

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, June 13, 1868.

Dr. Livingstone.

It is now rather more than a year since we were shocked by the account of Dr. Livingstone's death. The mendacious story of the Johanna men was made public at a meeting of the Geographical Society in March, 1868; and, though there has been of late good ground for hope, we have been until now without any adequate assurance of the great traveller's safety. The present news is particularly satisfactory, as it shows, not only that the story of his death was false, but that he has prosecuted his journey with considerable success. It will be remembered that he started at the north of the Zambezi, on the east coast of Africa. Thence he was to ascend the River Shire to the Lake Nyassa, which lies north of the Zambezi about 300 miles inland. It was on the shore of this lake that he was reported to have been murdered. The Johanna men declared that he passed northwards on the eastern side of the lake, crossed it, and fell on the western side, in a combat with some savages. That this statement was at best inaccurate was proved by the search expedition sent out last year, which heard of him five days' journey beyond the place of his alleged murder, and, moreover, were assured that he had not been able to cross the lake, and had skirted its southern shores. This is now proved by his own account to have been the route he took. From the point where he was deserted we now learn he proceeded "northwards at a long distance to the west of the lake." His aim, in fact, was to reach Lake Tanganyika, which lies to the northwest of Lake Nyassa, and about 650 miles inland from Zanzibar. In pursuing this route he describes himself as passing over "elevated lands, covered with humid forests, and destitute of game." In this part of his journey the party suffered much from hunger, but they nevertheless reached their immediate goal, the southern end of Lake Tanganyika. They here found abundance of cattle and food, and recovered their strength. There is a regular trading route between the eastern shore of this lake and Zanzibar, and we had recently received very encouraging information from a native who belonged to one of these caravans. This man gave a circumstantial account to Dr. Kirk at Zanzibar of having met a white man near the lake, who, by all appearances, could be no other than Livingstone. This native further stated that the white man had intrusted some letters to the leader of another caravan, named Bunduki. This very man has at length reached Zanzibar, and delivered Dr. Livingstone's letters. In addition to this, we have trustworthy information that the traveller had safely reached an important point named Ujiji, half-way up Lake Tanganyika, where provisions, stores, and letters from Zanzibar and England had long been waiting for him. He had, therefore, not only accomplished successfully this portion of his journey, but had received a material addition to his stock of necessities. With this information we may not only dismiss anxiety for the fate of the great Explorer, but may indulge brilliant expectations of the issue of his enterprise. It is true, indeed, that it is going somewhat beyond our evidence to assert absolutely that "Dr. Livingstone is safe," for these letters, when they reached Zanzibar in February, were twelve months old, and many accidents may happen in the interior of Africa during that time. But we have now no more reason to be anxious for Dr. Livingstone than before we had of being frightened by the lies of the Johanna men; while, on the contrary, the decided success of the Doctor up to this point is very encouraging for the future. What may have been his plan for the past twelve months we are not yet informed; but we may probably conclude that he has not struck eastward for Zanzibar, and it is possible, therefore, that he may be working up to the north of Lake Tanganyika, towards the scene of Speke's and Grant's discoveries. The lakes Victoria and Albert Nyanza are much less distant from the north of Lake Tanganyika than the latter from Lake Nyassa, and the Doctor may strike the sources of the Nile and descend the river towards Egypt. It has, indeed, been conjectured that the waters of the Tanganyika have an outlet northwards, and, if so, he would probably follow their course. The only other alternative, suggested by Sir Roderick Murchison last January, is that he may be following some great river to the West Coast. But the speculation indulged at one of the meetings of the Geographical Society does not seem very wild, that we may next hear of Dr. Livingstone at Alexandria. Should he contrive to make his way down the Nile, he will be the first man, as Dr. Kirk wrote last year, who has "not only crossed the Continent, but has passed through its whole length from the Cape of Good Hope to the mouth of the Nile." But Dr. Kirk added that "the essential part of his work will have been done before he reaches the Nile;" and if he were to return towards Zanzibar he would even then have earned the honour of "the greatest of all explorers, and the African travellers par excellence." The accounts now actually received from him will, in-

stead, leave unexplored only a small portion of the whole distance between the Mediterranean and the Cape. Africa may be roughly said to extend from 30 degrees above the Equator to 30 degrees below it, or 60 degrees of latitude in all. Speke, Grant, and other travellers have penetrated from the north to below the Equator, and Livingstone has now penetrated from the South to within less than five degrees of the Equator. According to the map, there may be two and a half or three degrees out of the whole 60 as yet untraversed. Even if nothing should result from the labour of these pioneers, the mere discovery will still be a wonderful achievement. England will always be proud of her African explorers, and among those distinguished names there will not be one more honoured and cherished than Dr. Livingstone. There remain two feelings to which we must give expression in reviewing this eventful story. One is of indignation at those rascally Johanna men whose deliberate lies have occasioned all this anxiety during the past year. There can now be no doubt that those men deserted Dr. Livingstone, and, taking for granted that he would come to harm in the interior, ventured to fabricate the story of his destruction. In addition to the anxiety and pain they have occasioned, they have put the country to the trouble of a search expedition; and, besides the expenditure of money, valuable lives have been hazarded in order to disprove their falsehoods. The last we heard of them was that they had the impudence to send to Zanzibar to demand their wages. Sir Samuel Baker recently expressed a regret that, while Africa was so rich in specimens of the feline tribe, it should be destitute of a cat-o-nine-tails. We suppose it is impossible to punish these rascals, but we trust they have not received a farthing of money. The other feeling we must entertain is one of gratitude to Sir Roderick Murchison, who has maintained throughout, with a tenacity which some people called obstinacy, a belief in Dr. Livingstone's safety. Perhaps his own energy inspired him unconsciously with a conviction that Dr. Livingstone, like himself, would not be overcome by any ordinary obstacles; but, at all events, his acuteness and his firmness have rendered a most valuable service both to the public and to Dr. Livingstone's friends. As recently as January, so great an authority as Sir Samuel Baker spoke of "hoping almost against hope" for the traveller's safety, and observed that though we had heard a good deal of him we had heard nothing from him. Sir Roderick Murchison, however, with singular sagacity, has from first to last held to a conviction that Dr. Livingstone was safe. He is now abundantly rewarded by the receipt of these despatches from his friends, but the public would be ungrateful if they did not express a warm sense of the obligation under which he has laid them. Evening Mail.

Monday, June 8. From Sitka.

The U. S. S. Jamestown arrived at Esquimaux from Sitka on Saturday noon with passengers, consisting of discharged soldiers, sailors and employes of the Quarter Master's Department. She reports U. S. S. Saginaw as having left Sitka to inquire into the circumstances of the wreck of the Growler. The Revenue steamer Wyanda had gone on a trip north among the islands to overhaul certain vessels suspected of trading with the Indians in arms and liquors. The Jamestown has been stationed at Sitka nine months, and her present trip to this place is for the general health and benefit of the ship's crew, and for the purpose of laying in fresh provisions and stores, which were not attainable at Sitka. Considering the climate and the prolonged stay the vessel made, the health of the crew has been good, although the season was severe. From the 1st to the 23d May last, it rained twenty full days. There was no business going on beyond the general traffic of the district. A number of good gardens are springing into existence. Some dissatisfaction is reported in various ways about the proceedings of the Civil Government of Sitka, though we cannot tell what that government is; we always understood it was a purely military establishment. Considerable changes are spoken of as likely to occur soon in this respect. The following is the list of the Jamestown's officers: Capt McDugal; Sergeant Bloodgood; Paymaster Painter; Acting Ensigns Cary, Wilson, Moore, Lindsey. The vessel may remain here for a couple of weeks waiting instructions from the American Admiral. From one of the officers of the Jamestown the following particulars have been gathered respecting the reported discovery of gold in large quantities in the northern territory. The strike has been made on the Takou river, about seventy miles north-east of Sitka, which is stated to be a large river. It was made by a party of miners from the Stekin, who were not satisfied with the results of their labors in that section. The reports of this discovery are believed by the people above, and regarded as likely to confer much benefit on the northern territory. The prospects on the Stekin are spoken of as much better than ever known before, some large pieces of gold being recently taken over to Sitka. Whatever this report may eventually prove to be, there is evidently enough of truth in it to make the next accounts from the Takou to be anticipated with interest.

Arrival of the H. B. Co's Steamer Otter from the North. The steamer Otter, with the United States mails on board, arrived from Tongas and Stekin yesterday evening. On her way up she reached Tongas on the 14th May. The Wyanda was lying there, having arrived that morning; she left for the north next morning at 8 o'clock. The Otter left Tongas on Saturday May 23d, with Capt Pierce on board as passenger, and arrived at Stekin on the morning of the 25th. The U. S. S. Saginaw arrived from Sitka on the 28th, having on board Lieutenant Moore and Mr Walden. Lieut. Moore is appointed Collector of Customs at Stekin. The Saginaw left for Cape Murray on the 30th to inquire into the loss of the Re Otter left Stekin on Sunday 31st. Fort Simpson (calling at 1 o'clock) on the 1st June, took in wood and left on the 2d. The sloop Ocean Queen from Sitka was lying at Fort Simpson. When Metlakahla in a dense fog found H. M. S. Sparrowhawk at anchor in Chatham Sound; spoke her and dropped anchor abreast of her; at 7 p. m. the fog cleared off and the Sparrowhawk entered Metlakahla harbor; the Otter passed Fort Rupert on the 5th June and anchored at Burrard Inlet yesterday (7th June) at 7 a. m. NEWS FROM THE COAL MINES. Mr Cunningham who is in charge of Fort Simpson received letters bearing good news from the coal mine at Skiddigale. There is a specimen of coal at Fort Simpson that the Indians got from another seam at Gold Harbor. Letters are on board for the Secretary of the Queen Charlotte Coal Co. Mr C. Wallace has taken out about 80 tons of coal at Saquash. The Otter took some and the engineer reports it equal to the Nanaimo coal. Two passengers arrived by the Otter, Mr Morrison, W. U. Tel. Co. and a Russian officer. THE LOUISA DOWNS. The sloop Louisa Downs had passed Stekin, consequently the report of her loss is incorrect. ASSASSINATION OF THE DEPUTY-LIEUTENANT OF COUNTY WESTMEATH, IRELAND. Dublin, 16th April. A dreadful murder was committed last night near Killucan, county Westmeath, the victim being Mr H. Howard Fetherston, of Bracklyn Castle. Mr Fetherston, who was a Dep-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace, left Dublin by the mail train at half-past seven yesterday evening, and was proceeding home from the Killucan station in his tax-cart, shortly after nine o'clock, accompanied by his servant, when about a mile and a half from the station he was fired at by a man who jumped the hedge. The assassin was so close that Mr Fetherston's coat was burned by the discharge. The ball passed through the heart. Death was instantaneous. An inquest was held to-day, and a verdict of wilful murder was returned. The police are scouring the country, but as yet no arrest has been made. Mr Fetherston had recently raised his rents, and the murder is attributed to this circumstance. COMPLIMENTARY PIC-NIC. A large party of ladies and gentlemen, to the number probably of one hundred, spent a very enjoyable day on Saturday in one of those beautiful spots for which the Victoria Arm is noted. The general company left town by boats at noon, accompanied with a fine band under the leadership of Mr Hayes, and on arriving commenced dancing, rowing, and to engage in several other amusing recreations provided. The proprietor of the Bee Hive Hotel was entrusted with the management of the refreshment part of the programme; it was liberally and nicely attended to. Several toasts were given and responded to, one of which—by the Mayor of the city to the recipient of the complimentary party, Mr McCutchan, late of McCutchan & Callaghan, Victoria, who leaves the Colony shortly for England, was heartily joined in by everyone present. All bore testimony to the readiness on every occasion with which the gentleman mentioned took part to further and assist every useful and needful cause in the Colony. It is said Cobbett, the great English writer, criticised the standard sermons of the leading English Bishops of his own and preceding generations, and found many passages and sentiments, in most of them, susceptible of being turned into ridicule, although the would-be learned critic was utterly incapable of imitating the pure style or lofty conception of the sermons themselves, taken as a whole. As long as the world exists there will always be some little Cobbetts in every little town, who with equal facility find fault with what they are incapable of doing themselves, and this consciousness of incapacity is too often the cause of their acerbity. A paper published not a hundred miles from this city, often tries to make capital by bringing others down to its own level. But while the public know the writer and motive of such articles, their little petulance renders them powerless for either good or harm. FLEET BOARD. A monthly meeting of the pilots will be held the first Monday of every month, commencing in June, in the Board room, Government Buildings.

THE DOMINION.—The salaries of the Lieut. Governors of Quebec and Ontario have been fixed at \$8900 per annum and those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at \$7000 per annum. The total revenue of the city of Toronto for the last year was \$748,740 43 and the expenditure \$697,225 77, leaving a surplus of \$51,513 66. The debt of the city amounts to \$2,171,703 43, being reduced during the past year by the sum of \$56,849 92. THE IRISH CHURCH.—A large meeting was held at St James Hall on the 16th April in support of Mr Gladstone's resolutions on the Irish Church. Earl Russell, accompanied by several gentlemen, appeared on the platform and were enthusiastically cheered. The speakers were Earl Russell, Mr West, Mr A. Herbert, Mr Mason Jones, Mr E. Miall, Sir H. Hoare, Mr O'Beirne, Mr Vernon Harcourt, Sir P. O'Brien and the Hon Tylph Stanley. INFORMATION WANTED.—Respecting Eli Dibble, from the neighborhood of Percy, Canada West; was last heard of at Clinton, E. C. Any information sent to the Rev. Mr. Jameson, Nanaimo, or Mr Robson, New Westminster, will be transmitted to Mrs Dibble. POLICE COURT.—On Saturday the Police Magistrate sentenced an Indian to a fine of \$20 or three months imprisonment for stealing some fowl, the property of Dr Tolmie. A man named Hall was remanded for three days, charged with being a suspicious character. RAIN.—After the intense heat of Saturday a refreshing and acceptable rain fell yesterday accompanied with thunder and lightning. The rain will do an immense good both to our fruits and crops, and would be all the better if it lasted for a couple of days. ASSENTED TO.—In the last Government Gazette it is announced that the Royal Assent has been given to an Ordinance of the Legislative Council of 1867, "to amend and assimilate the procedure of the County Courts in all parts of the Colony of British Columbia. STEAMER ACTIVE arrived from the Sound yesterday morning with a general mail. She left afterwards for Nanaimo. Her general cargo for this place was small. She had 150 sheep for Reynolds. It is expected she will return to Portland at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. THE ENTERPRISE arrived from New Westminster on Saturday, with a few passengers. She brought a small Cariboo Express, but the news had been anticipated. All we see in the Columbian in the way of news is that the Montia had been raised. THE GEORGE S. WRIGHT arrived from Portland on Saturday afternoon, with a large freight, 14 passengers and \$30,000 in coin. Her list of passengers and manifest will be found in the proper column. She is advertised to sail for Portland at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning. DINNER TO MR WEISSENBROGER.—The complimentary dinner to this gentleman on Friday night was quite successful. About twenty gentlemen sat down, and passed a pleasant evening at the French. The dinner was served up in a recherche style. THE TELEGRAPH.—The line, which was not in order most part of last week, was again at work on Saturday and yesterday, and we are enabled to give a full summary of late and interesting news in to-day's issue. TROOPS FOR ALASKA.—The steamship Active was chartered and brought over to Port Gamble from the Columbia, the United States troops to be sent north to Sitka by sailing vessel. REWARD.—The Government offers \$100 reward for the apprehension and conviction of the party who shot John Crockett, alias Crosby, at Burrard Inlet, on 29th May last. FROM THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived at 11:30 last night with more of the Government effects on board for this city. RELIGIOUS.—The rite of confirmation will be administered to a number of young persons in St John's Church on Sunday afternoon next, by the Bishop of Columbia. EARLY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—Strawberries are now becoming plentiful in town and green peas and potatoes have made their appearance. THE STEAMER CALIFORNIA will certainly leave San Francisco for this port to-morrow. At the village of Foxdale, in the Isle of Man, yesterday week, a miner and farmer named Killy, who had long shown signs of insanity, three five of his children into a well, and then jumped in himself. After throwing in three children he tore a fourth from his wife's arms and threw that in; running after his wife to throw her in, he met the fifth child, and threw her in. A man named Shinim, who bravely went down by a rope to the well and rescued two of the children alive, was himself nearly drowned by the rope breaking; but he had fortunately fastened a smaller line to his waist, and Killy and three children were dead when got out. English paper.

Religion—The Tyng Case. [From the Times, New York.] A special service was held at the Church of the Transfiguration, last Saturday, for the purpose of furnishing Right Rev Bishop Potter an opportunity to carry out the sentence of admonition recommended by the Board of Presbytery, who recently sat for the trial of Rev Stephen H Tyng, Jr. The edifice was crowded with an exceedingly earnest audience of ladies and gentlemen, including a very large representation of the Protestant Episcopal clergy of this diocese. At about 11:45 o'clock, Rev Dr Tyng escorted his son Rev Stephen H Tyng, Jr, to a seat in one of the pews near the front. Young Mr Tyng was the observed of all observers. He took his seat with an air of solemnity, his countenance wearing the aspect of one ready for the ordeal which awaited him—no muscle twitching nor eye wandering to see the congregation. It was about a quarter of an hour after the time appointed for the beginning of the service before the bishop and clergy made their entry from the vestry of the church. After the reading of an exceedingly brief service, the bishop called upon Rev Stephen H Tyng, Jr, to come forward, and proceeded to read the admonition. The text of the Admonition, printed in small type, filled about two columns and a half of the N. Y. Times. As soon as the reading of the Admonition was concluded Rev Dr Tyng arose and proceeded to read a protest, but in a trice the bishop and clergy had assumed a kneeling posture at the altar, and simultaneously Dr Tyng was reading his document "Right Reverend Father in God, and Reverend Dr Houghton the prayer in the Institution Office, "Almighty God who?" Dr Houghton seemed to hesitate—Dr Tyng did not—when the bishop quickly and excitedly commanded the former to go on. Dr Houghton proceeded and Dr Tyng stopped. After the service was concluded by the bishop pronouncing the benediction, Dr Tyng advanced to the chancel and handed him the protest. The bishop declined giving the use of the pulpit to the press, but a copy was subsequently obtained from Rev Dr Tyng. A number of the friends of Evangelical Church principles adjourned to the lecture room of the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirteenth Street, and organized a meeting, with Mr F G Foster as President, and Rev E Anthon, Secretary. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a public meeting, and to prepare a protest for adoption thereat. The meeting was then thrown open for expressions of opinion relative to the scene that had transpired in the Church of the Transfiguration, as the culminating point of the late trial. After a very general expression of sympathy with Dr Tyng on the part of the gentlemen present, Rev Mr Anthon offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Rev Dr Smith, and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we, clergymen and laymen, who were present this morning at the Church of the Transfiguration, on the occasion of the public reprimand of Rev S H Tyng, Jr, do hereby tender to our brother our deepest sympathy in the late trials to which he has been subjected, and which culminated in a public admonition by the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese, and we trust that Divine grace may be given to maintain him in the noble position which he has taken. Several other addresses were delivered, and the meeting adjourned. Last year the wheat imported into England amounted to \$125,000,000. In 1867 the United States furnished wheat to the amount of \$16,271,900; Russia, \$48,631,000; Prussia, \$11,690,000.

Barnard's Express. VICTORIA AND SAN FRANCISCO. WELLS, FARGO & CO. PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES. T. MORSON & SON.

By Electric SPECIAL TO THE DAILY Euro London, June 3—The report of the Neutrality laws, amended are too harsh carried out, will not fail interests of England. It is rumored in Paris a sick. Liverpool, June 3—speech here to-day at Welsh Reform Society, enthusiastic. Vienna, June 2—Pl of the military force of gradually carried into army will consist of eight men. Lanreux twenty London, June 5—In mons this evening the Suspensory Bill was on ure of office under the grant on the same basis Chief? It was oppo by the House. They permitting new appoin Maynooth College. T passed in committee, was received with ohe Vienna, June 5—T asserts that he had m natives—signing the Concordat or abdicat he chose the former intended to soften the for violation of the Co Florence, June 7—agent to the United S for the Papal army. Garibaldi has writte to his friends in America entreating liberal party in Italy jest. Dublin, June 6—Dublin editor, has h is in close confinement London, June 6—captives have arrived Official intelligence the city of Bokhara. the Emir is confirmed taken hold of Samara Eastern Washington, June offered an amendment providing that Ark condition of the suffrage amendment 34 to 8. Sumner reported relative to the exclus in Alaska. Seward on Friday mains, that he had Information from this: It is said the p Beverly Johnson as and Groesbeck Secret New York, June 1 sets for California in Europe Ross and a c Richmond, June 3 is postponed to Nov Washington, May of California, was e Senate. Washington, June lected McClellan's n England. Philadelphia, Ju Trade Convention pa ing improvement by appropriation of all Valley, removal of navigation of the M improvement of ce the Pacific and At road across the Isth constructed solely on redi town of Ca Detroit, June 2—of Michigan was h doors. Large amou were pledged immed At a mass meeti 4,000 or 5,000 perso admittance. New York, June al special says, the Ogdensburgh, and men for 10 days. Prescott and Con tives report a ral of July. The Dominion G the removal of troo been sent, and in New York, Jun treat special says throughout the D creasing. The aut oral alarm by th they are making in have been aristoc Herald's Malone s