

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 15, 1869

The last numbers of the Cariboo Sentinel bring us two instructive articles on the subject of the mining prospects for the present season. An approximate idea of the auriferous surface still undeveloped is therein set forth, and shows very distinctly that we have a very large extent of mining ground capable of employing thousands of miners for many years to come, still unopened. There is that is only one way to success in Cariboo and that is through the desire to work; if a man is known as a good miner and can be depended on, he need very seldom want employment; and then only in such rare instances as the excessive drought of last season, the consequences of which we trust will be almost obviated for the future by the construction of ditches conveying the water from points where the supply is plentiful to those portions of the district where it becomes much reduced in the summer. The system of hydraulic mining is also being gradually adopted, and ere long will assume an importance little imagined at this moment, forming a steady source of remunerative labor long after the present generation has lost all interest in the matter. It is most gratifying to note that the settlement of land is steadily progressing, many miles of the wagon road being continuously fenced in; the luxuriant appearance of the crops, the snug farm houses, and the well fed cattle, would somewhat amaze people who don't know anything about the country, or who draw their inspirations from the press of the Colony. The fact is, the settlement of a country like ours, with climate and natural advantages such as we possess, does not depend upon any fortuitous circumstances; a crude, illiberal government may retard its progress for a time, but such countries as ours form too rich a portion of the earth's surface to be long neglected. The news from Kootenay is most satisfactory; as the miners proceed with their prospecting the ground gives greater evidence of extent and richness, and the estimated population likely to reach that section from Blackfoot, White Pine and elsewhere, is set down at 10,000. We have previously stated that the former ideas of the source of the gold deposits in that vicinity were quite erroneous, as it is now settled beyond a doubt that the matrix or veins from which it was disintegrated are in the Selkirk Range, hence the present excitement will indubitably lead to further discoveries, placing beyond question the richness of those mountains, which have only been glanced at in Big Bend, almost the other extremity of the range. The Similkameen is now being slowly but steadily explored, the Chinese following in the tracks of the white man. The coalfields are a very useful sort of people in their way, but we confess we should prefer to see white men taking out the large sums that these people are known to be daily taking from our soil; it is well, however, that the country should be developed, and John Chinaman has shown his good farmer as well as an indefatigable miner. A few days ago we placed before our readers some late information from Rock Creek, by which we learn that the kind of mining—usually the wet, but as experience has shown, the best—known as hydraulic, is being introduced with a great probability of being largely entered into with profitable results. Rock Creek, after being skimmed, was abandoned for other localities, like many other mining camps, and is now returning to favor; we should not be surprised if it ultimately became a populous location. Peace River is again looking up; its great distance from populous settlements has hitherto formed the great obstacle to complete exploration, but the fact of its being rich in deposits of the precious metal is placed beyond a doubt. The expeditions heretofore fitted out for that locality, have not been sufficiently provided with supplies of food, and the exhaustion of that necessary article forced the explorers to return before any great extent of the gold field had been properly tested. The expedition which recently left Quosnel mouth for that quarter took supplies for two years, and will thus be enabled

to make a thorough examination of the river and its banks before they will require to return; we anticipate great results. Stekin river is still worked by a small number of miners, but to ascertain its actual wealth as a gold field, it will be necessary to send out an expedition similar to that now on its way to Peace river; the impression that there are rich deposits near its sources remains unchanged. Altogether the gold mining prospects are extremely favorable, and in extent and possible results have never been exceeded. Our merchants should be up and doing in order not only to secure the chance of profitable trade, but also that our hardy fellows may be given every facility to continue their explorations, by making supplies easy of attainment, hence cheap. Food, next to water for mining purposes, is the great thing needful for the miner; with good supplies of these desiderata, we shall not be long before we get rich returns from the diggings.

Tuesday, May 11

WHITE PINE.—A writer in the Portland Commercial of a late date says:—"The country is very sickly and much sickness prevails. The altitudes of the White Pine region, is about 9,500 feet above the level of the sea. I left Treasure City on the 20th of April for home. When I left there the snow was two feet deep, and still falling fast, accompanied by a terrific gale, which prostrated houses and tents. Hamilton is a town containing about 4,000 inhabitants. Treasure City at present contains near 9,000 souls. So far as the difference in the two places is concerned, I did not perceive much, as to the prices of living. It costs "money" to live there; and a man who has not plenty, has no business there. What I would say to the citizens of Portland is, if any one should desire to go to White Pine, they must run the desperate chances of fickle fortune, or "luck," as the miners term it, besides the chances of leaving their bones among the rocks and canyons of that arid region; for there the stoutest and most robust men sometimes sicken and die within a few days after their arrival. On an average there are more sickness and deaths at White Pine than any place I ever was in before. Many of the mining camps resemble army hospitals during warm weather."

MUSHROOMS.—Mr. Bushell of the Blue Post, Johnston street has sent us two splendid mushrooms grown from spores of that vegetable obtained from England, showing that this delicious adjunct to the cuisine may be easily produced in this vicinity, with a little preparation. The spores are sent out here in the shape of what are called bricks, these are formed of the soil thoroughly impregnated with the germ of the mushrooms. In this state it is tightly compressed, and will continue good for a long time. The way to cultivate the mushroom from this compact is to break it into small bits and place it, one morsel in about a foot square of soil, prepared with good, nutritious horse manure. The bed should be so situated as to be exposed to the sun the whole of the day, and the portions planted, are covered, so as to be kept warm, say with cabbage or lettuce leaves, or any other protecting material. Grown in this way they attain large dimensions and are rich in the flavor for which they are celebrated.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY FEET.—As the Queen's birthday draws near, much anxiety is shown by the various parties who have their divers descriptions of amusements to get into form for the occasion. It appears to us that the principal amusements, viz: the regatta and horse race, at least, should be made to adapt themselves in order that both may be seen by everyone, particularly our visitors from the other side. If, for instance, the regatta and the horse race came off on the same day, there will be numbers present at each who must of necessity miss one or the other. Now, if these affairs could be managed so that the regatta came off on Monday and the horse race on Tuesday, or vice versa, each would be a success, and our guests would be prepared to leave us on Wednesday, the usual time for the Sound steamers to sail. It would be well if those who may be called upon to aid these events, would stipulate for the above arrangement, or appoint a central committee for the management of the whole. However, the different arrangements are made, care should be taken that the amusements do not clash.

PROUT SOUND.—Great activity prevails on the Sound; upwards of 1400 vessels passed up and down last year, with a great probability of a large increase in the present one. The new law in California compelling the landowners to fence in their property, has created a great demand for the lumber adapted for that purpose, and the mills on the Sound have employment in cutting up the proper material which will occupy them for two or three years. This of itself will attract population.

As our readers will learn from our telegraphic dispatches, the iron bonds that now unite the Atlantic with the Pacific, are complete—another great stride in the world's progress. Our own impression is that this is the opening of a new era, and that the future great nations of the earth will dominate the universe from the Pacific. The completion of the Pacific Railroad is the opening of the first stage that will let in the human stream that is ready to flow from the shores of the Atlantic. The immigration that must result from this great event will be immense; but when the other lines are also completed, we shall be no more heard complaining of a want of population; even female immigration will then be at a discount. This news must be truly gratifying to those who see a great future for this Colony; not only will prosperity be everywhere visible, but the discontented growls of croakers will be drowned in the hum of many voices.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Portland papers contain the following flattering card, signed by the Holiday excursionists to Puget Sound. "To Capt. Sholl and officers of the steamship O'Higgins—Gentlemen: As guests of Ben. Holladay, Esq., on the excursion just completed to British Columbia and Puget Sound, we beg leave to testify to the very handsome manner in which you have acquitted yourselves in the management and details of the ship. The skill manifested in the sailing of the ship and the entire absence of objectionable language so common on our steamers, has been of universal remark, and our best wishes are hereby conveyed for your future success and welfare."

A WONDERFUL BLOSSOM.—Mr. P. Lester, of Vancouver street, yesterday brought us an apple blossom plucked from a tree in his garden, which presents the characteristics of a tea rose, with the exception that one side has a slight tinge of purple. The blossom is about the size of a hen's egg; the leaves close in like those of a rose, and have a delicate perfume. The twig to which this blossom-rose is attached undoubtedly grew upon an apple tree; and what is equally strange is the fact that the same tree is covered with blossoms; none of which present extraordinary features.

The non-dispatch of a direct steamer to Victoria from San Francisco is affecting seriously the interests of our English merchants, who have express packages of seasonable goods detained at San Francisco, simply because they cannot be transhipped at Portland. It is hoped that our Government will take a decisive step which will preclude the possibility of annoyance and loss in the future.

FROM PUGET SOUND.—The steamers Anderson, Capt. Pugh, and Wilson G. Hunt, Capt. White, arrived from Olympia and way ports last night, within a few minutes of one another, bringing a large number of passengers and freight. The news will be found in another column. Purser Myrick and Finch have our thanks for customary favors.

THE CRUISE is the name of a little Columbia river steamer that is coming up to run as a tow-boat on Puget Sound. The steamer George S. Wright attempted to tow her across Columbia River Bar on Saturday and Sunday last; but owing to the prevalence of a heavy sea sent her back to Astoria.

DRAWING A KNIFE.—Jack, an Indian, appeared yesterday in the Police Court to answer to a charge preferred against him by Samuel Taylor, for drawing a knife on him. The prisoner said he was drunk at the time and did not know anything about the affair. He was remanded for one day.

THE G. S. Wright sailed for Puget Sound last night. After landing passengers and freight at the different ports, she will sail for Nanaimo to take in a cargo of coals for Portland.

THE WILL OF MR. HEPBURN.—A San Francisco dispatch states that the will of James Hepburn has been admitted to Probate, and letters of administration issued to William Lane Booker, the British Consul. The estate is valued at \$86,000.

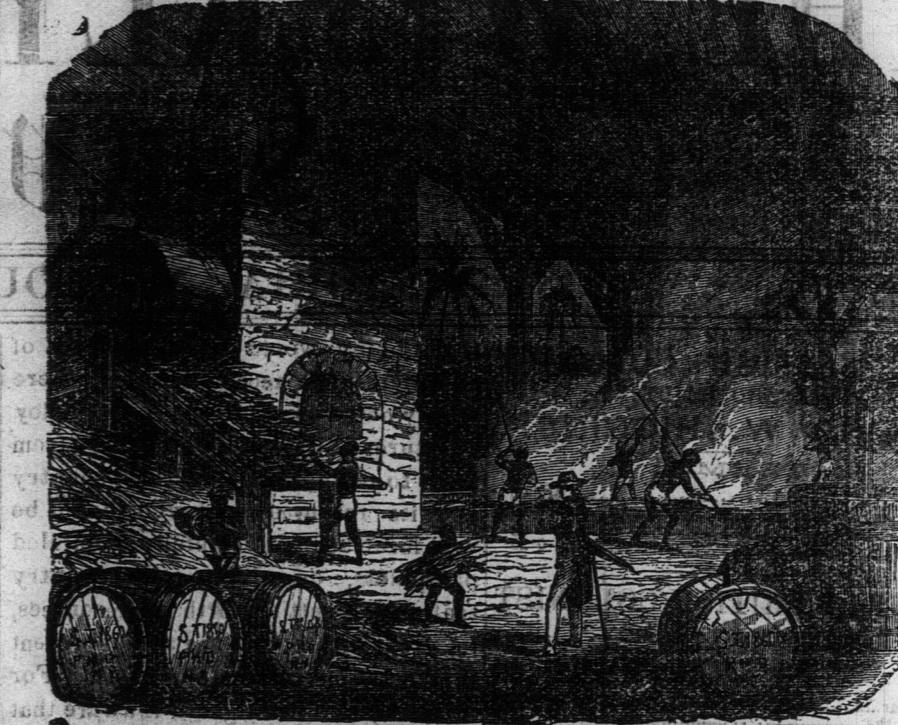
The brig Byzantium is advertised for sale by auction on the 18th inst., at 1 p. m., by order of the Vice Admiralty Court. Private application for purchase will be received by Mr. Austin, the Marshal in Admiralty, up to the day of sale.

MR. FLANDERS, the new Governor of Washington Territory, reached Olympia, where he was received with appropriate honors, and subsequently left by the Wilson G. Hunt, arriving in this city last night.

BASE BALL.—The Rainier Base Ball Club, through their Secretary Mr. R. G. Hays, have accepted the challenge of the Olympics of Victoria to play a game of base ball at Victoria on the 25th of May.

The brig Robert Cowan has arrived at Portland, Oregon, with a cargo of Sandwich Islands produce. This vessel was expected at this port.

A youth of 79 summers proposes to walk from San Francisco to New York, starting on the 15th inst. from the first named city.



Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Bitters there procured upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health; and, upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of the medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery, which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sole right to manufacture and sell it in the United States. The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The celebrated S. T.—1860—was a talisman of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply. Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Bitters, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale abroad should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly astonished the natives. The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Bitters needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSPEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above cut represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses. As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN. BY Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving all kinds of rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and all other forms of nervous pain. It is equally effective in the treatment of all kinds of skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, and scabies. The ointment is prepared from the most valuable medicinal ingredients, and its use is attended with the most certain success. It is sold in bottles of various sizes, and is obtainable of all respectable druggists and chemists.

Dropical Swellings. A severe form of this dangerous and distressing complaint which frequently creeps upon us by a gradual process, and is attended with the most excruciating pain. The cause of the complaint is a general inflammation of the lymphatic system, and is attended with a swelling of the lymphatic vessels. The disease is attended with a general debility, and is often fatal. It is treated by the use of the Ointment, which acts upon the system, and restores the lymphatic system to its normal state. The Ointment is sold in bottles of various sizes, and is obtainable of all respectable druggists and chemists.

Richfield Hotel for Sale. This well-known establishment, situated in the heart of the city, is now for sale. The hotel is a large and comfortable building, and is well furnished. It is situated in a quiet and healthy neighborhood, and is a desirable place for a residence. The hotel is sold at a low price, and is a great opportunity for those who wish to invest in real estate. For particulars, apply to F. L. & Co., Port St. Victoria.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and invigorating Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle. Some of the foreign markets have been supplied with spurious Worcestershire Sauce, and the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged. L. & P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed. Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Only Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867. J. J. MORSON & SON.

PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES. T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. CHEMICAL WORKS, HORNSEY ROAD, AND SUMMERFIELD WORKS, HORNSEY. PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICAL PREPARATIONS, including the following specialties: Pepsine, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion. In Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Globules. PANCREATIC EMULSION, and PANCREATIC POWDER, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of food is effected. SACCHARATED WHEAT FLOUR FEATERS, a valuable dietic preparation for invalids and children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone. CHLORODYNE (Morson's), the universally approved Anodyne. CHERASOTE (Caution), from Wood Tar, of which T. M. & Son are the only British Manufacturers. GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass. Shipping Orders executed with care and dispatch.

INSURANCE AGENCY. MARINE—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco. FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London. LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow. For Rates of Premium, apply to J. J. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. Agent, W. H. B. Street, Victoria, B. C., 1868.

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THE communication School Teacher," which these columns a few days ago drew the attention of the public to, has been for too long a period the mould of neglect, a system of education its working, we are that that system has failed—not from corruption (as was chargeable member of the last session) but from the attitude of the people, withstanding urgent a half through the public press and the press. From first to last, parents have shrunk from any demonstration beyond the perpetration of the professed to see and the failure of Free Schools, understood that except expressed a wish for change, they must soon beyond one thin-aheld some year and a urgent request of the Education, no effort was found impossible slightest interest in the upon the subject; although yet to meet the first man not say that in the compensating goods he contributed towards the revenue a large to exempt him from a direct tax for the children. The apathy the public stunted the tree, the roots of which to take a firm hold Legislative Council met and substituted another was to be temporary, we should be sorry that tion has been made, know how to appreciate they have got beyond and the man who av the advantages secured School Act, 1864, yet himself to know how we teachers lived or we understand the magnitude until he is called on to head for the tuition. Then, when "the school must either consent or suffer his children to norance and viciousness that many will adopt the native—some from choice necessity—and thus colonialists into public of blessings. In a management of the city will pass into the Corporation, and the be in full operation, provides for Colonial assistance to institution the extent of \$500; all pence must be met the districts in which the situated, either by fee scholars, or by a direct the consent of a majority the district. The people systems before them for chance or rejection. We supporting the school entire Colony, as it should feel no hesitation a return to it when the expense must tax upon a limited ready seriously taxed of Colonial and Municipal, it would appear ready acceptable to the that would demand a burthen. We therefore portion of the public estimate as to have schooling, being in the have to pay the penal inertness and neglect from their own scanty withal to furnish the the physical pabulum.

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The communication of the "Public School Teacher," which appeared in these columns a few days ago, has drawn the attention of the public to the question of education, which has been for too long a period covered with the mould of neglect.

As advocates of a system of education entirely free in its working, we are forced to admit that that system has resulted in a partial failure—not from "inherent corruption" (as was charged by an honorable member of the Council at the last session) but from the apathetic attitude of the people towards it.

It is a pity that the public mind has not been awakened to the importance of this subject, although we have yet to meet the first man of family who did not say that in the consumption of duty-paying goods he contributed indirectly towards the revenue a sum sufficiently large to exempt him from the payment of a direct tax for the education of his children.

The apathy and neglect of the public stunted the growth of a tree, the roots of which had just begun to take a firm hold here; and the Legislative Council merely uprooted it and substituted another. If the change was to be temporary, we cannot say we should be sorry that the substitution has been made.

County Court.

Friday, May 7th, 1869

Before Hon. A. F. Pemberton, Esq. Court sat 11 a.m. Bossie Keuper—Suit to recover \$83 74 amount due for the rent of premises and goods supplied. Mr. Courtney for plaintiff. Defendant did not appear. Judgment for full amount claimed.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY PIONEER.—Yesterday being a lovely day, a fine opportunity was presented for our British cousins to participate in their accustomed fashion, by an excursion to New Saucelle.

The hills of that wild region were arrayed in their most glorious liveries, and the profusion of butter-cups, daisies and other wild flowers that skirted the bay and neighboring islands no doubt put the rustic party in mind of the old song: "In the days when we went a-courting."

There is a rumor in Berlin that the Crown Princess Victoria has the consumption, and that her physicians have recently advised her to take up her residence in a southern city, or go to Madeira.

How TO PLANT POTATOES.—The Staats-Anzeiger gives us some particulars of a method of cultivating the potato, discovered by Gublich, of Pinneberg, in Holstein, and which, it is said, has given surprising results where employed.

FROM THE WEST COAST.—The sloop Thornton, Capt. Warren, arrived yesterday morning from a cruise to the West Coast of this Island. The sloop brings no additional news of the John Bright disaster, as she did not call at the villages near where the wreck occurred.

THE KOOTENAY EXPRESS and Mail were dispatched by the Enterprise yesterday in charge of Mr. Johnson.

The work of removing the two large buildings from Yates street above Douglas to the corner of Broad street, has been successfully completed by Willis Bond, contractor, and we learn that Mr. Edwards, the furniture dealer, intends to convert them into handsome stores that will be an ornament to the part of the city in which they are located.

FOR THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise sailed yesterday morning at 11 o'clock for New Westminster, carrying 40 passengers and a full freight. Among the passengers we observed Chief Justice Begbie, Hon. G. A. Walker, A. R. Robertson, C. A. Pooley, J. R. Adams, H. F. Smith, A. S. Bates, and J. Johnson, Kootenay Expressman. There were two one-horse buggies aboard for Cariboo.

STAGNANT.—A choked culvert on Broad street, near Johnson, not far from the Mayor's residence, has caused stagnant water to accumulate, the stench arising from which is overpowering. The obstructions might be removed in a few minutes with a shovel. The neighbors will bless the man who shall apply the remedy.

THE DELUGE BELL, having been placed in its new position, rang out a merry peal yesterday. This bell does not possess a clear tone; but it will be heard to much better advantage from its present location on the top of Alhambra Hall than when hung, as formerly, upon a low roof.

CROWN PROSECUTION.—A. R. Robertson, Esq., has been appointed prosecutor on the part of the Crown in the several cases that will come before the Court of Assize at Yale, next Monday—the Attorney General being absent investigating the charges of murder and piracy preferred against the West Coast Indians.

TORN BY A DOG.—A savage dog, belonging to Sergt. Wade, keeper of the powder magazine, Esquimalt, attacked and torn in a severe manner a young man named Rolfe, yesterday. Although no danger is anticipated, the injuries are of a very serious character.

MUSCLE IS AT A DISCOUNT IN THIS COLONY. Joe Eden, the champion pugilist, who, four years ago was the lion of the city, has shipped as a hand before the mast on the Golden Age, and will sail to-day for London.

THE steamship George S. Wright sailed last evening from Portland for Victoria, and the Gussie Telfair is advertised to sail for this port on Tuesday next.

THE bark Oceropa, lumberladen at Muir's mill Spoke, was towed into the Straits by the steamer Emily Harris, on Thursday, and sailed immediately for Valparaiso, Chile.

Sensation in English High Life.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD ELOPES WITH THE WIFE OF CAPTAIN VIVIAN—SKETCHES OF THE PARTIES AND THEIR FAMILIES.

[London (March 17) Cor. of the Chicago Tribune.] The elopement of the young Marquis of Waterford with the wife of Captain Vivian, a member of the Government, is the latest scandal. The peer is faithful to the traditions of his house. Twenty years ago the Marquis of that name was the plague of London magistrates and London policemen.

FROM THE WEST COAST.—The sloop Thornton, Capt. Warren, arrived yesterday morning from a cruise to the West Coast of this Island. The sloop brings no additional news of the John Bright disaster, as she did not call at the villages near where the wreck occurred.

believe, about twenty years younger than her husband, but, being older than her present companion, everyone at the club says she is the most to blame. The young Marquis is regarded as the dupe. Poor young creature! He really looked as though he could take care of himself. Captain Vivian is a gentlemanly, well-mannered man, and I never heard he was in any degree a Bluebeard. His place in the Government, and a rather curious speech which he delivered in the country respecting it, were discussed in the House of Commons the other night, and the gallant Captain stood just inside the doors with a friend, laughing and joking at the criticisms which his utterances invoked.

Mrs. Vivian is a pretty woman, short in stature and fair, with a beautiful skin and a brilliant complexion. Her intimacy with the Duke's companion, Miss Farebrother, or, as she is called, Mrs. Fitzgeorge, in fashionable society people, who know them say that Mrs. Vivian was always particularly cold in her demeanor to everybody save the young Marquis. It is said that when she was followed to Paris she told her husband—on recovering from the effects of the chloroform which she swallowed—that she would return if she might live in London and be visited by the Marquis. Her wish to retain one of her children was not listened to for a moment. The day was when nothing but a duel could have been the result of an elopement of this kind, but the Divorce Court and the lawyers have now the settlement of such affairs. The poor creature will have a heavy punishment in any case.

No one knows better than Mr. Thackeray, who moved in fashionable society and used his eyes, what the fate of a woman who has taken this fatal step must be. If he marries her, all the sisterhood of friendship is cut off from her. Marchioness though she be, if she goes abroad, she feels the sneer of the world as she goes through it, and knows that soon is whispering behind her. She has injured the lot of the man she has joined; her friends who see her treat her with but a doubtful respect, and the domestics who attend her with a suspicious obedience. "In the country lanes," wrote the satirical painter of modern society, "or the streets of the county towns, neighbors look aside as the carriage passes by in which she sits splendid and lonely. She would be kind, perhaps, and charitable to the cottagers round about her, but she fears to visit them lest they, too, should sneer at her. The clergyman who distributes her charities, blushes and looks awkward on passing her in the village, if he should be walking with his wife or one of his children." And so on. If marriage does not follow, and young bloods like this Marquis rarely take vows under these circumstances binding—she must change her name and hide for the rest of her life, or go wholly to the bad.

Late European News by Mail.

Since Her Majesty the Queen has become a popular author, she has taken means to become acquainted with some of her literary brethren, and a few days ago met Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Browning and Mrs. Grote at a little party got up for them by the Dean of Westminster. The Court Journal informs us that the interview was one of "a very pleasing and characteristic kind." We are also informed, by some one having exclusive intelligence, that the Queen, after half an hour's conversation with Mr. Bright, expressed her surprise at finding him a man of so much intelligence!

A remarkable religious demonstration was recently witnessed in the lowest region of East London, the Wapping District. At 5 p.m. Rev. Mr. Lowder, a Ritualistic clergyman, with his assistants, choir and congregation, formed a procession led by a golden cross veiled in black, and for three hours moved through his parish, preaching at intervals the Stations of the Cross. As they went on the crowd gathered more and more, listened to the earnest and solemn discourses, and joined in the singing. During the whole of the circuit, though hundreds of the lowest class joined in the procession, not a single offensive word was heard nor was there the least disorder. Such a thing as a religious procession and preaching the Stations of the Cross in the streets, has not probably been seen in London for centuries.

The Sultan, in consideration of the attentions shown by His Holiness, Pius IX., to Foad Pascha, when that minister was ill in Rome, has sent His Holiness a magnificent crosswood chair, studded with gold and precious stones. This chair is to be used by the Holy Father at the opening of the Ecumenical Council. In return for this rich present His Holiness has sent the Sultan his apostolic blessing, with an invitation to be present at the ceremony.

An avalanche had suddenly fallen on the Simplon road, near the Galerie des Eaux Froides, and buried thirty Italian workmen coming from Dorno d'Osola, and their two guides. The latter and ten of the former had not reappeared, only twenty having succeeded in saving their lives.

Admiral Hobart, who may be said to have brought the Cretan question to a crisis on behalf of the Turkish Government by his successful dealing with the blockade runner Erosis, returned on the 4th of April to Constantinople. He has been received with honor and distinction by the Sultan, who would appear to regard no recognition of the services of this English sailor as too extravagant.

Several English papers state that the recent conduct of the liberated Fenian convicts has had the effect of rendering further clemency in that direction unlikely. Notices of motion which had been given in favor of the convicts, still in custody have been withdrawn at the request of the Irish Church Secretary and Attorney-General, and in certain cases actually under the consideration of the Executive, all proceedings have been abandoned, owing to the outrageous speeches of the released convicts and their sympathizers.

- The English Church Union, with its large subscribed fund, its publications, and lectures, keeps up a vigorous war on Ritualism and Rome. Its present programme, advertised in the Church Times, is: 1. Revision of the Liturgy, taking out of it every remaining rag of Popery; 2. Reform of Canon law, with a larger infusion of laymen; 3. Legalization of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, now by the law of England incestuous; 4. Abolition of tests at Oxford and Cambridge, by last item is likely to be speedily carried.

Latest News from Abyssinia.

The latest authentic news from Abyssinia, says the Pall Mall Gazette, is that Menelik, King of Shoa, and the Wakebum Gobaz were in the vicinity of Magdala, ready for battle. Mastya, the Queen of the Walloso Oallas, has joined the latter; and Queen Warkit, her rival, has allied herself to the former, both bringing a large contingent in support of their respective confederates. All this, the chief of Yadhoo still holds his own; but in the event of a battle between Menelik and the Wakebum Gobaz, he will be obliged to submit to the conqueror.

Gondar, the old capital, is held by a rebel leader, supposed to be Bitwaddad-Hullo, one of the late chiefs of Magdala, as all the Ambara country to the north and west of Lake Tana is governed conjointly by him and his cousin Balambars Gabra Madhane Alam.

There is a famine throughout Abyssinia, owing to the anarchy which has prevailed since the departure of the British force. The demands of rival factions have prevented the peasantry from tilling the soil.

MR. LYNN AND EMIGRATION.—The London Star and Canadian News contain letters from Mr. W. F. Lynn, in which he earnestly recommends the people of England, who desire to emigrate, to seek a home in Canada rather than in the United States. Although we believe that Mr. Lynn did not receive much encouragement from the Government of Ontario, the various journals of that province seem to be aware of the services which he has rendered. The London, Ont. Prototype says: "He has already done much good in diverting a portion of the emigration from the United States to Canada, and through his influence we may hope that the coming season will witness a much larger influx of well-to-do farmers and mechanics to our shores than formerly. The Government should second his efforts in this important work."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nothing preserves the health so well as an occasional alterative in changes of weather, or when the nerves are unstrung. These Pills act admirably on the stomach, liver, and kidneys, and so thoroughly purify the blood, that they are the most efficient remedy in warding off derangements of the stomach, fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, and other maladies, and giving tone and energy to debilitated constitutions. All who have the natural and laudable desire of maintaining their own and their family's health, cannot do better than trust to Holloway's Pills, which cool, regulate, and strengthen. These purifying Pills are suitable for all ages; seasons, climates, and constitutions, when all other means fail, and are the female's best friend.

PLAIN TRUTHS.—Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure scrofula and old sores. Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure tumors and ulcers. Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure cancerous diseases. Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure all skin diseases. Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure abscesses. Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure bad blood and humors.

A FRAGRANT COSMETIC.

To preserve the soft, clear color of the skin, even to an advanced age, take of the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, one part, of pure water three parts; mix, and bathe the face, neck, and arms five or six times a day. As there are counterfeits, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lanman & Kemp, New York.

PERRIN'S SHIRE SAUCE. CELEBRATED BY WHO CONNOISSEURS TO BE GOOD SAUCE. GAINST FRAUD. Most delicious and unrivalled certain dealers to apply the "Perrin's" to their own inferior imitations, informed that the only safe is to

WALSON & SON, 15, Abchurch Lane, London. Solely British Manufacturers. Perfect and economical substitute. Insurance Company, San Francisco. Insurance Company, London. Insurance Company, Glasgow. Premium, apply to J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent, 11, B. C., 1868. oclis d&w 17

Saturday, May 15, 1869

The news in our yesterday's issue, although taking no one by surprise, comes to us like a long expected inheritance, and truly it is the most important that has fallen to our lot since the commencement of our Colonial existence, as the Pacific Railway connects us with the outer world from which we have hitherto been cut off. A great deal has been said and written on the subject of our first rush of immigration in 1858; how, from some cause never clearly defined by the speakers or writers, but always having something to do with Government, those invaluable people left us, and we have been retrograding ever since! As well might we bemoan the retreating wave that has heralded the approaching tide, and then returned to its native element to help in a future "rush." The idea is worthy the minds in which it originated, and should be held at its proper value. Such a human flood passes over a country like a hail storm: its only value is in clearing the air and preparing the ground for the refreshing showers and beneficent sunshine that succeed. In lieu of bewailing the departure of these evils we have every reason to congratulate ourselves that we are nearly rid of them, and that the true fertilizing element in the shape of industrious settlers are gradually taking their place. Instead of our having any reason for regret, we ought rather to be proud of our steady advance towards a fixed population. We sincerely trust that the time is fast approaching when the remnants of that class who think rowdiness and imbecile extravagance the great criteria by which to judge of a country's prosperity, will have entirely disappeared from our shores. We have no desire to retain such people; our country, which combines everything requisite to make industrious men happy and prosperous, will speak for itself to right-thinking people, and we shall get all the population we desire from the class that forms great nations. We are on the eve of a great influx of population—let us be cool; it is not necessary to go into hysterics about it; they will probably be somewhat "after the style of their predecessors—like a child's first teeth, very well in their way, but care should be taken to get rid of them when the true molars appear. If we live after this shadow of a population, we are very apt to allow the substance to escape us by our becoming too suddenly inflated. All kinds of property rises to an artificial value with the arrival of a few hundreds of the genus homo, and the collapses that supervene are too frequently the cause of ruining our most valued citizens—the usual victims, as possessing a little more principle and credulity than those who profit by their misfortune. We have—many of us—heard the bitter denunciation of the holders of landed estate about this city; how in years gone by, honest, industrious, would-be settlers attempted to buy land and made offers at prices for it that would be eagerly taken now, and which were refused, compelling these model settlers to leave us. There can be, however, very little doubt that the price of real estate will advance from this time forward, and lands that are now thought of little value will make fine fortunes for the lucky holders a few years hence. Some remarkable difference in character is no doubt distinguishable between the people of this Colony and our neighbors over the Sound. If a man seeks employment here he is generally regaled with a dismal account of the present state of trade, and is then allowed to go whether he pleases, perhaps to take the first steamer to the other side. If he asks a resident at the other side for employment, he is questioned as to what he can do, and examined as a pecker would a cayush, but he is turned to account—all the poor fellow wants for the time, till he has earned enough to enable him to seek more profitable employment. We do not advocate the treatment of a man, as people were formerly used to regard slaves, (the only difference being that the man

now can be bought for little more than his food, whereas, the slave involved the investment of occasionally a large sum of money), but we do insist that our people should exhibit a little more solicitude for a man that is ready to work, and give him all the assistance in their power, in order to retain him in the Colony; and not bewail his departure when he goes, and then growl when those who remain exact exorbitantly high wages for their work. The remuneration paid for labor in this Colony is higher on the average, than in any other portion of the American continent, but people like to "go with the crowd" and they are informed by persons here that the crowd is in California, on the S. or anywhere but with us. There must be an end to this kind of thing, people are beginning to see the mischief it is doing, and understand that it must be discontinued; let those persons who seem to pride themselves on urging our working people to leave us, be pointed out and held up to the public condemnation they merit; if those who are foolish enough to believe these perverters of the truth, would only remember that they according to their own showing are staying in this country very much to their own loss, and are evidently doing well in it, and not required to stop a single day for that matter, the whole state of the case would at once become clear. Their depreciatory language is a habit with them, and being comfortable and making a nice easy living, they don't want competitors.

The International Base Ball Game.

We stated yesterday that the Ranier Base Ball Club had accepted the challenge of the Olympic Base Ball Club for a match to come off on the 25th inst. at Beacon Hill. The following correspondence on the subject passed between the Secretaries of the Club.

Mr. R. G. Hayes, Sec. Ranier B. B. Club, Olympia, W. T.

Sir—I am desired on behalf of the Olympic Nine of this city, to extend through you an invitation to the Ranier Nine of Olympia to play a national game of Base Ball at Beacon Hill, 24th May, with the intention of playing the return match at your city, July 4th, at your option.

I am respectfully yours, W. G. JAMIESON, Sec. O. B. B. Club.

Mr. W. G. Jamieson, Sec. Olympic B. B. Club, Victoria, V. I.

Sir—I am requested as Secretary of the Ranier Base Ball Club, of Olympia to accept the challenge of the Olympians of Victoria, to play a national game of Base Ball at Victoria on the 25th May, 1869. Please state the hour at which the game will begin.

I remain, very respectfully yours, R. G. HAYS, Sec. Ranier B. B. Club.

The Raniers are a track club, and have won several well-contested matches on their own ground. The Olympians will have to keep their eyes about them when they go into the field with such opponents.

DEATH OF HON. DR. DAVIS.—With a feeling of deep regret we announce to-day the death of Hon John Chapman Davis, M. D., member of the Legislative Council of this Colony. The honorable gentleman passed away yesterday afternoon, after an illness of less than forty-eight hours' duration, produced by over-exertion in riding to town from Saanich a few days ago. Than Dr. Davis, few men in our midst have given more solid or practical proofs of their attachment to this Colony or confidence in its future growth and prosperity. Born in Lyme Regis, Dorset, England, in 1811, Dr. Davis emigrated to this Colony seven years ago, and took up his abode in this city, where he has since resided, gathering around him several members of his family, and he had the very great satisfaction of knowing long before taking his departure for another and better world that all were comfortably settled and highly respected in the land of their adoption. At the time of his death, Dr. Davis was a member of the Legislative Council for the Island (Agricultural) District, a position to which he was chosen last fall by an overwhelming majority. He was also a member of the Tariff Commission. The doctor was one of our best colonists, and his death creates a void in political and social circles that will with difficulty be filled. We tender the members of his family our heartfelt sympathy in their deep sorrow.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.—We learn from Messrs Mitchell & Johnson that the mushroom growing public will soon have the means of gratifying their love for that nutritious vegetable, as they have a considerable quantity of the spawn on its way from England.

The Return of the Sparrowhawk from the West Coast with Seven Indian Prisoners.

THE WRECK OF THE JOHN BRIGHT.

H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, Capt. Mist, arrived from the scene of the wreck of the ill-starred bark John Bright at half-past 5 o'clock last evening, bringing as passengers, Hon. H. M. Ball, Hon Attorney General, Capt. Christensen, Messrs Molloy and Davey and seven male Indian prisoners suspected of complicity in the murder of the John Bright's crew. The Sparrowhawk, on leaving Esquimalt, proceeded to Barclay Sound in search of an interpreter, but being unsuccessful, went on to Clayquot Sound, where Capt. Christensen procured an Indian—the one, in fact, who buried the last body. The ship then went on to Hesquiat Harbor, where, as it was blowing pretty fresh, it was thought prudent to go up to the head. On Wednesday morning the ship dropped down and anchored off the village adjacent to the scene of the wreck, when a number of canoes came alongside, out of which several Indians were taken who were pointed out by Capt. Christensen as being like those concerned in the murder, or who might be rendered useful in the subsequent enquiries as witnesses. A large armed party was now formed, composed of marines of the Sparrowhawk and Sattelite, accompanied by Hon Ball and the Attorney General, with several officers, who landed and had an interview with the chiefs and then proceeded to search the ranches. Nothing very suspicious was discovered however, and the whole party then marched round the scene of the wreck. The beach was of the roughest and most disagreeable description to travel over, and of such a wild and dangerous character towards the sea, that it seemed wholly impossible that anyone could escape from a wrecked ship by boat or otherwise. The whole of Wednesday and Thursday were employed in exhuming and examining the bodies (eleven in all) under the direction of the surgeon of the Sparrowhawk. No striking facts could be gathered from the remains, which were very much decomposed, so that the work of investigation was not only a sad but a very disagreeable one. On Friday, the jury having been duly empaneled, the inquest commenced with the body of a large man (the only one which retained any quantity of flesh) and the woman. One of the prisoners, being duly impressed with the enormity of the crime of murder, stated that these two were murdered, and on further examination described their coming ashore alive and going to a ranch for one day and then being killed on the second. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder. On the return of the party on board the Sparrowhawk the chief was requested to come off and send for the man that was accused. We heard quite a number of stories relating to the sad affair, all more or less possessing features of similarity. Several Indians were brought off before the chiefs were allowed to land, suspected characters or witnesses, (a difficult matter to say which). The Sparrowhawk then prepared to return, starting from the mouth of Hesquiat Harbor Monday night. No trace of the children or the woman servant could be found, nor could the most diligent enquiries elicit any information regarding them. It is however believed that some further information may be obtained from the Indians now in custody, which may admit of a more successful pursuit being organized.

LEACH RIVER.—An arrival from this locality, for provisions, late last night, brings us cheering and hopeful news. On Tuesday morning last Mr. Harrett commenced to repair the damages of the break in the dike, and by Saturday at noon, commenced washing in earnest, which now continues without intermission. Everything works admirably. We have been shown the prospects, which prove the whole bank of dirt, some twenty feet deep, to carry gold extensively throughout. Mr. Harrett, prudently, we think, does not intend to wash up before he has given the ground a full and fair trial; but whether the first result be above or below the standard he has fixed, he intends to persevere. Others on the river are amusing themselves. Messrs. Toyde and Mosey killed some 14 dozen trout last week.

THE SHIPPING MASTER PETITION.—We are informed that strenuous efforts are being made to create the office of Shipping Master for this Port, and to induct into it, a possibly worthy man, but one wholly ignorant of the duties, and who, did he know them, could in no way benefit the community one centavo. Our citizens, after growling so long and so loudly about our burthenome taxation, are not surely going to make another sidetrack in order to add to our already disproportionate expenditure. We doubt whether his Excellency has the power of making such appointments. They are usually (in England) left in the hands of the Board of Trade. But if his Excellency possesses the power, we doubt the propriety of adding \$2,000 to the expenses of government to create an office the functions of which can only be enforced in the case of British ships. Crimps are a fearful nuisance, it is true; but are there 100 persons of respectability and experience engaged here in the business of supplying ships with crews, who would scorn to resort to dishonorable means to complete a complement, and whose business would be ruined by the appointment of a Government officer? If it be the intention of his Excellency to create the office, we would suggest that the claims of such persons should not be overlooked when making the appointment.

The Customs duty levied upon imported wheat is acting with ruinous effect upon lower country millers. We learn with deep regret that the New Westminster grist mill will suspend operations shortly if relief in this respect be not speedily obtained. Another party who contemplated investing \$20,000 in the erection of a flourmill in this city, suffers his money to lie idle in the bank for the same reason; and Bunster finds the business unprofitable, while Cowichan, one of the finest farming districts on the Island, imports nearly all the flour it consumes, paying a duty of \$1 50 per bbl. Were the duty on wheat lowered to a merely nominal figure, colonial millers might contrive to realize a profit on their manufacture, even were the duty on foreign flour reduced to 75 cents or \$1 per barrel. As the case stands now, the colonial miller is prevented from making a living, and the poor man pays \$1 50 more per barrel for his flour than he ought to.

The fire in the Bellingham Bay coal mines appears to be extending. The barkentine Victor, from San Francisco, was unable to get a cargo of coal the other day; and a similar disappointment awaits the ship Amethyst and several other vessels now on the way up from San Francisco for cargoes. The fires that have from time to time occurred in this mine arose from spontaneous combustion. About two years ago all work was discontinued and the water from the bay turned into the shafts, which had the effect of dousing the flames; but, then, it took several steam engines of large capacity nine months to pump the water out again. So, between the two elements, it is difficult to determine which is to be preferred.

VISITORS.—Among the American gentlemen in town we notice Governor Flanders, Chief Justice Dennison, of Washington Territory, and Capt. Lawson, of the U. S. Survey Department. Governor Flanders left the city of Boston on the 14th of April—28 days ago—reached Sacramento ten days thereafter, and Astoria, Oregon, (by steamer from San Francisco) in four days—making the trip in fourteen days. His Excellency reports the overland railroad in good condition, the train in which he took passage being detained only four hours by a snow-drift. The visitors are the guests of U. S. Consul Francis.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—Jack, an Indian, was charged in the Police Court yesterday by John Taylor with assaulting him with a knife, and running after him, at the corner of Government and Chatham streets, on Sunday evening. The prisoner was ordered to find security in the sum of \$100, or in default to suffer 6 months imprisonment.

LARCENY.—John Amson was committed for trial about two months ago for larceny, by Mr. Morely, J. P., for Cowichan. One of his sureties, thinking the prisoner was going to leave the country, surrendered him to Mr. Pemberton. The case was adjourned for one day, to enable the prisoner to find another surety.

COURT CASE.—Angel vs Robson.—Yesterday Judge Pemberton gave judgment for defendant with costs, on the ground that the plaintiff ought to have given notice of his intention to leave the employ of the defendant, and therefore he was not entitled to any wages.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The following appears in the last Government Gazette:—"A sum having been placed at the disposal of the Governor in Council for Educational purposes, His Excellency desires it to be notified that he will receive applications from the inhabitants of such districts as may desire to come under the provisions of the "Common School Ordinance, 1869."

The Enterprise, with a number of passengers, sailed for New Westminster at 10 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning. She also carried a full freight.

SHEEP FOR VICTORIA.—John R. Jackson brought down on the Cascades, Saturday evening, 100 head of wethers from east of the mountains, to be shipped to Reynolds, contractor for the navy. This is the first lot of sheep brought for market from east of the mountains and are in very fine condition. They will be driven to the Sound.—Portland Oregonian.

CATERPILLARS.—The Columbian says an application of coal oil to these destructive insects, which are doing so much mischief to fruit trees and shrubs, is certain and immediate death. It should also have added that it will destroy the trees as well as the insects.—Evening News.

The Rev. Mr. Gribbell informs us that he received a telegram yesterday from His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia, who was then at Salt Lake City. All well.

Interesting Letter from Canada.

From an occasional Correspondent.

HAMILTON, ONT., Mar. 15, 1869.

Since my last letter we have had snow, snow continuously. It is now lying on the ground to the depth of 14 feet, and those who delight in fast horses and swell cutters are in their glory. Sleighing parties are evidently quite "the thing" now and any evening in the week may be seen vehicles of every kind on runners, drawn by from one to four horses and laden with the beauty and fashion of this "ambitious city," dashing off to enjoy a good supper and jolly dance at some hospitable country place. The Skating Rinks are also in full swing, and the proprietors thereof rejoicing accordingly.

The Curlers, too, are having a glorious time of it. Almost every day there is a match of some kind going on. This city boasts of two clubs, the "Hamilton" and the "Ontario and Burlington." The former has been most successful this year, having played some ten or twelve matches, in every one of which it has been victorious. An old resident of your colony (Mr. George Hamilton) is one of this club.

Business of every kind continues very dull here and indeed all through Canada, if we may judge by the papers. A prominent dealer in hats and furs told me the other day that he had not sold five cents worth in three days. In all other businesses it is the same, except, perhaps, in whisky, the curse of Canada, as it is called.

The velocipede excitement has at length reached us. One of these vehicles, I suppose we may call them, has been constructed by Cooper & Co., and an exhibition was given on Saturday last in the Drill Shed. People seem to have been well pleased with it and the result is, it is said, orders for over one hundred have been received by the enterprising manufacturers. They are at cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$40 each, a very low figure it seems, as they are selling for \$165 greenbacks in Boston.

Political news is scarce. We hear of nothing now-a-days but the International Railway. Several sections have been let to contractors, and work will be commenced on the opening of spring. Mr. John A. Cameron, who resided on William Creek in 1863, put in tenders for some of the sections, but did not succeed in obtaining any.

Mr. Thomas Meldrum, of William Lake, British Columbia, is in Canada engaged in selecting a run of stones and suitable machinery for a grist mill, which he intends erecting somewhere in the neighborhood of his farm.

The people of this country are beginning to see the necessity of fostering the manufacturing interests. A short time ago the Town Council of the Town of Dundas, distant from here about five miles, passed a by-law exempting manufacturers from taxation. The matter was brought before our City Council the other evening, when they determined upon adopting a like measure and a committee was appointed to receive and report upon petitions praying for remission of taxes. This is no small consideration as the city takes 1 1/2 per centum upon real estate, personal property and income, besides the water rate, tax for watering streets, dog tax, &c., so you see we do not live in quite that delightful state of simplicity and immunity from taxes that enterprising immigration agents would have people believe.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.



ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A simple but certain remedy for indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s 1/2d, 2s 6d and 11s each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the world. Orders to be made payable by London House, 46, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2.

WIFE WANTED.

A BACHELOR IN A COUNTRY DISTRICT on Vancouver Island who has got means, and is about to enter upon a farm of 300 acres, wishes to open a correspondence with a respectable woman with a view to matrimony. The young woman must understand dairy work and possess a small sum of money; age, from 18 to 30. To such a person matrimony and a comfortable home will be guaranteed by the advertiser. Address, "A. D.S.," COLONIST OFFICE.

One cannot help admiring the assistance and ever recurring "up" of America, and evincing therewith, that peace and conversation and the American press, aimed to select a speciality, one could hardly subject on which the A present day is more of large in his own peculiar that of the Pacific Railway is without the doubt to take all the ease away from old England paribus, to centre the world's riches in New is of course to starve knowledge the corn, and able people, to annex Uncle Sam, and so the protecting wings of the ing bird." This sort reminds us of the boy of glass, who indulged in the excess of his kicked over his basket earthly possessions. V perfectly content to enjoy active cousins to all so long as they treat u bors; if their pleasur giving them a good have our best wishes f ment; and in what we we only ask for a fe make some suggestion ther is no likelihood of our part, even though we to make the strides that thinks he is achieving. cautious Scots; we quick difficulties our friends with in their progress, an experience when we beg jog-trot. Of course, we railroad through Canada where it is likely to rem made it would never could only be used for a the year; that, anyhow, useless because the grea be at the American term chants would never run t ing their goods by the n the lines already form prestige which their cer moderate rate of freight, give them. We dislike weakness. They are alwa weakness; so we shall by saying a little of our to be. It is well known point of altitude in the selected is much lower can lines can possibly b engineering difficulties are consequently the perma constructed for little what the American lines the country through whi fertile, and will be q making a profitable way as in the American source of profit at the the cost of maintenance labor will always be hat that the Pacific terminu port with an exhausted for steamers of the ve and that said terminu miles nearer to India. San Francisco. That the Atlantic is two day England than New Yo occupied possibly short Halifax than that re the American port cisco; and finally, told about the p tions from snow and l adian Railroad are simp As to its being made, v say that from the first in ception by our fellow o other end of the Domin been allowed to cool; i but steady progress tow when the work will There were serious obst away before the scheme nite form, and these ar appearing. People see the men at the head of are worthy of their framers of the first An

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 15, 1869

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letter from Canada. OnT., Mar. 15, 1869. ter we have had snow. It is now lying on the of 1 1/2 feet, and those who see and swell outers are laughing parties are evi- ing now and any evening been vehicles of every drawn by from one to four with the beauty and fashion ity," dashing off to en- and jolly dance at some y place. The Skating all swing, and the pring accordingly.

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tion; that they don't talk much, but having once determined on a course, are unchangeable in their determination; that the day is not far distant when the great Dominion of Canada, so little talked of now, will be the chief centre of attraction to the whole world; when her hardy sons will have built up an empire without a parallel in the universe.

Thursday May 13. Beacon Hill Race Course—The Match Between "Lucy" and "Greyhound."

The longtalked of match race between Vogel's mare Lucy and Lamond's gelding Greyhound, best 2 in 3, came off yesterday over Beacon Hill Course.

FIRST HEAT—About 2 1/2 o'clock the horses were unblanketed and came to the stand, where their fine appearance created a hum of admiration. They started for the first heat at 25 minutes to 3 o'clock—the mare leading, and the gelding closing up rapidly, overhauled her at the first quarter post; on reaching the half mile post, the mare was five lengths behind, a position which she maintained in coming to the judge's stand. The heat was declared for Greyhound. Time, 2:02 1/2.

SECOND HEAT.—Both horses came up eager for the contest and made a quick start, the grey in advance; at the half-mile post the mare rapidly closed the gap and gallantly passed the grey and (in the opinion of nearly all the spectators) came into the stand a neck ahead. The Judge of the race, however, (Mr. Harry Mills) amid some excitement, decided that the heat was "dead," and ordered it to be run again. The owner of the mare entered a protest against the decision, and the animals were brought up for the

THIRD HEAT.—Greyhound again had the start, but was rapidly overhauled by Lucy, who passed him at the half-mile post; and won the race by nearly a length—Time, 1:59. Betting 2 to 1 on Lucy.

FOURTH HEAT.—The start was made as before; but Lucy closed up the gap rapidly and came in winner of the heat and race by five lengths, amid the cheers of the assembled hundreds. Time, 2:06.

Thus ended one of the best contested races we have witnessed on the Island. Both horses were in excellent trim, and the backers of each, confident of success, backed their opinions with solid evidences of their confidence.

City Council.

TUESDAY, May 11, 1869.

Present—His Worship the Mayor, Councilors McKay, Russell and Gerow.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

On motion, permission was given to the Spring Ridge Water Works Company to make excavations at the corner of Government and Johnson streets for the purpose of repairing water pipes.

An application from Wills Bond to remove the soil from the View street drain, was read, and on motion referred to Street Committee.

A communication from R. Lewis, on behalf of J. J. Southgate, asking the Council to define the grade of the new building at the S. E. corner of Government and Fort streets, was, on motion, referred to the Street Committee to make enquiry and to report thereon immediately.

A communication from Messrs Peakes & Davis, on behalf of W. C. S. Seelye, applying for permission to cut the railing of James Bay bridge opposite that part of the railing now open for passage, to give the public access from the carriage way to the sidewalk, was, on motion, referred to the Street Committee.

A complaint was read from Messrs Kwong Lee & Co, Cormorant street, in relation to a cesspool in the rear of a house on Fisgard street, praying the Council would cause the nuisance to be removed. On motion, it was referred to the Sanitary Committee to take the necessary action.

The Council then adjourned until 7:30 o'clock next Tuesday evening.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE COLONIAL HOTEL.—Suspicion having been aroused, about a fortnight ago, in relation to a certain trunk that was known to be in possession of two questionable-looking individuals; the Police were put on the scent, but 'out trace of it for about a fortnight. On Saturday night last, from positive information received, Sergeant Bowden proceeded to a certain house accompanied by Mr Driard, who at once identified nearly the whole contents of the trunk. Amongst other articles was the suit of clothes obtained by Byrnes from Mr Cohen; there were also a miscellaneous collection of articles, such as silver table spoons, salt spoons, forks, &c., sheets, napkins and a set of curtains. Byrnes had evidently an establishment of his own in view, and providently provided himself with the various little things useful in such cases having furnished himself, in the same familiar manner, with the capital requisite to buy a stock. The Police have made diligent search for the men who left the trunk; but their diligence has not been rewarded with success.

DEPARTURE.—Among the departures by the Eliza Anderson yesterday for the "other side" was T. H. Long, Esq, until recently one of the proprietors of this journal. Mr Long visits the Eastern States on business but will return and settle among us as a permanent resident. On Monday evening last a number of the departing gentleman's friends tendered him a complimentary entertainment at the Ball Court, and a most pleasant evening was passed by the participants. Mr Long was accompanied to the steamer by his friends who wished him a "God speed" on his journey and a safe return to the Colony.

THE LARGEST CARGO.—The ship Great Pacific, laden at the Unslady Mills with 1,700,000 feet of lumber and 300 cords of wood, bound for Callao, Peru, is ready for sea. This is the largest cargo ever taken by a vessel loading at Puget Sound. The Great Pacific was built by the French Government, during the invasion of Mexico by Great Britain, France and Spain, in 1862, for the transport service. She is an immense vessel, and to effect certain repairs and strengthen her hull lately, 400,000 feet of lumber were required.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the body of Wm Laughton, a boatman, was found near Sollick's wharf, Equilmalt; life was extinct. It is supposed that he had been in the act of making the boat fast when he missed his footing and fell into the water, as he still held the painter in his hands when found. He usually plied from Foster's wharf, near which he resided. Laughton was a native of the Orkney Islands, and about 35 years of age. An inquest was held over the remains yesterday by Mr Pemberton, acting as Coroner, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

YALE ITEMS.—The Examiner states that a petition has been sent to the Government, stating that the trail from Similkameen to Hope is in a bad condition, being covered in many places by fallen timber, and praying that it may be improved. The Examiner hopes that Government will see the necessity of complying with the petition at once, for there is every reason to believe that there will be considerable travel over the trail this season to and from Kootenay. Grubs are said to be making sad havoc in the gardens in the district.

THE NAVAL STATION.—We learn that friends of the Colony in London will promote the inquiry in the House of Commons as to the reasons that have led to the selection of Valparaiso (a foreign port) as a Naval station in preference to a British port. The central position of the former port will be advanced, no doubt, in excuse; but the unhealthy climate is an offset to that. We should not be surprised to learn that Mr. Childers received a rap over the knuckles, for his indiscret on.

THE Surveying and Engineering corps of the branch railroad from Salt Lake to Portland have examined and selected a line for road, and have started East to report. It is believed in Oregon that the road will be completed to Portland and communication with the East by rail established in the summer of 1871.

FIRE in the woods have commenced; yesterday the timber on Lopez Island was reported on fire, and several slight outbreaks are reported along the line of telegraph from Sitowish to Seattle. We trust that a repetition of the smoky scenes of last summer is not in store for us.

HEAT IN AUSTRALIA.—We have seen a private letter from a Victorian in Australia, who states that the heat in that colony for many days in December and January was the most fearful ever known there. The thermometer stood at 120° in the shade, and 160° in the sun. Men and animals dropped down dead in the streets and fields by scores.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise, Capt Swanson, arrived at 4 p. m. yesterday, bringing 15 passengers, among whom we observed Messrs A E Robertson, Archdeacon Woods, Rev Mr Aitken, and Messrs Burnaby, Beedy, Strouse and Webster, small mail and express. There was no news of importance from the Fraser.

REPRIVED.—Governor Flinders, of Washington Territory, has reprived Thomas Rowland, sentenced to death at Port Townsend for the murder of his partner, to the 22nd of June. Rowland was a deserter from one of Her Majesty's ships at Esquimaux.

FOR PUGET SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson and Wilson G Hunt called at noon yesterday. Among their passengers were Governor Flinders, Chief Justice Denison, Capt. Lawson, T. H. Long, Esq, and Capt. Stratton.

SALE.—SPRING ISLAND LARCENY CASE.—William Anson appeared on remand before the Police Court yesterday morning. The prisoner, not being able to find the necessary security, was ordered to await his trial at the Assizes.

The remains of Hon. Dr. Davie will be interred in the cemetery at Cowichan, to which place they will be conveyed by the steamer Sir Jas Douglas, on her next trip.

Useful Hints.

—THE great curse of English agriculture, says Mr. Mechi, of Tiptree Hall, after want of drainage, is deficiency of manure. My experience has taught me that land can never be rich, even for wheat and other cereals provided the manure has been applied for a previous crop. It is the sowing of too much seed that causes crops to be prematurely laid in well fertilized soils.

A correspondent for the Rural World advises the application of lime—not coal—tar to a brittle hoof, asserting that he has frequently applied it to hard, dry and cracked hoofs with good success. It appears to penetrate and soften the hoof, give it a bright and clean look; also closes the cracks. Would apply once or twice a month.

There is one simple test as to whether the manures about your stables and out-houses are mixed and composted as they should be to preserve the whole of their fertilizing power. Do they emit a bad smell? If your pens or stables give a foul report to the nostrils, you are using absorbents enough; shovel in the peat or rotten leaves, and sprinkle with plaster till the dung heap is as inodorous as a garden bed.

A writer in the Ohio Farmer, say that after the horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes on the eye-lid, and every year thereafter he has a well-defined wrinkle for each over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve, if four he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always get it. As a good many people have horses over nine, it is easily tried. If true, the horse dentist must give up his trade.

There is said to be carried off from the soil nine pounds of lime in twenty-five bushels of oats, and fifteen pounds in thirty-weight bushels of barley. There are thirty-five pounds of lime in two tons of dry grass, one hundred and twenty-six pounds in two tons of clover, and one hundred and forty pounds in twenty-five tons of turnips, and two hundred and seventy pounds in nine tons of potatoes. Some soils contain abundance of lime, for a thousand years, while other soils require an occasional application of lime as a fertilizer.

English and Russian Interests in the East.

An uneasy feeling is evidently gaining ground in England as Russia advances by her projected lines of railway nearer to the English possessions in Asia. Regarding the suggestions made by an English paper that negotiations should be opened between the English and Russian governments, in order that an understanding should be arrived at on the Central Asian question, the Moscow Gazette makes the following remarks:

The question regarding the future relations between Russia and England—bearing in view their altered positions in Asia—occupies the public mind in England and India, and exercises besides such a vast influence over the future direction of the policy of these two countries that the Russian public also cannot remain indifferent to it. The possibility of a hostile collision between such powerful countries as England and Russia presents too lamentable a prospect, and therefore it is natural that on both sides a wish should be manifested to search out the truth from among such an accumulation of prejudices, as well as to put aside all those misunderstandings which prevent a friendly co-operation in the interests of universal civilization. Against the proposed negotiations we have nothing to say, and we think that the Russian government will not refuse to come to an understanding which might lead to the pacification of general interests and to the development of friendly relations between England and Russia.

These general interests consist in a reciprocal adoption of measures for the furtherance of trade and the establishment of a friendly intercourse between the subjects of both Powers, in view of their approaching closer neighborhood. An Indian correspondent mentions, among other things, the desirability of appointing consular agents—an English one in Tashkend, and a Russian one in Lahore or Peshawar. Explanations of this kind might insure a reciprocity of friendly relations. At all events, any effort to arrive at such an understanding could not possibly have any evil results, and would be quite compatible with the dignity of both States. We are of the opinion that Russia would never allow her position in Asia or her relations with the Kanates to be questioned, as England, we are certain, would not allow herself to be brought to account for her own position in India. Indeed, such a course of action would be looked upon as an interference of one State in the internal affairs of another. But without wishing to anticipate the character of any further negotiations, should any eventually be opened, we have considered it our duty to state our opinion as to the direction it ought to take, more especially as in England, so far as we can judge from the press, many people hold a different view regarding the possible diplomatic negotiations with Russia on the question of Central Asia.

Suicide Mania in England.

The Cincinnati Gazette has the following from London:—

"The suicide mania is on the rage here again, while the mania for murder does not lag far behind it, and in some cases accompanies it. Last week the double mania came to what we may hope is a climax; in the murder of a widow and her daughter by a man who immediately cut his own throat after cutting theirs. About the same time we hear that in Paris a Baroness shoots her husband, her son and herself, in the space of a few seconds as there were victims. At Birmingham a solicitor is found dead in his chamber, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Near the same place, and a few days later, the fragments of the dead body of a man were found on the railway, and the evidence went to show that he had thrown himself under the train in a fit of delirium tremens. An American poisoner himself to death in Liverpool, and leaves explicit instructions for the disposition of his money, and other possessions, saying his name was George Childs, and that he had a brother at No. 98 Pearl street, Boston.

A noted horse racer from London, called, from his great success in betting, 'the Leviathan,' cuts his throat in his bed, and another (unlucky) throws himself out of a railway train, and dies soon after being picked up. The former died flush, and no solution of his act is given but the intensity of the excitement in which he had lived for many years in the prosecution of his calling. The latter is said to have frequently referred to his 'troubles' lately. The tension which these racers undergo must be something terrific, and gives their lives a resemblance in more than one sense to that of the brutes they make their living out of. Another 'Leviathan' by the name of Davis is dying, and another died last week, while the headlong career and final crash—financial and physical—of the Marquis of Hastings, is fresh in the memory of the public. The devil makes short work of his more devout devotees—'noble' and ignoble.

A young woman has a quarrel with her lover, plunges into the Medway and drowns herself. Some men were standing by at the time, and one of them said 'As she got herself in, she might get herself out.' One of the coroner's jury said he thought the remark 'showed a want of manly spirit.' At Windsor, under the shadow of the palace walls, a respected tradesman is found hung by a cord in his shop. A physician comes, but life is beyond skill's reach. A lad at North-molton asks his mother for a half penny. She refuses it. He threatens to hang himself, and does shortly after in the presence of several children, who give the alarm too late. At break of day, on Sunday, a man sends a bullet through his head in St. James' Park—another suicide under the walls of a royal place. A news vendor, in College street pours oil over his body, sets fire to it, and is beyond rescue when discovered lying in bed, self-immolated on the funeral pyre. A sculptor forbids access to the model room to one of his modelers, who becomes enraged and cuts his throat on the spot. The employer interferes, and is almost ungrateful for his pains. The latter is recovering, but the former is dying. A woman kills her child, and remorse kills her.

All this during about a fortnight of time. And doubtless there are cases upon the coroners' books that are not upon mine, and some, perhaps, have escaped his notice too.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, including text like 'ST-REMEDY', 'DIGESTION, &c.', 'PILLS', and 'WANTED'.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The last rail has been laid on the Chicago and Rock Island Pacific Railroad, between Des Moines and Council Bluffs, giving Chicago two direct and distinct connections with the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Several passengers arrived this morning, eight days from San Francisco. They say much work must be done on the road to put it in good order. Twenty sleeping cars for the Pacific Railroad are nearly finished in New York and Philadelphia and start westward next week.

The Cuban sympathizers hint that two vessels with arms and men have just left Boston and that another sailed yesterday from a Southern port.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The steamer Henry Chaucey brings the following news from Panama: Small-pox was making fearful ravages though thought to be diminishing. It attacked the negroes and whites inside and outside of the walls of Panama. Two heavy shocks of earthquake were felt at Quito on the 10th; shocks were also felt at San Salvador on the 10th, 11th and 12th. No damage was done.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A Tribune's special says 15 gunboats have been contracted for at Mytic Bridge, Conn, to be ready in nine days. It is understood they are to be built on Spanish account, and that their construction is approved by the Washington authorities.

WARREN and Costello, the Fenians, arrived on Sunday and were met at the wharf by a large crowd of sympathizers. They will have a public reception on Wednesday or Thursday.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Dispatches say Spanish vessels are in the habit of searching American merchantmen in neutral waters of the Gulf of Mexico. The Washington department directs Admiral Hoff to keep a vigilant watch hereafter of such infractions of international law.

It is stated that Capt. Gen Dulce has renewed the attempt to bribe leading patriots into leaving the island.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Tribune's special says that Secretary Boutwell does not say what he intends to do with the Government bonds. He is going to buy, but it seems to be assumed that he intends to establish a sinking fund.

The tone of Cuban advices is very hopeful for the patriots. All refer to the pending movements which promise favorable results. The receipts from the whisky tax are double those realized under the \$2 tax; and more income returns were made this year than ever before.

The English government will make reclamation upon Spain for the outrages on the brig Mary Lowell—the brig being virtually under the protection of a British frigate.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—A large number of officers have signified their intention to attend the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city, on Wednesday. General Logan will deliver the address at the reception on Wednesday and also on Friday evening. A steamboat excursion will be made to North Bend to the tomb of Gen. Harrison.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The demonstration in honor of the completion of the Pacific Railroad was a true uprising of the people. The city was bu g with flags, banners, &c, and when the bells announced that the last spike had been driven, an immense procession began to move. Never were the streets of Chicago so densely pecked; business was entirely suspended during the afternoon. Arrangements were made to strike the fire-bells of St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati and other cities, simultaneously with the last stroke of the hammer driving the spike. The telegraph worked splendidly, and persons in the offices had the scene at Promontory Summit brought visibly before them, every stroke of the hammer being announced here. Dispatches from Washington, Philadelphia and other places, report a general jubilee over the news. The bell on Independence Hall was rung. There has been no such demonstration in Philadelphia since the news of Lee's surrender.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A colored compositor, the first ever appointed, has been assigned to a case in the Government printing office.

NEW YORK, May 11.—It is reported that the revenue authorities have received orders to post a cutter to watch the movements of suspicious vessels in East river and prevent filibusters from leaving by the Hell Gate and Steady Hook exits; all vessels attempting to leave this port at night will be overhauled, detained and their cargoes and papers examined.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The President appointed Pixley United States Attorney for California.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The reported enlistment of Cubans in this city is unfounded. A large number volunteered to enlist, but were declined. The Cubans have soldiers

enough. They only want materials which are being shipped as fast as possible under the espionage of their agents here and elsewhere. Many veteran officers have been engaged to superintend the shipment of war material.

BOSTON, May 11.—The announcement of a proposed reduction of the cable rates from June 1st was incorrect. The rates to be the general public after that time will be one dollar per word including address, date and signature. No message less than ten dollars.

NEW YORK, May 11.—It is thought the infamous proclamation issued by Count Valmaceda, Spanish commander in Cuba, may lead to trouble between Spain and the United States. Should an American be shot under this decree, our government will be prompt in punishing the outrage.

The government has issued orders to stop the sailing of the steamer Quaker City, believed to be about to sail for Cuba.

A gentleman direct from London reports that Sir Henry Lytton Bolwer has given notice that he would, on the 11th inst., call up the Alabama claims treaty in the House with the intention of criticising the action of the British Ministry, as well as taking exceptions to the course of Mr. Seward in precipitating action upon this subject after the American people had condemned Johnson's administration at the ballot box.

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DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

KEY WEST, May 6.—The British Commodore Skillmore arrived at Kingston on the 1st. He goes to Havana to investigate matters there, proceeding thence to Bermuda, and afterwards to Hayti, where the British Consul holds a steamer of Salva's as indemnity for a cargo seized at St. Mat.

A convention of colored men will assemble here on the 27th of May, to consider the total exclusion of colored citizens from any positions of trust and profit and from the jury box.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The cable rates will be positively reduced on the 1st of June to \$10 in gold for ten words, with five words allowed for address and signature. The press pays half these rates for general news and full rates for cipher.

NEW YORK, May 8.—It is stated that the steamer Quaker City is being r modeled. Her saloon is broken off. She is coaling rapidly and will soon sail for an unknown destination. She is believed to be in the interest of the Cubans.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The Tribune's New York special has an account of a gold discovery in Hoboken, where a ledge was being opened for the foundation of Steven's Free College. Some rock taken out yields \$80 to the ton.

Secretary Boutwell's official figures, show reasons against taking steps toward a sinking fund. It appears that the debt has increased \$25,000,000 from November 15th, 1867, to November 1st 1868, and up to May 1st, 1869, had further increased to \$37,500,000.

CHICAGO, May 8.—A Tribune's special says the Government has received a late report from General Davis, commanding in Alaska. He gives further reports regarding the burning of Indian villages, but the main fact is denied, and he makes no allusions to any irregularities among the officers. The authorities have no official information concerning the alleged disgraceful conduct of certain officers stationed there.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The Emigration Society of English workmen have sent sixteen agents out West to select lands. Their location is to be made in Nebraska.

A party of Americans, making a boat journey up the Nile, recently, were attacked by Arabs and two of them killed.

A serious riot occurred at Hudson City, N. Y., recently, between English miners and a crowd of Irishmen. A number of persons were injured; two fatally. A number of arrests were made, but were subsequently admitted to bail.

Vice President Gibbons and the Executive Committee of the Focianus published a card denying the World's statement that they are negotiating with the Cuban Junta for the transfer of forces to the revolutionists.

Europe.

LONDON, May 7.—The Telegraph has an article on the Alabama question, and implores England to give an attentive ear to any reasonable propositions of the United States, but not to listen to novel pretensions. If no solution is now practicable, England will leave the questions at issue to the influences of time and the mature judgment of the American people for adjustment.

LONDON, May 7.—There have been several heavy robberies of arms, ammunition, etc, in various parts of Ireland during the past few days. A large quantity of arms was stolen last evening. Five persons were arrested this morning on suspicion. Dispatches from Cork mention similar outrages. There seems to be no doubt but that the outrages belong in every instance to the foreign organization. The police are ordered to exercise unusual vigilance.

Cuba.

HAVANA, May 8.—The American prisoners, taken from the Lizzie Major and sent to the Caribbean, were released. The Spanish authorities at that place offered no courtesies or facilities to the Penobscot, as is customary on the arrival of a foreign vessel.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Arrived, ship Aureola 8 days from Port Discovery; bark Powhattan, Blackstone, 11 days from Belingham Bay.

NEW YORK gold quotations, 187 1/2.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Arrived, strm. Oriflamme from Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The first through mail from New York by railroad was received here last night, bringing New York dates of May 3rd, and London dates of April 20th.

Gold in New York 138 1/2.

Flour—Oregon, \$4 50 @ 5 12 1/2.

Wheat—\$1 30 @ 1 52 1/2, for common to choice.

Oats—California, \$1 50 @ 1 75; Oregon, \$1 65 @ 1 80.

Barley ranges from \$1 35 to \$1 45, for feed; for brewing, \$1 45 @ 1 55.

Arrived, 11th—Schooner Legal Tender, May 12th—Bark Caroline Reed.

Sailed, May 12th—Ship John Jay.

COAL EXPORTS

Table with columns: From Nasamio, for the month ending April 30, 1869. Includes ship names, destinations, and tonnage.

Shipping Intelligence.

Table with columns: PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. Includes ship names, destinations, and dates.

Table with columns: PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND, W.T. Includes ship names, destinations, and dates.

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Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Fever.

THE TRIUMPH OF INDIA STATES CHLORODYNE is a greater blessing to the human race than even the discovery of Vaccination. This remedy is invaluable in the above diseases, and is indispensable to Emigrants, Travellers, and Families, a few doses being generally sufficient.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and to J. T. Davernant, that he had received information from the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See "Lancet," December 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from "Medical Times," January 12, 1866.—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. LEICESTER MEETING, 1869. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purposes.

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land.

The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General Purposes.

The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land.

The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power.

The First Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size.

The First and Only Prize for the Best 5-tined Steam Cultivator.

The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow.

The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass.

The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler.

TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL.

Carrying off almost every Prize for which they competed and thus their moral the most severe and prolonged ever known.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA. SOLE PROPRIETORS, TAYLOR BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE COCOA (OR CACAO) OF MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. See following Extract from the Globe of May 14, 1869.

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