental of \$1200 per annum, and I hear of some dwellings that rent for \$3000. As soon as the foundations of a house are laid a dozen applicants make their appearance to rent it.

Prices are awful. Flour of a quality that no British Columbia house wife would make into bread; costs \$17 per barrel; beef and mutton 28 and 30 cents per pound; veal, 35 cents, and every other necessary in proportion. It is true these prices are at currency rates, but in a city where gold and silver are unknown except to brokers, where the exhibition of a four-bit piece in a widow draws a crowd of admirers who welcome it as an old but not forgotten friend; where the sight of five dollars in gold in the hands of a 'sovereign' would secure him the nomination of Alderman; where all contracts are made on a greenback basis—it will be seen that the cost of living in New York is relatively higher than at Victoria. For example: Here laborers receive \$2.50 per day in currency, and pay the prices I have quoted; while at Victoria they receive \$2 and \$2.50 and pay only one-half less than their New York contemporaries buy in greenbacks.

The eyes of all parties are turned towards the Democratic Convention, which meets in this city on the 4th proximo to nominate candidates for President and vice President. A large number of names were mentioned in connection with the nomination, but it is believed that Chief Justice Chase's chances are best for the first position on the ticket. Chase is or was a Conservative republican. He was Mr Lincoln's Financial Minister and is styled the paternal relative of the greenback currency. Originally a Democrat, he wandered off into the Republican fold where he remained for some years; but lately distinguished himself by successfully opposing the impeachment of Mr Johnson. He is a man of high attainments and unquestioned integrity. Should he receive the nomination Mr Chase will probably beat Grant, who is the radical nominee. The Grant and Colfax ticket creates enthusiasm here notwithstanding the periodical shops are plastered over with cheap portraits of the distinguished gentleman, and medals struck in his honor are hawked about the streets. Colfax will be remembered as the gentleman who was entertained at a dinner at the Lyceum in Victoria in 1865. I remembered we all admired the stand he then took in favor of amity between the Anglo-Saxon families, and the noble sentiments which he employed to express his love for Old England, and I have not forgotten what disappointment we experienced when two months afterwards we read the report of a violent speech denunciatory of

England, which he made before a Fenian audience in St Louis—a speech which stamped him as a most insecure and unreliable man. The political papers are filled with squibs concerning the candidates. Here is one of the best—"The Dubuque (Iowa Herald), announcing that Grant and Colfax are preparing for a trip among the Pawnees and Arapahoes, asks: 'When will our government be satisfied to see the President and his family stripped? If they cannot survive firewater and smallpox, why add to their trials Grant and Colfax?' Another paper that 'as strength and availability is the only test of evidence of fitness which the Democrats require, we would suggest Dr Winship of Massachusetts, and Mike McCool of Missouri' as a strong ticket. And as a candidate's politics is a matter of perfect indifference, provided he can 'beat Grant,' we are not sure but that Zack Chandler and Jim Ashley would make a good run. With a view of uniting intemperance and temperance men, Dick Yates and Sam Casey would be a strong combination, and so would Andrew Johnson and John B. Gough. Henry Ward Beecher and Brigham Young would not be a bad ticket, and we submit, finally, for consideration, a combination ticket upon which men and women of all parties might unite—a ticket composed of such names as Wendell Phillips and Briek Pomroy, Ben Wade and Vinnie Ream, the poet Longfellow and John Morrissey, or R. P. L. Baber and Anna Dickinson."

The site of Barnum's late Museum was sold at auction yesterday for \$400,000—\$132,000 more than it was valued at five years ago.

Four of the nine members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House have requested Gen. Banks to make a report in favor of the purchase of Alaska.

A motion was argued yesterday before Judge Cardozo, which shows at least the readiness with which money can be lost in stocks. Wm. Moser was sued in the Supreme Court by James A. Polhamus and Eugene J. Jackson, of the firm of Polhamus & Jackson, for loss in the purchase of Pacific Mail stock, amounting to \$120,000, which they claimed he made in partnership with one Wm. J. Ree. Moser was in the fur business, but about three months before the transactions in suit, became acquainted with Ree. According to his story, Ree guaranteed him against loss, he purchased on the 13th and 14th of May from Polhamus & Jackson, for the sum of \$120,000, stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, guaranteeing to pay him the full value. The transaction on which the suit arose, was according to Moser's view, this: On the 19th of February he rode down town with Ree and they stopped at Polhamus & Jackson's office. Ree ordered a further purchase of Pacific Mail stock in his own name, and Jackson and Ree went aside and had a conversation privately. On this order Jackson transferred several thousand shares to Moser and Ree; and the stock falling, sold out, leaving a loss on this one transaction of over \$119,000. This matter came to suit in the Supreme Court. Ree made no defense. Moser made a defense but was beaten, judgment going against him for \$125,659.57. From the judgment Moser appealed and was beaten. The Sheriff levied on his goods, and he then brought the present action to restrain the enforcement of the judgment, and this this motion is to make perpetual an injunction restraining the defendants from collecting the judgment, on the ground that it was obtained by Ree to perjure himself, and Ree himself says that under the promises and threats of Jackson he made a sworn statement which perverted the facts, the object being to frighten Mr. Moser's counsel from examining him as to certain matters. Several affidavits are given in support of Ree's testimony. On the other hand the defendants, Polhamus & Jackson (Plaintiffs in the old case), say that the only connection during the suit they had with Ree was, that having commenced in ordinary course to examine Ree before trial, he (Ree) came to them and begged that they would not examine him, as it might prevent a compromise with his partner, which he expected to effect, and offered them that if they would delay it he would furnish them with documentary proof of partnership between himself and Moser; that they did then agree to postpone it, but he failed to give the testimony he had promised, and, finding his testimony worthless, they had not pressed it. The Court sent it to a referee to determine whether the judgment had been obtained by a fraudulent suppression of testimony.

Gold advanced to 141 yesterday, and the demand for our national securities continued very heavy, while prices experienced further improvement. The markets for both were active and excited, and a scarcity of cash gold, resulting partly from artificial influences, but mainly from the outward drain to Europe, was the cause of the rise in the premium.

You are aware that the promised prize fight between McCool and Coburn was prevented by the Police of Indiana, and the contestants are consoled for their disappointment in being prevented beating one another's ribs by being permitted to engage in manual labor, for the benefit of the State of Indiana, in the jail at Lawrensburg, for the period of forty days. As they are in 'splendid condition,' they will be able to do a good deal of work in that time, and the possession of the large amount of money staked on the late fight might be determined by their endurance and achievement in breaking stone or whatever job may be assigned them. It is many years since, if ever, Coburn and McCool addressed themselves to any useful employment. Little is known of McCool beyond his pugilistic performances, but Coburn commended himself to decent people in New York by a variety of graceful and manly exploits, including the brutal beating of a

woman with a dumb-bell. Indiana has established a sound precedent. Her reputation for divorce is not good, but her treatment of prize-fighters is admirable.

The will of ex-president Buchanan bequeaths to his niece, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, one-fourth of his estate, including the Wheatland property; to the poor of Lancaster, \$2,000; to the Presbyterian Church of Lancaster, \$3,000; to Wm. B. Reed, \$1000 to pay expenses of his biography; to W. B. Reed's wife, \$5000, as compensation for the labor of her husband in preparing such biography; to the testator's relatives the balance of his property, excepting small legacies to servants.

I find the following item from Washington in one of the city papers. It possesses considerable interest to Vancouver Islanders, for should we be admitted to the Confederacy soon, any treaty affecting Nova Scotia coal, must similarly affect that of our production:—"Reference was a short time ago made to a reported correspondence between Mr. Thornton and the Secretary of State in relation to Nova Scotia coal. The documents have since been made public. It appears that last month Mr. Thornton wrote to the Secretary that Lord Stanley had received a letter from the General Mining Association, calling his attention to the injury which had been inflicted on the coal producing interests of Nova Scotia by the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, owing to the fact that, while large quantities of American coal are imported into Canada duty free, the Nova Scotia coal is now only admitted into the United States upon the payment of one-fourth of a dollar per ton in gold. Canada, he says, has been urged, but has declined, to resort to retaliatory measures. Mr. Thornton expresses the hope that steps will be taken to relieve Nova Scotia from a grievance which appears to produce no corresponding advantage to the interests of the United States. Mr. Seward sent Mr. Thornton's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, who replied it would be inappropriate to negotiate any similar reciprocity treaty respecting trade with the provinces in the absence of a further expression of the views of Congress. He would, however suggest that the attention of Congress might be called to the subject, in view of the communication of Mr. Thornton and he should cheerfully co-operate with the Secretary of State in urging an adjustment of this question on a sound and permanent basis.

Some time ago a woman several years ago with a high-spirited band. She was then quite a child and showed considerable cleverness. Since attaining to womanhood Lotie has played long and successful engagements in this great city as a comedienne, and has amassed wealth. The other day her strong box was robbed by her father—one Crabtree, since she was four years of age—of \$35,000, with which he decamped from New York after administering a heavy chastisement to both his wife and child. In this city Crabtree was overhauled and made to disgorge his plunder, whereupon he was liberated and is now wandering about the streets of New York in a very tortuous condition.

Fashionable young gentlemen have just adopted the fashion of wearing the ladies' long kid gloves with four buttons for the street.

The Cable says. The Atlantic Telegraph Company has declared a dividend of six percent on preferred and three per cent on original stock.

Senator Johnson, of Maryland, the new Minister to England, is in his seventy-second year, having been born in 1796 in Annapolis. He was admitted to the bar in 1816, and has lived in Baltimore over fifty years. He has been in public life nearly as long, holding important positions in State and Federal service. He went to the Senate in 1845, in 1849 was appointed Attorney General by President Taylor, and returned to the Senate in 1853. His appointment has given great satisfaction in England and this country.

The Tribune's 'G. W. S.' equally well informed in matters of politics, boating and the turf, writes three columns about the Derby. He says that Sir Joseph Hawley, the owner of the successful horse, Blue Gown, won no money, and that the Marquis of Hastings, whose Lady Elizabeth was the last but one, won considerable. If the mare had been first the Marquis might have won enough to pay off his old bets, seventy-five per cent of which are yet outstanding. Some idea of the amount of money changing hands on the Derby may be gained by the fact that two commission agents had to pay the backers of Blue Gown more than \$1,600,000 in gold. There are hundreds of such agents, although doing a less heavy business.

CHURCH MEETING, ESQUIMAULT.—A numerous attended meeting was held at Esquimault on Wednesday for the purpose of supporting the Rev. F. B. Gribbell, the newly-appointed Minister of St. Paul's, who occupied the chair, and for other business. There were present among others Admiral the Hon. G. Hastings, C. B., Capt. Dawkins, Elias, Procher, Col. Foster, Dr. Bellamy, Fleet Lieut. Brook, S. Spark, S. Dobbin, Perry, Boys, Esq. The Rev. T. E. Hamilton and A. Buckley, Messrs Williams, Sellock, Arthur, &c. Dr. Bellamy and S. Dobbin, Esq., were appointed Church Wardens. Among other resolutions one was proposed by the Admiral and passed unanimously, expressing the earnest desire of the congregation to support the Church and its institutions. A vote of thanks was given to the Admiral for the interest he had kindly displayed, and the meeting concluded with the usual expressions of thanks to the Chairman after proceedings of an earnest and harmonious character.

Petty Sessions.

Before His Worship the Mayor and Judge Pemberton.

Application for licences—The Hudson Bay Co, wholesale, granted. T. Williamson for a retail licence for the premises next to the San Francisco baths, formerly occupied by G. K. Roper, declined.

He had timely notice of the application given.

Cricket.

The following is the score of the last match alluded to recently, played on East Hill, between the Officers of H. M. S. Zealous and the Mainland eleven:

MAINLAND.

FIRST INNINGS.

Berkley, b Pison..... 14

Logan, b Berkley, b Hamilton..... 15

Boyer, b Guerra..... 1

Guerra, b Logan..... 0

Guerra, b Logan..... 1

Good, b Lacy..... 1

Good, b Lacy..... 0

Scott, b Pison..... 2

Haines, not out..... 1

Haines, not out..... 12

Francis, b Pison..... 0

Hamilton, b Pison..... 0

Young, c Pison, b Logan..... 1

Gonnel, b Logan..... 0

Lacy, not out..... 1

Byes 5; wides 11..... 17

Total..... 52

Second Innings.

Hastings, b Good..... 45

Logan, b Berkley, b Hamilton..... 31

Boyer, b Guerra..... 16

Cooley, leg before wicket, b Good..... 0

Janney, b Guerra..... 9

Logan, b Guerra..... 10

Stapford, b Guerra..... 12

Stock, b Guerra..... 3

Francis, b Guerra..... 1

Stapford, b Guerra..... 6

Napier, not out..... 7

Byes 5; log byes 4; wides 7..... 17

Total..... 170

POLICE COURT.—John Hill was charged by officer McCarty with assaulting him in the discharge of his duty. As the officer happened by accident to get hold of the prisoner's beard, it was held he had exceeded his authority, and Hill was discharged. All men may beard the lion in his den, but none must beard a sailor in a scurvyage. Jas Hamilton was charged by officer McCarty with assaulting him in the discharge of his duty. As the officer happened by accident to get hold of the prisoner's beard, it was held he had exceeded his authority, and Hill was discharged. All men may beard the lion in his den, but none must beard a sailor in a scurvyage. Jas Hamilton was charged by officer McCarty with assaulting him in the discharge of his duty. As the officer happened by accident to get hold of the prisoner's beard, it was held he had exceeded his authority, and Hill was discharged. All men may beard the lion in his den, but none must beard a sailor in a scurvyage. 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