Wednesday May 4, 1870.

Duty and Destiny. .A.I.

It is interesting and it ought not to be unprofitable to watch the current of events and read the history of nations —to study those larger questions and enterprises which agitate nations and concern the world; but it would neither be wise nor beneficial to permit our minds to be pre-occupied with that class of subjects to the neglect of those of a more home and practical character. That the course of empire is westward has, indeed, become a truism. Even now the Red Man slowly and sadly climbs the Western mountains and reads his doom in the departing sun. Here, on the Pacific, must be the seat of Here, on the Pacific, must be the seat of empire. Here must rise up a giant Anglo-Saxon power that will give civilization and laws to the world. We are here as the honored pieneers, and to us, consequently, attach grave responsibilities. To us belongs the honor of laying the foundations, so to speak, of British Dominion in the Great West. The honer is great; but the responsibility is still greater. There is a keen and most able competitor for supremacy on this continent, and it must be clear that if the Imperial and Dominion Govthat if the Imperial and Dominion Governments do not push empire westward with more than their wonted alacrity there is danger that empire will slip from their grasp. While the Lion sleeps the Eagle may carry away the noble prize. There must, therefore, be prompt and earnest working. It is not fuss and talk that is needed now. Purpose must not be allowed to exhale itself in mere pretentions, nor strength to exhaust itself by flux of words. We must not think to set a plant to grow with its heels in the air and then look for roots, flowers and fruit, all by the same pro-cess of excitation. Nature does her grandest works of construction is silence; and although what Carlyle calls the 'Si lences'are the least honored of all the minor gods of the present day, it is by a quiet and manly discharge of present duty, by pluck and plod that we shall best perform our part.

Trust no future, howe'er pleasant, Let the dead past bury its dead, Act I act in the living present, Teast within and God o'erhead !' Regarding the future from our present standpoint in this colony, there is doubtless much to discourage and to try. The colony has been brought very low. The people must be willing to share the blame with the Government. Nay, it is the fault of the people that the Government has been what it has. United and determined action would have moulded it to the popular will long But divisions, petty differences calousies have done their work, and have left an imbecile Government comexpecting some grand billow to take them on its shoulders and carry them to smooth water, the chances are that their hopes will never be realized. As celonists we have been wellnigh stranded. A Government chiefly remarkable for feeklessness and selfish prodigality has pursued a source of daft do-nothingism, until we are left high and dry, Let us not act the part of the lobster; but, instead of bemoaning the past, let us, drawing from it what lessons and warnings we may, strike out with boldness and self-reliant energy. Let us

To mourn a mischief that is past and gone,
Is the next way to draw new mischief on.
What cannot be presery'd when fortune takes,
Patience her injury a mockery makes.
The rebb'd that smiles steals something from He robs himself that spends a bootless grief.

As the representatives of Great Britain on the Pacific, as the pioneers, the layers of the foundation of the Greater Britain of the West, we must not be content with folding our arms and singing Rule Britannia. It greatly behooves us to be up and doing, or we may yet be led by the inexorable logic of events to sing 'The Star Spangled Banner.' British Columbia needs the best efforts of the colonists just now. It cannot be denied that the leaven of uncertainty and apprehension is doing its work. Continued speculation and doubt as to the probable immediate future is not a condition calculated to further contentment or progress. Men are dis-tracted by the discussion of theories from the practical duty of the day. The people must arise in their might and take the position which besits them as They must become the arbiters of their own destiny. The people of this colony will never feel themselves true men until they shake off the political fetters by which they have become dwarfed and dispirited—until they become freemen, reinstated in those 

From Cariboo.

Mining operations are still a little back-ward at Cariboo and few claims are yet taking out money, but the greatest confidence prevails in the result of the ensuing season's

work. We clip the following from the Sentinet of the 16th inst.:

On William Creek the Barker Co washed up 26oz last week. The Cariboo Co washed up about 80ez up to Thursday this week. The Foster-Campbell Co commenced washing from their lower shaft en Wednesday. The Chipp, Diller, Sheepskin, Mclanes, Lilloot, Independent, Forest Rose and a few smaller companies were working this week. amaller companies were working this week.
The Ballarat Oo are preparing to wash. On
Stout Gulch the Taffvale claim paid a small
dividend for last week. On Anderson Creek
the Warren Co got 1040z, including a 70z
piece. On Lowhee Creek the Victoria Oo
got 27½0z for last week.

A few miners have left for Omineca, but

there will not be a rush from here unless more exciting news than hitherto received should be lorthcoming.'

The snow is melting fast, but the rise in

the creeks is hardly perceptible. The Sensing thinks the water is held by the soft earth until summer when a copious supply will be provided for the miners.

PROTESTANT ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.—Preparations are in progress for holding a Protestant Ecumenical Council in New York during next September. The gathering will be under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, and will be attended by eminent divines representing every evangelical body of Christians in the world. Four or five hundred delegates are expected from Great Britain and the Continent, with probably as many from various parts of America. The building of the Young Men's Christian Association will be the place of meeting, and arrangements are being made so that there may be discussions in English, French and German in the different halls. Interpreters and translators have been engaged to render all the papers into English for publication. The intention is to have a segment or name of the dead in Egyptian sepulchres for PROTESTANT ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.-Preand translators have been engaged to render all the papers into English for publication. The intention is to have a sermon or paper on some important topic from each of the distinguished gentlemen attending the Council. The matter is said to be attracting very

the results of a governmental charge of teleby tax on imported spirits. It is now said that there is an inclination on the part of the telegraph into its own hands for man-agement, on terms which have been offered by the company owning the line. If the change should be made, the public will obchange should be made, the public will observe the experiment with considerable interest, as it will be the first instance of the kind in this country. It ought to be said, by the way, that the tax on spirits imperted inte British Columbia, laid for anbeidy purposes, is fifty cents per gallon, not fifty per cent., as before stated.—S. F. Alia.

AUSTRALIAN HEAT .- December in Austraplete and undisturbed master of the situation. There is a tide in human affairs that casts men into tight places, and sometimes leaves them there like stranded lobsters. If they choose to lie where the breakers have flung them, ment Observatory at Melbourne stood at 146 degrees in the sun and 107 degrees in the de. What should we in Victoria think had we such a day as that?

THE Enterprise arrived from New Westminster yesterday at 5 P M. with the mail and Barnard's Express from Cariboo. Among the passengers were Mr Cornwall, of Ashcroft, Mr and Mrs McMicking, Rev Mr Browning and wife and Mr Hugh Nelson. About \$80,000 in gold was brought for the banks and on private account.

LOWER-BIVER ITEMS.—The body of Mr Goudie of Quesnelmouth, has been interred at Yale ..... The firemen of New Westminster will parade to-morrow ... The occasion of Rev Mr Browning, an early Gospel pio-neer, leaving for the East is made the sub-ject of a complimentary paragraph in the Guardian.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt Clarke, arrived from Nanaimo and Comex at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Amongst ber passengers were Mr Morley, J. P., and Messrs Baily, Webb and Peck. The ship Sheoting Star had arrived from San Francisco and was loading.

ROYAL ASSENT. Her Majesty's assent to an Ordinance passed last year, granting a supplemental supply of \$134,465 98 for the contingent seevice of the years 1866-7, respectively, is announced in the Government Gazette.

NEW POSTMASTERS,-The following Posts masters have been gazetted :- At Kamloops, Mr Charles; at Duck & Pringle's, on the Postal route to French Creek, Mr Duck.

TELEGRAPHIC .- Mr McMicking, late operator at Vale, having been promoted to succeed Mr A G Richardson, (who goes to England,) as agent for the W U Telegraph Company at Victoria, arrived last evening.

ORATION OF BRO. THE HOM. JOHN ROBSON, DELIVERED AT THE VICTORIA THEATER, APRIL 26, 1870.

MR. CHAIRMAN, OFFICERS AND BROTHERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. —We are assembled here to-day to celebrate the blst anniversary of the Institution of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows on this continent, and the duty Odd Fellows on this continent, and the duty which devolves upon me is at once agreeable and painful. Agreeable, because I esteem it no small honor to have been unanimously chosen as Orator of the day by both of the Lodges under whose auspices we are now convened, while yet with my foot upon the lowest round of that mystical ladder leading to such sublime heights in our Order. Painful, because of my conscious inability to do anything like justice to the great and glorious theme of the

day,
In the performance of the duty which the partiality of the Brothers has assigned me in the exercises of the day I shall not attempt anything like an "oration"; but rather endeavour, by a few simple, hemely remarks, to present our institution before you in such a light as may tend to dispel some of the popular prejudices which it has had to encounter in all ages and communities, by telling you in plain words its principles and its objects; and in the first place let us take a hasty glance at the origin and history of Odd Fellowship.

Some have gone very far back to look for its origin, one authority claiming for it antiquity

evidence of its remote origin? May we not rather claim for our noble institution that, being free from the musty crudities and superstitions of early and darker times, it is peculiarly adapted to the spirit and genius of more enlightened and progressive age? Let THERE is some probability that we of the it be our boast that it bears the impress of a Pacific shall have an opportunity to watch higher civilization, rather than the marks of the results of a governmental charge of telegraph lines. Allusion was made in the Alta yesterday to the fact that a subsidy granted for the support of the British Columbian line on the mainland was to be raised verse commencing,

a society in London bearing our motto and known as a Lodge of the "Ancient and Honourable Order of Odd Fellows." Early in the present century the Order was introduced into America. On the 23rd of December 1806 Shakespeare Lodge was instituted in New York. Others soon followed. But the regular Yerk. Others soon followed. But the regular organization of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as existing at the present time, was first established in the city of Baltimore on the 26th April 1819, by Thomas Wildey, John Duncan, John Welsh, John Cheatham and Richard Ruskworth. Fifty-one years ago today was the small seedling planted in American soil by the hands of these five comparatively obscure but noble Brothers. From that lia was remarkable for the number of fires in tively obscure but noble Brothers. From that town and country, many of which were supposed to be the work of incendiaries. Besides, sparks from threshing machines were Baltimore has produced a gigantic tree whose flamable, elmost, as thoder. On the 23d of lits roots and expand its branches until they last January the thermometer at the Govern- afford shelter and succour to every kindred and people and nation on the face of the

Let us turn for a moment to the objects and teachings of our Order ; for it matters little whether it can claim an origin dating beyond the Flood; The great point for us to consider is, "Are its objects and teachings good?" The inner work of our Order is preemminently symbolical. By symbols you must work your way into the Lodge. By symbols you ascend that mystical ladder which conducts the industrious and faithful to the highest degree in the Order. These symbols are of the most impressive kind. I am not going to draw aside the sive kind. I am not going to draw aside the veil and tell you what they are; but I may be permitted to tell you some of the lessons they are so admirably calculated to teach. Friendship, Love and Truth—Liberty, Equality and Fraternity—Faith, Hope and Charity— Friendship, Love and Truth—Liberty, Equality and Fraternity—Faith, Hope and Charity—Prudence, Temperance and Justice: The Initiate is taught by the most impressive symbols that he is mortal, sinful, weak. He is taught that humility is better than riches; that taught that humility is better than riches; that to relieve distress, to visit and minister to the sick and dying, to wipe the tear from the widow's cheek and the orphan's eye is a more honeurable and meritorious act than te acquire wealth and influence and worldly renown. In a word, he is taught the blessedness of doing good, and the vanity of all worldly glory. He is taught what true greatness is—that

"The drying up a single tear hath more Of honest fame than shedding seas of gore."

Each Brother is taught to regard virtue as the highest aim of life. From the Lodge rooms are banished all the distinctions and classifications of the world, and he who comes classifications of the world, and he who comes to our temples must be prepared to sacrifice upon the Altar of Friendship, Love and Truth every selfish, intolerant and evil passion. There is something peculiarly simple and childlike about the work and teachings of our Order. You will have remarked this feature even in the simple little Ode with which these exercises were opened. It is thus, with the simplicity of little children, that all must come to the inner work of our Order. Now, there is something here which should claim your most to the inner work of our Order. Now, there is something here which should claim your most serious attention. How prone is man to become inflated with pride, and to forget, in a scramble for honeur, wealth and power, his duty to his God, his fellow creature and to himself? How often is he found attempting to scramble How often is he found attempting to acramble up the hill of earthly fame, atterly regardless of the rights of other, trampling them, it may be, under his impagnent feet? Now, how utterly toolish and wicked is all this. Look at Solofoolish and wicked is all this. Look at Selo-inon. No man ever attained to such a degree of earthly power and glery. Having the good sense to choose wisdom in preference to riches he possessed both in a pre-eminent degree. So great was his fame that he became the wonder Subscribers on obtain THB MAIL through Subscribers on may have it from the Publish Agents, or may have it from the Publish paymens, at Frint ng House Square, London gas

Odd Fellows Anniversary Festival. of the world, and Kings and Queens came principles and spirit of our Order fully and from afar to look upon his glory and splendour and to listen to his words of great wisdom. No one in this audience, probably no one is the world, will have an opportunity of so theroughly testing the value of mere wordly good—and yet what was the result, "Vanity of vanities—all is vanity," was the emphatic verdict of Solomon. Again, took at Alexander the Great. A lower type of manpihe sought fame and greatness in a somewhat different path than that chosen by Solomon, and, as might well be anticipated, the result was even less satisfactory. So successful was he that he is said to have conquered the world. But look at the sequel. This so-called great man never conquered himself. He never learned never conquered himself. He never learned a secret. Now I am not quite disposed to those lessons of humility and real greatness accept this view, but rather to attribute the

there were no more worlds to conquer. Poor wretch!

Now, let us learn a lesson from these two characters. There is not one in this large and highly intelligent audience who can hope ever to attain to that degree of worldly greatness to which either Solomen or Alexander attained. But there is not one who hears me today who cannot, by simple acts of self-denying kindness and benevolence, attain a higher degree of true greatness and enduring happiness than can be derived from commanding victorious armies or wielding a sceptre. To give a cup of cold water to a suffering fellow creature, to wipe the tear from the sufferer's eye, to apply coeling water to the parched ips of the dying is, in the sight of God, a reater and more meritorious work than to rule nations and command armies. It will bring better reward in the consciousness of the consciousness of the sufferer's location and command armies. It will bring better reward in the consciousness of the sufferer's at the command armies of the command them to others, looking for ward with hopeful anticipation to the period when the tears and woes of this world shall rule nations and command armies. It will ward with hopeful abilipation to the period bring better reward in the consciousness of when the tears and woes of this world shall duty performed. It will afford greater consoled the submerged by the healing tide that ation when you come to be stretched on a will flow from the fountain of universal bedeath bed. It will insure for you a richer remevolence and brotherhood.

ward in Heaven.

Permit me briefly to allude to two of the Permit me briefly to allude to two of the principal objections commonly raised against Odd Fellowship. "It is a Secret Society, and Secret Societies are bad." This may be mere prejudice. Ours is, in one sense, a secret organization. It has its passwords and its grips and signs known only to the initiated. But these, besides being perfectly harmless, are necessary to efficiency and to guard against impression. The other objections of which I would not be the content of the content o and not be the better for it must be a very devil indeed.
I wish to allude here to a popular error. Many

tion of the Order in the Dominion of Canareaved families, the watching over the orphans and the innumerable acts of charity and kindly selicitude and advice which go to make up the full work of our Order would

God, and it may not be too much to claim

\$300 per annum.

which are inculcated by our system, and the circumstance to something more complimentary was that, after having conquered the world he is said to have wept because the world he is said to conquer. Poor there were no more worlds to conquer. Poor tender and more naturally given to works of

necessary to efficiency and to guard against imposition. The other objection to which I would allude is that asome Odd Fellows are bad men. Now, our system makes no pretensions to changing the hearts of all who frequent its temples. It inculcates, in the most impressive form, lessons of the highest virtue; but it is powerless atterly to shat out vice. But it would scarcely be fair to conclude that because some of its members are bad Odd Fellowship is, therefore, bad. No institution, no system or organization either moral or religious, could stand such a test. Christ selected twelve dispiples; and yet even amongst that welve disciples; and yet even amongst that Ottawa and Montreal these meetings were small company of chosen followers there was very large and influential. At the last one devil. How unjust it would have been to named city there were 22 speakers on the have judged of the eleven by Judas. So is it platform. Father Richat and Scott, two of everywhere, and in every age; and it is most the Delegates from Red River, have to be unfair to render a sweeping verdict of con-demnation against our Order because all its dignation at the capital. General Lindsay members do not live up to its principles and was conferring with the Governor-General. He takes full command of the expedition, man; but a good Odd Fellow cannot be a bad man. It is extremely difficult for an Odd Fellow of Governor of the North-West Territory, the system are eminently calculated to improve our nature; and he who can attend our meetings and engage in our work from week to week the entire expense. A considerable number of Canadian Rifles will compose the regular troops. The Canadian troops will be enlisted for two years. They are to be I wish to allude here to a popular error. Many think that the benevolence of Odd Fellows is circumscribed by the boundaries of the Brotherhood. This is a mistake. The first duty of an Odd Fellow is to those of his Order,—to Brothers and their wives and children. But charity, although it begins at home, does not lease a part of the queta. They will be under the state of the company about a battalion and will be under not stop there. Odd Fellowship does not loosen or lessen the more general claims of humanity.

Nay, by its teachings it strengthens and expands them. All other things being equal, an ed on the advice of the Adjutant General of pands them. All other things being equal, an Odd Fellow will not be found less given to work of Charity outside of his Order than other men. On the contrary, he will be more other men. On the contrary, he will be more about the 20th ult, and the men composing charitable than the average of other med.

Let us now turn for a moment to the contemplation of results. "By their fruits ye shall know them." In the State of California, the Order had, a year ago, 171 Lodges, with a membership of 12,539, the membership having doubled in three years! In the entire American affiliation the membership was, a year ago, 660,259, in Australia 42,000; in British and the expedition will leave on the 10th ago, 660,259, in Australia 42,000; in British and the expedition will leave on the 10th ago, 660,259, in Australia 42,000; in British and the pattery are picked men of the Royal the Called that the volunteers will receive a grant of land on being dissipated that the expedition will leave on the 10th ago, 660,259, in Australia 42,000; in British and the pattery are picked men of the Royal that the pattery are picked men of the pattery are picked men of the Royal that the pattery are picked men of the Royal that the pattery are picked men of the Royal that the pattery are picked men of the pattery are picked men of Colambia 200, making a total of 702,459 unthey will be ready to move three days after der the one organization, and this, be it represented, does not include a numerous secheavy freight thence to Like Shobandowan. tion of the Order in the Dominion of Cana-da, and a still more numerous kindred will be provided, will then be put in re-organization in Great Britain Allowing quisition. Mr Simon Dawson will accomfor the probable increase of list year it will pany the expedition, and it is eatd he con-be safe to put the membership of our Order tends that it can be put through in eight, of a million. During the fifty years of its that seems hardly credible. There is no existence its revenue has amounted to thirty-two millions, thirteen millions of which has been expended in relief and about twelve at fort Francis are friendly and will join millions of which remains on hand. During the year ending 26th April, 1869, 28,254 brothers were relieved; 4,199 widows and families were provided for, while \$131,119,74 these figures afford but a very inadequate idea of the amount of work done. The midnight watchings at the bed of sickness or of death; the friendly offices to the beneaved families, the watching over the orph-America and Australia at three-quarters days from Fort William to Fort Garry, but two cases. ILLUMINATING THE HUMAN BODY. - Dr.

kindly selicited and advice which go to make up the full work of our Order would in themselves far outweigh what is represented by these figures. Well may we exclaim, "What hath God wrought?" for it is impossible not to see the hand of an approving Providence in all this. The history of no human institution has been marked by such progress—can point to such results. I regard Odd Fellowship as an institution which has been signally owned and blessed by God, and it may not be too much to claim. The claim and the face was subjected to the electric beam. The coctor's hope is to use God, and it may not be too much to claim that it is destined to act an important part in bringing this earth of ours back to that which it existed prior to the fall of man. I conceive myself justified in asserting, which I do with the most profeund reverence and humility, that if all men were Odd Fallows, not merely in name, but in spirit and in truth, that condition foretold in Holy Writ would again exist. To man was given nomplete dominion over all the lower ensulant, and it was doubtless under the influence of the fall that the beasts became ferocious and betook themselves to the dark shades of the fall that the beasts became ferocious and betook themselves to the dark shades of the fall that the beasts became ferocious and betook themselves to the dark shades of the fall that the beasts became ferocious and betook themselves to the dark shades of the fall that the beasts became ferocious and betook themselves to the dark shades of the fall that the beasts became ferocious and betook themselves to the dark shades of the fall that the beasts became ferocious and betook themselves to the dark shades of the fall that the beasts became ferocious and betook themselves to the dark shades of the fall that the beasts became ferocious and betook themselves to the dark shades of the fall that the beasts became ferocious and betook themselves to the dark shades of the fall that the beasts became ferocious and betook themselves to the dark shades of the fall that the beasts became ferocious and betook themselves to the dark shades of the fall that the beasts became ferocious and betook themselves to the dark shades of the fall that the beasts became ferocious and betook themselves to the dark shades of the fall that the beasts became ferocious and betook themselves to the dark shades of the fall that the beasts became ferocious and betook themselves to the dark shades of the fall that the beasts became ferocious and betook themselves to the dark shades of the fall that the beasts became ferocious and betook themselves t

Montreal, Canada, and will return to Victor

ria in the course of a few weeks.

The Weekly British Colon Wednesday May 4 1870. International Differences.

A year ago the world was set on

by Samuer's great swelling Alak

speech. To-day nothing but the

remain. Even the great incenhimself appears to be almost forgo It was impossible to doubt that Su expressed with precise accuracy the ings of the great bulk of his cour men; but it was made equally that the real grievance, the wr about which they cared, the injury hoped to avenge, was one for withere can be no reparation, which yend the pale not only of ordinar plomacy but of any negotiation, ever informal or however elastic. I not an act, but an attitude of mind the letting loose of the Alabam the unfriendliness of a large sect the British people, for which the A cans desired and possibly still des demand satisfaction. The so-called bama claims were not really base the Alabama at all, but upon the tude of the English people duri war on Mr Roebuck's contempt Mr Laird's greed, and Earl Ru lofty indifference to the fate of political invertebrates. And the indisposition on the part of A to submit the matter to arbit There was really nothing to Nor was there snything which Britain could do to meet the car conceivable contrivance of diplom which she could help it. Suppose Bull had consented to put all his about honor and position and sistency and truthfulness int pocket, and formally acknow a lie, declared, say by Act of ment, that he was dreadfully wrong in acknowledging the bellig of the South, and consequently a dered British America by way o pensation, how would that have matters? It would have remain less true that a majority of the governing class did dislike the that many statesmen wished the broken up, and that half the middle-class were deceived by er intelligence into a similar temp all the Dukes of the United Ki had appeared in chains at the the Senate to beg the pardon of Great Republic, that could in n alter the fact that a large and it hostile-wrongly, we think, bu hostile-to the North. But if correct that the real 'wrong' for the United States has so long cle for redress consisted in the fact preponderance of British sentime sympathy was against the Nort does exist the precise commodit which such a sore can be wip Have our neighbors forgotten t nadian rebellion of 1837-8, who sympathies and even material ai with the rebels? Have they for the Russian war, during which cisely similar coadition of this isted? Do they close their eye state of American sectiment an pathy in relation to Ireland? they blind to the fact that the nourished in their midst an or tion the ostenzible of ject of is the infringement of inters law, and whose attempts to an unoffending neighbor, in revenge itself on a nation it attack, have been sided by th and winked at by the authorities United States? Nay, are the to the fact that every rebellion occurs within the British realn ever trivial or however unju has ever enjoyed the sympathy, it has not had the active and support, of a large section of th can people? Even now, wi write, does not American symp out largely towards the half-b Winnipeg? Is it not a fact the ever lifts his italics or draws his against John Ball will be sure pathy and following in Brothe than's dominions? Here, the Britain has the wherewithal to her indebtedness to the United Nay, let it rather be regarde light of an account current the two nations, wherein the largely in favor of Great British sympathy has been ag United States upon one American sympathy has been Britain ever! Let both con complete obliteration of the p let both woo the Angel Virg future. Saturday . An interesting young gentler

Francisco, on Tuesday last, stole father while the latter was reading paper, and cut the old gentleman Will probably die.

H M S CHARVEDIS, Cept Lyons, mirel Farqueer, went enteide for tice on Thursday and returned the ning. On Thursday the ship was by Admiral Farquhar, and to be and an era villagement below, singuist to n

S being the original lavenbor laker to the United Kingdom.