



The same vitality evident in the commercial interests of Great Britain, as shown yesterday, are equally evident in the agricultural. The last year witnessed 1,151,300 additional acres put under cultivation. The character of the land previously to being redeemed is not stated, whether fern, swamp, commons or woods; nor is it material, for though the occupation of some of it may probably have interfered in a measure with the privileges of the poorer classes, such a vast addition to the agricultural resources could not be made without having a most happy effect upon the condition of the laboring and industrial as well as the wealthy classes. The science of agriculture has now been brought to the highest perfection in England, and it may be beneficial to those following the same pursuit in the colonies to know the appropriation of the total land under cultivation to the rotation of crops. In Great Britain, of 56,964,280 acres, there were in 1867, 29,881,071 under cultivation, against 28,679,771 in 1866. Of white crops, there were 81.1 per cent; of green, 11.7; of bare fallow, 3.3; clover under rotation, 13.4; and permanent pasture, 40.5, with 497,753 acres devoted to potatoes. The number of cattle was 4,993,084; of sheep, 28,919,101; and of pigs, 2,966,979. The total number of cattle given in connection herewith is equally enormous, especially as the figures relate only to England. The increase of lands redeemed and brought under cultivation in Scotland and Ireland by the spirit of industry and progress of the day is equally gratifying, and cannot but be interesting to the people of both countries who are now living in the colonies. For the progress of cultivation in the Highlands we referred to the Agricultural Returns, and gathered the following details: The statements contained in these returns for 1866 and 1867, recently issued, speak strongly regarding the progress of cultivation in the far north. In Ross and Cromarty, for example, we find that in the short space of 12 months no less than 17,500 acres, formerly barren have been brought under cultivation. This ought to be some consolation to those ubiquitous patriots who are always complaining of the great devastation caused by evictions in the north of Scotland. "Year after year, as the Northern Ensign remarks, "is thus giving the best of all proofs that these northern districts are susceptible of vast improvement; their formerly barren wastes are, through the application of capital, skill and industry, and the blessing of Providence, being rapidly transformed into cultivated fields, the pastures are covered with increasing flocks and herds and rapid material improvements are being effected in all directions." We were not able to obtain the total number of acres under cultivation in both countries, as we desired, but in reference to Ireland it is stated the amount of land recently brought under cultivation is increasing immensely, and contributing much towards lessening the immigration of her laboring classes, which as stated a few days since fell 19,000 last year below the tual annual average. The increase also of the live stock of these two countries, as shown by these returns, is in the same or even greater proportion, except a slight decrease of horn cattle in Scotland, which was attributable to the disease and which a few years since swept off so many in spite of all the efforts made to arrest its progress; but the decrease in Scotland was more than counterbalanced by the increase in Ireland. The official Agricultural Returns show that, in comparing 1866-67 and 1867-68, the cattle in Scotland decreased in number in the ten years by 12,307—viz., from 970,742 to 958,435; in Ireland the number increased 119,861—viz., from 3,604,406 to 3,724,267. The sheep increased in the ten years by 6,074,840—viz., from 5,749,864 to 6,074,840 in Ireland the sheep increased 976,000—viz., from 28,919,101 to 29,881,071.

Mr Justice Lush has given a decision very important to the House Painters' Association, forged a pass-book, and abstracted about £800 of the Society's money. He avows that he was tempted by the legal declaration made by the House of Lords, and therefore illegal. Mr Justice Lush, however, laid it down that though a society which supports strikes was illegal, and was not entitled to the benefit of the Friendly Societies' Act, it still remained an ordinary copartnership, its members still own their money, and Dodd was therefore convicted. Under this decision the Societies are protected like private firms, and are only exposed to the annoyance of having to prosecute as such, instead of as corporations. That annoyance, however, might occasionally be very great, as increasing expenditure.

New Vessels.—Those who are interested in the progress of Colonial ship building, can see an excellent specimen if they please, by going to the Hudson Bay wharf. The Favorite, a fore and aft schooner of 126 tons was built at Sooke, and recently brought over here to be fitted up. She was built for Capt. McKay who will also command her. Her timber is the red pine of Vancouver Island said to be admirably adapted to this purpose as it is not subject to dry rot, and which on the Sound is used for ships of large tonnage being much preferred there. The contractor was Mr Smith Barr, who is reputed, we understand, one of the best ship builders in the colony. The Favorite will be ready for sea in about three weeks, and taken altogether is highly creditable to the country.

FROM PORTLAND.—The steamer George S. Wright arrived here last night at 11:30 p.m. For memoranda, passenger list, &c., see proper column. The steamer Ajax was met at the mouth of the Columbia river, from San Francisco. She brought a mail from San Francisco ex Continental. The Wright will sail for Portland on Monday morning at 10 a.m., and connect with the Ajax at Astoria on Tuesday the 19th. Passengers for San Francisco can thus go through without delay. The Naval mail is on board the Ajax and will arrive here by the Active, which is supposed to have left Astoria last night. Mr Watson, of the Bank of British Columbia, arrived at Portland per Ajax.

Masonic Funeral.—The remains of the master of the ship Ellen, Capt. J.E. Wood, took place on Thursday afternoon from the Masonic Hall on Government street. Members of the three lodges, Victoria, Vancouver and British Columbia, numbering about one hundred, preceded the body to its last resting place and paid the usual masonic honors to the deceased. Captain Wood, we understand, left a will, which he executed a short time before his death.

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ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND.—The ship Enterprise from Liverpool, 186 days out, arrived in the outer harbor on Wednesday. She brings a miscellaneous cargo and two passengers. Head winds and calms were experienced most of the voyage, but the cargo is believed to be in good order. She was towed by the steamer Isabel on Thursday evening to James' Wharf and Co's wharf.

HORSE KILLED.—A fine bay horse is lying dead on the beach at Beacon Hill, near to Healey's. From the marks on the beach the animal had evidently fallen over some twenty feet, and so injured itself as to be unable to rise again.

THE STEAMER Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday morning at the usual hour. She took up an average cargo and a number of passengers, of whom several were from San Francisco.

FOR THE SOUND.—The bark Rival, Capt. Revell, will leave this morning for the Sound, where she will load with lumber for the San Francisco market.

HIS LORDSHIP the Bishop of the Diocese left town yesterday, and will be absent for three weeks or a month.

A CABMAN recently drove Bishop Selwyn to the door of the house of which Convocation holds its sittings, and his Lordship having paid the fare, mounted the steps and disappeared. "Cabby" looked after him with more astonishment and veneration than usually seen wedded together in the countenance of a cabman, and calling the attention of one of the officials of the Bounty Office, asked who "that reverend gent was?" On being informed that it was the new Bishop of Liebfeld, and for many years previously Bishop of New Zealand, he murmured plaintively, "I'm afraid he won't live long!" "Why not?" was the natural question to ask at once, "Why," said cabby, holding up a silver coin between his finger and thumb, "because I never knew any one as good as a poor cabman who ever did live long. I've driven him from Chester-place to Dean's-yard—a fare as used to be only six pence—and I'm blessed if he hasn't given me two bob!"

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THE NATAL MERCURY of the 12th January copies the following from the Transvaal Argus, received in December:—Mr. Marthinus Swart, the elephant hunter, who has just returned from one of his annual shooting excursions in the interior near the Zambesi, informs us that in June of last year he spoke to some natives who had accompanied the great traveller, whom they called "Marré," signifying "Good"—the name to which Dr. Livingstone is known to the natives. The men Mr Swart met three days journey north of the Victoria falls, who informed him that in the beginning of April, last, Missiri (the doctor) stated to them that he was now going away, and dismissed them giving them various presents, and also sending presents by the natives as considerably larger than the Zambesi. Mr Swart further says that the coast cannot be very far distant, as the natives have sea shells in their possession, which they stated they had got from the big water, meaning the sea. Mr Swart also says it would be impossible for the Doctor to transmit any letters, as no native could be induced to carry them beyond his own tribe, for venturing beyond certain death to the messengers would be the consequence. So far as we know, this very large river is not laid down on any map and is hitherto unknown. It is very probable that the Doctor, after dismissing these native servants, had proceeded to explore it, intending to reach the coast at a point where the river discharges itself into the Indian ocean.

THE PACIFIC BEACH MINES.—So little in regard to these mines finds its way into print that it is probable many attentive readers are quite ignorant of their nature, extent and origin, as well as of the means employed in gathering the gold. The following interesting account from the Philadelphia Weekly Press, describing the California Coast mines, touches on all of these things, and will serve to familiarize the readers of the American Journal of Mining with the whole subject. The writer says:—"This class of mines is confined to the northwestern portion of California, extending into southwestern Oregon. They are located, as their name implies, directly on the coast. Geologists account for their origin on the hypothesis that ancient rivers carried down these auriferous sands and deposited them in the ocean. Afterwards, by some upheaval of nature, they were thrown up into elevated shores, or sometimes bold bluffs or promontories. These banks are now being reduced by the action of the waves, and the sand containing the gold particles is left on the beach by the receding tides. The prospecting is done after the ebb of the tide, and when a deposit is discovered the sand is gathered quickly by the vigilant miners and carried to high ground before the tide flows again. As a consequence, these mines are ever shifting, and where a rich haul has been made at one time, in twelve hours there may be no appearance of gold. After the gold-bearing sands have been gathered in this way, they are usually packed on mules and carried to places where they undergo the usual washings for purposes of separation. This style of mining is profitable, but also somewhat hazardous, for, as the gold-bearing beaches have fallen into the hands of a few owners, usually companies who own stretches of miles together, and prevent that individual enterprise so essential to mining success, the daily yield of some of these beach washings runs from \$5 to \$16 per month. The wages paid are \$70 per month. Owing to the continual wearing of these gold-ridges, and the never-ceasing deposit by the tidal waves, the supply of gold from beach mining may be set down as unceasing. [Let the reader may infer that beach mining on the Pacific coast is limited to the northwestern portion of California and southwestern Oregon, we will state that localities on the British Columbia coast are made to yield handsome profits.—Ed. Mining Journal.]

ENGLISH BREWERS AND EARLS.—The London writer of the N.Y. Times thinks highly of the brewery business. He says: "Next to a great hereditary estate in England, I think I should like to have a share in a brewery. There are, perhaps, a dozen rich brewers in Parliament. Mr. Stansfeld is a noted brewer, though only of the second or third class. One of the large London houses is that of Meux & Co., whose works are on Oxford street, not far from the British Museum. When Sir Henry Meux came of age, in 1841, his share in the house was valued at \$1,000,000. After sixteen years, of a career of extravagance and inattention to business, it was valued at \$3,000,000. A brewer can much better increase his income than an Earl, and cannot so readily diminish it, if only a partner in a good house. The Earl of Jersey is barely twenty-two years old, and his racing stud is for sale at Tattersall's."

It appears from a return just published that more than one-half the ordinary revenue—thirty-two millions out of sixty-two—comes directly or indirectly from tobacco, spirits, wine, or beer. Thus, tobacco, with licenses connected with it, yields \$2,538,468; spirits, \$2,169,451; wine, \$1,689,248; and beer, \$1,136,616; total of duties paid on luxuries, \$22,136,616.

DISCOVERY OF A MINE OF AMBER.—A curious discovery, that of a mine of amber, has been made at Grassy Gully, near Rokwood, and some men are now at work at the mine, and others prospecting for the same mineral in the vicinity. A professional mineralogist of Ballarat thus reports, says the Melbourne Argus, on the substance found:—"The resinous substance left with me for examination is undoubtedly amber, and has not previously, to my knowledge, been found in this colony—making, therefore, another addition to our colonial minerals. The color of the said substance is brown, streaked yellowish white; transparent, conchoidal fracture, lustre waxy. Specific gravity, 1.1. Acquires resinous electricity by friction, contains empyreumatic oil and succinic acid, and corresponds in all other respects with the brown amber of Europe."

IT has been a common expression in the mouths of Englishmen that "Boards" have no souls—but to prove that the Admiralty Board has some sense of feeling, we (Army and Navy Gazette) can say that only lately a commander in the Royal Navy, who had met with a fearful accident, had his case properly represented, and to the gratification of himself and friends, a decision was rapidly arrived at by their Lordships—doubling the pension which, under ordinary circumstances, he would have received. Again, a poor assistant-surgeon died who had not served sufficiently long to qualify him for a pension—in fact, she was in deep distress. My Lords lost no time in directing a handsome gratuity to be sent to her, following up the principle of "his dat, qui cito dat."

A SKATING FEAT.—At Detroit, Jan. 11th, Charles Ockford completed his feat of skating sixty consecutive hours, winning a wager of \$500. He skated slowly but constantly, only resting 12 minutes in each 12 hours, and referees constantly watching him. Part of the time the weather was very bad, and on Saturday it was necessary to put up blankets to prevent the wind from blowing him over. About 9 o'clock his senses were fast failing him, and he nearly fell. Some stimulants were given him when he darted away like a madman, and had to be held until the delirium had passed. He kept up until time was called, when he dropped insensible. He was cared for, and is doing well. His feet and legs, however, were badly swollen.

A RATHER exceptional case was lately decided by the English Court of Queen's Bench, in a suit for compensation, against a railway company. A man who had one of his hands hurt by the slamming of the door of a carriage, made a claim on a company and received seventy-five pounds, signing a receipt stating his full satisfaction of all demands whatever. The injury proved more serious than it was at first supposed; paralysis supervened, and the man died. His heirs brought an action against the company. It was eventually concluded by a compromise, verdict of £2,300 against the corporation—£500 for the widow and £200 for each of the nine children of the deceased.

A LEGISLATOR CONVICTED UNDER HIS OWN ACT.—On Friday, before the Mayor of Tewkesbury and Messrs. Boughton and Pease, Mr. E.H. Holland, M.P. of Dumbleton Hall, was summoned on the information of Police-sergeant Whitman for allowing a certain locomotive engine of his to travel on the turnpike road, between Ashbourne and Evesham, without the owner's name and residence being painted thereon. Mr. Whitman, who appeared for Mr. Holland, admitted the offence, and expressed regret that he should have infringed his own Act of Parliament. The hon. member was fined 2s. 6d. and his expenses. The incident created much merriment in court.

EVENTS IN HISTORY.—Pere la Chaise is not without its history. When the allies were approaching Paris, in 1814, formidable batteries were established here, in positions commanding the plains of Vincennes, and the walls were pierced with loopholes. Here the pupils of the school of Afont resisted two attacks of the Russians; and here, after the third and successful attack, the Russians bivouacked, cutting down the trees for fuel. Marks of their devastations remain, after fifty years, upon the old broken tombs. So here it lies, this old cemetery—not beautiful, not lovely in any sense, but full of impressiveness for all, and particularly the stranger, who finds here traces of times long gone, and names written in stone that have been written for years upon the pages of history.

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A NEW METEORIC THEORY.—Sir John Herschel has recently advanced the theory not wholly new, but never before supported by well known facts, that meteoric showers are simply the light caused by the collision of the earth's atmosphere with the tenuous substance of a comet. Prof. Adams, who shared with Leverrier the credit of discovering the planet Neptune, not only accepts this theory, but attempts to establish the identity of the comet through which the earth recently passed, with Pallas's comet, which if a comet, the resemblance would have been taken. Those who have read Prof. Tyndall's work on heat may find in this theory an additional reason to accept the famed writer's hypothesis as to the origin of the sun's light and heat.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Prospect Park were deposited, to prevent an anti-trust strike. The trustee work at the depot, Jersey City, getting the locomotive into engineer and fireman were three thousand one hundred and seven immigrants arrived today.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Resumed his argument, concluded about 3 o'clock. The doorkeeper ejected the people. Considered on the floor of the Senators desiring order.

By Electric

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BR... Eastern Sta... Chicago, May 14.—Differ... different prognostications... ment. The Journal says E... against all the articles. M... will be scattering, some v... come for another article, b... cooviet.

The Post says the manage... session on account of inform... ing character. Witnesses... ed evidence that will prove... received large sums of... against conviction. If p... times are expected.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—I... introduced a bill to estab... communication between ni... the construction of a telegr... Sound. Referred.

CHICAGO, May 16, noon... voted on the eleventh ar... stood 35 for conviction and... The following Senators vote... corate: Fessenden, Fowler... hull, Van Winkle, Ross and... The Senate are now discus... adjourn.

CALIFORNIA... SAN FRANCISCO, May 14... sailed for Panama this mor... SAN FRANCISCO, May 15... Bark Milan Teekaleit bark... beck.

The steamer California is... for Victoria to-morrow... until the 19th Ed.]

The sailing of the Portlan... Stephens has been postpone... SAN FRANCISCO, May 1... telegraph is still down B... City.

Wheat, quiet at \$2@2 1/2... Barley, sales of 1050 sac... lots \$1 80, quotable as to r... \$1.

Oats \$2 15@2 40 from w... @2 50 for small lots from... of Arrived, ship Aureola... coovery.

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WASHINGTON, May 5.—... statement shows the total... in the Treasury of \$2,2... The decrease within the r... 680,857 80.

The Senate Bing... speaking till 4 o'clock. P... said he was fatigued, a... adjourned.

The Reconstruction Co... discussed the constitution... ern States looking for re... finally agreed to report to... Constitutions of Arkansas... will insert a clause relat... elize as well as put it i... Constitution. This clause... in all the other Consti... make them conform.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—... yesterday Dawes offered a... the committee investiga... hurne-Donnelly affair; be... to investigate the charges... last Friday against Butler... administration in New... considerable discussion i... The Speaker presented... tion from the President... of the South Carolina... Constitutions.

Carey offered a resoluti... of the exhibition in the H... Saturday and Monday, u... requested to withdraw th... impeachment. He referre... dalous debate between... and Logan on Friday, a... and Donnelly on Satur... action the House adjourn...

CHICAGO, May 6.—I... General Conference is no... this city. Fifty-five reg... are represented, besides... conferences, including th... ern States. This confere... very important gathering... of the Bishop, was prese... recapitulating the progr... since the last general c... years ago.

NEW YORK, May 6.—... Prospect Park were di... to prevent an anti-tr... The trustee work at the... depot, Jersey City, ge... letting the locomotive in... engineer and fireman we... Three thousand one hu... by seven immigrants arri... today.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

Chicago, May 14.—Different special give different prognostications on the impeachment. The Journal says Henderson will vote against all the articles. Many think the vote will be scattering, some voting for one and some for another article, but not enough to convict.

The Post says the managers called a special session on account of information of a startling character. Witnesses summoned claiming evidence that will prove that two Senators received large sums of money for going against conviction. It proved true exciting times are expected.

Washington, May 14.—In the House Pike introduced a bill to establish telegraphic communication between military posts and the construction of a telegraph line to Puget Sound. Referred.

Chicago, May 16, noon.—The Senate has voted on the eleventh article. The vote stood 35 for conviction and 19 for acquittal. The following Senators voted with the Democrats: Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Ross and Henderson.

The Senate are now discussing motion to adjourn. The Senate are now discussing motion to adjourn.

California.

San Francisco, May 14.—The Golden Age sailed for Panama this morning.

San Francisco, May 15.—Sailed May 15.—Bark Milan Teakaleik bark Florence, Seabeck.

The steamer California is expected to sail for Victoria to-morrow. [Since postponed until the 19th Ed.]

The sailing of the Portland steamer J. L. Stephens has been postponed until Tuesday.

San Francisco, May 16.—The overland telegraph is still down East of the Yukone City.

Wheat, quiet at \$2.12 1/2. Barley, sales of 1050 sacks, good in two lots \$1.80, quotable as to range at \$1.75 to \$1.90.

Oats \$2 1/2 @ 2.40 from wharf, and \$2.25 @ 2.50 for small lots from stores.

Arrived, ship Aurora, from Port Discovery.

Sailed May 16.—Ship John Jay, Seattle.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Washington, May 5.—The public debt statement shows the total debt less cash in the Treasury, of \$2,500,528,827.56. The decrease within the month is \$18,680,857.80.

In the Senate Bingham continued speaking till 4 o'clock P. M. when he said he was fatigued, and the Senate adjourned.

The Reconstruction Committee to-day discussed the constitutions of the Southern States looking for re-admission, and finally agreed to report to the House the Constitutions of Arkansas. First, they will insert a clause relative to the franchise as well as put in the Alabama Constitution. This clause will be inserted in all the other Constitutions, so as to make them conform. The committee meet on Wednesday.

Washington, May 6.—In the House yesterday Daves offered a resolution that the committee investigate the Washburne-Donnelly affair; he also instructed to investigate the charges made by Brooks last Friday against Butler, relative to his administration in New Orleans. A far considerable discussion it was adopted.

The Speaker presented a communication from the President, enclosing copies of the South Carolina and Arkansas Constitutions.

Carey offered a resolution, that in view of the exhibition in the House on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the Managers be requested to withdraw the 10th article of impeachment. He referred to the scandalous debate between Brooks, Butler and Logan on Friday, and Washburne and Donnelly on Saturday. Without action the House adjourned.

Chicago, May 10.—The Methodist General Conference is now in session in this city. Fifty-five regular conferences are represented, besides "thirteen" mission conferences, including those in the Southern States. This conference will be a very important gathering. The address of the Bishop, was presented yesterday, recapitulating the progress and changes since the last general conference, four years ago.

New York, May 6.—The strikers at Prospect Park were dispersed by the police, to prevent an anticipated riot.

The trouble work at the Erie Railroad depot, Jersey City, gave way today, letting the locomotive into the river. The engineer and fireman were drowned.

Three thousand one hundred and seventy-seven immigrants arrived at this port today.

Washington, May 6.—Mr. Bingham resumed his arguments, which were concluded about 3 o'clock. At the conclusion of the speech, applause loud and continued, arose from the galleries. The Chief Justice, after a futile attempt to restore silence, ordered the galleries to be cleared. The doorkeeper was unable to eject the people. Considerable confusion ensued on the floor of the Senate; several Senators desiring order not to be en-

forced, others demanding its prompt execution. Finally, the Metropolitan Police were called in and the galleries cleared. The doorkeeper then cleared the diplomatic gallery of the foreign Ministers and ladies, and finally also cleared the reporter's gallery. After closing the doors, Mr. Morrill, of Maine, submitted an order to adjourn, which was lost by 22 to 29.

Mr. Edmunds then moved that when the Senate adjourns, it be till Friday. Several objections having been made, it was proposed to take up the several orders which had been laid over during the trial. The Chief Justice said it was in order.

Mr. Edmunds offered a motion to let in the reporters, but before it was voted upon was laid over.

Mr. Howard called for the reading of the twenty-third rule. The rule he so amended as to give fifteen minutes for the speeches instead of ten. This was laid over, after which the Senate took a recess. Upon re-assembling, the Chief Justice said that the case will be considered closed on both sides if neither had anything more to offer.

Mr. Hendricks moved that the preliminary order be considered in open session. Several Senators objected.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds the doors were again closed for deliberation.

Chicago, May 15.—Specials confirm the report that Fessenden has written an argument setting forth his views in opposition to the President's removal. One account says it is in opposition to conviction on the Stanton article, holding that the President's disregard of a statute for the simple purpose of having it tested before the courts does not constitute a crime of sufficient magnitude to justify impeachment, and that the whole subject of the final verdict has been much canvassed to-day. Some Senators pronounce Bingham's argument twaddle, which it is supposed indicates that they are unfavorable to impeachment. Fessenden himself confessed that he is preparing an opinion on the first three articles. He does not deny that he will vote for acquittal on each of these, and he seems to think the other articles not worth much.

A gentleman of prominence says that for the last two weeks he has regarded the result of the impeachment trial as in a great measure in the hands of Fessenden more than in any other. His influence among his associates is so great that it is thought he will take with him at least six Republican Senators, and possibly a larger number. Various parties have talked with him, but he seems firm in his position. He has answered several Democratic Senators that there is not the slightest doubt that Johnson will be acquitted. The opinion is expressed in some quarters that jealousy among Senators in regard to the Vice Presidency is at the bottom of the whole affair.

New York, May 7.—The Times Washington dispatch states that Senator Fessenden has not indicated to any one how he will vote.

Senator Morrill says if Fessenden has written anything he certainly does not know which side he takes. No opinion or indication of how they shall vote has been given by either Trumbull, Sherman, Anthony or Henderson, and the others about whom certain statements have been made.

Richmond, May 9.—The Supreme Court to-day decided that all debts contracted in Confederate money shall be computed at the value of the money when the debt matured, and not when contracted.

A memorial celebration took place to-day. Over 14,000 Confederate graves were decorated with flowers.

Gen. Schofield has removed the Mayor of Danville, and the municipal officers of nearly all the towns in the State are now being changed.

New Orleans, May 9.—An affidavit has been filed by one of the late registrars before Commissioner Wells, to the effect that the newly elected Recorder of the First District was not naturalized until after his nomination, and that Conway, Republican, Superintendent of Education, is not a registered citizen of Louisiana, although appearing on the ticket from the parish of New Orleans. The same affidavit says Commissioner Shanley attempted by threats to intimidate the affiant from performing his duty according to his oath.

New York, May 10.—Judge Field, of the Supreme Court, and Lucile Western, the actress, are among the passengers for California to-day.

The Herald's Havana special says: The ship of the American steamers Liberty and Cuba at Havana, is likely to be made an international affair.

Wenton, the politician, is backed for a five thousand mile walk from Bangor, Maine to St. Paul, Minn., and return to Buffalo. The wager is \$25,000, and the walk is to be made in 100 days, including Sundays, but Wenton will not consent to walk on Sunday. He will leave Bangor about the 15th of August, and make a walk one hundred miles in 25 consecutive hours during the trip.

St. Louis, May 10.—The incorporators of the South-west Pacific met yesterday. After the requisite amount were subscribed, the Board of Directors were elected, and books for subscription of stock will be opened immediately in this city and New York.

The Indians have been committing serious depredations along the line of the Kansas Pacific road. Two companies of cavalry have been sent in pursuit.

New York, May 11.—A mob in Bridge street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night attempted to rescue two prisoners who were being taken to the station house. Stones and bricks were hurled at the officers who had them in charge. Several pistol shots were fired. Charles McHenry, in his own store at the time, was severely wounded in the thigh. The prisoners were finally secured.

A tornado visited Hudson river near Cold Springs on Saturday, capsizing one vessel and throwing another on her beam ends, and driving others ashore. No lives were lost by the storm.

Dr G. W. Drygals, his wife and three children were poisoned in Newark on Saturday by eating bread which had been bought of a travelling fisherman. One child died. The rest of the family were still alive yesterday evening.

At the anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society last night, the Rev. J. V. Thompson preached the annual sermon. The report sets forth that the Society had employed 500 preachers during the past year and expended \$204,668 of the \$293,150 in the treasury.

California.

San Francisco, May 8.—A man named Roberts was arrested this afternoon, and when searched in the city prison, about \$60 in bogus gold and silver coin was found in his possession.

A very clever counterfeit of the twenty dollars has been recently put on this market by Chinamen.

The funeral of Mrs Washington Wright (Topsy Turvey) took place yesterday, and was largely attended.

The stopping and garroting of persons on the streets, of late hours at night, is becoming frequent. The city at present is infested with a gang of robbers and thieves.

San Francisco, May 5.—Grace Philbin, who was recently injured by a runaway horse at the Cliff House, has sued Killip & Nathan, from whom she obtained damages in the sum of \$5,000. The driver was killed.

The store of Jas. O'Brien, on Davis street, was fired by an incendiary last evening. The incendiary was arrested in the act, but was rescued by a gang of roughs. He afterwards returned and fired the building again, and then made his escape. No serious damage.

Every berth and sofa in the first cabin of the Golden City, which sails to-morrow, is engaged, and at 2 p. m. to-day only five berths in the 2d cabin are "disengaged." Among the passengers are Capt. Ben. Harshbarger, Bishop Kip, S. B. Whipple, Esq., and their respective families.

The debts of Grace Church, amounting to \$23,000, have been paid by private subscription.

The Board of Supervisors last evening passed a resolution to print Mr Chanavan's resolutions justifying the Mayor and City Attorney in setting Marriot's claim of \$24,480, for the destruction of the News Letter, by the payment of \$19,500.

A similar resolution to settle the Monitor's claim by the payment of \$5,500 was lost.

San Francisco, May 8.—A number of contractors met last night to adopt measures for their own protection, and passed the following resolution: That ten hours should constitute a days work for men in our employ, and that the following scale of prices be adopted as a standard: Men to be paid 20 cents per hour; monthly men to be paid 12 cents per hour and that 40 cents per hour be paid for man, horse and cart.

A number of laborers struck this morning, and gangs of them are going about the city endeavoring to coerce other laborers into joining them. Patrolmen were appointed by the police department, and thus far there has been no serious disturbance.

The steamer Moses Taylor arrived from San Juan, this morning, having been overdue since last Monday. For the present this route will be abandoned.

It is stated that the Union State Central Committee have purchased the Abend Post newspaper, and that it will be conducted as a German-Republican daily.

About 12 o'clock last night, Engine Co. No. 2 undertook to pump out a cistern at the corner of Bush and Montgomery streets which has been closed up for some time. J. J. Kelly, Foreman of No. 2, lowered a lantern into the cistern, when a terrific explosion ensued, which severely barred several persons who were standing about the cistern and shook the ground like an earthquake. It is supposed that the cistern was full of gas which had leaked from the gas pipes.

The State Telegraph Company successfully laid a submarine telegraph cable from Fort Point across the Golden Gate to Lime Point this afternoon. This company will reduce their tariffs one third on dispatches to the interior on and after June 1st.

San Francisco, May 9.—The jury in the Eugene Tucker case returned a verdict of manslaughter. The prisoner and his brothers seemed greatly delighted by the verdict.

During the progress of a fire on Jones street, yesterday afternoon, the walls fell and buried six firemen, all of whom were more or less injured, but not seriously.

The strike among the laborers has subsided, and the most of them will return to work under the old arrangements.

A test of Col. Foote's Petroleum furnace for steamboats was made on the steamer Amalia yesterday. She ran thirteen miles in fifty-six minutes, and consumed one barrel of petroleum, which cost five dollars. It would have required sixteen dollars worth of coal to have produced the same result.

Last evening about seven o'clock a general fight occurred on Vallejo street, between John Barry, P. Murphy, Mary Barry and another party. During the melee Murphy was pretty severely cut across the neck with a jack-knife.

A large number of laborers met last night at Dashiway Hall, for the purpose of forming an organization on the eight hour system.

Some of the strikers still hold out, but the contractors are equally firm and will probably carry their point.

San Francisco, May 11.—Judge Province to-day rendered a decision in the Sunday law cases. He overruled defendant's demurrer, and sustained the law.

Zach Montgomery and Michael Flaven sue the city for \$18,862, damages alleged to have been sustained by the destruction of the Occidental newspaper in April, 1865.

In the District Court on Saturday, Frederick Wilson copyrighted a letter purporting to have been written by Jesus Christ, found eight-four miles from Iconium, sixty-five years from his crucifixion, translated from the Hebrew and sent from Jerusalem by a converted Jew. To this is added the letter of King Agaras to Christ, and his reply, together with Tertullian's epistle to the Senate of Rome concerning Christ.

Sonoma county has voted for the railroad appropriation to the Sancelito Company.

Yesterday and to-day were extremely warm days in this city. The thermometer ranged to 80 degrees yesterday, and to 78 to-day.

Mexico. GADSDEN, May 10.—A special express from Monterey, April 24th, brings an official complaint from Consul Ulrich to Secretary Seward, of an outrage upon six American merchants of Monterey, named Looker, Potter, Katheron, Montgomery, Scaphin and Pys, who were sent to the calabos by the order of the Governor's Secretary and detained among filth and vermin, and the vilest feline until morning, when they were compelled to perform the most disgusting offices and sweep the prison.

Refusing to do this they were flogged by order of the jailor, and arraigned before the Alcalde, fined and compelled to pay for the return of their wretched and mangled, and no apology or redress has been offered.

Plumb, acting American Minister, had presented a document from the Government at Washington, expressing regret and sympathy in the matter of the attempted assassination of Justice, who responded in an address thanking the Minister and the American Government, and expressing a wish to preserve always amicable relations between the two Republics.

The attempted conspiracy at Orizaba has been defeated. Collectors of the Customs throughout the Republic had been enjoined to pay all drafts on the National treasury. The death penalty had been abolished.

Advices from Colima state that a priest who commanded a party of bandits at Tuluma had been captured. Gen. Regard has defeated Negrete. The usual number of murders and robberies are reported.

Europe. PARIS, May 6.—It is stated that Baron Talleyrand, French Envoy to Russia, has had a conversation with Prince Gortschakoff relative to the subject of a mediation by France and Russia on the Turco-Cretan question.

Paris, May 7.—It is authoritatively denied that the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg had a consultation with Gortschakoff relative to the Eastern question.

Wholesale Dealers in California Wines, Clarets & Brandies.

Wholesale Dealers in Fine English, French and American Liquors, Champagnes.

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Champagne Wines,

NAPOLEON'S CABINET, BOUCHE, E. CLICQUOT, GRAPE LEAF, JULES MUMM, MOSELLE, MUSCAT, MOSELLE, JACKETAL, Etc., Etc.

White Wines,

HAUT SAURENE, RODESHEIMER, SCHARLIMBERGER, ROCKHILMER.

Ciders,

OREG N and BANCROFT, BLOOD, WOLFE & CO., WYASS.

Porter,

CURACOA, MARASCHINO, CASSIS, ANNISSETTE, CHERRY GORDIAL, ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Fancy Bottles.

Liqueurs,

JAMAICA, DEMARARA, NEW ENGLAND, APPLE JACK, GINS.

Rums,

JAMAICA, DEMARARA, NEW ENGLAND, APPLE JACK, GINS.

Gins,

JAMAICA, DEMARARA, NEW ENGLAND, APPLE JACK, GINS.

Sherry & Port Wines,

JAMAICA, DEMARARA, NEW ENGLAND, APPLE JACK, GINS.

Bitters,

JAMAICA, DEMARARA, NEW ENGLAND, APPLE JACK, GINS.

Absinthe,

JAMAICA, DEMARARA, NEW ENGLAND, APPLE JACK, GINS.

AGENCY OF

Sainsevain's Wine and Wine Bitters, Hostetter's Bitters, Boker's Bitters, Bancroft's Cider.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

NAPOLEON'S CABINET CHAMPAGNE, PRELLER CLARET.

AGENTS OF BOUCHE, FILS & CO OF MARSEILLE & LYON.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

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For Rates of Premium, apply to J. H. LARSON, 100 Broadway, New York.

G. SUDBO & CO,

Corner of Yates and Wharf Streets, IMPORTERS OF

CIGARS

TOBACCO.

Lyton Hotel

THE REVUE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF TRAVELLERS. One of the new modes of travelling is by rail, and the Bar is supplied with a choice assortment of Wines and Liquors.

NOTICE. Persons desiring to settle their accounts on or before the 1st of June, 1865, will be placed in a Solvent's hand for collection.

In the telegraphic summary of 13th inst., would be seen an account of a serious anti-pope riot which had taken place at Ashton Lancashire, in which great violence was manifested by the mob, and several persons shot. This disturbance, and others of like nature in different parts of the kingdom, have their origin, we have but little doubt, in the increase of Ritualism, and as one of the signs of the times, are worth attention. This modern schism has extended so rapidly of late, that it is said there are no less than one hundred and fifty Episcopal churches in England which now habitually place lights on the altars during service, while the clergy of the ritualistic party and their followers, are daily becoming so aggressive in their adoption of ceremonials, which the English church rejected at the reformation under Henry VIII and at the revolution under James II, that fears are entertained in many quarters of much more serious troubles before long. It was hoped the Convocation of Bishops from all the Dioceses in the British dominions, or the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury which has recently been held in England, would have come to some final decision as to the rights of the Ritualistic party, and adopted some measures to quiet the growing alarm of the public. Whatever hopes were entertained from these quarters of a settlement of the question have been bitterly disappointed, for both have met and departed, according to the Times, without doing anything except making matters worse. Instead of grasping the question with a comprehensive spirit, and treating this troublesome party in a manner that would settle the point of individual right in a clergyman to defy the customs and government of his church, they have declared their own impotency in dealing with the Ritualists by passing a resolution in which it implies that the limits of ritual observances are now left to the discretion of individual clergymen, and are not defined by any rightful authority. Whether this resolution contains the truth or not, we cannot tell until we know the result of the cases pending trial in the Ecclesiastical Courts. However, the conduct of the Bishops in the premises is severely handled by the leading London journals. There does, we confess, in both Conventions appear to have been a great inconsistency. One day the Ritualists are condemned, while on the next day countenance is given to one of their most objectionable fancies; and the Times says that a more extraordinary discussion for the Bench of Bishops could hardly have been imagined. (A petition from a clergyman had been presented by one of the Bishops, setting forth that in early times "the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was reserved for the necessities of Christian people, especially for the sick, and praying that means might be taken for reserving it in the Church of the present day." After some discussion this petition was received, and ordered to lie on the table. On a subsequent day a surgeon at Stoke Newington, well known among the Ritualists, supported the prayer of the petition, "craving for some explanation from the Bishops as to whether it is contrary to the law of the Church of England for a sick person to have the Holy Sacrament brought to him from the Church," adding that "those only who are in daily contact with the sick and the dying can conceive how seriously the denial of this privilege affects the spiritual interests of such persons.") The upshot of this petition, if granted, will be the procession of the Host through the streets, and with the reaction such a thing in England would create, the violence will stretch from one end of the country to the other and cause much bloodshed. Such extravagance will never be submitted to by the people of England, and it seems the height of madness, after centuries of unimpeachable experience,

to attempt its revival. Without doubt such a ceremony is contrary to the practice and characteristic principles of the church. The Host, as conveyed through the streets of Catholic countries, is simply the water consecrated at mass and reserved for future use. To this the English church is clearly opposed; for she has expressly provided that none of the elements of the sacrament shall be reserved, but that they shall all be consumed, in church before the clergy leave the communion table. Yet three of the Bishops spoke in favor of the petition. If the English church has no fixed principles in her constituted authority to enforce her own uniformity of government, the sooner we know it the better, for then the Ritualists will be made to feel there is as much schismatic sin in reviving practices left for centuries in desuetude as in establishing them originally. The English church might with advantage, perhaps, abandon some practices she has, but she certainly requires nothing added to those retained. If the Ritualistic practices are to be made a question between the superstitious tendencies of one part of the English people and the progressive intelligence of the other, we know well enough what will be the end, they will be put down by intelligence and put down thoroughly; quietly if possible, ruthlessly, if needed. Strange to say this sensational schism of Ritualism, for after all it is only a question of ceremonials and dry goods, has spread very much over America, the last place in the world where we should have looked for such a thing, and is quite a rage just now in San Francisco. So far our Colonial church has been spared the disgrace and wickedness of this disgusting evil; let us hope it will remain so. Ritualism is a vain idea; appealing to the senses, not the intelligence of its votaries, it has no strength in itself. An external semblance of the Catholic church without its internal power; an abandonment of the simplicity of the English church with none of its dignity; it is simply a parasite clinging to both which must perish in its own corruption. All we can do now is to hope, contrary almost to our convictions, that it will do so without much bloodshed, but we shall be astonished if we have not soon to record riots in many parts of England far more deplorable in their results than the one suggesting this article. Wednesday, May 23rd. THE CHINESE EMBASSY.—It is a singular fact that the youngest city of the youngest nation should have the honor of receiving the first visit from the first Embassy of the oldest nation on the globe. Yet so it is. The late Barlingame dinner, however, recently given in San Francisco to the representatives of China, although a very distinguished affair, does not appear to have been generally satisfactory. The Commercial Herald of the 6th inst. says it was altogether too exclusive. The compliment, it is contended, was in a measure national; and yet it is said leading manufacturers, learned professors, Christian teachers, sea and ship masters, distinguished artists, prominent agriculturists, etc., etc., were as if suddenly excluded out of existence, in order that the wealthy alone should attend the dinner. In these matters money in every country will take the lead, and there is no place in the world where it is made to tell more than in San Francisco. Barlingame seems to have a very nice thing. His salary is stated to be \$40,000 a year, with \$10,000 for travelling and incidental expenses. This salary, however, is drawn from the Chinese Government, to which he is reported to have taken the oath of allegiance. MR. MURPHY, editor of the Olympia Standard, was in town yesterday taking notes we presume of our condition and progress, four years having elapsed since he was last here. In a social chat our old friend referred to Uncle Sam taking us in charge and making us a prosperous people at once. Murphy for once is behind the times. The people of Olympia do not seem to learn the news, for he appeared quite astonished to find, that in view of immediate Confederation, we had generously concluded to take the languishing trade of the Sound under our care, and do something handsome for that isolated territory. True from American jealousy, we should like to see the Sound rapidly advance for the more it improves the more it will enrich ourselves. CRAIGFLOWER HOUSE.—Mr. E. O. Holden, formerly of the St. George Hotel, has just been seen in another column has now completed his arrangements for the comfort and pleasure of those who may honor him with their patronage. Of course everybody is aware of the pleasant drive it makes from Victoria to take Esquimalt, Craigflower and other places on the line back to town.

ARRIVAL FROM CHINA.—The British ship Princess of Wales, Capt. Sheppard, arrived here on Monday night from Shanghai, in ballast to Ustady mills, where she will load with lumber for the China market. Mr. E. W. Lewis, arrived as passenger. Left Shanghai on the 9th April. Experienced some severe gales after passing Van Diemens Strait. The ship Phoenix was expected to leave for this place shortly after the sailing of the Princess Royal, also lumber bound. At Shanghai freights were low and trade dull. The Nienfu rebellion is supposed to be entirely repressed.

MR. MANAGER MARSH.—Letters have been received by the Anderson from Marsh. He regrets the necessity of leaving Victoria, arising from the impossibility of doing anything at the theatre for the next five months. In justice to himself, therefore, he felt it to be his duty to accept the offer made him to go to China. He speaks hopefully of success, and desires it to be understood that if business engagements prevent his return at the time he has fixed upon he will be heard from satisfactorily.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON, the Wizard of the North, committed suicide at Cincinnati, Ohio lately by shooting first killing his little son. The cause was domestic trouble. His wife had frequently caused him much anxiety and trouble of mind. On the morning of his death, she ran away on the cars with another man, and the knowledge of her crime caused the Professor to commit suicide. She has since returned grief stricken and almost distracted.

CAPTAIN HOWARD.—The reported death of this gentleman on his way from Honolulu to Valparaiso is without foundation. A gentleman in this neighborhood has recently received a letter from him dated 2nd December last, in which it is stated he and his family were all well, and that he wished to return to Victoria.

WE understand that Messrs. Holliday and Brennan telegraphed to Capt. Finch, to learn what the fare would be for twenty-five cabin and seventy-five steerage passengers from Victoria to ports on the Sound. It is surmised that on the next trip of the Oriflamme to Victoria, a number of the passengers will be destined to these shores.—Seattle Intelligence.

COMMANDER Smith, of the Shearwater, has been promoted recently to the rank of captain. The Charybdis has been detached from the Australian squadron, and ordered to this station. The latter is a fine vessel, and is now about due. Lieut. Denny, of the Forward, has also been promoted to the rank of Commander.

FOUND DEAD.—A man named William Atkinson was found dead on Monday on the Royal Oak farm, Esquimalt road. A post-mortem examination assigns death to an rupture of the heart. The Coroner's inquest was held on the body yesterday afternoon.

DRY GOODS.—Mr. McCrea's auction sale of Messrs. McCulloch & Callingham's goods was attended yesterday by a number of persons from town and suburbs as well as by parties from the Sound. Some lots, such as plain goods, brought fair prices, while some sold at indifferent rates.—Victoria News.

OUR exchanges speak of the immense quantity of grasshoppers appearing in Boise and Payette valleys, and the havoc they threaten. In all parts of the American possessions on the Pacific, we never knew other than a plentiful crop of these pests.

THE steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday with a number of passengers and freight. She leaves again this morning to make a second trip to take cattle to New Westminster.

THE MEASLES.—Every town along the Sound has been visited by this epidemic. We have heard of but two cases which proved fatal.—Seattle Intelligence.

SOME one says beautifully, it is not until the flower has fallen off that the fruit begins to grow. So in life, it is only when the romance is past that practical usefulness begins.

A SKEWED editor in America wants to know if the law against carrying deadly weapons also applies to doctors who carry pills in their pockets?

THE steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday morning with her usual freight, and several passengers returning to Cariboo.

THE whole of the Government head-quarters, it is expected, will be down this week. The only exceptions being Capt. Ball and Mr. Bushby.

BEHIND THE SCENES.—Stage Manager John, go (and see if the ballet are all dressed, for it is about time to ring up the curtain, you know).

BOY! (returning).—About ready, sir; got most of their clothes off, and dressing. WHY is a young male child when he is baptized, like a Volunteer when he raises his rifle to shoot at a target? Because he takes a name (an aim).

Sandwich Island Eruption. HONOLULU, April 15, 1883. The present year will hereafter be marked in the history of Hawaii by the occurrence of the most disastrous and terrible volcanic phenomena witnessed on these islands during the present century. Whether the amount of overflow of lava is yet to be equal to that of previous eruptions is as yet uncertain; but the convulsions of the earth, and the ruin resulting, are far beyond the memory of man on Hawaii. Over a hundred lives have been lost, and that in a very sparsely settled district. Had the population been of like density with that in the neighborhood of Vesuvius a terrible destruction of life would certainly have had to be recorded.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. To enable your readers to understand the recent phenomena, let me first state that the southern half of the triangular island of Hawaii is made up of the long gradual slopes of the vast volcanic dome of Manna Loa. This mountain, though rising to the height of 14,000 feet above the sea level, has yet an average slope of not over five degrees; while the summit, which contains the almost inaccessible crater of Mokuawewe, is so rounded that it is difficult to decide upon the highest point of land around the rim. A stream of lava from this summit has choice of direction and a distance of 30 or 40 miles to run, either above or below the surface of the mountain side before it reaches the sea. The crater of Kilauea, so often visited by travellers, is a vast pit in a table land, low down on the southeast side of the mountain, perhaps twelve miles from the sea coast. The remaining part of the island is made up of three other and distinct mountains, with intervening table lands. This southern part, as we shall see, is over one vast furnace, which is liable to burst at any time in any place.

Three distinct periods mark the history of the present eruption, as far as it is yet known. On the morning of Friday, the 27th of March, about 6 o'clock, an immense mass of smoke and fire was seen to shoot up from the far distant summit of Manna Loa. Black smoke also issued from the side of the mountain in a line toward the S. S. E. During the next three days there followed an incessant succession of earthquakes—in some places an almost continuous shaking; in others shocks at intervals of from three to ten minutes, never ceasing day or night. Smoke and clouds shut in the mountain, and thus closed the first stage of the eruption. The lava, as we shall see, had gone below the surface.

SECOND OUTBREAK. On Thursday, April 2d, about four o'clock p. m., a most terrific earthquake announced a crisis in the subterranean progress of Madam Pele. In the district to the south, the earth rocked as a ship in a storm. Men were thrown to the ground; and, even in a sitting posture, had to brace themselves firmly with hands and knees; trees were lashed to and fro as in a tempest. Mr. F. S. Lyman, owner of a large cattle ranch about twenty miles south of Kilauea, saw burst from a sidehill a sudden outpour of earth, water and mud, rushing forward some three miles in as many minutes, and overwhelming trees, men and animals in its terrific course. At the same time, looking toward the southeast a few miles distant, he could see the whole shore lashed by an immense wave, which swept everything before it, rising, as was actually afterward ascertained, over fifty feet above ordinary sea level. A huge point of land or lava rock was distinctly seen to rise from the water and again disappear. Houses, alone and in clusters, were all carried away. The loss of life is not as yet definitely known. The earth eruption buried some thirty people. Meanwhile Mr. Lyman could hear the terrible rushing of volcanic currents, beneath the earth. The next day Mr. L. and family fled for their lives to the bay at Hilo. Many had seen their wives and children buried in the earth and mud. Cattle by hundreds were destroyed. Huge rents opened everywhere in the earth, and the walls of old Kilauea were hurled down in many places to the black abyss below. All through the district of Kauai, houses were thrown down and dwellings rendered uninhabitable. All around the precipitous shores of the island millions of tons of earth were shaken down from the cliffs.

THE GRAND FINALE. On the 7th of April the most brilliant scene of all took place. The lava which had been working underground, and convulsing the whole island, burst out most magnificently down the south point, about five miles from the sea, and at an elevation, as I am informed, of about 2000 feet. This point is a sort of table land, but the section known as Kabuku. Jets of lava shot up some hundred feet into the air, a fierce, fiery stream shot into the sea. Cattle were lammed in and destroyed, and people barely escaped. An island, some 500 feet high, is said to have formed in the sea. What is yet to come, we have yet to hear. His Majesty, the King, has gone up to Hawaii in the steamer Kilauea. The greatest destruction occurred by the tidal waves, rising by some accounts to 50 feet, by most to 30 feet, and carrying everything before its resistless fury.

THEORY OF THE ERUPTION. We are all in excitement over the news this morning. The eruption is by far one of the grandest that history has ever recorded, and sadly enough has lost about one hundred lives of Hawaiians, no white men, though the escape of Capt. Brown and family, near whose house the lava burst forth, was narrow. This is the idea of the volcano: The mountain of Manna Loa has a base of 300 miles in circumference, an active crater at Mokuawewe-west, and another on its eastern flank; about one-third of its height from the sea at Kilauea, and at various points on the flank terminal craters, whence lava has burst out in the ages past. When therefore, the mountain begins to labor with internal heat, and the pressure of the lava becomes too great for the flanks to resist, there are earthquakes and convulsions until a break occurs and the internal cauldron is tapped. We never know where this vent will open. At the last eruption in 1859 it opened in the northern flank, and flowed 60 miles through a desolate region before reaching the sea. This time it was opened on the western flank, only 12 miles from the sea, which it reached in three hours. It has taken a part of the island where no flow has occurred for ages past, destroying grassy plains, houses and cattle. The vent is so low down that the flow is rapid, and immense

amounts will be thrown out, as you may judge, for already Kalaiki point is extended out a mile into the sea. The flow usually continues some months, but even if it should stop soon the region is worthy of a visit, and full of volcanic phenomena for months.

Limitation of Actions Ordinance.

LILLOOEH DISTRICT, B. O., May 9. EDITOR COLONIST.—I wish to ask a question concerning the Limitation of Actions Ordinance, which has lately been passed by the Legislative Council. Supposing a note of hand be given for a certain sum in a foreign country, on which note action would be barred by the Limitation of Actions law of said country, we will say three years. But if before the expiration of that time, and after the giver of said note had become a resident of this Colony, the holder of said note proceeds to take and obtains a judgment upon it in a court of civil jurisdiction in said foreign country, and that judgment prolongs the remedy thereon perhaps seven years more. Now, would such judgment rendered, which prolongs the remedy to seven years in said foreign country, be sufficient on which during the same period of time to maintain an action in this colony, or would three years bar the action? An answer to this through your columns would be of interest to many of your readers.

Respectfully yours,

INQUIRER.

If the judgment is obtained in the foreign country wherein the debt is incurred before the limitation has run out in that country it will hold good over a person afterwards residing in this Colony, but not for a longer time we take it than the laws of the Colony provide.—Eds. COLONIST.

The President's Counsel.

A Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune furnishes the following pen portraits of the President's counsel: The President's counsel have thus far conducted themselves with noticeable dignity and manliness—the occasional snappishness of Mr. Stanbery cropping out despite his efforts to contain himself. But his general manner to the witnesses and the managers has been characterized with politeness and courtesy, which has made a favorable impression on the audience.

Evarts is calm and contained always. He says unpleasant things occasionally, but he does it in such a way, in such a winning voice, that even General Butler seldom replies ill-naturedly. Yet there is no snarling in his manners. He is earnest and frank without being severe. His voice is one of the finest I ever heard, and the wonder is that so much voice can come out of so little a body. His form is pinched and attenuated in the extreme. He is not only a man of small bones and scanty flesh, but he is unusually small in stature, and his weight would be exceeded by any robust school girl. Not so Judge Curtis, of Boston, the next in importance of the President's counsel, who for some days has been preparing to make the opening argument for the defense, which he will do on Thursday. He sits at the table, his body slid down in the chair so that he seems to rest his weight on the small of his back; his hands rammed into his pantaloons pockets, and his neck drawn in like a turtle. His big head seems to rest uncertainly on his broad shoulders, and he turns it with as much care one would suppose he feared it might drop off. Looking at him from the gallery, his likeness to the President is most striking—a large round face, a plump forehead, small eyes, firm jaws and a prominent nose. He is about the same age as the President, of much the same build, but heavier, hair similar in appearance, and face cleanly shaven. Curtis listens passively, apparently because he has nothing else to do, and seems to move only when he is obliged to. Yet he does not impress one as lazy or stupid, but rather as thoughtful, considerate and methodical. He speaks soberly, without emphasis, and seldom uses gestures. His manner of speaking is purely that of a Judge.

Groesbeck, who took Black's place, is taller even than Stanbery, being, probably, something over six feet. He has a finely shaped but small head; an amiable, cunning face, with nose made irregular at the end by marks of small pox. He is of eight build but is well preserved and straight. He has thus far taken no part in the trial except by making an occasional note. He sits at the rear end of the table and laughs good naturedly at the witnesses and Butler, toying the while with his eye-glasses.

Nelson of Tennessee, the remaining counsel, sits opposite Evarts, and has the whole side of the counsel's table to himself, except a little corner occupied by Mr. Frederick, the stenographer of the Attorney General's office, who has been detailed, by what authority is not known) as the counsel's clerk. Nelson looks and acts like a man who had brought a load of potatoes to town and was waiting to get home and get his horses put out before dark. During the first day of the trial, before Evarts or Groesbeck appeared, he made a few feeble remarks in asking for time in which to prepare the President's answer. He pays little attention to the trial, apparently, and looks as if he would rather smoke his pipe before a cheerful fireplace. Yet he is said to be one of the cleverest lawyers in Tennessee, whatever degree of merit that may imply.

The value of the respect for the Supreme Court which Democrats assert when they expect a decision in their favor, is shown by the recent action of the Democratic majority in the Ohio Senate thus coolly announced by the World: Harry M. Underwood, Democrat, has been admitted to the Ohio Senate, vice Homer O. Jones, Republican, ousted upon a contest of the election. The Senate, therefore, stands twenty Democrats to seven Republicans. The Senate by ousting Jones declares certain persons, heretofore adjudged by the Supreme Court of the State to be qualified electors, are wholly disqualified by reason of any, even the most distant, admixture of African blood.

In reviewing for a what way the local city could be turned ing the ensuing summer of the coast, it is the dullest season of business the accomplishment thought of some time placing its merits before public. In 1866 we above all things with Vancouver Island to invalidate during the summer who may leave San Francisco of pleasure or health generally known with number of families in incomes ranging from 000 or even more a country for the summer it is the fashion to do any benefit derived as They flock to San Jose Crystal, Warm and San Napa, the Geysers, Lake Cruz and other places, money with a profuse doing thus they obey tion and get out of the Francisco, it is true; for so far as any positive benefit is derived from the intense heat, mosquitoes in the interior about equivalent to stay. The male portion of sports, especially those coast range may kill a few quail, deer and only early in morning evening that the heat pleasures or amusement, of these facts from person. It was thought that if advantages of a summer Victoria and its vicinity judiciously before the of San Francisco, they died in some measure. In order to put practice a certificate from three gentlemen commercial, mining and whose standing in the would satisfy every eye and whose words could by hope. These certificates before been published, a time has arrived when more useful than it made earlier date, as originally all events we think it to make the effort. This is to certify, that Victoria we were much the climate, town and think it in every respect a better place for families, tourists to pass the summer are many beautiful rich and abundance of shooting men—James Bell, Faulco. In addition, Mr. Bell, rich miner and capitalist certificate, and Judge authorized the use of his name purpose. These certificates in our possession; were time with a distinct understanding they were intended for and accompanied with a pressed hope that they ful. If one such party of course as we speak of induced to spend the summer are satisfied the number every year, and be the calculating an immense sum not only in this city whole Sound, and in addition closer union between the countries are contiguous interests are identical, plan to benefit Victoria two years ago, but they were unable to carry it from the same cause—regular steam communication rate of fare to two places. However, advantages which would such a scheme if successful ledge it would distribute, and the international







