The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday February 16, 1870

Immigration—Information—Direction.

Again must we urge upon the Executive the duty of *at once* establishing an Emigration agency at San Francisco, in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Legislative Council a year ago. The arrival of each successive steamer tends to deepen the conviction that now is the opportunity of this colony. We have it from the most undoubted authority that there are thousands in California who, if placed in possession of such information respecting this country as could well be supplied through a government agent, would come here, but most of whom, in the absence of any reliable information, will of course be drawn into one or other of the numerous channels which usually present themselves at this season of the year. In view of the backwardness evinced one is naturally inclined to ask, Do we really want population? It is possible that the Executive may have made the discovery that we do not. Most persons, however, still prefer to think that population is the great want. Let us then act like rational beings. Let us display in this important matter a little of that common sense which guides our actions in the most ordinary affairs of everyday life. There is no place from which population can be obtained so cheaply as from San Francisco. Immigrants from England would cost about two hundred dollars a head. They can be obtained from California for from ten to fifteen dollars. Are they worth the money to us? If not we had better "shut up shop." It is idle to suppose that the population to which we allude is deterred from coming to this colony on account of its being under the British flag. Nothing could be more absurd than to suppose that people in such a position are deterred by those faint lines of international demarcation. Nor are they deterred from coming here on account of the illiberal character of our land system, or of our mineral laws. The truth is that our land system is more liberal than that of California, and the laws under which our mineral lands are held are more liberal than those of any State or Territory of the Union, and give greater security of tenure than any of them. The obstacle is not to be found in any question of mere bunting, or international boundary lines; nor is it to be found in the absence of liberal land and mineral laws; but it is to be found in the total ignorance existing abroad both as to the natural resources of the country and our manner of dealing with those resources. The question of facile communication between this colony and San Francisco is, of course, involved. It is to some extent true that where any considerable number of persons seek passage the means of conveyance generally forthcoming. But it must also be admitted that where existing means of communication is palpably inadequate to the requirements of the case it is of the very first importance that something should be done, and that without delay, towards facilitating communication. As a rule we have been caught napping, and have only been aroused at the eleventh hour to find ourselves at the mercy of Holladay & Co., who, on their part, are doing a new bit of periodical conciliation by *appearing* to meet the emergency. Undoubtedly it is with that company we must deal for the present; but surely the time has come when we should look a little farther ahead and make fitting provision for the future. It is proposed to give a trip every twenty days for $1500, or one every two weeks at $3000, the company reducing the rate of fare to $15. During March, April and May a trip every twenty days will not do. Fortnightly communication during these months is the very least that can be thought of. The price looks large, we admit—is large when the character of the service is considered, but what can we do? Want of forethought and enterprise have gained for us in the lurch, and we must even pay for our improvident folly.

To hesitate now is to miss the opportunity of obtaining a large addition to our population. The great duty of the hour would appear to be the dissemination of correct information in California respecting this colony and establishing facile means of reaching it.

Prince Edward's Proposition.

Elsewhere will be found the substance of a State paper emanating from the Privy Council of the Dominion, wherein the outlines of the basis upon which Prince Edward Island may become confederated are given. It will be observed that the Canadian Government is prepared to deal with that Province in a liberal spirit, especially in respect to steam communication and the public lands. In regard to the latter the colony stands in no need of help, inasmuch as our lands have to no considerable extent been alienated from the Crown. But in the matter of steam communication we do need help; we need it badly, and we need it immediately. This colony has been completely lost by its isolation from centres of population, and the absence of any large or effective effort on its own behalf. It must be admitted that to keep up an efficient line of good steamers between here and San Francisco involves an expenditure at which the Government cannot be altogether blamed for hesitating. And yet it is a *necessity*. The colony is losing probably ten times the amount it would cost to maintain such communication, on account of the very absence of it; and it is, therefore, nothing better than penny wisdom and pound folly to attempt to struggle on—drag out a miserable existence without it. There can be no reasonable ground to doubt that if this subject is properly presented the Dominion Government will cheerfully give us a weekly or at the very least a fortnightly line of good steamers; or, what amounts to the same thing, such a subsidy as will suffice for the service. There are those who profess inability to see in what way Confederation can bring us immediate relief. Would not the establishment of a good weekly or even fortnightly line of steamers mean immediate relief?

Friday Feb 11.

THE REBEL ORGAN.—We have received the first number of the New Nation, the organ of the Red River rebels. It comes out hot and strong for Annexation to the United States and "a unification of the two great branches of the English race in America." Governor McDougal is denominated as a "gentlemanly freebooter." A threat is thrown out that the rebels will have the Indians to assist the insurrection. The rebellion does not appear to have interfered with social life at Fort Garry, since we find that balls, parties and races were held on New Year's Day and the usual number of "drunks" is recorded, together with the fatal shooting of a young man named Thos. Johnstone. On New Year's Eve the settlers at Lower Fort Garry rose *en masse* and forced the Hudson Bay Company's agents to sell them grog, upon which they all got jolly drunk, but did no particular damage. The *New Nation* is a spicy affair; but like the "new nation" it claims to represent, will evidently be shortlived.

FEMALE SERVANTS FOR VANCOUVER ISLAND. The Alpha, a fine and well appointed ship, has been dispatched from Liverpool by Messrs Suter, McNaught & Co and Messrs G H Fletcher & Co, of Liverpool, to Victoria, Vancouver Island. The Alpha has on board between twenty and thirty selected girls, who are to take situations as female servants when they arrive. A matron and steward has been engaged to attend to their interests during the voyage. The girls have been chosen from various parts of the country, and are all thoroughly respectable in character. The scheme is under the auspices of the Bishop of Columbia, and to meet the outlay connected with the voyage and outfit a sum of £500 was subscribed in the colony. For most of the girls situations are already provided.—*European Times.* The Alpha sailed on the 10th January.

SACRED CONCERT.—There was an admirable performance of sacred music last evening at St Andrew's Presbyterian Church by a large voluntary choir. The spacious edifice was nearly filled by a most attentive and appreciative audience, many of whom were ladies. In the choir were a number of ladies and gentlemen, members of choirs of other denominations, who had generously joined the St Andrew's choir for the occasion. The selections, which were from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, Messiah, Judas Maccabæus and Samson, were generally well delivered; so were the solos and duets. The soprano, tenor and bass parts were particularly good and the effect fine. The singing evinced careful rehearsal and study on the part of the performers, who were all amateurs. The agreeable affair, which must have netted a handsome sum to promote the discharge of the building debt, terminated about 10 o'clock.

METHODISTS IN ENGLAND.—The numerical state of Methodism in England, as set forth in the report of the conference, is as follows: The Methodist Reform Union numbers 8659 members—decrease, 764. The Methodist New Connection, 33 095 members—decrease, 555. Bible Christians, 26 221 members—decrease, 106. Methodist Free Churches, 69 092 members—decrease, 149. Primitive Methodists, 161,228 members—increase, 1431. Wesleyan Methodists, 345,526 members—increase, 3146.

LECTURING IN ENGLAND.—Mr Harry Gillard, formerly of this city, who "raised a mack" against George Francis Train at San Francisco, is now in England. On the 8th ult. he delivered a lecture which is highly spoken of in the *Western Times*, before the Exeter Literary Institute. The subject was "The Overland Route from San Francisco to New York." The discourse lasted two hours, and a vote of thanks was extended the "learned lecturer" at the close.

NEW WESTMINSTER ITEMS.—The *Guardian* of Saturday contained a gratuitous card signed by a number of political opponents of the member for the District, endorsing in a weak way that paper's report of the late speech of the member. On the Tuesday following a number of the supporters of that gentleman waited on the editor with a counter card, which he refused to insert except as an advertisement!.....Holbrook's wharf is being put in repair for the spring 'rush!.....There is no later news from above.

THE steamer Enterprise arrived at 6 last evening, bringing Capt and Mrs Irving, Hon Mr Saunders and Mrs Saunders, Hon Mr Bushby, Hon A D Cosmos, Mrs Claudet and 20 other passengers.

FROM THE EAST COAST.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived at 4½ o'clock yesterday, bringing about 20 passengers and a small freight of produce. The news is unimportant. Among the passengers were Messrs Bate and Mayer and Rev Mr Aiken.

THE next direct steamer to leave San Francisco will be the Active, on the 24th inst. The new 20-day arrangement has been made without an additional subsidy from our Government. Steerage passengers will be carried at $15.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—The bark Alpha sailed from Liverpool for Victoria, on the 10th January; the brig Corsair would sail late in the same month; and the bark Princess Royal went on the berth January 6th.

THE Hon John Rose, late Canadian Finance Minister, and now of the banking-house of Morton, Rose & Co. of London, has been created by the Queen a Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George.

TUBING.—A large number of boiler-tubes to be used at the Albion Iron Foundry in the manufacture of the boilers for the steamers Sir James Douglas and Grappler, were landed from the Active yesterday.

IT is positively stated that the Queen is soon to give up all active participation in public affairs and submit the question to Parliament of appointing a Regent. Of course the Prince of Wales, in that event, will assume the regency.

SCHOOL TAX.—The School Tax of $2 per head on all resident householders and male residents is now due and payable to the Secretary of the Local Board of Education at the City Council Chambers. Bachelors will not escape this time.

THE VERONA.—This steamer has been finally released from legal process and is undergoing repairs on the beach near Dock co. Campbell & Co.'s wharf. She will sail in a few days for Washington Territory.

LICENSING COURT.—Before His Worship the Mayor and the Hon A F Pemberton, yesterday, Mr Courtney made an application for a license for the Blue Wing Saloon for J Lovett, which was granted.

THE English mail received per Active brings us dates from the 8th to the 16th January. Dates between the 1st and 8th January will come *via* Portland next week.

NAVAL.—H M S Zealous arrived at Panama on the 30th December from the South.

THE European Mail Summary will be found upon our first page.

THE Active discharged her cargo at an early hour yesterday.

THE Hon Mrs Yelverton is giving readings at San Francisco.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Nearly all the members of the Council are in town.

Canadian Mail summary.

Our Dominion exchanges are to the 26th ult. The item of news possessing the greatest interest to us is probably the terms of union proposed to Prince Edward Island by the Dominion Cabinet. These are in brief as follows:—

'1 The Dominion Government will assume and defray all charges for the ollowing services, viz:

The salary of the Lieut-Governor,

The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and District or County Courts when established.

The charges in respect of the Department of Customs,

The Postal Department,

The protection of fisheries,

The provision for the Militia,

The Lighthouses, Shipwrecked crews, Quarantine and Marine Hospitals,

The Geological Survey,

The Penitentiary,

Efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers, to be established and maintained between the Island and the Dominion, winter and summer, thus placing the Island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial railway and the railway system of the Dominion,

And such other charges as may be incident to and connected with the services which, by the British North America Act, 1867, appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

'2 Canada to be charged with the debts and liabilities of the Island existing at the time of the Union.

'3 That the Island, not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces now constituting the Dominion, shall be entitled to receive by half yearly payments in advance from the General Government interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness and the indebtedness per head of the population at which Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are allowed in the Union or the payment of such difference in five per cent government bonds payable in London, as the Island Government may elect, taking the population of the Island in 1861 as the basis of the calculation.

'4 The Dominion Government to pay $25,000 per annum to the Island to meet the expenses of the local government and legislature.

'5 An annual payment to be made to the Island Government equal to eighty cents per head of the population, to be augmented in proportion to the increase of the population, as may be shewn by each decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain, it being understood that the first census shall be taken in the year 1871.'

The public lands of the Island, through a mistaken policy on the part of the Imperial Government having passed in large blocks into the hands of absentee proprietors, in case of the admission of the Island into the Dominion, the Government thereof stands pledged to use its influence to obtain compensation from the Imperial Government to the Island for the lands thus alienated, and should it fail, then to raise by loan the sum of $800 000, and pay the same to the Island for the loss of the lands mentioned. The Dominion Government is also to use its influence to secure such legislation as will enable the Island to purchase the lands now held in large blocks.

The *Islander*, the principal paper in that Province, referring to these conditions gives the Cabinet credit for a desire to act both liberally, justly and patriotically towards the Island. The statement reached Canada through St. Paul sources that the rebels had forced the Hudson Bay Company to advance them a loan of £850 to establish a newspaper, to be called the *Independence*. A Pembina letter of 25th Dec. says, 'Dr Tupper, of the Canadian House of Commons; Gov Donald Smith, of Hudson Bay Company; Col DeSalaberry, Canadian Adjutant-General, and Vicar-Gen. Thiebault, are here; sent here from Canada armed with the power of the Church on the way to Fort Garry to arrange the troubles; but from the best information I can gather on the subject I am inclined to believe the insurgents will ignore them, claiming that Canada can do nothing legally or binding on either party till the proclamation has been issued by Queen Victoria. The insurgents claim that all the acts of the Dominion in sending out a Governor and Commissioners are premature, as they have nothing to do with the people. The best information we get leads to the belief that the insurgents under arms are getting short of money and provisions, and the leaders are waiting for some pecuniary inducement to disband.' The concluding part of the above extract harmonizes with the circumstance of the Hudson Bay Company's office at Pembina having been robbed of £1 096 sterling on the 22d Dec. The money was in notes which it was thought the Chancellor of the rebel Exchequer would experience some little difficulty in converting into gold. The weather throughout Canada was cold, and in some places railway travel was impeded by the snow.

European Mail summary.

We have dates to the 16th Jan.:—The Duke of Edinburgh has met with a cordial reception in Calcutta. Several native Princes have given entertainments in honor of the Duke. The expedition sent to the Persian Gulf to suppress disorder has been successful, and some of the chief actors in the rebellion at Bahrein have been brought as State prisoners to Bombay. The Countess of De La Warr, General Sir De Lacy Evans, and Mr Tidd Pratt are dead. There is increased activity in the political world, the meeting of members with their constituents becoming more frequent. The Cabinet Councils were to be resumed on the 21st. Mr Disraeli is recovering from a severe attack of gout. The propositions of the Government with regard to the Volunteer force are being discussed, but the general opinion appears to be that they are not sufficiently liberal. On the 7th Jan a fierce gale raged throughout England and much mischief was done on shore. The misfortunes at sea were greater; several vessels were wrecked, with the loss of many lives. A steamer, the St Bede, was run down off Flamborough Head by another vessel, the Black Swan, and 20 of the crew perished. It is reported, says the *North British Mail*, that a certain dowager countess, the widow of a Scotch nobleman, has recently bestowed her hand upon her Italian courier. The lady has already passed her sixtieth year. Ireland continues in a very disturbed condition, and homicidal assaults are reported from several counties. The land question is again being discussed with renewed warmth, and very large demands are made by several of the farmers' clubs. The laborers also are insisting upon their right to a share in the land. The Irish Church Synods are pursuing their work of reconstruction for the most part with calmness and deliberation. A deputation has urged upon the Lord Lieutenant the propriety of affording Government assistance to the Irish railways, but no definite assurance was obtained. A dealer in eggs has been assassinated because he shipped his eggs to England. The Nationalists are fierce against the priesthood for their conduct in respect of the Longford election. Mr Sullivan, the late Attorney General, has succeeded to the office of Master of the Rolls, and Mr Barry has become Attorney General. A man named George Dyer has been brought before the Bow street magistrate, charged upon his own confession with having murdered a fellow-worker at the Australian gold diggings twelve years ago. Mr Chas Mathews, a well-known comedian, was entertained at dinner by a large number of his admirers prior to his departure for Australia. The education controversy becomes more animated and the rival bodies, the Union and the League, are holding frequent meetings in order to propagate their respective views. Mr. Herbert, late Secretary to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, has been appointed Assistant Under Secretary of the Colonial Office. Mr Herbert, after a brilliant University career, emigrated to Queensland, where he took a large part in the government of the colony. Upon his return he was appointed to the office in the Board of Trade he has just vacated and in which he obtained the reputation of a most efficient public servant. Unfortunately, the office is one of much apparent authority, but no real power. By the death of Sir Charles Hood, M.D, at the early age of 45, the office of Medical Visitor of Lunatics is at the disposal of the Lord Chancellor. The salary is £1,500 a year. There are one legal and two medical visitors.

An unfortunate clerk named Libaude lately caused prodigious scandal at a Paris police office by accusing himself, with lamentable cries, of imaginary crimes. Taken to the Palais de Justice, he persisted in a declaration that he had aided Toppman in the perpetration of his horrible crimes, and it was not until he was put in prison at Mazas that he was discovered to be mad. He is now in a lunatic asylum. The papers say this is the eleventh person who has become deranged in consequence of the Pantin murders.

A British ship, the Crafton, was attacked by pirates off the Chinese coast, the greater part of the crew murdered and the ship abandoned. A Portuguese war vessel subsequently destroyed several coast villages, whose inhabitants were suspected of complicity in the piratical acts.

A celebrated tavern, the Star and Garter, at Richmond, near London, was destroyed by fire and the manager, who had only been appointed three weeks, was burned to death. The *Observer* says a feeling of anxiety is pervading many of the Government offices in view of Mr Lowe's next budget and the proposed reduction in the various departments. In Somerset House and the Custom House the feeling is generated by the belief that Mr Lowe contemplates extreme reduction in the Inland Revenue and Custom duties. It is believed also that changes are contemplated in the Paymaster General's Office—changes the carrying out of which will involve the destruction of the office. Two nuggets were taken to Inglewood, Australia, on the 6th of November from Tyler's Reef, and placed in the Bank of New South Wales. The one weighed 200 oz. 15 dwt. and the other 89 ounces. Several smaller nuggets had been found during the week. The only political event of importance has been the visit of Mr John Bright to his constituents, whom he has addressed on several occasions, but of course has only given a general statement of the intentions of the Government with respect to pressing questions. In reply to a deputation urging the release of the Fenian prisoners, Mr Bright pointed out the magnitude of their offence and denied the statements of ill treatment in prison. On another occasion Mr Bright, while approving the due representation in Parliament of all classes, did not think it absolutely necessary that working men should be actually returned to the House of Commons. This is understood to be a slap at Mr Odger, who is contesting a vacant seat with a Conservative. A man, who had falsely represented himself to have sustained injuries in a recent railway accident at New-cross, and obtained £250 damages, has been convicted of perjury and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

LONDON.

THE COCOA (OR CACAO) OF MARAVILLA, the true THEOBROMA LINNÆUS, is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favored portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of Mechanical principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto found any preparation so nauseous that they abandoned the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS."

See following Extract from the Globe of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas but we doubt whether any have achieved such success as have been achieved until Messrs Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa.

Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this the finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market, entire solubility, a delicate aroma and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopathic invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

my7

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

LONDON, Feb 4.—The weather throughout England on the last few days has been cool and delightful.

The delays noticeable in cable service recently do not arise from any imperfections in the cable or land connections. The authorities, on the 1st instant, assumed control of the telegraph system of the Kingdom; to this change alone must be charged the present detention.

The *Times* this morning has an editorial article on the present depression in the cotton trade. The writer asserts the causes are the scarcity of raw material and the superiority of American manufacture, and think the true remedy for the distress requires intelligence and skill on the part of workmen and a reduction in the price of coals.

It is reported that the Viceroy of India has entered into an alliance with Greece.

Dispatches to-day from India confirm previous announcement of the arrival of the Great Eastern at Bombay. She will immediately commence the work of laying a cable to the mouth of the Red Sea.

PARIS, Feb 4.—Dispatches received this morning announce that the Archbishop of Lyons is in a very precarious condition, and it is thought he will not live the day through.

ROME, Feb 4.—An official statement published shows that the Council now consists of exactly 760 members. The Pope has announced that he will hereafter decline to participate in any controversy respecting the dogma of personal infallibility.

DUBLIN, Feb 4.—The Land Conference now in session here have adopted a resolution condemning the capricious actions of landlords, demanding fixity of tenure and confirming rights of occupancy of land by tenants subject to ejectment only on account of non-payment of rents, subletting by tenants, sale of interest in land by tenants, and, finally, the establishment of local tribunals throughout the country.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 4.—Material reduction in the Birkenhead rocks have been made.

MARSEILLES, Feb 7.—Rochefort's journal appeared this morning with a characteristic article over the signature of Rochefort, in reply to a recent notice served upon him requiring him to constitute himself a prisoner in obedience to the sentence of the court. He declares that he will not surrender himself, and that if the Ministers want him they must come and take him; and, furthermore, they must come prepared to use force.

LONDON, Feb 7.—The reassembling of Parliament to-morrow forms the theme of conversation and newspaper comment. The general impression is that while the administration is so overwhelmingly strong opposition is hopeless. The only hope of the latter is to create a division in the Liberal ranks.

English funds are advancing with the expectation that there will be a heavy demand for bullion to bank in England this week.

The Indian and European Telegraph Company have just completed their wires from London direct to India. This line is composed of landwires and cables and runs via Warsaw, Odessa and Teheran, through Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean to Madras and Calcutta. Messages will be received from all stations in the United States after 15th instant, to stations west of China, ten words $9 25, in gold; twenty words $25; to stations east of Chittagong, ten words $10 25; twenty words $15 25; all over 10 words to be charged half twenty words. Chittagong lies in about 92 degrees of longitude.

PARIS, Feb 8—Rochefort was arrested as he was on the point of entering the hall of meeting in Rue de Fladree. Although there was a great crowd of people present, his own partizans, he made no resistance and made no appeal to the crowd. As soon as the arrest was made known to the people the wildest scene occurred. Gustave Flourens, who was President of the meeting, rose and drew his sword and fired his revolver. The meeting broke up in disorder and the people under the leadership of Flourens, proceeded to barricade the streets, which they accomplished without loss of time, by the aid of omnibuses and other vehicles and stables in the vicinity. The district between Rue de Fanborg and the fort is a distance of two miles was in possession of the rioters. At 11 o'clock a body of gendarmes charged the barricade; one was killed and one killed. The military are in force but thus far have made no use of power, although the insurgents have also pillaged armories and obtained weapons. Several policemen were wounded in skirmishes early in the evening. At 6 o'clock this morning over three hundred have been taken into custody and imprisoned, of whom many were mere boys. It is stated that Gustave Flourins, leader of the rioters, has been arrested.

LONDON, Feb 8—Parliament opened and the opening Speech was read. The Times commented upon the tranquility prevailing in all quarters of the globe and noticed the friendly disposition of all countries to friendly mediation rather than resort to arms. It asserts the favorable condition of the finances suggests the continuance of enquiry by Parliamentary elections; announces the probability that Government will present a reform for Ireland, and will introduce measures to define the status of citizens of foreign countries who may desire naturalization, and recommends such legislation on the subject as the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge as will increase the usefulness of those institutions. It also commends the recent agrarian outrages in Ireland as a resume of the various means of redress to be submitted. The Speech concludes—Upon these and all other matters Her Majesty devoutly prays that her labors may be constantly attended by the blessings of God.'

Another cable to Rhodes is hourly to be laid. A contract has been signed to cost six hundred thousand pounds.

To-morrow the Oxford University crew will accept the challenge of the Cambridge crew for the regular annual boat race.

Since the transfer of the telegraph to Government the amount of dispatches has increased one-third.

Sir John A Karel ke has written a communication to the *Globe* urging the adjustment, a systematized emigration as the means of social relief. Gladstone