









The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, January 15, 1867.

The Fenian Bubble.

There never was an organization assuming to be based upon orthodox principles, and inspired by the noble incentives of justice and patriotism, that has cut so ridiculous a figure in the eyes of the world as the unfortunate association styling themselves Fenians.

It may be said that "nothing succeeds like success," and that had James Stephens and his beguiled followers accomplished the liberation and independence of Ireland they would have been the idols of hero worshippers.

We will accept the aphorism, and not gainsay the force of its application. But it has been too palpable from the outset that those who assumed to be the leaders and directors of the seditious movement were neither instigated by love for their native soil nor a desire to redress wrongs and grievances, imaginary or real, but simply and purely by a penchant for notoriety and prospective plunder.

What has been the record of O'Mahoney and its other self-constituted executive officers? Has it not been a record of the most barefaced speculation? We are speaking of the American continent, for it is there, and there alone, that Fenianism has any tangible existence.

Brotherhoods were established everywhere, and through the medium of inflated addresses, fed by false and sensational telegraphic announcements, the hearts of Irishmen were fired and their purse strings opened.

Contributions poured into the central treasury, the Head Centres and their subsidiaries became suddenly enriched, built expensive mansions, and only withdrew from office when the empty coffers indicated an "abuse of trust."

Where so convenient an opportunity for handling the funds presented itself it was, of course, only natural that other Richards should appear on the field, and Stephens, Roberts and Sweeney asserted their pretensions to the chief direction of the Brotherhood.

The miserable failure of the Roberts and Sweeney raid on the Canadian borders caused their downfall, and Stephens, fresh from the horrors of a British dungeon, stepped into favor, with the title of Chief Organizer.

Morrissey—A Pen-Picture of the Pugnacious Congressman.

I had the great pleasure of seeing one of New York's distinguished representatives—John Morrissey—the other day, in one of the reading rooms of the Astor House.

Next, the local Government. It is independent of the people! No. Why? Never before stood a Government in such a financial predicament as this Government stands.

To His Excellency Frederick Seymour, Emperor. Sirs:—In addressing you through the columns of the public press, I take the surest means of making my opinion known.

You are now vested with rights as ample as any despot of modern days; beware that you use those powers aright, for on your personal exertions and good faith this Colony will either stand or fall.

John's long black hair and heavy black whiskers and mustache, the former covering the back of a rather bullish neck, and the latter concealing a mouth quite ungentle in its proportions, serve the double purpose of hiding the defects and present positive attractions; for they make him what the ladies would call a good looking man.

Seat of Government. Messrs Editors:—It might well be supposed that the able speeches which were made at the densely crowded meeting of the people on Monday, convincing as they were to the mind of every one present that Victoria must be the seat of Government, had exhausted the subject.

'No doubt you've heard of this affair.' The organ grinder and his friends beg to make some reparation for the nuisance committed on Tuesday night in starting the quiet citizens, about bed time, with their 'opprobrious' show, they therefore, beg to forward the sum of \$25 to the process of the same, to be equally divided between the Royal Hospital and the Female Infirmary.

THE FAMILY WASHING. My best specifically accomplished to the great delight of the Household, by using Harper's 'White Soap.'

set down as not exceeding 6,000, and the winter population as not exceeding 3,000, and we know that before the late Government undertook to develop our resources the population of Victoria alone considerably exceeded that figure.

Our village is thronged with gold seekers, for the wealth of America is capitalizing the less pretentious miner, whose brawny muscle is his only means of working a mine.

COMING CHANGE IN GENTLEMEN'S COSTUME. The correspondent of the London Observer writes:—I hear that a great change is to be made this year in gentlemen's dress, and that the chimney pot hat that has so long held its place amid the fluctuations of fashions is at last to succumb to the demand of the age.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of all its pleasures.

THE FEMALE'S BEST FRIEND. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex and in every contingency meritorious to the life of women, youthful or aged, married or single, this mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly earnestness.

For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the ointment cures through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every structure, as well as the hair, and restores the complexion to its natural beauty.

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THE LEADING PERFUME OF THE AGE! From Fresh-Called Flowers. MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED Florida Water.

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European Topics.

Ritualism still occupies the lion's share of public attention in England. The casuistry of polemics has had full swing, and if anything is to be deducted from the outspoken tone of the press and the disputants generally, there is reason to hope that the controversy will pave the way for religious reformation. Sophistry, bigotry, schismatic heresies, and sacerdotal mummeries will receive their death blow, and much of that idolatrous superstition that pervades the human heart in matters spiritual will be supplanted by Christianity more honest, more tolerant, more pure and undefiled. The Bishops, of course, take up the cudgels warmly, and meet with sharp rebuffs. For instance, the Bishop of Salisbury attacks Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne for affirming that an English clergyman was not a priest, and the Spectator opens fire on the Right Rev. Prelate in the following severe and not altogether justifiable terms: 'The Bishop declares that the Church, by her Ordination Service, "justifies those who have been so ordained in believing that they have committed to them the same powers which the priests of the rest of the Catholic Church, both in the East and West, have ever claimed as their inheritance." In other words, the Bishop affirms that a man who the day before was a layman, is by mere admission into a mystic caste invested with the power to forgive sins, to shut the gates of heaven, and to call God as a sacrifice to the altar. That is what priests "in the East and West" believe, and what nine hundred and ninety-nine Englishmen in a thousand regard as blasphemous nonsense. If the Bishops can only succeed in making sacerdotalism instead of Ritualism the field of battle, they will unintentionally effect real good.' In the case of Bishop Colenso versus the Trustees of the Colonial Bishops' Fund, the Master of the Rolls [Lord Romilly] gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff, and the Bishop is to have his arrears of salary, of which he had been deprived by the so-called Synod, presided over by Bishop Gray, owing no allegiance to any recognized power in Church or State. The decision has created a profound sensation in consequence of its bearing on the Colonial Episcopate, showing that the Colonial churches cannot be independent of state control unless they cease to be in union with the Church of England, and that a Bishop appointed by the Crown to a diocese created by the Crown carries with him the authority of the Crown and is himself subject to it; not what High Churchmen want, nor what the Colonial Churches are likely to submit to long. The defendants, it is thought, have a distinct right of action if they choose to maintain it against Bishop Colenso for forfeiting his contract rights by breaking faith with the Church in his heresies. Mr Seward's letter to Sir Frederick Bruce, referring to the Fenian prisoners under sentence of death in Canada, is somewhat differently viewed by the London journals, one of which furnishes the following trite bit: 'Seward adds, that the offence being in this case "eminently" political, "sound policy coincides with the best impulses of a benevolent nature in recommending tenderness, amnesty, and forgiveness" (Mr. Seward's style is "eminently" iterative). The Times and Standard appear to recommend a certain deference to this piece of supererogatory counsel on various grounds, especially as regards the Times, that this is a mere electioneering document, that Mr. Johnson needs Irish votes, and is so wise and moderate in his general policy that we ought to take pity on him and play into his hands. No doubt it is a mere electioneering manoeuvre, and therefore we hope no attention whatever will be paid to this piece of irrelevant diplomacy. Mr Seward would have hanged—indeed, his Government expressed its intention to hang—the Confederate raiders on St. Alban's Vermont, in 1864, if

they could have caught them, without a moment's hesitation. Yet they had a commission from Mr. Davis, while the Fenians have no pretence of belligerency. We feel no sort of desire to see these ignorant and misguided persons suffer, but we very much fear that sound policy and justice to the peaceful Canadians require us to make an example of them. Any "tenderness" which should cause another such inroad would be the worst cruelty. At all events, Mr. Seward's despatch should count simply for what it is,—Something intended for American voters to read and English diplomatists to burn.' The grand meteoric flight, foretold by astronomers, it appears made a grand display in London and the neighborhood; no less than 276, many of them colored, and a few of great size and beauty, having been visible in the short space of five minutes. The Spectator thus quizzes the comments of the press on this celestial pyrotechny: 'The press has made great efforts to describe them, but pressure on the brain, unlike pressure on the atmosphere, does not seem to produce incandescence. We have marvelled over the most brilliant of these efforts in another column. But few of the newspapers escaped the disastrous baldness which usually accompanies the effort to be celestial. "The fiery drops have glided down the sky, and the predictions of science have been verified," wrote one of the more reticent, where the antistrophe is clearly rather flat after such a strophe. Another was great upon a "caravan of starlets," a phrase which suggests, happily enough, camels, sand and diminutive stars; but as there were neither camels, nor sand, nor any perceptible difference in size between the shooting stars and the steady ones, it was rather ingeniously distracting than descriptive. With a delicate feeling for its true role, the Morning Star was more calm and dignified than any of its penny contemporaries. It twinkled mildly at these meteoric competitors avoiding all showiness and display.' Of political news there is a dearth in our exchanges. Public attention had been drawn to the remarks of Lord Derby at the Mansion House, favoring the policy of settling differences with the United States, which met with the cordial support of the Times and Standard, the official organs. Another journal, commenting on the subject, says: "We can well afford to pay the Alabama claims out and out, if it seems fair that we should, but we cannot well afford to have the same disagreeable doubt hanging over the question for the future, and no security that in future wars, Alabama and Shenandoahs may not be fitted out against our commerce from ports in the United States, and commissioned without even touching at any port really belonging to the enemy. If we were in fault in the case of the Alabama (as we very likely were) we were in fault, only in the same way in which the United States were also in fault with Portugal forty years ago. The mischief lies in the defective law of both countries alike." There was a rumor that Lord Chelmsford may resign the Lord Chancellorship, and take the place likely to be vacated by Chief Justice Erle, the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, in which case Sir Hugh Cairns would take the Lord Chancellorship. There was another rumor that Sir W. Bovill would succeed Chief Justice Erle, in which case some new man, probably Mr Brett, would have to be taken into favor, to fill up the vacancy.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARTEMUS WARD, the great showman, has lectured at St. James' Hall. The papers pronounce him—as he pronounced the tomb of Shakespeare—"a success."

SNOW—The first snow of the season fell yesterday—just sufficient to whiten the ground. A precursor, probably, of what is to come.

DISCHARGED.—The three men arrested upon suspicion of stealing the money and deposit receipt from the sloop Leonede, were yesterday discharged from custody, the evidence being insufficient to convict.

The revenue cutter Lincoln left for Puget Sound yesterday.

HEAD CENTER STEPHENS.—The following "rich, rare and racy" pen-and-ink portrait of this famous Fenian humberg is clipped from an Eastern paper. The description was written while he was engaged in 'firing' the New York 'Irish heart.' Now that he is proved to be a rascal as well as a coward, we should like to hear somebody else's opinion of his appearance. His 'exceedingly strong nose (in scenting danger?) and mouth' are good; and his 'fascinating and infectious smile' must be something catching in its way. A cast of the 'forehead' that is so like 'Shakespeare's' should be preserved; and as to his 'patrician hands and feet',—well, the former appear to have had a wonderful habit of diving into his countrymen's pockets while the latter seem to have aided their owner in changing his base. 'Dost like this picture?' 'Personally, this fomentor of revolutions is small and exceedingly mild-mannered. About 5 feet 7 inches in stature he is so compactly built as to seem not more than 5 feet 6. His complexion is fair as that of a girl, and generally he is of rather effeminate appearance, saving the nose and mouth, which are exceedingly strong. His nose is fully developed Roman, and his mouth has a fierceness about it which indicates dogged determination and perseverance. His smile is very pleasant, fascinating and infectious, and lights up his whole countenance. Of the general outline of his forehead a just idea may be gotten from any portrait of Shakespeare. It is broad, lofty and bold—his long, silken, curling, yellow hair being always combed behind his ears and thrown back in careless ringlets upon his shoulders. He talks quietly and composedly, and with some hesitation, as if he were weighing the force of the word before permitting it to drop from his lips. In dress he is usually quiet and fashionable. Has a large head and patrician hands and feet.'

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT PETITION.—Copies of the petition to His Excellency the Governor lie at the following places for signature:—Campbell's Cigar store, corner Yates and Government streets; Burnes' Saloon, Store street; Janion, Green & Rhodes' office, Store street; Chadwick's International Hotel, Yates street; Bee Hive Hotel, corner Broad and Fort street; Golden's Brown Jug Saloon, corner Fort and Government streets; T. N. Hibben & Co.'s, Booksellers, Government street; Spencer's Bookstore, Government street; Norris' Drug Store, corner Government and Fort streets. A number of gentlemen have volunteered to circulate the petition through the city for signature. Let everybody sign it.

DEATH OF TWO BRITISH ADMIRALS.—Sir William Parker, senior officer of the navy of Great Britain, died on November 12th, at London. He entered the navy in 1793, as captain's servant; served under Nelson, exciting his admiration and securing his friendship by his spirited conduct in chasing a French frigate into Toulon, and was in the war with Spain. He was first and principal aide-de-camp to the Queen. The death of Admiral Tremlett is also announced. The demigod of Admiral Parker creates Admiral Denman a Vice-Admiral.

'CHINA MAIL AND FLYING DRAGON'—The first numbers of this new publication have come to hand. It furnishes a compendium of information of every kind calculated to interest the oriental reader, and presents a very neat typographical appearance. Some of its original articles show a master hand at the bellows. The paper is printed partly in the Chinese language by Bosqui & Co., of San Francisco for Frederick Marriott proprietor of the News Letter.

DINAH.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, in New Brunswick, N. J., aged over 100 years, Dinah, the faithful, honest and respected servant of the family of the late James Dore, of Nova Scotia. Born a slave in the colony of New York, she died as she had lived, in the family in which she was born, the devoted nurse of three generations. She quietly passed away, beloved by those whom she had so long and faithfully served.—Obituary Column, N. Y. Herald, 21st Nov.

RESIGNED.—The resignation of Hon. George Wallace, as member of the Legislative Council for Yale, was yesterday handed to Colonial Secretary Young. Mr Wallace resigns in consequence of pressing business of a private nature demanding his presence in the old country. His absence will be a loss to his constituents, who will find it difficult to obtain so competent a gentleman as Mr Wallace to represent them.

Mrs JOHN WOOD, widow of the unfortunate comedian who lost his life by malpractice in this city some years ago, has been bisected off the stage in London for a poor rendition of the character of "Miggs" in "Barnaby Rudge."

REVENUE CHANGES.—Lieut. Andrews, who succeeds Lieut. Hodgson, of the Revenue Cutter Lincoln, arrived on the Active. Mr Hodgson will take command of the cutter Joe Lane, at San Francisco.

"THE ISLANDER."—This new Sunday paper will make its first appearance to-morrow. It will be under the management of Mr J. K. Suter, and will be devoted to the interests of the Island.

BUZE INLET ROAD.—We learn that the arrangements in London for opening the Buzze Inlet road have at last been concluded, and that the contract for undertaking the works has been given to a well known firm there.

Our special despatch says that the Satej left for England via Valparaiso on Wednesday.

THE FIDELITY sailed for Portland yesterday with a full freight and about 20 passengers.

At eight o'clock yesterday morning the Enterprise sailed for New Westminster. She will return to-day.

European Mail Summary.

LONDON, Monday, December 3.—The great Reform demonstration took place here to-day. It was participated in by all the Trades Societies. It was the most important affair of the kind that was ever seen in this city. Fully fifty thousand people marched in the procession to the place of meeting, and there would have been thousands more had the weather been fair. There were forty-seven societies in the line of march, together with various branch societies of the Reform League, all divided into four grand divisions, with bands of music, banners, mottoes, etc. At noon the multitude stretched from St James' Park along Fall Mall, Piccadilly and other principal streets, to the grounds of Beaufort House, in the suburbs of the city, where an immense meeting was now in progress. Seven platforms have been erected, from which more than fifty speakers have addressed the masses. The stores all along the line of march were closed, but the streets were alive with people, and the windows filled with spectators. Great enthusiasm was manifested, but the immense crowd was orderly and no disturbance occurred. The Stars and Stripes were borne in the procession, and among the airs played by the various bands was the 'Wearing of the Green.'

LONDON, Monday, December 3.—Evening. John Bright was present at the great Reform demonstration which took place in London to-day. In spite of a heavy rain, there were twenty-five thousand people in the procession, only a portion of whom could enter the grounds where the meeting was held. Resolutions were passed amid great enthusiasm; at the conclusion the people dispersed peaceably. Mr Bright will address an immense audience to-night.

The Jamaica Abolition Committee in London have been advised that the facts disclosed in the report of the Royal Commissioners afford a proper ground for an indictment for murder against Mr Eyre and the other persons concerned in the execution of Mr Gordon, and that no other mode of vindicating the law in reference to those facts is open to them, and have instructed their solicitors to proceed forthwith with an indictment against Mr Eyre.

The Secretary of State of England has proposed to give a reward of £15,000 for the invention of the Snider gun, unless it should fail when tested by an order to which it has not yet been submitted.

The recent overflow of the rivers in Lancashire and Yorkshire, England, was attended with most disastrous consequences.

LONDON, December 7.—There is a rumor circulating throughout the continent that the Czar of Russia has invited England and France to take some measures by which the three governments may arrive at a mutual understanding in regard to affairs in the island of Candia.

The Emperor Napoleon visited Prince Napoleon, who returned to Paris to take part in the labors of the Military Organization Commission.

Paul Chevalier, better known as 'Gavarni,' the French artist, died on the 24th ultimo at the age of 65 years.

The Russian Minister of War had ordered the conversion of 162,000 muskets into breech loaders. Tenders would be received by the artillery department of war up to the 9th of December.

The vicinity of Cronstadt was covered with packed ice on the 19th November.

Severe gales have been prevalent around the English coast, and especially in the Irish Channel. Many wrecks and loss of life are reported. The most serious was the loss of the steamer Ceres, bound from London to Dublin. She struck off Wexford, and almost immediately parted in two. A few persons on board were saved. It was not exactly known how many were lost, but 35 dead bodies had been recovered.

From Switzerland we learn that serious disturbances took place at the elections in Geneva of members of the Grand Council. About fourteen wounded persons were taken to the hospitals; but the attacking party carried off their wounded. Order was finally restored by the gendarmes. The 'independent' party elected 63 members against 41 'radicals.'

Our special correspondent in St. Petersburg states that the Czar has relieved Baron Stoeckel from the post of Russian Minister in Washington. His successor had not been appointed at date.

The Spaniards in Cadiz were jubilant to an extreme degree in doing honor to the "brave mariners" just received from the war in the Pacific.

The London Times speaking of M. Lamirande's extradition from Canada, says:—Some time ago the Paris Monteur formally managed in strict accordance with the provisions of the Extradition treaty. We can only reply that a repetition of the proceedings which the Monteur sanctions would make it impossible to maintain that treaty, for the sake of enforcing which we have so lately modified our own rules of criminal procedure.

China.

DATES TO NOV. 3RD.

The American schooner Surprise was lost on the 24th of June, off the Korean coast. Her crew after considerable suffering landed in Corea where to their surprise, they were well taken care of, and after some detention, by easy journeys they were escorted to the boundary of China proper, from whence they made their way with some difficulty to Chefoo.

Madame Anna Bishop had arrived at Hongkong, from Manila, and was giving a series of concerts.

The Viceroy of Nankin had taken the field in person, with a considerable force, to assist in crushing out the Shantung Nainfei (rebels). Three independent forces of Imperial troops were on the march against the rebels, but the peculation among their commanders had been so great that foreigners did not entertain any hopes of great success in their military operations.

The Spanish squadron which sailed from Papete in July last had arrived in Manila.

Europe.

[PER ATLANTIC CABLE.]

PARIS, December 26.—A coup d'etat in the Spanish Government is said to be imminent. The Queen is unable to select a Ministry which has the confidence either of the Progression or Church party.

A Berlin journal contains a proclamation, re-establishing the Province of Poland in its rights under the Prussian Crown.

BREMEN, December 28.—Official orders have been received to arrest the Prussian subjects who are about to emigrate from the Kingdom, intending to evade the National Landwehr law.

PARIS, December 28.—It is rumored that the United States have entered into negotiations with the Spanish Government for the cession of the Island of Minorca.

FLORENCE, December 28.—The Italian Government has demanded indemnity of Turkey, for firing into an Italian steamer while plying in Candian waters. It is not known what answer was received.

Mazzini, the Italian patriot, has issued an address calling on the people of Rome to demand a Republican form of Government.

LONDON, December 28.—The rumor that the Christian Powers will interfere in the affairs of Turkey is repeated. The Times believes that a collision grows less likely every day, but adds that if the Eastern question should come up England will be disposed to let matters take their course, without any effort to shape them to her wishes.

BERLIN, December 28.—The King of Hanover has finally resolved to release the officers of the late Hanoverian army from their oath of allegiance. Many of them will go into the Prussian service.

PARIS, December 27.—A Berlin journal declares that Austria meditates an invasion of Turkey.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The St. Andrew's Church.

The St. Andrew's Church. Wednesday evening, was one of the most respectable and most agreeable of the kind that has yet been given. The church had been tastefully and the Festival was arranged by who were assisted by a committee men belonging to the society, and we recognized the familiar count Messrs Lindsay, Wallace, Gray, son and Stewart. Over the illuminated oval of stained glass was painted the burning bush that to Moses on Mount Horeb, and the Latin of the Church of Scotland is it yet consumed." Beneath the words, "Blessed are the Pe The walls were covered with motto and English; and over the entrance letters "V. R.," with a blazing centre, formed of gas-jets, the present Messrs Wallace & Stewart, had tasteful appearance and had a most effect. The tables, which were prepared by ladies of the congregation and gentlemen, were covered with the of this life, to which full justice was the numerous guests. After supper disposed of the company retired to where they were addressed by a pastor of the society, Rev Mr Some gave a brief history of the origin Church of Scotland, and alluded to growth of the branch of that body has been instrumental in establishing Colony, concluding by saying that not on the coast a more energetic mined congregation in the present every object and purpose that was lovely than that of St. Andrew's. Chief Justice Needham followed such an occasion) a rather lengthy otic and eloquent address, which w to with marked attention by the and frequently interrupted by the His Lordship, in the course of hi touched upon the greatness, the goodness of England, and spoke deep sympathy and unbounded ch wards those in distress, whether t her own or the children of a forei and in recurring to the depressed st Colony, begged the people to reme although their lot had been inde they still had cause for thankfulness escaped the dire and devastating w of fire, famine, war and pestilence that had swept over many fair ci lands since the advent of 1866. Justice sat down amid prolonged Rev Mr Simpson, at Olympia, follo a very humorous address; the re man's voice, unfortunately, was su as to be almost inaudible 20 feet dist the speaker's stand. An intermiss few minutes was here taken, durin two cakes, made by Piper, and co two valuable rings, one presented by and the other by Jungsmann, were It was originally intended to have di the pieces according to number, but to an unlucky error in the numbe the tickets this system was found to practicable, and a lady or gentlem presented with a piece of cake for each that she or he held, without regard number of the same. In the centre 182 was found one of the rings, but n aut came forward. The second ri found by a Mr Jones in his mouth had taken a generous bite of the sweet he had drawn. After intermission, and interesting address was delivered A. R. Robertson. Mr Daniel Lindse next speech, proposed the health of th and a response was made by Mr Jen Mr Joseph Jeffery, sen., proposed the of the ladies, which was responded to Lawson, and the party separated sing National Anthem. In closing this v a very pleasant reunion, we feel that credit is due to the ladies and gentlem compose the choir, under the leaders Mr Jenkinson, for the delightful sacred discourses by them. Each piece w received with manifestations of favor, a an encore been orthodox we are sure t enthusiastic one would have been g every instance. The St. Andrew's Society, from the success that has at this effort to contribute to the popul joyment and at the same time increas funds, have much reason for self-gratu

Genl. Chas. H. S. Williams, a pro member of the California Bar, was on Friday last, in San Francisco, un following circumstances: He had been gaged in business conversation with gentlemen on the street, and proceed his bedroom, when the report of a pist heard, and on the persons in the entering the room, they found the G lying on the floor bleeding from a wou the head, and a pistol in his hand. at first supposed that the fatal wound self inflicted, but the unfortunate m well sufficiently to be able to satisfy D well, who was in attendance, that i caused by accident, in carelessly rem a pistol from his bureau. He died hours after the accident happened.



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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

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China. DATES TO NOV. 3RD. American schooner Surprise was lost 14th of June, off the Korean coast.

Europe. PER ATLANTIC CABLE. December 26—A coup d'etat in the Government is said to be imminent.

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December 28—The Italian Government demanded indemnity of Turkey, on an Italian steamer while plying its waters. It is not known what result.

December 28—The King of Hanly resolved to release the officers of an American army from their oath of allegiance to the Emperor of Mexico.

December 27—A Berlin journal Austria meditates an invasion of Italy.

December 28—The repulse of the Korean batteries are said to be complete.

December 31—The World has additional foreign news by the telegraph.

December 29—Afternoon—It is announced that the Great Power of the Turco-Grecian contest.

December 29—An official edition of the Polish rights under the Crown, is published in the Gazette to-day.

December 29—P.M.—As addressed a circular letter to the powers, complaining of the warlike spirit in reference to affairs in Canara, a determination to break relations with that nation.

December 29—Rumors of the Italian Cabinet are entirely confirmed.

December 28—P.M.—Advices from the French troops have caps and fortifications of Kiangkow.

THE GREAT YACHT RACE.—Further particulars of this interesting event appear in our exchanges: The yacht Henrietta arrived at the Needles, off Cowes, at 5:45 p. m., on the 27th; the Fleetwing arrived at 2 o'clock this morning (28th), and the Vesta at 3:30 this morning.

CONCERT.—We would call the attention of the public to the approaching concert, announced to be given by Mr. Geo. F. Wilson who, we regret to learn, will shortly leave us.

JAPAN.—A fire broke out on the 26th of November, on the street leading from Beuten-dori to Yoshiwarra, and before it could be subdued, destroyed a very large portion of the city.

VIEW IN VANCOUVER ISLAND.—The Illustrated London News has two faithful engravings from pictures taken by Mr. Fredk Whymper, the artist, who accompanied the exploring expedition under Dr. Brown.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the Committee of Administration of the French Benevolent Society, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the present year: J. B. Timmerman, President; J. Cabn, Vice-President; G. Promis, Treasurer; J. Merle, Secretary.

PROMPT ACTION.—The authorities have acted with promptitude in the matter of the survivors of the wrecked bark Mauna Kea, by despatching H. M. S. Sparrowhawk yesterday afternoon to the Northwest coast of the Island to demand the surrender of the captain, 3 men and a female, held prisoners by the Indians.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—On Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, will be held in the church, when addresses will be delivered, and a collection in aid of the cause will be taken.

FROM SITKA.—The Russian Fur Company's steamer Alexander II, arrived yesterday, under canvas, 12 days from Sitka. She is consigned to Messrs Janion, Green & Rhodes, and the object of her visit is to replace her old boiler with a new one.

REPORTED LOST.—A rumor reached the schooner Gazelle, while on the N. W. Coast, from Indian sources, that the schooner Nonpariel had been lost with all on board.

A CONFERENCE between the heads of the Fire Department, and the Mayor and City Council, took place last night, with regard to the financial position of the department.

THE ACTIVE reached her wharf at 5 o'clock last evening, bringing a number of passengers, among whom we noticed Hon J. J. Southgate and Henry Nathan, Sr. Rough weather was encountered.

THE U. S. revenue cutter Wyanda, commanded by Capt. Selden, who is well known on the Sound, has arrived at San Francisco in 180 days from Hampton Roads.

THE COLORADO, the first steamer of the China and Japan line, sailed from San Francisco on the 2nd inst. There was great rejoicing among the people in consequence.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD, father of Lord Beresford, R. N. died suddenly on the 5th November, at his seat near Currourh-incoer.

THE ISABEL, towing a raft of spars for the refitting of the Vortigern, returned from the "other side" yesterday morning.

WILSON FLINT, a prominent citizen, and pioneer of San Francisco, died on January 4th, aged 46.

THE ACTIVE will leave for San Francisco on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE Mayor of San Francisco has had a leg broken by being thrown from a horse.

A French Count is in prison at San Francisco, under the name of John Davis, upon a charge of larceny.

SAFELY.—The Hudson Bay Co's schooner Mink, 42 days from Victoria, has reached Honolulu, S. I.

It is rumored that the Isabel will go to Stekin in a few days for the Collins's Telegraph Company.

SUSPENDED.—The City Council has resolved to suspend the municipal by-law for raising a revenue until further announcement.

The steamer Thames is advertised for sale at San Francisco by Sprout & Welch.

Licensing Court. (Before the Stipendiary Magistrate and Mayor.) THURSDAY, JAN. 10th.

Occidental.—Transfer of license from Radovich to Keenan, granted, all differences between the parties having been arranged and opposition withdrawn.

By way of Panama we have Melbourne dates of November 16th: Business was very dull and there was great distress among the laboring classes.

On the night of October 16th, the clipper ship Keenly was discovered to be on fire. The vessel was placed on the berth for London on the 25th October, and was loading alongside the Sandridge railway pier, at Melbourne.

In the neighborhood of Richmond the Yarrows were very rapidly. From the Sir Henry Barkley Hotel, in the Point road, stretching away to the Cromorne asylum, was one sheet of water, and some idea of the height to which the flood reached may be gathered when we mention that the steps of the hotel were inundated.

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then, His Excellency having assumed the command in person, an attack was made on the Ketemar Pa, which fell to us, with a loss to the natives of 7 killed and 8 or 10 prisoners. A concerted attack, in two divisions, was to be made on the natives the next night, but it miscarried.

On the east coast, the Hanbau fanatics invaded Hawkes Bay province, and took up a position in a strong pa within a few miles of Napier. They commenced eating the sheep of the settlers.

The General Assembly was prorogued on the 8th of October. The Governor afterwards left for the seat of war on the West Coast.

The Provincial Council had been summoned to meet on the 12th of November. There is no news of importance in the province.

The mineral resources of Auckland are attracting a good deal of attention. The Wangarei coal mine is being worked with considerable success by Henry Walton.

Peru and Chile. Peru continues to fortify both the forts of Arica and Callao. The Nacional of Lima says:

In Callao and Arica our fortifications are greatly improved. The Government takes the greatest pains to put them on a footing according to the rules of modern military art.

There is not the least doubt that Callao within a very short time will be one of the best strongholds capable of making resistance to the most powerful fleet.

Peru and Chile have determined to reject the proposed terms of mediation from France and England as being derogating, and no discussion on the subject will be entertained.

Paraguay. By private advices we learn that a treaty offensive and defensive, has been entered into between Bolivia and Paraguay.

Newfoundland. The Gaspe fishery has been a failure this year, and there is much destitution amongst the fishermen and their families.

Salvador. A prolonged shock of earthquake was experienced at San Salvador the night of the 29th of November, but no damage was done by it.



## By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

## Canada.

TORONTO, Dec. 31.—The remaining Fenian prisoners, numbering thirty-two, will be tried January 10. No delay will be conceded. The prisoners convicted at Sweet'sburg are to be pardoned.

LONDON, C. W., Dec. 31.—A collision occurred at Sarnia Junction, between the branch train and one of the main line, by which several were injured, two fatally.

TORONTO, Dec. 30.—A passenger coach at the Grand Trunk Railroad, rolled over an embankment, near Park Hill, on Saturday. The fall was seventy feet; several were badly bruised.

## South America.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—On the Isthmus of Darien, Mosquera continues to war on the church. War material crossing for the Pacific Republics at war with Spain, was ordered to be seized.

Pern still talks of war.

## Europe.

COWES, Eng., Dec. 31.—The New York yacht sailed from Osborne House, on Saturday last. The Queen witnessed their manoeuvres, and expressed her approbation at the exhibition. A match has been made up between the Henrietta, Captain Bennett, and the Duke of Edinburgh's yacht, Viking. The race will take place in August next, and the course will be around the Isle of Wight. The Duke will sail his own yacht.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Captain Bennett and Mr McVicker visited the Queen and dined with the Duke of Edinburgh. They have been invited to the Mersey Yacht Club Ball, at London, which is to follow the regular yearly review of the Squadron.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—A royal decree has been published, which abolishes the tonnage dues in French ports, except on vessels which arrive from the United States, and such other countries as impose differential duties on French vessels.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—The Cortes has been dissolved by the Queen.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Evening.—The Times of this morning has a complaining editorial on the toleration of the Fenians by the U. S. Government.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Arrests continue to be made in Ireland.

A large portion of the Crystal Palace which has been used for the exhibition of tropical products was destroyed by fire, early this morning—loss, £300,000.

MADRID, Dec. 23.—Gunboat Swatara left Alexandria with Surrait on board.

## California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The steamship Active sailed at noon to-day for Victoria, with a full freight.

## Mexican Affairs.

ESCOBEDA left Monterey on the 18th, having on the 17th issued a proclamation, declaring null the decrees and all acts of functionaries not sanctioned by the Liberal Canales; and Cortinas marched on the 11th ostensibly for the interior. But it is noticed they limit themselves to Tamaulipas. It is rumored that both pronounced against Juarez. The movements of Ortega are very secret.

Vera Cruz dates to the 6th confirm the news of Maximilian's proclamation. He will remain. The Imperial papers say this decision creates joy; but the *Estafeta*, (Bazaine's organ) says all rejoicing was by the clergy, and that the people are disgusted, and will never submit. The French party wish him to go, but not till after appointing Bazaine Regent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—At Havana it was reported Bazaine endeavored to communicate with Sherman and Campbell, intimating a wish for aid in completing the evacuation. Sherman replied that the French got themselves into a difficult position, and might get out as they could.

The French seized the Vera Cruz Custom House on December 19th.

Information has been received here from such a source as to induce the Government to believe the report of the execution of Escobeda, at the instance of Canales.

The Times special correspondent at New Orleans says the mission of Gen. Sherman, although not accomplishing all expected, was by no means a failure. In the first place the Envoy's avoided all appearance of communication with the French authorities, by not landing at Vera Cruz; and sought the Republican authority under Juarez, whom they found at Tampico, and again at Matamoros. The result of their conference is that a joint plan of action has been determined upon between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, to go into effect after the withdrawal of the French. Juarez will transfer his seat of government to a point nameless at present. Sherman said "the entire plans have been laid before me, and I consider them upon the whole, judicious and prudent." The correspondent further says he has grounds for believing that in case any fragments of Imperial power remain after the departure of the French, the United States troops will be marched over the Rio Grande to support Juarez.

## United States.

The New York Herald and New York Times advocate the election of Horace Greeley to the United States Senate in place of Harris, whose term will expire in March.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The President tonight visited the Masonic Fair by invitation. He was received by the Knights Templars with the honors of the order. A large number of spectators, forming in line, passed to

where he was standing, and paid their respects.

The ship David Crockett, from San Francisco, has made the shortest passage on record, 94 days.

The Commissioners appointed by Congress to select a site for the New Post Office have decided to accept the location at the lower end of the City Hall Park.

Late news from Matamoros confirm the reported hanging of Escobeda by Canales. It is believed Ortega instigated the murder.

NEW YORK, December 28.—The steamer Commodore, lost on the Sound last night, was valued at \$150,000, and insured for \$60,000.

The steamship Cuba took out \$120,000 in specie.

Charles Reade, the novelist, has commenced a libel suit against the editors of the 'Round Table.'

The constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act will soon be tested in a case before the Supreme Court, made up in Maryland.

NEW YORK, December 26.—Flour quiet and firm; trade brands, \$13 25. Wheat unchanged.

Yesterday was the dullest Christmas for twenty years.

Roscoe Conkling appears to have the inside track for the New York Senatorship.

Application for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Dr Mudd was made direct to Chief Justice Chase, who will deny it. It will probably be made next to the Superior Court, where its fate will be the same.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Ways and Means Committee are supposed to favor the gradual sale of gold at public auction to an amount not exceeding forty million dollars.

ST. PAUL, (Min.), Dec. 28.—On Christmas day, at New Ulm, three men were playing cards, when one named Skinner, was stabbed so badly that he soon bled to death. The others were arrested by the Sheriff, and while on the way to the Magistrate's, handcuffed, were seized by a drunken mob and hanged. While hanging, their bodies received a number of cuts from knives. New Ulm is on the frontier, and was the scene of the Indian tragedy in 1862.

The President has issued a Proclamation declaring that after Jan. 1st, vessels of the United States will be subjected to the same tonnage duties as the French in ports of France, and therefore French vessels will be charged the same tonnage duties in our ports. The question of sustaining Juarez in war against Imperialist usurpation in Mexico and the contending factions of that country for another year, involving as it does the safety of American interests, is being seriously discussed at the present time; and it is understood that a movement is on foot looking to the raising of a loan for that purpose. Gen. Banks is said to be favorable to the proposition of a loan, and confidence is expressed that the committee will report a bill to that effect.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 26.—Colonel Wetherbee, State Senator, instructed with an informal communication to the President of the United States, has returned from Washington, where he had a long and gratifying interview with the Executive upon the question of restoration and kindred topics. The President gave it as his opinion that the Southern States, through their Legislatures, should reject the proposed Constitutional Amendment—but on such terms as not to give offense to those who are urging it upon the South. This action, he believes, would be sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States; at least, he had reason to hope it would.

## From New Westminster.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 8.—A canoe arrived here last night from up river with three men, who report having discovered a very valuable coal seam about twenty miles above this town. The discoverers have come down to report their discovery, and will return this week to prospect their claim. The Legislative Council at its last year's session voted a premium for the discovery of a coal mine in this district, and it is supposed the present claimants have well earned the bonus offered.

H. M. S. Sparrowhawk returned here from San Juan Island on Saturday last for instructions from the Governor in regard to the extradition of a criminal from Victoria, who had claimed the protection of the American authorities of San Juan Island. She sailed for that place on Sunday morning.

The steamer Fidelity arrived this morning at 9:30 from Portland, with full cargo of produce and provisions.

The schooner General Harney, from Whidbey Island, with produce, arrived yesterday. A Chamber of Commerce, for New Westminster, is being talked of, and will probably be formed during the season.

## Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The Times' special says, several ex-members of Congress from Illinois and other politicians are to meet at Springfield to-morrow, to consider a proposition to nominate Gen. Grant as candidate for next President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Ashley, of Ohio, will introduce a bill into Congress for the impeachment of President Johnson.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The Herald's Vera Cruz correspondent of Dec. 23rd says Maximilian has divided his army into corps, commanded by Mejia and Marquez. He has also arranged for the transportation of Austrian and Belgian troops to Europe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Supreme Court, it is conceded, will, in the case of Alabama, decide that the Southern States are not out of the Union. This will defeat the project of territorial government for the Southern States. The committee on reconstruction will report against the admission of Southern States without conditions.

Collector of Customs to-day issued orders for a more rigid examination of persons and baggage arriving from Canada.

Bundy, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution for establishing four territorial Governments for the so-called State of Texas.

Estimates for the construction of the northern Pacific Railroad were sent to the Senate to-day.

The estimates of cost of road, prepared by Brevet Brig. Gen. Simpson, are: For construction of 2000 miles of road, \$149,488,660; for rolling stock and fixtures, \$22,899,430; for steamers on the Missouri and Columbia rivers, \$200,000; for engineering and contingencies, \$100,000; for tunneling, \$11,078,398. These and other items named make the total of \$2,066,000,340, or an average per mile of \$10,141.

## Eastern States.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The Tribune's Washington special dispatch says: Gentlemen direct from military headquarters at Charleston and Raleigh, throw much additional and startling evidence upon the negro whipping question. It appears that in all the country on most extensively, the real motive being to guard against their voting in the future, there being a law in South Carolina depriving negroes whipped of right to vote. The practice was carried out upon such a scale at Raleigh that crowds gathered each day at the court house to see the negroes whipped.

Besides, the sale of freedmen for slight offences, is going forward rapidly in all parts of the State, and some planters in the eastern portion are boasting that the old order of things is practically restored for them, as they now own their gangs and have them under good subjection. Johnson's setting aside General Sikes' order preventing whipping and sales there is regarded as virtually returning the blacks to slavery.

The Stevens' Reconstruction Committee has been renewed; its avowed object being, in case the Southern States fail to adopt the Constitutional Amendments to bring forward some measure on which two-thirds of both houses can agree for the government of the rebel States, in such a way as to place the loyal element in the ascendancy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The Marquis de Monthlon took leave of the President to-day, presenting his successor, Bertheluz. The latter made remarks of courtesy and friendship; he said: "In confiding to me the mission to represent him near you, my Sovereign has specially requested me to make known the value he attaches to the relation of friendship which exists between France and the United States. To maintain these relations and bind them more closely in view of the developments of interests common to the two countries, such will be the constant aid of my efforts, and I have a firm hope to attain it, if, as I am in advance assured, the government and people of the United States entertain sincere friendship." The President replied: "Sir—Grateful affection toward the French nation is among the earliest, most known, most appreciated feelings of the people of the United States. We try to believe that no interests of either country requires arbitration or antagonism which intimate commercial interests tend to bind together. As you observed, we have common interests in the advancement of civilization and humanity throughout the world. In expressing these principles I know they are those which have been uniformly held by the United States since they became sovereigns."

The returning French Minister and his successor this evening dined with the Secretary of State.

## GRAND FIZZLE OF THE FENIANS!

Stephens still in New York!

HE FOBS ALL THE MONEY!

AND IS PRONOUNCED A COWARD!

Canadian Fenians Sentenced to Twenty Years Imprisonment!

## MEXICAN NEWS!

NEW YORK, January 7.—The Tribune's special says that Stephens has retired altogether from the Fenian ranks. It is alleged that the organization is too weak to attempt a conflict with England. The Head Centres held a meeting last night to consider what action is necessary. The statement was made that Stephens had received \$12,000 since his arrival in this country, and but little now remains in the treasury; also, that most of the arms of the present organization were sent to Ireland. A directory will be appointed at the meeting. There is no doubt that Stephens is still in the city.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—The sentences of the condemned Fenians are, by direction of the Home Government, commuted to twenty years' imprisonment.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Quite an explosion has been produced in Fenian ranks, by the discovery that James Stephens never left New York, but remained here hidden and had even deserted from the ranks. This fact was officially announced and formed the subject of conversation at a meeting of the Fenian Centres last evening, which requested Gen. Gleason to fill the vacancy and voted to continue their exertions. Stephens justified

his action on the ground that the organization is not powerful enough to attempt the liberation of Ireland. Col. Riley stated to the meeting that he did not think Stephens was a traitor but attributed his conduct to cowardice.

## Mexico.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Liberals are marching in strong force, and are within eight miles of the city of Mexico.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, Jan. 10.

## The Wreck of the Mauna Kea.

Humphrey Leary and John Cartage, late seamen on board the Hawaiian bark Mauna Kea, the loss of which was announced yesterday, reached town yesterday morning, and were taken before Henry Rhodes, Esq., Hawaiian Consul, to whom they made a statement, for a synopsis of which we are indebted to that gentleman:

"The Mauna Kea sailed from Puget Sound for Honolulu in the beginning of November, and when outside Cape Flattery, about 150 miles, experienced continued heavy weather, and became waterlogged and went over on her beam ends; her masts were cut away to right her, and she drifted about for fifteen days, and finally stranded near Klaskino, on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Two of her crew were drowned after stranding, namely: Brooks, second mate, and Johnson, foremast hand. The crew remained about nine days on the beach, subsisting on shell fish, when the Indians came from Klaskino, and took the crew to their village; after remaining about three weeks there, a canoe arrived from Quatsino with Indians, and on their return took John Cartage to Fort Rupert, Humphrey Leary going there at the same time in a canoe belonging to Klaskino. At the time of leaving, the Captain of the Mauna Kea stated that he was anxious to leave with us, but that he was prevented from doing so by the Klaskino Chief. We arrived about five days after leaving the Captain, at Fort Rupert, and remained there about six days, and left Fort Rupert on the 2nd inst., arriving in Victoria on the night of the 8th. We left at Klaskino the captain, mate cook and three seamen, and a woman passenger (native Hawaiian). Two of the seamen were much disabled and weak from exposure, and the whole party much reduced, having saved nothing from the wreck, and obtaining only very little dried fish from the Indians."

The wants of Leary and Cartage, who are in a destitute state, were supplied by Mr Rhodes. Application was made to Mr Young as the representative of the Government, for a naval steamer to proceed to Klaskino and rescue the men from the grasp of the Indians, and there is reason to believe that a suitable vessel will be despatched to-day. The Mauna Kea will be better remembered as the American bark Maria. She arrived at Esquimalt in 1864, with Chinese passengers, and owing to some infraction of the navigation laws on the trip, was labelled, when the captain hoisted anchor and set sail for Port Angeles, to prevent the seizure of the bark. She was subsequently sold to some Hawaiian merchants, by whom her name was changed to the Mauna Kea, and she had since been engaged in the lumber carrying trade between Honolulu and Puget Sound.

Nor BAD—On Tuesday night, as Mr A., a married gentleman, was proceeding to his residence, near Pandora street; he was accosted at the corner opposite the Presbyterian Church, by an individual, who in breathless excitement informed him that some desperate ruffians were prowling about the neighborhood under the guise of itinerant players, but with the real object of plunder, and that the rascals had that moment entered Mr A.'s own premises. On hearing this, Mr A., who knew that the wife of his bosom was alone and unprotected, became greatly incensed, and rushed home, followed by his informant. On reaching the dwelling before the house, he heard music, and detected inside three cut-throat-looking rascals resembling in the dark Italian banditti, one of whom, a little thick set man, was turning a barrel organ, while the second, a taller man, jingled a tambourine and danced grotesquely, and the castnet man, who was still taller, was passing round the hat. Mr A. became furious, and with his courage screwed up several degrees above 'the sticking place,' grasped the little organ grinder and the tambourine desperado by the throat, sternly demanding their business. Somewhat alarmed the foreigners replied in broken accents "you no like ze musik, we go 'way"; Mr A. was in the act of answering the enquiry by a terrific knock down blow, when one of the party could no longer restrain his risible organs, and the enraged husband recognized in the persons of the supposed bandits the familiar forms of three well-known citizens, who were engaged in the harmless amusement of serenading the house of their friends, and collecting money for benevolent purposes. Twenty-three dollars were raised by this means, which will be devoted to the two hospitals. The beauty of the joke is that as Mr A. throttled two of the supposed burglars, the informant cried out "hold fast until I find a policeman," and started off on his hopeless errand, from which he has not yet returned. The treasurers of the Royal Hospital and Female Infirmary may receive the money on applying at this office.

THE SLOOP ROBERTY.—Richard Hicks, John Smith and Joseph Middleton, were yesterday again brought before Mr Pemberton charged with stealing \$470 in coin and a deposit receipt for \$800, from the sloop Leonede, the property of George A. Atkinson. Mr Bishop appeared to prosecute, and Mr Ring to defend. Some evidence was taken as to the amount of the complaining witness, and counsel for defence urged that some of the "ladies" with whom he consorted might have relieved him of the property. The case was further remanded for two days.

THE ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH TEA MEETING, last evening, was one of the most agreeable it has ever been our lot to attend. Tea was served in the Royal Charter building on Fort street, access to which was gained through the church and rear premises. After tea, the company adjourned to the church, where addresses were delivered by Revs Mr Somerville and Simpson, Chief Justice Needham, Mr A. R. Robertson and others. The lateness of the hour at which the party separated precludes a more lengthy notice to day.

ARRIVAL OF THE LINCOLN.—The U. S. steam revenue cutter Lincoln, Capt. White, arrived last evening from Port Townsend, to await the arrival of the mail. Among the gentlemen on board were Collector Wilson, Dr Calhoun, Mr Gerriah and Mr Taylor. The cutter will return to-day. Thick weather is reported in the Straits, and nothing was seen of the Active.

THE SCHOONER CROSBY, the vessel that returned to Portland from the Columbia River Bar in distress, is still lying in Port Townsend harbour. She will require extensive repairs. The schooner was bound for Portland from San Juan Island with lime, and lay off the mouth of the Columbia River for several weeks, afraid to venture across on account of the severe weather.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Fidelity, Captain Erskine, returned from New Westminster, yesterday with fifteen passengers. The most important news in the local papers has been anticipated by the telegraph. The weather on the mainland is reported mild. The Fidelity has on board 391 barrels of salmon for Portland.

THE ACTIVE had not arrived up to the hour of our going to press. The weather in the Straits is reported thick, which probably accounts for her non-arrival yesterday.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred in a house on Herald street last evening, but was extinguished before the arrival on the spot of the fire engines.

THE Douglas and Enterprise steamers will start for New Westminster upon the arrival of the mail to-day.

FOR PORTLAND.—The steamer Fidelity will sail for Portland at 9 o'clock on Friday morning.

## Supreme Court.

(Before Chief Justice Needham.)

TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Stewart v. Keenan.—A verdict of \$700 was obtained by plaintiff against defendant at the last term of the Court, being the difference in value of a life interest and a fee simple in a piece of real estate sold by defendant to plaintiff for \$1500.

The Solicitor General, instructed by Peakes & Green, moved to set aside the verdict on the grounds of misdirection and suppression of evidence. Mr McCraith, instructed by Drake & Jackson, opposed, and the Court denied the motion.

## Bankruptcy Court.

(Before Chief Justice Needham.)

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1867.

Re Meccredy.—Bankrupt discharged. A part of money in hand to credit of estate to be handed to Mrs Meccredy for support of children.

Re Waller, Couves, and Crooks, of the 'Grotto'—Mr Wark appointed to act with the Official Assignee.

Re Jas Griffin—In forma pauperis; protection granted.

Nylan v. Francis.—Judgment debtor summons—Defendant ordered to furnish security for the payment of a note of \$500 in 6, 9 and 12 months.

Re F. W. Quarles.—Adjudicated a bankrupt on his own petition.

Re Henry Fry.—Adjudicated a bankrupt on his own petition.

## Later from Cariboo.

(From the "Columbian.")

From Mr J. W. Sankey, who left William Creek on the 23d ultimo, and arrived in this city on Monday night, we have obtained the following information:—On William Creek the weather continued very mild and all the best paying claims were being worked with undiminished success. On the 22d the Old Welsh washed up 230 ounces, and the Australian was yielding steadily 50 ounces a day. The Heron claim on *Crooks Creek*, gave a dividend of \$600 to the share for the week, and the Discovery was yielding well. In fact the result of mining operations generally is described as most encouraging.

The news from Canyon Creek was good. The tunnel in the Washburn claim was in an excellent prospect struck. Market prices continued much the same. On William Creek the snow was from 18 to 20 inches deep. Thence to Boyd's, near Cottonwood, the sleighing was good; but from that point down to Yale there is little or no snow, and locomotion is best accomplished by the use of four wheeled vehicles.

Tuesday, January 15, 1867.

## The Mail Subsidy Again.

A few days ago we referred to the existing contract with the steamers for the carriage of the mail between San Francisco and this city, and showed that the advantage derived from a continuance of the subsidy were not commensurate with the expense entailed. Since the publication of our article a call for an ocean mail service has appeared in the *Gazette*, and the Government will soon have an opportunity to test the sincerity of its professions of a desire to retrench and economize. Next to the cutting of the absurdly high salaries attached to the Civil List of the Colonies, consider that this mail subsidy requires an application of the pen-knife. When the subsidy was granted it was for an especial reason, the loss of the Labouchere at partial failure of the Big Bond removed all prospect of a healthy position to a dangerous monopoly rendered a continuance of the subsidy unnecessary and unprofitable. out taking into consideration the changed aspect of affairs, Government appears determined to repeat a experiment which has not only proved expensive, but which has failed in accomplishing its end it was claimed would be gain its adoption; and it is proposed in addition to paying an enormous sum of money for the conveyance of mails between Victoria and San Francisco, to pay the monopoly for tending the trips of the steamer New Westminster and exclude the intercolonial trade a boat in every respect adequate service between the last-named ports. When, the other day, the Colonists—numbering 1400 souls—petitioned for a monthly mail during the months to Williams Creek, instead of the monthly service which they enjoy, (?) what was the answer of our paternal Government vouching to their request? "The country poor to pay for the service!" yet we have this model Government forgetting that the object of its policy is to work the greatest good to the greatest number, and advertise the carriage of mails by ocean steamships for the special benefit of a minority of three hundred souls! It can be found when the interest New Westminster are to be subsided but when the "life and soul of the Colony—the men who dig, delve, and pay three-fourths of taxes—who are engaged in developing almost the only source of wealth have, and without whom Government and people might at once pack up traps and "skeddadle"—when men, we say, ask for facilities that render their life of toil and privation endurable and make them more content to winter in a country as desolate and destitute of comfort as Cariboo—the answer they receive flat refusal. Is there any show of title in a policy that starves the of the producer, while it lavishes favors upon the less deserving consumer? What we have written New Westminster will apply almost forcibly to Victoria. We want direct and regular steam communication it be possible to obtain it at a within our grasp; but at present are following the boyish example of old Ben Franklin and "paying too for our (steam) whistle." We paying the enormous, the outrageous sum of \$30,000 per annum for a service that would be dear at half the price and the Government proposes to repeat this folly for the ensuing two months, while it professes that it not afford to send a mail more once a month to Cariboo, where interest on which every other interest depends is located, and where population outnumbered that of our community on the mainland the ratio of five to one! But this is the only injustice proposed. The for tenders to extend the service New Westminster is simply asking



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Next to the cutting down of the absurdly high salaries attached to the Civil List of the Colony, we consider that this mail subsidy requires an application of the pruning-knife. When the subsidy was first granted it was for an especial object.

The loss of the Labouchere and the partial failure of the Big Bond mines, removed all prospect of a healthy opposition to a dangerous monopoly, and rendered a continuance of the system unnecessary and unprofitable.

Without taking into consideration the changed aspect of affairs, Government appears determined to repeat an experiment which has not only proved expensive, but which has actually failed in accomplishing the simplest end it was claimed would be gained by its adoption.

When, the other day, the Cariboo miners—numbering 1400 souls by actual count—petitioned for a semi-monthly mail during the winter months to Williams Creek, instead of the monthly service which they now enjoy, (?) what was the answer that our paternal Government vouchsafed to their request?

Supreme Court.

KEENAN.—A verdict of \$700 was returned against defendant at the bar of the Court, being the difference in value of land and a fee simple in land estate sold by defendant to \$1500.

Bankruptcy Court.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1867. Bankrupt discharged. A bill in hand to credit of estate to Mrs Meerey for support of

Water from Cariboo.

W Sankey, who left Williams on the 23d ultimo, and arrived in this city last night, we have obtained the following information:—On Williams Creek continued very mild and all the claims were being worked with success.

foreign company to state what sum of money will compensate them for undertaking the job of "running off" from the intercolonial trade a British steamer belonging to a Corporation to which the Colony is indebted for maintaining low and uniform rates of passage and freight in these waters.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, Jan. 8th.

Wreck of the Hawaiian Bark Mauna Kea.

The schooner Gazelle, Capt Nanovich, from the North West Coast, arrived last night off Beacon Hill, having two sailors of the Hawaiian bark Mauna Kea, Capt Robinson, which vessel left Port Gamble with lumber for the Sandwich Islands, on the 2nd of November, and was totally lost near Koskeemo Sound on the 25th of the same month.

TWO LIVES LOST.

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WASHINGTON TERRITORY APPOINTMENTS.

George E. Cole has been appointed Governor of Washington Territory vice Wm. Pickering, removed. Gov. Cole is at Monticello, and is expected at Olympia on the 8th inst.

THE TIGERS.

At a regular monthly meeting of Tiger Engine Co., No. 2, held last night, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing six months: Charles Brooks, Foreman, re-elected; A. F. Keyser, 1st Assistant; Jeremiah Madden, 2nd Assistant; Simeon Duck, President, re-elected; James Gillon, Recording Secretary; Ed. S. Jungermann, Financial Secretary, re-elected; Henry Mansell, Treasurer, re-elected.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH FESTIVAL.

In addition to the addresses to be delivered, great preparations have been made by the ladies and gentlemen of the congregation for rendering it socially as attractive as possible, and it is fully expected that the building will be crowded.

SALE OF ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL PROPERTY.

Mr McCreight yesterday sold a portion of the St. Nicholas Hotel building and lot for the sum of \$6000, to L. Lowenberg. The property sold comprises 33x120 feet of ground and forty of the rooms of the hotel. The sale includes the stairs and halls. The remainder of the building will be sold in a few days.

JOHN MITCHELL.

This vagabond rebel lately arrived at New York from France. No doubt he has spent the seventy thousand dollars of Fenian money which he took over with him, and is now back for more. He and John Morrissey have probably been called to Washington ere this as advisers of the President.—Oregonian.

NEW TERRITORY.

A memorial has been introduced in the Idaho Legislature asking Congress to create a new Territory, to include all that portion of Idaho lying north of forty-four degrees forty-five minutes, and all that part of Washington Territory lying east of the Cascade mountains. The name proposed for the new Territory is "Columbia."

EXPRESS FOR THE BIG BEND.

The Hudson Bay Company will despatch an express to the Big Bend country by the next trip of the "Enterprise." Parties interested may send in letters, stamped, to the office of the Company by 3 p. m. to-day.

STEALING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Philip Durco was charged yesterday in the Police Court on suspicion of stealing a wheelbarrow, the property of the Lands and Works Department, and was remanded for one week.

I. O. or O. F.—At a meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., held Monday evening last, the following-named gentlemen were elected as officers, and duly installed by D. D. G. M. Jas. Drummond, viz.: J. Sehl, N. G.; E. Hegele, V. G.; John C. Keenan, R. S.; Frank Sylvester, P. S.; Thos. Hammond, T. The following-named gentlemen were appointed to fill the respective subordinate offices, viz.: Rev. Thos. Somerville, Chaplain; L. Vigelius, W.; Robt Lettice, C.; L. Stemmler, R. S. N. G.; J. W. Keyser, L. S. N. G.; H. M. Cohen, R. S. S.; D. W. Lammon, L. S. S.; John Reid, R. S. V. G.; S. R. Hudson, L. S. V. G.; Phil. J. Hall, O. G.; J. Lowen, I. G.

REMOVAL OF THE SHERIFF.

We are sorry to learn that Mr Adamson, the highly popular Sheriff of the Island, has received notice that the Governor cannot confirm his commission. Changes necessary under the Act of Union are assigned as the cause. Mr Adamson has made a valuable public servant, and has discharged his duties in a most unexceptionable manner. We regret his loss. If his removal be necessary to carry out the general retrenchment scheme of His Excellency, no complaint will be heard; but if it be intended to make room for some "court favorite" by dismissing Mr Adamson, the change is nothing less than an outrage.

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George E. Cole has been appointed Governor of Washington Territory vice Wm. Pickering, removed. Gov. Cole is at Monticello, and is expected at Olympia on the 8th inst. Mr Cole was a member of Congress from the Territory two years ago. General S. J. McKinney has been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs vice W. H. Waterman, removed. General McKinney arrived at Olympia on the 5th inst, and it is expected that he will take charge of the office in a few days.

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GREENBAUM, who took French leave of his British Columbia creditors a few weeks ago, arrived at Olympia by the last trip of the Anderson.

ASSAULT.—Charley, a Fort Rupert Indian, was yesterday fined \$20 or two months' imprisonment, for an unprovoked assault committed on Mr J. Kriemler.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER EXAMINER will shortly be considerably enlarged in size and otherwise improved in appearance.

THE steamer Henrietta, Captain Dodge, has been at Olympia for the last week.

Municipal Council.

MONDAY, January 7.

Present: His Worship the Mayor and a full board. An account for rent was ordered to be paid when funds would permit.

A communication from J. Joseph was ordered to lie over. A communication from Mr Heberd, in reference to previous proceedings, was ordered to be received and filed.

THE MAYOR AND THE B. C. COUNCIL.

Mr Gowen introduced a motion of which he had given notice, requesting His Worship the Mayor to resign his office as Mayor, and to be appointed to the Legislative Council. He believed that the presence of the Mayor in the Council would be highly beneficial to the city, and he was of opinion that the Mayor could legally sit there, and recognised the compliment paid by the Governor in the selection.

Mr Heberd was of opinion that the Mayor could not hold the appointment as Mayor, though he might as magistrate. He asked the Mayor to express his views. He should be glad to see the Mayor in the Council.

Mr Layzell thought that the Mayor, as a Crown nominee, would have his hands tied when a Government measure conflicted with the interests of the people, but he should be glad to see his Worship in the Council.

Mr Gibbs did not apprehend any conflict of interests, and thought that after the compliment paid by the Government in appointing the Chief Magistrate of the city, who was the choice of the people, that his Worship's presence in the Council was advisable, and might be productive of much good.

After a few words from the mover the motion passed without dissent. The Mayor said he was appointed as a British Columbia magistrate and not as Mayor. It appeared to be the wish of the Council that he should go to the Council and he would therefore accept the appointment, although he should much prefer remaining here and could only go at great personal sacrifice, but he believed the interests of the city required that we should muster all the force at command, and he took the opportunity of saying that he should take his seat there perfectly independent of the Government, and should lend his voice and vote wholly on the side of the Island members in all matters affecting the interests of this constituency.

JAMES BAY.

A petition came up from seven-tenths of the landowners for the compulsory construction of a sidewalk on Quebec street, and the clerk was ordered to notify the parties to have the same laid down. Council adjourned till Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Supreme Court.

IN CHANCERY.

Veredythen vs. McHugh, Zinn and Pujol. MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867.

This was a suit instituted in equity against McHugh and Zinn to set aside a certain deed of mortgage made in 1864 by Veredythen to McHugh for \$6000, on the ground of a material alteration in the deed of mortgage after execution and registration. Zinn was made a party to the suit in consequence of his having purchased the property from the mortgagee McHugh. Mr Pujol was a second mortgagee of the part admitted to have been mortgaged, and claimed to be first mortgagee of the remainder. The matter in dispute was whether 57 feet or 120 feet on Douglas street was really mortgaged to McHugh.

The Solicitor General, instructed by Mr Bishop, appeared for the Plaintiff; Mr Robertson watched the case for Pujol, and Mr McCreight, instructed by Drake & Jackson, represented Mr McHugh.

The case occupied part of Friday last and was continued yesterday.

Mr McCreight closed his address on behalf of the defendant, claiming that the plaintiff was perfectly cognizant of the whole transaction, and really did convey the entire property.

The Solicitor General replied on behalf of the plaintiff, who offered no evidence, contending that his client only intended to convey 33x57 feet of the property.

The case was on when the Court rose. TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

The Solicitor General concluded his address in behalf of the plaintiff, and his lordship decided that the evident intention of the plaintiff was to mortgage the entire property, and dismissed the bill, with costs.

Interpleader Summons.—Adamson vs. Nesbitt.—The Sheriff having levied in execution obtained by Kent & Frost against H. Fowler, upon a certain horse claimed by Nesbitt, the parties appeared before His Lordship with affidavits, and the Court sustained the execution.

The Sheriff in person, Mr Green for Nesbitt.

Napoleon Seeking an Anti-Russian Alliance and Agitation in Poland.

(Berlin Cor. of the London Times.) The language of the Russian Government press in regard to the rising shadow of the Eastern question is becoming so violent that it behooves me to notice it. While the official and semi-official papers of St. Petersburg are encouraging the insurgents, speaking of the overthrow of Turkey as a necessary and, indeed, imminent event, their Warsaw contemporaries have opened a regular campaign against any Powers suspected of being inimical to Russian aggrandisement.

Above all others Austria and France come in for a fair share of their wrath. On Russia's present relations with Austria I intend soon to enlarge more fully; but what the Czar's Government thinks of French policy at this moment, notwithstanding its apparent reserve, will be seen from the following:

The Russian Deneznik, a Warsaw Government paper, in the Russian language, intended to publish the following article, in the Russian civil and military service in Poland, among many articles of a similar bias containing the annexed correspondence from Paris:

"Even before his departure from Constantinople the Marquis de Moustier began hostile operations against Russia. He has forbidden the Porte to cede some islands in the Mediterranean to Russia and the United States. At the same time a great intimacy is represented to have sprung up between France and Russia—a statement, it is thought, designedly made to conceal the intention existing at Paris of concluding an alliance with Russia or England. Some foreign papers, it is true, find a man like M. Lesseps in the field, recommending a Franco-Russian league, remembering that such an alliance might be in the interest of France, if she had at all intended to solve the Eastern question. However this may be, certain it is that the recovery of the Aya Sophia would redound to the glory of Christendom, and that foreigners, unacquainted with the Greek religion, are incompetent to form a judgment upon the Eastern question. If Russia becomes the master of the Bulgarians, Bosnians, and Albanians, she will derive as little advantage from their allegiance as does Turkey. She will guarantee them their religion and nationality, but they are too poor to enrich Russia, nor will they render her armies more victorious than at present. It is not Russia who has revived the Oriental difficulty, but that difficulty has revived itself. The Paris Congress having been unable to settle it, did not more than cause its adjustment to be deferred. There is no particular acuteness required to prophesy that Turkey, perhaps, will have ceased to exist six months hence. Everybody nowadays acknowledges that in the whole course of history a more absurd Government than the Ottoman never held sway. But the Eastern question is not confined to one locality only; by the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez it will be removed from the Bosphorus to India."

The inuendo thrown out in the first sentences of this extract is improved upon by the other Government paper of Warsaw, Deneznik Warszawski, which, being written in the vernacular of the country, is meant for the instruction of the native portion of Polish society. The Paris correspondent of the Deneznik says: "I am frequently asked why the Deneznik (the Warsaw paper in Russian above quoted) has lately begun to attack France. Probably it has convinced itself that the Polish worm gnawing at the entrails of Russia is fed by France. Is it decent, is it becoming for the Poles to allow the flames of dissatisfaction to be fanned by foreign fuel and to serve as scapegoats to all the French embassies that will take them in? Russia progresses with gigantic strides. It is—sad infatuation to dream of stopping her onward march. Proud of her riches and intelligence, every one of us rejoices to be called Russian. France, throwing impediments in our way and desirous of marring our development, forgets how much Russian money finds its way into her coffers in exchange for the products of her 'Brammagem' civilization."

From the fact of such sentiments being officially propagated among the dominant as well as the subject race of our neighboring empire, it is, perhaps, not rash to conclude that the Russian Government think they have reason to look forward to foreign complications, against which it would be better to prepare public opinion at once. True, the habit of intemperate thought and language, so characteristic of the Slav, may be observed also in the official publications of the Governments, which, therefore, must not be taken for more than they are worth. In the present instance, however, there is such marked unanimity and perseverance in the attitude of the inspired press that the probability of their perorations being based upon facts, is, it must be owned, greatly increased. Indeed, I was a few days ago in a position to communicate certain intelligence calculated to corroborate the misgivings alarming the Russian mind.

The Saturday Review thus briefly defines the liberty of the Press in France: "Any Frenchman may establish a newspaper, provided he says nothing about politics, but confines himself to reporting scandalous anecdotes and relating delicate stories."

A sentimental young man thus feelingly expressed himself: "Even as nature's beauty, she endow women with pins."

Can any one tell how men live and support their families who have no income and do not work; while others who are industrious and constantly employed, half starve?

As Gen. Butler was driving from his hotel Columbus, O., to the depot, a man in great haste ran from the sidewalk into the street, stopped the carriage, and exclaimed, holding up a dirty spoon, "Here, General, here's something you dropped."

AN ODD POSITION FOR A CORPSE.—Out West, not long since, a worthy woman lost her worthy husband. In the midst of her grief she was anxious that his remains should be duly honored according to the proprieties. She did the best she could with her own unaided premises to make the needed room. Before the toner appointed for the service, or the expected friends and relatives arrived, in came snuffy Mrs Grundy—on a preliminary call of curiosity and inquisition.

"Laws me!" she exclaimed through her nasal organ, as she peered about. "How nice you do look. All fixed for the funeral very smart, indeed. Borrowed some cheers, didn't ye? Bless me, a new clock, too, since I was here last, there in the corner, haint ye?"

"Oh, no! oh, no!" roared out and groaned the disconsolate widow; "that's my poor, dear husband. We had to stand his coffin up on end to make room enough for the company—oh! oh!"

EXECUTIONS IN SPAIN.—Gaignani describes a singular formality with which executions in Spain are accompanied. After the executioner has performed his office, he is surrounded by gendarmes and loaded with chains, and taken to prison, and thence before an examining magistrate, where the following dialogue takes place: "You are accused of having taken the life of a man."

"Yes," answers the executioner, "it is true."

"What was your motive for the crime?" "To obey the law and fulfil the mission confided to me by justice." An indictment is then drawn up, and on the following day the man is taken before the tribunal, which immediately pronounces an acquittal, and the prisoner is liberated, after his confinement of twenty-four hours.



